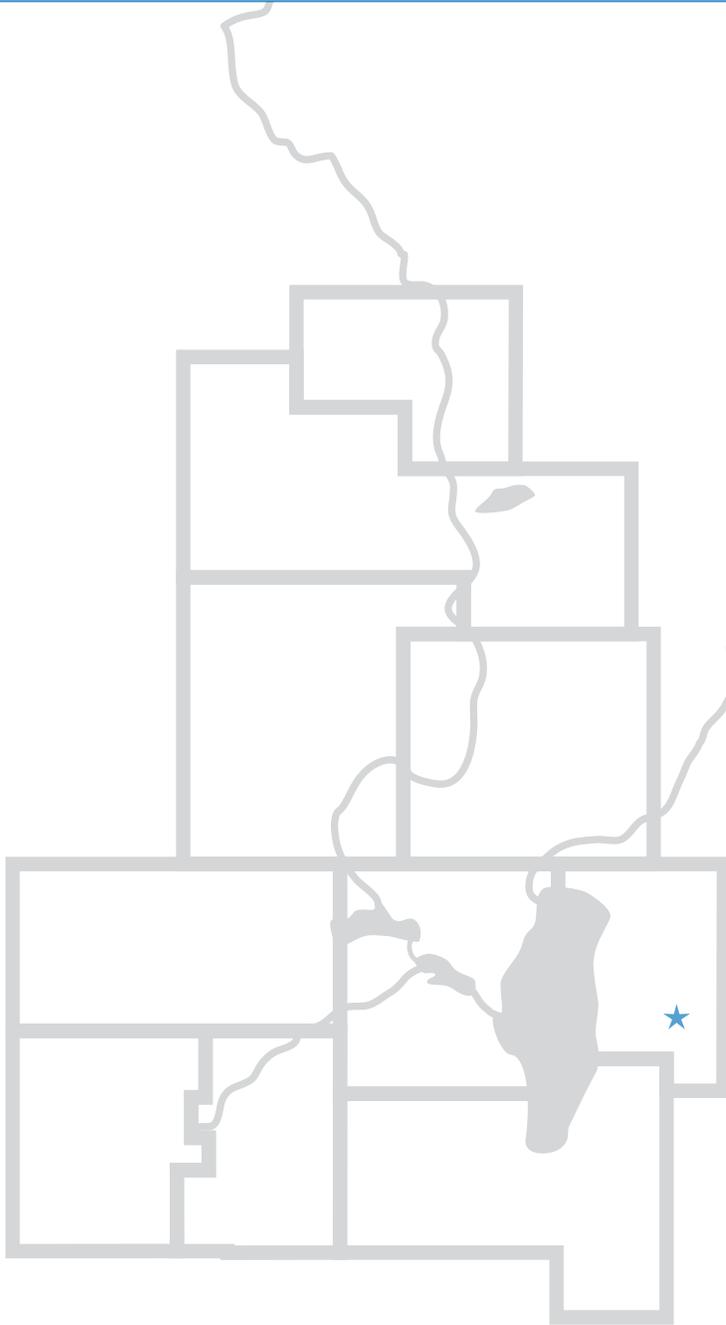


City of New Holstein Comprehensive Plan Update 2040



Adopted
January 15, 2020

Comprehensive Plan Update 2040

City of New Holstein Calumet County

Adopted January 15, 2020

Prepared by the
East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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ABSTRACT

TITLE: CITY OF NEW HOLSTEIN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
UPDATE 2040

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This report describes existing conditions, projects future growth and offers recommendations to guide future development in the City of New Holstein, Calumet County, WI.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Located within the Fox Cities in northeast Wisconsin, New Holstein is located in the southeastern portion of Calumet County. With a population of over 3,200 people, the City offers residents the friendliness and strong community spirit of a small town. The City encompasses about 1,605 acres and includes a mix of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational land uses.

PLANNING HISTORY

New Holstein enjoys a long history of land use and comprehensive planning. This plan updates an earlier comprehensive plan that was originally adopted by the City in 2007. To comply with the “Smart Growth” legislation (Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001), a comprehensive plan “shall be updated no less than once every 10 years”. This update maintains compliance for this legislation.

PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of the City’s comprehensive plan is to assist local officials in making land use decisions that are harmonious with the overall vision of the community’s future. Developing a comprehensive plan is a proactive attempt to delineate the ground rules and guidelines for future development. Comprehensive planning decisions evaluate existing facilities and future needs; promote public health, safety, community aesthetics, orderly development and preferred land use patterns; and foster economic prosperity and general welfare in the process of development. The plan evaluates what development will best benefit the community’s interests, while at the same time provide flexibility for land owners and protect property rights.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

This plan was developed under the authority granted by Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001. If the local governmental unit enacts or amends any of the following ordinances, the ordinance should be consistent with local government’s comprehensive plan:

- Official mapping ordinances enacted or amended under s. 62.23 (6).
- Local subdivision ordinances enacted or amended under s. 236.45 or 236.46.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under s. 62.23 (7).
- Shorelands or wetlands in shorelands zoning ordinances enacted or amended under s. 59.692, 61.351, 61.353, 62.231, or 62.233.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FORMAT

This comprehensive plan is composed of the nine elements required by the Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001:

1. Issues and Opportunities
2. Population and Housing
3. Transportation
4. Utilities and Community Facilities
5. Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources
6. Economic Development
7. Intergovernmental Cooperation
8. Land Use
9. Implementation

In addition, the state requires that Wisconsin's 14 goals for local planning be considered as communities develop their goals, objectives and recommendations. These goals are:

1. Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
2. Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.
3. Protection of natural features, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
4. Protection of economically productive farmlands and forests.
5. Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal and state governmental utility costs.
6. Preservation of cultural, historic, and archeological sites.
7. Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
8. Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
9. Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.
10. Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.
11. Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional, and local levels.
12. Balancing individual property rights with community interest and goals.
13. Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.
14. Providing an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit dependent and disabled citizens.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PLAN ELEMENTS

Although all required elements are presented as separate chapters, it is important to recognize that they are interrelated. For instance, transportation infrastructure allows for the movement of goods, services, and employees; likewise, land use and zoning affects the types of housing that can be built within the City, thus affecting the affordability of housing.

PLANNING PROCESS

The City's comprehensive plan was completed in six phases, all of which provided opportunities for public involvement, as specified in the public participation plan (Appendix A). The phases include: Organization, Plan Kickoff, Inventory/Analysis and Issue Identification, Plan/Goal Alternative Development, Plan Implementation, and Plan Adoption. The City's Comprehensive Plan Update Committee worked with East Central staff on the development of the plan.

Public Participation

Public participation is a major component of the comprehensive planning process. In accordance with s. 66.1001 (4), which defines "Procedures for Adopting Comprehensive Plans", the City actively sought public participation from its citizens. The first step in the planning process was the development and adoption of a public participation plan for comprehensive planning. Public input was encouraged through meetings and activities. Approximately seven public meetings were held with the Comprehensive Plan Update Committee. A public hearing was held to present the final draft version of the plan to the general public and neighboring municipalities and to solicit further input. The draft plans were available for review at the New Holstein Public Library, City Hall, and the comprehensive plan update website. A website specific to the planning effort was developed for the planning effort.

Intergovernmental Meeting

The City hosted an intergovernmental meeting December 3, 2019. Invitations, which included a link to the plan documents and future land use map, were sent to neighboring jurisdictions, county departments, local governmental units, state agencies and those with non-metallic mineral interests near the City.

The meeting was designed as an open forum for the City to solicit input into the development of the comprehensive plan update.

Written Comments

Written comments were solicited throughout the planning process. A website and was developed and maintained by the City and the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

Adoption

The City's Plan Commission made a recommendation to the City Council for approval of the plan at a November 2019 Plan Commission meeting. An ordinance adopting the plan was passed at a January 2020 City Council meeting.

GOALS

Goals were developed throughout the planning process. Goals are supported by objectives, strategies and policies which are included throughout the elements. An implementation strategy is also included in the document to guide the City in utilizing the plan.



CHAPTER 2

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

CHAPTER 2: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

The Issues and Opportunities chapter provides information regarding the identification of real and perceived issues within the City. This subjective information compliments the more objective-based inventory and analysis portions of this plan.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFICATION

The following represents a summary of the various non-data sources used for the planning effort. This information is incorporated into the development of Goals, Objectives, and Policies for the plan.

Public Input

Throughout the planning process public input was provided through meetings, an online visioning tool and project website comments. These comments were addressed throughout the planning process and have been utilized to create goals and objectives. The following is a summary of public input.

The online survey included a series of questions and interactive maps and was available from July 23, 2018 through November 1, 2018. A total of 43 people took all or various portions of the survey. It consisted of a series of questions about the survey respondent, their views on the community's history and needs moving forward. While a full summary is included in Appendix C, several trends were apparent. Survey respondents generally had a favorable historic view of the City, concerns about the City's staying current, and vision of growth and reusing the Tecumseh site moving forward. Respondents also indicated the need for additional bicycle and pedestrian amenities as evident from map input.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

At the first meeting of this planning process, the City identified issues and opportunities for the community over the planning period. This was addressed throughout the planning process and has been utilized to create goals and objectives. The following are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats identified by the City.

STRENGTHS

| Statement | Count |
|---|-------|
| Airport | 1 |
| Fire/police protection | 1 |
| Friendly | 1 |
| Location/centrally located | 2 |
| Low cost of living | 1 |
| Modest utility costs | 1 |
| More attention to development than past | 1 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Parks/recreation facilities/pool | 5 |
| Pride in community | 1 |
| Quality of life | 2 |
| Quality school system | 2 |
| Safe environment | 1 |
| Smaller business startups | 1 |
| Willing to work with new/existing business | 2 |
| Younger generation moving back | 1 |
| | n= 23 |

WEAKNESSES

| Statement | Count |
|---|-------|
| Activities for the residents young families | 1 |
| Additional financial resources for the city | 1 |
| Aging infrastructure/streets | 1 |
| Aging population | 1 |
| Availability of affordable housing | 1 |
| Buildings in need of repair | 1 |
| Business expansion | 1 |
| Community stuck on what was not what could be | 1 |
| Geography between Kiel and Chilton | 1 |
| Job opportunities | 2 |
| Lack of elderly housing | 2 |
| Lack of medical professional | 1 |
| Lack of residential housing | 1 |
| Lack of residential land available | 1 |
| Lack of small business | 1 |
| Needs for older generation engaging with younger ideas and people | 1 |
| Negative attitudes | 1 |
| New business | 1 |
| No established downtown | 1 |
| Retail businesses | 1 |
| | n= 22 |

OPPORTUNITIES

| Statement | Count |
|--|-------|
| Affordable housing | 1 |
| Aging population - creating housing more suited for elderly will also open up homes for young families | 1 |
| Airport and aeronautic businesses | 2 |
| Attraction of young families | 1 |
| Connecting with younger citizens - motivating them to contribute | 1 |
| Develop an independent volunteer organization | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Develop elite as historical or activity center | 1 |
| Entrepreneurship - provide vehicles for young businesses to succeed | 1 |
| Expand the city for more and better homes to be built | 1 |
| Fill empty stores / vacant retail space | 2 |
| High traffic | 1 |
| Historical District establishments | 1 |
| Housing elderly | 1 |
| Market Square area redevelopment | 2 |
| Pharmacy/medical services | 1 |
| Railroad hub | 1 |
| Tecumseh property redevelopment | 5 |

n= 24

THREATS

| Statement | Count |
|---|-------|
| Available workforce | 1 |
| Budget - expenditures versus revenues | 1 |
| Communication of city plans/ideas | 1 |
| Declining enrollment in schools | 1 |
| Funding for Tecumseh project | 1 |
| Lack of entrepreneurs, developers, etc. within the community | 1 |
| Lack of expansion of city borders | 1 |
| Land locked to some areas | 1 |
| Large agriculture business encroaching on city | 1 |
| Need to add money to run city | 1 |
| Need to expand police and man power and building facility | 1 |
| Negative attitudes (community) and lack of interest in being a part of solution | 2 |
| No room for voting and police if expansion needed | 1 |
| Opiates and drugs | 1 |
| Plan for the look of the community. What do people see when they drive through | 1 |
| Public safety | 1 |
| Retaining our youth to community | 1 |
| Running out of available land space | 1 |
| Surrounding community growth | 1 |
| Tax money / levy limits | 3 |
| Vision - aging population vs younger population | 1 |

n= 24

Existing Comprehensive Plan

The City's existing comprehensive plan was utilized as a resource for the update. The plan was reviewed for subjective and objective information. While this plan includes a new format and updated data, the existing Goals, Objectives, and Policies were reviewed by the Plan Commission and have been updated or removed as needed as part of the update.

VISION

Based on input collected from a number of outreach opportunities and Plan Commission input, the following vision has been developed;

“New Holstein is a community that is building upon its historical strengths and recognizes the need to proactively provide services for residents and businesses to grow and prosper.”

This vision is reflected in the Goals, Objectives, and Policies included in the plan.



CHAPTER 3

POPULATION AND HOUSING

CHAPTER 3: POPULATION AND HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

Planning for population and housing will ensure that services are provided for and City's housing needs are met. The design, placement and density of housing impacts the overall appearance and character of a community by defining a sense of place and encouraging or discouraging social interaction between residents. It influences the cost of housing and the cost and efficiency of other plan elements such as roadways, school transportation (e.g. busing vs. walking), economic development and the provision of public utilities.

The "Smart Growth" legislation requires that the housing element contain objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to meet current and future housing needs of the City, by developing and promoting policies that provide a range of housing choices for City residents which meet the needs of all income levels, age groups, and persons with special needs. An assessment of age, structural, value, and occupancy characteristics of the City's housing stock is also required. This chapter addresses these requirements.

KEY SUMMARY POINTS

The following list summarizes key issues and opportunities identified in the element. The reader is encouraged to review the "Inventory and Analysis" portion of the element for more detail.

Population Trends

- (a) The City experienced reductions in population between 1980 and 2017.
- (b) According to the WDOA, the City is expected to contract by 2.8% (91 people) between 2010 and 2040.
- (c) In 2010, the median age of City residents was 44.7
- (d) Ages 45 to 49 comprised the City's largest cohort in 2010 (7.7%).

Race

- (a) In 2010, whites comprised 96.4% of the City population compared to 94.3% in the county and 86.2% of the state's population.

Income and Education

- (b) The City had a lower percentage of residents age 25 or older who graduated from high school or higher (84%) than the county (93.0%) and the state (91%) according to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
- (c) The City's median household income in 2000 was \$43,180; this was lower than both Calumet County's median income of \$52,569 and the State of Wisconsin's median income of \$43,791.
- (d) The City median family income was \$65,026, which was an increase from the 2000 median family income of \$48,173 according to 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates.
- (e) In 2012-2016, 7.7% (+/-4.2%) of the City's population was living below the poverty line according to American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

- (f) Approximately 5% (+/-4.6%) of families lived below the poverty level in the City, according to 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Household Structure and Trends

- (a) Household size in the City decreased slightly from 2.36 persons per household in 2000 to 2.25 persons per household in 2010.
- (b) The number of households is expected to increase by about 5.5% from 1,394 in 2010 to 1,471 in 2040.

Housing Stock

- (a) Seventy eight percent (78.2%) of the existing housing stock in the City was built before 1980.
- (b) Seventy-eight percent (77.8%) of the residential structures in the City were comprised of single family (one) units detached (2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates).

Occupancy Characteristics

- (a) Owner-occupied units accounted for 74.0% of the occupied housing units in 2010, while rentals made up the remaining 26.0%.
- (b) In 2016, homeowner vacancy rates indicate a less than adequate supply of owner-occupied units for sale (0.0%).
- (c) In 2016 the rental vacancy rate (22.1%) was well above the vacancy standard of 5.0%, which would indicate that the City had an adequate supply of housing units for rent.

Housing Stock Value

- (a) Between 2000 and the 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimate period, median value owner-occupied housing prices in the City rose by 33.8% from \$85,700 to \$114,700.
- (b) Twenty-three percent (23.1%) of homeowners with a mortgage and 43.8% of renters were paying a disproportionate amount of their income for housing in the City (2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates).

Housing Characteristics

- (a) Two-person households were the most prevalent owner occupied household size in the City and county in years 2000 and 2010
- (b) One-person renter-occupied housing units accounted for approximately half of rental units for both the City and county in years 2000 and 2010.
- (c) The majority of city and county residents moved into their households between 1990 and 2014.
- (d) Occupied units lacking complete kitchen facilities are a slight issue in the City, occurring in four percent (3.8%) of units (2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates) while occupied units lacking kitchen facilities are not an issue.

Specialized Housing and Homelessness

- (a) There are two Assisted Living Facilities in the City with a combined capacity of 74.
- (b) There are no emergency shelters in the City for the general public.

- (c) According to the January 2015 Point in Time survey there were 99 people in the Fox Cities who were in a shelter, in transitional housing or unsheltered and sleeping outdoors.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Developing a baseline of housing characteristics for the City provides a foundation upon which to build the City’s goals, strategies and recommendations. Some data in the following chapter was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau representing a sample of the population over a period of time, differing from the Decennial U.S. Census where figures are based on actual counts during a point in time. ACS estimates are controlled to decennial population estimates and become less accurate over the decade, meaning estimates are only as accurate as the census count on which they are based.

ACS data can be used to draw conclusions, however, due to the limitations of these estimates, patterns can only be inferred through the data and consequently there is a larger margin of error (MOE). Small sample size increases the MOE indicating inaccuracy and rendering the data unreliable. As a result, annual fluctuations in the ACS estimates are not meant to be interpreted as long-term trends and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about small differences between two estimates because they may not be statistically different. It should also be noted when comparing ACS multi-year estimates with decennial census estimates that some areas and subjects must be compared with caution, or not compared at all.

Population Trends

Historic Population

The City experienced reductions in population between 1980 and 2017 (Table 3-1). Between 1980 and 1990, the City contracted by about two percent (-2.1%). This was followed by contraction of about one percent (-1.2%) during the next decade (1990 to 2000). Since 2000, the City has experienced continued contraction in population, contracting in 2010 and 2017.

Table 3-1: Historic Population Growth, 1980 to 2017

| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2017 |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| New Holstein | 3,412 | 3,342 | 3,301 | 3,236 | 3,167 |
| Calumet County | 30,867 | 34,291 | 40,631 | 48,971 | 49,737 |
| Wisconsin | 4,705,642 | 4,891,769 | 5,363,675 | 5,686,986 | 5,763,217 |
| | | % Change 1980-1990 | % Change 1990-2000 | % Change 2000-2010 | % Change 2010-2017 |
| New Holstein | | -2.1% | -1.2% | -2.0% | -2.1% |
| Calumet County | | 11.1% | 18.5% | 20.5% | 1.6% |
| Wisconsin | | 4.0% | 9.6% | 6.0% | 1.3% |

Source: U.S. Census, 1980-2010, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Population Forecast

Population projections can provide extremely valuable information for community planning but have particular limitations. Population projections are typically based on historical growth

patterns and the composition of the current population base. To a large extent the reliability of the projections is dependent on the continuation of past growth trends. Continued population growth will result in an increase in demand for services and land consumption.

Table 3-2: Components of Population Change, Calumet County

| Year | Numeric Change | | | Percent Change | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Natural Increase | Net Migration | Total Change | Natural Increase | Net Migration | Total Change |
| 2000-2010 | 3,607 | 4,733 | 8,340 | 8.9% | 11.6% | 20.5% |
| 2010-2020 | 2,778 | 2,806 | 5,584 | 5.7% | 5.7% | 11.4% |
| 2020-2030 | 2,723 | 3,977 | 6,700 | 5.0% | 7.3% | 12.3% |
| 2030-2040 | 2,166 | 789 | 2,955 | 3.5% | 1.3% | 4.8% |

Source: WDOA, Vintage 2013

According to the WDOA, net migration (number of people leaving an area subtracted from the number of people coming into an area) had slightly more of an influence on population increase in Calumet County during the 2000's, than natural increase (births minus deaths). It is assumed that net migration increase will to have a slightly higher impact on population growth during the 2010's, while natural increase will play a larger role in population change during the 2030's (Table 3-2). Table 3-3 presents population estimates through 2040. **According to the WDOA, the City is expected to contract by 2.8% (91 people) between 2010 and 2040.** This decrease is contrast to expected increases in Calumet County and Wisconsin.

Table 3-3: Population Estimates, 2010-2040

| | New Holstein | Calumet County | Wisconsin |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 2010 | 3,236 | 48,971 | 5,686,986 |
| 2015 | 3,190 | 50,315 | 5,783,015 |
| 2020 | 3,275 | 54,555 | 6,005,080 |
| 2025 | 3,305 | 58,010 | 6,203,850 |
| 2030 | 3,315 | 61,255 | 6,375,910 |
| 2035 | 3,250 | 63,210 | 6,476,270 |
| 2040 | 3,145 | 64,210 | 6,491,635 |
| % Change 2010-2040 | -2.8% | 31.1% | 14.1% |

Source: WDOA, Wisconsin Demographic Services Center, Vintage 2013 Population Projections

Age Distribution

The age structure of a population impacts the service, housing, and transportation needs of a community. **In 2010, the median age of City residents was 44.7** (Table 3-4). This is older than Calumet County's median age of 38.4 and the State of Wisconsin's median age of 38.5.

Table 3-4: Percent of Population by Age Cohort, 2010

| Age | New Holstein | | Calumet County | | Wisconsin | |
|-------------------|--------------|------|----------------|------|-----------|------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Total population | 3,236 | 100% | 48,971 | 100% | 5,686,986 | 100% |
| Under 5 years | 159 | 4.9% | 3,418 | 7.0% | 358,443 | 6.3% |
| 5 to 9 years | 206 | 6.4% | 3,827 | 7.8% | 368,617 | 6.5% |
| 10 to 14 years | 176 | 5.4% | 3,678 | 7.5% | 375,927 | 6.6% |
| 15 to 19 years | 213 | 6.6% | 3,389 | 6.9% | 399,209 | 7.0% |
| 20 to 24 years | 144 | 4.4% | 2,091 | 4.3% | 386,552 | 6.8% |
| 25 to 29 years | 166 | 5.1% | 2,617 | 5.3% | 372,347 | 6.5% |
| 30 to 34 years | 180 | 5.6% | 3,278 | 6.7% | 349,347 | 6.1% |
| 35 to 39 years | 155 | 4.8% | 3,325 | 6.8% | 345,328 | 6.1% |
| 40 to 44 years | 233 | 7.2% | 3,989 | 8.1% | 380,338 | 6.7% |
| 45 to 49 years | 248 | 7.7% | 4,242 | 8.7% | 437,627 | 7.7% |
| 50 to 54 years | 213 | 6.6% | 3,866 | 7.9% | 436,126 | 7.7% |
| 55 to 59 years | 218 | 6.7% | 3,230 | 6.6% | 385,986 | 6.8% |
| 60 to 64 years | 204 | 6.3% | 2,396 | 4.9% | 313,825 | 5.5% |
| 65 to 69 years | 173 | 5.3% | 1,731 | 3.5% | 227,029 | 4.0% |
| 70 to 74 years | 137 | 4.2% | 1,246 | 2.5% | 173,467 | 3.1% |
| 75 to 79 years | 141 | 4.4% | 1,047 | 2.1% | 141,252 | 2.5% |
| 80 to 84 years | 119 | 3.7% | 832 | 1.7% | 117,061 | 2.1% |
| 85 years and over | 87 | 2.7% | 505 | 1.0% | 75,603 | 1.3% |
| 90 years and over | 64 | 2.0% | 264 | 0.5% | 42,902 | 0.8% |
| Median age | 44.7 | - | 38.4 | - | 38.5 | - |

Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

Ages 45 to 49 comprised the City's largest cohort in and 2010 (7.7%). The next largest age cohort in the City was 40 to 44 with 7.2%. Similar to the City, ages 45 to 49 comprised the largest age cohort in Calumet County (8.7%) and the state (7.7% tied with ages 50 to 54).

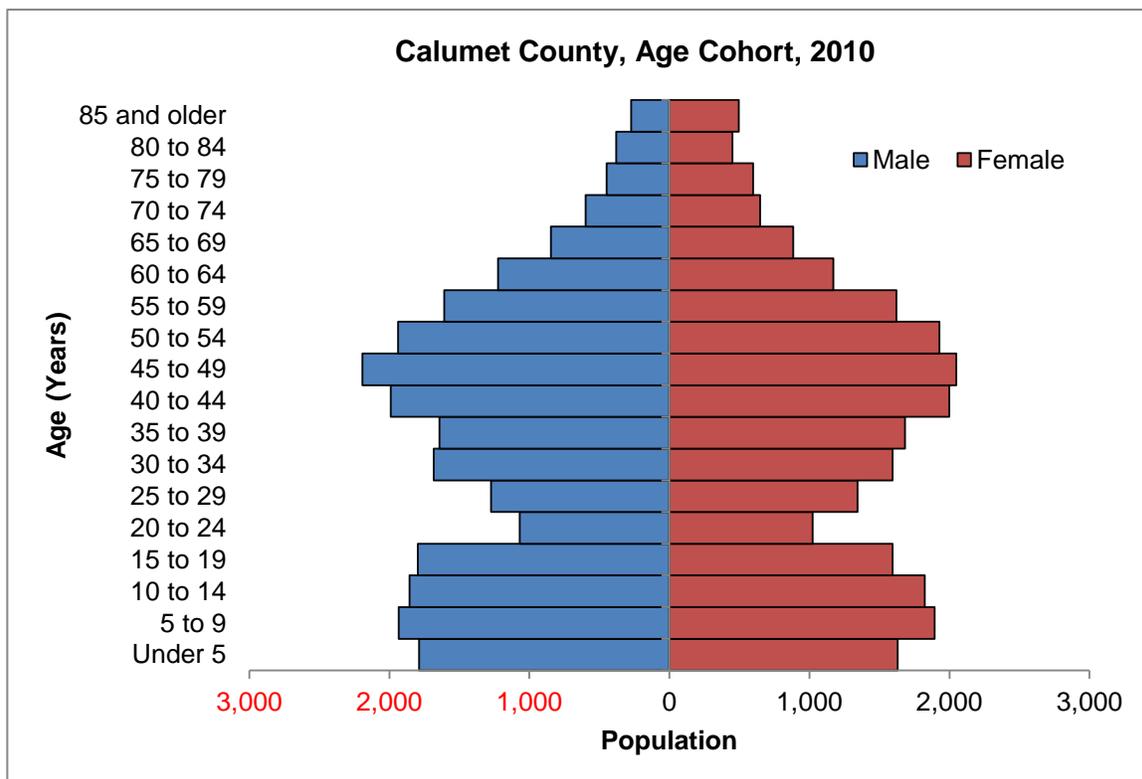
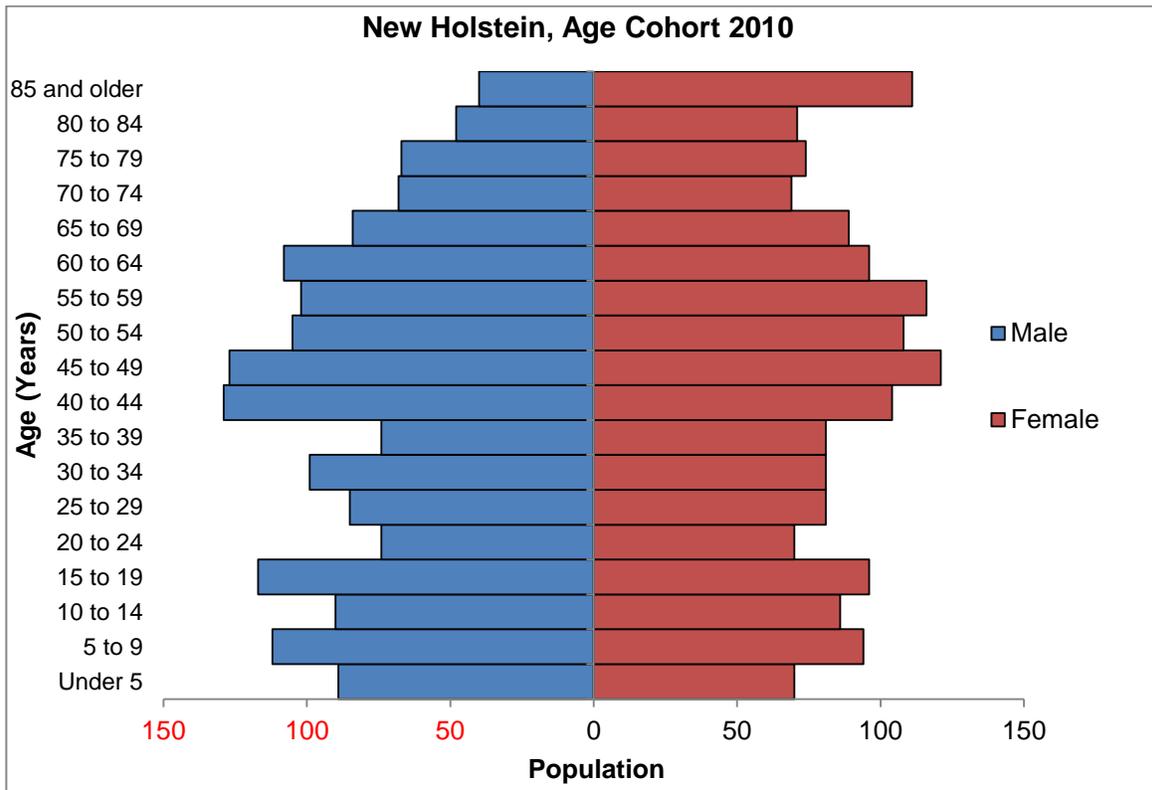
Table 3-5: Population by Gender, 2010

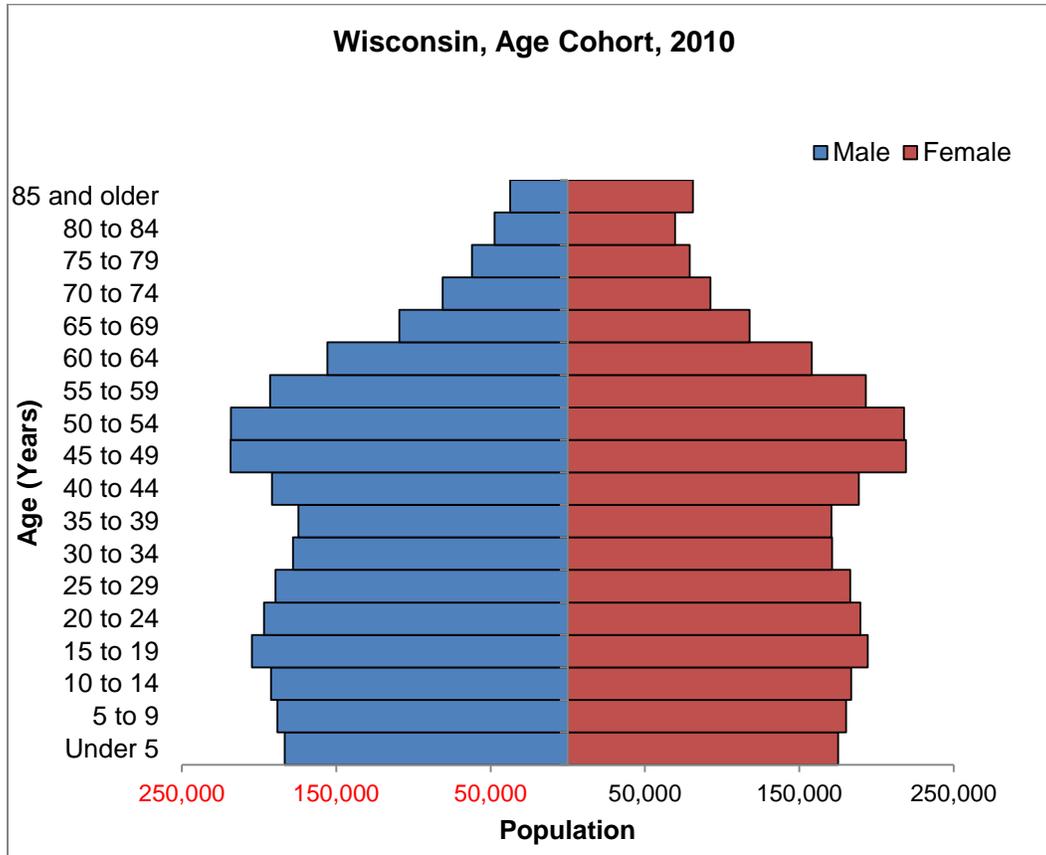
| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | Median Age |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Number | Percent | Median Age | Number | Percent | Median Age | | |
| New Holstein | 1,618 | 50.0% | 42.5 | 1,618 | 50.0% | 46.9 | 3,236 | 44.7 |
| Calumet County | 24,543 | 50.1% | 37.8 | 24,428 | 49.9% | 39.0 | 48,971 | 38.4 |
| Wisconsin | 2,822,400 | 49.6% | 37.3 | 2,864,586 | 50.4% | 39.6 | 5,686,986 | 38.5 |

Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

Males and females are evenly distributed in the City in 2010 (Table 3-5 and Figure 3-1). Much like the county or state, within the City the ratio of males to females fluctuated between which gender was in majority. Females outnumbered males, beginning with the 65 to 69 age cohort. The life expectancy of females is longer than that of males and this is reflected in the higher median age for females in all jurisdictions.

Figure 3-1: Population by Age Cohort, 2010





Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

Race

Population by race provides information regarding the social and cultural characteristics of an area. It also provides information regarding population dynamics. Access to education and economic opportunities differ by race. Differences also exist in age structure, language barriers and risks for various diseases and health conditions.

Since new immigrants are more likely to settle in areas with existing populations from their country of origin, race and ethnicity, existing populations may also influence migration patterns. National population trends indicate that persons of color (includes African Americans, Native Americans, Alaskan Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians and persons declaring two or more races) and persons of Hispanic Origin are growing faster than non-Hispanic whites.¹ As the population of the City, Calumet County and Wisconsin continues to grow, it is likely that the minority proportion of the population (persons of color and whites of Hispanic Origin) will also continue to grow. If this occurs, communities may need to compensate for the changing demographic composition. Communities may also find it beneficial to promote opportunities for positive interaction between cultures. An increase in understanding of differences and similarities in expectations and cultural values may help reduce friction between groups.

¹ U.S. Census.

Racial Distribution

Table 3-6: Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000 and 2010

| | | | White | African American | American Indian - Alaskan Native | Asian or Pacific Islander | Other Race | Two or More Races | Total Persons | Hispanic or Latino |
|----------------|-----------|---|-----------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| New Holstein | Year 2000 | # | 3,251 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 30 | 3,301 | 19 |
| | | % | 98.5% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 0.6% |
| | Year 2010 | # | 3,121 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 47 | 27 | 3,236 | 103 |
| | | % | 96.4% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 1.5% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 3.2% |
| Calumet County | Year 2000 | # | 39,282 | 124 | 124 | 632 | 154 | 300 | 40,631 | 435 |
| | | % | 96.7% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 1.5% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 100.0% | 1.1% |
| | Year 2010 | # | 46,187 | 246 | 203 | 1047 | 705 | 583 | 48,971 | 1,690 |
| | | % | 94.3% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 2.1% | 1.4% | 1.2% | 100.0% | 3.5% |
| Wisconsin | Year 2000 | # | 4,769,857 | 304,460 | 47,228 | 90,393 | 84,842 | 66,895 | 5,363,675 | 192,921 |
| | | % | 88.9% | 5.7% | 0.9% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.2% | 100.0% | 3.6% |
| | Year 2010 | # | 4,902,067 | 359,148 | 54,526 | 131,061 | 135,867 | 104,317 | 5,686,986 | 336,056 |
| | | % | 86.2% | 6.3% | 1.0% | 2.3% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 100.0% | 5.9% |

The population in the City is less diverse than that of the county and state. Between 2000 and 2010, the City experienced a slight increase in the share and number of minority persons of non-white race during this time period (Table 3-6). ***In 2010, whites comprised 96.4% of the City population compared to 94.3% in the county and 86.2% of the state's population.***

Although Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States, they currently comprise less than four percent of the City and county and less than six percent of the state's population. Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population within the City just rose significantly, increasing from 0.6% in 2000 to 3.2% in 2010. If the City is going to grow through migration, it is likely that the number and percentage of Hispanics in the area will also increase as Hispanics are becoming a larger share of the national, state and county population.

Income and Education

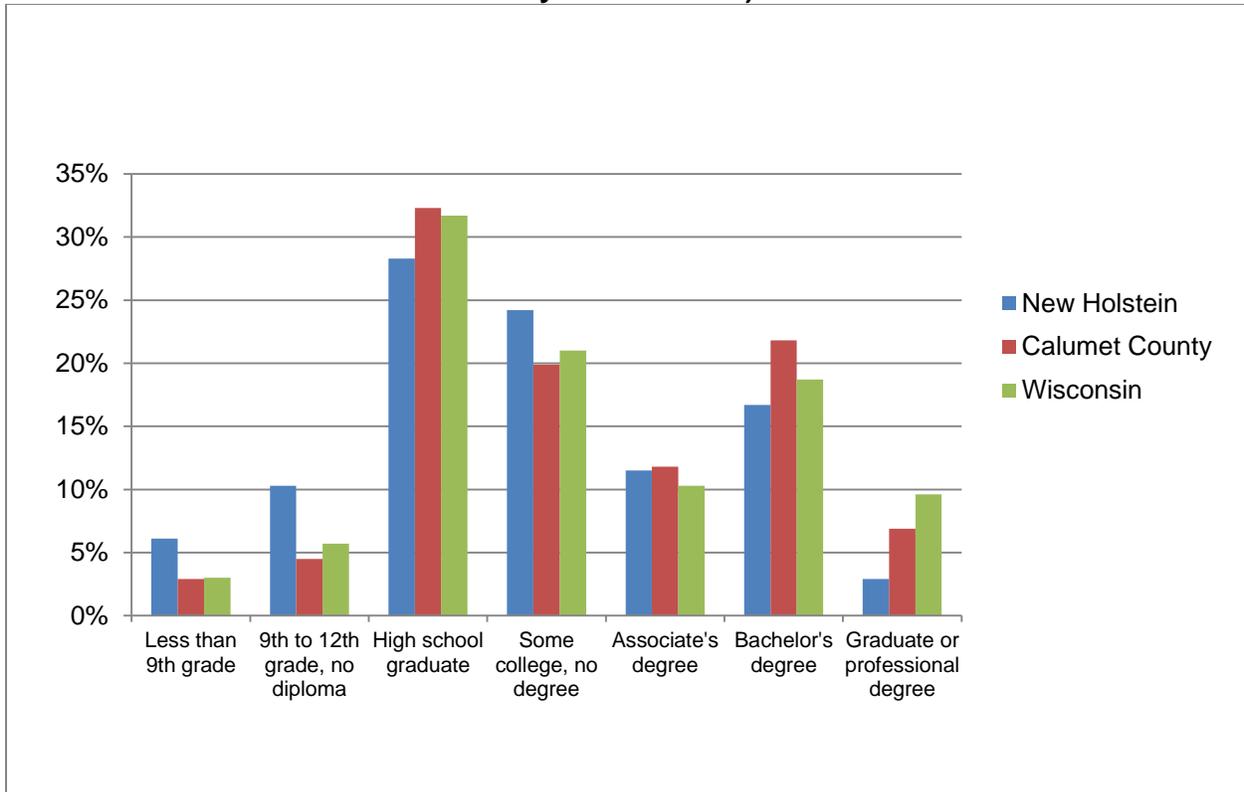
The U.S. Census Bureau reports that an individual with a bachelor's degree can expect to earn \$2.1 million over the course of a career, nearly double what the expected earnings are for a high school graduate. The results of the Census Bureau's study demonstrate that there is a definite link between earning potential and education.

Educational Attainment

The City had a lower percentage of residents age 25 or older who graduated from high school or higher (84%) than the county (93.0%) and the state (91%) according to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, as depicted in Figure 3-2. Additionally the City has a slightly lower share of residents that hold a bachelor degree or

higher. Approximately 20% of City residents hold a bachelor degree or higher compared to 29% of county residents and state residents.

Figure 3-2: Percent Educational Attainment, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates (Population 25 years and over)



Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, (Population 25 years and over), S1501

Income Levels

Income includes both earned and unearned income. Earned income includes money earned through wages, salaries, and net self-employment income (including farm income). Unearned income includes money from interest, dividends, rent, Social Security, retirement income, disability income, and welfare payments.²

Three commonly used income measures are median household income, median family income and per capita income. Median income is derived by examining the entire income distribution and calculating the point where one-half of the incomes fall below that point, the median, and one-half above that point. For households and families, the median income is based on the total number of households or families, including those with no income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group including those living in group quarters. It is derived by dividing the aggregate income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

² U.S. Census Bureau.

The City's median household income in 2000 was \$43,180; this was lower than both Calumet County's median income of \$52,569 and the State of Wisconsin's median income of \$43,791 (Table 3-7).

Table 3-7: Comparative Income Characteristics, 2000 and 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Median HH Income | | | Median Family Income | | | Per Capita Income | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | 2000 | 2012-2016 5-Yr Est. | | 2000 | 2012-2016 5-Yr Est. | | 2000 | 2012-2016 5-Yr Est. | |
| | | Estimate | MOE +/- | | Estimate | MOE +/- | | Estimate | MOE +/- |
| New Holstein | \$43,180 | \$51,518 | \$7,697 | \$48,173 | \$65,026 | \$7,547 | \$19,911 | \$27,037 | \$2,828 |
| Calumet County | \$52,569 | \$70,042 | \$2,078 | \$58,654 | \$79,699 | \$2,288 | \$21,919 | \$30,856 | \$775 |
| Wisconsin | \$43,791 | \$54,610 | \$201 | \$52,911 | \$69,925 | \$300 | \$21,271 | \$29,253 | \$114 |

Source: U.S. Census 2000, STF3A, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimate, DP03

The median family income also increased for all three jurisdictions. **The City median family income was \$65,026, which was an increase from the 2000 median family income of \$48,173 according to 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates.** As depicted in Table 3-7, the City had a lower median household income, median family income and per capita income than the county and state in both time frames.

Poverty Status

The poverty level is determined by the U.S. Census Bureau based on current cost of living estimates adjusted for household size. In 2000, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children was a household income of \$17,463. By 2010, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children had increased to \$22,113³.

In 2012-2016, 7.7% (+/-4.2%) of the City's population was living below the poverty line according to American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table 3-8). This is slightly higher than Calumet County (6.3%+/-1.1%) and the State of Wisconsin (12.7%+/-0.2%).

Table 3-8: Poverty Status, Total Persons - 2000 and 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Total Persons | | | Total Persons Below Poverty Level | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2000 | 2012-2016 5-Yr Est. | | 2000 | | 2012-2016 5-Yr Est. | | | |
| | | No. | Estimate | MOE +/- | No. | Percent | Estimate | MOE +/- | Percent |
| New Holstein | 3,301 | 3,093 | 52 | 94 | 2.8% | 237 | 128 | 7.7% | 4.2 |
| Calumet County | 40,631 | 49,360 | 99 | 1,409 | 3.5% | 3,129 | 523 | 6.3% | 1.1 |
| Wisconsin | 5,363,675 | 5,603,274 | 1,202 | 451,538 | 8.4% | 713,472 | 9,496 | 12.7% | 0.2 |

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF 3, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimate, S1701

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Poverty Thresholds.

Approximately 5% (+/-4.6%) of families lived below the poverty level in the City, according to 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table 3-9). This was more than the share of families in Calumet County (5.0%+/-1.1%) and less than the share of families in the state (8.5%, +/-0.2).

Table 3-9: Poverty Status, Total Families - 1999 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Total Families | | | Total Families Below Poverty Level | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | 2000 | 2012-2016 5-Yr Est. | | 2000 | | 2012-2016 5-Yr Est. | |
| | No. | Estimate | MOE +/- | No. | Percent | Percent | MOE +/- |
| New Holstein | 887 | 901 | 89 | 11 | 1.2% | 5.1% | 4.6% |
| Calumet County | 11,164 | 14,073 | 285 | 288 | 2.6% | 5.0% | 1.1 |
| Wisconsin | 1,386,815 | 1,471,314 | 5001 | 78,188 | 5.6% | 8.5% | 0.2 |

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF 3, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimate, S1702

HOUSING

Household Structure and Trends

Household Size

Household size and alterations in household structure provide a method to analyze the potential demand for housing units. The composition of a household coupled with the level of education, training, and age also impacts the income potential for the particular household. These characteristics can also determine the need for services such as child care, transportation, and other personal services. Decreases in household size create a need for additional housing units and accommodating infrastructure, even if there is not an increase in the overall population.

Household size in the City decreased slightly from 2.36 persons per household in 2000 to 2.25 persons per household in 2010 (Table 3-10). At the same time, a decrease in the average household size also occurred at the state and county levels. The City's average household size has remained slightly lower than the county and the State of Wisconsin in both time periods (Table 3-10).

Table 3-10: Households and Persons per Household, 2000 and 2010

| | 2000 | | 2010 | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | No. HH | Average HH size | No. HH | Average HH size |
| New Holstein | 1,329 | 2.36 | 1,394 | 2.25 |
| Calumet County | 14,910 | 2.70 | 8,575 | 2.63 |
| Wisconsin | 2,084,544 | 2.50 | 2,279,768 | 2.43 |

Source: U.S. Census 2000 and 2010

Household Forecasts

Total population figures include not only persons in households, but also persons in group quarters⁴. As the population ages during the projection period, it is likely that the persons in group quarters will increase over time. This increase will come from not only the elderly component of the population, but also from the disabled component of the population as aging parents will no longer be able to care for disabled offspring. It is important to remember that the actual growth rate and the amount of future growth a community will experience will be determined by local policies which can affect the rate of growth within the context of county, state, and national population growth trends. Migration is expected to play a part in the City and Calumet County’s growth patterns in the coming decades. Therefore growth rates and trends outside the county will influence the pool of potential residents the county can attract.

Based on anticipated growth trends, the City’s population is expected to decrease slightly through 2040 (Table 3-3). During this same time period, **the number of households is expected to increase by about 5.5% from 1,394 in 2010 to 1,471 in 2040** (Table 3-9). The increase in the number of households is expected to result from a decrease in household size even with a slight decrease in population. Between 2010 and 2040 it is anticipated that the household size will decrease from 2.25 persons per household to 2.00.

During this same time period, Calumet County and Wisconsin are expected to experience a larger increase in the number of households. It is anticipated that the number of households in Calumet County will significantly increase by 44.5%, while the state will see an increase of 22.4% between 2010 and 2040.

Table 3-11: Household Projections, 2010 – 2040

| Year | New Holstein | | Calumet County | | Wisconsin | |
|------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| | No. HH | Persons per HH | No. HH | Persons per HH | No. HH | Persons per HH |
| 2010 | 1,394 | 2.25 | 18,575 | 2.63 | 2,279,768 | 2.43 |
| 2015 | 1,406 | 2.20 | 19,527 | 2.57 | 2,371,815 | 2.38 |
| 2020 | 1,467 | 2.16 | 21,497 | 2.53 | 2,491,982 | 2.35 |
| 2025 | 1,503 | 2.12 | 23,223 | 2.49 | 2,600,538 | 2.32 |
| 2030 | 1,530 | 2.07 | 24,957 | 2.44 | 2,697,884 | 2.30 |
| 2035 | 1,516 | 2.03 | 26,157 | 2.40 | 2,764,498 | 2.28 |
| 2040 | 1,471 | 2.00 | 26,844 | 2.38 | 2,790,322 | 2.26 |

Source: WDOA, Wisconsin Demographic Services Center, 1/1/2015 Final Estimates and Vintage 2013 Population Projections

⁴ Group Quarters, as defined by the 2010 U.S. Census, “is a place where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement, that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers’ dormitories.”

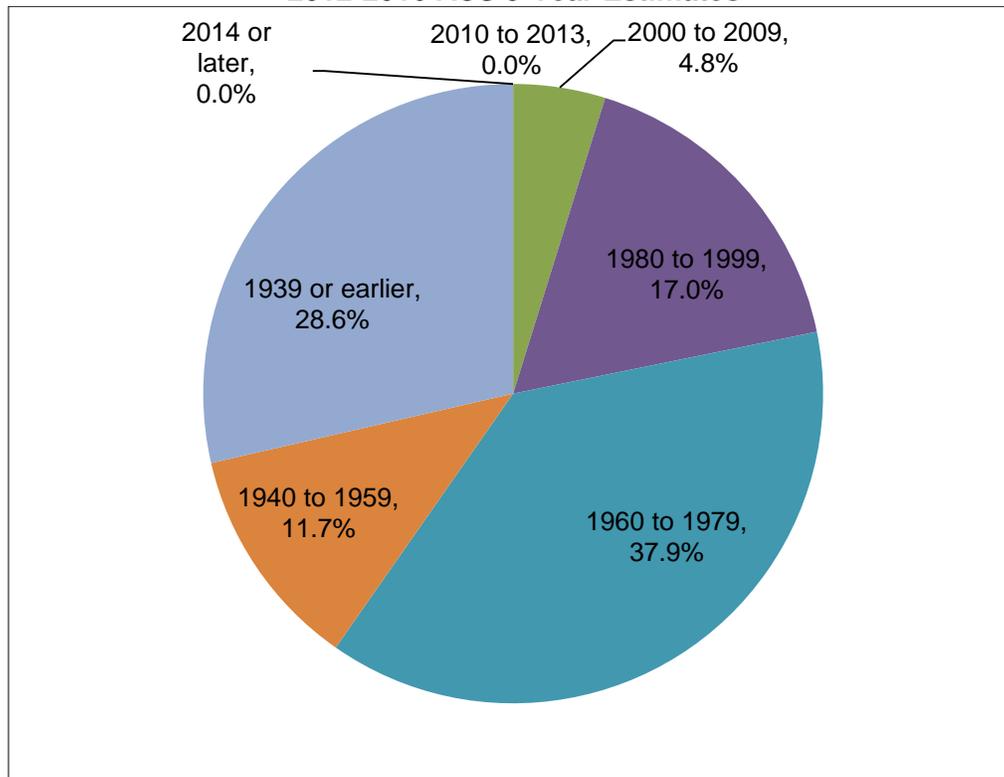
Housing Stock Characteristics

Age

The age of occupied dwelling units reflect the historic demand for additional or replacement housing units, thereby providing historic information regarding settlement patterns, household formation, migration trends and natural disaster impacts. The age of units by itself is not an indication of the quality of the housing stock. However, the age of occupied units can provide limited information regarding building construction and material content, as construction techniques and materials change over time.

Seventy eight percent (78.2%) of the existing housing stock in the City was built before 1980 (Figure 3-3). About 22 percent (21.8%) of the housing stock has been built since 1980. The greatest time period of home construction was from 1960 to 1979 with an estimated 38 percent (37.9%) of homes being constructed. This mirrors the greatest home building period for the state while the county peaked from 1980 to 1999 (Table 3-12).

Figure 3-3: Occupied Dwelling Units by Year Built, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

*Figure does not show Margin of Error.

**Table 3-12: Occupied Dwelling Units by Year Built,
2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates**

| Year | New Holstein | | Calumet County | | Wisconsin | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | Estimate | Margin of Error +/- | Estimate | Margin of Error +/- | Estimate | Margin of Error +/- |
| 2014 or later | 0.0% | 1.2 | 0.2% | 0.1 | 0.2% | 0.1 |
| 2010 to 2013 | 0.0% | 1.2 | 1.7% | 0.4 | 1.5% | 0.1 |
| 2000 to 2009 | 4.8% | 2.9 | 21.1% | 1.1 | 12.9% | 0.1 |
| 1980 to 1999 | 17.0% | 6.4 | 31.4% | 1.4 | 23.8% | 0.1 |
| 1960 to 1979 | 37.9% | 8.0 | 21.9% | 1.5 | 24.7% | 0.2 |
| 1940 to 1959 | 11.7% | 5.3 | 8.5% | 0.9 | 17.2% | 0.1 |
| 1939 or earlier | 28.6% | 7.9 | 15.2% | 1.3 | 19.6% | 0.1 |

Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

Structural Type

Structural type is one indication of the degree of choice in the housing market. Housing choice by structural type includes the ability to choose to live in a single family home, duplex, multi-unit building or mobile home. Availability of units by type is indicative not only of market demand, but also of zoning laws, developer preferences and access to public services. Current state sponsored local planning goals encourage communities to provide a wide range of choice in housing types, as housing is not a 'one size fits all' commodity. As with most communities in East Central Wisconsin, the dominant housing type in the City of is single family housing. **Seventy-eight percent (77.8%) of the residential structures in the City were comprised of single family (one) units detached (2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates)** (Table 3-13). Single family units comprised a slightly lower share of the housing units in the City than in Calumet County but higher than the state. Duplex units or two-family made up the second highest percentage of housing units in the City (6.0%). The second highest share of housing for the county was also two-family housing while the state's second highest housing units were 10 or more apartments.

**Table 3-13: Units in Structure,
2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates**

| | New Holstein | | Calumet County | | Wisconsin | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | Estimate | Margin of Error +/- | Estimate | Margin of Error +/- | Estimate | Margin of Error +/- |
| 1, detached | 77.8% | 6.3 | 80.5% | 1.4 | 67% | 0.2 |
| 1, attached | 3.2% | 2.3 | 3.3% | 0.7 | 5% | 0.1 |
| 2 apartments | 6.0% | 3.8 | 3.8% | 0.9 | 7% | 0.1 |
| 3 or 4 apartments | 2.7% | 2.4 | 1.5% | 0.5 | 4% | 0.1 |
| 5 to 9 apartments | 4.8% | 3.4 | 4.4% | 0.7 | 5% | 0.1 |
| 10 or more apartments | 5.4% | 3.8 | 4.1% | 0.8 | 11% | 0.1 |
| Mobile home or other | 0.0% | 1.2 | 2.3% | 0.5 | 3% | 0.1 |

Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

Occupancy Characteristics

Occupancy Status

Occupancy status reflects the utilization of available housing stock. The total number of housing units includes renter-occupied, owner-occupied and various classes of vacant units. Vacant units include those units which are available for sale or rent and those which are seasonal, migrant, held for occasional use or other units not regularly occupied on a year-round basis.

In 2010, the City's occupied housing stock was primarily composed of owner-occupied units (Table 3-14). **Owner-occupied units accounted for 74.0% of the occupied housing units in 2010, while rentals made up the remaining 26.0%.** The percent of owner-occupied housing stock was more than in the state and less than in the county.

Table 3-14: Occupancy Characteristics, 2010

| | Occupied Housing Units | Owner Occupied Housing Units | % Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied Housing Units | % Renter Occupied |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| New Holstein | 1,394 | 1,031 | 74.0% | 363 | 26.0% |
| Calumet County | 18,575 | 15,066 | 81.1% | 3,509 | 18.9% |
| Wisconsin | 2,279,768 | 1,551,558 | 68.1% | 728,210 | 31.9% |

Source: U.S. Census 2010, SF-1, DP-1

The share of owner-occupied housing units in the City has increased slightly since 2000, when 73.6% of the units were owner-occupied, and 26.4% were rental occupied (Table 3-14). The percent of owner-occupied housing stock also decreased in the county and state.

Table 3-15: Occupancy Characteristics, 2000

| | Occupied Housing Units | Owner Occupied Housing Units | % Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied Housing Units | % Renter Occupied |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| New Holstein | 1,329 | 978 | 73.6% | 351 | 26.4% |
| Calumet County | 14,910 | 11,994 | 80.4 | 2,916 | 19.6 |
| Wisconsin | 2,084,544 | 1,426,361 | 68.4% | 658,183 | 31.6% |

Source: U.S. Census 2000, SF-1, DP-1

Vacancy Status

Vacant housing units are units that are livable, but not currently occupied. For a healthy housing market, communities should have a vacancy rate of 1.5% for owner-occupied units and 5% for year-round rentals. The number of migrant, seasonal and other vacant units will vary depending on the community's economic base. If vacancy rates are at or above the standard, the community may have an adequate number of units for rent or sale. However, additional information such as choice in housing and housing affordability is needed to determine if the

units on the market meet the needs of potential buyers or renters. If the existing vacancy rate is too high for existing conditions, then property values may stagnate or decline.

