



Credit: Washington County

11.1 INTRODUCTION

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001(2) (g) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps for joint planning and decision making between the County and other jurisdictions, including school districts and local governments, for the siting and building of public facilities and for sharing public services. The *Statute* also requires this element to:

- Analyze the relationship of the County to school districts, local governments, adjacent Counties, the Region, the State, and to other governmental units (such as lake districts and library boards).
- Incorporate any plans or agreements to which the County is a party under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307, or 66.0309 of the *Statutes*.
- Identify existing or potential conflicts between the County and local governments or the regional planning commission, and to describe the processes to resolve such conflicts.

Cooperation between neighboring and overlapping units of government is one of the goals of the Wisconsin comprehensive planning law and was an important aspect in developing the first edition of the Washington County comprehensive plan. The County plan was undertaken as a cooperative, multi-jurisdictional process that sought to involve all cities, towns, and villages in the County as either full partners that participated in the multi-jurisdictional process or as cooperating partners (see Chapter 1 for additional information on local government partners). The planning process was also fully coordinated between Washington County; SEWRPC, the regional planning commission serving Washington County and its communities; and UW-Extension. School districts, lake districts, representatives from local fire departments, and representatives from State and Federal agencies were also involved in the planning process through membership on various work groups, subcommittees, and advisory committees, or were provided with plan materials and invited to submit comments and/or attend committee meetings. In addition, the County sponsored a workshop on Intergovernmental Cooperation, with a featured speaker from the Wisconsin Department of Administration's Municipal Boundary Section, which focused on opportunities for boundary agreements and shared services. The County also co-sponsored an Implementation Workshop with Ozaukee

County to discuss the consistency requirements and extraterritorial authorities with local governments, with featured speakers from UW-Extension's Center for Land Use Education.

In addition, Washington County worked with local governments to develop a dispute resolution process to provide a forum to address conflicts between local and/or county units of government arising from implementation of adopted comprehensive plans. The dispute resolution process, which is the first developed in the State for disputes relating to comprehensive plans, is described in Section 11.4 of this chapter.

This cooperative effort was carried forward in this update to the County plan, which was undertaken as a multi-jurisdictional process with the original partnering local governments and the Village of Jackson, Village of Newburg, and Town of Jackson. Some of the benefits of Intergovernmental Cooperation include:

- **Cost Savings**

Cooperation can save money by increasing efficiency and avoiding unnecessary duplication. Cooperation can enable some communities to provide their residents with services that would otherwise be too costly. Examples include shared library services, police and fire protection, recycling of household hazardous waste, and shared government buildings (such as shared town and village halls).

- **Addressing Regional Issues**

By communicating and coordinating their actions, and working with regional and State agencies, local communities are able to address and resolve issues that are regional in nature. Examples include constructing and maintaining highways, providing transit service, and planning and constructing facilities for stormwater management, water supply, and wastewater treatment.

- **Early Identification of Issues**

Cooperation enables jurisdictions to identify and resolve potential conflicts at an early stage, before affected interests have established rigid positions, before the political stakes have been raised, and before issues have become conflicts or crises.

- **Reduced Litigation**

Communities that cooperate may be able to resolve issues before they become mired in litigation. Reducing the possibility of costly litigation can save a community money, as well as the disappointment and frustration of unwanted outcomes.

- **Consistency**

Cooperation can lead to consistency of the goals, objectives, plans, policies, and actions of neighboring communities and other jurisdictions.

- **Predictability**

Jurisdictions that cooperate provide greater predictability to residents, developers, businesses, and others. Lack of predictability can result in lost time, money, and opportunity.



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- **Understanding**

As jurisdictions communicate and collaborate on issues of mutual interest, they become more aware of one another's needs and priorities. They can better anticipate problems and work to avoid them.

- **Trust**

Cooperation can lead to positive experiences and results that build trust and good working relationships between jurisdictions.

- **History of Success**

When jurisdictions cooperate successfully in one area, the success creates positive feelings and an expectation that other intergovernmental issues can be resolved as well.

- **Service to Citizens**

The biggest beneficiaries of intergovernmental cooperation are citizens for whom government was created in the first place. They may not understand, or even care about, the intricacies of a particular intergovernmental issue, but all residents can appreciate their benefits, such as cost savings, provision of needed services, and a strong economy.

11.2 ANALYSIS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

Washington County

All departments and services provided by Washington County are available to all residents of the County. The Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter 9) provides a summary of the services and facilities provided by the County. The Transportation Element (Chapter 8) provides information on highway, transit, and other transportation facilities and services provided by Washington County. This section briefly highlights a few of the County departments that have entered into service agreements with, or provide services to, local governments and other units and agencies of government.

Planning and Parks Department

The Planning and Parks Department provides a number of services, including coordinating the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, administering the dispute resolution process described in Section 11.4 of this chapter, GIS mapping services, maintenance of GIS mapping data on the County website, and administration of a bridge inspection program for the County and all local governments. The Department also administers and enforces nonmetallic mining and stormwater management and erosion control ordinances for towns on request, regulations for private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) throughout the County; and shoreland and floodplain and land division regulations within the towns (see Chapter 2 for information on County land use-related ordinances). The Department is also responsible for acquiring, developing, and managing County parks and trails.

Highway Department

The Washington County Highway Department constructs and maintains the County Trunk Highway System and helps maintain and plow highways under State jurisdiction, which includes state trunk highways, U.S. numbered highways (such as USH 45), and interstate highways (such as IH 41). The Department also works with SEWRPC to plan and program construction and improvement projects on the County highway system, and oversees engineering and construction of improvement projects. In addition, the Department cooperates with SEWRPC, WisDOT, the Federal Highway Administration, and local governments in the County to prepare, implement, and periodically update the County jurisdictional highway plan.



The Washington County Highway Department constructs and maintains the County Trunk Highway System and helps maintain and plow highways under State jurisdiction.

Sheriff's Department

The Washington County Sheriff's Department provides full time police protection for the Village of Richfield and all towns in the County except the Town of Trenton. The County Sheriff also provides service to the Village of Newburg and Town of Trenton during specified periods when there are no Village or Town officers on duty. The Washington County Dive Team is comprised of Sheriff's deputies and members of the Kewaskum, Richfield, Slinger, and West Bend Fire Departments, and operates under the authority of Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department also operates a dispatch center that is the primary communication



The Washington County Sheriff's Department provides police protection for all towns in the County and to the Village of Richfield.

center for Sheriff's deputies and six full and part-time police departments and 13 fire and EMS agencies, and serves as the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System dispatch center for the County's fire departments. A Mobile Emergency Operation Center (Mobile Command Post) was purchased by the Sheriff's Department in 2011 and is available to the various public safety agencies located throughout the County upon request.

School Districts

There were 36 public schools in five public high school districts in the County in 2016. There were also two institutions of higher learning in the County; Moraine Park Technical College and the University of Wisconsin-Washington County. Map 9.16 in Chapter 9 shows the location of public and private schools and colleges and universities in the County in 2016, and the boundaries of public high school districts. In 2018, the University of Wisconsin-Washington County became a branch campus of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) and is now UW-Milwaukee at Washington County.⁹³ Chapter 9 describes facilities planning by school districts to determine and provide for future needs.

Washington County can assist school districts and UWM at Washington County, if requested, by providing information on projected population levels to assist in facilities planning, and by offering comments on proposed school locations. These services are also provided by SEWRPC if requested by a school district. Washington County regulations that affect the location of schools include the shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance and sanitary regulations. County highways may also affect access to schools.

Each school district in Washington County includes all or portions of a number of local governments. Because none of the school districts serves only one local government, each school district must work with a number of local governments when proposing to construct new facilities or additions to existing facilities, or when proposing to abandon a school district facility. Schools and other district facilities are subject to local zoning regulations, and rely on local services such as sewer and water (where available), police and fire protection, and streets and highways.

Recreational sites and facilities present an opportunity for shared use of facilities between County and local governments and school districts. School districts may rely on the use of County or local parks for athletic events (such as the use of County parks for cross-country track); and play apparatus and playfields at schools may be available for local residents to use when school is not in session. It may also be advantageous to locate schools and parks next to each other when possible, to maximize opportunities for shared use of recreational areas and facilities.

Local Governments

There are 20 local units of government in Washington County, including two cities, six villages, and 12 towns. There are also a number of special purpose units of government, which are government agencies authorized by the *Statutes* to carry out specific responsibilities. Examples of special purpose districts include sanitary districts, utility districts, lake districts, and school districts.

⁹³ This change is not reflected in the 2016 inventory of public and private schools and colleges and universities in the County provided in Chapter 9.

Situations often develop between units of government that could be handled in a cooperative manner that would be beneficial to both parties. Annexation of property from a town into a village or city remains one of the most contentious issues between neighboring communities. Wisconsin annexation law provides an advantage to cities and villages in that the law is designed to enable annexation to occur following a request by property owners. Nevertheless, towns want to preserve their borders and retain their existing and future tax base, and the incorporated communities want to be able to expand their boundaries into adjoining towns.

Although the *Wisconsin Statutes* provide cities and villages with the authority to accept annexations from town property owners, annexations oftentimes lead to lawsuits, court battles, and ultimately one “winner” and one “loser.” Cities, villages, and towns are encouraged to work together on annexation issues and enter into cooperative boundary plans and intergovernmental agreements with litigation as the last option.

Boundary plans and intergovernmental agreements can preserve lands for towns and allow them the ability to plan for future development without worrying about future annexation occurring. Depending on the agreements and plans developed, such devices also have the potential for revenue sharing or payments from incorporated areas, extending municipal services to adjacent towns, and preserving agricultural lands. Boundary agreements and annexation and extraterritorial issues are described in more detail in Sections 11.3 and 11.4 of this chapter.

Adjoining Counties

Washington County is bordered by Ozaukee County to the east, Dodge County to the west, Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Counties to the north, Waukesha County to the south, and Milwaukee County to the southeast. Washington County is part of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. As noted in Chapter 10, many residents of Washington County work in Milwaukee County, and many of Washington County’s workers live in Milwaukee County.

Cooperative efforts between Washington County and other counties include:

- **Washington Ozaukee Public Health Department:** In 2016, the Washington County Health Department merged with the Ozaukee County Health Department to create the Washington Ozaukee Public Health Department. The purpose of the merger is to gain staffing efficiencies, decrease expenditures, and maintain the level of services at a lower cost. The Public Health Department enforces public health regulations and provides services that may include, but are not limited to, surveillance, investigation, control, and prevention of communicable diseases; other disease prevention; health promotion; human health hazard control; and development of a local community health improvement plan every five years. The Health Department regularly works collaboratively with other Washington and Ozaukee County departments, local units of government, and other local and State public health agencies to meet the needs of Washington and Ozaukee County citizens.
- **Quad Counties Public Health Consortium:** The health consortium includes health departments from Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Fond du Lac Counties. The consortium plans and implements public health preparedness activities for health related community events such as pandemic influenza, smallpox, or anthrax emergencies.
- **Family Care Consortium:** The Family Care Consortium includes Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. The planning consortium was set up to plan across county lines for the implementation of Wisconsin’s Family Care Program, including both Aging and Disability Resource Center activities and Managed Care activities. The planning consortium split into two clusters. Dodge, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Washington Counties were the first group of counties to enter the Family Care Program in early 2008. Planning efforts were crucial so that the Counties, State, and the Private Management Care Organizations could work together to make a smooth transition into the Family Care Program. The involvement of the private sector through the Managed Care Organizations is a significant change in the delivery of long term care services in Washington County. The consortium was able to fund a position to assist the Counties in developing shared data bases and procedures to meet reporting requirements.

- **Marsh Country Health Alliance Commission:** Includes Adams, Columbia, Dodge, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Rock, Sauk, Washington, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties. The purpose of this Commission is to administer, operate, and maintain the Clearview Nursing and Rehabilitation Facility in Dodge County.
- **Moraine Lakes Consortium:** The Moraine Lakes Consortium includes Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. The Consortium administers State financial assistance programs, including FoodShare Wisconsin, the BadgerCare Plus Health Care Coverage Program, Medicaid, the Wisconsin Shares Child Care Subsidy program, the Caretaker Supplement (CTS) Program, the Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program (WHEAP), and the Wisconsin Works (W-2) Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program.
- **East Wisconsin Counties Railroad Consortium:** The railroad consortium includes Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Washington, and Winnebago Counties to facilitate discussion of rail service and facilities.
- **HOME Consortium:** Includes Jefferson, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha Counties. The purpose of the consortium is to advance homeownership opportunities and programs for households that earn 80 percent or less of the area's median income. See Chapter 7 for additional information about the HOME Consortium and the programs it administers.
- **Southern Housing Region:** Includes Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Kenosha, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Sauk, Walworth, and Washington Counties. The purpose of the Southern Housing Region is to administer Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) housing loans for households that earn 80 percent or less of the area's median income. See Chapter 7 for additional information about the Southern Housing Region and the programs it administers.
- **Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Consortium:** Promotes efficient and effective management of invasive species throughout Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.