**Table 3-16: Vacancy Status,
 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates**

| | Total Housing Units | Occupied Housing Units | Vacant Housing Units | Homeowner Vacancy Rate | Margin of Error +/- | Rental Vacancy Rate | Margin of Error +/- |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| New Holstein | 1,647 | 1,426 | 221 | 0.0% | 1.6 | 22.1% | 17.3 |
| Calumet County | 20,055 | 18,839 | 1,216 | 0.6% | 0.4 | 11.0% | 3.9 |
| Wisconsin | 2,649,597 | 2,310,246 | 339,351 | 1.7% | 0.1 | 4.9% | 0.2 |

Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

Owner-Occupied Housing

In 2016, homeowner vacancy rates indicate a less than adequate supply of owner-occupied units for sale (0.0%). (Table 3-16). The county has a less than adequate supply while Wisconsin has an adequate supply of owner occupied units.

Rental Housing

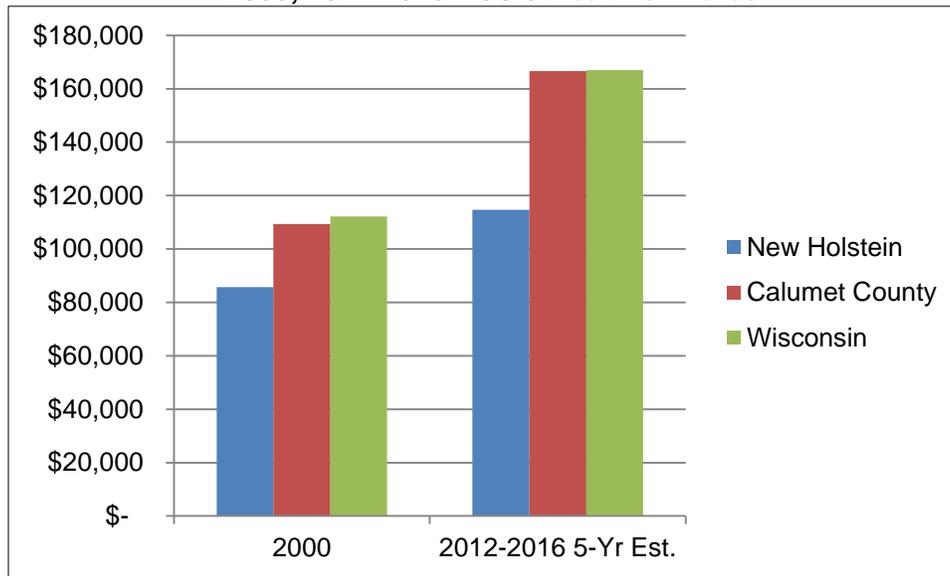
In 2016 the rental vacancy rate (22.1%) was well above the vacancy standard of 5.0%, which would indicate that the City had an adequate supply of housing units for rent (Table 3-16). While the vacancy rate was above the standard, it should be noted that municipalities with smaller rental unit pools may actually need a higher rental vacancy rate than the standard in order to accommodate people seeking rental units. In comparison, the rental vacancy rate for Calumet County and Wisconsin was lower than the City.

Housing Stock Value

Historical Trends

Owner-occupied housing stock values can provide information about trends in property values, housing demand and choice within the housing market. The City, Calumet County and the state all saw substantial increases in the median value of owner-occupied homes between 2000 and the 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates (Figure 3-4). The smallest growth in median housing values occurred in the City during this time period. **Between 2000 and the 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimate period, median value owner-occupied housing prices in the City rose by 33.8% from \$85,700 to \$114,700.** At the same time, the median value of owner-occupied homes rose by 52.4% in Calumet County and 48.8% in the state. Median owner-occupied housing values in the City lagged behind those in the county and the state.

Figure 3-4: Median Value of Owner Occupied Homes, 2000, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

Housing Affordability

The relationship between housing costs and household income is an indicator of housing affordability, which is gauged by the proportion of household income expended for rent or home ownership costs. Rental costs include contract rent, plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuel. Owner costs include payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire hazard and flood insurance on the property, utilities and fuels. In 1989, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) raised the standard for determining whether rent or home ownership costs comprised a disproportionate share of income from 25% to 30% of gross household income. Households spending more than 30% of their income for housing may be at risk of losing their housing should they be confronted with unexpected bills or unemployment of one or more workers per household. Communities should be aware that maintenance and repair costs are excluded from this housing affordability formula, as are other outstanding debts, because these items will have policy impacts. Potential homeowners should be aware that these items are excluded from this housing affordability formula, as these items can impact their housing affordability and future financial stability.

Table 3-17: Households Paying a Disproportionate Amount of Their Income for Housing, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Households with Mortgage for Which Owner Costs Are Not Affordable | | Households without Mortgage for Which Owner Costs Are Not Affordable | | Households for Which Renter Costs Are Not Affordable | |
|---------------------|---|-------------|--|----------|--|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| New Holstein | 161 | 23.1 | 0 | 0 | 136 | 43.8 |
| Calumet County | 1,896 | 18.5 | 499 | 10 | 1,317 | 40.3 |
| Wisconsin | 271,642 | 27.0% | 79,713 | 14.9 | 334,347 | 46.7% |

Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimate, DP-4

Access to affordable housing is not only a quality of life consideration; it is also an integral part of a comprehensive economic development strategy. Households which must spend a disproportionate amount of their income on housing will not have the resources to properly maintain their housing, nor will they have adequate disposable income for other living expenses, such as transportation, childcare, healthcare, food and clothing.

Twenty-three percent (23.1%) of homeowners with a mortgage and 43.8% of renters were paying a disproportionate amount of their income for housing in the City (2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates) (Table 3-17). In comparison housing was not affordable for about a quarter of Calumet County (18.5%) and about a third of Wisconsin (27.0%) homeowners with mortgages.

Household Characteristics

Evaluating household characteristics is important for understanding the City and the population it serves. Household size and mobility information are two census variables that can help with this evaluation.

When compared to Calumet County, the City had a very similar household size in 2000 and 2010 (Table 3-18). **Two-person households were the most prevalent owner occupied household size in the City and county in years 2000 and 2010** (Table 3-18). Renter-occupied households also had very similar household size for both the City and Calumet County. The largest share of renter-occupied households was 1-person households for both jurisdictions, in both time frames (Table 3-19). **One-person renter-occupied housing units accounted for approximately half of rental units for both the City and county in years 2000 and 2010.**

Table 3-18: Persons per Owner Occupied Housing Units, 2000 and 2010

| | City of New Holstein | | | | Calumet County | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2000 | | 2010 | | 2000 | | 2010 | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Occupied housing units | 1,329 | 100.0% | 1,394 | 100.0% | 14,910 | 100.0% | 18,575 | 100.0% |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 978 | 73.6% | 1,031 | 73.9% | 11,994 | 68.0% | 15,066 | 81.1% |
| 1-person household | 189 | 19.3% | 231 | 22.4% | 1,828 | 15.2% | 2,334 | 15.5% |
| 2-person household | 389 | 39.8% | 454 | 44.0% | 4,238 | 35.3% | 5,843 | 38.8% |
| 3-person household | 167 | 17.1% | 157 | 15.2% | 2,078 | 17.3% | 2,505 | 16.6% |
| 4-person household | 150 | 15.3% | 118 | 11.4% | 2,350 | 19.6% | 2,809 | 18.6% |
| 5-person household | 58 | 5.9% | 49 | 4.8% | 1,041 | 8.7% | 1,115 | 7.4% |
| 6-person household | 19 | 1.9% | 19 | 1.8% | 331 | 2.8% | 311 | 2.1% |
| 7-or-more-person household | 6 | 0.6% | 3 | 0.3% | 128 | 1.1% | 149 | 1.0% |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000 and 2010

Table 3-19: Persons per Renter Occupied Housing Units, 2000 and 2010

| | City of New Holstein | | | | Calumet County | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2000 | | 2010 | | 2000 | | 2010 | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Occupied housing units | 1,329 | 100.0% | 1,394 | 100.0% | 14,910 | 100.0% | 18,575 | 100.0% |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 351 | 26.4% | 363 | 26.0% | 2,916 | 19.6% | 3,509 | 18.9% |
| 1-person household | 197 | 56.1% | 204 | 56.2% | 1,210 | 41.5% | 1,590 | 45.3% |
| 2-person household | 88 | 25.1% | 80 | 22.0% | 895 | 30.7% | 907 | 25.8% |
| 3-person household | 33 | 9.4% | 36 | 9.9% | 375 | 12.9% | 472 | 13.5% |
| 4-person household | 24 | 6.8% | 22 | 6.1% | 245 | 8.4% | 287 | 8.2% |
| 5-person household | 8 | 2.3% | 12 | 3.3% | 136 | 4.7% | 140 | 4.0% |
| 6-person household | 0 | 0.0% | 7 | 1.9% | 37 | 1.3% | 67 | 1.9% |
| 7-or-more-person household | 1 | 0.3% | 2 | 0.6% | 18 | 0.6% | 46 | 1.3% |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000 and 2010

Table 3-20 illustrates the household longevity of the populations in the City and Calumet County. **The majority of City and county residents moved into their households between 1990 and 2014.**

Table 3-20: Year Householder Moved into Unit

| | New Holstein | | | Calumet County | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|-------|----------------|---------|-------|
| | Estimate | MOE +/- | % | Estimate | MOE +/- | % |
| Occupied housing units | 1,426 | 105 | - | 18,839 | 229 | - |
| Moved in 2015 or later | 32 | 35 | 2.2% | 598 | 125 | 3.2% |
| Moved in 2010 to 2014 | 416 | 123 | 29.2% | 4,399 | 323 | 23.4% |
| Moved in 2000 to 2009 | 401 | 102 | 28.1% | 7,350 | 379 | 39.0% |
| Moved in 1990 to 1999 | 302 | 103 | 21.2% | 3,274 | 245 | 17.4% |
| Moved in 1980 to 1989 | 55 | 55 | 3.9% | 1,368 | 181 | 7.3% |
| Moved in 1979 or earlier | 220 | 68 | 15.4% | 1,850 | 156 | 9.8% |

Source: U.S. Census 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

Housing Conditions

Two census variables often used for determining housing conditions include units that lack complete plumbing facilities, kitchen facilities, telephone service and overcrowded units⁵. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, flush toilet and a bathtub or shower. If any of these facilities is missing, the housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities. Complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use include sink, refrigerator, and oven or burners. If any of these facilities is missing, the housing unit is classified as lacking complete kitchen facilities.

Table 3-21: Units Lacking Complete Plumbing and Kitchen Facilities, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Total Occupied Units | | Units Lacking Complete Plumbing | | | Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------|---|-----------|-------------|
| | Est. | MOE+/- | Est. | MOE+/- | % | Est. | MOE+/- | % |
| New Holstein | 1,426 | 105 | 0 | 9 | 0.0% | 54 | 48 | 3.8% |
| Calumet County | 18,839 | 229 | 102 | 67 | 0.5% | 210 | 92 | 1.1% |
| Wisconsin | 2,310,246 | 4,656 | 10,249 | 598 | 0.4% | 20,079 | 807 | 0.9% |

Source: U.S. Census 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

Occupied units lacking complete kitchen facilities are a slight issue in the City, occurring in four percent (3.8%) of units (2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates) while occupied units lacking kitchen facilities are not an issue (Table 3-21). Overall, a lack of complete kitchen facilities was lower at the county and state level while a lack of complete plumbing is slightly higher.

Subsidized and Special Needs Housing

Subsidized and special needs housing serves individuals who, because of financial difficulties, domestic violence situations, disabilities, age, alcohol and drug abuse problems, and/or insufficient life skills, need housing assistance or housing designed to accommodate their needs. In some instances, extended family structures and finances may allow families or

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau.

individuals to cope privately with special needs. In most instances however, some form of assistance is needed. The housing needs of these populations vary based on their circumstances, health, economic conditions and success of educational, training, treatment or counseling programs.

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services website has a listing of directories for a number of assisted living options including Adult Day Care (ADC), Adult Family Homes (ADF), Community Based Residential Care Facilities (CBRF) and Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC). These facilities specialize in developmentally disabled, emotionally disturbed/mental illness, traumatic brain injury, advanced age, irreversible dementia/Alzheimer, physically disabled, and terminally ill. **There are two Assisted Living Facilities in the City with a combined capacity of 74** (Table 3-22). This includes two CBRF facilities within the identified capacity. Within Calumet County (excluding New Holstein), there are 23 Assisted Living Facilities with a combined capacity of 363.

Table 3-22: Assisted Living Options, 2016

| | New Holstein | | Calumet County | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| | Number | Capacity | Number | Capacity |
| Adult Day Care (ADC) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Adult Family Home (AFH) | 0 | 0 | 6 | 22 |
| Community Based Residential Facilities (CBRF) | 2 | 74 | 13 | 300 |
| Residential Care Apartment Units (RCA) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 41 |
| Total Units/Capacity | 2 | 74 | 23 | 363 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, *Consumer Guide to Health Care - Finding and Choosing Health and Residential Care Providers in Wisconsin*

Data accessed July, 2018

Homelessness

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) the term “homeless” or “homeless individuals and families” includes: (1) and individual or family who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes a subset for an individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution; (2) Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence; (3) Unaccompanied youth and families with children and youth who are defined as homeless under other federal statutes who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition; or (4) Individuals and families who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member.⁶

There are no emergency shelters in the City for the general public. However the general public may utilize one of two emergency shelters in Appleton: Homeless Connections (capacity 78)⁷, the Fox Valley Warming Shelter (capacity 60) and Harbor House (capacity 55)⁸.

⁶ HUD’s definition of “homeless” was changed in 2009, when the HEARTH Act amended the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. HUD’s Final Rule implementing the new definition can be found at 24 CFR Part 91, 582 and 583.

⁷ Homeless Connections; Email, 3/16/16.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities to conduct sheltered counts of people living in emergency shelter or transitional housing every year. While every other year, HUD requires communities to conduct unsheltered counts of people living in a place unfit for human habitation (such as in an abandoned building or in a park).⁹ In Wisconsin, Point in Time surveys are conducted two times per year on a single night and include a count of the number of people in shelters and people not in shelters. A Point in Time survey was last conducted on January 27, 2016 for the Fox Cities. **According to the January 2015 Point in Time survey there were 99 people in the Fox Cities who were in a shelter, in transitional housing or unsheltered and sleeping outdoors.**

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the housing element can be found in Appendix D.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following goals, objectives and policies represent the steps and resources needed to implement the desires identified in this element. Goals set direction, provide purpose and accountability and provide a roadmap. Objectives are specific activities to accomplish goals. Objectives should be clear, measurable and concise. Policies represent principles to guide decisions.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

| Type | Reference | Text |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| Goal | PH1 | Maintain an adequate housing supply that will meet the needs of current and future residents and promote a range of housing choices for anticipated income levels, age groups, and special housing needs. |
| Objective | PH1.1 | Encourage residential development that provides a balance of low-income, moderate-income, and high-income housing, and an appropriate mix of single-family, two-family, multi-family, and senior housing. |
| Objective | PH1.2 | Promote the availability of assisted living and elder care facilities while continually monitoring the housing needs of the aging population. |
| Objective | PH1.3 | Support opportunities for multi-family, group housing, and other high-density residential development within existing neighborhoods with established sewer, water, parks, sidewalks, and other public infrastructure and facilities. |
| Objective | PH1.4 | Monitor the availability of state or federal programs for the development or redevelopment of low to moderate-income housing. |
| Objective | PH1.5 | Maintain local and regional efforts to create quality housing with rents affordable to working families, the elderly, and special-needs individuals. |

⁸ Homeless Connections; Email, 3/16/16.

⁹ http://www.endhomelessness.org/blog/entry/the-2015-point-in-time-count-is-finally-here#.Vwblz_krJaQ.

| Type | Reference | Text |
|-------------|------------|---|
| Goal | PH2 | Provide for housing development that maintains the attractiveness and characteristics of the community. |
| Objective | PH2.1 | Promote the development of low to moderate-income housing that is consistent in quality, character, and location with the community's comprehensive plan. |
| Objective | PH2.2 | Direct residential subdivision development to planned growth areas. |
| Objective | PH2.3 | Support the use of creative development designs that preserve community character and natural resources. |
| Objective | PH2.4 | Encourage well-designed residential development. |

| Type | Reference | Text |
|-------------|------------|--|
| Goal | PH3 | Support the maintenance and rehabilitation of the City's existing housing stock. |
| Objective | PH3.1 | Promote citizen education about unsafe or unsanitary housing conditions including lead paint, radon, improperly installed heating systems, faulty wiring, and broken or missing smoke detectors. |
| Objective | PH3.2 | Encourage the preservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of historically significant homes. |
| Objective | PH3.3 | Enforce zoning, nuisance abatement, and building code requirements in blighted residential areas. |
| Objective | PH3.4 | Monitor the availability of state or federal programs for housing rehabilitation. |

POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

| Type | Reference | Text |
|--------|-----------|---|
| Policy | 1 | The community may allow the transfer of residential density on a parcel to promote flexibility in site design (e.g., lot size) and allow clustering of building sites to help lower land costs, preserve farmland, and reduce woodland fragmentation provided proposals are consistent with other provisions of the comprehensive plan. |
| Policy | 2 | Local land use controls and related administration (e.g., fees) shall consider the impact on affordable housing. |
| Policy | 3 | Annually assess the availability of developable land for residential development. |
| Policy | 4 | Plan for a sufficient supply of developable land that allows for a variety of housing types. |
| Policy | 5 | Decisions regarding lot size recommendations and local land use controls and fees shall be made in consideration of impacts to affordable housing. |
| Policy | 6 | Manufactured homes shall meet feature designs similar to "stick-built" homes. |
| Policy | 7 | Scattered residential development should be prevented throughout the community. |

| | | |
|--------|----|---|
| Policy | 8 | The development of elderly or assisted living housing will be pursued within the planning period. |
| Policy | 9 | Establish development standards for housing other than single family housing. |
| Policy | 10 | Over the planning period, the community will evaluate its preparedness for an increasing demand for elderly housing and assisted living facilities. |
| Policy | 11 | Housing ordinances, policies, standards, and ideals shall be made available to new homeowners to ensure their knowledge of local housing regulations. |
| Policy | 12 | An inventory of historically significant homes should be maintained throughout the planning period to ensure that these homes are accurately identified and to promote and target preservation and/or rehabilitation efforts. |
| Policy | 13 | Residential development will only be allowed within infill areas and in planned growth areas. |
| Policy | 14 | Increase investment in existing residential areas to maintain property values, encourage infill development and rehabilitation of existing homes, and to encourage home buyers to live in existing neighborhoods. Investments could include sidewalks, street repair, tree and flower planting, neighborhood park development, etc. |
| Policy | 15 | The community will consider adaptive reuse, conversion of surplus and/or outmoded buildings to economically viable new housing. (Consider old schools, hospitals, warehouses.) |
| Policy | 16 | Cluster residential development will be promoted to minimize land use impacts while accommodating development and greenspace. |
| Policy | 17 | Houses should be clustered as to minimize the visual and environmental impacts to the rural landscape. |
| Policy | 18 | Any multi-family residential development that abuts established low-density residential areas should be very carefully designed to minimize potential negative impacts on existing homes. |
| Policy | 19 | Residential infill development will be pursued prior to the development of housing in areas currently not occupied by residential structures. |

| | | |
|--------|----|--|
| Policy | 20 | <p>Multi-family residential projects shall be required to meet the following minimum standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The project will not have an undue adverse impact on the character of the surrounding neighborhood nor result in large pockets of high-density housing.b. The school district must have sufficient capacity to accommodate new students who will live in the School District.c. The street and sidewalk system in the neighborhood can handle the increased amount of traffic that the project will generate.d. The area is adequately served by parks, open spaces, and civic facilities.e. The existing utility system has sufficient capacity to serve the project.f. All multi-family projects shall provide on-site open space areas that serve the needs of the project's residents, in addition to public park land and equipment development requirements applicable to residential development. |
|--------|----|--|



CHAPTER 4
TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 4: TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

A safe, efficient, and well-designed transportation system can provide convenient transportation and economic benefits for the residents of the City and the surrounding area. The City's transportation system is much more than simply looking at the road system. An assessment of the pedestrian, bicycle, transit, rail and air transportation systems all play an important part in providing transportation for goods and people.

Wisconsin's Smart Growth Legislation requires that the transportation element consist of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs that guide the development of various transportation modes. These modes include highways, transit, and transportation for those with various disabilities, bicycles, pedestrians, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water. This chapter serves to assess the current status of these transportation modes, determine what the City desires them to become in the future, and devise ways to implement them.

KEY SUMMARY POINTS

The following list summarizes key issues and opportunities identified in the element. The reader is encouraged to review the "Inventory and Analysis" portion of the element for more detail.

Streets and Highways

- a) Within the City there are approximately two miles of urban principal arterial roads.
- b) Within the City there are approximately two miles of urban minor arterials.
- c) Within the City there are approximately three miles of urban collector roads.
- d) Within the City there are approximately 20 miles of urban local roads.
- e) Within the City there are approximately 0.1 miles of rural major collectors.
- f) There are approximately 51 miles of PASER rated roads in the City.
- g) There are no rustic roads designated in the City.

Public Transportation

- a) Fixed route transit service is not available in the City.

Non-Motorized Transportation

- a) Walking and bicycling have emerged and continue to be an important means of exercise as well as modes of transportation in a well-rounded transportation system.
- b) The City includes segments of Complete Streets (Map 4-3) but does not have an adopted Complete Streets policy or design standards.

Trucking and Freight

- a) There is one designated truck route within the City.
- b) ADA and Senior transportation options are available throughout Calumet County.

Air Transportation

- a) The City owns and operates the New Holstein Municipal Airport (8D1).

Railroads

- a) There is one active railroad lines running through the City.
- b) No direct rail passenger service is offered near the City.

Water Transportation

- a) There are no commercial ports in the City.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The inventory and analysis section provides the City with a general assessment of existing transportation facilities. By determining what part of the system is deficient, over capacity, underutilized, or meeting the current and future needs, the City is better prepared to develop meaningful goals, strategies and recommendations that address current problems and reinforces existing strengths.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS¹

The hierarchy of the road network calls for each roadway to be classified according to its primary function, ranging from its ability to move vehicles (i.e. freeway) to its ability to provide direct access to individual properties (i.e. local roads). Within Wisconsin, urbanized and rural areas provide a framework for the placement of routes. Urban areas are defined as any place or cluster of places within a designated urbanized boundary that has a population between 5,000 and 49,999; while urbanized areas are defined as a cluster of places within a designated urbanized boundary, with a population of more than 50,000 people. Streets and highways within urban and urbanized areas are classified under the urban functional classification. Rural areas are places in the state located outside of urban and urbanized areas. Within the City, roads are classified under the urban functional classification system. **Map 4-1** illustrates the transportation infrastructure and functional classification for the City².

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) conducts traffic counts at key locations on a regular rotating basis. The traffic counts provide an indication of the roadway's appropriate classification. Displayed as Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT), these counts are statistically adjusted to reflect daily and seasonal fluctuations that occur on each roadway. The most recent counts in the City were completed in 2013 and 2016 are also provided to view traffic trends (**Map 4-1**).

¹ Functional Classification Criteria, Planning Section, Bureau of Planning & Economic Development, Division of Transportation Investment Management, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, April 2013.

² Functional classified roads approved by the by the Federal Highway Administration on 09/01/2011. Most recent changes to the functional classified roads are in the process of being updated in 2016.

Functional Classification of Highways

The urban and rural functional classification process organizes routes according to the character of service provided, ranging from travel mobility to land access.

Urban Principal Arterials

Principal arterials serve major economic activity centers of an urban or urbanized area, the highest average daily traffic (ADT) corridors, and regional and intra-urban trip length desires.

Within the City there are approximately two miles of urban principal arterial roads.

Urban Minor Arterials

Urban minor arterials serve important economic activity centers, have moderate ADT, and serve intercommunity trip length desires interconnecting and augmenting the principal arterial system.

Within the City there are approximately two miles of urban minor arterials.

Urban Collectors

Urban collectors provide direct access to residential neighborhoods, commercial, and industrial areas. They serve moderate to low ADT and inter-neighborhood trips. ***Within the City there are approximately three miles of urban collector roads.***

Urban Local Roads

Local roads, which include all of the remaining roads and streets in the City, are designed to provide access to land adjacent to the collector and arterial network. They serve local travel from general residential areas over very short distances. WisDOT does not generally conduct official traffic counts on local function roads. ***Within the City there are approximately 20 miles of urban local roads.***

Rural Major Collector

Major collectors provide intra-area travel mobility and land access within localized areas. Major collectors are also feeders to the arterial system from places with populations of 100+. Major collectors may be stub-ended but not isolated from the rest of the system. ***Within the City there are approximately 0.1 miles of rural major collectors.***

Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER)

Every two years, all jurisdictions in the State of Wisconsin are required to rate the condition of their local roads and submit the information to WisDOT. This information is partially tied to the amount of General Transportation Aids (GTA) funding that the City receives on a yearly basis.

The surface condition rating of each roadway is updated in the state's computer database known as the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR). This database is based off of the PASER (Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating) road rating method. The PASER system was developed and improved in recent years by the Transportation Information Center (TIC) at the University of Wisconsin - Madison in cooperation with WisDOT. Generally, PASER uses visual assessments to rate paved roadway surfaces on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being a

road that needs to be reconstructed and 10 being a brand new roadway.³ This inventory provides the basis for developing a planned maintenance and reconstruction program and helps municipalities track necessary improvements. Prompt maintenance can significantly reduce long term costs for road repair and improvement. **Table 4-1** provides a breakdown of the PASER ratings, conditions and maintenance needs.

Table 4-1: PASER Ratings and Maintenance Needs

| Rating | Condition | Needs |
|--------|-----------|--|
| 9 & 10 | Excellent | None |
| 8 | Very Good | Little Maintenance |
| 7 | Good | Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling |
| 6 | Good | Sealcoat |
| 5 | Fair | Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay |
| 4 | Fair | Structural Improvement – recycling or overlay |
| 3 | Poor | Structural improvement – patching & overlay or recycling |
| 2 | Very Poor | Reconstruction with extensive base repair |
| 1 | Failed | Total reconstruction |

Source: Transportation Information Center, UW-Madison

Table 4-2 provides a summary of the total miles of local roads in the City by PASER rating. A map showing the PASER ratings by street is in **Map 4-3**. **There are approximately 51 miles of PASER rated roads in the City.**⁴ According to PASER:

Table 4-2: Total Miles of Local Roads within City by PASER Rating, 2017

| Rating | | Mileage | Percent | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| 0 | Not Rated | 4.31 | 8.52% | 8.52% |
| 1 | Poor | 0.00 | 0.00% | 19.11% |
| 2 | | 0.48 | 0.95% | |
| 3 | | 2.57 | 5.08% | |
| 4 | | 6.61 | 13.07% | |
| 5 | Fair | 11.80 | 23.34% | 62.60% |
| 6 | | 10.45 | 20.67% | |
| 7 | | 9.40 | 18.59% | |
| 8 | Good | 2.96 | 5.85% | 9.77% |
| 9 | | 1.48 | 2.93% | |
| 10 | | 0.50 | 0.99% | |
| Total: | | 50.56 | 100.00% | |

Source: WISLR 2017

Crash Data

The New Holstein Police Department collects crash data for the City. **Map 4-4** displays crash data for the years 2013-2017.

³ Transportation Information Center. 2002. *PASER Manuals Asphalt*.

⁴ PASER road mileage is calculated and rated by road lane miles. (i.e. north and south or east and west)

Rustic Roads

The Rustic Roads System was created by the State Legislature in 1973 to help citizens and local units of government preserve scenic lightly traveled country roads for the leisurely enjoyment of bicyclists, hikers, and motorists. They offer excellent opportunities to travel through an attractive rustic area. The scenic qualities of these roads are protected by agreement with bordering property owners and by implementing roadside maintenance practices that allow wildflowers and other native flora to extend to the edge of the pavement. ***There are no rustic roads designated in the City.***

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Fixed Route Transit Service

Fixed route transit service is not available in the City.

ADA and Senior Transportation

ADA and Senior Transportation options provided throughout rural Calumet County:

Calumet County Transportation Services

Calumet County Aging and Disability Resource Center provides non-emergency transportation services to individuals 60 years of age and older and individuals with a disability who reside in Calumet County.

This service is provided to help people remain in their community by providing access to safe and reliable transportation. Services are available to provide assistance to medical, nutrition, shopping, and human services resources. Services are provided both for ambulatory and non-ambulatory individuals.

Kiel Senior Citizens Transportation

The Kiel Senior Citizen Program is entirely supported by donations and is operated by volunteer drivers.

Make the Ride Happen

Making The Ride Happen (MRH) manages a call center for Older Adults and Adults with disabilities to call and get comprehensive transportation information in the tri-county area (Outagamie, Calumet and Winnebago). MRH also manages a volunteer driver program that services older adults. The volunteers use their own vehicle to pick up a client and take them to medical appointments and shopping and errands.

New Hope Center

New Hope transportation services allow individuals with disabilities to live independently within the community, providing vital support to access employment, education, healthcare, and community life. New Hope offers fixed route and demand response services:

- Fixed route services are provided throughout Calumet County by a combination of three vans and four wheelchair accessible busses Monday through Friday.
- Demand response services are available to transport individuals and groups on prearranged trips. This service is frequently used by area service organizations to transport individuals for social and recreational activities.

Statewide

Non-Emergency Medical Transportation (NEMT): The state contracts for statewide brokerage services currently being provided by Logisticare. Riders on Medical Assistance should call this number to arrange for all non-emergency Medical Assistance transportation

NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORTATION

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

Walking and bicycling have emerged and continue to be an important means of exercise as well as modes of transportation in a well-rounded transportation system. Current safe pedestrian and bicycle friendly opportunities are limited to those areas in the City with close access to multi-use bicycle/pedestrian trails and sidewalks. Please reference **Map 4-3** for locations of pedestrian and bicycle facilities within the City.

Planning

Two statewide guidance documents affecting biking and pedestrian policy are the *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* and the *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan - 2020*. The *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* outlines statewide and local measures to increase walking throughout the state as well as promote pedestrian safety and comfort. Pedestrians, by definition, are anyone who travels by foot. In addition, this definition has been extended to disabled persons who require the assistance of a mobility device. Pedestrian traffic can be difficult along highways where sidewalks are not present, safety measures are absent, or traffic volume is heavy.

As a statewide plan, the *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan - 2020* does not assess local roads. Where traffic speeds and volumes are low, local streets can serve multiple uses. Utilizing the local street network for walking and bicycling is a viable use of this infrastructure, as long as safety precautions are taken and/or streets are designed to accommodate multiple uses. Roadways with traffic volume less than 1,000 vehicles per day are considered generally safe for bicycling. Roadways meeting this criterion that are located within a primary bicycle corridor identified by WisDOT provide potential linkages between existing bicycle trails and are considered to be part of an interconnected statewide bicycle route network.

Complete Streets

Complete Streets are roadways designed to safely and comfortably accommodate all users, including, but not limited to, motorists, cyclists, pedestrians, transit and school bus riders, delivery and service personnel, freight haulers, and emergency responders. "All users" includes people of all ages and abilities. ***The City includes segments of Complete Streets (Map 4-3) but does not have an adopted Complete Streets policy or design standards.***

TRUCKING AND FREIGHT

There is one designated truck routes exist within the City. Please reference **Map 4-2** to see the route map within the City as well as an inventory of truck terminals.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

The City owns and operates the New Holstein Municipal Airport (8D1). The airport has a 3,600 foot paved runway and a 3,000 turf runway. It includes a terminal which features a pilot's lounge, FBO office, showers and a community room. With its close proximity to EAA Air Venture in Oshkosh the airport becomes very busy during late July.

Appleton International Airport provides regional air transportation. Airport uses at Appleton International Airport include: personal/recreational, business/corporate, commercial service, cargo, flight training, charter, search and rescue and military.⁵ According to the *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030*, the airport is currently classified as a Commercial Service airport.⁶ Appleton International Airport is approximately 25 miles north of the City. Other major regional airports that have scheduled passenger air service include: Austin Straubel International Airport in Green Bay (approximately 55 miles northeast), Dane County Regional Airport in Madison (approximately 95 miles southwest) and General Mitchell International Airport in Milwaukee (approximately 110 miles southeast). All of these airports are also classified as Commercial Service airports.

Wittman Regional Airport in Oshkosh is classified as a Large General Aviation (GA) airport and does not provide commercial air service. It is, however, a vital tourism / economic development entity for the City and Calumet County with the yearly Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) weeklong fly-in event each summer.

Sheboygan County Memorial Airport is classified as a Regional General Aviation airport and does not provide commercial air service.

RAILROADS

Rail Freight Service

There is one active railroad line running through the City.

Rail Passenger Service

Amtrak utilizes Canadian Pacific lines to provide rail passenger service. Although ***no direct rail passenger service is offered near the City***, Wisconsin is served by passenger stations in Milwaukee, Columbus, Portage, Wisconsin Dells, and Tomah. As the route passes through the state, it connects Chicago to the Twin Cities, and heads westward to terminate in Washington State. The *Midwest Regional Rail System Report*⁷, prepared as a cooperative effort between

⁵ <http://wisconsin.gov/Documents/projects/multimodal/air/sasp4-ch3.pdf>. (Table 3-9)

⁶ <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/sasp/default.aspx>.

⁷ *Midwest Regional Rail System: Executive Report, 2004*. Transportation Economics & Management Systems, Inc. & HNTB.

nine Midwestern states, outlines a high speed (up to 110 mph) passenger rail system that utilizes 3,000 miles of existing rail right-of-way to connect rural, small urban and major metropolitan areas. The plan calls for a rail corridor connecting Green Bay to Milwaukee and Chicago. The regional passenger rail system remains a conceptual idea at this time.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

There are no commercial ports in the City. The closest ports are located in Green Bay, approximately 50+ miles to the northeast and in Milwaukee, approximately 110 miles to the southeast. Both ports provide shipping services to the Great Lakes and beyond. Passenger ferries are located in Manitowoc and Milwaukee. Both services offer passage across Lake Michigan to Lower Michigan. Within the City, there are recreational boating opportunities and boat slips along the Fox River and nearby Lake Butte des Morts and Lake Calumet.

AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES AND RIDE SHARING

Within the planning period the City can expect to see an increased presence of autonomous vehicles and ride sharing. These services will fundamentally transform the transportation system and will have implications for the City. The American Planning Association recommends that communities should prepare for this change by considering the following:

- **Equity and Access.** Access to transportation is important for employment, education, healthcare and recreation. While ride sharing may improve access to transportation, it is important that the City ensures autonomous vehicles do not reinforce existing disparities in access. Additionally, employment in the transportation industry will likely be impacted by autonomous vehicles.
- **Transportation Network.** Significant changes to the ecosystem by increasing the use of fleets for share mobility providers and freight transportation.
- **Land Use and the Built Environment.** Autonomous vehicles will change how we design our public right of ways, street configurations and parking and circulation. This will impact the City's Capital Improvement Program, design standards and zoning code.

FUTURE PLANS AND STUDIES

The following plans and planning efforts can impact the City.

WisDOT Statewide Plans

- Connections 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan (multi-modal transportation plan)
- Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030
- Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030
- Wisconsin State Freight Plan

Regional and Local Planning Efforts

- East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC):
 - **ECWRPC Regional Comprehensive Plan** for ten counties within the designated region (Calumet County is a member of ECWRPC; adoption in 2018)
- Capital Improvement Plan

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Transportation Element can be found in **Appendix D**.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following goals, objectives and policies represent the actions needed to obtain the community's vision. Goals are high level statements. Objectives are specific activities to accomplish goals. Objectives should be clear, measurable and concise. Policies represent principles for the community.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

| Type | # | Content |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| Goal | T1 | Provide a safe, efficient, and cost effective transportation system for the movement of people and goods. |
| Objective | T1.1 | Balance competing community desires (i.e., scenic beauty, direct highway access, etc.) with the need to provide for safe roads, intersections, interchanges, rail crossings, and other transportation features. |
| Objective | T1.2 | Reduce high accident locations. |
| Objective | T1.3 | Require safe locations and designs for access onto local public roadways. |
| Objective | T1.4 | Require developers to bear an equitable share of the costs for the improvement or construction of transportation system (road, bike paths, sidewalks, public transportation, etc.) needed to serve new development. |
| Objective | T1.5 | Direct location of new roads and development in conjunction with site plans, Area Development Plans, and utility coordination. |
| Objective | T1.6 | Monitor the effectiveness of existing, and enhance opportunities for new, shared service agreements for providing local road development and maintenance. |
| Objective | T1.7 | Improve deficient roadways. |
| Objective | T1.8 | Work to achieve a traffic circulation network that conforms to the planned functional classification of roadways. |
| Objective | T1.9 | Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic. |
| Objective | T1.10 | Direct truck traffic to appropriate routes and plan cooperatively with affected communities. |
| Objective | T1.11 | Maintain adequate public parking facilities. |

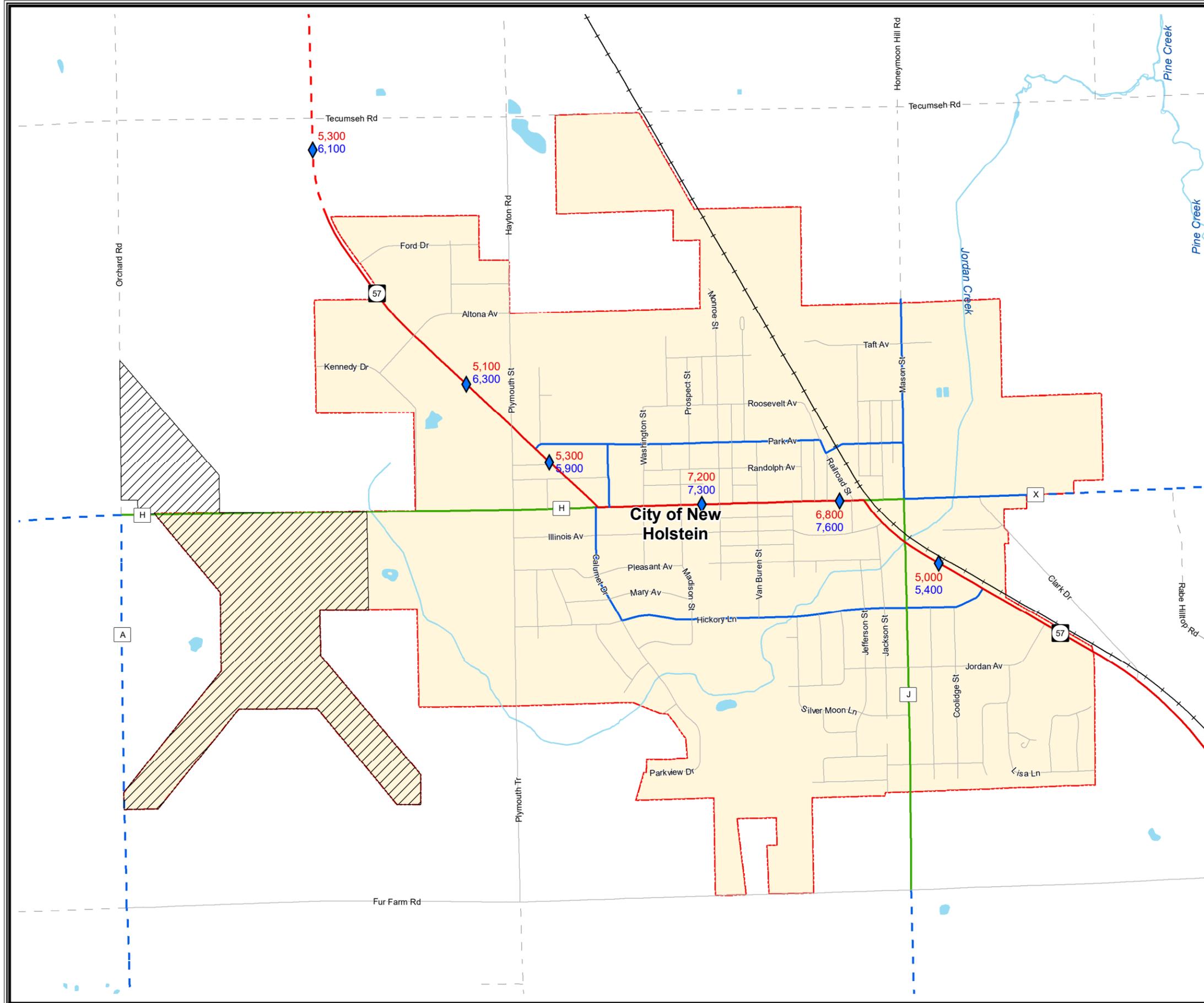
| Type | # | Content |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| Goal | T2 | Support the development and use of multiple modes of transportation. |
| Objective | T2.1 | Allow for bicycling and walking to be viable, convenient, and safe transportation choices in the community. |
| Objective | T2.2 | Improve accommodations on pedestrian facilities for people with disabilities (i.e., curb cuts, minimizing inclines and slopes of sidewalks, ensuring sidewalk connectivity, and increasing signal times at crossings, etc.). |
| Objective | T2.3 | Monitor the need for transit options, particularly for senior residents. |
| Objective | T2.4 | Continue to support the New Holstein Municipal Airport as a community and county asset. |

POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

| Type | # | Content |
|--------|---|---|
| Policy | 1 | The PASER (Pavement Service and Evaluation Rating System) shall be utilized to annually update the 5-year Road Improvement Program, including funding sources and priorities for identified improvement projects. |
| Policy | 2 | Area Development Plans shall be required as part of the submittal of any residential development plans (i.e., subdivisions). This will allow the community to assess the future connection and traffic flow impacts on surrounding properties. |
| Policy | 3 | The community will consider bicycle and pedestrian safety needs when new roads are proposed or when roadway improvements are made. |
| Policy | 4 | The City may require all new residential, commercial, institutional, and mixed use developments to be served with sidewalks and/or pedestrian/bike paths. |
| Policy | 5 | Dead-end roads and cul-de-sacs shall be avoided to the extent practicable. |
| Policy | 6 | Developers shall bear an equitable share of the costs for improvements and extensions to the transportation network. |
| Policy | 7 | Street design standards (intersection design, signal phasing, and roadway width) shall give priority to and enhance the safety of pedestrians and minimize conflict with motorists. Priority for installation or construction should be given to those routes that are used by school children, senior citizens, physically challenged persons, and/or commuters. |
| Policy | 8 | Transportation related issues that affect neighboring areas will be jointly discussed and evaluated with that neighbor and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation if necessary. |
| Policy | 9 | Residential development proposals will be designed to include an efficient system of internal circulation for all vehicles and pedestrians including the provision for external collector streets, and trails where applicable, to feed all traffic onto external arterial roads and highways. |

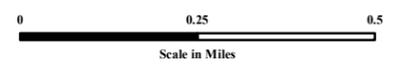
| | | |
|--------|----|--|
| Policy | 10 | The existing road network and public facilities and services will be utilized to accommodate new development to the maximum extent possible. |
| Policy | 11 | Whenever feasible, promote the separation of truck and through-traffic from local traffic and reroute truck traffic around the community as much as possible. |
| Policy | 12 | Actively pursue all available funding, especially federal and state sources, for needed transportation facilities. Funding for multimodal facilities should be emphasized. |
| Policy | 13 | The community shall protect the visual quality of major community thoroughfares by requiring all development and redevelopment along these entry corridors to include site plan and design review. |
| Policy | 14 | Public streets shall not be used for parking trucks associated with the operation of industrial facilities. |
| Policy | 15 | As land is developed, require pedestrian facilities based on standards for the street classification. |
| Policy | 16 | Encourage that the transportation needs of the physically challenged are met. |
| Policy | 17 | The City and county shall cooperatively prepare a transportation system plan for the area designating corridors for major facilities (arterials, collectors, transit corridors, etc.) |

Map 4-1 City of New Holstein Transportation Facilities



- ◆ AADT (2013)
- ◆ AADT (2016)
- Airport
- Urban Principal Arterial
- Urban Collector
- Urban Minor Arterial
- Urban Local
- - - Rural Principal Arterial
- - - Rural Major Collector
- - - Rural Local
- City of New Holstein

Source:
 Traffic Count Data provided by WI DOT 2017
 Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities provided by ECWRPC 2017
 Railroad data provided by WI DOT 2017
 Base data provided by Calumet County 2017

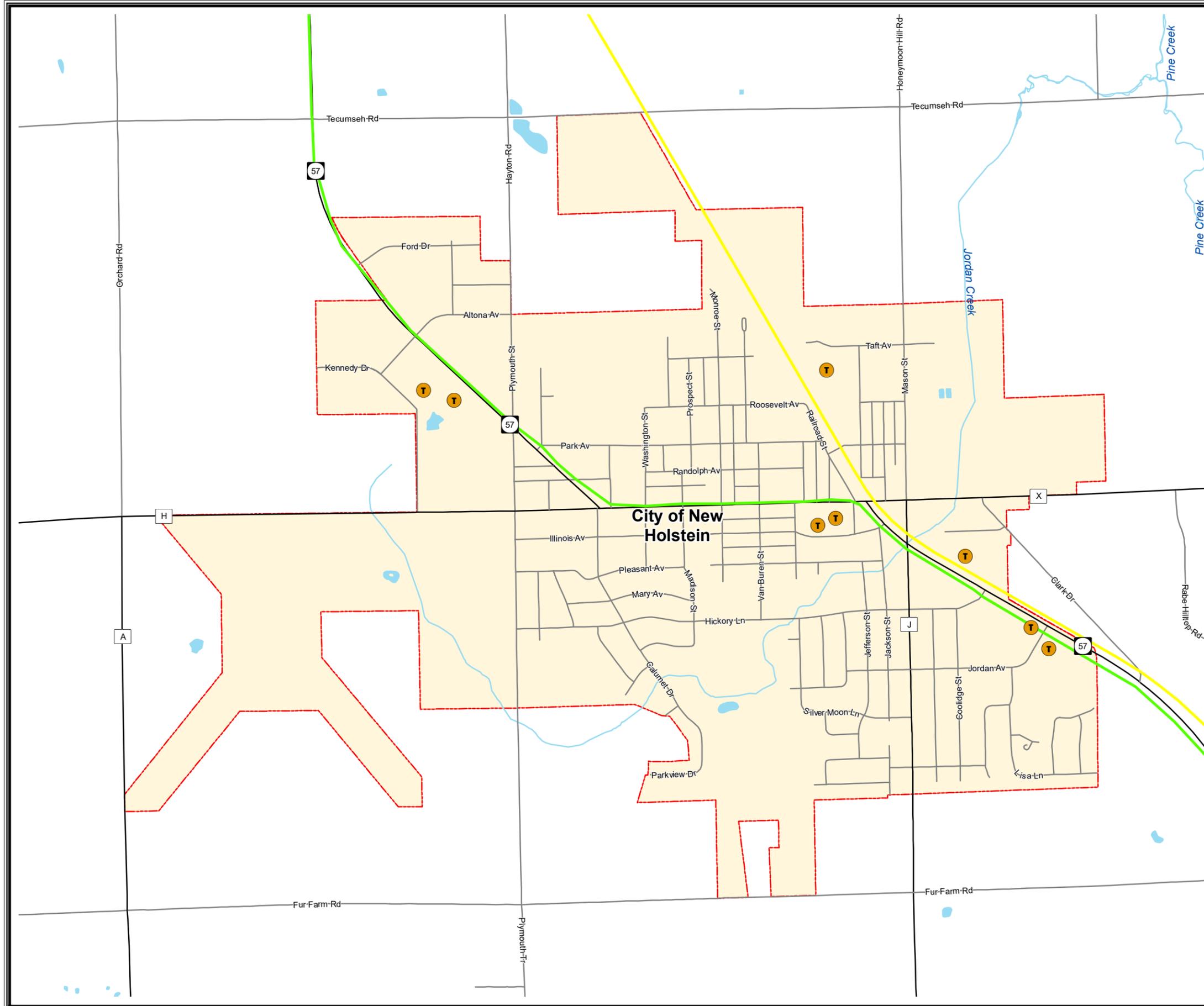


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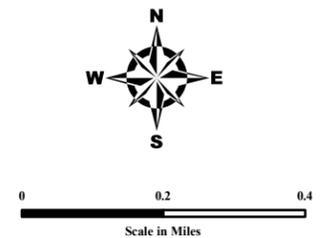


Map 4-2 City of New Holstein Trucking & Freight



-  Truck Terminals
-  268,000 Pound Rail Cart Limit
-  Designated Long Truck Route

Source:
Railroad data provided by WI DOT 2017
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017

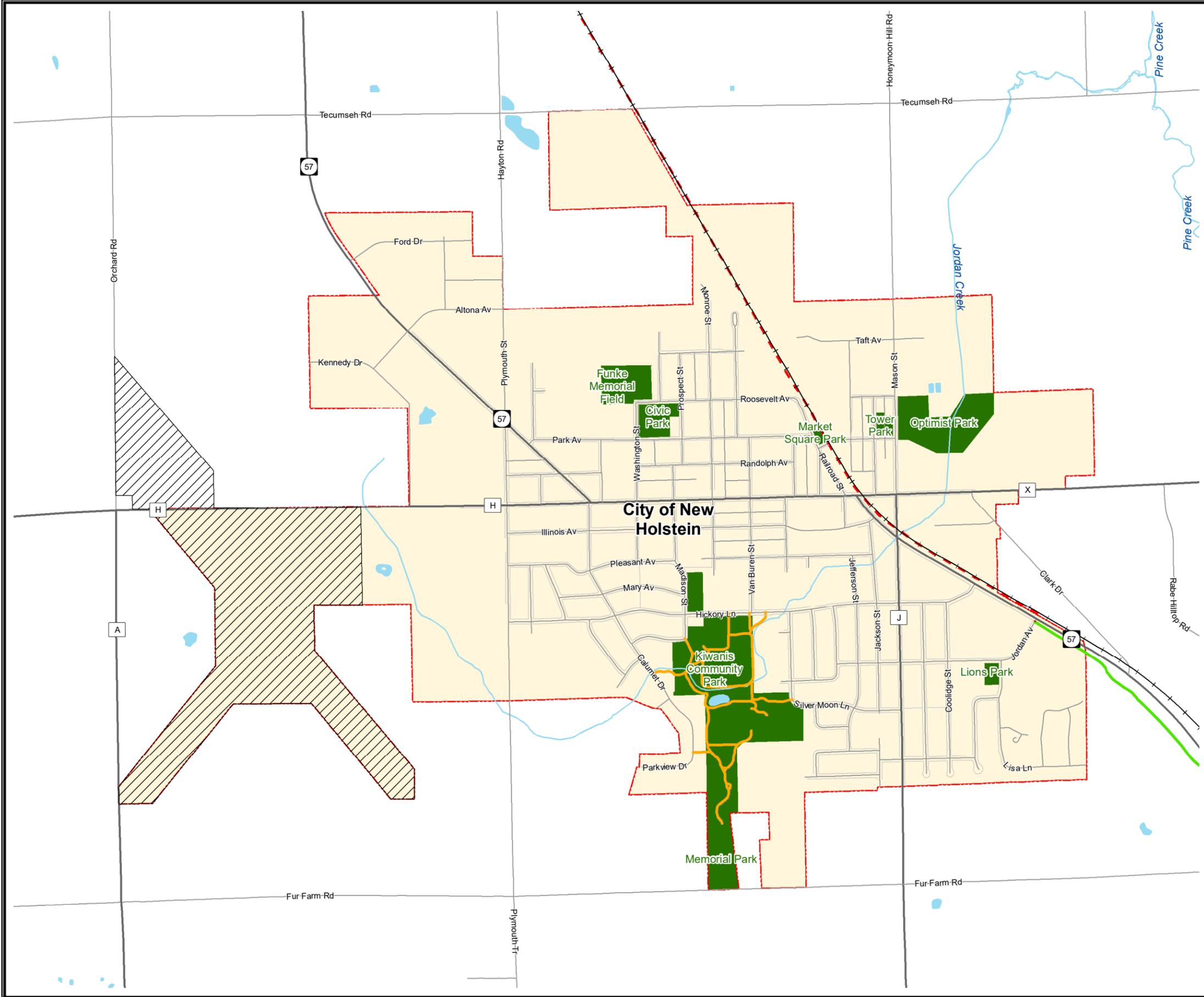


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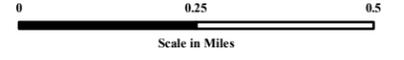


Map 4-3 City of New Holstein Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities



-  Airport
-  Railroad
-  Off Road Paved
-  Off Road Unpaved
-  Planned Facility
-  Sidewalk
-  Park
-  City of New Holstein

Source:
Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities provided by ECWRPC 2014
Railroad data provided by WI DOT 2017
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017

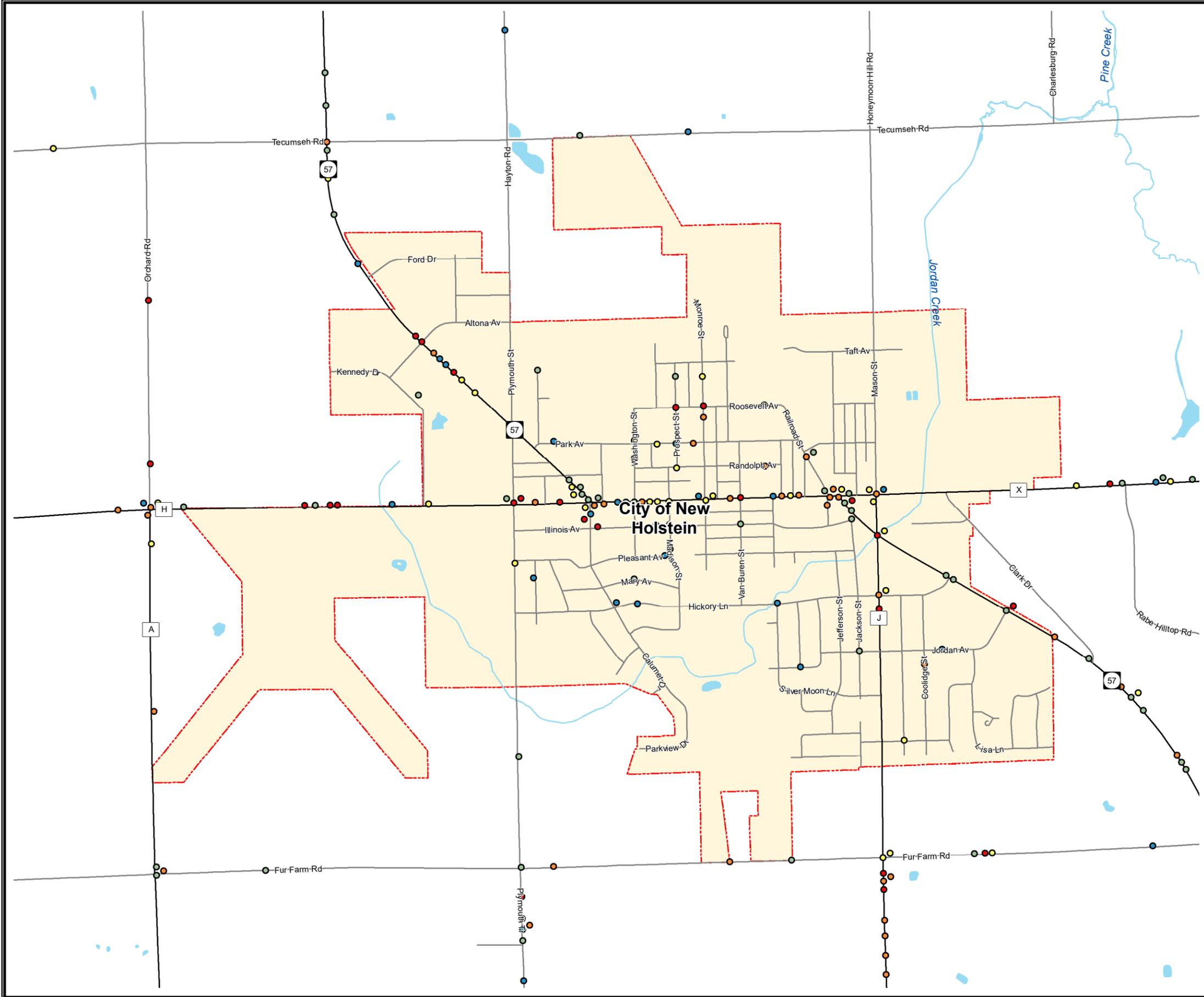


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PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:

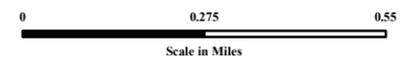


Map 4-4 City of New Holstein Crash Data 2013-2017



- Crash Year (Amount)**
- 2013 (26)
 - 2014 (47)
 - 2015 (37)
 - 2016 (38)
 - 2017 (27)
- City of New Holstein

Source:
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017.