Regional Organizations

SEWRPC

Washington County is served by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC). Washington County contracted with SEWRPC to assist the County and 13 participating local governments to help prepare the County and local comprehensive plan updates. SEWRPC also prepared a regional land use and transportation plan (VISION 2050), which includes population, employment, and household projections to assist in local and county planning efforts, and is the Federally-designated transportation planning and programming agency for the seven-county Region.⁹⁴ SEWRPC is also the State-designated regional water quality management agency for the Region, and is involved in many other aspects of land use planning and development. In addition to this comprehensive plan, major SEWRPC planning projects affecting the County include the County jurisdictional highway system plan, the County transit development plan, the public transit – human services transportation coordination plan, the County hazard mitigation plan, the regional water supply plan, the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan, the regional housing plan, the regional telecommunications plan, and the regional chloride impact study (under preparation). SEWRPC works closely with the County and local governments in the Region, as appropriate, when developing its plans.

Milwaukee 7

The Milwaukee 7 is a council of representatives from the seven Southeastern Wisconsin Counties (the seven Counties within the SEWRPC area). The council, made up of about 35 civic and business leaders, was formed with the idea that a regional approach is key to fostering economic growth. Additional information about the Milwaukee 7 is provided in Chapter 10.

⁹⁴ The seven Counties in the SEWRPC Region are Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha.

Nonprofit Conservation Organizations

Several nonprofit conservation organizations (NCOs) are active in the County. NCOs work to preserve lands with important natural resources, including prime farmlands, and educate citizens on the benefits of protecting natural resources. Washington County cooperates with the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, and the Ice Age Trail Alliance, among others, to prepare and implement plans for acquiring or otherwise preserving lands with important natural resources and for development of the Ice Age Trail.



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State of Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)

In partnership with local governments, the County, and SEWRPC, WisDOT administers a variety of State and Federal programs to complete projects that enhance the transportation network within Washington County. These funding programs include the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Local Transportation Alternatives Program, and a number of other programs that collectively provide funding for streets and highways, transit, bicycle and pedestrian improvements, and railroad improvements.

WisDOT also administers the General Transportation Aids Program, which returns a portion of the money collected through fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees to county and local governments to help offset county and local road construction and maintenance costs. WisDOT maintains the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR), which is an extensive map-based database, accessible to local and county officials and staff, of road characteristics such as right-of-way and pavement width, shoulder width, number of driving and parking lanes, pavement condition, and other information.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

The WDNR is dedicated to preserving, protecting, effectively managing, and maintaining Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the State and, in some cases, the laws of the Federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of the State, including wetlands, shorelands, floodplains, woodlands, and water quality. The WDNR is charged with coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities.

The WDNR makes grants available to county and local units of government for park acquisition and development.⁹⁵ Washington County has historically applied for grant funds through the WDNR to improve recreational opportunities, to purchase land for parks and to preserve important natural resources, and to develop parks.

The WDNR also worked with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Washington County to update floodplain mapping within the County, which was completed in 2015.

In addition, the WDNR identifies and monitors environmentally contaminated sites, identified in Chapter 6, and administers grant programs to clean up such sites, which are commonly referred to as "brownfields." In 2012, Washington County and Economic Development Washington County (EDWC) established the Washington County Site Redevelopment Program. The program aims to effectively redevelop and revitalize brownfield sites throughout the County by creating and maintaining a prioritized inventory of sites, performing Phase I and Phase II environmental site assessments on priority sites, completing remedial action plans for select sites, and performing community outreach and education related to brownfields. More information on this program and other brownfield remediation grant programs is provided in Chapter 10.

⁹⁵ A County or local government must prepare and adopt a park plan to be eligible to receive recreational grant funds from the WDNR.

Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS)

The DSPS administers regulations for POWTS in the State of Wisconsin. The Washington County Planning and Parks Department works closely with the DSPS to implement these regulations. The Planning and Parks Department enforces POWTS regulations in all local governments in the County, as described in Chapter 9.

Department of Health Services (DHS), Division of Public Health (DPH)

In collaboration with DHS/DPH, local health departments, community organizations, medical clinics operated by local governments, and Federal tribes make up the public health system in Wisconsin. Wisconsin's Public Health Statutes include but are not limited to Chapters 250 through 255 and rules promulgated to implement them. The State supports local public health service capacity building through grants, consultation, and technical assistance. Local boards of health assure that measures are taken to provide an environment in which individuals can be healthy.

Other Governmental Units

There are a number of "special purpose" units of government within the County. Special purpose units of government that are directly involved in land use planning and development include lake districts, sanitary districts, and utility districts. All three types of districts are authorized under the *Statutes* to provide sanitary sewer services. Sanitary and utility districts can also provide a variety of other governmental services, such as street lighting, public water, and trash pick up. Lake districts manage uses on, within, and adjacent to lakes, and may also acquire property to help protect water quality. Lake, sanitary, and utility districts are described in Chapter 9. A list of lake management plans for County lakes is included in Chapter 2. Services provided by other special purpose units of government, most notably school and library boards, are described in Chapter 9.



Special purpose units of government that are directly involved in land use planning and development include lake, sanitary, and utility districts.

11.3 EXAMPLES OF EXISTING SERVICE AND OTHER AGREEMENTS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

The State comprehensive planning law requires that this element incorporate any plans or agreements to which the County is a party under the following:

- **Section 66.0301 – Intergovernmental Cooperation:** This section of the *State Statutes* authorizes cooperation between local, county, and State government agencies and/or special purpose units of government for the receipt or furnishing of services or for the joint exercise of powers or duties required or authorized by law. The agreement is a contract between the cooperating entities and specifies the responsibilities of each, and the time period for which the contract is in effect. This *Statute* may also be used for boundary agreements between communities. The parties either commit to maintain existing boundaries or to allow the city or village to grow to the boundary specified in the agreement.

Washington County is a party to the following intergovernmental agreements:

- Intergovernmental agreements among Washington County, SEWRPC, and each participating local government for updating the County plan and local comprehensive plans for those communities that chose to do so.
- Intergovernmental agreement between the County and the Villages of Newburg and Richfield and the Town of Trenton for Sheriff's patrols.

- Intergovernmental agreement among Washington County, the Village of Jackson, the Town of Jackson, and the Town of Polk regarding sewer and water services to the Fair Park.
- Intergovernmental agreement for County financial support of the Cabela's project among Washington County, the Towns of Germantown and Polk, the then-Town of Richfield and the Wisconsin Departments of Commerce⁹⁶ and Transportation.
- Intergovernmental agreement between the County and the Village of Germantown to utilize the County's Attraction Loan Fund to develop a business park in the Village.
- Intergovernmental agreement between the County and the City of West Bend authorizing the use of the County's Employee Health Center by City employees.
- Intergovernmental agreements for administration of erosion control and stormwater management and nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinances (see Chapter 2 for additional information).
- Intergovernmental agreement between Washington County and the towns for town enforcement of human health hazard violations under Chapter 8 of the County Code of Ordinances.
- **Section 66.0307 – Boundary Change Pursuant to Approved Cooperative Plan:** A cooperative plan may change boundaries between local governments. The cooperative plan must be approved by the DOA. The plan may establish ultimate city or village boundaries, zoning for the areas included in the agreement, and provide for revenue sharing. The major difference between a boundary agreement established under Section 66.0301 and one established under Section 66.0307 is that the latter supersedes the annexation *Statute* for attachment and/or detachment of property from one local government to another, provided the attachment or detachment is called for by the agreement. Washington County is not a party to any agreements established under Section 66.0307.
- **Section 66.0225 – Stipulated Boundary Agreement in Contested Boundary Actions:** Boundary agreements may also be established by a judicial order as part of a settlement of annexation litigation between a town and adjacent city or village. Boundaries are determined by mutual agreement of the parties. Washington County is not a party to any agreements established under Section 66.0225.
- **Local Government Boundary Agreements:** There are three boundary agreements in effect in Washington County; one between the City and Town of West Bend; one between the Village and Town of Jackson; and one among the City of Hartford and Towns of Erin, Hartford, and Richfield (the Town of Richfield subsequently incorporated as a Village). The agreements between the City and Town of West Bend and between the Village and Town of Jackson were developed using Section 66.0307 of the *Statutes*. The agreement among the City of Hartford, Village of Richfield, and Towns of Erin and Hartford were developed under Section 66.0225 of the *Statutes*. There are also intergovernmental agreements under Section 66.0301 of the *Statutes* between the City of Hartford and the Town of Erin, and the City of Hartford and Town of Rubicon (in Dodge County) for the purpose of orderly planned development and land preservation. In addition, the City of Hartford and Village of Slinger also have an intergovernmental agreement addressing various issues relating to community services, utilities, and extraterritorial jurisdiction, which is described in Chapter 2.
- **Section 66.0309 – Creation, Organization, Powers, and Duties of Regional Planning Commissions:** This section of the *Statutes* authorizes the Governor to establish regional planning commissions in response to petitions from County and local governments. A regional planning commission is charged by the *Statutes* to prepare and adopt a master plan for development of the region. Washington County is part of the SEWRPC Region, which serves the seven counties and 147 cities, towns, and villages in the southeastern corner of Wisconsin. SEWRPC was established by then-Governor Gaylord Nelson in 1960 and is governed by a 21-member Commission. Chapter 2

⁹⁶The Wisconsin Department of Commerce was dismantled in 2011. Economic development functions previously performed by the DOC have been moved to the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC).

includes a summary of recent plans prepared by SEWRPC that affect Washington County. SEWRPC also assisted the County with preparing this comprehensive plan update.

Examples of Shared Services in Washington County

There are many existing service agreements within Washington County between the County and local units of government, and between local governments. Several of the agreements are listed below. Agreements can take the form of intergovernmental agreements under the *Statutes*, memoranda of understanding between or among units of government, resolutions approved by governing bodies, or more informal written agreements.

Shared Services and Equipment

Police/Fire Services

- Certain EMS service providers in the County possess a higher level of training than others. In certain situations, a Basic Life Support (BLS) service can request an “intercept” from an Advanced Life Support (ALS) service to provide better care for their patient. An “intercept” involves two ALS trained responders coming to the scene in a vehicle (usually a car or van but not their ambulance) with their ALS equipment and they ride along in the BLS ambulance. This keeps the ALS service ambulance available for other calls.
- Training and equipping a hazmat team is a very expensive undertaking. No one fire agency in Washington County had the funds to do it on their own. A countywide team was formed using grants to pay for initial and ongoing training and the equipment the team utilizes. Presently, the team has members from eight of the 13 fire departments in the County.
- Agreement between Washington County and the Village of Richfield to provide police protection to the Village.
- Agreement between Washington County and the Village of Newburg to provide police protection to the Village when the Village Police Department is not operating.
- Agreement between Washington County and the Town of Trenton to provide police protection to the Town when the Town Police Department is not operating.

Garbage Collection/Recycling

- Joint recycling drop-off point for residents of the Towns of Erin and Hartford.
- The Town of Polk and the Village of Richfield are joint recipients of a Recycling Consolidation Grant offered through the WDNR. Eligible uses of grant funds include collection and transport of recyclable materials from single-family and 2 to 4 unit multifamily residential properties, program educational and outreach materials, and administrative costs.

Public Works

- The County Highway Department conducts routine summer maintenance for local governments for specific projects on a time and materials basis. Examples include pavement markings, mowing roadsides, grading gravel shoulders, replacing road cross culverts, and cleaning roadside ditches.
- The County currently provides bridge inspection and consultation services to all local governments. By having the County perform this service, the local government does not have to contract with an engineering firm every other year. The County tracks inspections, performs the inspections, and provides the local government with the results.



The County currently provides bridge inspection and consultation services to all local governments.

- When seal coating roads, Washington County leases a chip spreader from Sheboygan County and a rubber-tired roller from Ozaukee County for chip sealing. Ozaukee County leases Washington County's trucks for hauling aggregate on their projects.
- Additional examples of shared services and equipment between Washington County and other Counties and local governments include:
 - Purchased salt from the Town of West Bend to allow the Town to avoid storage charges
 - Rented a mastic machine to the City of West Bend and provided supervision
 - Provided labor and a quad axel to Sheboygan County to assist with paving
 - Provided centerline paving for the Village of Richfield and the Town of Trenton and preformed night work on CTH Q
 - Provided traffic control devices to Columbia County during flooding
 - Provided equipment and labor to Ozaukee County to assist with a culvert after flooding.

Shared Utilities and Community Facilities

- The City of Hartford and the Village of Slinger have established an agreement for the City to provide operations and maintenance to the Village's electric utilities.
- The Village of Kewaskum shares recreational facilities with the Kewaskum School District (tennis courts, baseball/softball diamonds).
- Washington County partnered with the WDNR in the design, construction, and maintenance of the Eisenbahn State Trail. The City of West Bend and the Village of Kewaskum, in cooperation with Washington County, have constructed further improvements to the Trail.



Washington County partnered with the City of West Bend, WDNR, Washington County Highway Department, and the Village of Kewaskum in the design, construction, and maintenance of the Eisenbahn State Trail.

- Joint planning and construction of the Ice Age Trail by the WDNR, the Ice Age Trail Alliance, Washington County, and the City of West Bend.
- The City of West Bend, Town of West Bend, Washington County, WDNR, and the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation partnered to preserve Rolfs Park, a unique natural area, and provide recreational opportunities for the citizens of Washington County.

Shared Technologies

- When the City of West Bend installed their Municipal Area Network (MAN) to connect City buildings and schools, they also provided a way for Washington County to connect. Although the final connection was made to satisfy the needs of the County Treasurer, other Washington County departments benefited. Washington County now has live access to the City's GIS data and vice versa. This ensures both organizations have access to the most current version of the data and eliminates the need to store duplicate copies of the same data on both County and City servers.
- Digital orthophotography is of increasing importance in a variety of County applications. SEWRPC coordinates with Federal, State, regional and county government partners to acquire this valuable imagery. Each partner is able to get the imagery they need at a fraction of the cost they would have paid to do the project alone.

- Washington County and participating local governments have an agreement for the County to provide technical services for the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS).
- Washington County provides the forms for the tax bills for all 20 local governments. Washington County provides the tax bills, tax rolls, and computer tax receipting for most of the local governments in the County.
- The Washington County Land Information Program and SEWRPC have acquired a great deal of base data. Parcel mapping, orthophotography, and topographic mapping are just a few examples of the data layers available. The resulting data is made available at little or no charge to other units of government, saving them the expense of acquiring the data themselves.
- The Washington County GIS department and EDWC share data to enhance their respective web-based services.
- Washington County maintains a Countywide emergency radio system.
- The Village of Richfield has an agreement with Washington County GIS Department to maintain the Village's zoning map.

Cooperative Planning Efforts and Ordinance Administration

Cooperative Planning

- Washington County, in partnership with 11 local governments, SEWRPC, and UW-Extension, formally agreed to work together in a single planning effort to develop a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. This joint planning process provided an opportunity for neighboring local governments to work through issues to provide for the future success, economic vitality, and quality of life in Washington County. The multi-jurisdictional plan update process includes the 11 original partners, plus the Villages of Jackson and Newburg and the Town of Jackson.
- In 2013, Washington County and EDWC formed a Redevelopment Coalition with the City of Hartford, City of West Bend, Village of Jackson, Village of Richfield, and Village of Slinger that was awarded a FY2014 Brownfield Assessment Grant of \$600,000. This County and EDWC-led Redevelopment Coalition was the first of its kind in Wisconsin to receive a US EPA grant and is unique in its depth of partnership with local and State economic development organizations. In 2017, the Redevelopment Coalition received additional funding through a \$600,000 US EPA Community-Wide Coalition Assessment Grant for Hazardous Substance and Petroleum Brownfields. Additional information on the Redevelopment Coalition is provided in Chapter 10.
- Boundary agreement between the City of West Bend and Town of West Bend under Section 66.0307 of the *Statutes*.
- Mediated Cooperative Plan Agreement between the Village of Jackson and Town of Jackson under Section 66.0307 of the *Statutes*.
- Boundary agreement between the City of Hartford, the then-Town of Richfield, and the Towns of Erin and Hartford under Section 66.0225 of the *Statutes*.
- The EDWC seeks to improve and enhance the economic vitality of Washington County and all its communities by serving as the central voice on economic development issues.
- Over the last two decades, the County Land and Water Conservation Division has successfully partnered with the Big Cedar Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District and the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation in implementing several conservation practices throughout the Big Cedar Lake watershed.
- Cooperative planning effort among Washington County, SEWRPC, and the City of West Bend for stormwater management and water quality improvements along Quaas Creek.

- The County partnered with the Pike Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District to contract a summer intern in 2018 to conduct Aquatic Invasive Species outreach to water users of Druid and Pike Lake.
- The County is partnering with the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) to help lead efforts to improve water quality as part of the Total Maximum Daily Load; in turn, MMSD has secured external grants that they passed onto the County to support a Conservation Technician position.
- The County has an Intergovernmental Cooperative Agreement with Waukesha County to coordinate an Aquatic Invasive Species Education and Prevention Program by sharing the services 50/50 of a full-time AIS Coordinator employed by Washington County.
- Starting in 2019 the Clean Sweep Program will undergo changes, whereas County residents will be provided an increased opportunity to safely dispose of their hazardous waste. Through a contracted agreement with Waukesha County and Veolia Environmental Services, County residents will be able to utilize the Veolia Environmental Services Facility in Menomonee Falls. The agreement will allow more opportunities for residents to dispose of their material rather than two times per year as the program previously allowed.

Ordinance Administration

- The County has several intergovernmental agreements with towns to administer the County's erosion control and stormwater management ordinance on behalf of the towns.
- The County has several intergovernmental agreements with towns to administer the County's nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance on behalf of the towns, and also answers questions that any local governments may have with respect to nonmetallic mining reclamation.
- The County is responsible to perpetuate all public land survey system corners. By having local governments contact the County 30 days prior to any possible disturbance, thousands of dollars are potentially saved by both the County and the local government. Washington County's Engineer/Surveyor works with adjoining county surveyors to ensure that the monuments on the county lines are perpetuated.
- The Village of Richfield has an intergovernmental agreement with the Village of Slinger and the Village of Sussex (located in Waukesha County) related to building inspection services. The Village of Richfield has two full-time inspectors that are shared among the three communities per the agreement.

11.4 INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Dispute Resolution Process⁹⁷

Section 66.1001 (2) (g) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element identify existing or potential conflicts between the County and other governmental units, including school districts, and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.

Washington County encourages towns, villages, and cities to coordinate with each other and the County on planning efforts. The Intergovernmental Cooperation Element of the comprehensive plan is intended to contribute to avoiding and minimizing potential conflicts, but nevertheless, conflicts will continue to occur at the local and County levels. There are several techniques available for dispute resolution. Dispute resolution techniques can be broken into the following two categories:

- Alternative dispute resolution techniques such as negotiation and mediation.
- Judicial and quasi-judicial dispute resolution techniques such as litigation and arbitration.

⁹⁷ Sources for this section include the publications *Intergovernmental Cooperation, A Guide to Preparing the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element of a Local Comprehensive Plan, prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, and Practices and Procedures for Dispute Review Boards, Dispute Resolution Boards, and Dispute Adjudication Boards, prepared by the Dispute Resolution Board Foundation.*

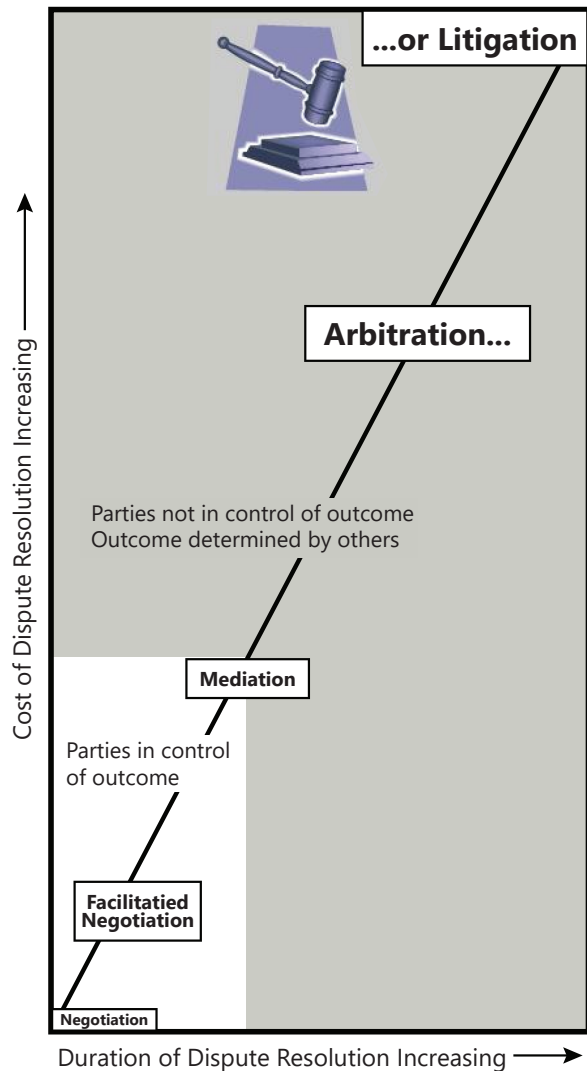
In the event that a conflict does occur, utilization of an alternative dispute resolution process will be encouraged in an effort to avoid costly and lengthy litigation.

The alternative dispute resolution process is intended to provide a low-cost, flexible approach to resolving disputes between governmental entities arising from the adoption of the comprehensive plan and this plan update. This process works to resolve actual and potential conflicts between governmental entities through open dialog and cooperative initiatives and is not intended to be used by parties dissatisfied with the appropriate application of local rules and regulations within a County or local government.

The principal benefits of government entities utilizing an alternative dispute resolution process to resolve conflicts include:

- Saving time and legal expenses
- Having greater control over the dispute resolution process
- Resolving conflicts in a more creative way than might be possible if it were left to a decision by a judge or jury
- Greater privacy in resolving disputes than is afforded in a courtroom
- Increasing communication, fostering positive intergovernmental relationships, and providing an opportunity for learning and broaden perspectives and solutions by responding to conflict in a rational and courteous manner can.

Figure 11.1
Dispute Resolution Ladder



Source: Dispute Resolution Board Foundation and Washington County

In general, the dispute resolution process involves multiple stages if a conflict is not immediately resolved.

The process begins with alternative dispute resolution techniques, including informal negotiations among, and between, the disputing parties. If these efforts are unsuccessful, facilitated negotiation utilizing the Washington County Multi-jurisdictional Dispute Resolution Panel may be used, followed by mediation. Arbitration and litigation, more traditional dispute resolution techniques, are the remaining stages and tend to be slower and more costly than the preceding stages. See Figure 11.1 for more details on typical dispute resolution stages. Washington County is only responsible for the administration of the Dispute Resolution panel utilized in facilitated negotiations.

County and local governments should select an authorized representative to be involved in the dispute resolution process. The designated representative should have the authority to act on behalf of the jurisdiction and will be responsible for maintaining communication with the jurisdiction throughout the process.

Negotiation

The first stage of the dispute resolution process is negotiation. Negotiation is a process involving an exchange of offers and counteroffers by the parties or a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses or the merits of the parties' positions without the assistance of an impartial third party. Negotiation can be conducted directly between the parties.

There are two basic elements involved with negotiation: the process and the substance. The process refers to how the parties negotiate: the context of the negotiations, the parties to the negotiations, the relationships among these parties, the communication between these parties, the tactics used by the parties, and the sequence and stages in which all of these play out. The substance refers to the subject matter of the issue in dispute or the agenda, the issues, the options, and the agreement(s) reached at the end.

Facilitated Negotiation – Washington County Multi-Jurisdictional Dispute Resolution Panel

At the request of local governments, the Washington County Board of Supervisors adopted 2004 Resolution 35 on August 10, 2004, which provided for the establishment of a fair and just quasi-judicial, multi-jurisdictional dispute resolution forum to resolve multi-jurisdictional conflicts regarding adopted comprehensive plans. Interested County and local governments would enter into an appropriate intergovernmental agreement to voluntarily participate in this dispute resolution process in an effort to reduce or avoid expenditures of valuable taxpayer dollars.

In 2007, a Dispute Resolution Forum Subcommittee (DRFS) was formed by the Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee to develop the procedures and bylaws for the Multi-jurisdictional Dispute Resolution Panel. At this stage of dispute resolution, the DRFS concluded that if negotiation was unsuccessful, the disputing parties would have an opportunity to voluntarily present the disputed issue to a six-member panel of appointed or elected representatives from other County or local governments. The Panel would engage the parties in a discussion and negotiation of the dispute openly in an effort to reach a mutually agreeable solution. The DRFS named this stage “facilitated negotiation” to clearly differentiate it from the negotiation and mediation stages. The rules and bylaws governing the Washington County Multi-jurisdictional Dispute Resolution Panel are included in Appendix F.

Mediation

If facilitated negotiation is unsuccessful, the disputing parties can enter the mediation stage. During mediation, the disputing parties meet in a “mediation session” to discuss ways to resolve their dispute, assisted by an impartial third party called a mediator. The mediator listens to each party’s side of the dispute and then helps them to communicate with each other to identify the issues that need to be decided and to reach a settlement that is satisfactory to each of them. Mediation is a confidential process. Statements made during a mediation session generally are not allowed to be revealed in any later court proceeding between the parties.

Although participating in mediation is voluntary, if a settlement results, it may be binding on all parties. Mediators are expected to be impartial and should neither advise the parties, who often are represented by their own lawyers, nor make any decision for them. Individuals who serve as mediators may or may not be lawyers, but may be specially trained to provide assistance in resolving disputes. Mediation can be structured to meet the needs of a specific dispute.