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PREPARED JUNE 2019 BY:





CHAPTER 5

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

CHAPTER 5: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

One responsibility of a community is to maintain a certain level of community services. To achieve it, the City of New Holstein must continuously maintain, upgrade, and expand existing facilities in a cost effective manner based on future growth projections and the desires of the community.

KEY SUMMARY POINTS

The following list summarizes key issues and opportunities identified in the element. The reader is encouraged to review the "Inventory and Analysis" portion of the element for more detail.

Utilities and Services

- a) New Holstein Utilities provides electrical, water and wastewater services for the City.
- b) The New Holstein Public Works Department provides street repair, snow plowing, traffic signals, waste and recycling Programs.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

- a) Open space totaling over 160 acres is currently available for recreational use in New Holstein.
- b) The City of New Holstein has approximately 95.3 acres of publically owned land.
- c) Therefore, based on estimated community increases, park and open space acreage is sufficient through 2040.
- d) There are no boat landings or public access in the City.
- e) There are no Calumet County Park facilities in the City.

Cemeteries

- a) Two cemeteries, Holy Rosary Cemetery and the New Holstein City Cemetery are located within the City of New Holstein.

Healthcare Facilities

- a) The New Holstein does not have a hospital.
- b) There are two licensed nursing homes in the City.

Childcare Facilities

- a) There is one licensed childcare provider in the City of New Holstein.

Public Safety and Emergency Services

- a) The City of New Holstein's police department is located at 2110 Washington Street and shares space at City Hall.

- b) The City of New Holstein does not have a jail.
- c) The New Holstein Municipal Court has jurisdiction over traffic and non-traffic ordinance violations in the City of New Holstein.
- d) New Holstein Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the City of New Holstein and the majority of the Town of New Holstein, and the southern portion of the Town of Charlestown.
- e) New Holstein Fire Department currently has an ISO Public Participation Classification rating of 3 within the City.
- f) Gold Cross provides paramedic level treatment to the area with 10 stations and a fleet of 17 ambulances.
- g) New Holstein First Responders is a 17 member all volunteer group that serves the City of New Holstein and the towns of?

Library

- a) City of New Holstein residents are served by the New Holstein Public Library at 2115 Washington Street, which is part of the Manitowoc-Calumet Library System.

Schools

- a) The New Holstein Public School District provides education to the City of New Holstein.
- b) There are no private schools in the City of New Holstein.
- c) There are no institutions of higher education in the City of New Holstein.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides an inventory of utilities and community facilities that serve the City of New Holstein. The analysis of facilities is based on generalizations and predictions and is no substitute for detailed engineering or architectural studies, which should be completed before municipal funds are expended on specific projects. The size of community facilities along with the cost of providing services is directly related to land use, development patterns, and the existing and future densities of development.

Utilities and Services

The following table summarizes utilities provided for City residents and businesses. The reader is encouraged to contact the provider for detailed information.

Table 5-1: Utilities and Services

| Item | Provider | Description/Status | Impact for the Community |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Communications, Internet | Several national and local Internet Service Providers (ISPs) | Speeds are available at 25 Mbps and greater for downloads and at 3 Mbps and greater for uploads. | Reliable internet service is critical for businesses and residents of the community. |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Communications, Telephone | Multiple phone companies provide land-based and cellular services. | Land-based and cellular services | Reliable phone service is critical for businesses and residents of the community. |
| Drainage Districts | N/A | There are currently no drainage districts within New Holstein. | Drainage districts aid in agricultural management. |
| Energy Supply, Electric | American Transmission Company (ATC) provides and maintains transmission lines. New Holstein Utilities provides electric power. | Transmission lines are located throughout the City and a substation is located in New Holstein (Map 5-1). New Holstein Utilities maintains three substations and overhead and underground conductors. | No projects are planned for the New Holstein area including at the New Holstein substation. |
| Energy Supply, Natural Gas | Wisconsin Power Service | N/A | Natural gas is critical for heating and other commercial and residential needs. |
| Solid Waste and Recycling | Advance Disposal for Solid Waste and Recycling The City operates a compost site. | A contract is in place between the City and Advance Disposal. | Solid Waste, recycling and a compost site are needed services for City residents and businesses. |
| Stormwater | City of New Holstein | City maintains a piped system. Heavy rains have caused flooding at the intersection of Plymouth and 32/57 but recent actions have mitigated issues. | |
| Wastewater, private | There are no private on-site wastewater treatment systems, or POWTs, within the City. | N/A | N/A |
| Wastewater, public | New Holstein Utilities | Wastewater service is provided to all areas within the City. | N/A |
| Water supply, private | Private | Private wells have been abandoned in the City. | |
| Water supply, public | New Holstein Utilities | Utilizes groundwater, two elevated storage tanks, three reservoirs and three wells | Reliable, clean water is critical for residents and businesses. |

Source: City of New Holstein, 2018 and ECWRPC, 2018

Parks and Recreation Facilities

Open space totaling over 160 acres is currently available for recreational use in New Holstein (Table 5-2). The City maintains nine sites totaling close to 96 acres, the school district provides 65 acres, and about two acres of open space are available at Holy Rosary Parish. This report looks at public and outdoor based park and recreational facilities. Publicly owned facilities within the City are owned and maintained by both the City of New Holstein and the New Holstein School District. A description of the park and recreational facilities follows.

Table 5-2: Existing Park and Recreation Acreage by Ownership (Acres)

| Recreation Area | City | School | Private |
|---|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Kiwanis Community Park | 56.2 | | |
| Kiwanis Prairie (located within Kiwanis Park*) | (10.36) | | |
| Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area | 2.7 | | |
| Reineck Memorial Woods | 7.3 | | |
| Civic Park | 4.8 | | |
| Funke Field | 7.9 | | |
| Optimist Park | 13.5 | | |
| Tower Park | 1.2 | | |
| “New” Park – Open Space | 1.7 | | |
| New Holstein High School & Middle School | | 49 | |
| New Holstein Elementary School | | 16 | |
| Holy Rosary Parish | | | 2 |
| Solomon Trail (2.25 miles) | | | |
| Total | 95.3 | 65 | 2 |

Source: City of New Holstein Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2017-2021

*Kiwanis Prairie acres are included within the Kiwanis park acreage total

Park Site Standards

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Standards. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC), as part of its *Long Range Transportation/Land Use Plan for the Fox Cities, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac Urban Areas* (October 2010), has identified a level of service standard for parks, which is 10 acres for every 1,000 residents. ECWRPC created residential standards based on density for various services such as sanitary sewer, water supply, street network, and parks. The high density category is defined as 3 or more residential units per acre.

Park and recreation needs may include the demand for additional park land to accommodate new facilities, requirements for additional parks in areas where new residential growth is occurring, or the need for new or improved park facilities and equipment. Generally, recreation standards are used to identify these necessities. However, in communities the size of the City of New Holstein, citizen input is equally useful when identifying park and recreation desires.

The City of New Holstein has approximately 95.3 acres of publically owned land. Per the U.S. Census, in 2010 the City had a population of 3,236. Based on 2018 DOA estimates, the municipality is currently home to 3,152 residents, a loss of 84 residents since 2010. Population

projections completed by WDOA in 2013¹, indicate that population will fluctuate between 2010 and 2030, reaching a high of 3,315 in 2030, before falling to 3,145 in 2040. Based on 10 acres for every 1,000 residents, the City of New Holstein will need 33.15 acres park and open space acreage in 2030. Therefore, the City will have a surplus of over 60 acres through 2040.

Therefore, based on estimated community increases, park and open space acreage is sufficient through 2040.

Facility Needs

An analysis of the age distribution of its population shows that New Holstein, like many other smaller communities, has a lower percentage of children and a higher percentage of elderly residents than Calumet County as a whole (Chapter 3: Population and Housing, Table 3-4). The composition of a community's population can provide insight into the need for emphasizing specific types of recreational opportunities. Public properties including parks and open space sites include a total of 8 sites at 95.3 acres. Typically 1 facility is needed per 3,000 capita for a community this size. The City currently has approximately 13 facility type recreational activities to accommodate its residents. Based on the current population of 3,152, there are adequate facilities presently available.

For more information and discussion on park and recreational standards, please refer to the *City of New Holstein Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2017-2021*.

Park Classifications and Service Area Descriptions

The following classifications are derived from the *2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* – Appendix E, and the *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenways Guidelines* – A project of the National Recreation and Parks Association and the American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration. They have been modified to fit local conditions. These classifications can be used as a guideline for understanding what services are typically provided as well as the area that each park typically serves.

Community Parks. These parks serve several neighborhoods within a one-two mile radius. Typically, these parks are twenty-five acres or more. Community parks address broad base community-wide needs. For example, community parks provide athletic fields while preserving areas for passive recreational uses. Accessibility is by vehicle, biking, and on foot. These parks should be linked to the parks system, existing and future trail network and sidewalks as much as possible. The following parks are classified as community parks:

- **Kiwanis Community Park – Pool and Prairie.** Located in the southern portion of the City, Kiwanis Community Park is New Holstein's largest park. The park is 56.2 acres in size including the prairie area to the south. Two key facilities, the Community Center and the outdoor Aquatic Center are situated in the park. The 4,100 square foot Community Center has kitchen facilities, two meeting rooms, indoor and outdoor restrooms, and is used extensively by local organizations and is rented for social gatherings. The Aquatic Center which opened in 2009 is a zero-depth/beach entry design. Features include: two run-out slides, a drop-slide, floor-fountain jet play area, interactive play features, a child's slide, shaded sand play area, a diving board, whirl-cove and two lap lanes. The bathhouse includes men's and women's restroom/changing areas, a handicap

¹ Source: WDOA Population Estimates, 2013 vintage.

restroom/family changing room, a concession stand, and a party/meeting room. Other park amenities include: a fishing pond with a fishing deck, lighted tennis and basketball courts, soccer fields, restroom/storage building, extensive picnic facilities, three open shelters, play equipment, two recreational softball/baseball diamonds, batting cage, volleyball courts, a nine hole disc golf course, lighted paved walkways and off street parking lots. Pedestrian bridges spanning Jordan Creek are integrated into the walkway system. A 10.36 acre portion of the park was developed with native prairie wildflowers and grasses and connects Kiwanis Park with Reineck Memorial Woods. The park's trail system extends from Hickory Lane on the north side, to Fur Farm Road on the Southside of Reineck Memorial Woods, and connects with adjacent residential neighborhoods.

- **Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area.** The Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area occupies a 2.73-acre parcel of woodland across Hickory Lane from Kiwanis Community Park. A system of trails traverses the park with a pristine nature study area and a number of park benches.
- **Reineck Memorial Woods.** Donated to the community in 1997, Reineck Memorial Woods is a 7.32 acre wooded tract, located in the southern portion of New Holstein, and adjacent to the Kiwanis Park prairie. A walking trail extends from the most southern end of the woods along Fur Farm Road and runs north tying into the Kiwanis Park trails and adjacent residential neighborhoods. Restrictive covenants recorded in 1997, bind the property to remain wooded and used for nature study.

Neighborhood Parks. Neighborhood parks serve residential areas within a half mile walking distance. The minimum desirable size varies from two – twenty acres. Neighborhood parks have a mix of active and passive uses. Usually, 50 percent of the area of a neighborhood park is used for active recreation and fifty percent is passive recreation, such as undeveloped natural areas. This limits problems such as noise, overuse, and congestion. Access by foot should be made possible, especially since these parks are designed for children. One should not have to cross a collector or arterial to access the park. Ideally, trails, sidewalks, or low volume minor streets should be used as a linkage from the residential area to the neighborhood park. The following park is classified as a neighborhood park:

- **Civic Park.** Civic Park is located on Park Avenue in the northern portion of the City. It forms part of a recreational complex, which also includes Funke Memorial Field and the New Holstein Elementary School. A canopy of mature trees graces much of the 4.77-acre site. Facilities include an enclosed pavilion, a large open shelter, two concession buildings, restroom facilities, picnic tables and grills, a three-sided band shelter, lighted sidewalks, and several pieces of play equipment. The play equipment, which provides play opportunities for the adjacent elementary school, has been upgraded within the past few years. Adjacent streets provide ample parking opportunities for park users.
- **Funke Field.** Located at the north end of Washington Street, Funke Field lies northwest of Civic Park and north of the elementary school. The field was dedicated in June of 1937 to mark the 50th Anniversary of Edward Funke as the instructor of the New Holstein Turner Society. Among the facilities available at the 7.86 acre Funke Field site a baseball diamond and a softball diamond. The park contains open space for two temporary soccer fields and a football practice area. The drive behind the elementary school provides adjacent parking while convenient on-street parking is also available.

- **Optimist Park.** Optimist Park occupies a 13.5-acre site located on Mason Street in the northeastern part of the City. While the former Honeymoon Hill has long served as a sledding and tobogganing hill for local residents, in 1995 the local Optimist Club offered to assist the City to further develop the site to better accommodate year-round recreational activities. Present development consists of a shelter/restroom building, an overlook deck, a park sign, bench, landscaping, and a small paved parking area. Other development planned for the park includes a sledding tow rope, picnic facilities, play apparatus, a sand play area, walking trails, a wildflower prairie, and an informal open play area.

Mini Park. Mini-parks are those that service a limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. They have a quarter mile or a smaller service area, and are usually less than an acre in size. These parks are generally situated in neighborhoods, apartment complexes, city house developments, or senior housing complexes. Access to these parks should be located centrally within a neighborhood or housing development to provide easy access. The following park is classified as a mini park:

- **Tower Park.** Located on the west side of Mason Street across from Optimist Park, Tower Park is a 1.2-acre site which serves as the location of the City's east water tower. The site has interesting topography and a well-manicured lawn but provides no recreational facilities. To discourage children from darting across Mason Street as they run back and forth between the two parks, no future development is proposed for Tower Park.
- **“New Park”.** In 2004, the City sold Lions Park and purchased a “New” 1.5-acre park located on the south side of Jordan Avenue in the southeastern portion of New Holstein. The park is intended to serve as a neighborhood park. The parcel is an open turf area. On-street parking is available.

Schools and Other Facilities

- **New Holstein High School and Middle School.** The high school and middle school are located on the west side of Plymouth Street in the western portion of the City. About 49 of the site's 55 acres are available for outdoor recreational use. Facilities include a baseball diamond with backstop and dugouts, batting cage, two softball diamonds, lighted running track with a shot put discus throwing area, fitness climbing area, football field, soccer fields, a practice football field, and a restroom/concessions building. A small pond is the centerpiece of a nature study area, which also exists on the site. The school gym and fitness center is available for public use at scheduled times.
- **New Holstein Elementary School.** Located on the northwest corner of Washington and Park streets across from Civic Park and adjacent to Funke Memorial Field, the elementary school has about 16 acres available for recreational activity. Facilities include three basketball hoops, chute ball, and open play area with court games and swings. The elementary school gym is also available for public use at scheduled times. There is also a 1/5th mile walking trail with exercise equipment located on the property.
- **Holy Rosary Parish.** Located in the central portion of New Holstein on the southeast corner of Illinois Avenue and Madison Street, contains about two acres of land available for outdoor recreational activities. A paved area with basketball hoops is included as well

as recently added playground equipment are available on the site. The Parish gym is generally available for public use.

Boat Landings and Public Access

There are no boat landings or public access in the City.

Trails

Solomon Trail. The Solomon trail is a paved 2.25 mile facility that currently links the City of New Holstein to Kiel. The project was a joint effort between the two communities. There are no trailheads on the path but there are multiple benches, a covered rest area with seasonal restroom facilities available.

Calumet County Park and Recreational Facilities

There are no Calumet County Park facilities in the City.

Cemeteries

Two cemeteries, Holy Rosary Cemetery and the New Holstein City Cemetery are located within the City of New Holstein.

Holy Rosary Cemetery.² Holy Rosary Cemetery is located on the west side of Plymouth Street on the southwest side of New Holstein. The Holy Rosary Cemetery Committee is responsible for the parish cemetery. They oversee burials, cemetery lot purchases, and the overall maintenance of the cemetery. The members are appointed by the Parish Director, after consultation with the parish finance council.

New Holstein City Cemetery. New Holstein City Cemetery is located at 2023 Washington Street in New Holstein. The cemetery dates back to 1855³ and is owned and operated by the New Holstein Cemetery Association.

Churches

The following churches are located in the City of New Holstein:

- City Church or Jubilee Assembly of God, 1706 Plymouth Street
- Holy Rosary Catholic Church, 1724 Madison Street
- Zion Lutheran Church, 1702 Vanburen Street
- St John United Church-Christ, 2111 Church Street
- Connections Community Church, 2226 Park Avenue
- Abundant Life Church, 2014 Wisconsin Avenue

² Holy Rosary Catholic Church, website: http://www.holyrosarynewholstein.org/parish_life.html, accessed 11/20/18.

³ <http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~calumet/genealogy/cem28.htm>, accessed 11/20/18.

Healthcare Facilities

Hospitals and Clinics

The City of New Holstein does not have a hospital. However, Ascension Calumet Hospital (General Medical Surgical Hospital/15 beds), is located about 8 minutes away in Chilton.⁴ A number of larger hospitals are located within 40 minutes of the City in Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. A number of doctor, dentist, eye and chiropractic offices located in or near the City including Aurora Health Center, New Holstein Family Eye Care and New Holstein Family Dental.

Nursing Homes

There are two licensed nursing homes in the City⁵: Atrium Post-Acute Care of New Holstein and Willowdale Health Services with a combined total of 109 beds.

Childcare Facilities

With the increased prevalence of dual-income households, the importance of reliable and affordable childcare plays a critical role in maintaining the present economy. Under Wisconsin law, no person may provide care and supervision for 4 or more children under the age of 7 (not related) for less than 24 hours a day, unless that person obtains a license to operate a childcare center from the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families. The Department of Children and Families manages the child care licensing program. The program is accountable for the statewide licensure of Wisconsin's child care facilities. There are three different categories for state license child care: Licensed Day Camps (seasonal programs usually outdoors), Licensed Family Care (up to 8 children usually in a person home) and Licensed Group Centers (9 or more children, located somewhere other than a residence). Certified Child Care is a voluntary form of regulation for those that are not required to be licensed. Provisional and regular certified family child care providers may care for up to 6 children. The purpose of the program is to promote the health, safety and welfare of children in licensed child care. The Department ensures that licensing requirements are met through on-going inspections of child care facilities.

There is one licensed childcare provider in the City of New Holstein. Additionally, there are four childcare facilities in Chilton with a combined capacity of 135 children and one facility in Kiel was a capacity of 60 children.

According to the 2010 US Census, 365 children age 9 years or younger live in the City. Approximately 159 or about 44 percent are under the age of 5.

⁴ *Guide to Wisconsin Hospitals, Fiscal Year 2017*, <https://www.whainfocenter.com/services/publications/?ID=49>, accessed 11/20/18.

⁵ *Directory of Licensed Wisconsin Nursing Homes*, State of Wisconsin Health Services, Updated on October 18, 2018.

Public Safety and Emergency Services

Police Service

The City of New Holstein's police department is located at 2110 Washington Street and shares space at City Hall. The department has 13 sworn officers and two civilian employees providing 24-hour, 7 days a week police protection and service to the City of New Holstein⁶ (Map 5-2). The Police Department employs three part-time pedestrian crossing guards to ensure the safety of children walking to and from school. The pedestrian crossing guards are deployed at two locations, where a high number of youthful school age pedestrians walk to and from the New Holstein Elementary, Middle and High school. Officers also serve as Crossing Guards too.

Community interaction initiatives include: Neighborhood Watch, Calumet County Crimestoppers, National Night Out, Bicycle Safety Rodeo, Brewers/Packer Trading Card Program, Police Chaplin program, Police School Liaison program, bicycle patrol, Shop with a Cop, Drug Task Force, and Rx Drug Drop Box, etc.

The police department has mutual aid agreements with the Calumet County Sheriff's Department.

The building housing the police department is inadequate for department needs. Additional space is needed for meeting rooms and records.

Calumet County Sheriff's Department⁷

The Calumet County Sheriff's Department is located at 206 Court Street in Chilton. It provides police services to all towns in Calumet County as well as contracted services to the cities of Harrison, Stockbridge, Sherwood and Hilbert. The department operates three divisions, law enforcement, corrections and records.

The law enforcement division includes patrol and investigations. Patrol deputies of the Calumet County Sheriff's Department are primarily responsible for patrol of Calumet County and responding to calls for service. Several of the specializations within the patrol division are SWAT team, evidence technician, police school liaison officer, K9, water safety patrol, and snowmobile patrol.

Correctional Facilities

The City of New Holstein does not have a jail. Situations involving incarceration are handled at the Calumet County Jail located at 206 Court Street in Chilton. This service is not anticipated to change over the next twenty years.

⁶ City of New Holstein website, accessed 11/20/18.

⁷ Calumet County website, accessed 11/20/18.

Judicial

The New Holstein Municipal Court has jurisdiction over traffic and non-traffic ordinance violations in the City of New Holstein. Municipal Courts handle only non-criminal cases, so jail time is never ordered as part of a guilty finding. Jail can be ordered, however, in the event that a defendant fails to pay a previously ordered forfeiture. Municipal Court is held on Tuesdays; Juvenile Court is held at 12:30 P.M. and Adult Court is held at 1:00 P.M. Other cases are handled through the Calumet County court system.

Fire Services

New Holstein Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the City of New Holstein and the majority of the Town of New Holstein, and the southern portion of the Town of Charlestown. Thirty four volunteer fire fighters staff the department. The New Holstein fire station is located at 2031 Wisconsin Avenue (Map 5-1). A five-member Police and Fire Commission, oversees the department. While current staffing is providing appropriate levels of service, there is an ongoing concern about provide daytime coverage and volunteers that live and work within the City.

Calls for service are dispatched through the Calumet County 911 Communications Center. The department is the first response within the City and service area, and others respond as needed. It is part of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), which is a mutual aid measure used to deploy fire, rescue and emergency medical services in a multi-jurisdictional and/or multi-agency response.⁸ The Fire Department has mutual aid agreements throughout Calumet County and areas of Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties.

The Insurance Service Office (ISO) Incorporated collects information on municipal fire protection efforts throughout the United States. Using the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS), ISO assigns a Public Protection Classification (PPC) from 1 to 10. Class 1 generally represents superior property fire protection, and Class 10 indicates that the area's fire-suppression program doesn't meet ISO's minimum criteria. **New Holstein Fire Department currently has an ISO Public Participation Classification rating of 3 within the City.** The ISO rating for the rural areas is a 5.

Emergency Management

Ambulance:

Gold Cross provides paramedic level treatment to the area with 10 stations and a fleet of 17 ambulances. Additionally, they provide management expertise to Brillion Ambulance Service in Brillion and Calumet Medical Center Ambulance in Chilton.

⁸ MABAS Wisconsin Home <http://www.mabaswisconsin.org/>.

New Holstein First Responders:

New Holstein First Responders all volunteer group that serves the City of New Holstein and the Town of New Holstein. First Responders provide emergency medical treatment and care to persons injured in traffic accidents, home or farm accidents, and people with medical problems such as heart attacks.

Calumet County Communications Center:

The Calumet County Communications Center is operated by the Calumet County Sheriff's Office. The Calumet County Communications Center handles all 911 calls for law enforcement, fire and emergency medical service providers. They are also answer telephone calls for the Sheriff's Department, process all warrants, monitor cameras and alarms located in the jail and the entire courthouse complex, make entries into the computer system that is used nation-wide to track crimes, and retrieve information from that system on behalf of the Calumet District Attorney's Office, and the Brillion, Chilton, and New Holstein Police Departments.

New Holstein Emergency Management. The New Holstein Emergency Management Department coordinates and works with all City departments to maximize the City's potential to prepare for, mitigate against, and respond to and recover from an emergency/disaster.

Calumet County Emergency Management. The Calumet County Emergency Management Office (WCEMO) is charged with coordinating response and recovery in the event of natural or technological disasters, county-wide.

Library

City of New Holstein residents are served by the New Holstein Public Library at 2115 Washington Street (Map 5-2), which is part of the Manitowoc-Calumet Library System.

The Manitowoc-Calumet Library System is one of 17 public library systems in the state. Library systems are designed to provide expanded library service to more people without making additional large expenditures. Libraries receive the majority of their revenue from the local municipalities and the county.

The library offers free access to books, videos, music content, educational and entertaining programs for patrons of all ages, and internet computers and free wireless access. The Library Board, a nine-member board provides policy assistance.

Service targets for libraries are based on quantitative standards contained in the Wisconsin Public Library Standards. These standards are based on the population served and vary for a community in regard to municipal population versus total service population (Table 5-3). Standards are established at three levels of service:

- Tier One—the minimum services that should be available to all residents of the state
- Tier Two—an expansion of services beyond the basic
- Tier Three—the highest level of service

Local libraries can establish service targets by selecting the appropriate level of service to apply to each standard, or use the levels to plan for improvements over a period of time.

Municipalities must decide whether to use its municipal population or its service population to determine level of service. In most cases, service population is a more accurate reflection of a library’s service population, because it includes the municipal population as well as those who live in surrounding communities and travel to the nearest or most convenient municipal library for services. Standards have been set on a per capita basis for the following criteria: volumes (print) owned, periodical titles received, audio recording held, video recordings held, public use internet computers, hours open per week, full time equivalent staff, total collection size, and material expenditures. The New Holstein Public Library provides less than minimum standards for municipal population for most items and less than minimum standards for FTE staff, hours open/week, material expenditure and collection size for the service population. Based on municipal and service population, the New Holstein Public Library does not meet all of the Tier 1 requirements and is therefore not considered a Tier 1 library.

Table 5-3: New Holstein Public Library Statistical Data

| | Number | Level of Service | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | Municipal Population | Service Population |
| Municipal Population | 3,204 | | |
| Total Service Population | 10,074 | | |
| FTE Staff | 2.15 | <Tier 1 | <Tier 1 |
| Periodical Titles Received (Print) | 84 | <Tier 1 | Tier 1 |
| Volumes Held (Print) | 35,741 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 |
| Audio Recordings Held | 2,512 | <Tier 1 | Tier 1 |
| Video Recordings Held | 4,684 | <Tier 1 | Tier 2 |
| Public Use Internet Computers | 10 | <Tier 1 | Tier 1 |
| Hours Open / Week | 49-52 | <Tier 1 to Tier 1 | <Tier 1 |
| Material Expenditures | \$37,622 | <Tier 1 | <Tier 1 |
| Collection Size (Print, Audio, Video) | 42,937 | <Tier 1 | <Tier 1 |

Source: Wisconsin Public Library Standards, 6th Edition, Final; 2016 Public Library Service Data, WDPI

Schools

Public Schools

The New Holstein Public School districts provides education to the City of New Holstein (Map 5-2). Besides the City of New Holstein, the school district serves students in the towns of Calumet and Marshfield portions of the towns of New Holstein, Brothertown, Charlestown and

Taycheedah. The district’s 1,080 students⁹ attend one of three schools in the City: New Holstein High School, New Holstein Middle School and the New Holstein Elementary School. Enrollment information is provided in Table 5-4. According to the WDPI, enrollment has been decreasing in recent years.

Table 5-4: Enrollment, 2013-2018 School Years

| School | Address | Enrollment | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 |
| New Holstein Elementary School | 2226 Park Avenue | 493 | 481 | 474 | 485 | 480 |
| New Holstein Middle School | 1717 Plymouth Street | 254 | 246 | 234 | 242 | 233 |
| New Holstein High School | 1715 Plymouth Street | 342 | 339 | 366 | 351 | 367 |
| Total | | 1,089 | 1,066 | 1,074 | 1,078 | 1,080 |

Source: <https://wisedash.dpi.wi.gov/Dashboard/portalHome.jsp>

Private Schools

There are no private schools in the City of New Holstein.

Post-Secondary Education

There are no institutions of higher education in the City of New Holstein. However, there are a number of private colleges and two and four year public colleges within an hour’s drive of the City. These include: University of Wisconsin (UW)-Oshkosh, UW-Fond du Lac, UW-Fox Valley, UW-Manitowoc, UW-Sheboygan, Lawrence University, Marian University, Lakeland University and Silver Lake College. A number of academic and professionally oriented associate, bachelors and master degrees are offered in a wide range of fields.

The state is covered by 16 multi-county vocational technical and adult education districts which are organized on a regional basis and financed primarily by local property taxes. These districts tend to follow school district boundaries rather than county lines. The City is a part of the Moraine Park Technical College district. Curricula in the technical schools are usually geared toward an area’s particular needs. Typically a student may choose from among a two-year highly technical associate degree program, a two-year vocational program, a one-year vocational program, and a short-term program.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Transportation Element can be found in **Appendix D**.

⁹ Source: <https://wisedash.dpi.wi.gov/Dashboard/portalHome.jsp>.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following goals, objectives and policies represent the actions needed to obtain the community's vision. Goals are high level statements. Objectives are specific activities to accomplish goals. Objectives should be clear, measurable and concise. Policies represent principles for the community.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| Goal | UCF1 | Provide high quality and cost effective community facilities and services that meet existing and projected future needs. |
| Objective | UCF1.1 | Support high level, cost effective service for solid waste, natural gas, electrical, telephone, cable, telecommunications, and other technology providers. |
| Objective | UCF1.2 | Consider the impacts of development proposals on community facilities and services, and balance the need for community growth with the cost of providing services. |
| Objective | UCF1.3 | Pursue additional cooperation between communities to avoid duplication of facilities and increase the cost effectiveness of services provided to residents. |
| Objective | UCF1.4 | Monitor the need for new, expanded, or continuation of rehabilitated services and local government facilities. |
| Objective | UCF1.5 | Increase coordination of utility and community facility planning with the location of future service areas as guided by the comprehensive plan, environmental considerations, economic development, and growth management policies. |
| Objective | UCF1.6 | <i>Promote the expansion of the broadband for the betterment of the community.</i> |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| Goal | UCF2 | Ensure proper treatment of wastewater to protect public health, groundwater quality, and surface water quality while meeting current and future needs. |
| Objective | UCF2.1 | Plan sewer extensions and treatment facility improvements so that they can be installed incrementally as needed in a cost-effective manner. |
| Objective | UCF2.2 | Encourage the use of existing collection infrastructure and treatment capacity prior to the extension of new infrastructure or construction of new facilities. |
| Objective | UCF2.3 | Consider the use of sewer assessment policies and impact/development fees that will encourage compact development and discourage scattered development. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| Goal | UCF3 | Promote stormwater management practices in order to reduce personal and public property damage and to protect water quality. |
| Objective | UCF3.1 | Maintain a community stormwater management system which addresses stormwater quality. |
| Objective | UCF3.2 | Support the preservation of natural open spaces that minimize flooding such as wetlands and floodplains. |
| Objective | UCF3.3 | Require the use of stormwater management practices to abate non-point source pollution and address water quality. |
| Objective | UCF3.4 | Implement stormwater management practices at outfall locations that discharge stormwater into wetlands, aquifers, or other environmentally sensitive areas. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| Goal | UCF4 | Ensure that the water supply for the community has sufficient capacity, is in compliance with drinking water quality standards and regulations, and is available to meet present and future needs. |
| Objective | UCF4.1 | Continue to monitor groundwater quality and potential contamination issues. |
| Objective | UCF4.2 | Ensure that water treatment facilities are properly maintained, and plan ahead for major improvements in order to reduce the financial impact on the community. |
| Objective | UCF4.3 | Develop wellhead protection plans for existing and proposed well sites in accordance with the comprehensive plan. |
| Objective | UCF4.4 | Provide information and comments on impacts to groundwater when reviewing proposed development in the community and in areas of extraterritorial jurisdiction. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| Goal | UCF5 | Promote effective solid waste disposal and recycling services and systems that protect the public health, natural environment, and general appearance of land uses within the community. |
| Objective | UCF5.1 | Encourage community and citizen involvement in decisions involving the type, location, and extent of disposal facilities and services. |
| Objective | UCF5.2 | Require major developments to adequately address solid waste disposal and recycling needs during the planning and design stages. |
| Objective | UCF5.3 | Increase collection opportunities for the proper recycling and disposal of unique (i.e., tires, white goods, etc.) and/or hazardous wastes. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| Goal | UCF6 | Maintain and enhance recreational opportunities in the community. |
| Objective | UCF6.1 | Recognize the need to accommodate all age groups and abilities in both active and passive recreational pursuits on a year round basis. |
| Objective | UCF6.2 | Pursue state, federal, and private funding programs that aid in the acquisition and development of parks, trails, and scenic and environmentally sensitive areas, taking into account related maintenance and operational costs. |
| Objective | UCF6.3 | Seek stable funding sources to provide maintenance and operation of community parks and recreational buildings and sites. |
| Objective | UCF6.4 | Identify areas where recreational opportunities could be improved. |
| Objective | UCF6.5 | Maintain existing public access to waterways in the community and seek potential improvements. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| Goal | UCF7 | Ensure the provision of reliable, efficient, and well-planned utilities to adequately serve existing and future development. |
| Objective | UCF7.1 | Cooperate in the planning and coordination of utilities with other agencies and jurisdictions in order to efficiently serve local and regional growth. |
| Objective | UCF7.2 | Seek to balance desired service levels with potential negative community impacts when reviewing the proposed design and location of telecommunication, wind energy, or other utility towers. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| Goal | UCF8 | Encourage improved access to health care facilities and child care. |
| Objective | UCF8.1 | Support requests for the development of properly located and operated child care facilities. |
| Objective | UCF8.2 | Support school districts or local community organizations in their sponsorship of child care programs and early development programs. |
| Objective | UCF8.3 | Support the development of local health care facilities. |
| Objective | UCF8.4 | Support improved transportation options to and from regional health care facilities. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| Goal | UCF9 | Provide a level of police, fire, and emergency services that meets present and future needs. |
| Objective | UCF9.1 | Encourage the maintenance of the current ISO rating of the fire department in the City. |

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| Objective | UCF9.2 | Support resident education on ways to reduce the risks of fire and increase access and response time of emergency vehicles to local residences. |
| Objective | UCF9.3 | Promote the maintenance of the level of quality of emergency service equipment and facilities and address needs where appropriate. |
| Objective | UCF9.4 | Encourage beneficial and effective police, fire, and EMS cooperative service agreements. |
| Objective | UCF9.5 | Maintain a good relationship with Calumet County and neighboring communities for utilization of additional emergency services when needed. |
| Objective | UCF9.6 | Ensure day-time coverage for Fire Department needs. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-----------|-----------|---|
| Goal | UCF10 | Promote quality schools and access to educational opportunities. |
| Objective | UCF10.1 | Coordinate planning efforts with the local School District to allow them to anticipate future growth and demographic changes. |
| Objective | UCF10.2 | Maintain support for local libraries in their efforts to increase community education. |

POLICY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

| Type | Reference | Content |
|--------|-----------|--|
| Policy | 1 | The City should continue to work with police, fire, and rescue service providers to anticipate and plan for capital improvements and service requirements. |
| Policy | 2 | Development that cannot be proven cost effective in covering required services, utilities, and community facilities should not be pursued. |
| Policy | 3 | Planned utilities, service facilities, and roads shall be designed to limit the impact to environmental corridors, natural features, and working farmland. |
| Policy | 4 | An approved capital improvement plan/budget must support the development of new facilities. |
| Policy | 5 | The creation of an Adequate Public Facilities Requirement will be considered within the community. In order to ensure that property is developed only with appropriate urban or rural services, no development shall be approved unless the approving authority first determines that adequate facilities and services will be available to the development before it is occupied. |
| Policy | 6 | The Capital Improvement Plan will be updated on an annual basis. |
| Policy | 7 | Whenever possible, use public/private agreements to pay for utility extensions into new subdivisions. |

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|--------|----|--|
| Policy | 8 | A proportional share of the cost of improvement, extension and construction of public facilities should be borne by those whose land development and redevelopment actions made such improvement, extension and construction necessary. In determining the proportional share, the public benefit of the project/improvement shall be considered. Impact fees should be utilized as a source of funding for capital projects directly attributable to new development. |
| Policy | 9 | Maintain the reliability of the community's utility infrastructure as the first priority for utility capital expenditures. |
| Policy | 10 | Coordinate community utility capital expenditure planning with capital investment planning by other departments. |
| Policy | 11 | Work with neighborhood and community representatives in siting utility facilities. |
| Policy | 12 | The community may encourage the shared development of all public capital facilities including community facilities such as parks, libraries, schools, and community meeting facilities. |
| Policy | 13 | The community shall require the placement of new utility systems within the existing right-of-way whenever possible. |
| Policy | 14 | The community shall maintain at least a 5-year plan to finance needed capital facilities. The plan shall clearly identify sources of public money for capital facilities and shall be updated annually. |
| | | Administrative Facilities/Public Buildings |
| Policy | 1 | The community will continually review staffing and professional service needs relative to planning, ordinance development/enforcement, and other governmental services. |
| Policy | 2 | The community may assess the capacity and needs of administrative facilities, services, and public buildings every five years. |
| Policy | 3 | All community buildings should meet ADA requirements and have adequate capacity to facilitate community meetings or gatherings. |
| | | Police Services |
| Policy | 1 | Data and information regarding police response time and satisfaction with service shall be maintained in order to determine department needs and measure efficiency. |
| Policy | 2 | An assessment of department staffing, equipment, and training levels shall be assessed annually. |
| Policy | 3 | Programs or activities which increase community access or relations with the police department shall be pursued. |
| Policy | 4 | Determine the training and equipment needs of the police department and incorporate it into the capital improvement plan. |
| | | Fire Protection Services |
| Policy | 1 | Opportunities for joint fire department or rescue services with neighboring communities shall be pursued. |

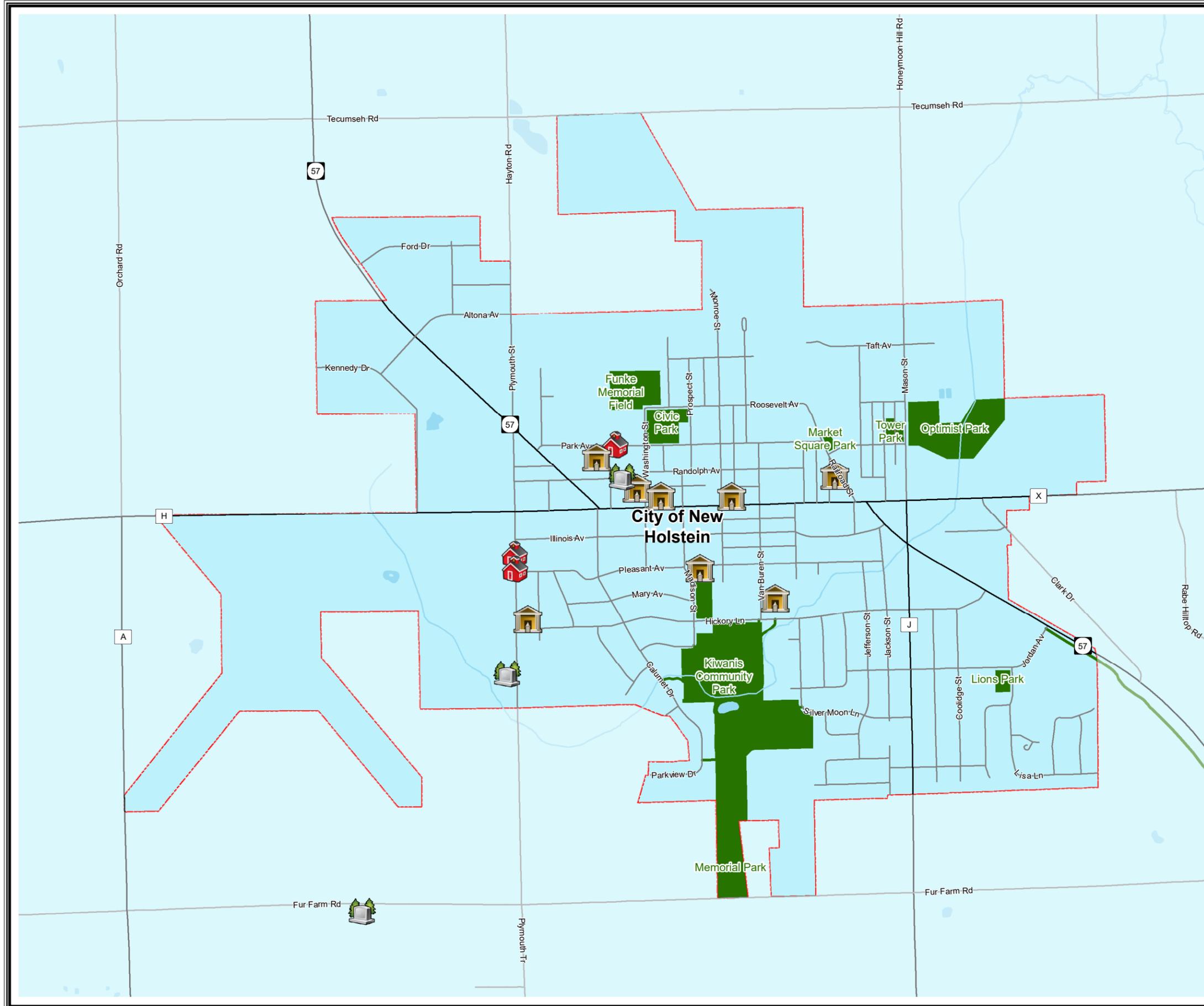
| | | |
|--------|---|---|
| Policy | 2 | An evaluation of fire protection staff, services, and equipment shall be completed on an annual basis. |
| Policy | 3 | Determine the equipment needs of the fire department and incorporate it into the capital improvement plan. |
| Policy | 4 | Support the consolidation of fire protection services. |
| | | Schools |
| Policy | 1 | Work with local school districts in order to anticipate future service and facility needs. |
| Policy | 2 | Every school district should have at least one acre of land for each 2,000 children. |
| Policy | 3 | Land uses compatible to school facilities that produce little noise and minimal traffic shall be pursued and planned for near any future school facilities. |
| Policy | 4 | Develop a cooperation between schools and community interests and needs by offering child care services and youth and family programs such as prevention of substance abuse, parenting, care of the elderly, and care of those with special needs, etc. |
| Policy | 5 | Establish a relationship with local businesses and industry to determine the types of training programs needed in the high school and technical school to provide a skilled work force. |
| Policy | 6 | Support and participate in the organization of apprenticeship, on-the-job training, student touring and visitation, and student work-study programs with local industry, schools, and government. |
| | | Libraries |
| Policy | 1 | Maintaining and improving library facilities and services shall be pursued within the planning period. |
| Policy | 2 | Efforts to improve library facilities shall include fundraising and building of relationships with private or individual contributors in order to reduce the burden on local government. |
| | | Parks, Recreation and Open Space |
| Policy | 1 | Concentrated residential developments shall be within a service area of a neighborhood community or regional park facility. |
| Policy | 2 | Consider that neighborhood parks are incorporated into the design of future subdivisions. |
| Policy | 3 | Recreational resources should be expanded to meet demands where possible. When expansion due to natural physical limitations is not possible, recommendations should focus on maximizing use of the resource, improving management, and decreasing conflicts. |
| Policy | 4 | Develop and pursue funding sources for park and recreation facilities. |
| Policy | 5 | All park facilities shall be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. |
| Policy | 6 | Acquire lands to expand the existing park system to meet the demands of a changing and increasing population. |
| Policy | 7 | Funding for park land improvement will be set aside annually. |

| | | |
|---|----|--|
| Policy | 8 | Maintain open space and parkland through dedications, acquisitions, zoning, and the adoption of an official map delineating present and planned future parkland sites. |
| Policy | 9 | Ensure there are adequate flat parklands for activities such as soccer and ball games. |
| Policy | 10 | Ensure a sufficient quantity of suitable land is set aside for parks and recreational purposes during the site planning process for new residential development projects. |
| Policy | 11 | Jordan Creek should be protected from potential encroachment and preserved as a natural drainageway. New Holstein should continue to enforce its floodplain zoning ordinance to ensure that Jordan Creek and the adjoining land is protected from undesirable development. The preservation of this drainageway, which drains the entire City, is critical. |
| Solid Waste Management and Recycling | | |
| Policy | 1 | The community shall periodically monitor the effectiveness of the waste management and recycling services provided by private contractors. |
| Policy | 2 | Solid waste disposal sites and landfills shall be located and designed to protect surface and groundwater. They shall be located outside of municipal well protection zones and in areas of low to moderate groundwater contamination risk. |
| Policy | 3 | Solid waste disposal, transfer station, and recycling sites shall be located in areas which limit the potential for adjacent impacts. |
| Communication and Power Facilities | | |
| Policy | 1 | The community should work with the county to review all conditional use permits relative to the placement of telecommunication towers, antennas and related facilities within the community. Criteria to review the placement of any such facilities should include the potential impacts on surrounding residential properties, the potential for collocation, setbacks from highways and other structures, visual impacts, abandonment, antenna location and property access, lighting, and security so as not to be accessible by the general public. |
| Policy | 2 | Telecommunication facilities and towers shall utilize existing facilities to the maximum extent possible. |
| Policy | 3 | Telecommunication towers shall be designed to be as unobtrusive as possible, support multi-use and/or reuse and be safe to adjacent properties. |
| Sanitary Sewer Service | | |
| Policy | 1 | Work with the Sanitary District to coordinate expansion of the district to accommodate development in the designated areas. |
| Policy | 2 | Concentrated residential development shall consider the feasibility and water quality impacts of a wastewater collection and treatment system. |

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| Policy | 3 | Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources CMAR reporting of sanitary facilities shall be used to evaluate the adequacy of facilities and aid in determining facility needs. |
| Policy | 4 | New on-site sewage treatment facilities are discouraged within the developed area of the City. |
| Policy | 5 | Extension of public sewer service should not be permitted outside the designated growth areas of the City. |
| | | Private On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS) |
| Policy | 1 | Whenever possible, utilize the most current technological disposal systems as a replacement for failing conventional privately owned treatment systems. |
| | | Public Water Supply |
| Policy | 1 | Well-head protection shall be a priority when reviewing development proposals. |
| Policy | 2 | Existing private wells should be properly abandoned in accordance with state regulations and converted to public water service. |
| Policy | 3 | Extension of public water service should not be permitted outside the City limits. |
| Policy | 4 | The City shall review new residential projects for the availability of an adequate water supply. |
| | | Stormwater Management |
| Policy | 1 | Address stormwater management as a requirement of all development proposals. |
| Policy | 2 | Proposed developments shall not increase flooding potential to adjacent lands. |
| Policy | 3 | All community development shall attain pre-development levels of stormwater run-off during and after development through best management practices. |
| Policy | 4 | New development shall use best management practices for construction site erosion control. |
| Policy | 5 | Erosion and sediment control practices shall be used when removing the vegetative cover of the land or exposing the soil. |
| Policy | 6 | Stormwater runoff as the result of development should not be discharged into wetlands and closed depressions, except for those associated with approved stormwater management structures. |
| Policy | 7 | The City and the county should cooperatively prepare a drainage system plan for the area and identify major drainage facilities. |
| Policy | 8 | The City shall require installation of stormwater and surface water facilities in order to minimize construction-related disruptions to the public and to minimize the costs of system deliveries. |
| Policy | 9 | The City shall require surface water conveyance systems in all new development, including transportation facilities. |

| | | |
|--------|----|--|
| Policy | 10 | The City shall implement procedures to ensure that public and private stormwater collection, retention/detention, and treatment systems are properly maintained. |
| Policy | 11 | The City will require new development projects to include community approved stormwater management facilities. |
| | | Health Care Facilities |
| Policy | 1 | Health care and commercial daycare facilities should be steered toward the commercial areas as much as possible. |
| | | Daycare Facilities |
| Policy | 1 | Licensed in-home daycare facilities shall be allowed within the community in order to accommodate child care needs within the community if a conditional use permit is obtained. |

Map 5-1 City of New Holstein Community Facilities



-  Cemetery
-  Church
-  School
-  Off Road Trail
-  Park
-  New Holstein School District

Source:
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017.
Community data provided by ECWRPC 2015.



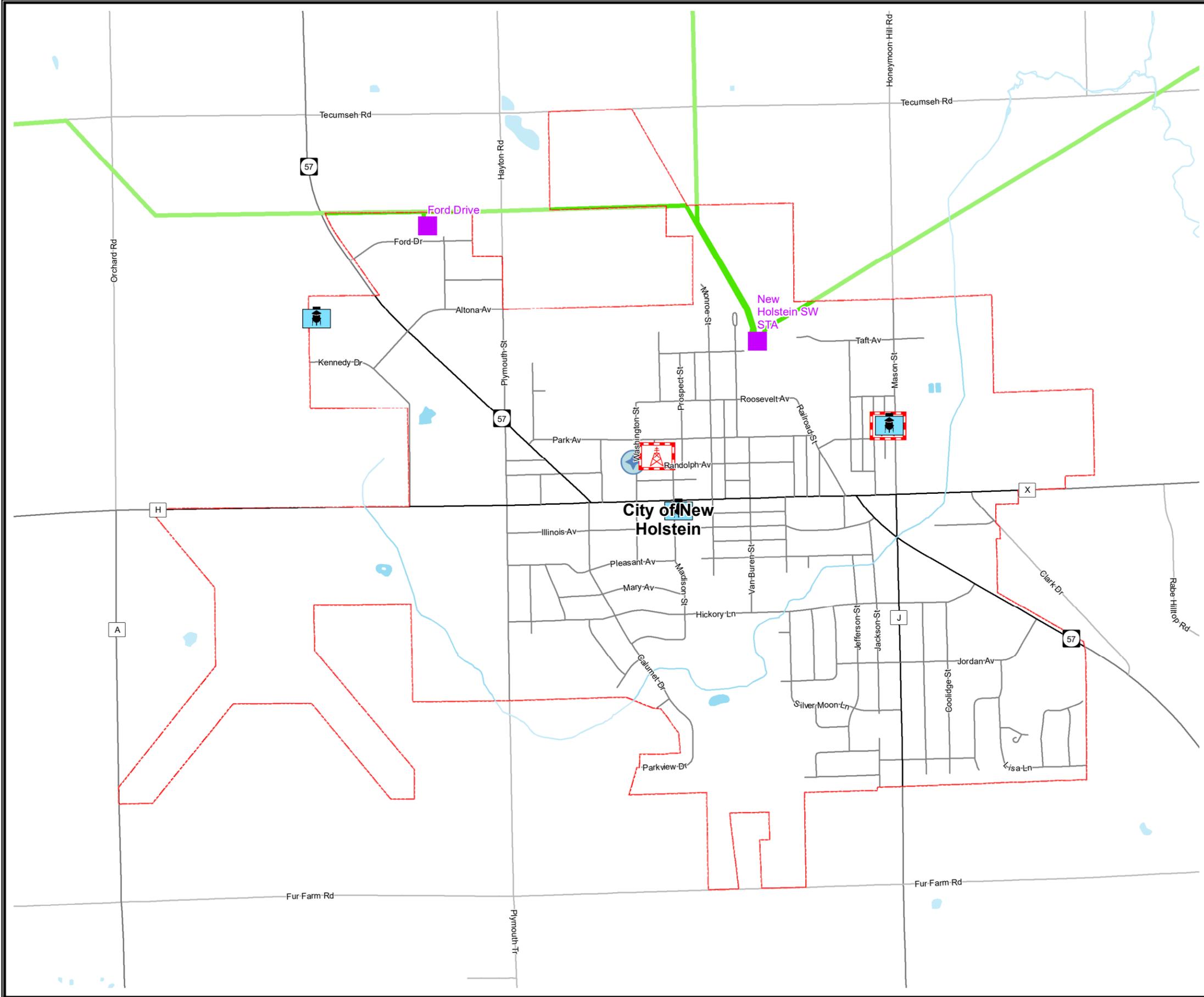
0 0.25 0.5
Scale in Miles

This data was created for use by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Geographic Information System. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than for East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission business.

PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:

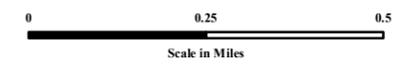


Map 5-2 City of New Holstein Utilities



-  Substations
-  Water Towers
-  FCC Towers
-  wellheads_reg
-  69 Kilovolt Transmission Line

Source:
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017.
Substation & Transmission data provided by ATC 2015.
Sanitary Districts & SSA data provided by ECWRPC 2014.



This data was created for use by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Geographic Information System. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than for East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission business.

PREPARED FEBRUARY 2018 BY:



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CHAPTER 6

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

CHAPTER 6: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural, natural, and cultural resources give definition to a community and strongly affect quality of life. Outside the urban areas of Calumet County, a tapestry of working farms interwoven with stands of woodlands dot the landscape and shape the area's identity and culture. While agricultural acreage and the number of farms have been on the decline in Calumet County, it is still an important component of the area economy. Natural features such as topographic relief, lakes, streams, wetlands and soils also have significant bearing on historic and contemporary land use and development patterns. Understanding the relationship between environmental characteristics and their physical suitability to accommodate specific types of activities or development is a key ingredient in planning a community's future land use.

KEY SUMMARY POINTS

The following list summarizes key issues and opportunities identified in the element. The reader is encouraged to review the "Inventory and Analysis" portion of the element for more detail.

Agricultural Resource Inventory

- a) Overall, about 31% (1,001 acres) of the land within the City is considered prime farmland with the majority classified as "All Areas Prime Farmland".
- b) The City does not have any Community Gardens.

Natural Resources Inventory

- a) There are no areas of steep slopes (greater than 12%) in the City.
- b) The bedrock geology of the City and the extraterritorial area is made up of two distinct formations that divide the area.¹
- c) There are very limited areas of high bedrock within the City.
- d) There are no active limestone quarry sites in the City.

Water Resources

- a) There is one named waterway in the City.
- b) The City is located within two basins.
- c) Overall, 3.5 percent (56.1 acres) of the City is within a floodplain.
- d) The City enforces a shoreland and wetland Zoning District.
- e) Only 2 percent (37.6 acres) of the City's total acreage are classified as wetlands.
- f) According to the City's 2017 Water Quality Report (Customer Confidence Report)², the City did not record any contaminant violations.
- g) Approximately 37percent (598.1 acres) of the City has groundwater present within two feet or less.

¹ Bedrock Geology of Wisconsin, 2005; University of Wisconsin-Extension Geological and Natural History Survey.

² Source: City of New Holstein 2017 Water Quality Report:
<https://www.nhutilities.org/sites/nhutilities.org/files/CCR2017.pdf>.

Wildlife Resources

- a) Wildlife is threatened by the negative effects of development and storm water runoff (both from urban and rural runoff sources).
- b) The tension zone has characteristics of both northern and southern Wisconsin climates, and therefore, species from both areas. The City lies within this tension zone.
- c) Woodlands only make up approximately 3% of the City's land cover.
- d) A review of the NHI Township Search Tool (for the Town of New Holstein) database revealed three species (Bird, plant and snail) for the City and areas surrounding the City.

Parks, Open Space and Recreational Resources

- a) The WDNR Does not own land within the City.
- b) Important environmental corridors within the City and surrounding area are associated with the named and unnamed streams with natural vegetation scattered throughout the area.

Waste and Pollution

- a) According to SHWIMS, there are 33 operating sites, four closed sites and 15 listed as unknown for New Holstein.
- b) The closest ozone air quality monitoring site is located at the Thrivent facility at 4432 Meade Street in Appleton (Outagamie County).
- c) The 8-hour design values (ppb) were not exceeded at the Outagamie County site between 1997 and 2012.
- d) Outagamie County did not exceed the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for particulate matter between 2001 and 2013.

Cultural Resources

- a) At the present, one property within the City is listed on the National Register.
- b) A search of the DHP's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) reveals a total of 173 sites listed for New Holstein.
- c) There are no historical markers located in the City.
- d) There are two museums in the City.
- e) The City is a Certified Local Government (CLG).