Arbitration

If the dispute is not resolved after the mediation stage, the arbitration process is available for the disputing parties. Arbitration is the stage most closely related to a lawsuit. In arbitration, a neutral decision maker, known as an “arbitrator,” is selected by the parties or by a neutral dispute resolution service provider. Sometimes arbitration takes place with a panel of three arbitrators, rather than a single arbitrator. Evidence is presented to the arbitrator(s) at a formal hearing similar to the presentation of evidence in a lawsuit, although the rules that apply in court are somewhat relaxed. Parties in arbitration may be represented by lawyers, who present evidence and legal arguments to the arbitrator(s) on behalf of their clients. The arbitrator(s) then make a decision, most often called an “award.” An arbitration award generally is a final decision, subject only to limited review by a court as allowed by law.

Litigation

In the event that a dispute is not resolved to the satisfaction of the parties involved, legal action can be pursued. Litigation is the final stage in which a dispute can be resolved. This is typically the slowest and most costly form of resolving disputes. This stage includes the dispute being heard and decided by a judge or jury in a court. Results of this stage are fully binding, although there are appeal rights that may be pursued. Any party wishing to pursue legal action against the other party should bring such action to the Circuit Court of Washington County, State of Wisconsin.

Intergovernmental Conflicts

Section 59.69(3)(b) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* explicitly requires that a county development (comprehensive)⁹⁸ plan include, without change, the master (comprehensive) plan of a city or village adopted under Section 62.23(2) or (3), and the official map adopted by a city or village under Section 62.23(6) of the *Statutes*. Section 59.69(3)(e) of the *Statutes* further provides that a city or village master plan or official map adopted under Section 62.23 “shall control” in unincorporated areas of a county; however, Section 59.69(3)(e) does not specifically require that city and village plans for their extraterritorial areas be included in the county comprehensive plan. There is no *Statute* requiring a county to incorporate town plans into the county comprehensive plan. In addition, the comprehensive planning law did not alter any existing town, village, city, or county authorities or responsibilities with regard to planning, zoning, plat approval, extraterritorial authorities, annexations, or any of the other many *Statutes* and regulations that affect land use in Wisconsin. There has been no apparent attempt by the proponents of the comprehensive planning law or any State officials or agencies to address the many ambiguities between the comprehensive planning law and pre-existing *Statutes*.

The *Statutes* provide clear guidance that a county plan need not include city and village plans for extraterritorial areas where a county has established a regional planning department. In that case, Section 62.23(2) provides “that in any county where a regional planning department has been established, areas outside the boundaries of a city⁹⁹ may not be included in the (city) master plan without the consent of the county board of supervisors.” The Washington County Attorney determined that the Washington County Planning and Parks Department is a regional planning department. Based on that determination, the Washington County land use plan map (Map 12.1 in Chapter 12) included city and village land use plan maps for the areas within city and village limits. However, each city and village land use plan map adopted as part of a city or village comprehensive plan included areas outside the limits of the city or village, with the exceptions of the Village of Germantown plan and Village of Richfield plan. This practice is part of good land use planning, because cities and villages typically annex land over time to accommodate population growth. VISION 2050 recommends that additional residential growth occur in a compact pattern within, and adjacent to, urban service areas at densities that can be cost-effectively provided with sewer and other urban services. VISION 2050 recommends that new urban development occur with sanitary sewer service; however, it is not necessary that such development occur only within cities and villages. Situations in which towns form a sanitary or utility district to provide sanitary sewer services, or enter into a boundary agreement with an adjacent city or village that provides for urban development in the town and the extension of sewers to serve that development, are consistent with VISION 2050.

Although many towns recognize the need for cities and villages to grow, there is often opposition to annexations when such annexations occur in prime farmland areas, particularly where alternatives are available; where a city or village annexes land without providing sewer and/or water services; and where annexations result in illogical city or village boundaries, including long, narrow “arms” of the city or village extending into the town or creation of small areas of the town completely surrounded by the city or village, except for a thin strip of land left to avoid creating a town island. Irregularly-shaped annexations also create problems with street maintenance, due to alternating portions of a street being in a city or village and remaining portions in a town; half of a street being annexed and subject to city or village construction standards (which may, for example, require installation of curbs and gutters), while the other half remains developed to town standards; and/or different speed limits posted for segments of the street under town versus city or village jurisdiction.

Many of these issues and disagreements could be resolved through the development of cooperative or boundary agreements between cities and villages and adjacent towns. Until such agreements are developed, disagreements will likely continue between cities and villages and adjacent towns as each unit of government develops in accordance with its land use plan, and cities and villages continue to exercise their extraterritorial authorities in adjacent towns (a summary of extraterritorial authorities is provided in Appendix C).

⁹⁸ Section 66.1001(1)(a) of the *Statutes* defines a comprehensive plan as a county development plan prepared or amended under Section 59.69(2) or (3); a city or village master plan adopted or amended under Section 62.23(2) or (3); a town master plan adopted under Section 62.23(2), where the town exercises village powers under Section 60.22(3); and a master plan adopted by a regional planning commission under Section 66.0309(8), (9), or (10).

⁹⁹ In accordance with Section 61.35 of the *Statutes*, the same provision would apply to villages.

Opportunities to develop coordinated land use plan maps for the extraterritorial areas of cities and villages during the original multi-jurisdictional planning process were limited due to the fact that only one village, the Village of Kewaskum, chose to join the process. The Town and Village of Kewaskum did conduct a joint planning process for lands on the periphery of the Village, as part of an extraterritorial zoning (ETZ) process initiated by the Village in November 2006. Although the ETZ process led to some tentative agreements between the Village and the Town on generalized land uses in the ETZ area, no formal agreement was reached and issues relating to residential densities and extension of sewer and water services remain unresolved.

The County encourages cities and villages and adjacent towns to continue or to initiate cooperative planning as local governments work to update their adopted comprehensive plans. The inventory information and recommendations developed as part of this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan update should provide a good basis for the development of boundary agreements.

In 2018, the Village and Town of Jackson entered into a Mediated Cooperative Plan Agreement developed under Section 66.0307 of the *Statutes*. This agreement supersedes the prior agreement between the Village and Town, which is documented in the Village of Jackson and Town of Jackson Revenue Sharing Agreement and Cooperative Boundary Plan. The prior agreement was developed under Section 66.0225 of the *Statutes*, adopted in 1999, and subsequently amended in 2005 and 2008. The Mediated Cooperative Plan Agreement was approved by the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) in 2018, and provides details regarding the boundary between the Village and Town, including the timeline for boundary changes. The agreement also provides details regarding municipal services within these areas. Changes to the Village and Town land use plan maps resulting from the agreement are shown on Maps 11.4 and 11.15 and have also been incorporated into the County land use plan map.

Maps 11.1 through 11.20 depict the land use plan map for each city, village, and town in the County. The maps include the full planning area in cases where a city or village has planned for areas outside current corporate limits. Each of the maps includes the land use plan categories approved by the local government. The local land use plan categories were converted to County land use plan categories for inclusion in the County land use plan map. Appendix G includes a table for each local government that lists each plan category shown on the local land use plan map, and the corresponding category on the County plan map. Appendix G also includes a description of local government plan updates and amendments that have been adopted since February 2013.

Several local governments included secondary environmental corridors on their local land use plan map. On December 10, 2013, the Washington County Board of Supervisors voted to remove secondary environmental corridors (SECs) from the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. The Washington County land use plan map (Map 12.1) and other maps depicting SECs were subsequently revised as directed by the County Board. As documented in Appendix G, SECs that are shown on a local land use plan map, either as a separate category or as part of a general "environmental corridor" or "conservancy area" category, are shown on Map 12.1 in the "Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved by Local Government" category. In local governments that did not include SECs on the local land use plan map, or depicted SECs as an overlay on the local map, the underlying land use category from the local map is shown on Map 12.1.

Local government land use plan maps presented in this chapter may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.

The following land use plan maps have been adopted as part of a local comprehensive plan:

- City of Hartford (Map 11.1)
- City of West Bend (Map 11.2)
- Village of Germantown (Map 11.3)
- Village of Newburg (Map 11.6)
- Village of Richfield (Map 11.7)
- Village of Slinger (Map 11.8)
- Town of West Bend (Map 11.20)

Maps for the following communities were prepared as part of this 10-year multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan update process. Participating communities were provided with four options for undertaking their 10-year plan updates. Option 1 was to reaffirm the existing plan without change. Option 2 was a minor plan update with a focus on updating the land use plan map. Option 3 was a plan update with a focus on updating the land use plan map and some key planning inventory data. Option 4 was a full update of the comprehensive plan. Each of the communities that updated their plan chose Option 2 (the plan design year for these communities was updated to 2050). Some communities chose to incorporate existing amendments only as their 10-year update (the plan design year for these communities remains 2035). Land use plan map updates that were not adopted as of January 24, 2019, are noted as preliminary in the title of the map.

- Village of Jackson (Map 11.4)
- Village of Kewaskum (Map 11.5)
- Town of Addison (Map 11.9)
- Town of Barton (Map 11.10)
- Town of Farmington (Map 11.12)
- Town of Germantown (Map 11.13)
- Town of Jackson (Map 11.15)
- Town of Kewaskum (Map 11.16)
- Town of Polk (Map 11.17)
- Town of Trenton (Map 11.18)
- Town of Wayne (Map 11.19)

The following communities are anticipated to reaffirm their existing plans without change, but have not yet adopted a resolution to do so as of January 24, 2019.

- Town of Erin (Map 11.11)
- Town of Hartford (Map 11.14)

Map 11.21 graphically summarizes conflicts between city and village land use plans and adjacent town land use plans. In cases where a conflict exists between a city or village plan and a town plan, there is also a conflict between the city or village plan and the county land use plan, since the county land use plan included town land use plan recommendations for areas outside city and village limits.

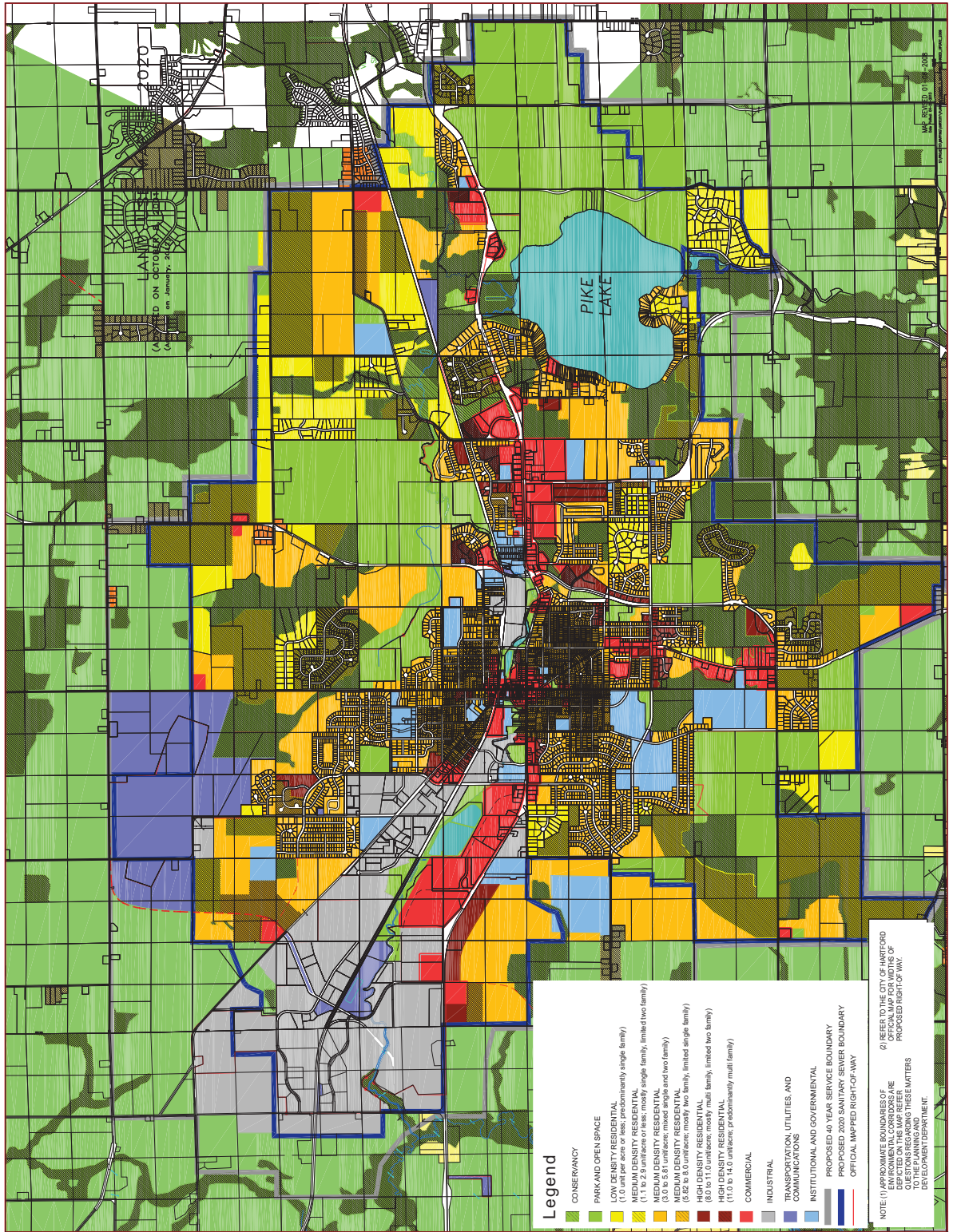
Conflicts between local and/or local and County plans are categorized as follows on Map 11.21:

- **City/Village and Town/County land use plan maps both show residential uses, but at different densities:**
 - Village of Kewaskum and Town of Kewaskum: The Town of Kewaskum designates areas surrounding the Village for residential development at a density of one home per 40,000 square feet.¹⁰⁰ The Village plan recommends densities equivalent to one home per 20,000 to 30,000 square feet north of the Village to up to four homes per acre (about 10,000 square foot lots) on the west and south sides of the Village. In addition, the Village plan anticipates that new homes adjacent to the Village would be provided with sanitary sewer and public water services, and most of the area designated for one-acre development by the Town is located in the Village of Kewaskum sewer service area. It would be cost-prohibitive to provide sewer and water services to areas developed at the one home per acre density recommended by the Town land use plan.
 - City of West Bend and Town of Trenton: The Town of Trenton designates areas on the east side of West Bend, within the City’s sewer service area, for residential development at a density of one home per 40,000 square feet. The City plan recommends densities ranging from the equivalent of one home per 7,200 to 20,000 square feet. The City of West Bend also anticipates that new homes within the sewer service area would be provided with sanitary sewer and public water services. It would be cost-prohibitive to provide sewer and water services to areas developed at the one home per 40,000 square feet density recommended by the Town land use plan.

¹⁰⁰ One acre is 43,560 square feet.

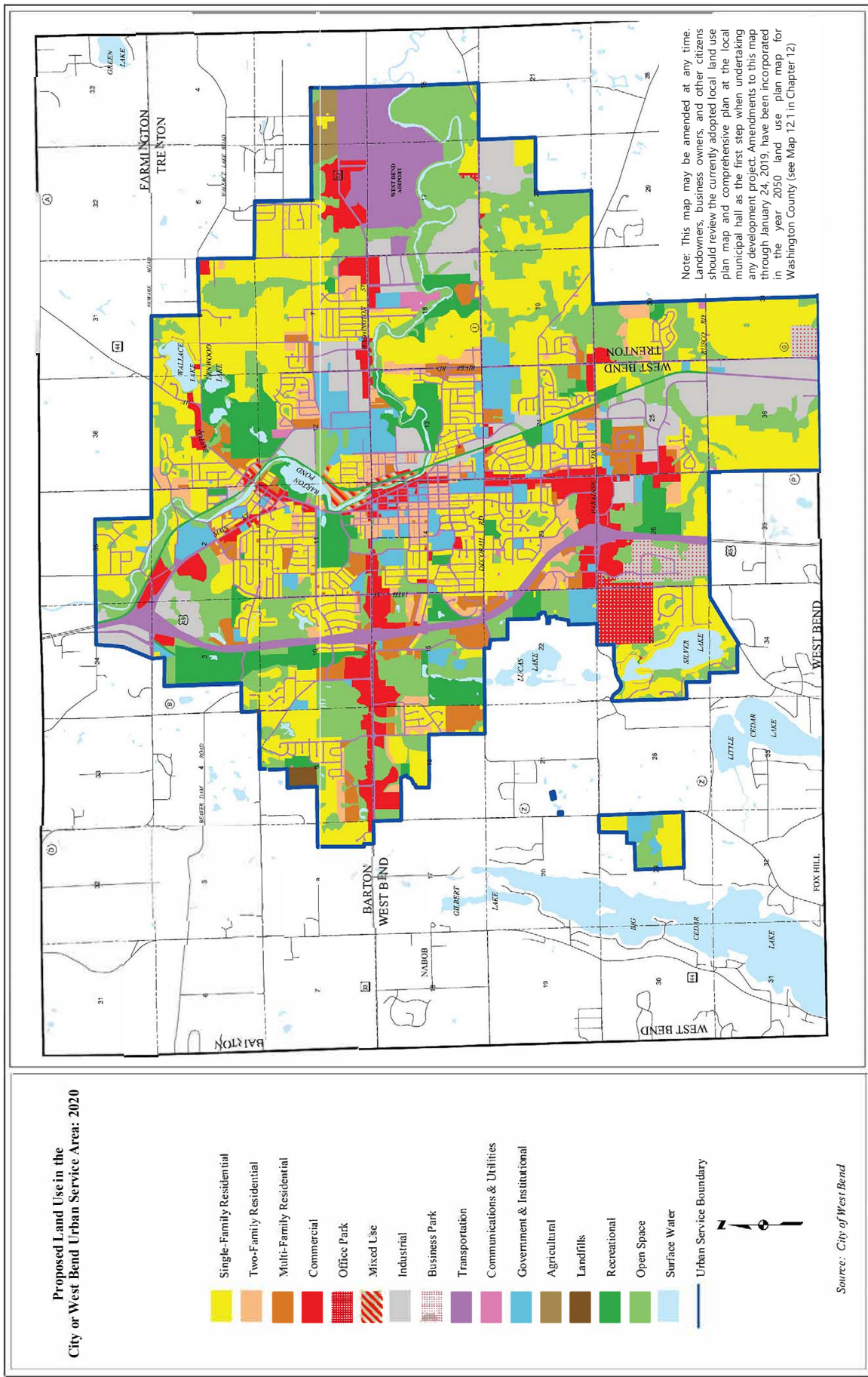
Map 11.1

City of Hartford Adopted Long-Range Land Use Map: 2030

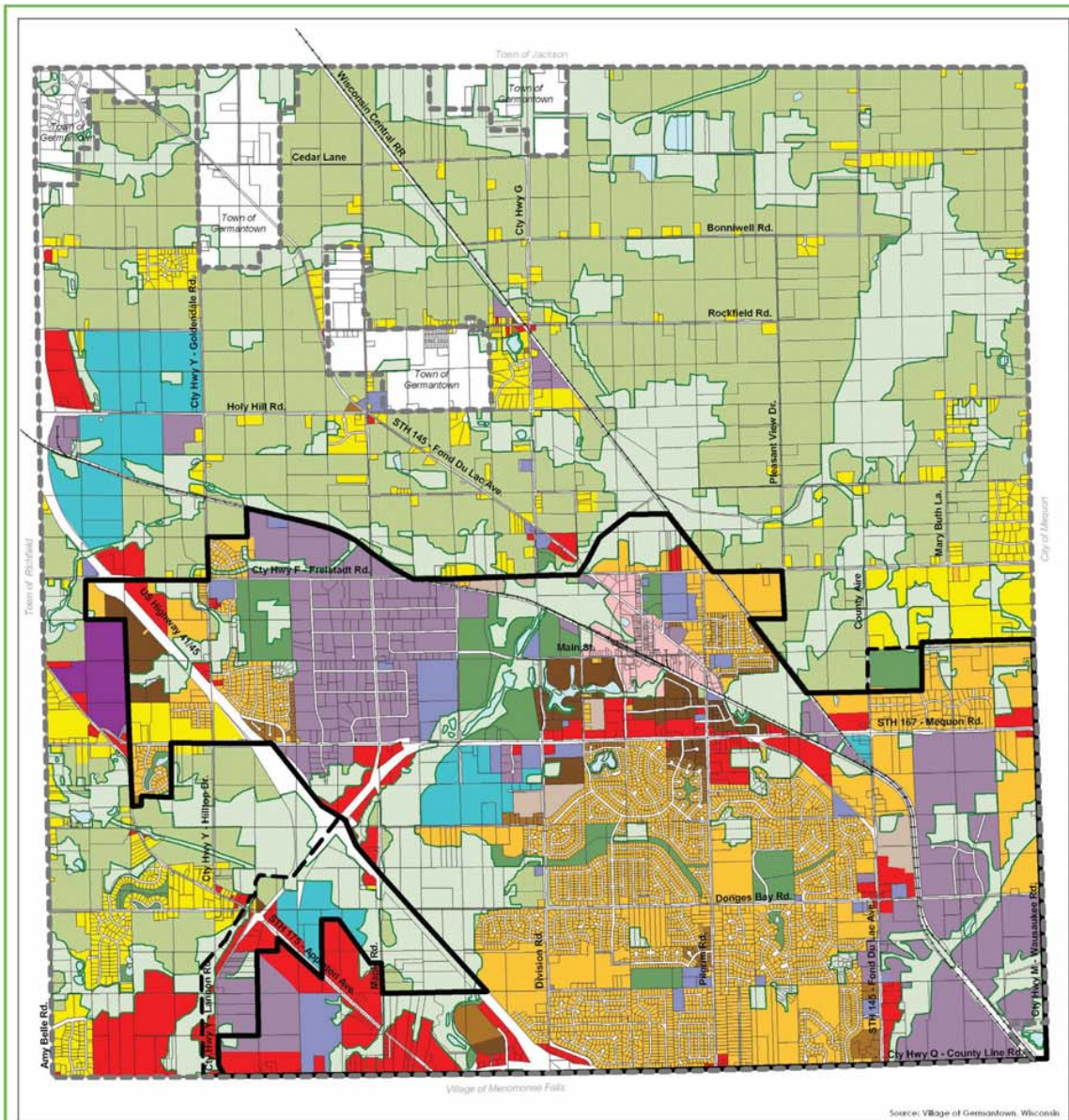


NOTE: THIS MAP MAY BE AMENDED AT ANY TIME. LANDOWNERS, BUSINESS OWNERS, AND OTHER CITIZENS SHOULD REVIEW THE CURRENTLY ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP AT THE LOCAL MUNICIPAL HALL AS THE FIRST STEP WHEN UNDERTAKING ANY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

**Map 11.2
Proposed Land Use in the City of West Bend Urban Service Area: 2020**



Map 11.3
Village of Germantown 2010-2020 Future Land Use Plan



Source: Village of Germantown, Wisconsin

Future Land Use Categories

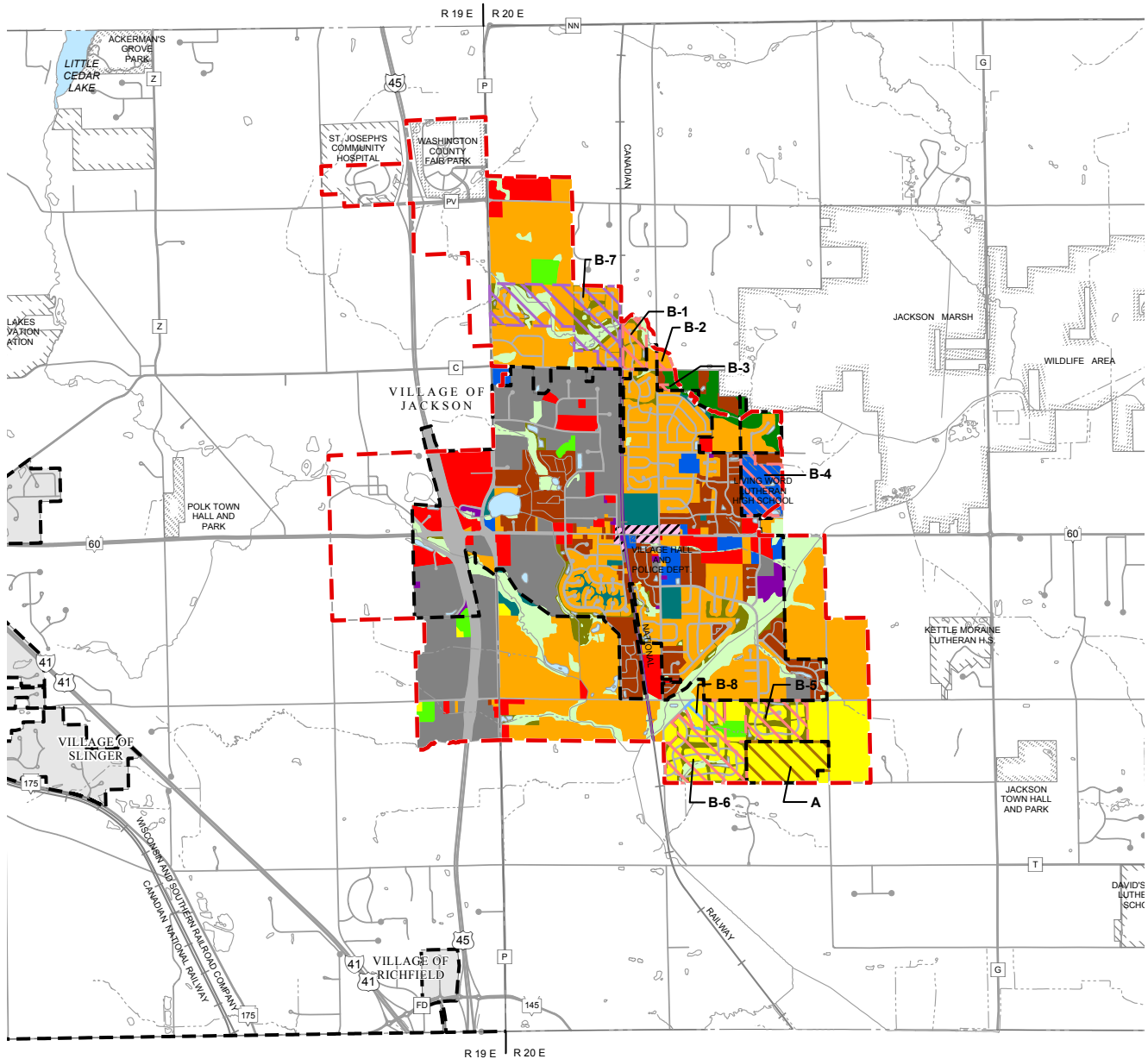
Agricultural/Conservation Residential (5 Acre lots)	Commercial	Environmental Corridors/ Isolated Natural Areas
Rural Residential (1 Ac. Min. Lot Size)	Village Mixed Use	2010 Sanitary Sewer Service Area
Low Density Residential (2 d.u./Acre)	Mixed Use	2020 Sanitary Sewer Service Area Extension
Medium Density Residential (4 d.u./Acre)	Industrial/Office	Municipal Boundary
High Density Residential (8 d.u./Acre)	Mineral Extraction	
Elderly Residential	Institutional/Governmental	
	Park/Recreation Area	
	Rivers, Lakes and Streams	

Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project. Amendments to this map through January 24, 2019, have been incorporated in the year 2050 land use plan map for Washington County (see Map 12.1 in Chapter 12)

Map 8 - 3 : 2010-2020 Future Land Use
 Comprehensive Plan
 Village of Germantown, Wisconsin

JJR
 September, 2004
 0 Ft. 1,625 Ft. 3,250 Ft.