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Creating an inventory of existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources is critical in providing the City with information to base future decisions on. The goals, strategies and recommendations for this element were shaped with these resources, and the constraints and opportunities they provide, in mind. The following provides an inventory of these resources.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Farming and the processing of farm products is an important source of income and employment in Calumet County. Since agriculture is a necessary component of the county's economy, the protection of farmland is critical. However, as is occurring elsewhere in rural Wisconsin, new developments are encroaching on productive farmland. This section will assess agricultural lands in Calumet County which has an impact on the City.

Farm and Farmland Loss

Farm and farmland losses are the result of economic pressures within agriculture as well as competition for agricultural lands from residential, commercial, industrial, and other development.

In 2017, there were about 684 farms (defined as any place producing at least \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year) in Calumet County (Table 6-1). There was a net decrease of 35 farms or -4.9 percent countywide between 2007 and 2012.

While the number of farms decreased from 2012 to 2017, the amount of land in farms and average size of farms increased when measured in acres. Land in farms increased 8.1% and average size of farms increased 13.6%.

Table 6-1: Calumet County Trends in Farm Numbers, 2012 and 2017

| Item | 2012 | 2017 | Percent Change |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Number of farms | 719 | 684 | -4.9% |
| Land in farms (acres) | 142,374 | 153,858 | 8.1% |
| Average size of farm (acres) | 198 | 225 | 13.6% |

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture. Data accessed 6/3/19

Farmland Soils

Prime farmland are generally defined as "land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and that is available for these uses. It has the combination of soil properties, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops in an economic manner if it is treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods". This includes the following classifications (1) All areas are prime farmland; (2) Prime Farmland, if drained; (3) Farmland of Statewide Importance; and (4) Not Prime Farmland if drained. Soil data from the NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed in 2017, was used to determine prime farmland.

Overall, about 31% (1,001 acres) of the land within the City is considered prime farmland with the majority classified as "All Areas Prime Farmland" (Map 6-1). "All Areas Prime Farmland" soils are spread throughout the City. "Prime farmland, if drained" comprises much of the remainder of the City.

Table 6-2: Important Farmland Classes

| Soil Classification | Acres | Percent |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| All Areas Prime Farmland | 835.8 | 26% |
| Farmland of Statewide Importance | 165.3 | 5.2% |
| Prime Farmland if Drained | 588.9 | 18.3% |
| Not Prime or Statewide Importance | 12.5 | 0.4% |
| Water | 2.7 | 0.08% |
| Total | 1,605 | 100% |

Source: NRCS-USDA Soil Data, Accessed in 2017

Community Gardens

Community gardens provide access to local food. They allow people without access to land to grow their own food, and to share knowledge and skills. Some people find that gardening relieves stress, encourages social interaction, increases physical activity and encourages people to eat more vegetables and healthy foods. **The City does not have any Community Gardens.**

Bees and Poultry

Beekeeping and the raising of chickens in urban settings has become popular in recent years. Bees' aide in pollination of garden plants and backyard orchards and provide a source of locally produced honey. The City's does not have a bee our poultry ordinance.

NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Natural Resources act as the foundation upon which communities are formed. Identifying key natural resources in and within a close proximity of the City , and learning how to utilize, conserve, and/or preserve them may determine the future environmental health of the City . This section addresses land, water, wildlife, mineral, and recreational resources in the City, and aims to provide a baseline upon which the City can use to make future decisions that may impact these resources.

Land Resources

Soils

Soils support the physical base for development and agriculture within the City. Knowledge of their limitations and potential difficulties is helpful in land use such as residential development, utility installation and other various projects. One general soil association, or groupings of individual soil types based on geographic proximity and other characteristics, are present within the City.³

- **Hochheim-Larmartine-Mayville:** This association consists is well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils that are loamy. In general these soils were formed in glacial till.

³ Soil Survey of Calumet County, Wisconsin, 1980; United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.

Steep Slopes

In general, the City is relatively flat. **There are no areas of steep slopes (greater than 12%) in the City.**

Geology, Topography and Scenic Resources

The structure of the City's bedrock and historic glacial events is largely responsible for the City's landscape. After the recession of glaciers about 11,000 years ago, Calumet County was left with its current topography shaped by mounds of glacial till with flatter areas where limestone and sandstone bedrock often lie not far from the surface.

- The **Dolomite Group** is part of the Silurian period and is associated with the Niagara Escarpment encompassing areas east of Lake Winnebago and stretching east ward to Lake Michigan.

Another bedrock formation lies west of the City. This formation is an Ordovician, Maquoketa Formation made up of shale and dolomite. This thin formation runs along Lake Winnebago.

Areas of high bedrock are defined as being within 70 inches of the surface. While there are no inventoried and mapped areas of high bedrock within the City there are several areas of known exposed bedrock in the central part of the City. High bedrock is scattered throughout Calumet County.

Metallic and Non-Metallic Mining Resources

Non-metallic mineral resources include other than those mined as a source of metal. Economically important non-metallic minerals include stone, sand, gravel and clay. **There are no active limestone quarry sites in the City** (Map 6-2).

Water Resources

Lakes and Ponds

Surface water resources are extremely valuable features because of their potential environmental and economic benefits. Water based recreational activities and appropriately designed residential development that capitalizes on surface water amenities can have lasting impact on the local economy. Appropriate location and management of residential activity near surface water features is extremely important because of potential threats to water quality. Residential development's threats to surface water resources include lawn-applied chemicals, siltation and petroleum-based substances and salts from local road runoff.



Lake Winnebago

The Wisconsin DNR maintains the Wisconsin Lakes Directory. The directory provides a list of named and unnamed lakes, springs, and ponds. **There are no lakes within the City.**

Rivers and Streams

There is one named waterway in the City⁴. In addition, a series of unnamed intermittent streams, ditches, and drainage ways primarily drain agricultural areas or undeveloped areas within the City (Map 6-4).

- **Jordon Creek (80200).** Jordan Creek originates southeast of New Holstein and flows northerly for 1.2 miles, partly through the east side of New Holstein, before draining into Pine Creek, which flows into the South Branch near Hayton. The New Holstein WWTP outfall is on Jordan Creek. Tecumseh Products, Inc. is also located on this channel and due to previous water quality standard violations it now discharges to the WWTP. The current stream classification for Jordan Creek is Limited Aquatic Life (LAL). The district water quality biologist suggests the classification for Jordan Creek should be a warm water forage fishery (WWFF) and that it be changed in the next revision of NR 104. This proposed change may require more strict effluent limits for the City of New Holstein WPDES Permit.

Watersheds and Drainage

The City is located within two basins⁵ (Map 6-4). The Lakeshore Basin is a water-rich area sprinkled with an assortment of inland lakes, major rivers and small streams and bounded by the waters of Green Bay and Lake Michigan. The basin completely encompasses the counties of Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc and parts of Brown and Calumet counties. The area was sculpted by glaciers and is dominated by the Niagara limestone formation, which underlies most of the basin, but projects above ground prominently as the Niagara Escarpment. The Sheboygan River Basin sustains a wide range of plant and animal life as well as offers a wide range of quality. The basins are divided into sub-watersheds, two of which encompass the City.

- **The South Branch Manitowoc River Watershed** lies primarily in Calumet County, but extends west into Manitowoc County and south to Fond du Lac County. The watershed is dominated by agriculture (73%) and wetlands (18%) and is ranked high for nonpoint source issues affecting streams, lakes and groundwater.
- **The Sheboygan River Watershed** is the largest and possibly the most diverse watershed in the basin, covering about 260 square miles. The Sheboygan River originates in east-central Fond du Lac County and flows generally southeastward into the City of Sheboygan where it enters Lake Michigan. Agricultural is the predominant land use within the watershed.

Floodplains

Areas susceptible to flooding are considered unsuitable for development due to potential health risks and property damage. Floodplains shown on Map 6-4 were obtained from FEMA 2017.

Overall, 3.5 percent (56.1 acres) of the City is within a floodplain. These areas can be seen in Map 6-4, and Table 6-3. The mapped floodplains are largely associated with the Jordan Creek corridor.

⁴ WDNR, Surface Water Viewer: <https://dnrmmaps.wi.gov/H5/?Viewer=SWDV>.

⁵ WDNR, <http://dnr.wi.gov/water/basin/wolf>.

The City enforces floodplain and shoreland – wetland zoning ordinances. In addition, Calumet County enforces a floodplain-wetland zoning ordinance for unincorporated areas of the county.

Table 6-3: Floodplains

| MCD | Floodplains | Total acres | Percent |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| V. New Holstein | 56.12 | 1,605 | 3.5 |

Source: ECWRPC, 2019

Wetlands

Wetlands act as a natural filtering system for nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrates and serve as a natural buffer protecting shorelines and stream banks. Wetlands are also essential in providing wildlife habitat, control, and groundwater recharge. Consequently, local, state, and federal regulations have been enacted that place limitations on the development and use of wetlands and shorelands.

The City enforces a shoreland and wetland Zoning District. The Army Corps of Engineers has authority over the placement of fill materials in virtually all wetlands two acres or larger adjacent to navigable waterways. The U.S. Department of Agriculture incorporates wetland preservation criteria into its crop price support programs. Prior to placing fill or altering wetland resources, the appropriate agencies must be contacted for authorization.

The wetlands shown on Map 6-4 are based on the Wisconsin DNR Wetlands Inventory Map. They were identified using aerial photographs to interpret vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s “Classification of Wetland and Deepwater Habitats of the United States.” **Only 2 percent (37.6 acres) of the City’s total acreage are classified as wetlands.** The majority of this acreage is located along unnamed stream corridors.

Groundwater

Safe, clean, and reliable groundwater plays a crucial role in maintaining the current quality of life and economic growth of the City. Precipitation in the form of rain and snow is the source of nearly all the City’s groundwater. Recharge is generally greatest in the spring, when water from melting snow and heavy rains saturate the ground and percolate downward to the water table. If discharge (the drawing out and use of groundwater) is greater than recharge, then the elevation where the groundwater is found will fall, causing a depression to occur. Lower water levels cause the pumping lifts to increase and may reduce the yields of some of the wells. **According to the City’s 2017 Water Quality Report (Customer Confidence Report)⁶, the City did not record any Contaminant violations.**

Groundwater Recharge Potential. According to a report prepared by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey⁷, areas within the City and the surrounding areas have high (4-8 inches/year) and very high (>8 inches/year) infiltration rates which are estimated to

⁶ Source: City of New Holstein 2017 Water Quality Report: <https://www.nhutilities.org/sites/nhutilities.org/files/CCR2017.pdf>.

⁷ Groundwater Recharge in Calumet, Outagamie, and Winnebago Counties, Wisconsin, Estimated by a GIS-based Water-balance Model, 2011; University of Wisconsin-Extension Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (Open-File Report 2001-05).

become stream base flows or continue down and eventually become groundwater recharge. **Most areas (91.6%) within the City fall within the high water recharge potential.** Protecting infiltration areas from impermeable development will help to safeguard the surrounding area's drinking water supply and will help safeguard the quality and quantity of Lake Winnebago surface water in the long-term.

Table 6-4: Water Recharge Potential

| | Acres | Percent |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Low Water Recharge Potential (0" - 2"/year) | 1 | 0.0% |
| Medium Water Recharge Potential (2" - 4"/year) | 42.0 | 2.6% |
| High Water Recharge Potential (4" - 8"/year) | 1,464.5 | 91.6% |
| Very High Water Recharge Potential (> 8"/year) | 91.8 | 5.7% |
| Total Acres | 1,598.2 | 100.0% |

It is important to recognize that, in addition to any efforts made within the City and throughout the City's extraterritorial area to protect groundwater supply; this issue is more regional in scope. A groundwater divide, located in the central part of Wisconsin, determines the flow of groundwater. Efforts to preserve groundwater resources should be coordinated on a regional basis as a way to ensure that the region's groundwater supply is protected.

Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility. The ease that pollutants can be transported from the land surface to the top of the groundwater or "water table" defines a groundwater's susceptibility to pollutants. Materials that lie above the groundwater offer protection from contaminants. However, the amount of protection offered by the overlying materials varies, depending on the materials.

The WDNR, in cooperation with UW-Extension, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and USGS, evaluated the physical resource characteristics that influence sensitivity in order to identify areas sensitive to contamination. Five resource characteristics were identified: depth to bedrock, type of bedrock, soil characteristics, depth to water table and characteristics and characteristics of surficial deposits. Each of the five resource characteristics was mapped, and a composite map was created. A numeric rating scale was developed and map scores were added together.

An index method was used to determine susceptibility; however this method of analysis is subjective and includes quantifiable or statistical information on uncertainty. This limits the use of the information for defensible decision making. Therefore, while groundwater contamination susceptibility maps can be useful, this level of uncertainty must be kept in mind.

Table 6-5: Groundwater Susceptibility

| MCD | Very High | | Somewhat High | | Moderate | | Somewhat Low | | Very Low | | Total Acres |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | |
| New Holstein | 91.3 | 5.7% | 1,394.2 | 86.9% | 119.6 | 7.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0% | 1,605 |

Source: ECWRPC, 2019

Depth to Groundwater. Groundwater depth can impact building foundations, utility and street construction and other factors. Areas of high groundwater are generally found throughout the City and the surrounding area (Map 6-2). **Approximately 37percent (598.1acres) of the City has groundwater present within two feet or less.**

Table 6-6: High Groundwater

| MCD | High Groundwater* | Total acres |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| New Holstein | 598.1 | 37.3 |

*Groundwater less than 2 feet.
 Source: ECWRPC, 2019

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Wildlife Habitat

Numerous habitat types surrounding the City have the potential to support varied and abundant wildlife and fish communities. These habitats consist of Lake Winnebago, the Niagara Escarpment, stream corridors, woods, open wet meadows, and farmland.

Wildlife is threatened by the negative effects of development and storm water runoff (both from urban and rural runoff sources). This has affected water quality and habitat health downstream to Lake Michigan.

Woodlands

Woodlands covered much of Calumet County before settlement. At one time, the area was primarily covered with deciduous hardwood forest. The Fox Valley's reliance on the paper industry attests to the regions' forested history.

The tension zone is a wide corridor running from northwestern to southeastern Wisconsin that marks the pre-settlement dividing line between northern and southern native plant species. **The tension zone has characteristics of both northern and southern Wisconsin climates, and therefore, species from both areas. The City lies within this tension zone.** The United States Department of Agriculture has also divided the country into plant hardiness zones. Those zones contain characteristic plant species that are hardy in that region. Generally speaking, plants from any particular zone are hardy in that zone and those to the south, but not to the north unless they are protected from the severe climate of that zone.

The City and the surrounding areas are at the juncture of two different plant communities. They are generally described as the boreal element and the prairie element. Characteristics typical of both the Conifer-Hardwood Forest and the Southern-Hardwood Forest can be seen locally.

Woodlands are limited in the City and fragmented in the surrounding areas. Care must be taken in the selection of trees for use in the City, including those used for landscaping, in preserved parks and open spaces, and along the street. Street trees in particular have the hardest time adapting to their particular microclimates. Normally they are subject to stress from soil compaction, heat, drought conditions, lack of root space, salt, road pollutants, and impacts from all sorts of vehicles. The typical street tree usually lives only a fraction of its potential life span. Street trees should be selected from a pallet of trees that adapt well to street conditions and are

suitable for the local area. There should also be diversity in the species selected to reduce the spread of tree and shrub diseases.

Forests and woodlands can be classified into one of two categories: general (unplanted) woodlands and planted woodlands. General woodlands are naturally occurring forests and hedgerows. Planted woodlands are tree plantations in which trees are found in rows. These areas include orchards, timber tracts, Christmas tree plantations and other general uses.

Woodlands only makes up approximately 3% of the City's land cover (Table 6-7, Map 6-5).

Table 6-7: Woodlands

| MCD | Planted Woodlands | General Woodlands | Total Woodlands | Total acres | Percent |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| V. New Holstein | 6.2 | 47.4 | 53.6 | 1,605 | 3.3% |

Source: ECWRPC, 2019

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources maintains a database of rare, threatened and endangered species and natural communities in Calumet County. In order to protect these species and communities, the exact location is not available to the public; however, Calumet County does have a copy of this database. Whenever a request comes into the county for development, this database is consulted prior to granting approval.

The Wisconsin DNR Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) maintains an online database which provides statewide inventory of known locations and conditions of rare and endangered species, by town. **A review of the NHI Township Search Tool (for the Town of New Holstein) database revealed three species (Bird, plant and snail) for the City and areas surrounding the City** (Table 6-8). This database is incomplete since not all areas within the state have been inventoried. Thus, the absence of a species within this database does not mean that a particular species or community is not present. Nor does the presence of one element imply that other elements were surveyed for but not found. Despite these limitations, the NHI is the state's most comprehensive database on biodiversity and is widely used. Generalized versions of the data base are included on Map 6-5.

Table 6-8: WDNR Natural Heritage Inventory

| Scientific Name | Common Name | WI Status | Federal Status | Group |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| Chlidonias niger | Black Tern | END | SOC | Bird |
| Cypripedium arietinum | Ram's-head Lady's-slipper | THR | | Plant |
| Vertigo nylanderi | Deep-throated Vertigo | SC/N | | Snail |

Source: WDNR Natural Heritage Inventory 2019 search, <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI/Data.asp?tool=township&mode=detail>.

Exotic and Invasive Species

Non-native aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals, commonly referred to as exotic species, have been recognized in recent years as a major threat to the integrity of native habitats and the species that utilize those habitats. Some of these exotic species include purple loosestrife,

buckthorn, garlic mustard, multi-colored Asian lady beetles, Eurasian water milfoil, emerald ash borer, and gypsy moths. They displace native species, disrupt ecosystems, and affect citizens' livelihoods and quality of life. The invasive species rule (Wis. Adm. Code Ch. NR40) makes it illegal to possess, transport, transfer, or introduce certain invasive species in Wisconsin without a permit.

PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

WDNR and Public Lands

The WDNR does not own land within the City. The WDNR's on-line Public Lands mapping application (at https://dnrmaps.wi.gov/H5/?Viewer=Public_Access_Lands) highlight the following Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Grant properties and state owned properties:

- New Holstein Kiawanis (Bonlander) Acquisition.

Environmental Corridors

Environmental corridors are continuous systems of open space created by the natural linkages of environmentally sensitive lands such as woodlands, wetlands, and habitat areas. They provide important routes of travel for a variety of wildlife and bird species. Protecting these corridors from development protects habitat and keeps nonpoint source pollution to a minimum, thus ensuring that high quality groundwater and surface water is maintained and habitat is not impaired.

Important environmental corridors within the City and surrounding area are associated with the named and unnamed streams with natural vegetation scattered throughout the area. These areas should be protected from development by implementing buffer strips where land disturbing activities are limited within the established buffer area.

WASTE AND POLLUTION

Solid and Hazardous Waste Sites

The Solid and Hazardous Waste Information Management System (SHWIMS) provides access to information on sites, and facilities operating at sites, that are regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Waste and Materials Management (WMM) program. The SHWIS on-line database activity information, including:

- engineered and licensed solid waste disposal facilities;
- older unlicensed waste disposal sites (e.g. town dumps);
- licensed waste transporters;
- hazardous waste generators; and
- composting sites, wood-burning sites, waste processing facilities and more.

According to SHWIMS, there are 33 operating sites, four closed sites and 15 listed as unknown for New Holstein.

Air Quality

Air quality, especially good air quality, is often taken for granted. Clean air is vital to maintain public health. Sound local and regional planning can minimize negative impacts to the air. Development patterns can impact automobile use, which in turn impacts air quality. Emissions from certain industries can also impact air quality. A development patterns become more spread out, the location of jobs and housing become more segregated and distant from one another.

Since alternative modes of transportation are, at present day, less viable or unavailable in some instances, people rely more on the automobile to get around. Changing lifestyles are also a major factor. Two income families are causing people to find housing that splits the difference between the two employment locations. Since vehicle travel generates air pollutant emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and noise, local decisions about what types, where and how new development occurs can have an impact on air quality.

The closest ozone air quality monitoring site is located at the Thrivent facility at 4432 Meade Street in Appleton (Outagamie County). The primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality standard for ozone is 0.075 ppm.⁸ Monitored values of ozone represent ground level ozone, which is not directly emitted into the air. Ozone concentrations typically reach higher levels on hot sunny days in urban environments; it can be transported long distances by wind. **The 8-hour design values (ppb) were not exceeded at the Outagamie County site between 1997 and 2012.**⁹ Particulate matter (PM) is a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets. It includes acids, organic chemicals, metals, soil or dust, and allergens. According to the Wisconsin Air Quality Trends, 2014, **Outagamie County did not exceed the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for particulate matter between 2001 and 2013.**

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources, like natural resources are valuable assets which should be preserved. These resources define a community's unique character and heritage. Included in this section is an inventory of historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, archeological sites and districts.

State and National Register of Historic Places

The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historical Preservation (DHP) is a clearing house for information related to the state's cultural resources including buildings and archaeological sites. A primary responsibility of the DHP is to administer the State and National Register of Historic Places programs. The National Register is the official national list of historic properties in the United States that are worthy of preservation. The program is maintained by the National Park Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior. The State Register is Wisconsin's official listing of state properties determined to be significant to Wisconsin's heritage. The inventory is maintained by the DHP. Both listings include sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts that are significant in national, state, or local history. Sites are based on the architectural, archaeological, cultural, or engineering significance. (For ease of discussion, "National

⁸ Primary standard limits are set to protect public health, while secondary standards are set to protect public welfare.

⁹ Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, *Wisconsin Air Quality Trends*, April 2015.

Register” is used to refer to both programs. In Wisconsin, if a property is listed on one then it is typically listed on the other.

At the present, one property within the City is listed on the National Register. The property listed in the National Register is:

Table 6-9: City of New Holstein National Register and State Register of Historic Places

| Reference # | Location | Historic Name |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 96000727 | 1600 Main Street | Timm, Herman C., House |

Source: Wisconsin State Historical Society. Data accessed 6/3/19

The National Register is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being added, and, less frequently, removed. It is, therefore, important to access the most updated version of the National Register properties. This can be found by accessing the DHP website (<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>) or by contacting the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)

In order to determine those sites that are eligible for inclusion on the National Register, the DHP frequently funds historical, architectural, and archaeological surveys of municipalities and counties within the state. Surveys are also conducted in conjunction with other activities such as highway construction projects.

A search of the DHP's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) reveals a total of 173 sites listed for New Holstein.¹⁰

Inclusion in this inventory conveys no special status, rights, restrictions, or benefits to owners of these properties. It simply means that some type of information on these properties exists in the DHP's collections. AHI is primarily used as a research and planning tool. Like the National Register, this is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being updated. Information can be found on the DHP web site (<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>).

Archaeological Sites Inventory

An inventory similar to the AHI exists for known archaeological sites across the state: the Archaeological Sites Inventory (ASI). Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological sites, information as to their whereabouts is not currently made available online. This information is distributed only on a need-to-know basis. Archaeological sites are added to ASI as they are discovered; discovery is a continual process. For technical assistance and up-to-date information on sites within the City contact State Historic Preservation Officer at the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Wisconsin Historical Markers

Wisconsin historical markers identify, commemorate and honor important people, places, and events that have contributed to the state's rich heritage. The Wisconsin Historical Markers Program is a vital education tool, informing people about the most significant aspects of Wisconsin's past. The Society's Division of Historic Preservation administers the Wisconsin

¹⁰ Accessed 6/3/19.

Historic Markers Program. Applications are required for all official State of Wisconsin historical markers and plaques. **There are no historical markers located in the City.**

Museums/Other Historic and Cultural Resources

Museums protect valuable historic resources for community enjoyment. Residents are welcome to learn from the exhibits and amenities they have to offer. **There are two museums in the City.**

Table 6-10: Museums in City of New Holstein

| Museum | Location |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Karsten Schroeder Store | 2103 Main Street, New Holstein |
| Herman C. Timm House | 1600 Wisconsin Avenue, New Holstein |

Source: Wisconsin State Historical Society. Data accessed 6/3/19

Local Historic Preservation Commissions and Societies

The Certified Local Government (CLG) program was enacted as part of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. It has been established in Wisconsin to further encourage and assist historic preservation by local governments. In Wisconsin, a city, county, or town can be certified by Wisconsin's State Historic Preservation Office and the Department of the Interior as a CLG if it meets basic criteria. **The City is a Certified Local Government (CLG).**

Local History¹¹

Initial land claims within what is now the City of New Holstein were made in May 1848. Named after the Schleswig-Holstein region in Germany from which many initial settlers hailed, the Town of New Holstein was organized in March 1849 and, approximately one year later, a post office was established. What is known today as New Holstein, developed as two separate communities—the hamlets of New Holstein and Altona, the latter of which was platted in 1851. In 1872, the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad came through New Holstein and, that same year, the plat of the historic downtown of New Holstein was completed. An 1879 map entitled “New Holstein” also included that of Altona proper. Although the two communities gave an appearance of one on maps and in other publications, they each maintained their own “Main Street.” While a few businesses had positioned themselves between the hearts of each commercial district, the two did not become one until August 7, 1901, when New Holstein was officially incorporated as a village. The population at incorporation was 569 and the first village president was Herman C. Timm. By this time, the community was home to approximately forty total industries, businesses and professional services.

Between 1900 and 1910, a number of city additions were platted and, as of 1914, New Holstein's population had nearly doubled to approximately 1,000 persons. Assisting in this growth was the 1907 establishment of the Meili-Blumberg Company and the 1908 expansion of the John Lauson Manufacturing Company, which was first established in the 1870s. The community's growth was highlighted in a nearly fifty-page promotional brochure that touted its educational advantages, societies and clubs, churches of multiple denominations, attractive homes, and its expanding industrial, business and professional services. As of 1920, the City's

¹¹ Sources: New Holstein Historic Preservation Commission.

population registered at 1,373 and, in 1926, New Holstein incorporated a city. As of incorporation, the major city services were in place, with the fire department created in 1903, electricity introduced in 1912 (and improved in 1922) and a water works plant completed in 1924.

Despite a modest loss of residents by 1930 (1,274), population grew to 1,502 by 1940 and 1,831 in 1950. Along with population growth came the physical expansion of the city limits, mostly south of Wisconsin Avenue. Among the industries introduced between the 1930s and into the 1950s included the Leverenz Shoe Company, the Kestell Furniture Company and the Langenfeld Shoe Company/Flexiclog Corporation. By 1970, New Holstein numbered 3,012 and additional municipal improvements of that decade included a 1970 addition to the 1940 fire station and the construction of a new library (1975). The 1970s also saw the removal of the City's historic railroad depot building.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural resources element can be found in Appendix D.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following goals, objectives and policies represent the steps and resources needed to implement the desires identified in this element. Goals set direction, provide purpose and accountability and provide a roadmap. Objectives are specific activities to accomplish goals. Objectives should be clear, measurable and concise. Policies represent principles to guide decisions.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| Goal | ANC1 | Support the agricultural resources of the county and the region. |
| Objective | ANC1.1 | Maintain an attractive and unique small town environment for higher density development that has far less impact on agricultural lands than lower density rural development. |
| Objective | ANC1.2 | Encourage the growth of agriculture related businesses and services in the community's commercial and industrial areas. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| Goal | ANC2 | Maintain, preserve, and enhance the City's natural resources. |
| Objective | ANC2.1 | Address the potential impacts of proposed public and private development on groundwater quality and quantity, surface water quality, stormwater runoff, green space, and woodlands. |
| Objective | ANC2.2 | Direct future development away from wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, areas of exposed bedrock, high groundwater areas, marginal soil areas, rare or unique, and environmentally sensitive natural resources. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| Goal | ANC3 | Ensure the quality, safety, and quantity of groundwater to meet the community's present and future water supply needs. |
| Objective | ANC3.1 | Decrease sources of point and non-point source storm water pollution. |
| Objective | ANC3.2 | Support data collection and monitoring efforts that further the understanding of factors influencing the quantity, quality and flow patterns of groundwater. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| Goal | ANC4 | Maintain and restore the environmental integrity of surface waters. |
| Objective | ANC4.1 | Encourage the creation and preservation of buffers and building setbacks between intensive land uses and surface water features. |
| Objective | ANC4.2 | Develop partnerships with adjacent towns and communities, Calumet County, lake and river organizations, and state agencies to address surface water quality degradation. |
| Objective | ANC4.3 | Explore options to improve the management of stormwater runoff. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| Goal | ANC5 | Preserve natural features like woodlands, wetlands, floodplains, shorelands, and open spaces in order to maintain and enhance community green space. |
| Objective | ANC5.1 | Maintain, improve, and create additional parklands. |
| Objective | ANC5.2 | Manage growth to preserve and create additional interconnected green space corridors. |
| Objective | ANC5.3 | Preserve trees and woodlands. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| Goal | ANC6 | Preserve a small town atmosphere including attractive community entrances, small businesses, a vital downtown, and community culture and events. |
| Objective | ANC6.1 | Manage the potential impacts of development proposals on those features that the community values as a part of its character and identity. |
| Objective | ANC6.2 | Explore options for achieving improved design and appearance of non-residential buildings and sites in areas that define the character of the community. |
| Objective | ANC6.3 | Address light and noise pollution when evaluating proposed non-residential development. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| Goal | ANC7 | Preserve significant historical and cultural sites, structures, and neighborhoods that contribute to community identity and character. |
| Objective | ANC7.1 | Work cooperatively with historical societies to identify, record, and protect community features with historical or archaeological significance. |
| Objective | ANC7.2 | Address the potential impacts of development proposals on historical and archeological resources. |
| Objective | ANC7.3 | Encourage efforts that promote the history, culture, and heritage, of the City. |

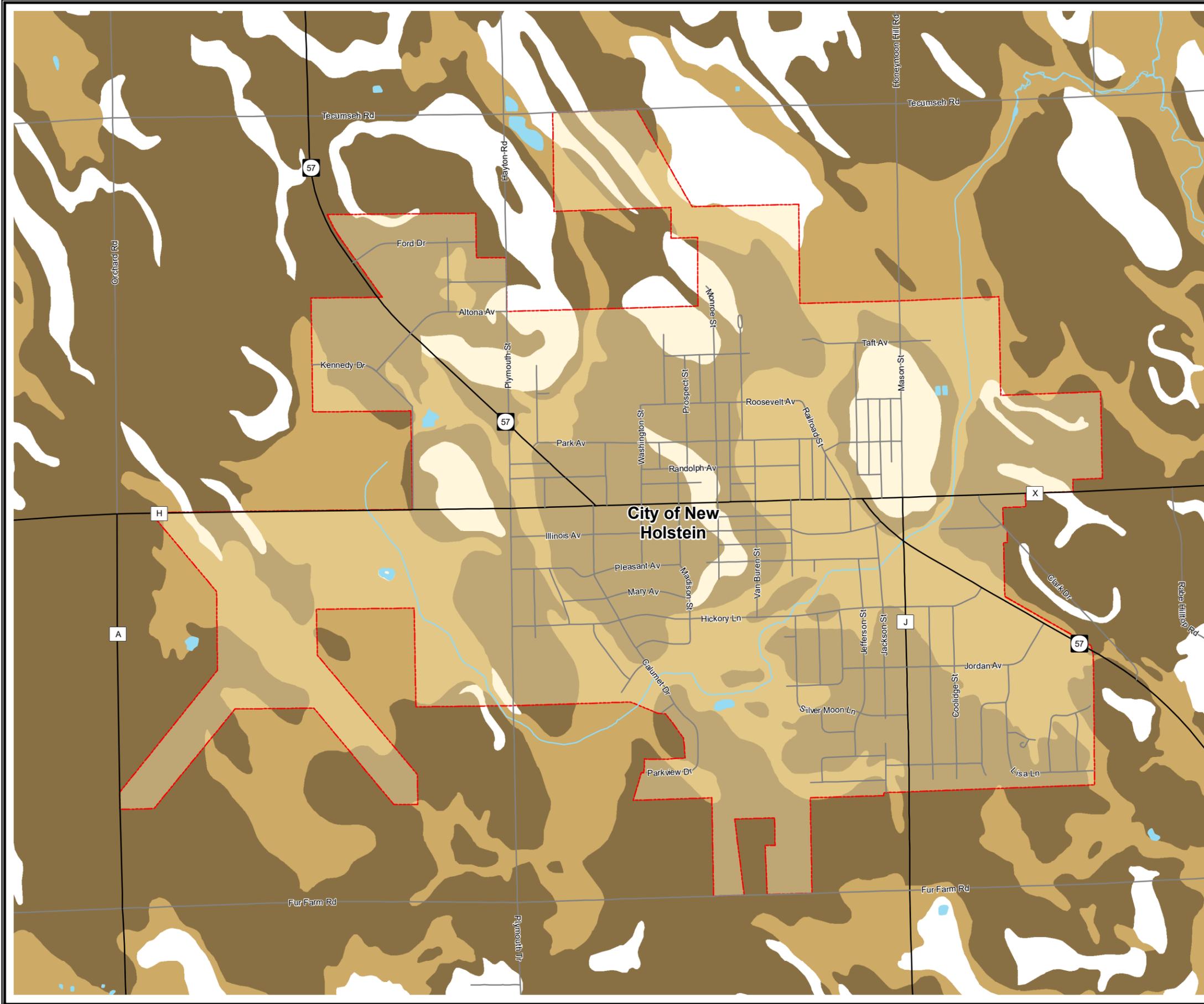
POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

| Type | Reference | Content |
|--------|-----------|---|
| Policy | 1 | The City intends to protect its natural resource base from development through the strategic use of the Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Ordinance, and Official Map. |
| Policy | 2 | The City will focus compact urban development with full public facilities and services and work with nearby towns to strictly limit the amount of unsewered development within the City's ETJ in an effort to preserve agricultural land. |
| Policy | 3 | Development occurring within or near independent environmental resources shall incorporate those resources into the development rather than harm or destroy them. |
| Policy | 4 | Site management practices (e.g., limit/phasing clearing and grubbing), erosion control, and other measures designed to prevent rather than treat sediment and other pollutants from land disturbing activities shall be maintained. |
| Policy | 5 | Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Best Management Practices will be utilized to the maximum extent possible for any and all approved activities occurring in the community's forests and wetlands. |
| Policy | 6 | Establish an erosion control ordinance to minimize the impacts of construction on the community's natural resources. |
| Policy | 7 | The clean-up and reuse of brownfield sites should be pursued for redevelopment prior to utilizing undeveloped land. |
| Policy | 8 | Household hazardous waste collection will be performed at least once every two years. |
| Policy | 9 | Federal, state, and county regulation changes or additions regarding agricultural, natural and cultural resources will be consistently monitored for their impact on local resources. |
| Policy | 10 | Residents will be encouraged to leave land which may be home to various wildlife species to remain in its natural state and reduce the amount of mowed grassed areas on the property. |

| | | |
|--------|----|--|
| Policy | 11 | Community events or programs shall be held at community parks to encourage their use. |
| Policy | 12 | Landscape shall be preserved in its natural state, insofar as practicable, by minimizing tree and soil removal. |
| Policy | 13 | Streets shall be designed and located in such manner as to maintain and preserve natural topography, cover, significant landmarks, and trees, and to preserve views and vistas. |
| Policy | 14 | Trail surfacing materials which are permeable and do not compound drainage and erosions problems shall be used in public recreational areas. |
| Policy | 15 | Establish a tree planting ordinance to promote tree planting in residential neighborhoods. |
| Policy | 16 | An interconnected network of environmental corridors shall be maintained throughout the community. |
| Policy | 17 | Environmental corridors shall be defined by location of WDNR designated wetlands and FEMA designated floodplains. |
| Policy | 18 | Environmental corridors shall be used for natural habitat, conservancy, trails and pathways, and outdoor recreation activities (e.g., hunting, hiking) which do not adversely impact natural features and open spaces found within the corridor. |
| Policy | 19 | The conversion and fragmentation of designated environmental corridors by new development, roads, and utilities shall be minimized to the extent practical. |
| Policy | 20 | All wetlands within the shoreland area of a stream, river, lake or pond; other wetlands at least one acre in size; or any wetland associated with a closed depression shall not be developed, drained, or filled. |
| Policy | 21 | All forms of structural development will be restricted on the 100-year floodplains based on FEMA maps. |
| Policy | 22 | During the building permitting process all permit holders will be informed if the site location is near or within a floodplain. |
| Policy | 23 | All development proposals will be reviewed and evaluated for their potential effects on the groundwater supply. |
| Policy | 24 | The City will evaluate its ability to respond to a spill of contaminated or hazardous material and make changes as necessary to ensure that spills will be remediated as soon as possible to decrease the effects on groundwater. |
| Policy | 25 | Identify, record, and promote preservation of historical, cultural, and archaeological sites within the community. |
| Policy | 26 | A map and database of historic structures will be developed within the planning period. |
| Policy | 27 | A community survey of historical and archeological resources will be conducted at least once every 20 years. |
| Policy | 28 | A historic preservation ordinance will be adopted to protect historic sites. |

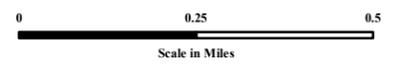
| | | |
|--------|----|--|
| Policy | 29 | Review proposals for the development of properties abutting historic resources to ensure that land use or new construction does not detract from the architectural characteristics and environmental setting of the historic resource. |
| Policy | 30 | Determine the feasibility of creating an historic preservation district in the downtown or other historically significant neighborhoods to preserve the history and heritage of these areas for future generations. |
| Policy | 31 | Development of comprehensive river, stream, and lake management plans which include surveys, assessment and monitoring, and recommendations for restoration and improvement will be pursued within the planning period. |
| Policy | 32 | The river running through the City will be preserved, protected, and enhanced by the creation of a parkway corridor. |
| Policy | 33 | The City will utilize its subdivision review authority and official mapping authority to protect environmental corridors within the city limits and its extraterritorial area. |
| Policy | 34 | Municipal services will not be extended into farmland areas unless a plan for their immediate use is in place. |
| Policy | 35 | Maintain the wellhead protection ordinance or plan within the planning period. |
| Policy | 36 | The City should cooperate with local, county, and state historical societies in identifying local historical sites and, where appropriate, take steps to have these places enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places. The impact of future development on these sites should be evaluated and, if necessary, proposals for preserving the sites should be presented. For its part, the City has established a Historic Preservation Committee and appropriate ordinances to encourage renovation and preservation of historic structures (From Park and Recreation Plan, 2006). |
| Policy | 37 | As part of the planning process, all cemeteries and burials in the community should be cataloged under Wis. Stat. 157.70 to provide for the maximum protection of these important sites and to clearly define their boundaries. |
| Policy | 38 | Archaeological investigations should be completed at the locations of known archaeological sites to assess the impacts of projects on these resources and archaeological investigations should be completed at high potential areas as identified through research. |

Map 6-1 City of New Holstein Prime Farmland



-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Not Prime Farmland

Source:
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2017.

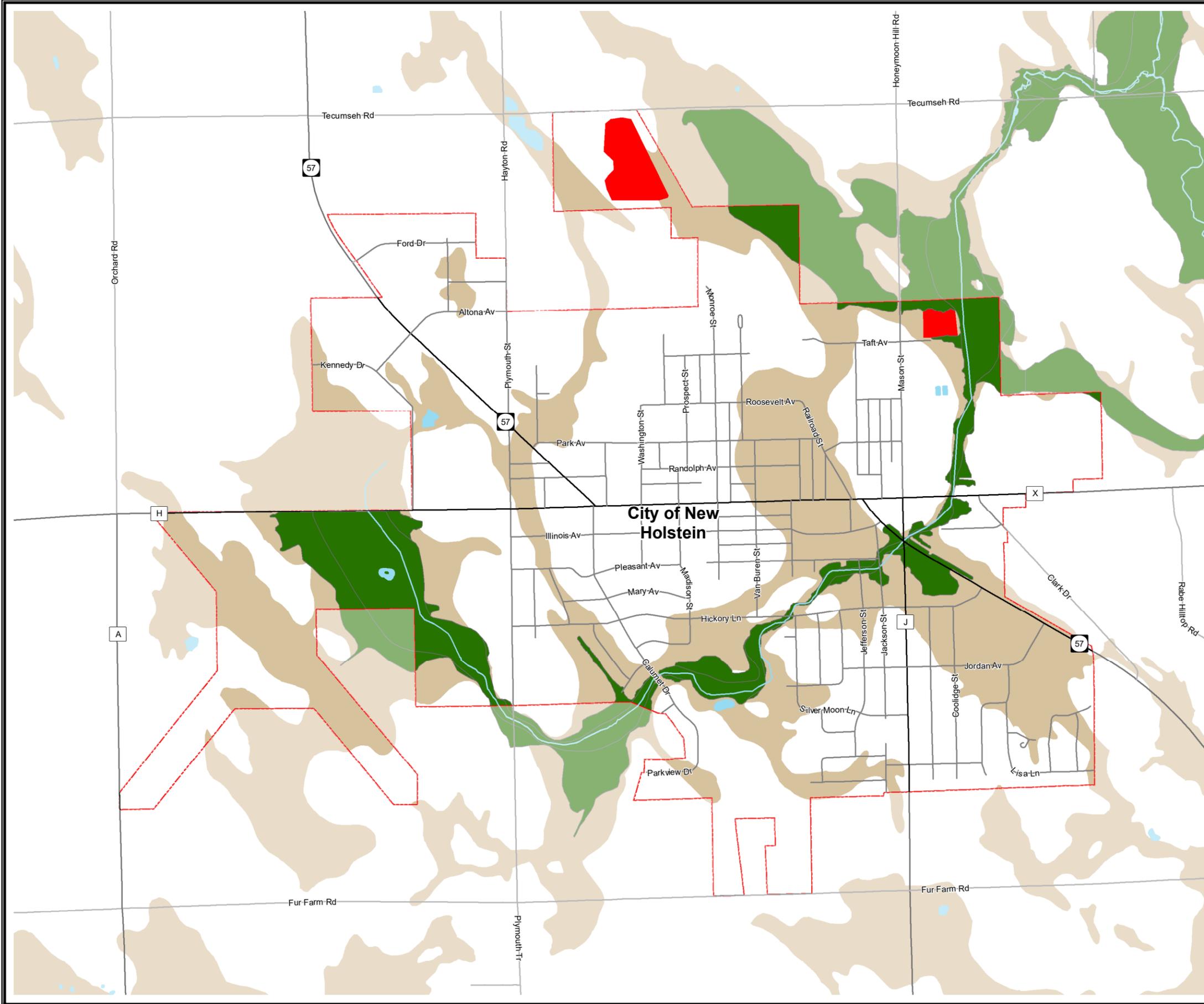


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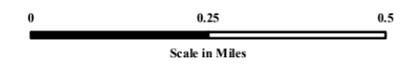


Map 6-2 City of New Holstein Soils



-  Steep Slope (>12%)
-  100 Year Floodplain
-  Solid Waste Sites and Historic Landfills
-  High Groundwater (<2 Feet)

Source:
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2017.
Floodplain data from FEMA 2017
Base data provided by Calumet 2017.

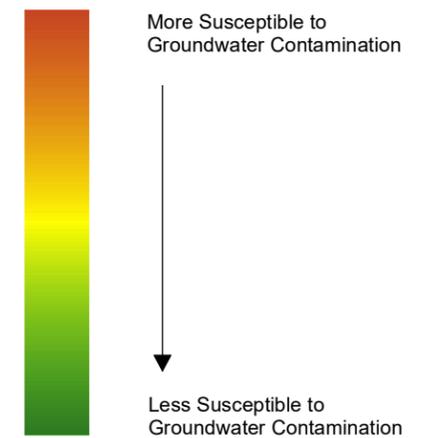
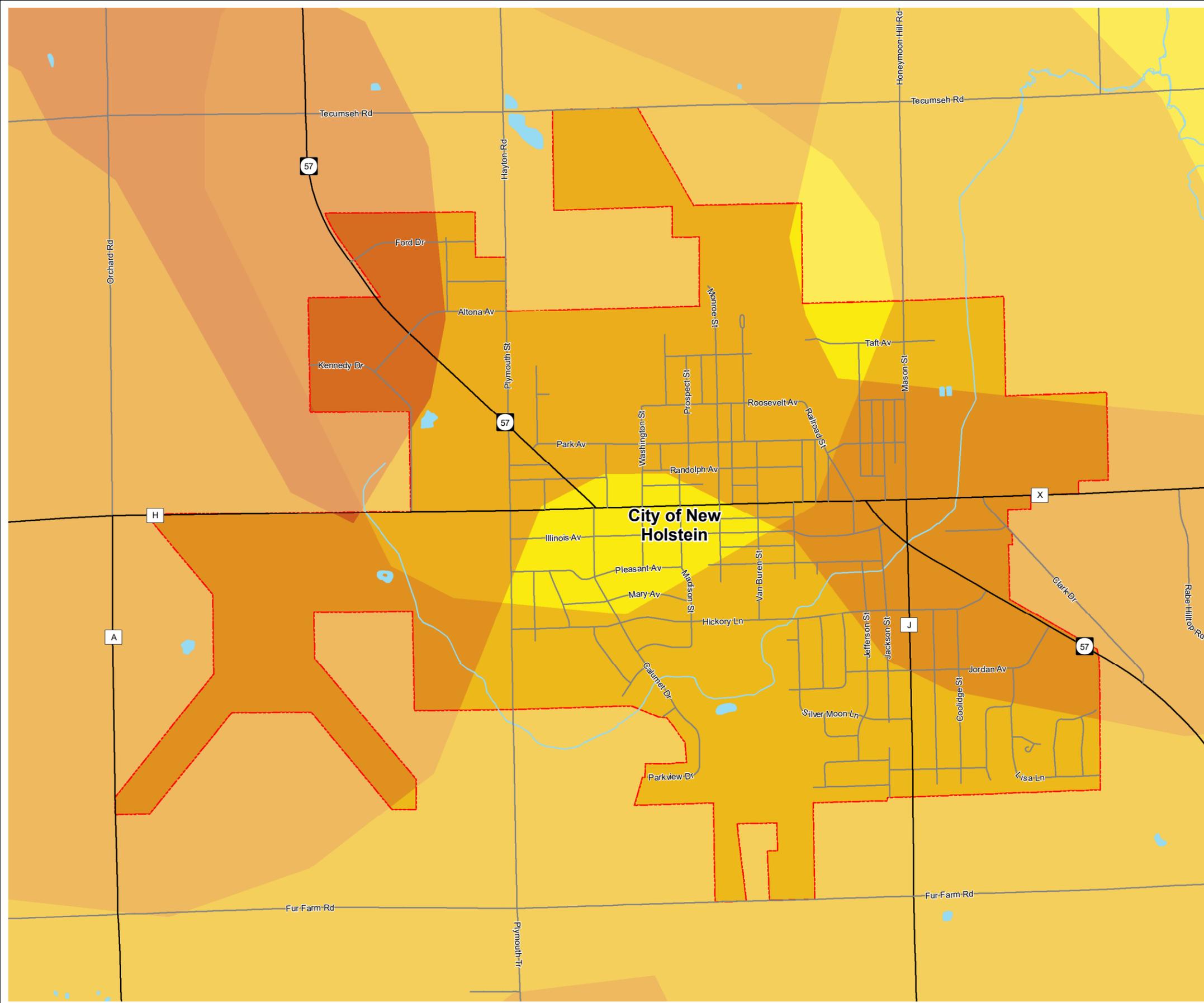


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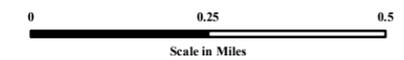
PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:



Map 6-3 City of New Holstein Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility



Source:
Soil data provided by WDNR 2011.
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017.

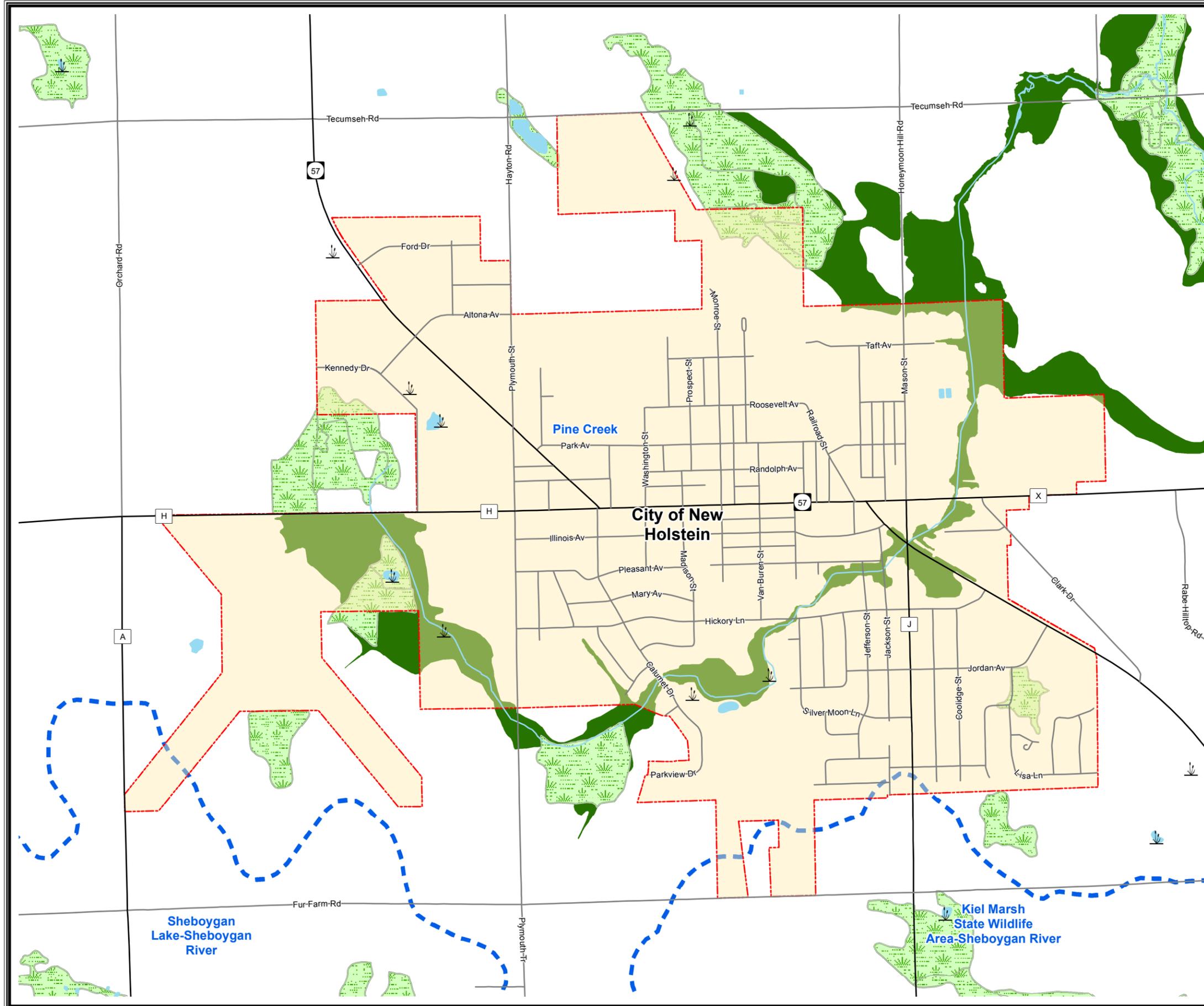


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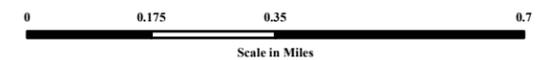


Map 6-4 City of New Holstein Environmental - Water



-  Wetlands (< 5 Acres)
-  Wetlands (> 5 Acres)
-  100 Year Floodplain
-  Subwatershed Boundary

Source:
Base Data provided by Calumet County 2016.
Wetland Data provided by WIDNR 2015.
Floodplain Data provided by WIDNR 2015.
Watershed Data provided by WIDNR 2015.

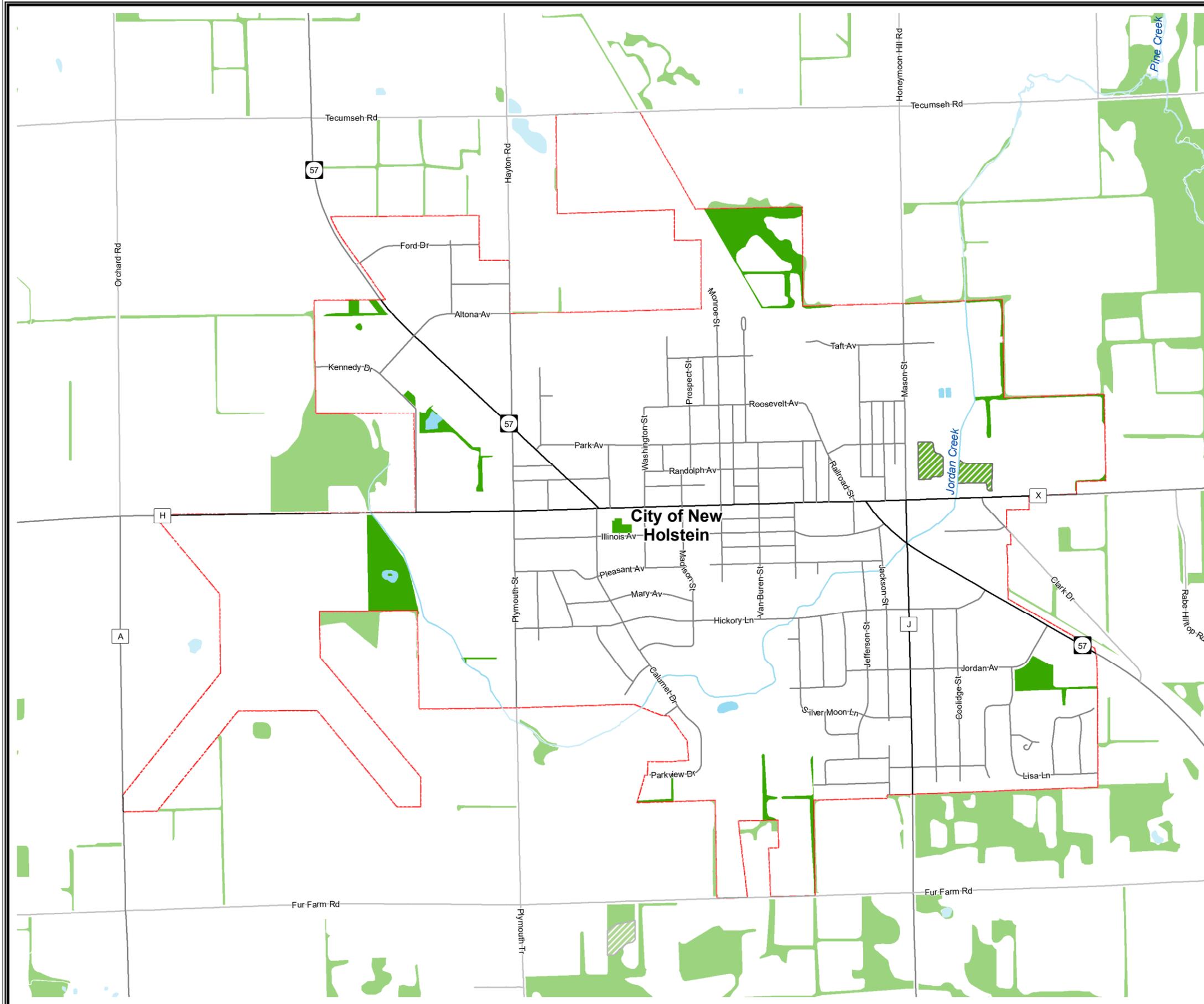


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Map 6-5 City of New Holstein Conservation

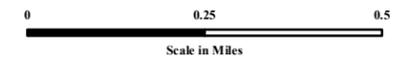


- WDNR Managed Lands
- Woodlands - General
- Woodlands - Planted
- City of New Holstein

DNR Endangered Species Areas

- Aquatic Habitat
- Terrestrial Habitat
- Wetland Habitat

Source:
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil
Survey (WSS), accessed 2013.