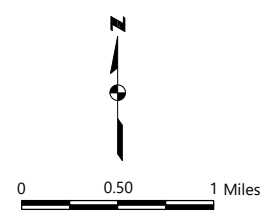
Map 11.4 Preliminary Land Use Plan for the Village of Jackson: 2050



- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | SUBURBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR (PEC) |
| | MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA (INRA) |
| | MULTI-FAMILY/HIGH DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL | | WETLAND OUTSIDE OF PEC OR INRA |
| | MIXED USE | | OTHER CONSERVANCY LANDS TO BE PRESERVED |
| | GENERAL COMMERCIAL | | SURFACE WATER |
| | INDUSTRIAL | | PLANNED SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES (SEPTEMBER 2018) |
| | GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL | | TOWN/VILLAGE BOUNDARY |
| | PARK AND RECREATION | | |
| | STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY | | |
| | OTHER TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES | | |

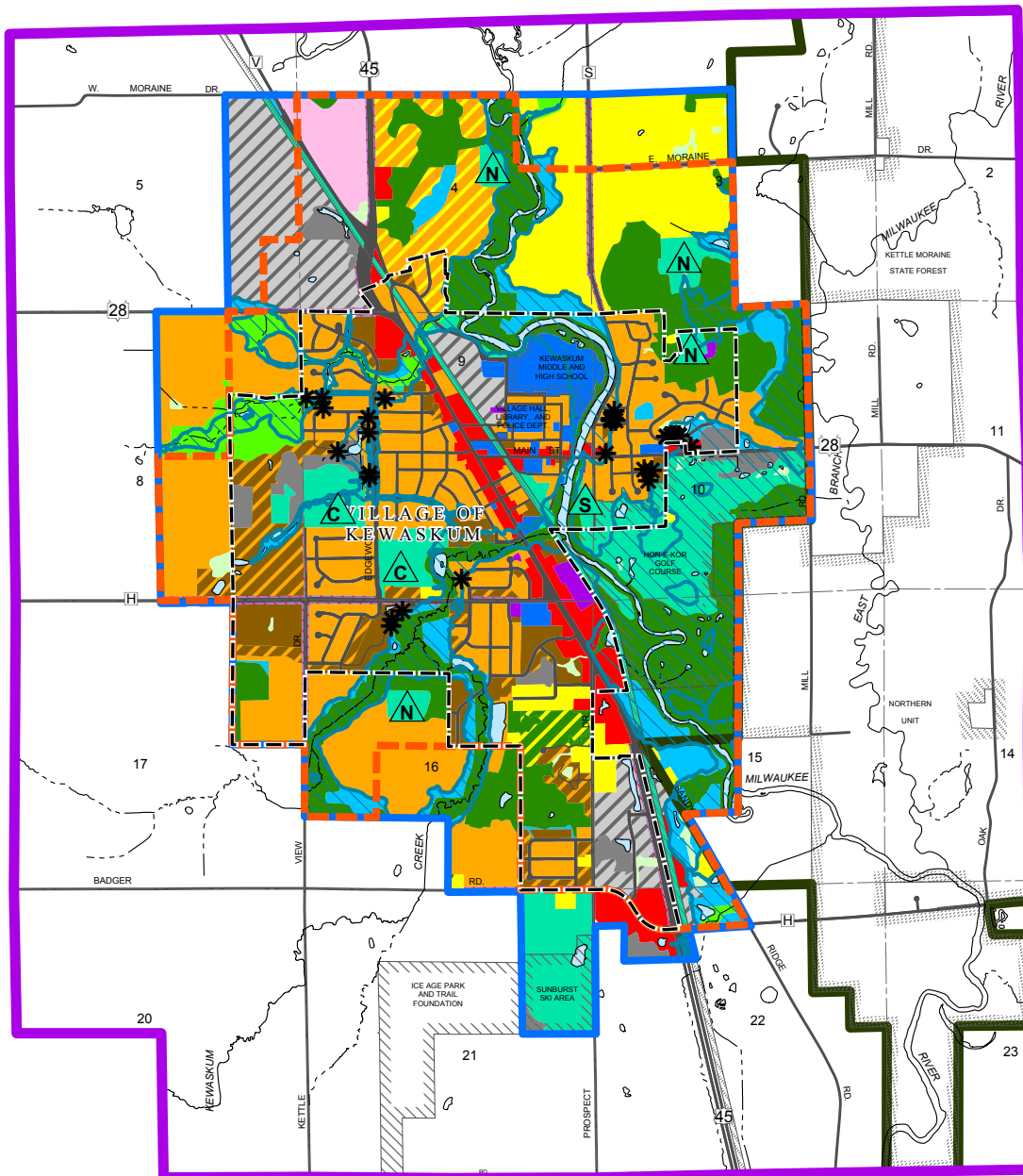
- AREAS TO BE ATTACHED TO THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PER THE MEDIATED COOPERATIVE PLAN AGREEMENT (5/2018)**
- TO BE ATTACHED IMMEDIATELY (A)
 - TO BE ATTACHED IN 2021 (B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6)
 - TO BE ATTACHED BETWEEN 2021 AND 2030 (B-8)
 - TO BE ATTACHED IN 2030 (B-7)

Note: This map may be revised prior to adoption by the local governing body and, once adopted, may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



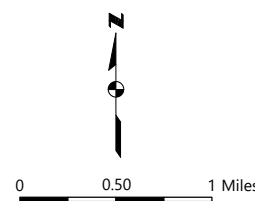
Source: Village of Jackson, Washington County, and SEWRPC

Map 11.5
Preliminary Land Use Plan for the Village of Kewaskum Urban Service Area: 2050



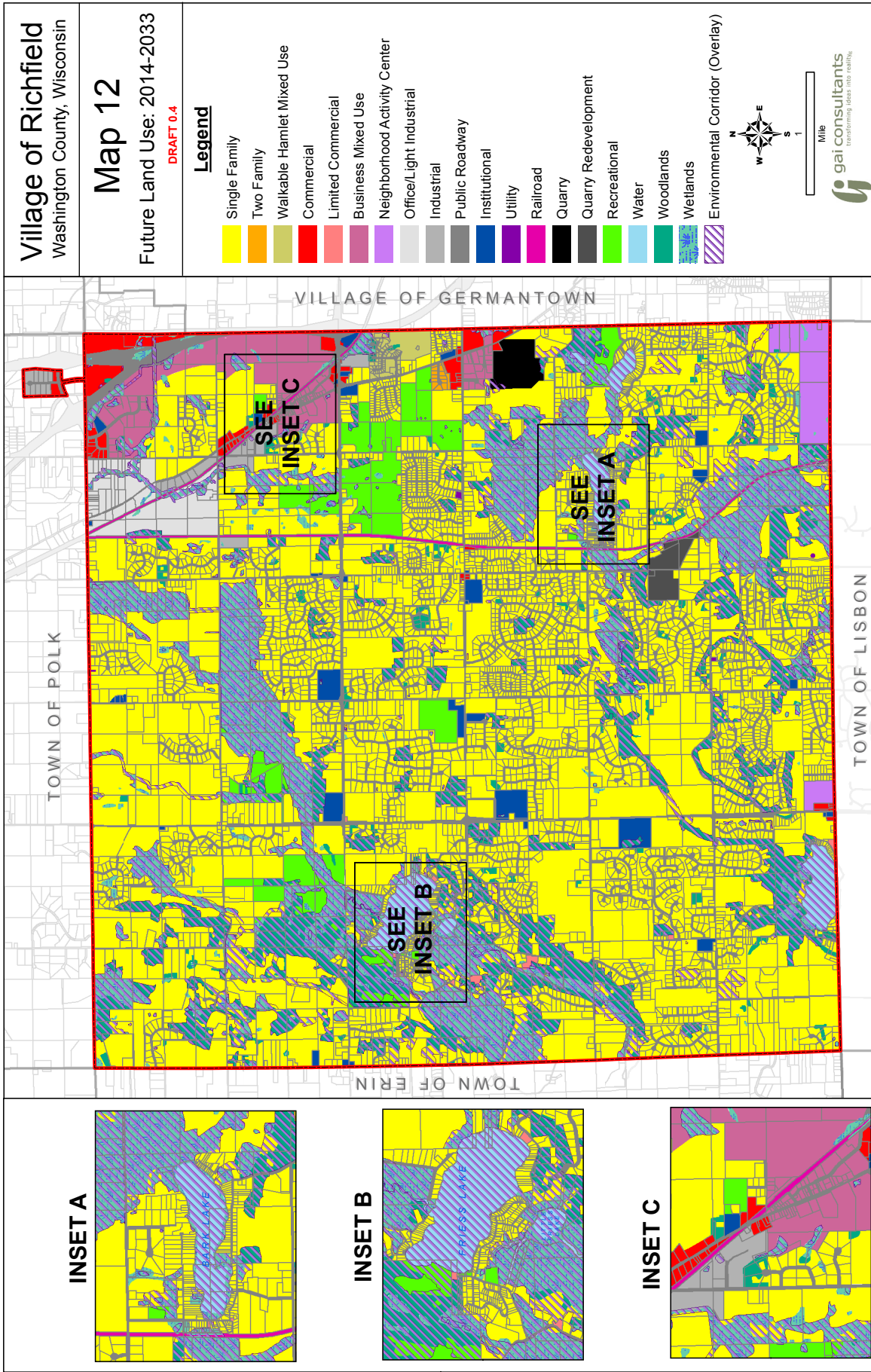
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| HIGH-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | PARKS AND RECREATION | COMMUNITY PARK |
| MEDIUM-HIGH-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | NEIGHBORHOOD PARK |
| MEDIUM-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | SPECIAL USE PARK |
| MEDIUM-LOW-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA | VILLAGE BOUNDARY (JANUARY 2017) |
| LOW-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | OTHER OPEN LANDS TO BE PRESERVED | PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY |
| RESIDENTIAL WITHIN PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | WETLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS | PLANNED SEWER SERVICE AREA (2050) |
| COMMERCIAL | SURFACE WATER | URBAN SERVICE AREA (2050) |
| BUSINESS PARK | STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY | WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT BOUNDARY - KETTLE MORAINES STATE FOREST |
| INDUSTRIAL | PROPOSED LANDSCAPED BUFFER STRIP AND NO ACCESS EASEMENT | LETTER OF MAP AMMENDMENT APPROVED BY FEMA (THROUGH SEPTEMBER 25, 2017) |
| UTILITY | ONE-PERCENT-ANNUAL-PROBABILITY (100-YEAR RECURRANCE INTERVAL) FLOODPLAINS (FEMA FIS, OCTOBER 2015) | |

Note: This map may be revised prior to adoption by the local governing body and, once adopted, may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan, map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