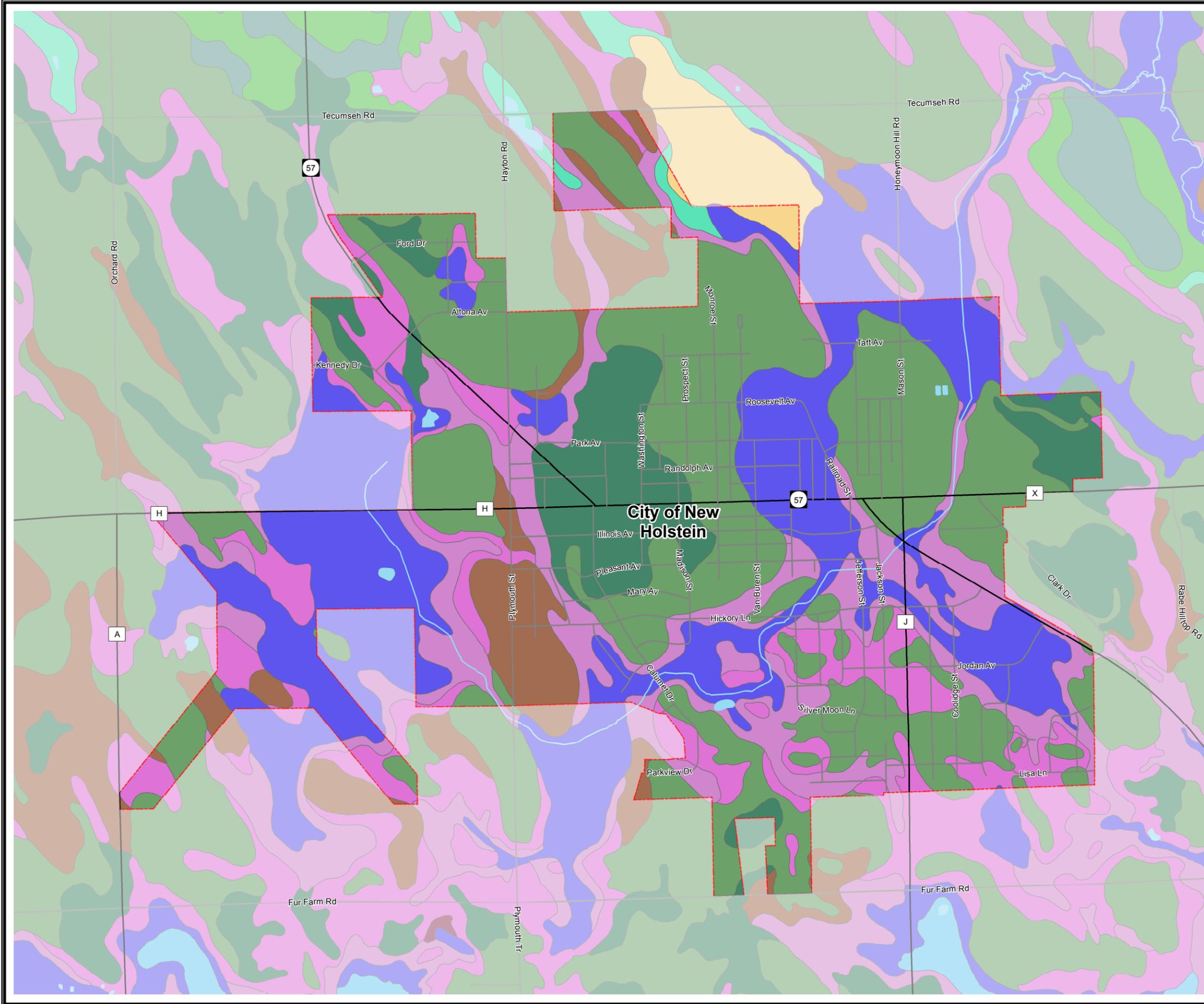


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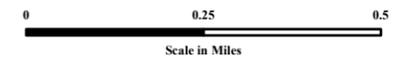


Map 6-6 City of New Holstein Soil Classifications



- Bellevue silt loam
- Briggsville loam
- Hortonville loam
- Kewaunee loam
- Manawa silt loam
- Oshkosh silt loam
- Poygan loam
- Udorthents
- Water

Source:
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2013.

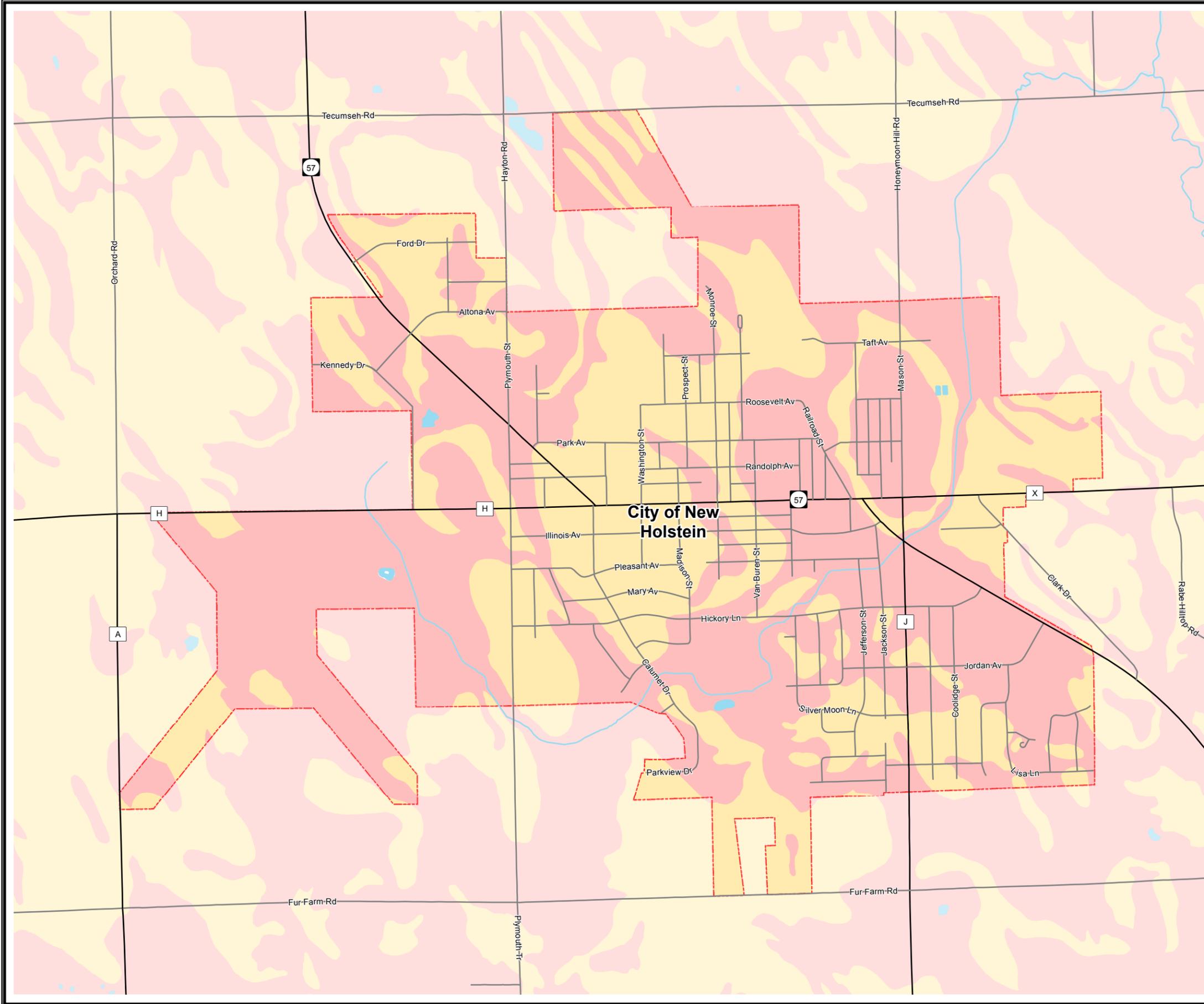


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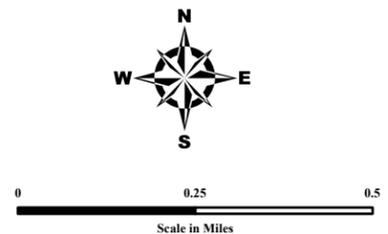
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East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

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Map 6-7 City of New Holstein Soil Limitations For Septage Spreading



Source:
Soil data provided by USDA, 2003.
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017.



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PREPARED FEBRUARY 2018 BY:





CHAPTER 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Planning for economic development is an on-going process in which a community organizes for the creation and maintenance of an environment that will foster both the retention and expansion of existing businesses and the attraction of new businesses and a talented workforce. As such, it is important to understand the existing resources that serve as assets for economic development efforts.

The state's "Smart Growth" legislation requires that the Economic Development element of a comprehensive plan contain objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the jurisdiction including an analysis of the labor force and economic base of the community. The element must also address strengths and weaknesses for economic development in the City and identify key types of industry or business that the residents of the City would like to see within it.

KEY SUMMARY POINTS

The following list summarizes key issues and opportunities identified in the element. The reader is encouraged to review the "Inventory and Analysis" portion of the element for more detail.

Labor Force Characteristics

- a) 59.9% of the City of New Holstein's population 16 years old and older was in the labor force, according to 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
- b) All jurisdictions experienced a decline in the overall employment rate between 2007 and 2017.

Commuting Patterns

- a) The City's workforce traveled an average of 20.5 minutes to their workplace according to 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
- b) In 2000, the mean travel time for City residents was 14.1 minutes or 6.4 minutes longer than the 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates.
- c) The top workplace destinations for City residents include the City (15.4%), the City of Kiel (14.9%) and the City of Chilton (10.3%), as depicted in Table 7-4.
- d) The top places of residence for persons working in the City include the City (17.2%), City of Kiel (10.0%) and City of Chilton (4.0%).

Economic Base Analysis

- a) The top three occupations for City residents were Management, business, science, and arts occupations (35.0%), Sales and office occupations (22.8%) and Production, transportation and material moving occupations (16.7%).
- b) The projections indicate that the largest industry in 2028 will continue to be Manufacturing, which is expected to grow by 19 percent between 2018 and 2028.

Local Economic Development Facilities, Organizations and Activities

- a) One business park exists within the City of New Holstein.
- b) New Holstein has four active TIDs.

Future Sites for Business and Industry

- a) The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment maintains a listing of brownfields and contaminated sites. This website was accessed on February 15, 2019 and lists four open entries for the City of New Holstein.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Determining what the existing economic conditions are within the City provides a factual basis upon which to build the City's goals, strategies, and recommendations. This section inventories the City's labor force characteristics, provides an economic base analysis, discusses brownfield sites, presents economic projections, and provides an assessment of economic development strengths and weaknesses.

Some data in the following chapter was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau representing a sample of the population over a period of time, differing from the Decennial U.S. Census where figures are based on actual counts during a point in time. ACS estimates are controlled to decennial population estimates and become less accurate over the decade, meaning estimates are only as accurate as the census count on which they are based.

ACS data can be used to draw conclusions, however, due to the limitations of these estimates, patterns can only be inferred through the data and consequently there is a larger margin of error (MOE). Small sample size increases the MOE, indicating inaccuracy and rendering the data unreliable. As a result, annual fluctuations in the ACS estimates are not meant to be interpreted as long-term trends and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about small differences between two estimates because they may not be statistically different. It should also be noted when comparing ACS multi-year estimates with decennial census numbers that some areas and subjects must be compared with caution, or not compared at all.

Labor Force Characteristics

Labor Force

Labor force is defined as individuals currently with a job (the employed); and those without a job and actively looking for one (the unemployed). Labor force trends are one indicator of the economy's performance. Labor Force trends can demonstrate the rate of growth of the labor force as well as the extent potential workers are able to find jobs. **59.9% of the City of New Holstein's population 16 years old and older was in the labor force, according to 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates** (Table 7-1). Between 2000 and the 2012-2016 time periods, participation rates in the City decreased by 8.7%.

Table 7-1: Population 16 Years Old and Older In Labor Force, 2000 and 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| Jurisdiction | 2000 | | | 2012-2016 5-Year Estimate | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Total | In Labor Force | | Total | | In Labor Force | | | |
| | | Number | % | Estimate | MOE +/- | Estimate | MOE +/- | % | MOE +/- |
| New Holstein | 2,646 | 1,815 | 68.6% | 2,668 | 120 | 1,599 | 203 | 59.9% | 7.4 |
| Calumet County | 30,294 | 22,747 | 75.1% | 38,435 | 118 | 27,803 | 330 | 72.3% | 0.8 |
| Wisconsin | 4,157,030 | 2,872,104 | 69.1% | 4,603,725 | 1,267 | 3,082,186 | 5,674 | 66.9% | 0.1 |

Source: U.S. Census 2000, DP-3; 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP03

Table 7-2: Total Civilian Labor Force, 2000 and 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | Total Civilian Labor Force (2000) | | | | | Total Civilian Labor Force (2012-2016) | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|--|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Total | Men | % | Women | % | Total | Male | % | Female | % |
| New Holstein | 1,815 | 943 | 52% | 872 | 48% | 1,599 | 880 | 55% | 719 | 45% |
| Calumet County | 20,824 | 11,130 | 53% | 9,694 | 47% | 27,803 | 14,618 | 53% | 13,185 | 47% |
| Wisconsin | 2,869,236 | 1,505,853 | 52.5% | 1,363,383 | 47.5% | 3,079,765 | 1,602,749 | 52.0% | 1,477,016 | 48.0% |

Source: U.S. Census 2000, DP-3; 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP03

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the total civilian workforce. While unemployment data is not available for the City, it is available for the county and state. **All jurisdictions experienced a decline in the overall employment rate between 2007 and 2017.**

According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD), overall unemployment rates have been declining in Calumet County and Wisconsin since reaching a high in 2010 (Table 7-3). This is a result of the 2008 recession, coined “The Great Recession”.

Table 7-3: Annual Average Unemployment Rates, 2007-2017

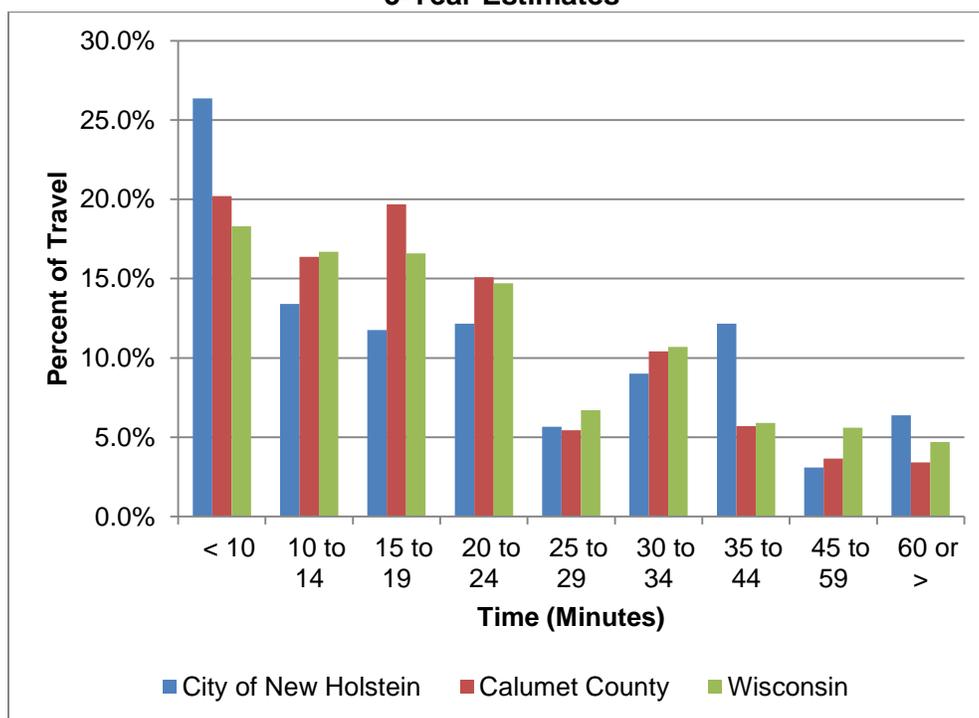
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Calumet County | 4.8 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Wisconsin | 4.9 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.3 |

Source: WI Dept. of Workforce Development, Office of Economic Advisors, LAUS 2007-2017, Benchmark 2017, not seasonally adjusted

Commuting Patterns

Commuting patterns provide some indication of the distance residents have to travel to find employment. **The City's workforce traveled an average of 20.5 minutes to their workplace according to 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates** (Figure 7-1). This was slightly more than the county (20.2 minutes) and less than the state (21.9 minutes). **In 2000, the mean travel time for City residents was 14.1 minutes or 6.4 minutes longer than the 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates.**

Figure 7-1: Percent of Travel Time to Work, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, B08303

Analyzing journey to work data illustrates the interconnectedness of the City's economy with communities throughout the New Holstein region and beyond. The U.S. Census, Center for Economic Studies "On the map" data¹ provides an analysis of workplace destinations at the census block level. Tables 7-4 and 7-5 illustrate where City residents work and where those who work in the City live. **The top workplace destinations for City residents include the City (15.4%), the City of Kiel (14.9%) and the City of Chilton (10.3%), as depicted in Table 7-4.**

¹ <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>.

Table 7-4: Top 10 Places of Employment for New Holstein Residents, 2015, Primary Jobs

| Rank | MCD | No. Workers | Percent |
|------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | City of New Holstein | 198 | 15.4% |
| 2 | City of Kiel | 192 | 14.9% |
| 3 | City of Chilton | 133 | 10.3% |
| 4 | City of Plymouth | 80 | 6.2% |
| 5 | City of Fond du Lac | 55 | 4.3% |
| 6 | Village of Elkhart Lake | 33 | 2.6% |
| 7 | City of Milwaukee | 24 | 1.9% |
| 8 | City of Appleton | 23 | 1.8% |
| 9 | City of Green Bay | 21 | 1.6% |
| 10 | City of Madison | 21 | 1.6% |
| | Other | 507 | 39.4% |
| | Total | 1,109 | 100.0% |

Source: <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

The top places of residence for persons working in the City include the City (17.2%), City of Kiel (10.0%) and City of Chilton (4.0%) (Table 7-5).

Table 7-5: Top 10 Places of Residence for New Holstein Workers, 2015, Primary Jobs

| Rank | MCD | No. Workers | Percent |
|------|----------------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | City of New Holstein | 198 | 17.2% |
| 2 | City of Kiel | 115 | 10.0% |
| 3 | City of Chilton | 46 | 4.0% |
| 4 | City of Fond du Lac | 35 | 3.0% |
| 5 | City of Manitowoc | 26 | 2.3% |
| 6 | City of Sheboygan | 25 | 2.2% |
| 7 | City of Plymouth | 16 | 1.4% |
| 8 | City of Appleton | 14 | 1.2% |
| 9 | Village of Cleveland | 14 | 1.2% |
| 10 | City of Brillion | 9 | 0.8% |
| | Other | 653 | 56.7% |
| | Total | 835 | 100.0% |

Source: <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

Economic Base Analysis

Employment

The composition and types of employment provide a snapshot of the City and area's economic base. **The top three occupations for City residents were Management, business, science, and arts occupations (35.0%), Sales and office occupations (22.8%) and Production, transportation and material moving occupations (16.7%).**

Table 7-6: Employment by Occupation, 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates

| | City of New Holstein | | | Calumet County | | | Wisconsin | | |
|--|----------------------|--------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Estimate | MOE+/- | Percent | Estimate | MOE+/- | Percent | Estimate | MOE+/- | Percent |
| Management, business, science, and arts occupations | 501 | +/-191 | 31.8% | 9,389 | +/-403 | 34.7% | 1,019,630 | +/-6,536 | 35.0% |
| Service occupations | 182 | +/-78 | 11.5% | 3,351 | +/-290 | 12.4% | 493,769 | +/-3,627 | 17.0% |
| Sales and office occupations | 445 | +/-136 | 28.2% | 6,551 | +/-426 | 24.2% | 664,898 | +/-4,594 | 22.8% |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | 126 | +/-62 | 8.0% | 2,341 | +/-228 | 8.6% | 245,727 | +/-2,688 | 8.4% |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations | 323 | +/-124 | 20.5% | 5,448 | +/-329 | 20.1% | 486,315 | +/-3,097 | 16.7% |
| Employed civilian population 16 years and over | 1,577 | +/-211 | 100% | 27,080 | +/-360 | 100% | 2,910,339 | +/-5,714 | 100% |

Source: U.S. Census 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP03

Local Employers

Table 7-7 lists the top employers with facilities located in the City. The top employers in the City cover a wide range of industries.

Table 7-7: Top Public and Private Employers in New Holstein

| Employer Name | Industry (NAICS Code) |
|--|---|
| New Holstein School District | Education |
| M-B Companies | Professional, scientific and technical services |
| Willowdale Nursing & Rehabilitation Center | Social Assistance |
| Metko | Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods |
| Homestead Care | Nursing and residential care facilities |

Source: ESRI, data accessed 2/25/19

Employment Forecast

Employment forecasts for Calumet County were developed utilizing Economic Modeling Specialists International's (EMSI) Analyst program. **The projections indicate that the largest industry in 2028 will continue to be Manufacturing, which is expected to grow by 19 percent between 2018 and 2028** (Table 7-8). The largest industry growth areas will occur within the Information (89%), Retail Trade (28%) and Finance and Insurance (23%). Industries expected to see decreases include Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (-20%), Construction (-8%) and Educational Services (-8%).

Table 7-8: Calumet County Industry Employment Projections, 2018-2028

| NAICS Code | Description | 2018 Jobs | 2028 Jobs | 2018 - 2028 Change | 2018 - 2028 % Change | 2018 Total Earnings |
|------------|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 11 | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunter | 1,216 | 1,313 | 97 | 8% | \$37,548 |
| 21 | Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 165 | 132 | (33) | (20%) | \$48,743 |
| 22 | Utilities | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0% | \$108,192 |
| 23 | Construction | 638 | 587 | (51) | (8%) | \$51,865 |
| 31 | Manufacturing | 3,983 | 4,737 | 754 | 19% | \$61,209 |
| 42 | Wholesale Trade | 700 | 654 | (46) | (7%) | \$79,525 |
| 44 | Retail Trade | 1,822 | 2,339 | 517 | 28% | \$30,182 |
| 48 | Transportation and Warehousing | 369 | 396 | 27 | 7% | \$49,375 |
| 51 | Information | 222 | 420 | 198 | 89% | \$52,374 |
| 52 | Finance and Insurance | 770 | 950 | 180 | 23% | \$59,790 |
| 53 | Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 75 | 88 | 13 | 17% | \$31,635 |
| 54 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 293 | 314 | 21 | 7% | \$48,275 |
| 55 | Management of Companies and Enterprises | 32 | 36 | 4 | 13% | \$70,149 |
| 56 | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 371 | 366 | (5) | (1%) | \$37,694 |
| 61 | Educational Services | 85 | 78 | (7) | (8%) | \$23,554 |
| 62 | Health Care and Social Assistance | 1,180 | 1,333 | 153 | 13% | \$43,341 |
| 71 | Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 384 | 438 | 54 | 14% | \$18,131 |
| 72 | Accommodation and Food Services | 1,233 | 1,243 | 10 | 1% | \$13,656 |
| 81 | Other Services (except Public Administration) | 773 | 833 | 60 | 8% | \$22,839 |
| 90 | Government | 1,464 | 1,479 | 15 | 1% | \$52,409 |
| 99 | Unclassified Industry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | \$0 |
| | Total | 15,790 | 17,751 | 1,961 | 12% | \$45,771 |

Source: 2018.2-QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, and Self-Employed - EMSI Q2 2018 Data Set

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Economic Development Facilities

Business Park

One business park exists within the City of New Holstein. The Industrial Park is located in the North West portion the community and contains 108 acres of land.

Table 7-9: Industrial Parks

| Park | Acres |
|------------------------------|-------|
| New Holstein Industrial Park | 125 |

Source: City of New Holstein, 2019

Economic Development Activities

Tax Incremental Financing District

Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) is a powerful economic development tool municipalities use to promote economic growth. Tax Incremental District (TID) is created by a municipality as a way to promote tax base expansion. It allows a municipality to capture gross property tax revenues from new development within a defined area to pay for improvements within that area. When a TID is created, the existing value of the district is frozen. Any new value generated in the district or the increment is used to support the district for things such as infrastructure, land acquisition, development revenues, etc. ***New Holstein has four active TIDs*** (Map 7-1).

Incentives

New Holstein provides the economic development incentives:

- **Development Agreements.** The City works with property owners and developers to provide development agreements.
- **Revolving Loan Fund.** The City has an amount of money allocated for community and economic development activities. As of early 2019, this money is being transferred to the state and will be transferred back per Community Development Block Grant - CLOSE program.

Economic Development Organizations

New Holstein has multiple economic development organizations. The City operates a Community Development Authority, Revolving Loan Fund, and Plan Commission to support and oversee economic development activities. Economic Development support is also provided externally by the New Holstein Chamber of Commerce, New Holstein Economic Development Corporation and Calumet County.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND ASSESSMENT

A variety of factors influence the economic climate of the City of New Holstein, learning what the City's strengths and weaknesses are will help the City build upon its assets and develop strategies to overcome its challenges. A strengths and weaknesses tool was given to the Plan Commission and others to complete and the identified the following:

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce • Utilities • Rail access • Airport • Relationships between city and business community (everyone knows each other) • Vision for "Marketplatz" • Park system and aquatic center • Clean neighborhoods • Strong school system • Highway 57 • City incentives and revolving loans • City departments • Traffic counts on Wisconsin Ave • Low unemployment • City acquisition of Tecumseh property • Historic assets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tecumseh site • Location between Kiel and Chilton • Single state highway • Lack of medical care • Lack of Historic District • Difficulty in engaging property owners • Limited services • Lack of affordable building lots • Limited shovel ready sites • Communications with public and city officials • Lack of retention visits • Workforce lives outside of city • Lack of strategic plan for city • Loss of major employers (Tecumseh and Amerequip, etc.) • Aging population • Downtown needs revitalization |

FUTURE SITES FOR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Brownfield Redevelopment. Brownfields are sites where development or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination. Knowing the location of brownfields and the extent of pollution greatly improves the likelihood that these sites will be redeveloped. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) Program oversees the investigation and cleanup of environmental contamination and the redevelopment of contaminated properties. The RR Sites Map includes, but is not limited to the following environmental data:

- completed and ongoing investigations and cleanups of contaminated soil and/or groundwater;
- public registry of sites with residual soil or groundwater contamination, or where continuing obligations have been put in place;
- cleanup of sites under the federal Superfund (CERCLA) statute;
- liability exemptions and clarifications at contaminated properties (i.e. brownfields); and
- DNR funding assistance.

The status of cleanup actions for sites in the RR Sites Map is tracked via the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS).

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment maintains a listing of brownfields and contaminated sites. This website was accessed on February 15, 2019 and lists four open entries for the City of New Holstein. They are classified as Environmental Repair (ERP). ERPs are defined by the WDNR as “sites other than Leaking Underground Storage tanks (LUSTs) that have contaminated soil and/or groundwater. Examples include industrial spills (or dumping) that need long term investigation, buried containers of hazardous substances, and closed landfills that have cause contamination.”

The City could complete and maintain an inventory of existing vacant buildings and land identified as “Brownfields”. This information could be used to encourage infill development and redevelopment opportunities that take advantage of existing infrastructure and services and removes blight created by vacant and dilapidated buildings and parcels. Once identified, the City could utilize state and federal programs to further study, clean, and redevelop these Brownfields.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Economic Development element can be found in Appendix D.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following goals, objectives and policies represent the steps and resources needed to implement the desires identified in this element. Goals set direction, provide purpose and accountability and provide a roadmap. Objectives are specific activities to accomplish goals. Objectives should be clear, measurable and concise. Policies represent principles to guide decisions.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|------------|---|
| Goal | ED1 | Support the organizational growth of economic development programs in the community and region. |
| Objective | ED1.1 | Increase cooperation between communities regarding comprehensive planning and economic development issues. |
| Objective | ED1.2 | Promote dialogue and continue to strengthen relationships between city government and local businesses. |
| Objective | ED1.3 | Support the efforts of the Economic Development Committee, local chamber of commerce, and area economic development groups. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|------------|---|
| Goal | ED2 | Maintain and improve the utility, communication, and transportation infrastructure systems that promote economic development. |
| Objective | ED2.1 | Enhance a vital downtown and outlying commercial and retail districts and provide adequate pedestrian areas and aesthetic features which encourage consumer activity and enhance community character. |

| | | |
|-----------|-------|--|
| Objective | ED2.2 | Support the development of regional facilities, cultural amenities, and services that will strengthen the long-term attractiveness of the community, Calumet County, and the region. |
| Objective | ED2.3 | Respond to the infrastructure needs of established businesses in order to meet their expansion and facility needs when they are consistent with the community's comprehensive plan. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|------------|---|
| Goal | ED3 | Promote the retention and expansion of existing businesses. |
| Objective | ED3.1 | Promote business retention, expansion, and recruitment efforts that are consistent with the community's comprehensive plan. |
| Objective | ED3.2 | Monitor opportunities to support existing businesses by establishing cooperative public-private efforts. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|------------|--|
| Goal | ED4 | Promote entrepreneurial development and new business attraction efforts. |
| Objective | ED4.1 | Support the pursuit of local, state, and federal funding and assistance that will help entrepreneurs start new businesses. |
| Objective | ED4.2 | Distinguish and promote features unique to the community in order to create a unique identity within the county. |
| Objective | ED4.3 | Consider the potential impacts of proposed business development on the City and its existing economic base. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|------------|---|
| Goal | ED5 | Maintain a quality workforce to strengthen existing businesses and maintain a high standard of living. |
| Objective | ED5.1 | Support local employment of area citizens. |
| Objective | ED5.2 | Encourage area technical colleges, universities, and workforce development agencies in their efforts. |

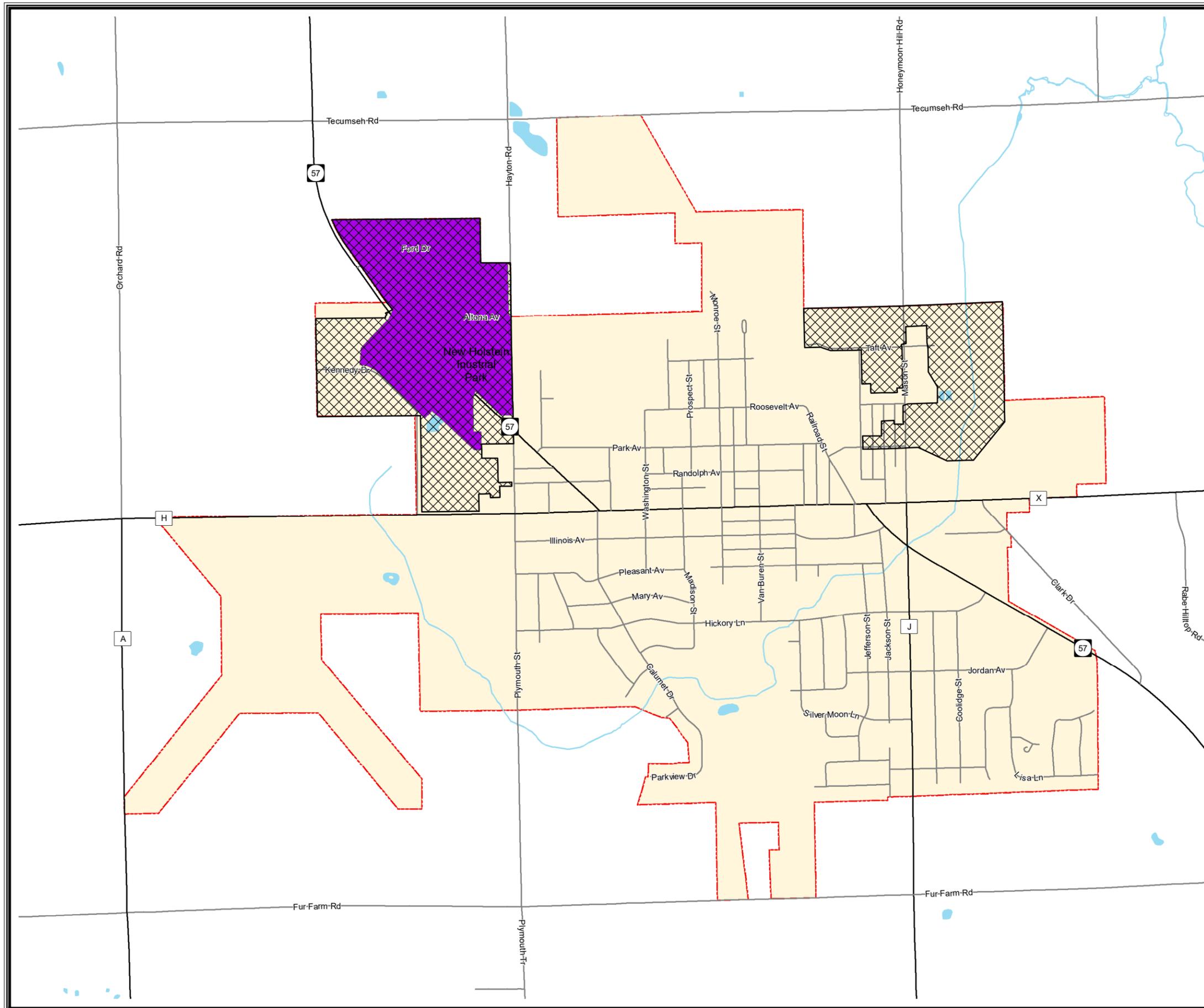
| Type | Reference | Content |
|-------------|------------|--|
| Goal | ED6 | Support opportunities to increase and diversify the community's tax base. |
| Objective | ED6.1 | Consider the benefits of community growth in relation to the cost of providing public services. |
| Objective | ED6.2 | Ensure that there are available commercial and industrial lands to accommodate desired economic growth in the community. |
| Objective | ED6.3 | Support business development that will add to the long-term economic stability of the community. |
| Objective | ED6.4 | Support development in the City's existing TIF districts that are consistent with the comprehensive plan. |
| Objective | ED6.5 | Support activities which further develop the City's commercial areas. |
| Objective | ED6.6 | Support activities which further develop the City's industrial areas. |

| Type | Reference | Content |
|--------|-----------|---|
| Policy | 1 | Commercial development shall be steered to commercial designated areas consistent with the Future Land Use Plan Map and associated recommendations. |
| Policy | 2 | Future commercial development should be concentrated within and adjacent to the commercial designated areas and expand outwards. |
| Policy | 3 | The City will protect the visual quality of major community thoroughfares by requiring all development and redevelopment along these entry corridors to include site plan and design review. |
| Policy | 4 | Highway corridor development shall be directed to designated, planned commercial areas and address building signage, lighting, service, and land use standards. |
| Policy | 5 | The development of industrial areas will be preceded by a site development and long term industrial plan for the community. Public involvement will be required during the formation of any such plans. |
| Policy | 6 | The utilization of economic development related grants, programs, or tax incentives shall be evaluated for their applicability to the community no less than once every five years. |
| Policy | 7 | Before any industrial park development, the community will create a Concept Plan which serves as a master layout for the park. Platting the park will not be done in advance of development. Subdivision will only occur after a developer shows interest in order to save on development costs and allow maximum flexibility in meeting developer needs. |
| Policy | 8 | Require annual evaluation of goals and re-assessment of its purpose if necessary. |
| Policy | 9 | Create a local revolving loan fund program which can be used to provide financial incentives to businesses. Capitalize the program with TIF allocations, money generated from federal or state programs, and/or public private partnerships. |
| Policy | 10 | Encourage the adequate supply of serviceable commercial and industrial land located close to adequate transportation services. |
| Policy | 11 | Encourage industries that provide educational and training programs and those that provide family and high-wage employment. Maintain and expand public, private, and partnership programs that will provide skilled workers for higher paying jobs. |
| Policy | 12 | Large, bulky, box-like commercial structures should be avoided. |
| Policy | 13 | Where possible, parking lots shall be placed behind buildings to lessen their visual impact on the community. |
| Policy | 14 | All mechanical equipment (i.e., air conditioners, ventilation equipment, etc.) should be screened from public view. This includes roof-top equipment and equipment on the ground. |

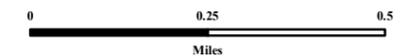
| | | |
|--------|----|---|
| Policy | 15 | The development of economic area plans (i.e., downtown redevelopment plans, highway commercial corridor plans, etc.) will be pursued within the planning period. |
| Policy | 16 | Create a downtown steering committee made up of merchants, bankers, public officials, chamber of commerce, and civic groups, whose purpose is to develop a shared vision for the downtown and provide leadership in the downtown revitalization effort. |
| Policy | 17 | Complete a strategic planning process aimed at determining a shared vision for the downtown. |
| Policy | 18 | Work with the Calumet County Economic Development Specialist to do a retail market profile and consumer survey of community. Develop plan based on results to target desired types of business development. |
| Policy | 19 | Work with Calumet County and other appropriate surrounding units of government to apply for state and national grants that will provide economic development assistance to the City and region. |

Map 7-1 City of New Holstein Economic Development

-  Tax Improvement Districts
-  Business/Industrial Parks
-  City of New Holstein



Source:
TIF Data provided by WI DOR 2017
Base data provided by Calumet County 2017.



This data was created for use by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Geographic Information System. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than for East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission business.

PREPARED NOVEMBER 2019 BY:





CHAPTER 8

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

CHAPTER 8: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The relationship a municipality has with school districts, neighboring communities, the county, the Regional Planning Commission, the state, and the federal government can impact residents in terms of taxation, planning, service provision, and siting of public facilities. An examination of these relationships and the identification of existing or potential conflicts can help a municipality address these situations in a productive manner.

KEY SUMMARY POINTS

The following list summarizes key issues and opportunities identified in the element. The reader is encouraged to review the “Inventory and Analysis” portion of the element for more detail.

Governmental Units and Relationships to the City

- (a) The City shares its borders with the Town of New Holstein.
- (b) The City is served by the New Holstein School District.
- (c) The City is served by the Moraine Park Technical College.
- (d) The Calumet County Health Department provides public health services for the City.
- (e) Library service to City residents is provided through the New Holstein Public Library.
- (f) The Library receives the majority of its revenue from local municipalities and the county.
- (g) The City works with county departments regarding public health, elections and administration of a dog licensing program.
- (h) East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC) provides planning and technical assistance to counties, communities, businesses, interest groups and individuals within its region.
- (i) The WDNR works with the City in the planning and development of shoreland areas.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Governmental Units and Relationships to the City

Adjacent Communities

The City shares its borders with the Town of New Holstein. As a result, the land use planning; road system planning and maintenance; trail planning, construction, and maintenance; other planning issues should be coordinated between municipalities. The City has certain statutory powers and authorities including the power to annex lands and exercise extraterritorial plat review and zoning in the neighboring towns. The City utilizes annexation upon request but does not have boundary agreements or extraterritorial review of surrounding areas.

School Districts

The City is served by the New Holstein School District. The district operates an elementary school, a middle school and one high school. Over 1,000 students are enrolled in the district.

The City and the district communicate and collaborate as needed.

The City is served by the Moraine Park Technical College. Campuses are located in Beaver Dam, Fond du Lac and West Bend. Regional centers are located in Jackson and Ripon. Opportunities may exist to partner with the Technical College on projects that would benefit the residents in the City. Fox Valley Technical College is also located near the City with a Regional Center in Chilton.

Community Facilities

The Calumet County Health Department provides public health services for the City. The health department provides a number of programs and services to promote health and prevent illness and injury. It also maintains a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) that provides an assessment of health in the county along with goals for improving health.

Library service to City residents is provided through the New Holstein Public Library. The library is part of the Manitowoc-Calumet Library System. The Manitowoc-Calumet Library System is one of 17 library systems in the state and operates public libraries in Brillion, Chilton, Kiel, Lester, Manitowoc and New Holstein. Residents of the system may use any of the public libraries. Library systems are designed to provide expanded library services to more people without making additional large expenditures. **The Library receives the majority of its revenue from local municipalities and the county.**

Communication and coordination between the City and providers of utility infrastructure (electric, natural gas, telecommunication, etc.), WisDOT and the Calumet County Highway Department ensures that road construction and utility upgrades will run smoothly and that all work is done before restoration is completed. This lessens the chance that new road surfaces and restored terraces will need to be excavated shortly after construction is complete. Likewise, local governments, school districts and businesses working together on technological upgrades, ensure that these upgrades are made in concert without duplication of efforts so that a common goal can be achieved.

Calumet County

The City is located in Calumet County. **The City works with county departments regarding public health, elections and administration of a dog licensing program.** City residents have access to county departments and services including senior citizen and other social services, recreational resources, property information, birth and death certificates, and others. The City and the county continue to maintain open communications with one another that work to foster good working relationships and mutual respect.

Regional

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Calumet County, and thus the City, is a member of the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC). **ECWRPC provides planning and technical assistance to counties, communities, businesses, interest groups and individuals within its region.** These services include environmental management, housing, demographics, economic development, transportation (including Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) work), community facilities (including Sewer Service Area (SSA) planning responsibilities), land use, contract planning, and others.

ECWRPC has worked with the City on several projects over the years including transportation and sewer service area work and the current comprehensive plan update.

State

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The WDNR is responsible for the regulation, protection, and sustained management of natural resources within the state. The WDNR operates various programs in water and air quality management, habitat preservation, recreational trail development, and other programs. ***The WDNR works with the City in the planning and development of shoreland areas.***

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). WisDOT deals with issues related to all transportation uses in the planning area.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Intergovernmental Cooperation element are found in Appendix D.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following goals, objectives and policies represent the steps and resources needed to implement the desires identified in this element. Goals set direction, provide purpose and accountability and provide a roadmap. Objectives are specific activities to accomplish goals. Objectives should be clear, measurable and concise. Policies represent principles to guide decisions.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

| Type | # | Text |
|-----------|-------|---|
| Goal | IC1 | Establish mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations with other units of government. |
| Objective | IC1.1 | Improve cooperation and coordination with adjacent municipalities regarding long-range planning and land use controls. |
| Objective | IC1.2 | Continue to develop the cooperative working relationships the City has established with neighboring communities and the county. |
| Objective | IC1.3 | Increase cooperation with neighboring communities and Calumet County to provide efficient and effective emergency services, street maintenance, and other services when appropriate. |
| Objective | IC1.4 | Continue communication to the public regarding the announcement of meetings, activities, development projects, programs, and issues. |
| Objective | IC1.5 | Pursue cooperative boundary agreements with neighboring communities to address annexation, expansion of public sewer and water services, and growth management between neighboring communities. |

POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

| Type | # | Text |
|--------|----|---|
| Policy | 1 | Continue cooperative planning efforts with surrounding towns, districts, associations, service providers and the county. |
| Policy | 2 | The community should work with neighboring communities to match land use plans and policies along municipal boundaries to promote consistency and minimize potential conflicts. |
| Policy | 3 | An advisory body should be appointed to establish clear goals, objectives, and expectations for the purpose of negotiating any intergovernmental agreement. |
| Policy | 4 | The community shall determine the preferred statutory method of intergovernmental cooperation agreements (i.e. 66.0301, 66.023, etc.) as part of any agreement negotiating process. |
| Policy | 5 | Neighboring communities and districts may be invited to any future meetings in which amendments or updates to the comprehensive plan are made or discussed. |
| Policy | 6 | If a neighboring jurisdiction is creating or amending a comprehensive plan, community representatives may attend or accept invitations to intergovernmental discussions. |
| Policy | 7 | The development of a governmental association, an association of all neighboring jurisdictions in which intergovernmental issues will be discussed, will be developed within the planning period. |
| Policy | 8 | Any educational efforts regarding planning, land use regulation, implementation or resource management will be discussed as being a joint effort with neighboring communities. |
| Policy | 9 | A joint planning area shall be developed with neighboring communities in areas where there is common interest, potential for conflicts, or where regulatory authority overlaps. |
| Policy | 10 | A multi-jurisdictional planning effort will be considered when the comprehensive plan is updated. |
| Policy | 11 | Planning materials, reports, and studies obtained from neighboring jurisdictions shall be kept in a central location and utilized when decisions that affect land use are made. |
| Policy | 12 | The community may annually distribute a newsletter or brochure describing current intergovernmental results and benefits and future opportunities. It shall be distributed to local citizens, neighboring jurisdictions, county and regional entities and state and federal representatives as necessary. |
| Policy | 13 | Before the purchase of new community facilities or equipment or the re-instatement of service agreements, the community will pursue options for trading, renting, sharing, or contracting such items from neighboring jurisdictions. |
| Policy | 14 | Opportunities for sharing community staff or contracting out existing staff availability will be pursued should the opportunity arise. |

| | | |
|--------|----|--|
| Policy | 15 | All community facilities which have available capacity should be considered for joint use with a neighboring community or group. |
| Policy | 16 | Any and all intergovernmental agreements or arrangements shall be in writing and the statutory authority for such agreements will be identified. |
| Policy | 17 | A Legislative Action Committee may be established to maintain regular contact with federal and state legislators. |



CHAPTER 9

LAND USE

CHAPTER 9: LAND USE

INTRODUCTION

Land use directly influences, or is influenced by, all elements presented in the other chapters. The choices for housing type, location, transportation alternatives, decisions on employment locations, recreational opportunities, and the quality of the man-made and natural environments are all intricately woven together into land use. Land use policy decisions can have far-reaching repercussions. Policy decisions can influence housing growth, the protection of natural resources, and a number of other factors. This chapter describes existing land use patterns and analyzes development trends.

KEY SUMMARY POINTS

The following list summarizes key issues and opportunities identified in the element. The reader is encouraged to review the “Inventory and Analysis” portion of the element for more detail.

Existing Land Use

- a) The City encompasses 1,605 acres. About 73% (1,169.89 Acres) of the land within the City is developed.

Annexation and Boundary Agreements

- a) Between 2009 and 2018 the City did not annex any additional acres.

Market Trends

- a) The City’s land value peaked in 2018 at \$23,172,500.

Land Use Density and Zoning

- a) Between 2000 (597.9 units/sq. mi.) and 2010 (607.8 units/sq. mi.), residential densities increased slightly in the City.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides a thorough analysis of land use trends and projections for the City.

EXISTING LAND USE

Existing land use was interpreted utilizing 2015 aerial photography. In order to analyze land use trends, historic land use data was derived from 2000 aerials and updated to 2015 so as to be used as a comparison. Land use information was compiled into general land use categories (Table 9-1).

Land Use Categories

Residential. Residential land is classified as land that is used primarily for human habitation. Residential land uses are divided into single and two-family residential, farmstead, multi-family and mobile home parks. Single and two-family residential includes single family dwellings, duplexes, and garages for residential use. Within platted subdivisions, residential land use encompasses the entire lot. In rural areas and where lots are typically larger, single family includes the primary residence, outbuildings, and the mowed area surrounding the structures. Single family also includes isolated garages and similar structures on otherwise undeveloped rural lots. Farmsteads include the farm residence, the mowed area between the buildings and the associated outbuildings (barn, sheds, manure storage, abandoned buildings). Multi-family includes apartments of three or more units, condos, room and boarding houses, residence halls, group quarters, retirement homes, nursing care facilities, religious quarters, and the associated parking and yard areas. Mobile home parks are classified as land that is part of a mobile home park. Single standing mobile homes are classified under single family and two-family residential.

Commercial. Commercial land uses represent the sale of goods and services and other general business practices. Commercial uses include retail and wholesale trade (car and boat dealers; furniture, electronics and appliance stores; building equipment and garden equipment; grocery and liquor stores; health and personal care stores; gasoline stations; clothing and accessories, sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores; general merchandise; miscellaneous store retailers; couriers; and massagers), services (publishing, motion picture and sound recording, telecommunications, information systems, banks and financial institutions, real estate offices, insurance agencies and carriers, waste management, accommodations, restaurants and drinking places, repair and maintenance, personal and laundry, social assistance, etc.) and other uses (warehousing and automobile salvage and junk yards).

Industrial. Industrial land uses represent a broad category of activities that involve the production of goods. Mining and quarry sites are separated from other industrial uses. Industrial uses include construction, manufacturing (includes warehousing with factory or mill operation), mining operations and quarries, and other industrial facilities (truck facilities).

Recreational. Recreational facilities are defined as land uses that provide leisure activity opportunities for citizens. This category encompasses both active and passive activities. Recreational activities include designated hunting and fishing areas; nature areas; general recreational parks; sports facilities (playgrounds, ball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, etc.); city, county and state parks; fairgrounds; marinas; boat landings; spectator sport venues; hiking trails; mini-golf; bowling; bicycling; skiing; golf courses; country clubs; performing arts centers; museums; historical sites; zoos; amusement parks; gambling venues; and other related activities.

Institutional Facilities. Institutional uses are defined as land for public and private facilities dedicated to public services. Institutional land uses include educational facilities (schools, colleges, universities, professional schools), hospitals, assemblies (churches, religious organizations), cemeteries and related facilities, all governmental facilities used for administration (City, town halls, community centers, post office, municipal garages, social security and employment offices, etc.), and safety services (police departments, jails, fire stations, armories, military facilities, etc.). Public utilities and areas of outdoor recreation are not considered institutional facilities.

Transportation. Transportation includes land uses that directly focus on moving people, goods, and services from one location to another. Transportation uses include highway and street rights of way, support activities for transportation (waysides, freight weigh stations, bus stations, taxi, limo services, park and ride lots), rail related facilities, and other related categories. Airports are included under transportation and consist of paved areas that are dedicated specifically to air traffic.

Utilities/Communications. Utilities and communications are classified as any land use that aids in the generation, distribution, and storage of electric power (substations and transformers); natural gas (substations, distribution brokers); and telecommunications (radio, telephone, television stations and cell towers). It also includes facilities associated with water distribution (water towers and tanks), water treatment plants, wastewater processing (plants and lift stations), landfills (active and abandoned), and recycling facilities.

Agricultural. Agricultural land is broadly classified as land that is used for crop production. Agricultural uses include farming, dairying, pastures, apiculture (bees), aquaculture (fish, mussels), cropland, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture (grapes), silviculture (trees) and animal and poultry husbandry. Agricultural land is divided into two sub-categories: irrigated and non-irrigated cropland. Irrigated cropland is watered by artificial means, while non-irrigated cropland is watered by natural means (precipitation).

Woodlands. Woodlands are forested areas that are characterized by a predominance of tree cover. Woodlands are divided into two subcategories: general woodlands and planted woodlands. General woodlands are naturally occurring; this category includes forests, woods, and distinguishable hedgerows. Planted woodlands include forestry and timber track operations where trees are typically planted in rows; this category includes tree plantations, orchards and land dedicated to Christmas tree production (nurseries are not included).

Open Other Land. This category includes land that is currently vacant and not developed in a manner similar to the other land use categories described within this section. Open land includes areas that are wet, rocky, or outcrop; open lots in a subdivision; or rural parcels and side or back lots on a residential property that are not developed.

Water Features. Water features consist of all surface water including lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, and other similar features. Intermittent waterways are also incorporated into this category.

Current Land Use Inventory

Developed land has been altered from its natural state to accommodate human activities. Although agricultural areas are considered undeveloped by land classification systems, these uses have different impacts on land use decisions than urbanized uses; thus, agricultural uses have been separated to obtain an accurate total of all related activities. In addition, residential land uses have been divided according to their specific category: single family residential, farmsteads, multi-family residential and mobile home parks. Single family residential land use includes single family dwellings and duplexes.

The City encompasses 1,605 acres. About 73% (1,169.89 Acres) of the land within the City is developed (Table 9-1 and Map 9-1). Highest developed uses in the City are

transportation (377.0 acres) and single-family residential (342.5 acres). Highest undeveloped uses in the City are non-irrigated cropland (275.8 acres) and other open land (98.5 acres).

Table 9-1: Existing Land Use, 2015

| Land Use | New Holstein | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | Acres | Percent of Developed Land | Percent of Total Acres |
| Single Family | 342.5 | 29.3% | 21.3% |
| Farmsteads | 4.5 | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| Multi-Family | 26.2 | 2.2% | 1.6% |
| Commercial | 66.5 | 5.7% | 4.1% |
| Industrial | 106.6 | 9.1% | 6.6% |
| Recreational | 85.2 | 7.3% | 5.3% |
| Institutional Facilities | 99.0 | 8.5% | 6.2% |
| Transportation | 377.0 | 32.2% | 23.5% |
| Utilities/Communication | 62.3 | 5.3% | 3.9% |
| Total Developed | 1,169.8 | 100% | 72.9% |
| Non-Irrigated Cropland | 275.8 | | 17.2% |
| General Woodlands | 47.4 | | 3.0% |
| Planted Woodlands | 6.2 | | 0.4% |
| Other Open Land | 98.5 | | 6.1% |
| Water | 7.4 | | 0.5% |
| Total Undeveloped | 435.3 | | - |
| Total Acres | 1,605.0 | | 100% |

Source: East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 2015

LAND MARKET AND DEVELOPMENT

Development Trends

The amount of land available for development is finite. By analyzing the patterns in land use and understanding what the current development trends are, the City is better able to plan for future development in a sustainable manner.

Table 9-2 displays building permits for the years 2014 through 2018. The largest period of growth was in 2014. During this year, 22 units and one building were added.

Table 9-2: Building Permits (Residential Construction), 2014–2018 City of New Holstein

| Type | Measure | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2014-2018 Totals | Average Units Per Year |
|--|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|------------------------|
| Single Family | UNITS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0.8 |
| Two-Family | UNITS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multi-Family | UNITS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Building Conversions (units) | SFR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | DUPLEX | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MULTI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mobile Homes | BLDG | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | UNITS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Community Based Residential Facilities | BLDG | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| | UNITS | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 |
| Hotels/Motels | BLDG | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ROOMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | - | 22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 5 |

Source: City of New Holstein, August, 2019

Annexation and Boundary Agreements

Between 2009 and 2018 the City did not annex any additional acres (Table 9-3).

Table 9-3: Annexations, 2008 – 2017

| Year | Number of Annexations | Acres Annexed |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 2018 | 0 | 0 |
| 2017 | 0 | 0 |
| 2016 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 |

Source: City of New Holstein, August 2019

Market Trends

The price of developable land value varies depending on the surrounding land uses, location, access, services and other subjective factors. Natural features such as water frontage, forests and open space may increase the overall value. Land prices are subject to market demand and fluctuations. As such, land values show periodic variations. Housing affordability is dependent

on land prices. Equalized value is the best proxy for determining land market trends. Table 9-4 shows the equalized values of all classes of land in the City and Calumet County between 2009 and 2018. **The City's land value peaked in 2018 at \$23,172,500.** In comparison, the equalized land value in Calumet County also peaked in 2018.

Table 9-4: Equalized Values (Land Only), 2009-2018

| Year | City of New Holstein | Percent Change | Calumet County | Percent Change |
|------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2009 | \$21,561,000 | - | \$696,746,900 | - |
| 2010 | \$21,118,600 | -2.1% | \$735,804,300 | 5.6% |
| 2011 | \$22,021,400 | 4.3% | \$773,302,300 | 5.1% |
| 2012 | \$21,445,000 | -2.6% | \$760,180,600 | -1.7% |
| 2013 | \$21,322,300 | -0.6% | \$752,393,300 | -1.0% |
| 2014 | \$21,860,900 | 2.5% | \$766,021,700 | 1.8% |
| 2015 | \$21,925,000 | 0.3% | \$785,592,200 | 2.6% |
| 2016 | \$21,770,200 | -0.7% | \$801,369,200 | 2.0% |
| 2017 | \$22,511,300 | 3.4% | \$824,319,200 | 2.9% |
| 2018 | \$23,172,500 | 2.9% | \$855,525,300 | 3.8% |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, 2009-2018, Statement of Equalized Values

LAND USE DENSITY AND ZONING

Density

Density is broadly defined as a “number of units in a given area¹”. For the purposes of this report, residential densities are defined as the number of housing units per square mile of total land area (units/square mile), excluding water. **Between 2000 (597.9 units/sq. mi.) and 2010 (607.8 units/sq. mi.), residential densities increased slightly in the City** (Table 9-5). Residential densities also increased in Calumet County.

Table 9-5: Residential Density, 2000 and 2010

| MCD | 2000 | | | 2010 | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Land Area in Sq. Miles | Total Units | Units/Sq. Mile | Land Area in Sq. Miles | Total Units | Units/Sq. Mile |
| C. New Holstein | 2.33 | 1,394 | 597.9 | 2.50 | 1,520 | 607.8 |
| Calumet County | 319.8 | 15,758 | 49.3 | 318.2 | 19,695 | 61.9 |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000 and 2010 SF1, Table GCT-PH1

Zoning

Zoning divides the City in zones and districts and provides requirements for development with the goal of limiting incompatible land uses and nuisances. Part of zoning is the establishment of

¹ Measuring Density: Working Definitions for Residential Density and Building Intensity, November 2003. Design Center for American Urban Landscapes, University of Minnesota.

minimum lot sizes for land uses. These minimums have a significant role in the consumption of land in the City. Table 9-6 provides a listing of minimum lot sizes for uses within the City.

Table 9-6: New Holstein Minimum Lot Sizes

| Zoning Classification | Minimum Lot Size |
|---|--|
| R-A Residential-Agricultural District | 5 acres |
| R-1 Single-Family Residential District | 8,000 square feet |
| R-2 Multiple-Family Residential District Low Density | 8,000 square feet; single family 12,000 square feet; two-family |
| R-3 Multiple-Family Residential District High Density | 10,000 square feet |
| C-1 General Commercial District | 7,500 square feet, Downtown 10,000 square feet, Highway |
| I-1 Light Industrial District | No minimum lot size |
| I-2 Heavy Industrial District | No minimum lot size |

Source: City of New Holstein, Municipal Code, Chapter 12, October 2019

LAND USE ISSUES AND CONFLICTS

The City is situated in southeastern Calumet County. It is a mixture of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, recreation and other land uses. Commercial and industrial uses are primarily in the downtown and along major transportation corridors. As a result, residential, commercial and industrial development can come in direct contact with one another.

In order for the City to grow, it must either increase its overall density on existing land or it must annex new lands from bordering towns in the area. The City should continue to keep a method of communication open between itself and its neighbors so that future land use proposals can be discussed prior to approval. It should also ensure that a method of communication exists between the City and others such as the New Holstein School District, local economic development corporations, Calumet County, East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and state and federal agencies.

Natural resource preservation and development could be in conflict with each other. Creeks, wetlands, floodplains and other features comprise the natural resource base. Increased development near these resources could lead to displacement of wildlife, degradation of surface and groundwater, open lands and other resources.

Incompatibilities may arise between adjacent land uses as development continues. To lessen these conflicts, land use controls such as setbacks, screening, and buffering should be utilized.

FUTURE LAND USE

Future Land Use Projections

Wisconsin statutes require comprehensive plans to include five year projections for land uses over the length of the plan.² The projections for the City can be seen in Table 9-7.

² Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001.

While projections can provide extremely valuable information for community planning, by nature, projections have limitations that must be recognized. First and foremost, projections are not predictions. Projections are typically based on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current land use base. Their reliability depends, to a large extent, on the continuation of those past growth trends. Second, projections for small communities are especially difficult and subject to more error, as even minor changes can significantly impact growth rates. Third, growth is also difficult to predict in areas that are heavily dependent on migration, as migration rates may vary considerably based on economic factors both within and outside of the area.

The actual rate and amount of future growth communities experience can be influenced by local policies that can slow or increase the rate of growth. Regardless of whether communities prefer a no growth, low growth, or high growth option, it is recommended they adequately prepare for future growth and changes to provide the most cost-effective services possible. Furthermore, individual communities can maximize the net benefits of their public infrastructure by encouraging denser growth patterns that maximize the use of land resources while minimizing the impact on the natural resource base.

Expected increases in residential and commercial acreage and resulting decreases in agricultural acreage can be estimated by analyzing and projecting historical data into the future. Population and housing growth and the amount of land that would be required to accommodate that increase in growth were made using past housing and population trends, and future population and household projections.

Using household projections from the Wisconsin Department of Administration, it is estimated that by 2040 there will be approximately 1,471 housing units or about 65 additional housing units in the City. Currently, housing is split between single-family households (71.9%) and multifamily (28.1%) Table 9-7 indicates the projected acreage needed for the additional housing units expected and utilizes the current split in housing types.

Future commercial and industrial land use needs are based on the ratio between commercial and industrial acreage and population. The WDOA estimates that in 2015, the population of the City was 3,190 people. WDOA estimates that there will be a slight reduction in population in the 2040 with the loss of 45 people. In discussions with the Plan Commission, it was determined that there is still expected growth and calculations account for slight growth during the period. Table 9-7 indicates projected land use needs for commercial and industrial land use based on additional 10 acres need for both land uses.

Table 9-7: Future Land Use Acreage Projections

| Measure | 2015 acres | 2020 acres | 2025 acres | 2030 acres | 2035 acres | 2040 acres | Acres change between 2015-2040 | % Change between 2015-2040 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Single Family share (71.9%) | 342.5 | 393.1 | 402.7 | 410.0 | 406.2 | 394.2 | 51.7 | 13.1% |
| Multi Family share (28.1%) | 262.0 | 300.7 | 308.1 | 313.6 | 310.7 | 301.5 | 39.5 | 13.1% |
| Commercial (acres) | 66.5 | 68.5 | 70.5 | 72.5 | 74.5 | 76.5 | 10.0 | 13.1% |
| Industrial (acres) | 106.6 | 108.6 | 110.6 | 112.6 | 114.6 | 116.6 | 10.0 | 8.6% |

Source: WDOA, Vintage 2013

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the land use element can be found in Appendix D.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following goals, objectives and policies represent the steps and resources needed to implement the desires identified in this element. Goals set direction, provide purpose and accountability and provide a roadmap. Objectives are specific activities to accomplish goals. Objectives should be clear, measurable and concise. Policies represent principles to guide decisions.

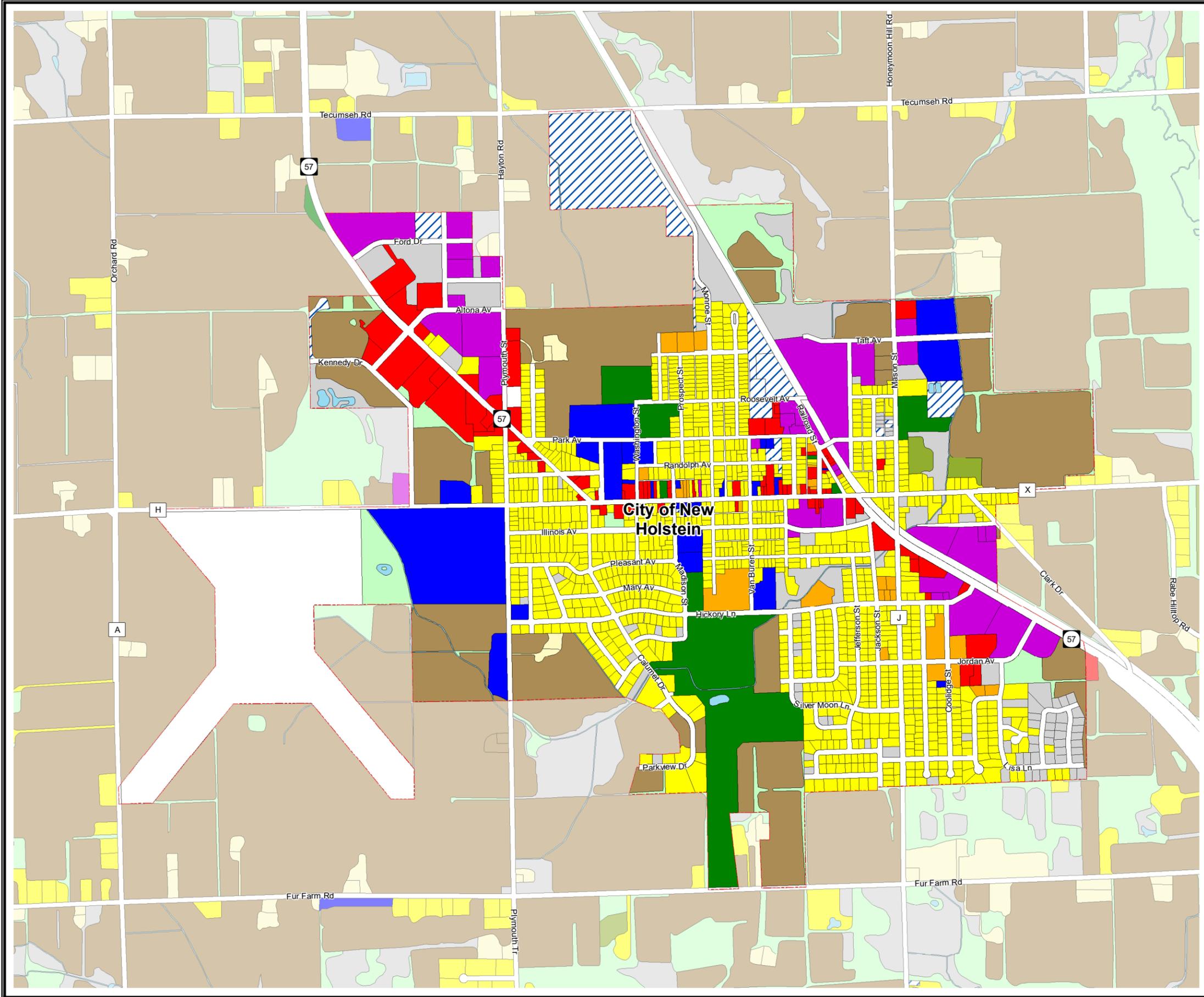
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

| Type | # | Text |
|-----------|-------|---|
| Goal | LU1 | Provide for a compatible mix of land uses within the City. |
| Objective | LU1.1 | Focus areas of new growth where public utilities and services can be provided most efficiently. |
| Objective | LU1.2 | Identify future land use areas that will increase compatibility between existing land uses and work to avoid future land use conflicts. |
| Objective | LU1.3 | Maintain basic design standards for commercial and industrial development to protect property values and encourage quality design in the community. |
| Objective | LU1.4 | Encourage urban in-fill, which is future development in areas where urban services are already in place. |
| Objective | LU1.5 | Identify future growth areas and begin planning for incremental development which maximizes efficiency and cost-effectiveness. |

POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

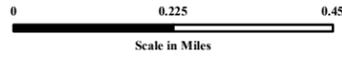
| Type | # | Text |
|--------|---|---|
| Policy | 1 | All development proposals shall meet the intent of the Future Land Use Plan classifications as described within the Land Use element. |
| Policy | 2 | All development proposals shall meet the goals and objectives of the established land use management areas, as identified within the Land Use Element of the comprehensive plan. |
| Policy | 3 | The plan commission has the assigned responsibility to develop and administer a land division ordinance which furthers the goals, objectives, and policies of the land use plan, and is consistent with state statutes governing local adoption of such controls. |
| Policy | 4 | The State of Wisconsin's model conservation subdivision design ordinance and other similar existing models may be utilized in the development of the local land division controls to protect environmental corridors, agricultural lands, and open spaces. |
| Policy | 5 | The community intends to use the zoning process as conditions warrant to limit hours of operation for those limited land uses (e.g., night clubs) that have the potential to have significant negative impact on less intensive neighboring land uses. |
| Policy | 6 | The community strongly encourages shared driveway access, shared parking spaces, and coordinated site plan designs in order to avoid the creation of new commercial strips. |

Map 9-1 City of New Holstein Existing Land Use



- Single Family Residential
- Farmsteads
- Multi-Family
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Institutional Facilities
- Transportation
- Utilities/Communications
- Non-Irrigated Cropland
- Recreational Facilities
- Planted Woodlands
- General Woodlands
- Open Other Land
- Water

Source:
Base data provided by Calumet County 2018.
Land Use provided by ECWRPC 2018.

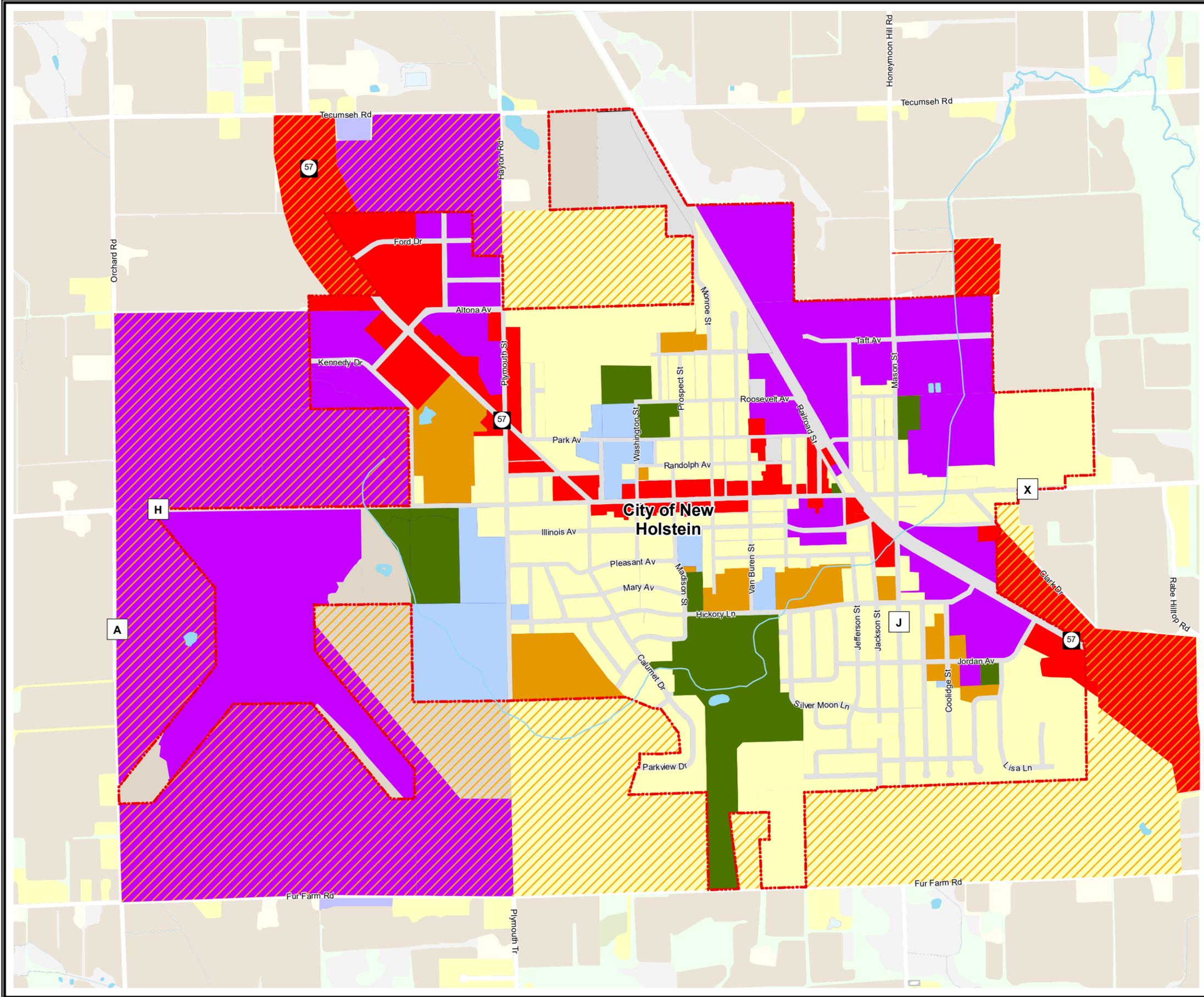


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PREPARED NOVEMBER 2019 BY:

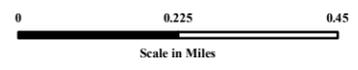


Map 9-2 City of New Holstein Future Land Use



- Single Family Residential
- Single Family Residential-Extra Territorial
- Multiple Family Residential
- General Commercial
- General Commercial District-Extra Territorial
- Industrial District
- Industrial District-Extra Territorial
- Institutional
- Parks & Recreation
- Agricultural
- Agricultural - Extra Territorial
- Utilities

Source:
Base data provided by Calumet County 2018.
Future Land Use provided by ECWRPC 2015.



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PREPARED FEBRUARY 2020 BY:





CHAPTER 10

IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 10: IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

A smart growth comprehensive plan serves a community by establishing priorities for the future, evaluating available resources, and providing a means for dealing with change. The purpose of the planning effort is to develop a plan that will guide both public and private decisions. In order to follow the plan as described in the preceding chapters, it is necessary to implement the goals, as outlined on a continual basis. If a plan is to be successful it must be implemented meaningfully and aggressively. This chapter prescribes a specific series of ongoing efforts and actions to be completed by the City.

ROLE OF THE PLAN

All land controls governing the City must be consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan¹. The City's Plan Commission is responsible for ensuring this plan is used as a guide to update and/or replace ordinances to reflect the goals of this plan. When the Plan Commission reviews any petitions for development, the plan should be reviewed; any recommendations for future development must be based on the identified goals, objectives, actions and proposed land use patterns within this plan. If the Plan Commission must ultimately make a decision that is inconsistent with the plan, the plan should be amended to reflect the change in policy.

RESPONSIBILITY

Elected Officials

Elected officials must make their decisions on criteria regarding how development will affect the entire community, as well as how it will influence a specific site. As a result, elected officials make complex decisions based upon the comprehensive plan, the goals of the applicant, technical advice from staff, citizen input from advisory boards, and their own judgment on the specific development. The comprehensive plan provides much of the factual information an elected official will need for decision making. Elected officials must familiarize themselves with the contents and overall goals of the plan in order to ensure the plan remains viable.

Plan Commission

The powers and duties of planning commissions have been established by Wisconsin Statutes². The City Plan Commission is the primary entity responsible for implementing and updating this comprehensive plan. As such, the Plan Commission must promote good planning practices within the City. Commission members should be knowledgeable about the contents, visions, goals, objectives and actions of the comprehensive plan. Moreover, the Plan Commission must promote active citizen participation in future planning efforts, and should strive to keep the citizens and elected officials informed of any technical issues and proceedings regarding current planning issues. The Plan Commission is responsible for periodic amendments to the

¹ Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001.

² Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 and 60.62.

comprehensive plan so that regulations and ordinances are in compliance with the plan. Likewise, the Plan Commission must review all new ordinances to verify they are compliant with the goals, objectives and actions of the comprehensive plan. The following principles should be used in making decisions

CONSISTENCY

Internal Consistencies

The comprehensive plan was developed sequentially with supportive goals, objectives and actions. Utilizing the City's public participation process and information contained in the background chapters as a basis, key issues were identified for each of the nine elements of the plan. Using these issues, along with factual information regarding natural features, historical population and housing data, population and housing projections, and an analysis of existing infrastructure, goals, objectives and actions for each comprehensive planning element were developed. The identified goals, objective and actions expressed in this plan were used to prepare the Future Land Use Map (Map 9-1). To maintain internal consistency, any amendment to the plan should be accompanied with an overall review of all nine elements and their associated goals, objectives and recommendations.

Beginning on January 1, 2010³, if a local governmental unit enacts or amends any of the following ordinances, the ordinance shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan⁴:

- Official mapping ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (6).
- Local subdivision ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 236.45 or 236.46.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.69.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (7).
- City zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 60.61 or 60.62.
- Shorelands or wetlands in shorelands zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.692, 61.351 or 62.231.

External Consistencies

Not only is it important to maintain internal consistencies, but the City should also be aware of other planning documents and their relevance to the City's comprehensive plan. An attempt should be made to maintain consistency with these plans if possible. Some examples of these plans can be found in Appendix D.

³ *Wisconsin Act 372* delays the consistency requirement until January 1, 2012 for local governments who applied for but not received a comprehensive planning grant from the WDOA. It also gives WDOA discretionary authority to grant consistency extensions to grant local governments who have received a comprehensive planning grant.

⁴ Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001(3).

MONITORING PROGRESS

It is the responsibility of the Plan Commission to monitor the progress of implementation utilizing the Action Implementation Tables that are found at the end of this chapter. The progress of plan implementation should periodically be reported to the City Council. Additionally, the Plan Commission should annually review the goals, objectives and actions and address any conflicts which may arise between the elements of the plan. While it is the responsibility of the Plan Commission to monitor progress, others may also check progress including community members, City staff and citizen groups.

In order to assist the Plan Commission with the monitoring of the plan, it may be necessary to develop and implement a variety of informal tools and techniques. Items for consideration may include:

- creation of development review 'checklists' to assist with determining a proposal's consistency with the comprehensive plan;
- integration of plan actions into a 'performance-based budgeting' initiative;
- development of an annual 'work plan' for the Plan Commission;
- placing the comprehensive plan as an item on every Plan Commission meeting agenda so that either the public and/or Plan Commission members can discuss items related to the plan, or to use the time to evaluate implementation progress;
- developing articles for the City newsletter which focus on certain recommendations or strategies within the plan and calling for public input or volunteers to work on an item; and
- designation of an official "Comprehensive Planning Day" within the City and have activities or workshops related to this subject so as to build awareness (perhaps associated with the month of October which is the American Planning Association's formal "Community Planning Month."

UPDATING THE PLAN

A comprehensive plan must be updated at least once every ten years⁵. However, it is strongly recommended that the Plan Commission annually review both the implementation schedule and current planning decisions to ensure compliance with the overall goals of the plan and continued consistency with the overall vision of the community. This annual review should also be used to determine if a "major" plan amendment is required.

The comprehensive plan is a dynamic document. The plan should be updated when new demographic, economic, and housing data are released by the U.S. Census Bureau. It is anticipated that the land use element will likely require updating over the course of the plan due to growth and change that the City may experience. Other elements are less likely to need updates. Furthermore, as community values change, some goals, objectives and actions may no longer be relevant. The update to a plan should take less time than the full comprehensive planning process, but should include public participation.

⁵ Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001(2)(i).

ADOPTING THE PLAN OR UPDATE

As directed by Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001(4), any plan commission or other body of a local governmental unit authorized to prepare or amend a comprehensive plan shall adopt written public participation procedures that foster public participation, adopt a resolution by a majority vote of the entire commission or governmental unit. The vote shall be recorded in the official minutes of the plan commission; the resolution shall refer to maps and other descriptive materials that relate to one or more elements of the comprehensive plan.

The City Council and Plan Commission may spend time reviewing, revising and requesting revisions to the recommended plan. The City Council shall draft an ordinance adopting the plan and publish a class 1 public notice 30 days prior to the hearing on the proposed ordinance to adopt the final “recommended plan”. The City Council must provide an opportunity for written comments to be submitted by the public and there must be a response to those comments. In addition, a public hearing must be held on the ordinance. By majority vote, the City Council must approve the ordinance. One copy of the adopted comprehensive plan, or an amendment to the plan, shall be sent to the following:

- Every governmental body that is located in whole or part within the boundaries of the local governmental unit (county, utility districts, school districts, sanitary districts, drainage districts).
- The clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the local governmental unit that is the subject of the plan that is adopted or amended.
- The Wisconsin Department of Administration (email notification required only).
- East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.
- The public library that serves the area in which the local government unit is located.

LAND USE PLANNING CONTROLS

Although zoning and subdivision ordinances are the two most commonly utilized land use planning tools, there are several key tools which can be utilized to ensure that new development occurs in an organized and desired fashion. The City may wish to modify existing or establish new ordinances which regulate new development.

Zoning

Comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances perform differently. A comprehensive plan is a “guide to the physical, social, and economic development of a local government unit” and that “the enactment of a comprehensive plan by ordinance does not make the comprehensive plan by itself a regulation.”⁶ Comprehensive plans provide a vision for 20 years while zoning ordinances have an immediate impact on land use decisions. In order to rectify this difference, re-zoning is completed on an ongoing basis in a manner that is consistent with the overall vision of the plan. The timing of rezoning is dependent on market forces, political climate, and the accuracy of the plan’s predictions.

The Plan Commission and City Council must continually ensure that any future zoning changes are consistent with the comprehensive plan. Several actions can be taken to ensure that zoning

⁶ 2009 Wisconsin Act 379.

decisions are made that accommodate the preferred future land uses as indicated on the Future Land Use Map (Map 10-1).

- Compare intended future land uses with existing zoning. Amend current zoning to reflect the intended future uses for all areas within the City.
- Encourage local citizens and elected officials to actively participate in ongoing City meetings regarding all zoning and planning issues.
- Amend existing ordinances and develop new ordinances which are reflective of the goals, objectives and actions of all elements in the City's comprehensive plan.

Official Maps

Cities, villages, and towns which have adopted village powers have the authority to develop an official map⁷. An official map is a diagram which delineates the current and future roadways such as local streets, highways, historic districts, parkways, and parks. Additionally, an official map may delineate railroad right-of-ways, waterways (only if included on a comprehensive surface water drainage plan) and public transit facilities. Furthermore the map may establish exterior lines of future streets, highways, historic districts, parks, parkways, public transit facilities, waterways, and playgrounds. Official maps serve several important functions which ensure that future land use decisions will remain compliant with the comprehensive plan.

- Future costs for land acquisitions for city/village/town streets and other delineated features are lowered or minimized because the land will remain vacant.
- Future subdivisions of land will be streamlined because future streets have already been established; developers will be required to adhere to guidelines set forth within the official map unless it is amended by an ordinance.
- Potential home and land buyers can be readily informed that land has been designated for specific public uses.
- Acceptable route(s) for a potential by-pass for a major state highway can be delineated. Local governments can preserve sensitive environmental features (i.e. trout streams) while establishing a preferred corridor for a by-pass.

The City should ensure that its official map is current and consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Erosion and Stormwater Control Ordinances

Local communities may adopt a construction site erosion control and stormwater management ordinance. The purpose of these ordinances is to protect surface water quality and minimize the amount of sediment and other pollutants in stormwater runoff from construction sites to lakes, streams, and wetlands.

Historic Preservation Ordinance⁸

As development continues to modernize the appearance of an area, the use of an historic preservation ordinance can help a community protect and enhance key cultural and historical features. A historic preservation ordinance can designate local landmarks and protect these

⁷ Wisconsin Statutes 62.23(6).

⁸ Historic Preservation Ordinances are regulated under *Wisconsin Statutes 62.23 (em)*.

properties by regulating new construction, alterations or demolitions that affect them. More information is available on the Wisconsin Historical Society's webpage at <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/>.

Building/Housing Codes

The Uniform Dwelling Code promotes health, safety, and general welfare; protects property values; and provides for orderly, appropriate development and growth in the communities. The enforcement of the uniform dwelling code along with enforcement of other local codes can help ensure properties are adequately maintained and that property values are protected.

Floodplain Ordinance

The City regulates all areas within the City that would be covered by the regional flood or base flood. In some instances, it may be important to readjust the floodplain boundaries in specific areas. In order to do so, local communities must follow these steps:

- 1) Contract with an engineering firm to conduct hydrologic and hydraulic engineering studies and modeling to calculate the floodplain for the specified area. It is recommended that 2 foot contour intervals be utilized.
- 2) Submit the recalculated floodplain boundaries to the WDNR and FEMA for review.
- 3) If approved, amend existing zoning maps to reflect the re-calculated floodplain boundaries.

Subdivision Ordinances

Wisconsin State Statutes regulate the division of raw land into lots for the purpose of sale for building development. A subdivision ordinance is related to the zoning ordinance in that it regulates the platting, or mapping, or newly created lots, streets, easements, and open areas. A subdivision ordinance can help implement the comprehensive plan and must be consistent with and conform to the local comprehensive plan goals. Furthermore, subdivision ordinances can incorporate construction standards and timelines for completion of community facilities such as transportation networks or curb and gutter systems.

Lighting Controls/Ordinances

As development pressures occur, communities discover that not only are the natural features being altered, but also the scenic views of the night sky are being diminished. Both yard lighting and signage can change the character of a community as significantly as new development. This is especially true in areas where new lighting has become over-excessive in new commercial or industrial districts. Direct lighting or glare can and should be regulated in order to maintain community character.

Currently, lighting and its evening glare is one of the chief complaints residents have in many communities across this state and nation. Many light manufactures have responded positively to complaints about the increased amounts of light pollution. There are many examples of development and lighting structures which have reduced scatter light through new non-glare technologies. Many light manufactures have light cutoff shields that will remove glare, thus increasing the light's effectiveness and reducing its overall energy consumption. Other lights may direct light at ground height only. Since non-glare lighting and other similar technologies

are similarly priced to current lighting practices, communities should consider developing lighting ordinances which not only reduce light pollution, but also improve energy consumption and costs.

CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS

Communities undertake multiple planning efforts and implementation. It is not the intent of this plan to replicate those documents within the framework of this update but those that have been adopted are incorporated by reference into this comprehensive plan update. Plans being incorporated by reference into the comprehensive plan will be reviewed for consistency and have the same force as the comprehensive plan. Should there be any conflict between any of the listed plans below and the comprehensive plan language will take precedence unless amended.

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP)

The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan was adopted by the Common Council in 2017. The plan is a formal document designed to assist the City in the development of park and open space amenities to provide for the need of residents. The plan provides a means for identifying, analyzing, promoting, and responding to changes in society, both present and future. As the CORP has planning and development implications, development proposals, official mapping, subdivisions, and zone changes will be reviewed for consistency with this plan.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The goals established in the implementation schedule should be applied over the planning period which begins in 2020 with the adoption of the comprehensive plan and runs through the planning period. They represent priorities for the City. Supporting objectives and actions developed with the goals provide more detailed and readily measurable steps toward reaching each goal, while actions used to ensure plan implementation.

Due to the nature of comprehensive planning, goals, objectives and actions of each particular element are interrelated. To ensure that implementation of the plan is achieved in a timely fashion, the City's Plan Commission has decided to set time at each January's Plan Commission meeting and review the implementation schedule included in this element. Plan Commission members will review and set priorities, timeframes, and task leads for each goal. The Plan Commission feels that this is a way to take ownership of the plan, make modifications on existing conditions, and to set a strategy to implement activities. This activity will have public input as it will be listed as an agenda item on a public and open meeting.

The goals found below are a summary of the items found in chapters 2 through 9.

Priority/Timeline

The plan should be implemented over a period of 20 years. The following is a listing of the priorities ranging from high priority (1) to low priority (4).

Population and Housing

| Type | Reference | Text | Priority | Timeframe | Lead | Secondary |
|------|-----------|---|----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Goal | PH1 | Maintain an adequate housing supply that will meet the needs of current and future residents and promote a range of housing choices for anticipated income levels, age groups, and special housing needs. | | | | |
| Goal | PH2 | Provide for housing development that maintains the attractiveness and characteristics of the community. | | | | |
| Goal | PH3 | Support the maintenance and rehabilitation of the City's existing housing stock. | | | | |

Transportation

| Type | Reference | Text | Priority | Timeframe | Lead | Secondary |
|------|-----------|---|----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Goal | T1 | Provide a safe, efficient, and cost effective transportation system for the movement of people and goods. | | | | |
| Goal | T2 | Support the development and use of multiple modes of transportation. | | | | |

Utilities and Community Facilities

| Type | Reference | Text | Priority | Timeframe | Lead | Secondary |
|------|-----------|--|----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Goal | UCF1 | Provide high quality and cost effective community facilities and services that meet existing and projected future needs. | | | | |
| Goal | UCF2 | Ensure proper treatment of wastewater to protect public health, groundwater quality, and surface water quality while meeting current and future needs. | | | | |
| Goal | UCF3 | Promote stormwater management practices in order to reduce personal and public property damage and to protect water quality. | | | | |
| Goal | UCF4 | Ensure that the water supply for the community has sufficient capacity, is in compliance with drinking water quality standards and regulations, and is available to meet present and future needs. | | | | |
| Goal | UCF5 | Promote effective solid waste disposal and recycling services and systems that protect the public health, natural environment, and general appearance of land uses within the community. | | | | |
| Goal | UCF6 | Maintain and enhance recreational opportunities in the community. | | | | |
| Goal | UCF7 | Ensure the provision of reliable, efficient, and well-planned utilities to adequately serve existing and future development. | | | | |
| Goal | UCF8 | Encourage improved access to health care facilities and child care. | | | | |
| Goal | UCF9 | Provide a level of police, fire, and emergency services that meets present and future needs. | | | | |
| Goal | UCF10 | Promote quality schools and access to educational opportunities. | | | | |

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

| Type | Reference | Text | Priority | Timeframe | Lead | Secondary |
|-------------|------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Goal | ANC1 | Support the agricultural resources of the county and the region. | | | | |
| Goal | ANC2 | Maintain, preserve, and enhance the City's natural resources. | | | | |
| Goal | ANC3 | Ensure the quality, safety, and quantity of groundwater to meet the community's present and future water supply needs. | | | | |
| Goal | ANC4 | Maintain and restore the environmental integrity of surface waters. | | | | |
| Goal | ANC5 | Preserve natural features like woodlands, wetlands, floodplains, shorelands, and open spaces in order to maintain and enhance community green space. | | | | |
| Goal | ANC6 | Preserve a small town atmosphere including attractive community entrances, small businesses, a vital downtown, and community culture and events. | | | | |

Economic Development

| Type | Reference | Text | Priority | Timeframe | Lead | Secondary |
|-------------|------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Goal | ED1 | Support the organizational growth of economic development programs in the community and region. | | | | |
| Goal | ED2 | Maintain and improve the utility, communication, and transportation infrastructure systems that promote economic development. | | | | |
| Goal | ED3 | Promote the retention and expansion of existing businesses. | | | | |
| Goal | ED4 | Promote entrepreneurial development and new business attraction efforts. | | | | |
| Goal | ED5 | Maintain a quality workforce to strengthen existing businesses and maintain a high standard of living. | | | | |
| Goal | ED6 | Support opportunities to increase and diversify the community's tax base. | | | | |

Intergovernmental Cooperation

| Type | Reference | Text | Priority | Timeframe | Lead | Secondary |
|------|-----------|---|----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Goal | IC1 | Establish mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations with other units of government. | | | | |

Land Use

| Type | Reference | Text | Priority | Timeframe | Lead | Secondary |
|------|-----------|--|----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Goal | LU1 | Provide for a compatible mix of land uses within the City. | | | | |



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A
PLAN ADOPTION

Ordinance No. 644

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT THE CITY OF NEW HOLSTEIN YEAR 2040 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Common Council of the City of New Holstein, Calumet County, Wisconsin, does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to sections 60.22(3) and 62.23(2) and (3), Wisconsin Statutes, the City of New Holstein is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in sections 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 2. The Common Council of the City of New Holstein has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan as required by section 66.1001(4)(a), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 3. The City of New Holstein Plan Commission, by a majority vote of the entire commission recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the City of New Holstein the adoption of the document entitled "*City of New Holstein Year 2040 Comprehensive Plan*" containing all of the elements specified in section 66.1001(2), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 4. The City of New Holstein has provided numerous opportunities for public involvement in accordance with the Public Participation Plan adopted by the Common Council including public informational meetings, open Plan Commission meetings, and a planning process web site. A public hearing was held on December 2, 2019 and on December 18, 2019, in compliance with the requirements of Section 66.1001(4), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 5. The Common Council of the City of New Holstein does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the "*City of New Holstein Year 2040 Comprehensive Plan*" pursuant to Section 66.1001(4)(c), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Common Council and publication/posting as required by law.

Ordinance No. 644 was introduced and its adoption moved by Aldersperson Hallstrom and seconded by Aldersperson Thiessen. Upon a roll call of votes thereon, the results were as follows:

Votes Cast: 7

Votes Aye: 7

Votes Nay: 0

Mayor Dianne K. Reese declared Ordinance No. 644 adopted, approved, and signed the same this 15th day of January 2020.



Dianne K. Reese, Mayor

Countersigned:



Cassandra E. Langenfled, City Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer



APPENDIX B

MEETINGS

City of New Holstein Comprehensive Plan Update meetings and events

| Meeting/Event Type | Date |
|---|-------------|
| Plan Commission - kickoff project meeting | 3/19/18 |
| Plan Commission - project meeting | 8/16/18 |
| Plan Commission - project meeting | 12/10/18 |
| Plan Commission - project meeting | 3/5/19 |
| Plan Commission - project meeting | 6/20/19 |
| Plan Commission - project meeting | 10/16/19 |
| Plan Commission - recommendation to Plan Commission | 12/3/19 |
| Intergovernmental Meeting | 12/3/19 |
| City Council - First Reading | 12/18/19 |
| City Council - Second Reading | 1/22/20 |



APPENDIX C

VISIONING

Online Public Visioning Portal

The online survey included a series of questions and interactive maps and was available from July 23, 2018 through November 1, 2018. A total of 43 people took all or various portions of the survey. It consisted of a series of questions about the survey respondent, their views on the community's history and needs moving forward. The following pages provide a summary of responses and map interactions.

Figure 1: Screenshot of Online Public Visioning Portal



Q1 Name (Optional):

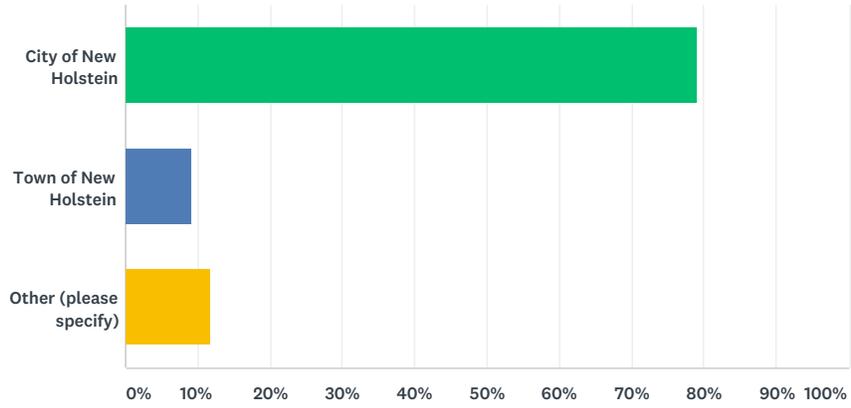
Answered: 11 Skipped: 32

Q2 Address (Optional):

Answered: 10 Skipped: 33

Q3 Resident of:

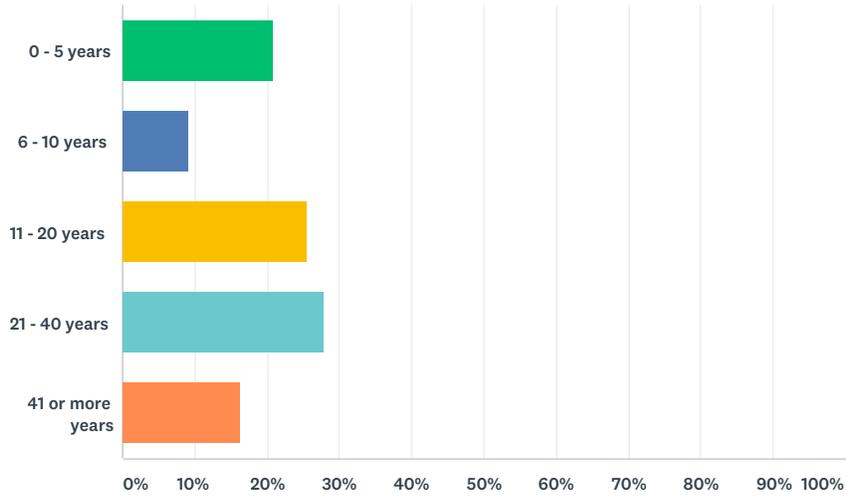
Answered: 43 Skipped: 0



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| City of New Holstein | 79.07% | 34 |
| Town of New Holstein | 9.30% | 4 |
| Other (please specify) | 11.63% | 5 |
| TOTAL | | 43 |

Q4 How long have you lived here?

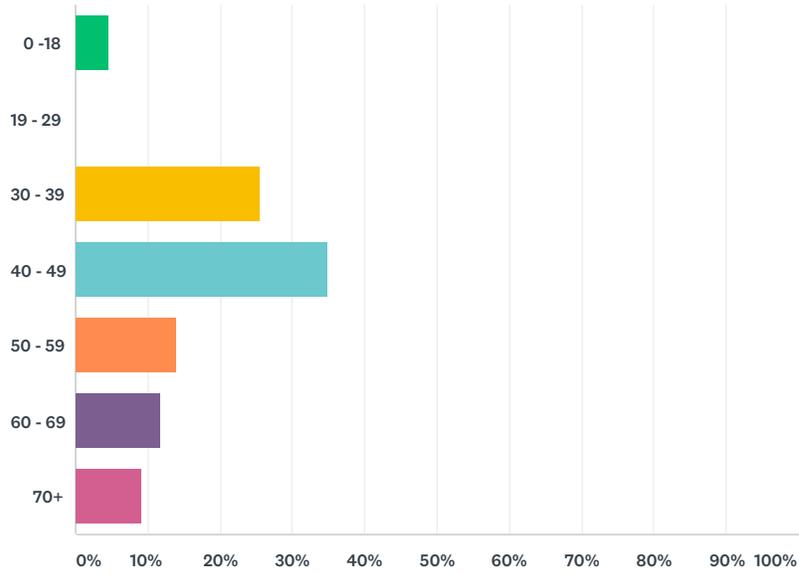
Answered: 43 Skipped: 0



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 - 5 years | 20.93% | 9 |
| 6 - 10 years | 9.30% | 4 |
| 11 - 20 years | 25.58% | 11 |
| 21 - 40 years | 27.91% | 12 |
| 41 or more years | 16.28% | 7 |
| TOTAL | | 43 |

Q5 What age category do you fall into?

Answered: 43 Skipped: 0



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 - 18 | 4.65% | 2 |
| 19 - 29 | 0.00% | 0 |
| 30 - 39 | 25.58% | 11 |
| 40 - 49 | 34.88% | 15 |
| 50 - 59 | 13.95% | 6 |
| 60 - 69 | 11.63% | 5 |
| 70+ | 9.30% | 4 |
| TOTAL | | 43 |

#1

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, July 30, 2018 4:30:41 PM
Last Modified: Monday, July 30, 2018 4:36:12 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:30
IP Address: 50.50.116.60

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Elite**
 - 2 **Firemen's picnic**
 - 3 **Canning company**
 - 4 **Arps**
 - 5 **M-B**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Dead**
 - 2 **No other activities to do on the weekends.**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **Absorption into the county.**
-

#2

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Saturday, August 18, 2018 7:43:08 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, August 18, 2018 7:51:18 AM
Time Spent: 00:08:10
IP Address: 68.117.99.222

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **German heritage**
 - 2 **Small town**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Once vibrant business sector has rapidly decayed**
 - 2 **Crumbling infrastructure**
 - 3 **Small Town friendliness**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **New economic development leadership is desperately needed to bring business**
 - 2 **Think ahead wisely on city parks/trees**
-

#3

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, August 20, 2018 3:11:31 PM
Last Modified: Monday, August 20, 2018 3:14:58 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:26
IP Address: 172.220.58.155

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 pride
 - 2 industry
 - 3 progressive - forward thinking
 - 4 value education
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 run down
 - 2 stodgy
 - 3 lack of forward thinking
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 need ways to get people involved in community
 - 2 need enthusiasm
 - 3 clean up the run down areas
-

#4

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, August 24, 2018 3:19:06 PM
Last Modified: Friday, August 24, 2018 3:37:49 PM
Time Spent: 00:18:42
IP Address: 71.86.211.139

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | I feel at times we put to much emphasis on our historical land |
| 2 | marks and buildings and do not offer much to help enhance |
| 3 | the growth of our business/manufacturing! |

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | We have become a bed room community and retirement |
| 2 | living city! |
| 3 | However we have had a good school system with many of |
| 4 | an have many successful past graduates! Do we promote |
| 5 | our school system enough? |

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | I see the agricultural businesses moving away from New |
| 2 | New Holstein because of the many large corporate farms |
| 3 | buying our all the small farms as they retire! |
| 4 | Why don't we have new industries? Too many local rules, |
| 5 | regulations and restrictions by the City council? |

#5

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 12:40:06 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 12:43:40 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:34
IP Address: 74.87.97.22

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **German Heritage**
 - 2 **Timm House - Historical Society**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Safe community**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

Respondent skipped this question

#6

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 13, 2018 8:08:09 AM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 13, 2018 8:08:21 AM
Time Spent: 00:00:11
IP Address: 74.87.97.22

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

1 **Test**

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

1 **Test**

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

1 **Test**

#7

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 13, 2018 2:22:01 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 13, 2018 2:23:20 PM
Time Spent: 00:01:19
IP Address: 66.188.130.34

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function) **Respondent skipped this question**

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **not open to new ideas**
 - 2 **don't want change**
 - 3 **age difference in community prevents new growth**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude) **Respondent skipped this question**

#8

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 13, 2018 4:43:41 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 13, 2018 4:47:19 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:37
IP Address: 24.183.65.190

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | New Holstein Picnic |
| 2 | Night on the Town |
| 3 | Timm House |
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Lots of bars |
| 2 | Lots of gas stations |
| 3 | No economic growth |
| 4 | Baby boomer area |
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | Growth |
|---|---------------|
-

#9

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, September 17, 2018 7:50:39 AM
Last Modified: Monday, September 17, 2018 8:12:41 AM
Time Spent: 00:22:02
IP Address: 23.126.148.195

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 Civic Park/Kiwanis Park/Swimming Pool
 - 3 Historical Society
 - 4 School Values
 - 5 Community - A terrific place to grow up
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 Lack of business/employment in the city
 - 2 Fire Department/Kiwanis/community groups - organized - forward thinking
 - 3 Lack of upkeep of older homes/yards/cemetery
 - 4 Great city & community support in city disaster clean-up
 - 5 Improvement of Police-Community relations (ongoing)
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 Multiple businesses with growth potential
 - 2 Continued city support of community and residents
 - 3 Maintain what we have!
 - 4 A draw to the city from outside the area-recreational
 - 5 Remember the past but always look to the future
-

#10

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, October 01, 2018 10:15:47 AM
Last Modified: Monday, October 01, 2018 10:17:50 AM
Time Spent: 00:02:03
IP Address: 24.183.31.199

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

1 **GERMAN**

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

1 **DRINKERS**
2 **CONSERVATIVE**
3 **ISOLATED**

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

1 **OPTIMISTIC**
2 **GROWTH**
3 **DEVELOPMENT**

#11

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, October 01, 2018 6:59:28 PM
Last Modified: Monday, October 01, 2018 7:11:30 PM
Time Spent: 00:12:02
IP Address: 24.158.11.226

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Community involvement**
 - 2 **Philanthropy**
 - 3 **Shopping**
 - 4 **Entertainment**
 - 5 **Industrial**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Bedroom community**
 - 2 **Less community involvement**
 - 3 **Manufacturing**
 - 4 **Ghost town**
 - 5 **Over reaching police force**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **Bedroom community**
 - 2 **Manufacturing**
 - 3 **Entertainment events**
 - 4 **Community involvement**
 - 5 **Shopping**
-

#12

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, October 01, 2018 7:25:09 PM
Last Modified: Monday, October 01, 2018 7:27:27 PM
Time Spent: 00:02:18
IP Address: 24.158.11.226

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Community involvement**
 - 2 **Industry**
 - 3 **German heritage**
 - 4 **Shopping**
 - 5 **Entertainment**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Bedroom community**
 - 2 **Less community involvement**
 - 3 **Over reaching police force**
 - 4 **Manufacturing**
 - 5 **Parks**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **Bedroom community**
 - 2 **Manufacturing**
 - 3 **Community involvement**
 - 4 **Entertainment**
 - 5 **Shopping**
-

#13

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 03, 2018 11:06:17 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 03, 2018 11:11:54 AM
Time Spent: 00:05:36
IP Address: 64.7.166.212

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Sports**
 - 2 **Kid Friendly**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Beautiful trees**
 - 2 **Main street starting to take shape**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **attract more young families here**
 - 2 **make the city and the town of new holstein seem like one**
 - 3 **more restaurants**
 - 4 **kid friendly/family friendly businesses**
 - 5 **safe fun zone for kids of all ages**
-

#14

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 03, 2018 1:30:37 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 03, 2018 1:35:39 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:01
IP Address: 97.88.141.53

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 parks
 - 2 museum
 - 3 Timm House
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 schools
 - 2 public library
 - 3 pool/water park
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 more retail
 - 2 expanded bike trails
 - 3 coffee shop
-

#15

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, October 07, 2018 8:56:42 AM
Last Modified: Sunday, October 07, 2018 9:29:38 AM
Time Spent: 00:32:56
IP Address: 50.50.103.125

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 Firefighters' picnic weekend
 - 2 New Holstein Public Library
 - 3 New Holstein Historical Society
 - 4 Service Organizations (Kiwanis, Lions, Optimists, etc)
 - 5 HISTORICALLY good school system
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 Aquatic Center
 - 2 Parks, Community Center
 - 3 Well kept homes, public spaces
 - 4 "Unfriendly toward new business"
 - 5 Locals don't attend, support events
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 Attract green, clean industries, businesses
 - 2 Attract young couples, young families
 - 3 Promote parks, trails, healthy lifestyles
 - 4 Fund, support our public schools
 - 5 Encourage green energy use
-

#16

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, October 08, 2018 7:39:48 PM
Last Modified: Monday, October 08, 2018 8:21:02 PM
Time Spent: 00:41:13
IP Address: 97.95.50.39

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | MarketSquare area and railrold tracks |
| 2 | Parade around the 4th of July |
| 3 | Strong Christian church devotion and work ethics |
| 4 | Extended family interaction & Elderly respect |
| 5 | Respect of land set aside for future generations |
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | aging people and busy young people |
| 2 | not moving forward very fast |
| 3 | slowly getting diverse nationalities in City |
| 4 | City clean with a beautiful park |
| 5 | Many citizens proud of the City |
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | create an attractive children and senior center |
| 2 | Acquire developers for the Tecumseh Property |
| 3 | Develope a better communication network for all/broadband |
| 4 | Develope marketsquare as a gathering place |
| 5 | Capture the Praire Housing land for development |
-

#17

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 9:36:35 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 10:06:16 AM
Time Spent: 00:29:41
IP Address: 50.105.138.202

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Business leader**
 - 2 **Fireman's picnic**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Dying community**
 - 2 **Not open to business growth**
 - 3 **Kiwanis park and pool are nice**
 - 4 **Downtown is falling apart (the buildings)**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **More family friendly opportunities that would**
 - 2 **Attract families. We could be the best bedroom**
 - 3 **Community in the area**
-

#18

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 10:12:41 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 10:15:54 AM
Time Spent: 00:03:12
IP Address: 71.13.154.18

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Family-oriented**
 - 2 **Safe**
 - 3 **Quality Public Education**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Family-oriented**
 - 2 **Safe**
 - 3 **Quality Public Education**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **More businesses attracted to New Holstein**
 - 2 **More opportunities for children - rec center etc**
 - 3 **Find a way to attract and keep younger families**
 - 4 **Find a way to attract and keep a couple restaurants**
 - 5 **Attract quality daycare for birth-4 years old**
-

#19

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, October 12, 2018 6:57:31 PM
Last Modified: Friday, October 12, 2018 7:01:09 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:37
IP Address: 108.28.68.241

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Halloween parade**
 - 2 **Fireman's picnic parade**
 - 3 **Old Christmas decorations on street lights**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

Respondent skipped this question

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **Walkable path for kids from pool to library**
-

#20

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 17, 2018 10:56:38 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 17, 2018 11:08:38 AM
Time Spent: 00:12:00
IP Address: 24.240.102.147

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Small town**
 - 2 **Friendly**
 - 3 **Neighborly**
 - 4 **Quiet**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Love the fireworks during the picnic.**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **Develop the Tecumseh facility**
 - 2 **Fix our streets. Van Buren is horrible.**
 - 3 **A fast food restaurant**
 - 4 **Update the kwik trip**
-

#21

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, October 19, 2018 6:46:28 PM
Last Modified: Friday, October 19, 2018 6:53:35 PM
Time Spent: 00:07:06
IP Address: 97.88.136.178

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 one big industry that people commuted to
 - 2 safe neighborhood
 - 3 good school district---much larger enrollment
 - 4 German ethnicity
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 people commute to jobs outside of the city
 - 2 safe neighborhood
 - 3 shrinking school enrollments
 - 4 mostly Caucasian---very little racial diversity
 - 5 too Republican
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 need more jobs
 - 2 age safely in place
 - 3 more options for shopping, eating, recreation
-

#22

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, October 21, 2018 8:42:22 AM
Last Modified: Sunday, October 21, 2018 9:05:22 AM
Time Spent: 00:22:59
IP Address: 24.240.97.193

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Too traditional**
 - 2 **Median income less than surrounding communities**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

- 1 **Quiet bedroom community; low crime**
 - 2 **Not welcoming new business**
 - 3 **Do not enforce current regulations in books, speeding on main drive**
 - 4 **Poor project planning; pavers then stamped concrete**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **More green utilities to save \$\$ for city; NJ did it**
 - 2 **Younger families moving into tax base**
 - 3 **Work with surrounding communities to work off each strengths**
 - 4 **Year round community activities for young families**
-

#23

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 31, 2018 4:06:50 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 31, 2018 4:10:41 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:50
IP Address: 50.50.120.13

Page 1: Who Are We?

Q1 Historic (features, traditions, community role, or function)

- 1 **Timm House**
 - 2 **Close knit community**
-

Q2 Current (culture, characteristics, outside views)

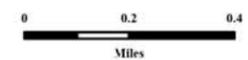
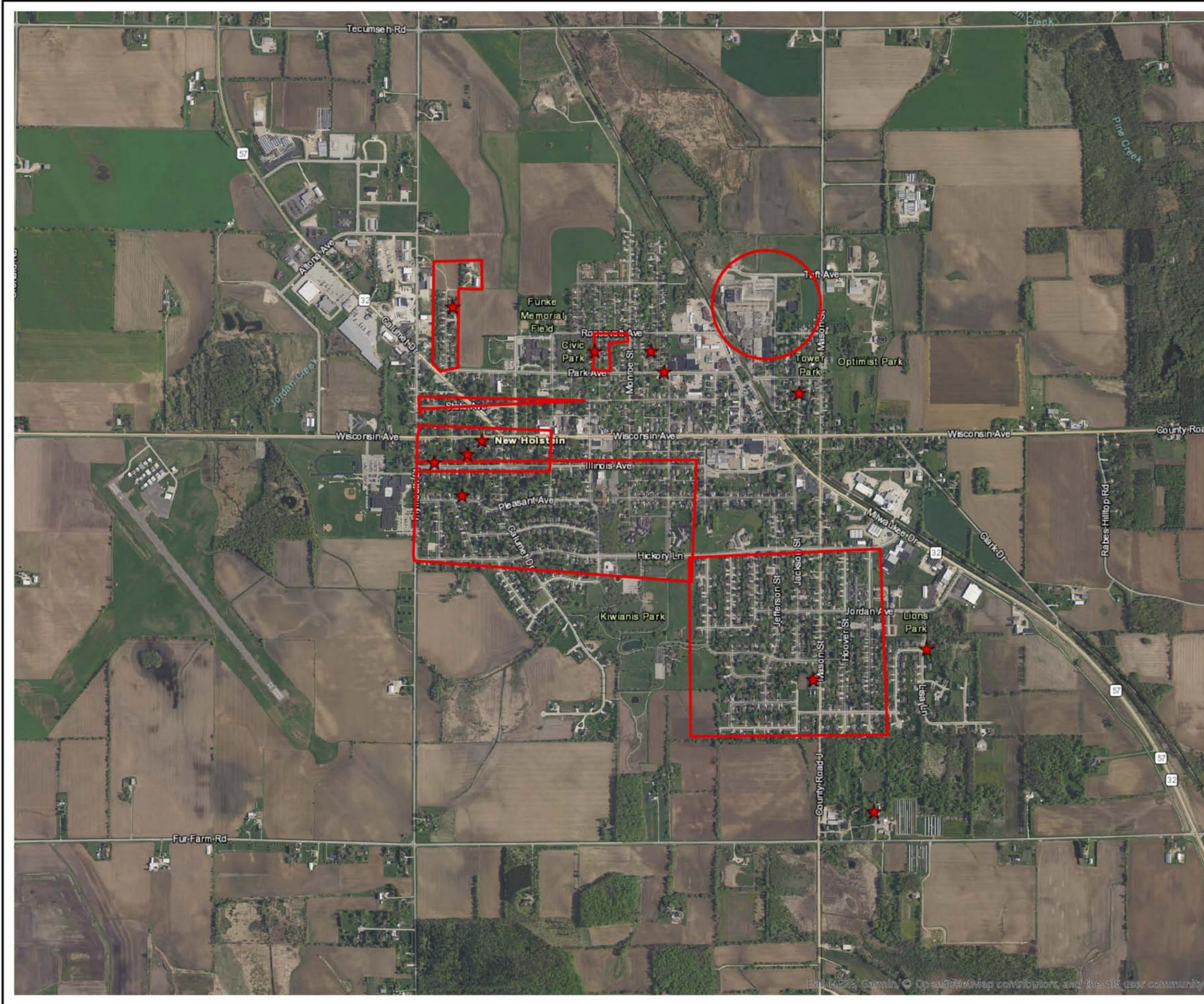
- 1 **Small town**
 - 2 **Lost identity**
 - 3 **Uncertain future**
-

Q3 Future (vision, aspirations, attitude)

- 1 **Embrace community**
 - 2 **Grow ties with larger cities**
 - 3 **Reinvent our identity**
 - 4 **Grow business**
-

City of New Holstein Residence

- ★ Residence
- Define Neighborhoods



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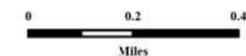
PREPARED NOVEMBER 2019 BY:



Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

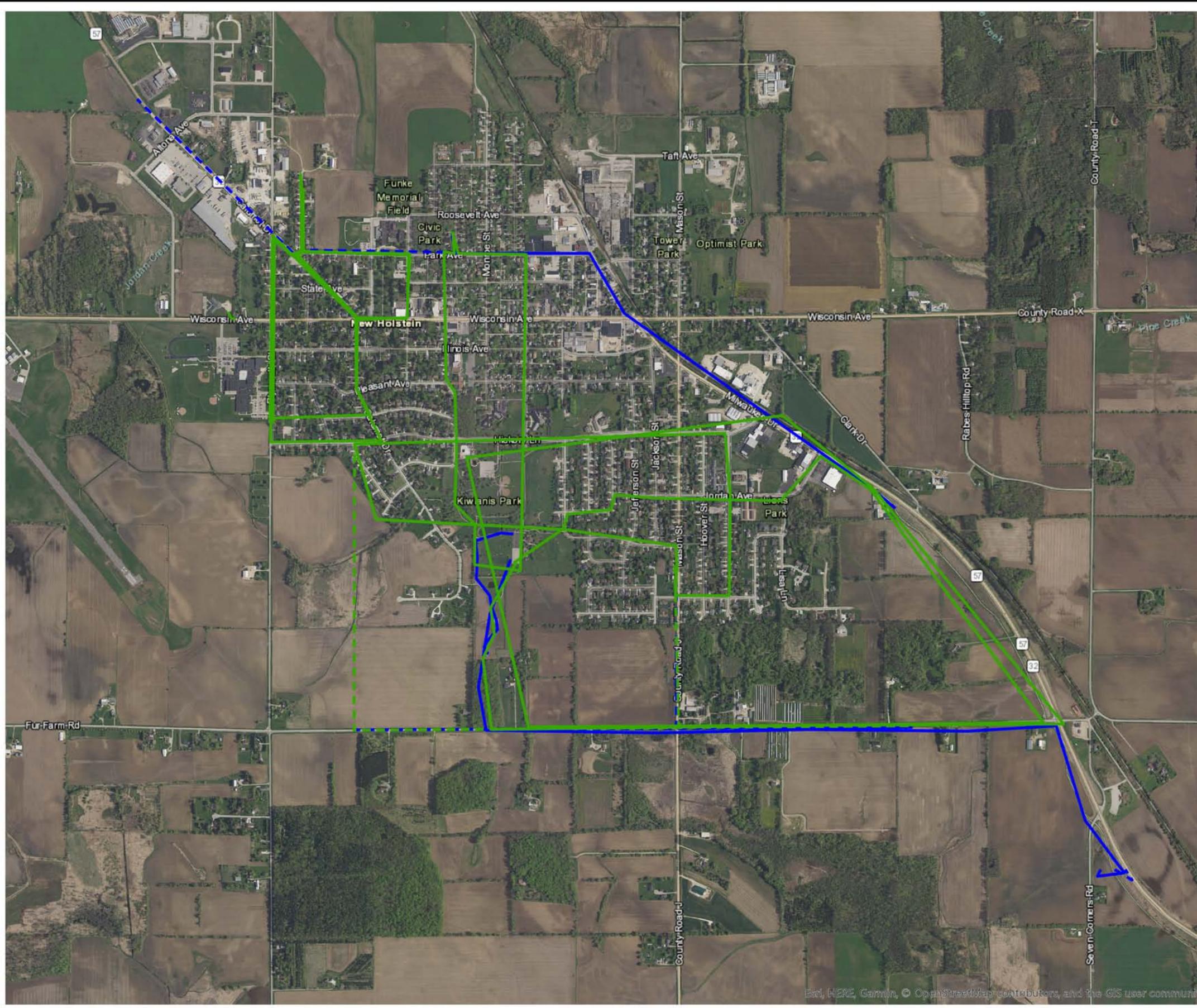
City of New Holstein Connections

- Pedestrian Connections - Existing
- - - Pedestrian Connections - Future
- Bicycle Connections - Existing
- - - Bicycle Connections - Future



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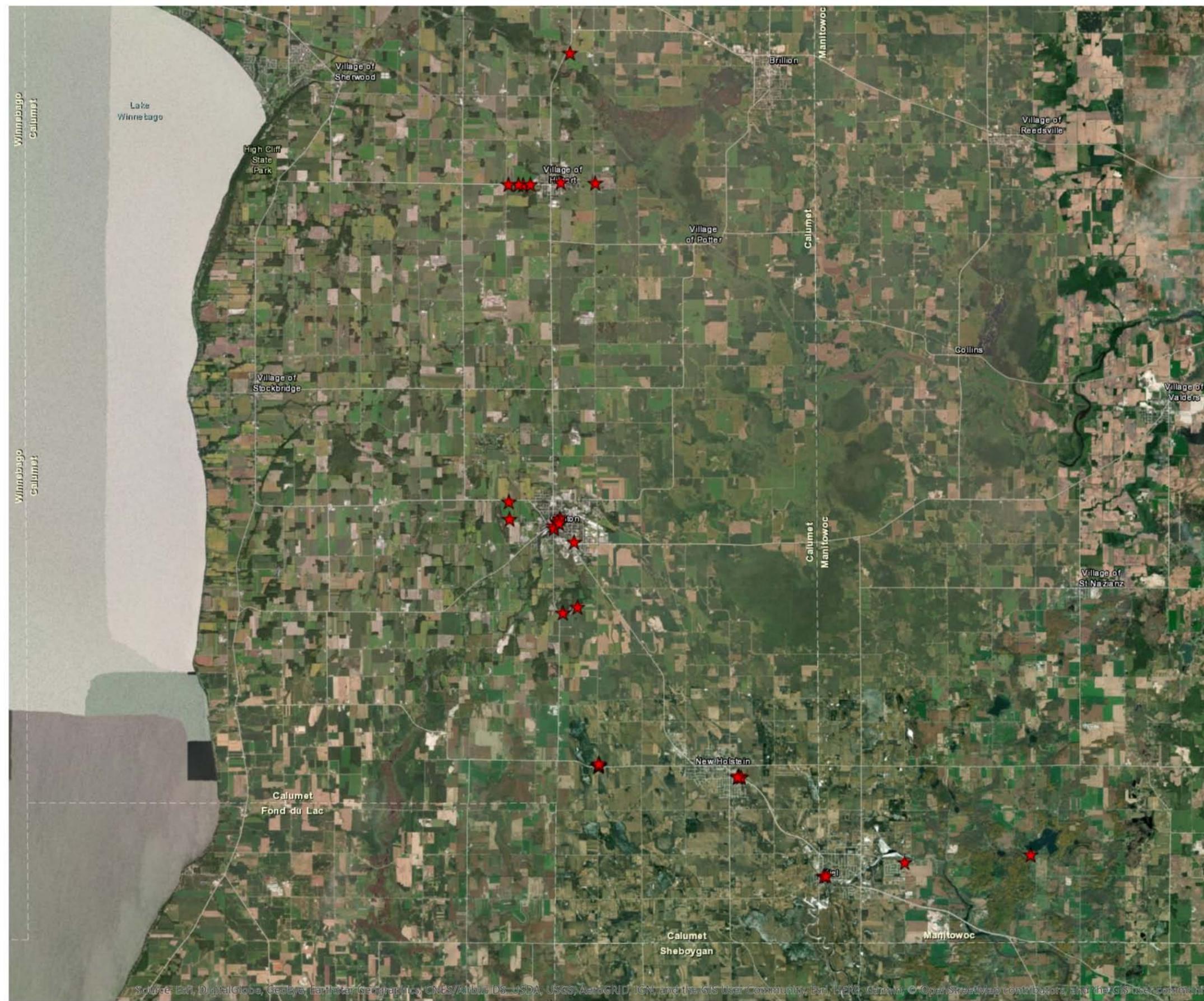
City of New Holstein Regional Connections

★ Places To Connect Regionally



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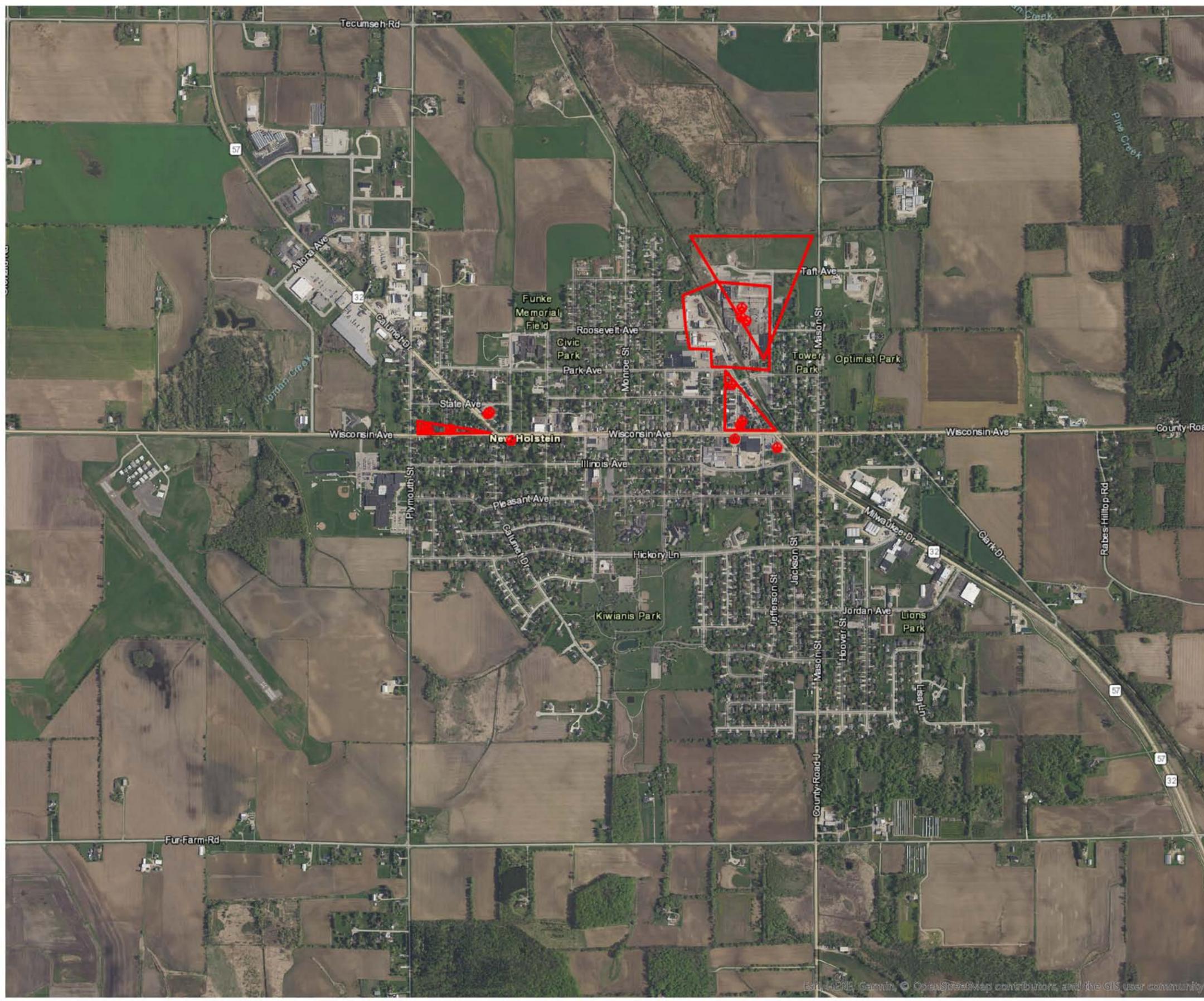
PREPARED NOVEMBER 2019 BY:



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City of New Holstein Fix

-  Locations to Fix
-  Areas to Fix



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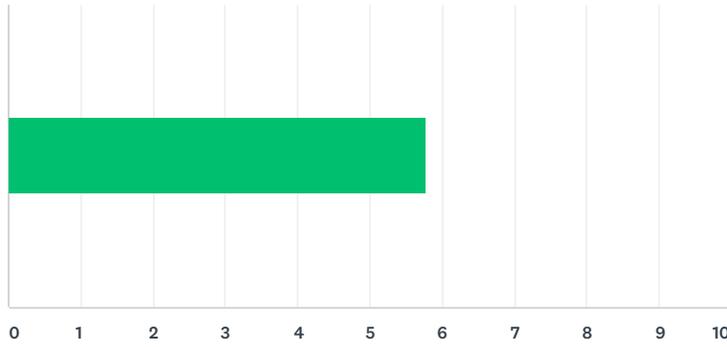
PREPARED NOVEMBER 2019 BY:



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Q1 Design Preference for Housing A - Single Family

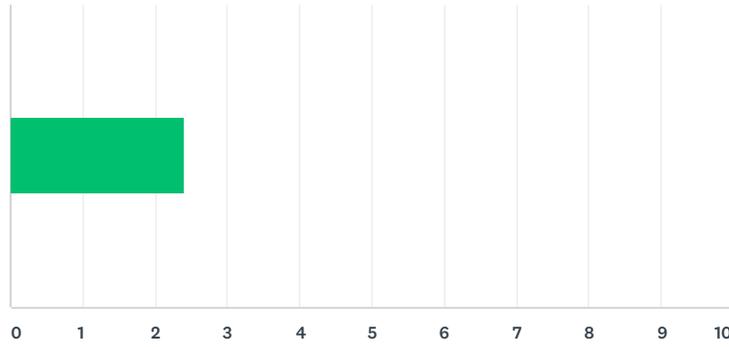
Answered: 9 Skipped: 3



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 6 | 52 | 9 |
| Total Respondents: 9 | | | |

Q2 Design Preference for Housing B - Attached Single Family

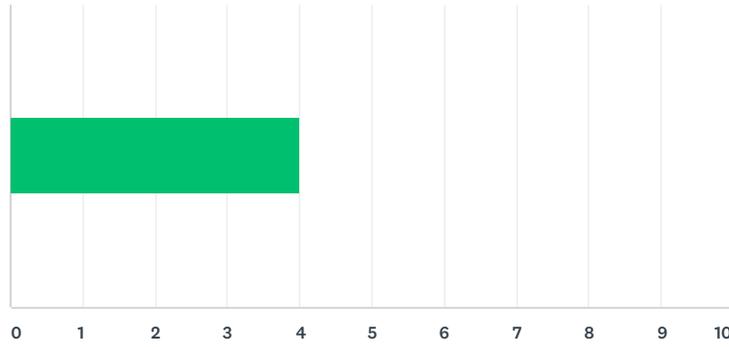
Answered: 10 Skipped: 2



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 2 | 24 | 10 |
| Total Respondents: 10 | | | |

Q3 Design Preference for Housing C - Small Multi-Family

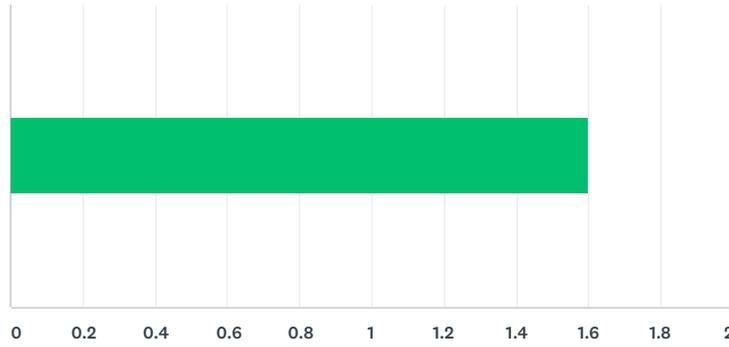
Answered: 11 Skipped: 1



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 4 | 44 | 11 |
| Total Respondents: 11 | | | |

Q4 Design Preference for Housing D - Larger Multi-Family

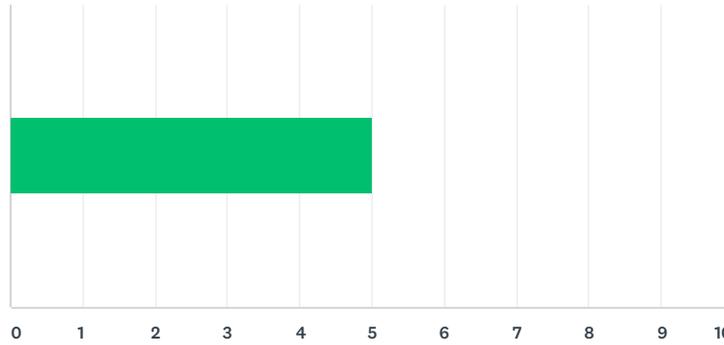
Answered: 10 Skipped: 2



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 2 | 16 | 10 |
| Total Respondents: 10 | | | |

Q5 Design Preference for Retail A - Free Standing Convenience Retail

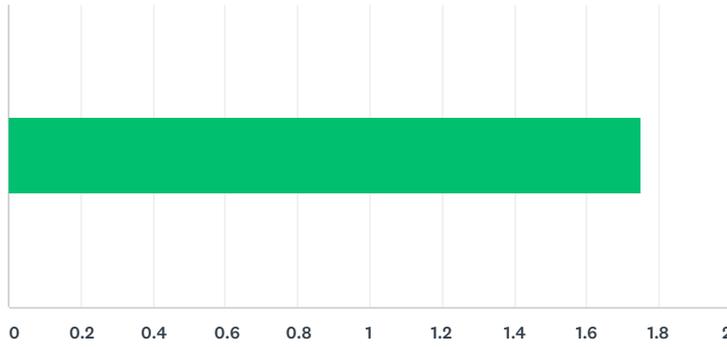
Answered: 9 Skipped: 3



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 5 | 45 | 9 |
| Total Respondents: 9 | | | |

Q6 Design Preference for Retail B - Single Story Strip Commercial

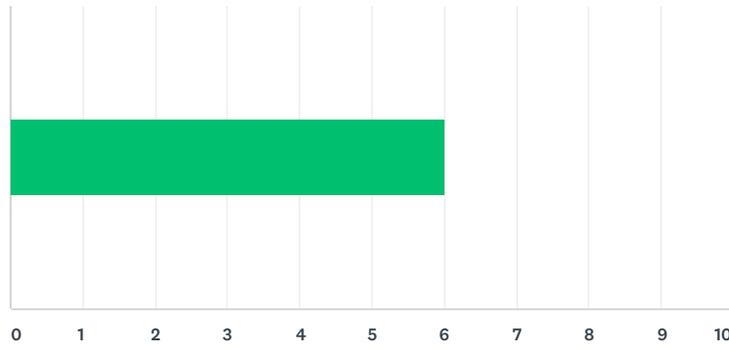
Answered: 8 Skipped: 4



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 2 | 14 | 8 |
| Total Respondents: 8 | | | |

Q7 Design Preference for Retail C - Street Oriented Commercial & Mixed Use

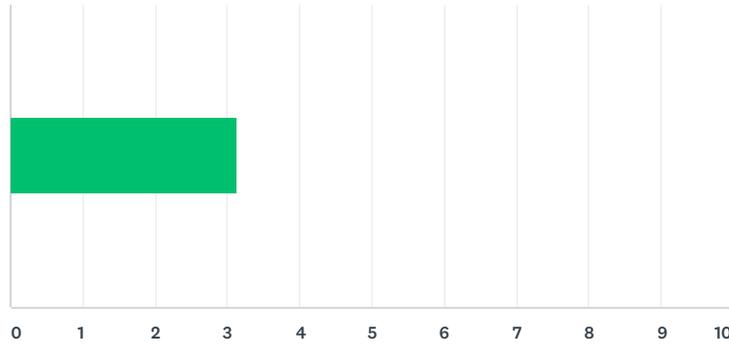
Answered: 8 Skipped: 4



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 6 | 48 | 8 |
| Total Respondents: 8 | | | |

Q8 Design Preference for Retail D - Large Retail Developments

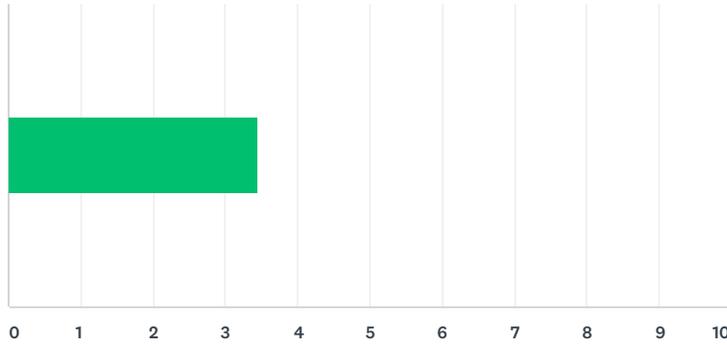
Answered: 7 Skipped: 5



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 3 | 22 | 7 |
| Total Respondents: 7 | | | |

Q9 Design Preference for Employment A - Small Scale Flex Space and Business Condos

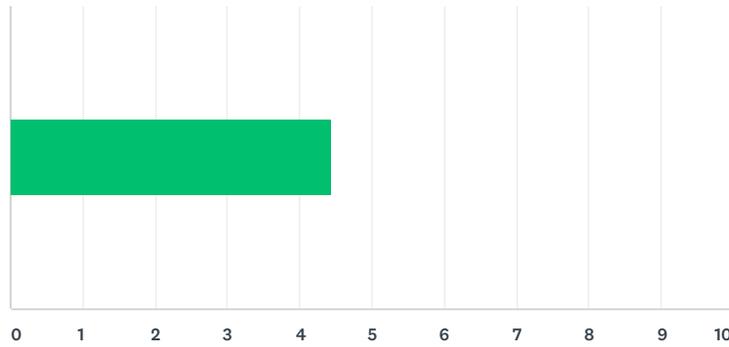
Answered: 9 Skipped: 3



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 3 | 31 | 9 |
| Total Respondents: 9 | | | |

Q10 Design Preference for Employment B - Medium Scale Business Offices & Incubator Buildings

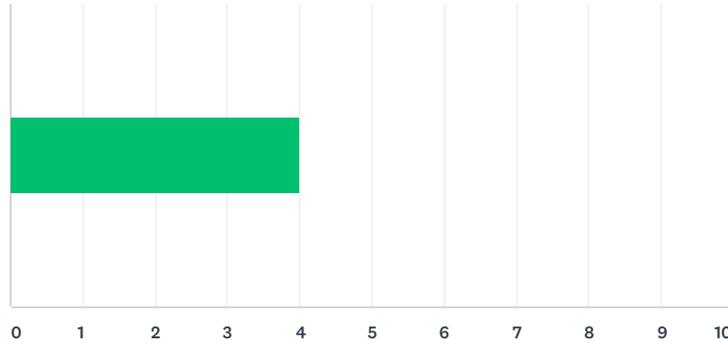
Answered: 7 Skipped: 5



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 4 | 31 | 7 |
| Total Respondents: 7 | | | |

Q11 Design Preference for Employment C - Larger Light Industrial Research Buildings

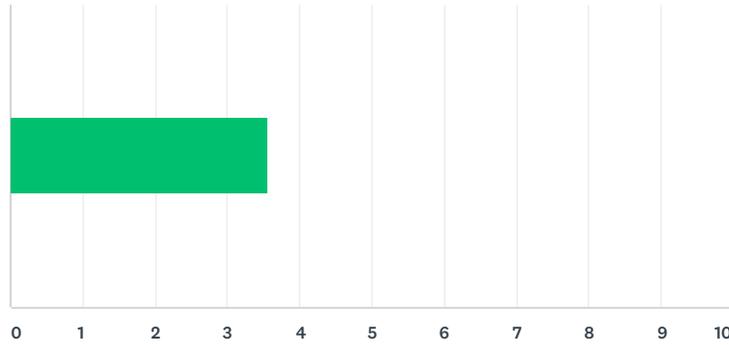
Answered: 10 Skipped: 2



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 4 | 40 | 10 |
| Total Respondents: 10 | | | |

Q12 Design Preference for Employment D - Office Park

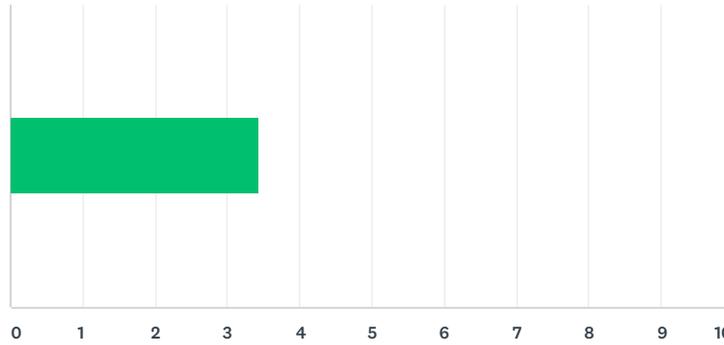
Answered: 9 Skipped: 3



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 4 | 32 | 9 |
| Total Respondents: 9 | | | |

Q13 Design Preference for Retention / Detention Ponds

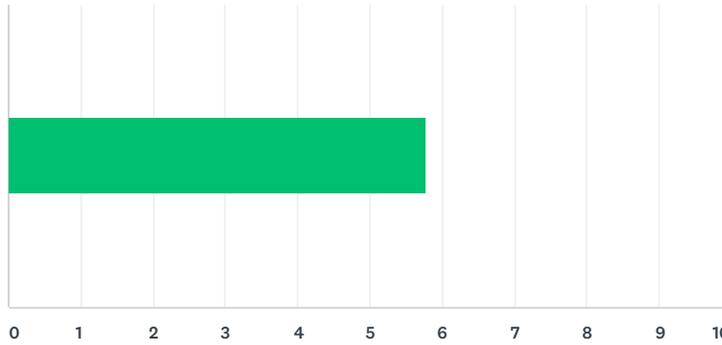
Answered: 7 Skipped: 5



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 3 | 24 | 7 |
| Total Respondents: 7 | | | |

Q14 Design Preference for Bioretention / Infiltration Facilities

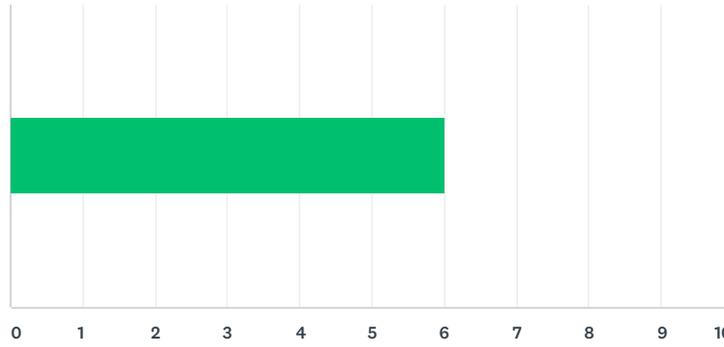
Answered: 9 Skipped: 3



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | 6 | 52 |
| Total Respondents: 9 | | | 9 |

Q15 Design Preference for Rain Gardens / Rain Barrels

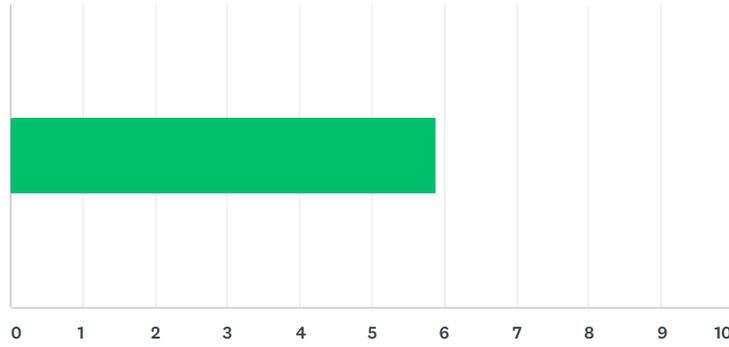
Answered: 8 Skipped: 4



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 6 | 48 | 8 |
| Total Respondents: 8 | | | |

Q16 Design Preference for Natural Stormwater Management

Answered: 9 Skipped: 3



| ANSWER CHOICES | AVERAGE NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER | RESPONSES |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 6 | 53 | 9 |
| Total Respondents: 9 | | | |

#1

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, September 13, 2018 2:40:52 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, September 13, 2018 2:41:16 PM
Time Spent: 00:00:23
IP Address: 66.188.130.34

Page 1

Q1 What is your name? Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q2 E-mail Address: Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q3 Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q4 How should the community pay for capital and maintenance costs of infrastructure to facilitate new development or redevelopment at the Tecumseh site? **Property Taxes**

#2

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, October 01, 2018 10:46:56 AM
Last Modified: Monday, October 01, 2018 10:48:00 AM
Time Spent: 00:01:03
IP Address: 24.183.31.199

Page 1

Q1 What is your name? Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q2 E-mail Address: Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q3 Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q4 How should the community pay for capital and maintenance costs of infrastructure to facilitate new development or redevelopment at the Tecumseh site? **Other (please specify):**
I guess I'm curious how it's being done now prior to determining how to answer this question

#3

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, October 07, 2018 9:47:02 AM
Last Modified: Sunday, October 07, 2018 9:55:30 AM
Time Spent: 00:08:27
IP Address: 50.50.103.125

Page 1

Q1 What is your name? Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q2 E-mail Address: Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q3 Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns?

The mapping sections of this survey were cumbersome. I walk and bike all over town. Too time consuming to identify routes, locations for repair, etc.

Q4 How should the community pay for capital and maintenance costs of infrastructure to facilitate new development or redevelopment at the Tecumseh site?

Other (please specify):
Don't know details about above choices. Does it have to be one or the other. Try a combined approach. I am not opposed to increased property taxes if used in conjunction with other funding strategies.

#4

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 10:21:11 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 10:28:49 AM
Time Spent: 00:07:37
IP Address: 71.13.154.18

Page 1

Q1 What is your name? Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities.

Becca Mosier

Q2 E-mail Address: Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities.

beccazibung@gmail.com

Q3 Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns?

I grew up in New Holstein from 1980 until 1999 when I went to UW-Madison. From there I moved to Chicago for 6 years and then to Nashville TN for 3 years. My husband and I came back to the area when our oldest daughter was 1. I wanted to be back by my roots and close to my mom, who still lives in the house I grew up in. What I love about New Holstein is that it's still a safe, pleasant place to raise my children. What makes me sad is the lack of anything new or vibrant coming to our city since I left in 1999. My husband and I brainstorm frequently about a business venture we could start that would draw people into our city. I really believe some kind of activity center for kids would be wonderful. Something to do during the winter besides sitting at home and looking at a screen. A bouncy house place, trampoline park, or a rec center with an indoor pool would be amazing. When I was little we had tumbling at the high school. I am so happy we have the dance studio and I can see based on its popularity that it was needed here. I would love to sit down and share my thoughts and try to come up with a plan to make something happen. I realize the business aspect would be on our own but the city's input would be appreciated. What can we do to help attract young families to NH? It's a great place to raise a family and our schools offer quality public education. But class sizes keep decreasing and I fear that soon enough we won't have young people to take over the city's needs as those in charge retire. I've often felt I need to be more involved but struggle with how to make an impact. Feel free to email or call me anytime. I welcome dialogue!

Q4 How should the community pay for capital and maintenance costs of infrastructure to facilitate new development or redevelopment at the Tecumseh site?

Business Improvement Districts (BID)

#5

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, October 11, 2018 8:01:09 AM
Last Modified: Thursday, October 11, 2018 8:23:10 AM
Time Spent: 00:22:01
IP Address: 50.105.138.202

Page 1

Q1 What is your name? Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q2 E-mail Address: Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q3 Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns?

If you don't plan to build a sound business-based infrastructure, the the town has to be a more family oriented community to attract tax paying residents who willfully invest in the community. This might mean more after school activities (ie: the new dance studio) or outdoor activities (ie: the pool, sledding, skating.) More community-based activities to rebuild a sense of pride and togetherness that I think has bleed out of this town over the last half century.

Q4 How should the community pay for capital and maintenance costs of infrastructure to facilitate new development or redevelopment at the Tecumseh site? **Public / Private Partnership(s)**

#6

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, October 19, 2018 7:04:47 PM
Last Modified: Friday, October 19, 2018 7:10:34 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:46
IP Address: 97.88.136.178

Page 1

Q1 What is your name? Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q2 E-mail Address: Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q3 Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns?

i found this survey very difficult to do. It is mostly incomplete as I was not able to figure out how to draw on those maps. As for the housing options-- there needs to be housing options for seniors. Those who would like to "age in place" may not be able to remain in their big family home anymore, and would like to down size to a condo style or apartment complex for person 55 or 60 +. Many have to move out of their community-- away from their neighborhoods, their church, bank, community resources, friends----to other communities that have this resource. The percent of persons living here who are age 60+ is one of the highest percentages in the county---yet the living options (for those who can live independently but can't maintain yard work, etc)-- do not exist.

Q4 How should the community pay for capital and maintenance costs of infrastructure to facilitate new development or redevelopment at the Tecumseh site? **Public / Private Partnership(s)**

#7

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, October 23, 2018 10:24:30 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, October 23, 2018 10:25:03 AM
Time Spent: 00:00:33
IP Address: 12.181.41.10

Page 1

Q1 What is your name? Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q2 E-mail Address: Optional. Used only to provide information and updates about additional plan input opportunities. **Respondent skipped this question**

Q3 Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q4 How should the community pay for capital and maintenance costs of infrastructure to facilitate new development or redevelopment at the Tecumseh site? **Business Improvement Districts (BID)**



APPENDIX D

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

APPENDIX D: POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Growth and development patterns do not occur in a vacuum. Over time, federal, state and local policies have directed the amount and location of development. State transportation policies and state land use legislation such as NR121, farmland preservation, natural resource protection and real estate tax codes have influenced growth and settlement. Local attitudes towards growth and accompanying zoning legislation, transportation and utility investments and tax and land subsidies also influence the type and amount of growth and development which occurs in each community.

Policies which impact growth and development have been developed over time by different agencies and different levels of government with varying missions and objectives. The resulting policies and programs are sometimes complementary and sometimes contradictory. It is the interaction of these various policies and market influences that determine actual growth patterns. Although many current federal and state policies and subsidies still encourage expansion, other policies such as the 14 land use goals developed by the state also encourage communities to accommodate growth in perhaps a more efficient manner than they have in the past. The adopted comprehensive plan legislation encourages communities to develop comprehensive plans, but provides communities with the opportunity to determine their own growth patterns. As a result, the type of development which will occur in the future is still open to debate.

Appendix D provides policies and programs sorted by comprehensive planning element that can be utilized by the City of New Holstein to implement the goals, strategies and recommendations set forth in this plan.

1 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

1.1 Regional and County Policies

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan “Shaping the 21st Century”. East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning process, several key issues were identified:

- How do we plan for continued population growth, which will result in an increase in demand for services and land consumption in the region?
- How do we promote the recognition of the relationship between the density of settlement and amount and location of land consumed for housing, commercial, and industrial uses and the costs of services?

- How do we ensure the economic vitality of the agricultural and forestry sectors in the context of a decrease in the amount of open space?
- How do we address the conflicts that will arise given that the majority of future growth is expected to occur in the urban counties, which is where most of the region's more productive farmland is located? More specifically, how will we address the impact on the farm economy?
- How do we ensure that an increase in urbanization has a positive impact on rural communities?
- Urban counties in the region currently have greater social and economic capital, more government support due to a larger tax base, and greater access to nonprofit services than rural counties. Current trends show the educational and income gap between urban counties and rural counties widening. How do we plan to decrease this gap and promote a healthy, vibrant economy and quality of life for all residents throughout the region?

The core goal of the Issues and Opportunities section is:

- To promote communities that are better places to live. That is, communities that are economically prosperous, have homes at an affordable price, respect the countryside, enjoy well designed and accessible living and working environments, and maintain a distinct sense of place and community.

The intent of this goal is to minimize the negative effects of sprawl development and provide a cost-effective variety of services and infrastructure that will meet the changing demographics of the overall population.

1.2 Federal, State and Regional Programs

This section includes information on federal, state and regional programs which were used to develop this chapter. Other programs which influence growth and may impact future socio-economic conditions will be described in pertinent chapters within this appendix.

Federal Programs

United States Department of Commerce:

Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA). The Economics and Statistics Administration collects, disseminates and analyzes broad and targeted socio-economic data. It also develops domestic and international economic policy. One of the primary bureaus within the ESA is the U.S. Census Bureau. The majority of information analyzed in this chapter was collected and disseminated by the Census Bureau, which is the foremost data source for economic statistics and demographic information on the population of the United States. The Census Bureau conducts periodic surveys and decennial censuses that are used by federal, state, and local officials and by private stakeholders to make important policy decisions. The Bureau produces a variety of publications and special reports regarding the current and changing socio-economic conditions within the United States. It develops national, state and

county level projections and also provides official measures of electronic commerce (e-commerce) and evaluates how this technology will affect future economic activity.

State Programs

Wisconsin State Data Center (WSDC):

The Wisconsin State Data Center is a cooperative venture between the U.S. Bureau of the Census, DOA, the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and 35 data center affiliates throughout the state.¹ The U.S. Bureau of the Census provides census publications, tapes, maps and other materials to the WSDC. In exchange, organizations within WSDC function as information and training resources. DOA is the lead data center and the Applied Population Laboratory functions as the coordinating agency throughout the state. Local data center affiliates, such as East Central, work more closely with communities and individuals within their region.

Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA):

Demographic Services Center. The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) Demographic Services Center is responsible for developing annual population estimates for all counties and all minor civil divisions (MCD) in the state. They develop annual estimates of the voting age population by MCD and population estimates by zip code. The Demographic Services Center also produces annual county level housing unit and household estimates. The Demographic Services Center also develops population projections by age and sex for all Wisconsin counties, and produces population projections of total population for all municipalities.

University of Wisconsin-Madison:

Applied Population Laboratory (APL). The Applied Population Laboratory is located with the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. They conduct socio-economic research, give presentations and publish reports and chartbooks. They will contract to do specific studies or school district projections. APL also functions as the coordinating agency for the WSDC and the lead agency for the Wisconsin Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC).

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Planning for our Future Program. This program element promotes, builds awareness and coordinates the implementation of the Commission's Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan and locally adopted comprehensive plans. It also includes the Commission's Health and Planning work element. Examples of work under this program element include: population information and projections, comprehensive planning and implementation assistance.

¹ Wisconsin Department of Administration, <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Intergovernmental-Relations/Demographic-Services-Center/US-Census-State-Data-Centers/>. Accessed 10/15/15.

- **State Data Center Affiliate.** East Central receives census materials and Demographic Service Center publications from DOA, plus additional information and reports from other state agencies. This information is maintained within its library, used for planning purposes and published within East Central reports. Information and technical assistance regarding this data is also provided to local governments, agencies, businesses and the public upon request.
- **Official Regional Population Projections and Household Growth.** While DOA provides base level population projections for the state, local conditions such as zoning regulations, land-locked communities, and local decisions regarding land use development can influence the accuracy of these base line projections. As a result, East Central has the authority to produce official population projections for the region. East Central also estimates future household growth.

2 HOUSING

2.1 State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

State Policies

Wisconsin Department of Administration:

Wisconsin Consolidated Housing Plan, 2015-2019. The *Wisconsin 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan*, developed by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing (DOH), details the Division's overall strategy for addressing housing, community, and economic development needs. The plan defines how the Division of Housing will distribute grant funds to local governments, public and private organizations, and businesses. Additional information is available at: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/Consolidated-Plan>.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for housing, which states:

In 2030 in the East Central Wisconsin region, a dynamic housing market fosters community and neighborhood cohesion. Varied types of quality housing are integrated with community facilities and various transportation alternatives. This housing market meets the needs of urban and rural households of all types, ages, income, cultures and mobility status.

The Milestone #3 report contains four housing plan guidelines, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan can be view at the following link: <http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm>.

County Policies

Calumet County:

Calumet County - Year 2025 Comprehensive Plan. The Calumet County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan's housing element provides the following goals:

- Facilitate opportunities for an adequate housing supply that will meet the needs of current and future residents and promote a full range of housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and those with special housing needs while maintaining the current housing stock.

Local Policies

City of New Holstein:

Code of Ordinances

Chapter 11 Building Regulations

2.2 Federal, National Private, State, Regional and Local Programs

Funding and technical assistance for housing programs are available from several federal, state, and regional agencies. A listing of these programs follows.

Federal Programs

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development:

Multi-Family Housing Programs. HUD offers a number of multi-family programs through the state. These programs fund facility purchases, construction, rehabilitation, lead based paint abatement, energy conservation and accessibility improvements. For more information, visit HUD's website at:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/mfh/grants.

Public Housing Programs. HUD offers a number of public housing programs for the development/redevelopment or management of public housing authorities, rental assistance through the Section 8 program and some limited homeownership opportunities. General information can be found at:

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/programs.

Affordable Housing Program. The National Housing Trust Fund is a program designed to complement existing federal, state and local efforts to increase and preserve the supply of decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing for extremely low-income and very low-income households, including homeless families. Grantees are required to use at least 80 percent of each annual grant for rental housing; up to 10 percent for homeownership housing; and up to 10 percent for the grantee's reasonable administrative and planning costs. Eligible activities include: real property acquisition; site improvements and development hard costs; related soft costs; demolition; financing costs; relocation assistance; operating cost assistance for rental housing (up to 30% of each grant); and reasonable administrative and planning costs. General

information can be found at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/htf/>.

Single Family Housing Programs. HUD offers a number of single family home programs, including homebuyer education and counseling, down payment assistance, rehabilitation, weatherization, mortgage insurance and reverse mortgages. For general information, visit HUD's website at: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/sfh. Some of these products, such as FHA loans, are available through approved lending institutions. Access to HUD single family home programs can also be obtained through Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) or the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) Division of Housing. Information about products WHEDA provides can be found on WHEDA's website at: <http://www.wheda.com/root/>. For information about products provided through the DOA, visit the Wisconsin Department of Administrations Division of Housing website at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/AboutDOA/DEHCRMainPage.aspx>.

Special Needs Programs. HUD also funds programs for special need populations through the state. Information regarding emergency shelter/transitional housing programs or housing opportunities for people with AIDS can be found at the Wisconsin Department of Administration Division of Housing website at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/AboutDOA/DEHCRMainPage.aspx>.

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council:

Community Reinvestment Act. Through the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), banks/financial institutions help meet the credit/investment needs of their markets with the primary purpose of community development. This is in part accomplished through direct grants/investments or loans to nonprofits or agencies to develop affordable housing. Direct loans are also given to individual households of which a certain percentage must go to low to moderate income households. More information can be obtained from their website: <http://www.ffiec.gov/cra/default.htm> or from your local financial institution.

United States Department of Veterans Affairs:

Home Loan Guaranty Service. The Veterans Administration provides a variety of benefits for eligible veterans and their dependents. Housing products include low cost loans for purchase, construction or repair of owner-occupied housing. General information can be obtained from the Veteran's Affairs at: <http://www.benefits.va.gov/homeloans/>.

Veteran Housing and Recovery Program. The Veteran Housing and Recovery Program (VHRP) help homeless veterans and veterans at risk of homelessness. This program is designed to help homeless veterans receive job training, education, counseling and rehabilitative services needed to obtain steady employment, affordable housing and the skills to sustain a productive lifestyle. General information on this program is available at: <http://dva.state.wi.us/Pages/benefitsClaims/VHRP.aspx>.

Calumet County Veterans Service Office. Additional information for veterans and their dependents at the following website: http://www.co.waupaca.wi.us/departments/veterans_service_office/index.php.

National Private Programs

National Association of Home Builders (NAHB):

The National Association of Home Builders is a trade organization that represents the building industry. They provide information and education about construction codes and standards, national economic and housing statistics, a variety of housing issues, jobs within the housing industry and information about local builders who are members of their organization. Visit their website at: <http://www.nahb.org/> for more information.

National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC):

NLIHC is a national advocacy group which conducts research on low income housing issues, provides information and data on a variety of housing or housing related issues affecting low income families and publishes reports and data regarding low income housing issues and legislation. Their mission is to end the affordable housing crisis for low income families. Information about NLIHC and its activities can be found at: <http://www.nlihc.org/>. NLIHC also has a number of state partners. Wisconsin has two State Coalition Partners, the Wisconsin Partnership for Housing Development, Inc. and Wisconsin Community Action Association. For information about the Wisconsin Partnership for Housing Development, visit their website at: <http://www.wphd.org/>. For information about Wisconsin Community Action Association, visit their website at: <http://wiscap.org/>.

State Programs

University of Wisconsin – Extension:

Homeowner Resources. UW-Extension provides a number of publications and materials to aid homeowners. Topics include home care, home maintenance and repair, life skills, financial information, gardening, landscaping, pest control, etc. These publications may be accessed online at: <http://uwex.edu/resource-center/>.

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP):

Consumer Protection. DATCP publishes a number of resources for renters, landlords and homeowners. These publications can be found on DATCAP's website at: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/ConsumerProtection.aspx.

Wisconsin Department of Administration - Division of Energy, Housing and Community Resources:

The Department of Administration – Division of Housing helps to expand local affordable housing options and housing services by managing a number of federal and state housing programs and providing financial and technical assistance. Visit their website at: <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing> for additional information.

Community Development Block Grant Emergency Assistance Program (CDBG-EAP). The CDBG-EAP program assists local units of government that have recently experienced a natural or manmade disaster. CDBG-EAP funds may be used to address damage, including: repair of disaster related damage to the dwelling unit, including repair or replacement of plumbing,

heating, and electrical systems; acquisition and demolition of dwellings unable to be repaired; down payment and closing cost assistance for the purchase of replacement dwellings; assistance is limited to 50 percent of the pre-market equalized assessed value; publicly owned utility system repairs for streets, sidewalks and community centers. Additional information is available at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Small Cities Housing Program. These funds are primarily used for rehabilitation of housing units, homebuyer assistance, and small neighborhood public facility projects. CDBG dollars are flexible and responsive to local needs.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Revolving Loan Fund. CDBG housing funds are loaned to low and moderate-income (LMI) households (households at or below 80% of county median income) to make needed repairs to their homes. These funds are also loaned to local landlords in exchange for an agreement to rent to LMI tenants at an affordable rate. CDBG housing funds are repaid to the community when the borrower moves or when the unit ceases to be the borrower's principal place of residence. Loan to landlords are repaid on a monthly basis. Loans repaid to the community are identified as CDBG-Revolving Loan Funds (CDGB-RLF).

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO). A CHDO is a private nonprofit housing development corporation which among its purposes is the development of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons. CHDO's may qualify for special project funds, operating funds and technical assistance support associated with the state's HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME). Additional information on CHDO can be found at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Housing Cost Reduction Initiative (HCRI). The HCRI program provides housing assistance to low- and moderate-income (LMI) households seeking to own or rent decent, safe, affordable housing. Funds are awarded to communities and local housing organizations to fund a range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for low income homeowners, homebuyers, and renters. Additional information on the HCRI program can be found at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

HOME-Homebuyer and Rehabilitation Program (HHR). The HHR program provides funding for (1) Homebuyer assistance to eligible homebuyers for acquisition (down payment and closing costs), acquisition and rehabilitation, or new construction; (2) Owner-occupied rehabilitation for essential improvements to single-family homes serving as the principal residence of LMI owners; and (3) Rental rehabilitation to landlords for making essential repairs to units rented to tenants at or below 60% of the county median income. Additional information on the HHR program can be found at <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP). The Neighborhood Stabilization Program provides assistance to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within their communities. Additional information on the NSP program can be found at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Rental Housing Development (RHD). The Rental Housing Development (RHD) Program assists eligible housing organization, including Community Housing Development Organizations

(CHDOs), with funds to develop affordable rental housing. Additional information on the RHD program can be found at:
<https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services:

Lead-Safe Wisconsin. Funds are available for individuals and organizations working toward reducing lead-based paint hazards through home renovation and repair. There are different grants available. Many focus on low and moderate-income homeowners or property owners with tenants with low to moderate incomes. Some funding opportunities are aimed at special groups, such as veterans and rural residents. Additional information on Lead-Safe Wisconsin can be found at: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/index.htm>.

Wisconsin's Focus on Energy:

Focus on Energy is Wisconsin utilities' statewide energy efficiency and renewable resource program. It offers a variety of services and energy information to energy utility customers throughout Wisconsin. To learn about the programs and services they offer, visit their website at: <http://www.focusonenergy.com>.

Wisconsin Historical Society:

Historic Preservation. The Wisconsin Historical Society offers technical assistance and two tax credit programs for repair and rehabilitation of historic homes in Wisconsin. One tax credit program provides state tax credits; the other program provides federal tax credits. The Wisconsin Historic Society also provides grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations for conducting surveys and developing historic preservation programs. For additional information, visit: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/>.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA):

WHEDA Foundation. The WHEDA Foundation awards grants to local municipalities and nonprofit organizations through the Persons-in-Crisis Program Fund to support the development or improvement of housing facilities in Wisconsin for low-income persons with special needs. Special needs is defined as homeless, runaways, alcohol or drug dependent, persons in need of protective services, domestic abuse victims, developmentally disabled, low-income or frail elderly, chronically mentally ill, physically impaired or disabled, persons living with HIV, and individuals or families who do not have access to traditional or permanent housing. For more information, visit WHEDA's web site at <https://www.wheda.com/WHEDA-Foundation/>.

WHEDA Multi-Family Products. WHEDA offers a number of multi-family home products, including tax credits, tax exempt bond funding, construction, rehabilitation and accessibility loans, asset management and tax credit monitoring services. For information about this programs, visit WHEDA's web site at <https://www.wheda.com/WHEDA-Foundation/>.

WHEDA Single Family Products. WHEDA offers a number of single family home products, including home improvement or rehabilitation loans, homebuyer assistance and homebuyer education. For information about this programs, visit WHEDA's web site at <https://www.wheda.com/WHEDA-Foundation/>.

Wisconsin Affordable Assisted Living. The WI Department of Health and Family Services and the WI Housing and Economic Development Authority in partnership with NCB Development Corporation's Coming Home Program, a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation created Wisconsin Affordable Assisted Living. This website is a resource guide for providers, developers and consumers. Additional information on Affordable Assisted Living is available at <http://www.wiaffordableassistedliving.org/index.html>.

WIHousingSearch.org:

The WIHousingSearch.org is a searchable statewide data base designed to help connect those looking for affordable housing with those providing housing and housing services. The website is searchable by location, unit size, availability, accessibility and cost of rent. Landlords and property managers can list their properties; they are also responsible for updating information about their properties. Renters can search for housing and services to fit their needs. WIHousingSearch.org is funded by Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, Wisconsin Department of Health Services and Wisconsin Division of Housing. Additional information on WIHousingSearch.org and to search the database can be found at <http://www.wihousingsearch.org/index.html>.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Community Development and Affordable Housing. This program element incorporates the Commission's ongoing efforts to help address regional land use and housing issues which have a strong relationship with the regional economic development strategy for the region. Examples of work under this program element relating to housing include: housing assessments and housing data, support for government, non-profit and for-profit agencies and they address housing issues.

CAP Services:

CAP Services, a private non-profit organization offers nearly 3 dozen programs in housing and transportation, job skills and economic security, community and real estate development, child and family development, health and welfare and safety and advocacy and community engagement. Additional information on CAP Services can be found at: <https://capservices.org/>.

3 TRANSPORTATION

3.1 State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

State Policies

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT):

Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020. Wisconsin's State Trunk Highway system, consisting of approximately 11,800 miles of roads, is aging and deteriorating while traffic congestion is increasing. In response to this critical issue, WisDOT, in partnership with its stakeholders, has developed the *Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020*, a 21-year strategic plan that considers the

highway system's current condition, analyzes future uses, assesses financial constraints and outlines strategies to address Wisconsin's preservation, traffic movement and safety needs. The plan is updated every six years to reflect changing transportation technologies, travel demand and economic conditions in Wisconsin. A copy of the plan is available at: <https://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/multimodal/hwy2020-plan.pdf>.

Connections 2030 Long Range Multimodal Transportation Plan. Connections 2030 addresses all forms of transportation; integrates transportation modes; and identifies policies and implementation priorities to aid transportation decision makers when evaluating program and project priorities over the next 20 years. The plan is organized around transportation themes rather than modes. The seven themes are to (1) Preserve and maintain Wisconsin's transportation system; (2) Promote transportation safety; (3) Foster Wisconsin's economic growth; (4) Provide mobility and transportation choice; (5) Promote transportation efficiencies; (6) Preserve Wisconsin's quality of life; and (7) Promote transportation security. The plans policies were written using the seven themes as a base. More information is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/c2030-plan.aspx>

Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020. The *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan (WSBTP) 2020* specifically addresses the future needs of bicycle transportation. The *WSBTP* provides suggestions for both intercity (rural) and urban/suburban bicycle facilities. The suitability of rural roads for bicycle traffic is primarily determined by the paved width of the road and the volume of traffic. To be bicycle accessible, high volume roads (greater than 1,000 vehicle trips per day) should have a paved shoulder. Most State Trunk Highways located on the Priority Corridor System meet these criteria. No improvements were recommended for low volume roads (less than 1,000 vehicles per day). Finally, separated multi-use paths (trails) were also promoted as a viable option to increase bicycle transportation opportunities within rural areas. Urban improvements should include designated bicycle lanes within the street area, widened lanes, and paved shoulders. Larger urban parks often have both paved and unimproved multi-purpose trail systems, which commonly parallel rivers or other scenic corridors. More information is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/multimodal/bike/2020-plan.pdf>.

Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020. The *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* provides a long-range vision to address Wisconsin pedestrian needs. It offers basic descriptions of existing and emerging pedestrian needs over the next 20 years, with a set of recommendations to meet those needs. More information is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/multimodal/ped/2020-plan.pdf>.

Wisconsin Guide to Pedestrian Best Practices. The Wisconsin Guide to Pedestrian Best Practices provides detailed design, planning and program information for improving all aspects of the pedestrian environment. The guide serves as a companion document to the *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* to assist in the implementation of the goals, objectives and actions of the plan and serve as a reference or guidebook for state and local officials. More information is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/ped.aspx>.

Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030. The *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030* builds off the policies and issues identified in Connections 2030, Wisconsin's statewide long-range transportation plan adopted in October 2009. It provides an inventory and evaluation of the Wisconsin Airport System's 98 airports and an implementation plan to meet established

goals and objectives. More information is available at <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/sasp/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030. The Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030 is the statewide long-range rail transportation plan. It provides a vision for freight rail, intercity passenger rail and commuter rail, and identifies priorities and strategies that will serve as a basis for Wisconsin rail investments over the next 20 years. A copy of the plan is available at <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/railplan/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin State Freight Plan. The Wisconsin State Freight Plan was started in early 2014 and is anticipated to be completed in 2017. Once completed, it will provide a vision for multimodal freight transportation and position the state to be competitive in the global marketplace by ensuring critical connections to national freight systems remain, or become, efficient. More information on this planning effort is available at <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/projects/sfp/default.aspx>.

Access Management System Plan. The State Access Management Plan (SAMP) was adopted as part of the Connections 2030 statewide long range multimodal transportation plan in October of 2009, and defines the vision and policy for appropriate access on Wisconsin's state trunk highway system. More information is available at: <https://wisconsin.gov/rdwy/fdm/fd-07-05.pdf>.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan, 2018-2022. The Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) produces a four-year plan of highway and transit projects for the State of Wisconsin. Revised every year, the plan is a compilation of all highway (state or local) and transit (capital or operating) projects in urban and rural areas. The STIP plan adopts the Transportation Improvement Programs prepared by the state's 14 metropolitan planning organizations by reference. The STIP plan is approved by the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration. Additional information is available at: <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/stip.aspx>.

Six Year Highway Improvement Program: 2017-2022. This highway improvement program covers only the 11,746-mile state highway system which is administered and maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). Additional information is available at: <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/projects/6yr-hwy-impr/overview/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin's Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP). SHSP is a statewide, comprehensive, and data-driven plan that implements the framework for supporting the safety goals. The SHSP examines a variety of issue areas that affect highway safety in Wisconsin. Additional information is available at: <https://wisconsin.gov/Documents/safety/education/frms-pubs/strategichwy-17-20.pdf>.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for

counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for transportation, which states:

In 2030, the East Central region will have an efficient regional transportation network which provides options for the mobility needs of all people, goods, and services.

The Milestone #3 report contains five transportation “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. These plan guidelines are (1) Effects of Sprawl Development on Transportation, (2) Transportation Funding and Priority Plans and Projects, (3) Regional Connectivity, (4) Balance Between Transportation and the Environment, and (5) Alternative Modes of Transportation and Mobility. The plan can be view at the following link: <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/2030-regional-comprehensive-plan-2030/>.

County Policies

Calumet County:

Calumet County - Year 2025 Comprehensive Plan. The Calumet County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan’s transportation element provides the following goals:

- Develop and support a safe and well-maintained transportation network which, through its location, capacity, and design, will effectively serve the existing land use development pattern and meet anticipated transportation demand generated by existing and planned land uses.

Local Policies

City of New Holstein:

Code of Ordinances

Chapter 5 – Traffic Code

Chapter 6 – Streets and Sidewalks

Chapter 13 - Airport Zoning

Chapter 16 – Subdivisions Regulations

Official Map

3.2 Federal, State, Regional and Local Programs

Federal Programs

Department of Transportation (DOT):

Surface Transportation Program - Rural STP-R. The objective of the STP-R is to improve federal-aid-eligible highways outside of urban areas. Projects must meet federal and state

requirements. Communities are eligible for funding on roads classified as major collector or higher. More information can be found at: <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/stp-rural.aspx>.

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). The TAP allocates federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act funds to transportation improvement projects that "expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment. Projects that met eligibility criteria for the Safe Routes to School Program, Transportation Enhancements, and/or the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program will be eligible TAP projects. More information on the TAP can be found at <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/tap.aspx>.

State Programs

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT):

WisDOT is responsible for planning, building and maintaining Wisconsin's network of state highways and interstate highway system. The department shares the costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems - from highways to public transit and other modes. WisDOT plans, promotes and financially supports statewide air, rail and water transportation, as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities. A few of the funding opportunities are listed below; more information on other WisDOT associated funding opportunities (various programs) is available at:

<http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/default.aspx>.

Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program. This program helps counties, cities, villages, and towns rehabilitate or replace existing bridges on Wisconsin's local highway system based on the sufficiency rating. The program operates on a cost-shared basis with federal and state funds accounting for 80% of the total eligible project costs. More information on the Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program can be found at <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/localbridge.aspx>.

General Transportation Aid. Road maintenance is partially funded by disbursement of the state transportation fund. The largest portion of the fund is from General Transportation Aids. The state provides an annual payment to each county and municipality that funds a portion of the local governments' costs for activities such as road construction, filling potholes, snow removal, and other related transportation maintenance. Disbursements from the account are determined by the total mileage of local roads within the municipality or by a formula based on historic spending. This information must be reported annually. More information can be found at <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/gta.aspx>.

Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP). This program provides funding to improve or replace seriously deteriorating county highways, town roads, and city or village streets. New roads are not eligible. LRIP funds pay up to 50% of total eligible costs while the remaining amounts must be matched by the local government. The program has three basic programs: County Highway Improvement (CHIP); Town Road Improvement (TRIP); and Municipal Street Improvement (MSIP). Additional discretionary funds are available for high cost projects. More information can be found at <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/lrip.aspx>.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program. This program provides funding for projects that construct or plan for bicycle or bicycle/pedestrian facilities. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/gta.aspx>.

Disaster Damage Aids. Towns, villages, cities or counties may apply for financial aid due to disaster damage to any public highway under its jurisdiction that is not on the State Trunk or Connecting Highway systems. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/disaster.aspx>.

Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance Program (WETAP). This program is designed to provide transportation for low-income workers to jobs, training centers, and childcare facilities through enhanced local transportation services. Funding is provided by a combination of federal, state, and local funds. This program provides a crucial link to allow low-income workers to remain in the workforce. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/transit/wetap.aspx>.

Local Transportation Enhancement Program (TE). This program provides funds that increase multi-modal transportation within a region while enhancing the community and the environment. Eligible projects include multi-use recreational trails, landscaping, or the preservation of historic transportation structure. Funds cover up to 80% of the total eligible project costs. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/te.aspx>.

Transportation Economic Assistance Grant Program (TEA Grant). This program provides a 50% state grant to local governments, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor, and airport projects that are necessary to help attract employers to Wisconsin. These grants have a performance based incentive and successful funding requires that businesses and industries created by the grant program retain and expand local economies in Wisconsin. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/tea.aspx>.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

East Central Wisconsin Regional Safe Routes to School (SRTS). The SRTS is a national and international movement to create safe, convenient and fun opportunities for children to bicycle and walk to and from schools. The goal of the program is to enable and encourage children K-8th grade, including those with disabilities, to walk and bike to school. The East Central Wisconsin Regional SRTS Program focuses on empowering local communities and school districts with the resources and knowledge needed to implement SRTS activities.

4 LAND USE

4.1 State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

State Policies

Zoning Ordinances:

Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001 requires that if a local governmental unit enacts or amends any of the following ordinances, the ordinance shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan:

- Official mapping ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (6).
- Local subdivision ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 236.45 or 236.46.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.69.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (7).
- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 60.61 or 60.62.
- Shorelands or wetlands in shorelands zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.692, 61.351 or 62.231.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan “Shaping the 21st Century”. East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for land use, which states:

East Central will promote land use patterns which foster healthy communities, preserve individual community identity, enhance personal mobility, reduce the cost of services and protect our natural environment.

The Milestone #3 report contains four land use “plan guidelines” which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. “Plan guidelines” include: LU-1: Land Consumption and Development, LU-2: Regional and Community Character, LU-3: Balancing Community Interests and Property Rights, and LU-4: Regional and Local Sustainability.

County Policies

Calumet County:

Calumet County - Year 2025 Comprehensive Plan. The Calumet County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan’s land use element provides the following goals:

- Provide for a well-balanced mix of land uses within the county that take into consideration the other goals and objectives of the comprehensive plan.

Calumet County Farmland Preservation Plan, adopted November, 2019. The purpose of the plan is to bring awareness to the community about the state of the county's agricultural lands and the people who farm it. It is about having food for the future, retaining rural character and preserving our farming heritage. This plan offers an action plan to help preserve identified areas of farmland so that there is food, rural character and a legacy to pass on to upcoming generations.

Calumet County Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan, 2019. The plan includes a summary of the land and water resources of the county, applicable standards and prohibitions, goals and objectives of the plan, tools and strategies to meet the goals and objectives and how progress will be monitored and evaluated.

Calumet County Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2011. The Calumet County Outdoor Recreation Plan, seeks to preserve the county's natural environment and at the same time allow residents and visitors alike to play, learn, enjoy and live in harmony with it.

Local Policies

City of New Holstein:

Code of Ordinances

Chapter 12 - Zoning Code

Chapter 16 – Subdivision Regulations

Chapter 26 – Historic Preservation. This ordinance creates the Historic Preservation Commission; the designation of historic districts; designation and recognition of historic structures and sites.

City of New Holstein Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017-2021

Official Map

Existing Comprehensive Plans. This plan is an update to City of New Holstein Comprehensive Plan that was adopted in 2007. Calumet County and the adjacent communities have smart grow comprehensive plans that have been developed and adopted in compliance with SS. 66.1001.

4.2 State and Regional Programs

State Programs

Land and Water Resource Management Planning Program (LWRM). The land and water resource management planning program (LWRM) was established in 1997 by Wisconsin Act 27 and further developed by Wisconsin Act 9 in 1999.² Although both Acts are designed to reduce non-point pollution, Wisconsin Act 27 regulates rural and agricultural sources while Wisconsin Act 9 regulates urban sources. Counties are required to develop LWRM plans and revise these plans every five years. Only counties with DATCP approved LWRM plans are eligible to receive annual funding through the soil and water resource management grant program. Plans must be developed through a locally led process that identifies local needs and priorities and describes how a county will implement runoff control standards for farms and urban areas. All LWRM plans must be approved by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Community Development and Affordable Housing. This program element incorporates the Commission's ongoing efforts to help address regional land use and housing issues which have a strong relationship with the regional economic development strategy for the region. Examples of work under this program element relating to land use include: neighborhood planning, zoning ordinance assistance, urban/rural development strategies, downtown redevelopment, waterfront/riverfront planning, subdivision ordinance assistance, and historic preservation.

5 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Regional and County Policies

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for economic development, which states:

The East Central Region has diversified employment opportunities including well paid knowledge based jobs. The regional economy benefits from advances in research and technology and supports entrepreneurialism and local business ownership. The region conducts collaborative economic development efforts across jurisdictional boundaries of governments, educational institutions, and other economic development entities. The preservation of natural resource amenities supports tourism opportunities, assists in

² Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. <http://datcp.wi.gov> .

attracting an educated workforce and enhances the quality of place for residents in the region.

The Milestone #3 report contains five economic development “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. More Information is available at: <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/>.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Report:

The East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission annually creates a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) report, which evaluates local and regional population and economic activity. Economic development trends, opportunities, and needs are identified within the CEDS report. All communities, which are served by the Commission, are invited to identify future projects for economic development that the community would like to undertake. Those projects are included within the CEDS and may become eligible for federal funding through the Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works grant program. Additional information can be found at <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/economic-development-housing/ceds/>.

County Policies

Calumet County:

Calumet County - Year 2025 Comprehensive Plan. The Calumet County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan’s economic development element provides the following goals:

- Maintain, enhance, and continue to diversify the economy consistent with county goals, objectives, and resources in order to provide a stable economic base.
- Enhance the quality of employment opportunities in the county.

Local Policies

City of New Holstein:

Tecumseh Site Redevelopment Plan 2015

5.2 Federal, State, Regional, Local and Private Programs

Federal Programs

Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):

Susan Harwood Training Grants Program. These training grants are awarded to nonprofit organizations for training and education. They can also be used to develop training materials for employers and workers on the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of safety and health hazards in their workplaces. Grants fall into two categories; Target Topic Training and Training Materials Development. The Target Topic Training grants are directed towards specific topics chosen by OSHA. Follow-up is required to determine the extent to which changes were made to eliminate hazards associated with the chosen topic. The Training Materials Development

grants are specifically aimed at creating classroom quality training aids. Aids which are developed under the grant program must be ready for immediate self-study use in the workplace. Information regarding the Susan Harwood Training Grant Program can be found at <https://www.osha.gov/dte/sharwood/>.

Small Business Administration (SBA):

7(a) Loan Guaranty Program. This is SBA's primary and most flexible loan program, with financing guaranteed for a variety of general business purposes. It is designed for start-up and existing small businesses, and is delivered through commercial lending institutions. The major types of 7(a) loans are: Express Programs, Export Loan Programs and Special Purpose Loans Program. More information is available at: <https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ofa/resources/11421>.

CDC/504 Loan Program. This program provides long-term, fixed-rate financing to acquire fixed assets (such as real estate or equipment) for expansion or modernization. It is designed for small businesses requiring "brick and mortar" financing, and is delivered by CDCs (Certified Development Companies)—private, non-profit corporations set up to contribute to the economic development of their communities. More information is available at: <https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ofa/resources/11421>.

Microloan Program. This program provides small (up to \$35,000) short-term loans for working capital or the purchase of inventory, supplies, furniture, fixtures, machinery and/or equipment. It is designed for small businesses and not-for-profit child-care centers needing small-scale financing and technical assistance for start-up or expansion, and is delivered through specially designated intermediary lenders (nonprofit organizations with experience in lending and technical assistance). More information is available at: <https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ofa/resources/11421>.

Disaster Assistance Loan Program. This program provides low-interest loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and most private non-profit organizations to repair or replace real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, inventory and business assets that have been damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster. More information is available at: <https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ofa/resources/11421>.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA):

Rural Business Investment Program. This program provides a Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC) license to newly formed venture capital organizations to help meet the equity capital investment needs in rural communities. More information is available at: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-investment-program>.

United States Department of Labor:

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers federal government job training and worker dislocation programs, federal grants to states for public employment service programs, and unemployment insurance benefits. These services are primarily provided through state and local workforce development systems. More information on grant opportunities can be found at: https://www.doleta.gov/grants/find_grants.cfm.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

One Cleanup Program. The One Cleanup Program is EPA's vision for how different cleanup programs at all levels of government can work together to meet that goal and ensure that resources, activities, and results are effectively coordinated and communicated to the public. The EPA has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Wisconsin DNR to provide a single, consolidated approach to environmental cleanup. More information regarding the program can be found at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/brownfields/rrprogram.html>.

United States Economic Development Administration (EDA):

The City of New Holstein qualifies for economic distress criteria (for Public Works or Economic Adjustment investments) based on per capita income which is less than 80% of the national average per capita income.³ More information is available at: <https://www.eda.gov/programs/eda-programs/>.

Public Works Program. This program empowers distressed communities to revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate or retain long-term, private sector jobs and investment. A 50-50 match is required.

Economic Adjustment Program. This program assists state and local interests in designing and implementing strategies to adjust or bring about change to an economy. The program focuses on areas that have experienced or are under threat of serious structural damage to the underlying economic base. Under Economic Adjustment, EDA administers its Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Program, which supplies small businesses and entrepreneurs with the gap financing needed to start or expand their business.

Local Technical Assistance. This program helps fill the knowledge and information gaps that may prevent leaders in the public and nonprofit sectors in distressed areas from making optimal decisions on local economic development issues.

State Programs

There are many state programs that communities can consider utilizing to meet their stated goals and objectives. While not an all-inclusive list, there are several programs that the City of New Holstein should consider and are addressed below.

Wisconsin Department of Administration:

Community Development Block Grant for Economic Development (CDBG-ED). CDBG-ED grant funds are awarded to local governments to assist businesses to create or retain jobs for individuals with low and moderate income. Additional information regarding the CDBG-ED program can be found at <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development>.

CDBG Public Facilities Funds (CDBG-PF). CDBG-PF funds help support infrastructure and facility projects for communities. Some examples of eligible projects include streets, drainage

³ U.S. Census Tract 55135101100; U.S. Bureau of Census, Labor Statistics, and Economic Analysis calculations generated by StatsAmerica.

systems, water and sewer systems, sidewalks, and community centers. Additional information regarding the CDBG-PF program can be found at <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development>.

CDBG Planning Funds. CDBG Planning grant funds support community efforts to address improving community opportunities and vitality. Grants are limited to projects that, if implemented, are CDBG eligible activities. Additional information regarding the CDBG Planning funds program can be found at <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development>.

CDBG Public Facility - Economic Development (CDBG PF-ED). CDBG PF-ED grants are awarded to local government for public infrastructure projects that support business expansion or retention. Additional information regarding the PF-ED funds program can be found at <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development>.

CDBG Emergency Assistance (EAP). The CDBG-EAP program assists communities to recover from a recent natural or manmade disaster. Eligible activities include repair of disaster related damage to dwellings, assistance to purchase replacement dwellings, and repair and restore public infrastructure and facilities. <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/CDBG-EAP>.

Venture Capital Investment Program. The venture capital investment program was created as part of 2013 Wisconsin Act 41. This program will help create jobs and promote economic growth in Wisconsin by identifying new investors for Wisconsin, bringing new capital to Wisconsin investments, and cultivating Wisconsin entrepreneurship. Additional information is available at: <https://www.swib.state.wi.us/wisconsin-venture-capital>.

Wisconsin Department of Revenue:

Tax Incremental Financing (TIF). TIF is a means of financing costs incurred by units of government to promote development within a defined area or “district”. The unit of government establishes boundaries for the TIF district, and the taxes on the increased property value within that district are used to pay the costs incurred to make the development possible.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation:

Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Program. The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) program provides 50% state grants to governing bodies, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor and airport projects that help attract employers to Wisconsin, or encourage business and industry to remain and expand in the state. Additional information regarding the TEA program can be found at the following website <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/default.aspx>.

State Infrastructure Bank Program. This program is a revolving loan program that helps communities provides transportation infrastructure improvements to preserve, promote, and encourage economic development and/or to promote transportation efficiency, safety, and mobility. Loans obtained through SIB funding can be used in conjunction with other programs. Additional information regarding the State Infrastructure Bank Program can be found <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

Remediation and Redevelopment Program (RR). The WDNR Remediation and Redevelopment program oversees the investigation and cleanup of environmentally contaminated sites (e.g. “brownfields.” The program is comprehensive, streamlined, and aims to consolidate state and federal cleanups into one program. More information can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Brownfields/>.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Economic Growth and Resiliency Program. The primary focus of this program element is to coordinate and promote the federal Economic Development Administration's (EDA's) programs with public and private stakeholders throughout the region. East Central also coordinates and communicates with State of Wisconsin economic development agencies and programs, including the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDA). Examples of work under this program element relating to economic development include: access to EDA grants for eligible projects, development of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS 5-year update) and subsequent CEDS annual reports, database of industrial parks, facilitation of joint economic development efforts, industrial site plans, industrial site data, ESRI Business Analyst Market Assessments/Profiles, EMSI Economic Impact Scenario Modeling, tourism development and marketing, local economic development strategy process/reports, global trade/exporting information, heritage tourism planning, maintain/update the "Farm Fresh Atlas" map, GDBG grant assistance/administration, business development grants, tourism grants and historic preservation grants. Additional information on some of the programs is provided below:

- **EMSI Developer.** EMSI Developer is used by ECWRPC to provide economic data to requesting economic development entities or municipalities in the East Central WI Region as a service of WEDC. EMSI data is composed of comprehensive information on industries, occupations, demographics - as well as things like occupational skills, education, training, and even the names and size of companies in your region broken down by industry. EMSI links more than 90 data sources from federal sources like the Bureau of Labor Statistics to state and private sources. Additional information on EMSI Analyst is available at <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/economic-development-housing/economic-data-resources/>.
- **Global Trade Strategy.** As part of the Economic Development Administration's Community Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, ECWRPC developed a study to increase exports for small to medium size companies in NE Wisconsin. This program assists communities impacted by trade with economic adjustment through the: (1) coordination of federal, state, and local resources; (2) creation of community-based development strategies; and (3) development and provision of programs that help communities adjust to trade impacts. The Community TAA Program is designed to provide a wide range of technical, planning, and infrastructure assistance and respond adaptively to pressing trade impact issues. Fond du Lac County was one of nine counties identified by the Department of Labor as being significantly impacted by global trade. More information on the Global Trade Strategy is available at <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/economic-development-housing/economic-data-resources/>.

New North, Inc.:

New North's mission is "to harness and promote the region's resources, talents and creativity for the purposes of sustaining and growing our regional economy." New North maintains a number of regionally based economic development committees charged with addressing the following initiatives:

- Fostering regional collaboration
- Focusing on targeted growth opportunities
- Supporting an entrepreneurial climate
- Encouraging educational attainment
- Encouraging and embracing diverse talents
- Promoting the regional brand

For more information on the New North, visit <http://www.thenewnorth.com/>.

Fox Valley Workforce Development (FWWDB):

FWWDB functions as a catalyst between public and private partnerships. By anticipating and developing solutions for tomorrow, our goal is to achieve an environment of accessible, high quality, efficient and affordable training or employment opportunities for today.

CAP Services:

CAP Services, a private non-profit organization offers nearly 3 dozen programs in housing and transportation, job skills and economic security, community and real estate development, child and family development, health and welfare and safety and advocacy and community engagement. Additional information on CAP Services can be found at: <https://capservices.org/>.

County Programs

Calumet County Economic Development Department:

The Calumet County Economic Development Department utilizes a variety of programs to support the needs of businesses, entrepreneurs, and communities in Calumet County.

Local Programs

City of New Holstein:

Community Development Authority

New Holstein Area Chamber of Commerce:

The New Holstein Area Chamber of Commerce mission is "Promote a good business climate in and surrounding the City of New Holstein."

Private Programs

Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation:

WEDC is a quasi-public agency and is the state's lead economic development agency. It works collaboratively with more than 600 regional and local partner organizations, educational institutions and other government offices to help businesses, communities and individuals take advantage of new opportunities for growth and job creation through innovative market-driven programs.

Main Street Program. The Main Street program assists communities ranging from towns with populations of less than 1,000 to large neighborhoods in Milwaukee and Green Bay. Communities selected to participate in the Wisconsin Main Street Program initially receive five years of free, intensive technical assistance. The end goal is to enable participating communities to professionally manage a downtown or historic commercial district that is stable, physically attractive, competitive and visible. Additional information can be found at <http://inwisconsin.com/community-development/programs/main-street-program/>.

Connect Communities Program. The Connect Communities Program helps local planners leverage the unique assets of their downtowns and urban districts, providing technical assistance and networking opportunities to local leaders interested in starting a downtown revitalization effort. It also provides access to additional financial and technical assistance programs. Additional information on the Connect communities Program is available at: <http://inwisconsin.com/community-development/programs/connect-communities-program/>.

Capacity Building Grant Program. Capacity Building (CAP) Grant funds are designed to help strengthen Wisconsin's economic development network by assisting organizations and local and regional economic development groups to further the goals of WEDC in its efforts to foster an advanced economic development network within the State of Wisconsin. . Additional information regarding the CAP grants can be found at <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/capacity-building-grants/>.

Brownfield Program. Wisconsin's Brownfield Program provides grant funds to assist local governments, businesses, non-profits and individuals with redeveloping commercial and industrial sites that have been adversely impacted by environmental contamination documented in Phase I and II Environmental Reports. Additional information regarding the Brownfield Program can be found at <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/brownfields-grant-program/>.

Entrepreneurial Micro-Grant (EMG) Program. The EMG Program provides early-stage technology-based companies with services and funding to support their efforts in obtaining significant federal grant funding. Additional information is available at: <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/entrepreneurial-micro-grant/>.

Enterprise Zone Tax Credit. The program supports job creation, job retention, capital investment, training and Wisconsin supply chain investment by providing companies with refundable tax credits that can help to reduce their Wisconsin state income tax liability or provide a refund, thereby helping to enhance their cash flow to expand the expansion project's scope, accelerate the timing of the project or enhance payroll. Additional information regarding the Enterprise Zone Tax Credit program can be found at <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/enterprise-zone-tax-credit/>.

Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB). IRBs are tax-exempt bonds that can be used to stimulate capital investment and job creation by providing private borrowers with access to financing at interest rates that are lower than conventional bank loans. The IRB process involves five separate entities – the borrower, lender, bond attorney, issuer, and WEDC. WEDC allocates the bonding authority or the volume cap for the program under Wis. Stat. §238.10 and the Policy on the Allocation of Volume Cap. The municipalities and counties sell the IRBs and loan the proceeds to eligible businesses undertaking eligible projects. Additional information regarding the Industrial Revenue Bond program can be found at <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/industrial-revenue-bond/>.

Wisconsin Manufacturing and Agriculture Credit. The manufacturing and agriculture tax credit is available to individuals and entities for taxable years that begin on or after January 1, 2013, for manufacturing and agricultural activities in Wisconsin. The tax credit is available for income derived from manufacturing or agricultural property located in Wisconsin and will offset a significant share of Wisconsin income taxes. The credit is a percentage of “eligible qualified production activities income. Additional information regarding the Wisconsin Manufacturing and Agriculture Credit program can be found at <http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/wisconsin-manufacturing-and-agriculture-credit/>.

Training Grants. Rodrigues Training grants are available to any business making a firm commitment to locate a new facility in Wisconsin or expand an existing facility within the state, and are upgrading a product, process or service that requires training in new technology and industrial skills. Grants fund business upgrades to improve the job-related skills of its full-time employees. Additional information regarding Training Grants can be found at <http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/training-grants/>.

Minority Business Development Revolving Loan Fund. The Minority Business Development Revolving Loan Fund Program (MRLF) is designed to support minority business development through business creation, business expansion and minority community business attraction. This is accomplished through direct grant assistance to qualifying minority business associations in Wisconsin. Grant assistance is provided to minority business associations for Revolving Loan Funds, technical assistance and used as a pass through to fund training. Additional information is available at <http://inwisconsin.com/inside-wedc/transparency/programs/minority-business-rlf/>.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA):

Small Business Loan Guarantees. WHEDA small business loan guarantees help reduce the financial risk to small business lenders and ensure that qualified Wisconsin small businesses have access to funding. More information is available at: <https://www.wheda.com/Business-Lending/Financing-Products/>.

Agriculture Loan Guarantees. Farms and agricultural businesses play a major role in our state’s economy and continued growth. Since 1985, WHEDA has supported agricultural based businesses through its loan guarantee products. More information is available at: <https://www.wheda.com/Business-Lending/Financing-Products/>.

WHEDA Participation Lending Program (WPLP). The WPLP is intended to provide Wisconsin businesses with financing that could not otherwise be secured through traditional lending. The program partners WHEDA with local community Participating Lenders, banks, credit unions,

economic development corporations, community development financial institutions, small business investment corporations, and other entities that provide commercial loans in the state. More information is available at: <https://www.wheda.com/Business-Lending/Financing-Products/>.

6 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

6.1 Federal, State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

Federal Policies

Water Pollution Control Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1977), more commonly known as the Clean Water Act, established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into surface waters. Effluent standards for wastewater treatment plants and other industrial facilities were established by this landmark legislation. The legislation also provided grants to communities to assist with planning and construction of upgraded facilities. Today, increasing levels of growth and changing treatment standards have caused more recent expansions and improvements of these systems.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Drinking water standards are set by the USEPA. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the USEPA to set primary standards, while individual public water systems must ensure that they are met. Drinking water standards apply to public water systems which supply at least 15 connections or 25 persons at least 60 days of a calendar year. Standards have been set for 90 chemical, microbiological, radiological, and physical contaminants. Non-enforceable guidelines are also set for secondary standards for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects such as poor taste or odors.

State Policies

Wisconsin Administrative Code:

Chapter SPS 383 Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems. Formally COMM 83, Chapter SPS 383 establishes uniform standards and criteria for the design, installation, inspection and management of a private onsite wastewater treatment system, POWTS, so that the system is safe and will protect public health and the waters of the state.

Chapter 287 Solid Waste Reduction, Recovery and Recycling. Chapter 287 regulates solid waste reduction, recovery and recycling the state, as well as littering and enforcement requirements. The law requires that every citizen in Wisconsin must have residential recycling service or drop-off centers within easy access and should be provided with recycling education and outreach.

Chapter NR-110 Sewerage Systems. Chapter NR-110 regulates site-specific facility planning and sanitary sewer extensions. Decisions regarding the extension or expansion of wastewater collection facilities are made primarily at the local level.

Chapter NR-809 Safe Drinking Water. Drinking water standards are also maintained at a state level. NR-809 regulates the design, construction, and proper operation of public water systems. The WDNR also assures that regulated contaminants are adequately monitored.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan “Shaping the 21st Century”. East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for utilities and community facilities, which states:

Efficient, cost effective community facilities are provided, which enhance the quality of life and ensure prosperity and economic stability for all. The emphasis in service provision is on cooperative planning, fostering collaboration, enhancing partnerships, sharing resources and transcending boundaries, as appropriate. In 2030, there are regional opportunities for the sustainable and safe management of solid waste and recycling, collection, processing and disposal activities. A well-managed and planned public and private water supply provides for the region’s citizens and industry. The region is served by a variety of well-functioning public and private wastewater treatment systems, which are capable of accommodating future growth, while limiting the inherent conflicts caused by both urban and rural development patterns. Adequate, cost effective, environmentally conscientious utility infrastructure exists to support industry and the general population. There are cost effective, efficient, quality emergency and non-emergency services to ensure public safety. A variety of meaningful educational options and opportunities exist for all students. Children and adults in the region are provided with accessible educational, informational and recreational library services and materials in an economically efficient and timely manner. There is a collaborative regional forum to create and implement a strategic framework for the continuum of care for the health and wellbeing of the residents of the region. Through cooperative efforts, park, open space, and recreational facilities and programs are protected and preserved and there are plans for new facilities. There are community facilities which meet the needs of various groups, including youth, elderly, and minorities, in a balanced and financially responsible manner.”

The Milestone #3 report contains nine utilities and community facilities “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan guidelines are (1) Waste: Garbage and Recycling, (2) Public and Private Wastewater Treatment, (3) Public and Private Water Supply, (4) Electric, Gas and Telecommunications, (5) Public Safety, (6) Education and Libraries, (7) Health and Childcare, (8) Local Parks and Recreational Facilities, and (8) Wind Energy. The plan can be view at the following link:

<http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm>.

County Policies

Calumet County:

Calumet County - Year 2025 Comprehensive Plan. The Calumet County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan’s utilities and community facilities element provides the following goals:

- Provide high quality county facilities and services that meet existing and future needs.

- Promote the proper disposal of wastewater in the county to protect public health and ground and surface water quality. (Sanitary Sewer Goal).
- Ensure the proper disposal of wastewater to ensure public health and protect ground and surface water quality. (Privately Owned Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS) Goal).
- Promote stormwater management practices that reduce private and public property damage and ensure a high level of water quality.
- Support practices that provide for a water supply that meets the capacity and quality needs of current and future residents of Calumet County.
- Continue to provide high quality law enforcement services to meet the needs of Calumet County.
- Promote and support a full range of emergency services to serve the people of Calumet County.
- Promote effective solid waste disposal and recycling services that protect the public health, natural environment, and general appearance of land use within the county.
- Allow for quality recreational opportunities within the county.
- Allow for the provision of reliable, efficient, and well-planned utilities to adequately serve existing and future county residents and businesses.
- Promote quality schools and access to educational opportunities for everyone
- Ensure residents have professional and quality facilities and staff and reasonable access to health and child care facilities.
- Maintain quality county facilities and services that meet the needs of current and future residents.

Calumet County Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2011. The Calumet County Outdoor Recreation Plan, seeks to preserve the county's natural environment and at the same time allow residents and visitors alike to play, learn, enjoy and live in harmony with it.

Local Policies

City of New Holstein:

Code of Ordinances. The City of New Holstein Code of Ordinance contains numerous chapters that address utilities and community facilities. These chapters are found below:

Chapter 3 – Police Department Rules and Regulations

Chapter 4 – Fire Department Rules and Regulations

Chapter 9 - Health and Sanitation

Chapter 14 – Municipal Utilities

Chapter 17 – Park and Rec Activities

City of New Holstein Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017-2021

6.2 Federal, State, and Regional Programs

Federal Programs

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):

- **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program.** The Clean Water Act also established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The comprehensive two-phased program addresses the non-agricultural sources of stormwater discharges which adversely affect surface water quality. A NPDES permitting mechanism requires the implementation of controls designed to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff and the level of harmful pollutants in stormwater runoff.

Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA):

FEMA offers several annual grant awards to fire departments. Eligible project costs include equipment, supplies, training, emergency work (evacuations, shelters, etc.), and mobilization/demobilization activities. All municipal jurisdictions with a population of less than 50,000 are eligible to receive funding. Recipients must provide a 10 percent match for all project costs. Additional information on FEMA grants is available at <http://www.fema.gov/grants>.

Other Federal Agencies:

Federal regulation of telecommunications, radio, and television towers is currently under the auspices of the **Federal Communications Commission (FCC)**, the **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)**, and the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**. The FCC issues licenses for new telecommunication facilities by determining the overall need, coordinates frequencies, and regulates tower placement. Communication towers must be located at the most central point at the highest elevation available. The FAA regulates tower height, coloring, and lighting to ensure aircraft safety. OSHA regulates the occupational exposure to non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation emitted from radio, microwave, television, and radar facilities.

State Programs

Public Service Commission (PSC):

Public utilities in Wisconsin are regulated by the PSC, an independent regulatory agency. The PSC sets utility rates and determines levels for adequate and safe service. More than 1,400 utilities are under the agency's jurisdiction. PSC approval must be obtained before instituting new rates, issuing stock or bonds, or undertaking major construction projects such as power plants, water wells, and transmission lines. Additional information on the Public Service Commission is available at <http://psc.wi.gov/>.

Wisconsin Department of Administration:

- **Community Development Block Grant – Public Facilities (CDBG – PF).** CDBG-PF funds help support infrastructure and facility projects for communities. Some examples of eligible projects include streets, drainage systems, water and sewer systems,

sidewalks, and community centers. Additional information regarding the CDBG-PF program can be found at <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/CDBGPublicFacilitiesProgram.aspx>.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

- **Wisconsin Solid Waste Management Program.** Begun in the 1970s, the Wisconsin Solid Waste Management Program regulates the collection, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid waste. The solid waste administrative codes are extensive and include Chapter 502, Solid Waste Storage, transportation, transfer, incineration, air curtain destructors, processing, wood burning, composting and municipal solid waste combustors; Chapter 518, Land spreading of solid waste; and ATCP 34, Clean sweep program. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/waste/solid.html>.
- **Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship.** The Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship Fund is a land acquisition program for the State of Wisconsin. Created by the state legislature in 1989, \$60 million dollars per year is utilized to purchase lands for parks and other recreational purposes. An important component of the program is the cooperation between the DNR and local governments and non-profit organizations. The program offers a 50 percent grant match to create parks, hiking trails, hunting grounds, and other facilities. The funds can also be utilized for facilities improvements such as road construction and capital acquisition projects (picnic equipment, playgrounds, etc.). More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stewardship/>.
- **Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP).** The Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) is one of two Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) loans that are jointly managed and administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Administration. It offers loans and hardship grants to any town, village, city, county utility district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, metropolitan sewerage district or federally recognized American Indian tribe or band to construct or modify municipal wastewater systems or construct urban storm water best management practices. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/eif.html>.
- **Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP).** The Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) is one of two Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) loans that are jointly managed and administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Administration offers loans to any city, village, town, county, sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, or municipal water district to construct or modify public water systems to comply with public health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/eif.html>.
- **Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Program.** The Department regulates the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state through the WPDES program. Individual (e.g., site-specific) WPDES permits are issued to municipal and industrial facilities discharging to surface water and/or groundwater. As of 2012, approximately 358 industrial facilities require individual WPDES permits and approximately 649 municipalities held individual WPDES permits. WPDES general permits are issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for specific

categories of industrial, municipal and other wastewater discharges. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/permits.html>.

- **Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPEDS) Storm Water Program.** The NPDES program is administered by the WDNR through NR-216. The Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPEDS) Storm Water Program regulates stormwater discharge from construction sites, industrial facilities, and selected municipalities. Recent Phase II requirements will require six minimum control measures to be addressed by communities and other local entities: public education, public participation, illicit discharges, construction site pollutant control (≥ 1 acre in size), post construction site stormwater management, and pollution prevention. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/dischargeypes.html>.

Department of Public Instruction (DPI):

The Wisconsin Constitution as it was adopted in 1848 provided for the establishment of district schools that would be free to all children age 4 to 20. Subsequent laws allowed a property tax to be collected to fund school programs. Today, the Department of Public Education (DPI) oversees the operations of school systems and sets state standards for educational curricula, teacher certification standards, and other educational programs.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation:

State Trunk Highway Fire Call Claim program. Wisconsin law provides a mechanism for local governments to recover up to \$500 of their costs for responding to fire calls on highways maintained by the state. More information about the State Trunk Highway Fire Call Claim program is available at: <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP):

The Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP) is the statewide association for Wisconsin's sixteen (16) Community Action Agencies and three single-purpose agencies with statewide focus. CAP Services, a member of WISCAP covers Calumet County.

Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (BCPL):

- **State Trust Fund Loan Program.** The State Trust Fund Loan Program offers loans to municipalities, lake districts, metropolitan sewerage districts and town sanitary districts for a wide variety of municipal purposes.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC):

Sustainable and Efficient Community Services and Facilities Program. This program element implements the requirements of the "Smart Growth" planning legislation for the Community Facilities and Utilities plan element and incorporates the Commission's ongoing NR-121 sewer service area (SSA) planning function. In addition to SSA planning, the Commission provides assistance in the following areas: electric transmission line project reviews, capital

improvement programs, resource recovery and recycling/composting and solid waste management planning.

- **Sewer Service Area Planning.** This function is derived from ECWRPC being designated by the WDNR as the 208 Water Quality Management Planning Agency for the region. The Commission acts in an advisory and regulatory role for Sewer Service Area (SSA) Plans and has prepared detailed long range plans for 26 wastewater treatment plants to address growth and ensure water quality within the region. In addition, the Commission acts in an advisory capacity to WDNR and provides recommendations on various plan updates, amendments, facilities plans, and sewer extensions. Additionally the Commission provides population and development projections for facility siting and sewer service area planning.

Recreation and Heritage Opportunities Program. The Recreation and Heritage Opportunities work program element encompasses planning activities associated with meeting the open space and recreational needs of the region as a whole, as well as plans for individual governmental jurisdictions. Examples of work under this program element include: park and open space plans, park site plans, park funding and programming information, recreation inventories, recreation surveys, park needs assessments, water trail planning and ADA accessibility issues.

Natural Resource Management. The Natural Resource Management planning element ensured that the region's natural resources and unique environmental features are identified and managed as an integral part of planning and development throughout the region. This program element includes hazard mitigation planning, stormwater and watershed management and the NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program Administration.

7 AGRICULTURAL, CULTURAL, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

7.1 Federal, State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

Federal Policies

Clean Water Act (1977). The Clean Water Act established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States.

State Policies

Wisconsin State Statutes:

- **Chapter 91 Farmland Preservation.** This chapter requires the county to adopt a farmland preservation plan. It addresses Farmland Preservation zoning and agricultural enterprise areas.

Wisconsin Administrative Code:

- **Chapter SPS 383, Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems.** Formally COMM 83, Chapter SPS 383 establishes uniform standards and criteria for the design, installation, inspection and management of a private onsite wastewater treatment

system, POWTS, so that the system is safe and will protect public health and the waters of the state.

- **Chapter NR-103, Water Quality Standards for Wetlands.** Chapter NR-103 establishes water quality standards for wetlands.
- **Chapter NR-115, Wisconsin's Shoreland Management Program.** Chapter NR-115 requires counties to adopt zoning and subdivision regulations for the protection of all shorelands in unincorporated areas.
- **Chapter NR-116, Wisconsin's Floodplain Management Program.** Chapter NR-116 requires municipalities to adopt reasonable and effective floodplain zoning ordinances.
- **Chapter NR-135, Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation.** Chapter NR-135 was established to ensure that non-metallic mining sites are properly abandoned. This law promotes the removal or reuse of non-metallic mining refuse, removal of roads no longer in use, grading of the non-metallic mining site, replacement of topsoil, stabilization of soil conditions, establishment of vegetative groundcover, control of surface water flow and groundwater withdrawal, prevention of environmental pollution, development and reclamation of existing non-metallic mining sites, and development and restoration of plant, fish and wildlife habitat if needed to comply with an approved reclamation plan.
- **Chapter ATCP 49, Farmland Preservation.** This chapter implements Wisconsin's farmland preservation program under ch. 91, Stats. The purposes of the farmland preservation program are to preserve agricultural lands, to promote soil and water conservation, to promote orderly land use planning and development, and to provide tax credits for owners of farmland covered by the program.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed three separate chapters for agriculture, natural and cultural resources:

Agricultural Resources Vision: *In 2030, agriculture is an important feature of the economy and lifestyle of the East Central region. Development pressures have been diverted away from prime farmland and ample, un-fragmented agricultural districts exist. Farming is practiced on the most productive soils. A variety of farm types and sizes are operating successfully. The region's farming community supplies both local and global markets. Citizens, local officials, and farmers are aware of and continuously address interrelated economic and land use issues. The viable and stable farm economy, in terms of farm income and prosperity, reflects concerted efforts by the private and public sectors to balance free market forces and government programs for land conservation.*

Natural Resources Vision: *In 2030, the importance of natural resources, including their link to the regional economy, quality of life, and cost effective service provision is recognized. Natural resource planning is sustainable, consistent and coordinated in order to protect and build a strong sense of ecological place. The Winnebago Pool Lakes and the Fox/Wolf River systems are recognized as the backbone of the region's ecological resources. Geologic resources that are significant from an aesthetic, scientific, cultural, historic, educational, or commercial extraction purpose, have been identified, inventoried, preserved and protected to meet the development and societal needs of the region. The region has proactively addressed public access, recreation, open space, and trail facilities in order to meet the needs of its citizens; enhance the quality of life and environment; realize tax savings and other economic benefits; and to maintain and improve the region's tourism economy. The region is comprised of well-defined urban and rural spaces which improve the individual's perception of 'sense of place', while communities within the region have maintained their individual character and identity. Within the region, surface water resources are planned for in a watershed-based manner that embraces and encourages the use of 'green infrastructure' concepts. The proactive protection of natural features not only contributes to water quality, but also to the long term sustainability and economic benefit of the region.*

Cultural Resources Vision: *In the year 2030, the region is recognized as a leader in the state for preservation of its cultural resources. It provides public access to resource protection tools and the political advocacy necessary to ensure protection for, and appreciation of, our diverse ethnic heritage, both historic and prehistoric.*

The Milestone #3 report contains four agricultural, five natural, and five cultural resources “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving each vision. The plan can be view at the following link:
<http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm>.

County Policies

Calumet County:

Calumet County - Year 2025 Comprehensive Plan. The Calumet County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan's agricultural, natural and cultural resource element provides the following goals:

- Maintain the operational efficiency and productivity of the county's agricultural areas for current and future generations.
- Support practices that provide for a water supply that meets the capacity and quality needs of current and future residents of Calumet County.
- Maintain, preserve, and enhance the natural and cultural resources in Calumet County.

Calumet County Farmland Preservation Plan, adopted November, 2019. The purpose of the plan is to bring awareness to the community about the state of the county's agricultural lands and the people who farm it. It is about having food for the future, retaining rural character and preserving our farming heritage. This plan offers an action plan to help preserve identified areas of farmland so that there is food, rural character and a legacy to pass on to upcoming generations.

Calumet County Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan, 2019.

The plan includes a summary of the land and water resources of the county, applicable standards and prohibitions, goals and objectives of the plan, tools and strategies to meet the goals and objectives and how progress will be monitored and evaluated.

Local Policies

City of New Holstein:

Code of Ordinances. The City of New Holstein's Code of Ordinances regulates land divisions and land uses. Several chapters that relate to agricultural, natural and cultural resources are summarized below.

Chapter 12 – Zoning Code

Chapter 16 – Subdivision Regulations

7.2 Federal, State, Regional and Local Programs

Federal Programs

US Environmental Protection Agency:

- **National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program.** The Clean Water Act established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The comprehensive two–phased program addresses the non-agricultural sources of stormwater discharges and industrial/municipal effluents which adversely affect surface water quality. A NPDES permitting mechanism requires the implementation of controls designed to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff and the level of harmful pollutants in stormwater runoff. More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/npdes>.

State Programs

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP):

DATCP has a number of programs related to agricultural development, conservation assistance, farm and rural services, farmland preservation, etc. A few of the programs are highlighted below:

Working Land Initiative. The Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative was signed into law in 2009 and is comprised of the following three programs Farmland Preservation Program, Agricultural Enterprise Program, Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Program (note the PACE program is currently not funded.). More information is available: <https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Homepage.aspx>.

- **Farmland Preservation Program.** Counties are required to revise their farmland preservation plans to meet the new requirements which are designed to better protect farmland. A grant that covers up to 50 percent of the cost of preparing a farmland preservation plan is available to all counties.

- Local governments may choose to adopt and have certified a farmland preservation zoning ordinance to ensure that landowners covered by the ordinance are eligible to claim farmland preservation tax credits.
- **Agricultural Enterprise Area (AEA) Program.** AEA's are part of Wisconsin's Working Lands Initiative. An AEA is an area where the local community has prioritized preservation of farmland and agricultural development. Once an area is officially designated as an AEA, eligible farmers owning land within the area may enter into a farmland preservation agreement with the state. This enables the landowners to receive tax credits in exchange for agreeing to keep their farm in agricultural use for at least 15 years.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR):

- **Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPEDS) Storm Water Program.** The NPDES program is administered by the WDNR through NR-216. The Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPEDS) Storm Water Program regulates stormwater discharge from construction sites, industrial facilities, and selected municipalities. Recent Phase II requirements will require six minimum control measures to be addressed by communities and other local entities: public education, public participation, illicit discharges, construction site pollutant control (1 or more acres in size), post construction site stormwater management, and pollution prevention. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/permits.html>.
- **Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Local Assistance Grant Programs.** The Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship Fund is a land acquisition program for the State of Wisconsin. Four Stewardship grant programs are available: Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP), Urban Green Space (UGS) grants, Urban Rivers (UR) grants, and Acquisition of Development Rights (ADR). The program offers a 50 percent grant match to create parks, hiking trails, hunting grounds, and other facilities. The funds can also be utilized for facilities improvements such as road construction and capital acquisition projects (picnic equipment, playgrounds, etc.). More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stewardship/grants/applylug.html>.
- **Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program.** Shoreland zoning can enhance the quality of surface water, protect wildlife habitat, and improve its aesthetic appearance. The Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program is a cooperative effort between state and local governments. Local governments are allowed to adopt shoreland and floodplain zoning to direct development in compliance with state minimum standards. Specific ordinances regulate zoning for wetlands (NR-103), shorelands (NR – 115), and floodplains (NR – 116). Cities and villages can adopt similar zoning ordinances under NR – 117. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ShorelandZoning/Programs/program-management.html>.
- **Forest Crop Law and Managed Forest Law.** In 1927, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted the Forest Crop Law (FCL), a voluntary forest practices program to encourage sound forestry on private lands. It has promoted and encouraged long-term investments as well as the proper management of woodlands. This law allowed landowners to pay taxes on timber only after harvesting, or when the contract is terminated. Since the program expired in 1986, participants are not allowed to re-enroll in the program. Since

1986, the Managed Forest Law has replaced the Forest Crop Law. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestlandowners/tax.html>.

- **The Managed Forest Law (MFL)**, enacted in 1985, encourages the growth of future commercial crops through sound forestry practices. To be eligible, a landowner must own at least 10 contiguous acres of woodlands. The landowner must implement a forestry management plan for future commercial harvests on the land. Contracts can be entered for a period of either 25 or 50 years. Portions of the land enrolled are open to public access for hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, sight-seeing, and hiking. The program recognizes individual property owners' objectives while providing for society's need for compatible recreational activities, forest aesthetics, wildlife habitat, erosion control, and protection of endangered resources. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestlandowners/tax.html>.
- **Urban Forestry Grants.** Urban Forestry Grants are provide to cities, villages, towns, counties, tribes and 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/urbanforests/grants/index.html>. These grants fall into three categories:
 - Regular grants are competitive cost-share grants of up to \$25,000. Grants are to support new, innovative projects that will develop sustainable urban and community forestry programs, not to subsidize routine forestry activities.
 - Startup grants are competitive cost-share grants of up to \$5,000. These simplified grants are available to communities that want to start or restart an urban forestry program.
 - Catastrophic storm grants are used to fund tree repair, removal or replacement within urban areas following a catastrophic storm event for which the governor has declared a State of Emergency under s. 166.03, Wis. Stats.

Wisconsin Historical Society:

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) provides funds for conducting surveys to identify and evaluate historical, architectural, and archaeological resources, nominating properties and districts to the National Register, and carrying out a program of comprehensive historic preservation planning and education. These are available to local units of government and non-profit organizations. Although funding is limited, the DHP identified target communities during each funding cycle. In recent years the DHP has favored underrepresented communities: unincorporated communities or villages or fourth-tier cities with a population less than 5,000. A set of funds is also designated for use by Certified Local Government (CLG) status communities. In addition, many private funding sources specifically target smaller communities in the more rural parts of the state. Other specific programs are listed below.

- **Wisconsin Historic Preservation Fund Subgrants.** The Wisconsin Historic Preservation Fund Subgrants provide funds for surveys to identify and evaluate historical, architectural and archaeological resources, nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and for carrying out a program of historic preservation planning and education. More information is available at: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ro:20,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3314>.

- **Historic Homes Tax Credit Program.** The Historic Homes Tax Credit Program offers a 25 percent Wisconsin income tax credit for homeowners who rehabilitate historic, non-income-producing personal residences
<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ro:40,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3136>.
- **Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit.** This program returns 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings to owners as a direct reduction in the federal income taxes. To qualify, buildings must be income producing historic buildings, must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or contribute to the character of a National Register Historic District. More information is available at:
<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ny:True,Ro:0,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3215&dsDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3&dsCompoundDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3>.
- **Wisconsin Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program.** This program returns 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings to owners as a Wisconsin income tax credit. More information is available at:
<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ny:True,Ro:0,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3215&dsDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3&dsCompoundDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3>.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC):

Recreation and Heritage Opportunities. The Recreation and Heritage Opportunities work program element encompasses planning activities associated with meeting the open space and recreational needs of the region as a whole, as well as plans for individual governmental jurisdictions. This program element also includes historic and agricultural preservation. Examples of work under this program element include: park and open space plans, park site plans, park funding and programming information, recreation inventories, recreation surveys, park needs assessments, water trail planning and ADA accessibility issues.

Natural Resource Management. The Natural Resource Management planning element ensured that the region's natural resources and unique environmental features are identified and managed as an integral part of planning and development throughout the region. Examples of work under this element include: Niagara Escarpment planning, air quality management, aquatic invasive species, environmental impact review, endangered resources reviews, groundwater resource management, green infrastructure planning, floodplain management, hazard mitigation planning, lakes management planning, the NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program Administration, water quality management, stormwater and watershed management and wetlands protection/management.

Local Programs

New Holstein Historic Preservation Committee

New Holstein Area Historical Society



APPENDIX E

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

Resolution No. 1379

**ESTABLISHING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES
FOR THE CITY OF NEW HOLSTEIN 2040 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE**

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, any program or action of a local governmental unit that affects land use, including but not limited to zoning, subdivision regulation and official mapping, shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's adopted comprehensive plan beginning January 1, 2010, and such plan must address the nine elements as required by Wisconsin Statutes Section 66.1001(2); and

WHEREAS, the City of New Holstein has prepared the *City of New Holstein Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan*, adopted on December, 2007, that will be amended to comply with the authority and procedures established by Section 66.1001 and Section 62.23 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, Section 66.1001(4)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that the City Council adopt written procedures designed to foster public participation at every stage of comprehensive plan preparation including open discussion, communication programs, information services and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, and that such written procedures shall also provide for wide distribution of draft plan materials, an opportunity for the public to submit written comments on the plan materials, and a process for the governing body to respond to such comments; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of New Holstein believes that regular, meaningful public involvement in the comprehensive planning process is important to assure that the resulting comprehensive plan reflects the desires and expectations of the public; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission has reviewed the *Public Participation Plan* and has recommended approval; and

WHEREAS, the attached "Public Participation Plan" developed for the *City of New Holstein 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update* includes written procedures designed to foster public participation, ensure wide distribution of draft plan materials, provide opportunities for written comments on such materials, and provide mechanisms to respond to such comments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of New Holstein hereby adopts the *Public Participation Plan for the City of New Holstein 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update* as its public participation procedures to fulfill the requirements of Wis. Stats. Section 66.1001 (4)(a).

The foregoing Resolution No. 1379 was introduced and its adoption moved by Alderperson Bosma, seconded by Alderperson Thiessen.

Upon a roll call of votes thereon, the results were as follows:

Votes Cast: 8
Votes Aye: 8
Votes Nay: 0

This resolution was adopted by the City of New Holstein City Council on the 15th day of August, 2018:

CITY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF NEW HOLSTEIN, WISCONSIN

By: Dianne K. Reese
Dianne K. Reese, Mayor

ATTEST:

Cassandra Langenfeld
Cassandra Langenfeld, City Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer

Public Participation Plan

City of New Holstein 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update

Introduction & Purpose

Public participation is an important part of the comprehensive planning process as it helps to ensure that the plan accurately reflects the vision of the community. For a plan to develop, decision makers need to hear ideas, thoughts, and opinions from their citizens and stakeholders. The purpose of this public participation plan is to give citizens the opportunity to participate and learn about their community.

Wisconsin's Smart Growth Comprehensive Planning law requires public participation throughout the comprehensive planning process. Wisconsin Statutes, Section 66.1001(4)(a) requires, in part, that,

“The governing body of a local governmental unit shall adopt written procedures that are designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services, and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. The written procedures shall provide for a wide distribution of proposed, alternative, or amended elements of a comprehensive plan and shall provide every opportunity for written comments on the plan to be submitted by members of the public to the governing body and for the governing body to respond to such written comments.”

This Public Participation Plan actively involves the general public and key community interests in identifying major issues, establishing a shared vision for the community, and creating goals, objectives, and policies which help bring that shared vision to fruition. The City will use this document as a guide to actively involve community members in the comprehensive planning process by providing them numerous opportunities to offer input and become educated via multiple means of communication.

Methods of Citizen Participation

The City of New Holstein will use several methods to encourage public input throughout the comprehensive planning process for any future updates and amendments. The methods to be employed are as follows:

Method 1: Plan Commission & Ad Hoc Members

The City of New Holstein will utilize the Plan Commission as the main body responsible for development of the Comprehensive Plan Update. The City may choose to add additional, ad hoc, non-voting members to the Plan Commission to help guide the comprehensive planning process and discussions. The Plan Commission will be responsible for reviewing data, prioritizing issues and land use alternatives, overseeing the organization of the Plan, and determining goals, objectives and policies based on information gathered from the public.

Method 2: Public Meetings

Public meetings provide opportunity for both education and input. All Plan Commission and City Council meetings are open to the public. All agendas and meeting minutes are posted in advance through the City of New Holstein website and published as required by State law. As each chapter of the comprehensive plan is developed it will be reviewed in detail by the Comprehensive Plan Update Committee at a meeting that is open to the public. Time for public participation will be set-aside at each meeting.

Method 3: News Releases/Website/Social Media

News releases are an effective tool to keep both the public and the press informed about the planning process. The City of New Holstein will utilize news releases to create public awareness about the comprehensive planning process at key times during the process. In addition, the City will utilize its website and social media (e.g. Facebook and Twitter) to keep citizens informed on the planning process, to encourage public involvement, and to provide input/comments to City staff at any time.

Method 4: Web-Based Public Visioning Portal

A web-based Public Visioning Portal will be developed and will incorporate survey and GIS mapping technologies (ESRI StoryMaps) to allow residents and stakeholders to participate in a number of exploratory questions and exercises in order to identify specific land use issues, high priority trends, needed physical improvements, and plan implementation opportunities that will be used to maintain or enhance the current Comprehensive Plan. This process will generate materials that will enhance the City's current comprehensive plan by adding several more layers of 'depth' to addressing current issues, including the application of specific planning and implementation concepts that were not included in the City's current plan.

Method 5: Open Houses and Community Events

The City of New Holstein may choose to sponsor open houses, informational meetings, or attend various community events (e.g. farmer's markets, street festivals, etc.) during the comprehensive planning process. This will provide an informal setting for residents to interact with the City of New Holstein staff and give them the opportunity to gather information, ask questions, react to the information and provide both written and verbal feedback.

Method 6: Public Hearings

A public hearing will be held before the City Plan Commission prior to the adoption of the *2040 Comprehensive Plan Update*. The public hearing will consist of a short presentation summarizing and highlighting the major parts of the planning process and the final draft of the comprehensive plan. Participants will have the opportunity to provide comments about the draft plan. An official public record of the presentation and all comments will be established. The draft plan will be available for review prior to the public hearing. Interested citizens will also have the opportunity to provide written comments prior to the public hearing, which will be read into the hearing.

Future amendments to the Comprehensive Plan will be subject to the public hearing process and the same opportunities for review and comment by the general public as the original approved plan and per Wisconsin Statutes, Section 66.1001(4)(b-d).

EAST CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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Jeff Nooyen, Vice-Chair
Eric Fowle, Secretary-Treasurer

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