Source: Village of Kewaskum and SEWRPC

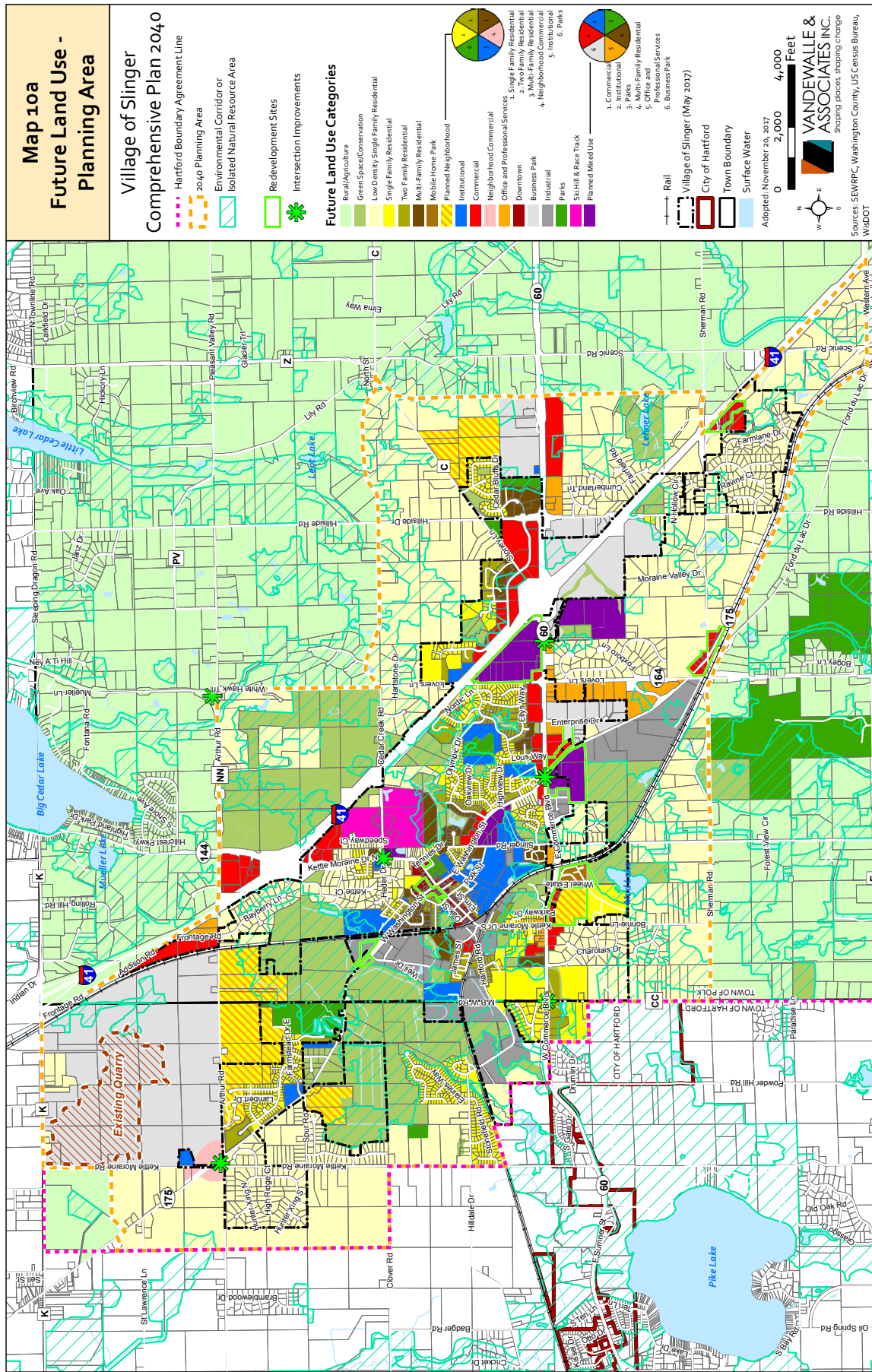
Map 11.7
Village of Richfield Future Land Use: 2014-2033



This document represents the preliminary draft of the Village of Richfield Comprehensive Plan. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. It is subject to change without notice. The Village of Richfield is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this document. It is provided for informational purposes only. The Village of Richfield is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this document. It is provided for informational purposes only.

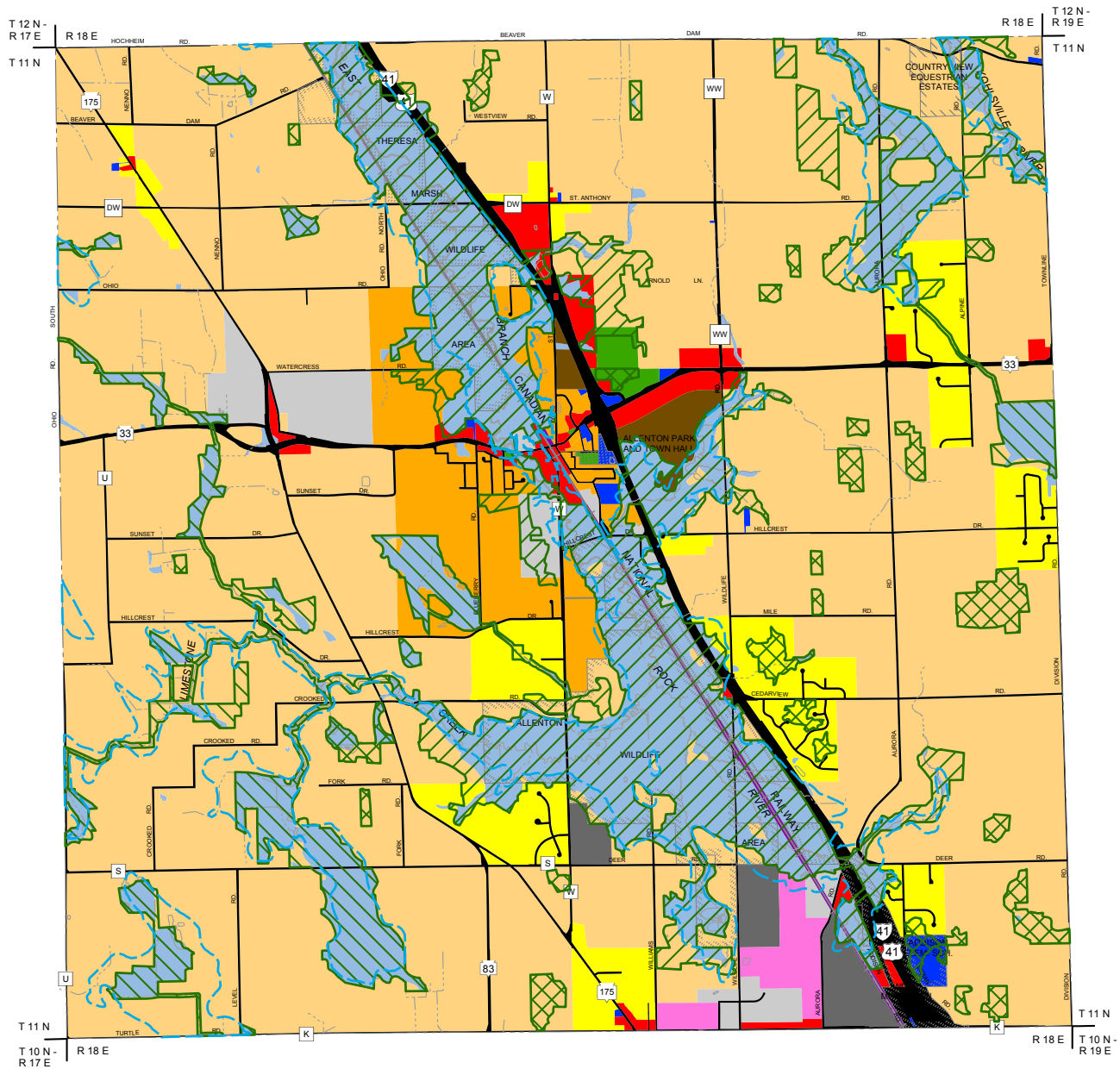
Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



















Map 11.8
Village of Slinger Future Land Use Planning Area



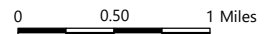
Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.

Map 11.9 Land Use Plan for the Town of Addison: 2035



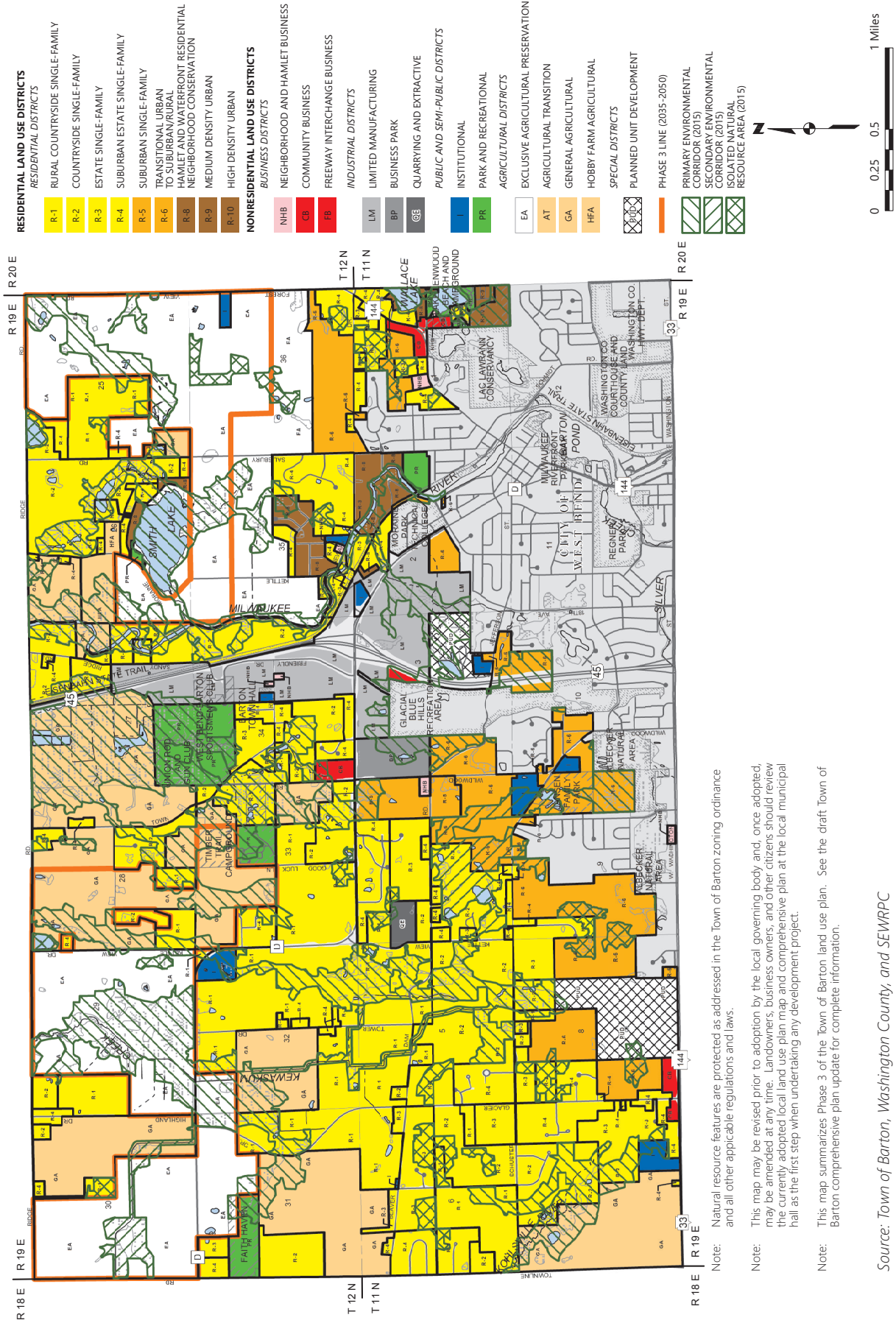
- | | | |
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|  RESIDENTIAL-SEWERED |  STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY |  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
|  RESIDENTIAL-UNSEWERED |  RAILROAD |  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
|  COMMERCIAL |  EXTRACTIVE |  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA |
|  COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL-SEWERED |  AGRICULTURAL | |
|  MIXED COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL |  WETLAND | |
|  INDUSTRIAL |  SURFACE WATER | |
|  INSTITUTIONAL OR PUBLIC USE |  ONE-PERCENT-ANNUAL-PROBABILITY (100-YEAR RECURRENCE INTERVAL) FLOODPLAINS (FEMA FIS, 1981) | |
|  PARKS | | |

Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



Source: Town of Addison, Washington County, and SEWRPC

Map 11.10 Preliminary Town of Barton Phase 3 Land Use Plan: 2035-2050



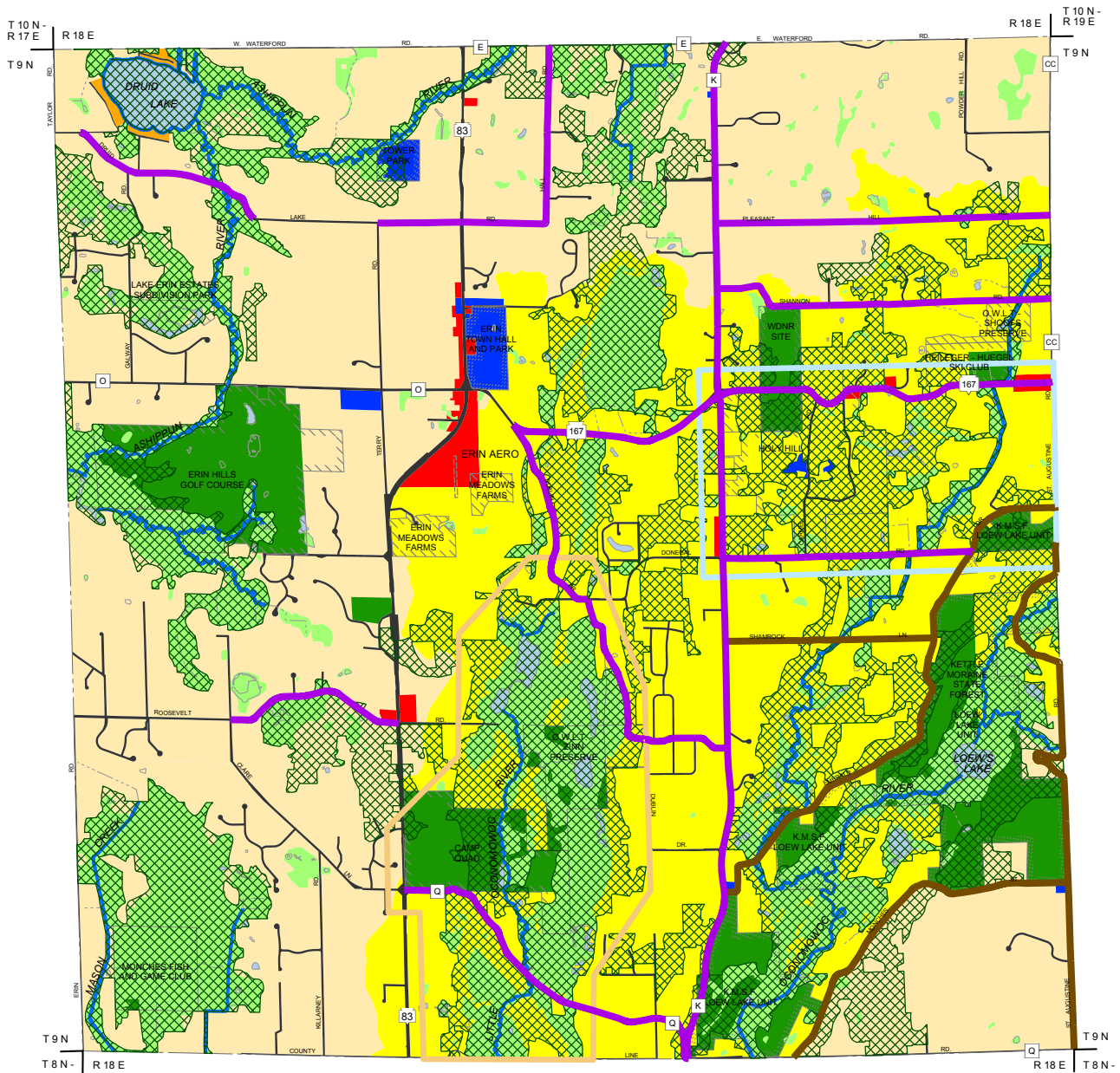
Note: Natural resource features are protected as addressed in the Town of Barton zoning ordinance and all other applicable regulations and laws.














Note: This map may be revised prior to adoption by the local governing body and, once adopted, may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.

Note: This map summarizes Phase 3 of the Town of Barton land use plan. See the draft Town of Barton comprehensive plan update for complete information.



Source: Town of Barton, Washington County, and SEWRPC

Map 11.11 Land Use Plan for the Town of Erin: 2035



- | | |
|--|---|
|  RURAL PRESERVATION |  SURFACE WATER |
|  AGRICULTURAL TRANSITION |  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS |
|  SHORELINE RESIDENTIAL |  SCENIC ROAD |
|  ROADSIDE COMMERCIAL |  RUSTIC ROAD |
|  GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL |  MAJOR RIVERS AND STREAMS |
|  PARKS AND RECREATION | |
|  STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY | |
|  WETLANDS | |

UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS

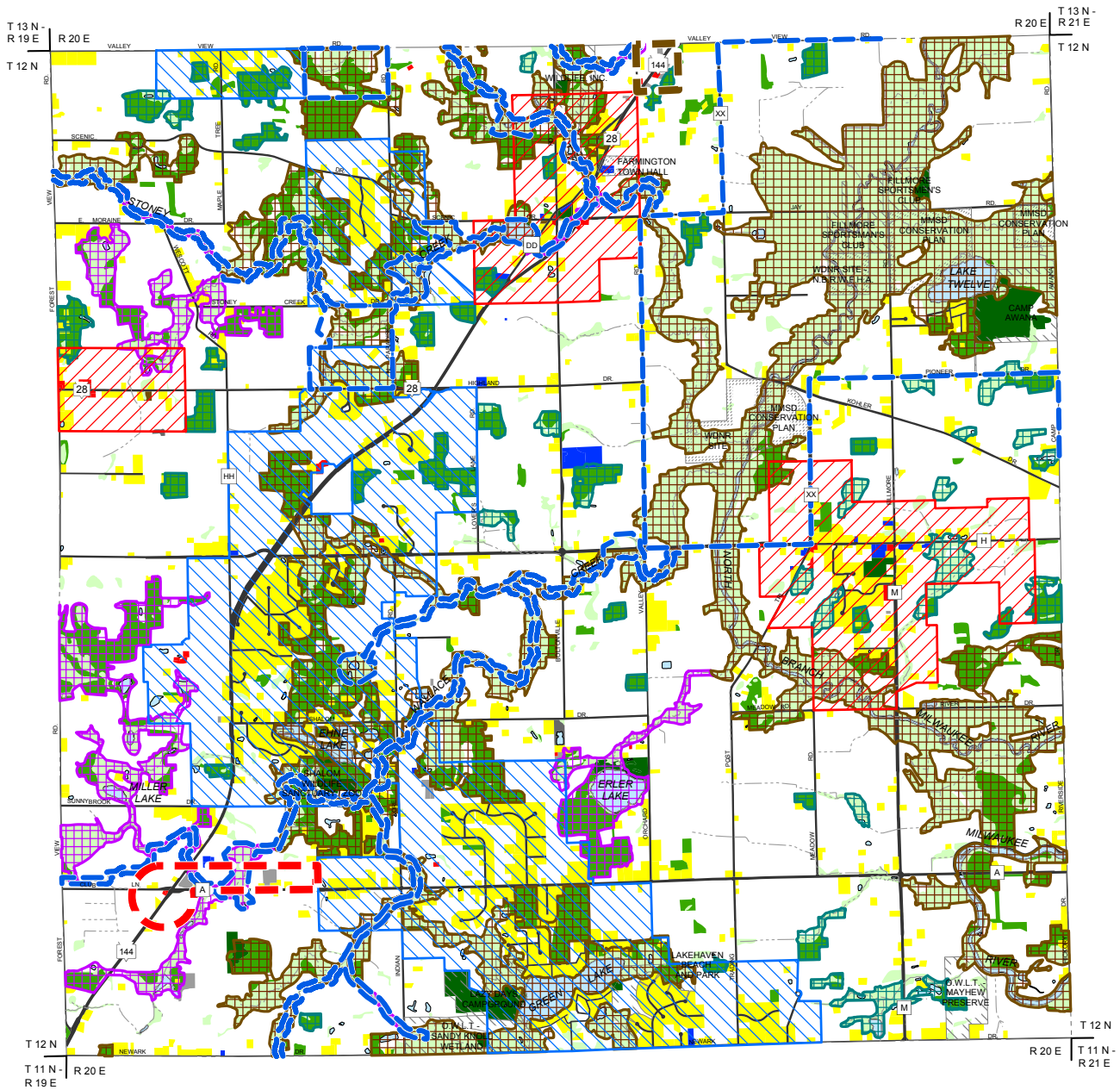
- | |
|--|
|  LITTLE OCONOMOWOC |
|  HOLY HILL OVERLAY AREA |

Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



















Source: Town of Erin, Washington County, and SEWRPC





Map 11.12 Land Use Plan for the Town of Farmington: 2050



EXISTING (2015) LAND USE CATEGORIES

	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN LANDS
	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL/ MODULAR HOMES		WOODLAND
	COMMERCIAL		WETLAND
	INDUSTRIAL		SURFACE WATER
	EXTRACTIVE		PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR (2015)
	GOVERNMENTAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND UTILITIES		SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR (2015)
	RECREATIONAL		ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA (2015)
	STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY		NORTH BRANCH MILWAUKEE RIVER WILDLIFE AND FARMING HERITAGE AREA PROJECT BOUNDARY (UPDATED 2016)

FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORIES

	HAMLET GROWTH AREA
	COUNTRY ESTATES GROWTH AREA
	FUTURE COMMERCIAL AREA
	FUTURE INDUSTRIAL AREA

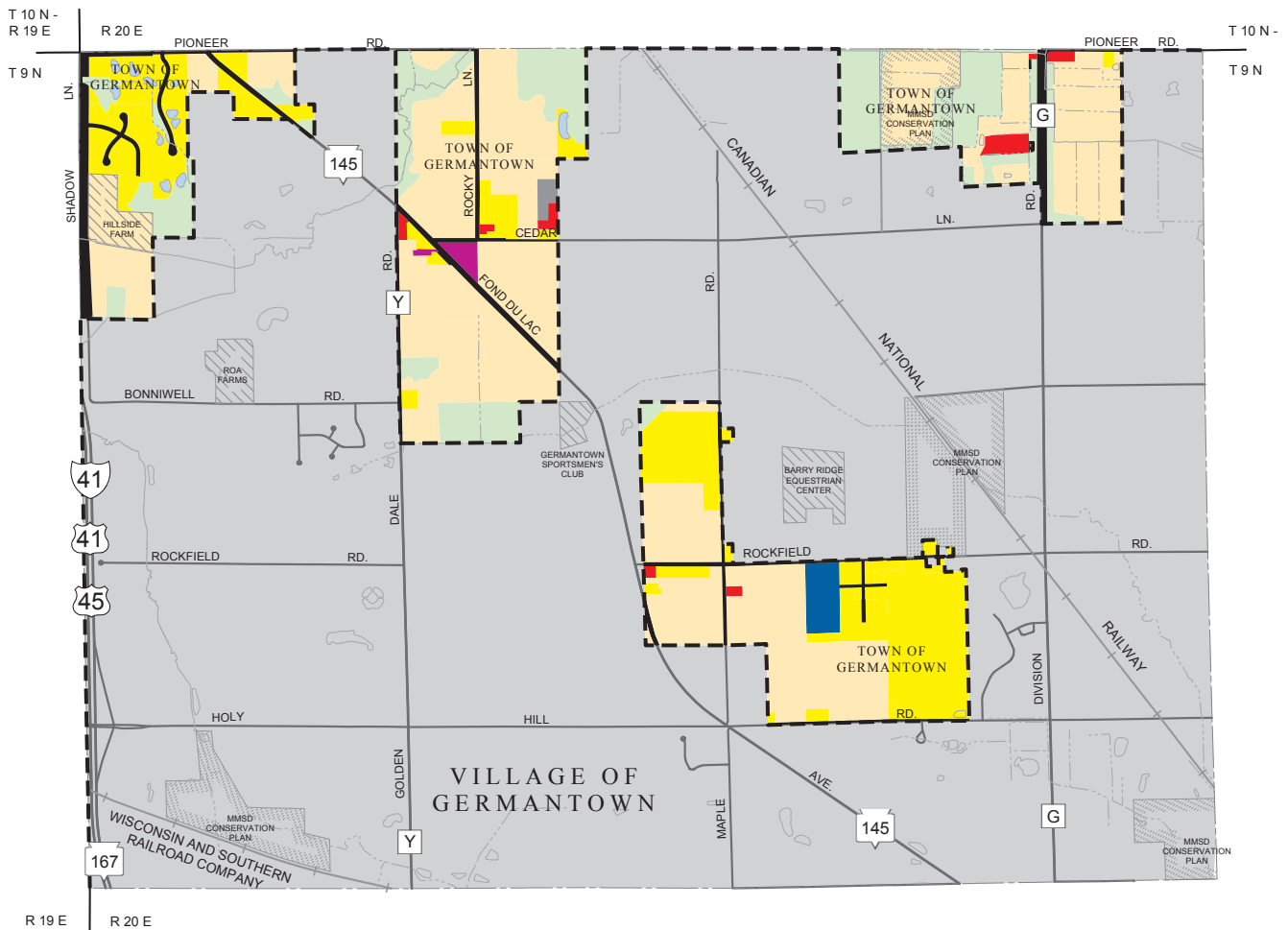
Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



0 0.50 1 Miles

Source: Town of Farmington, Washington County, and SEWRPC

Map 11.13 Preliminary Land Use Plan for the Town of Germantown: 2050



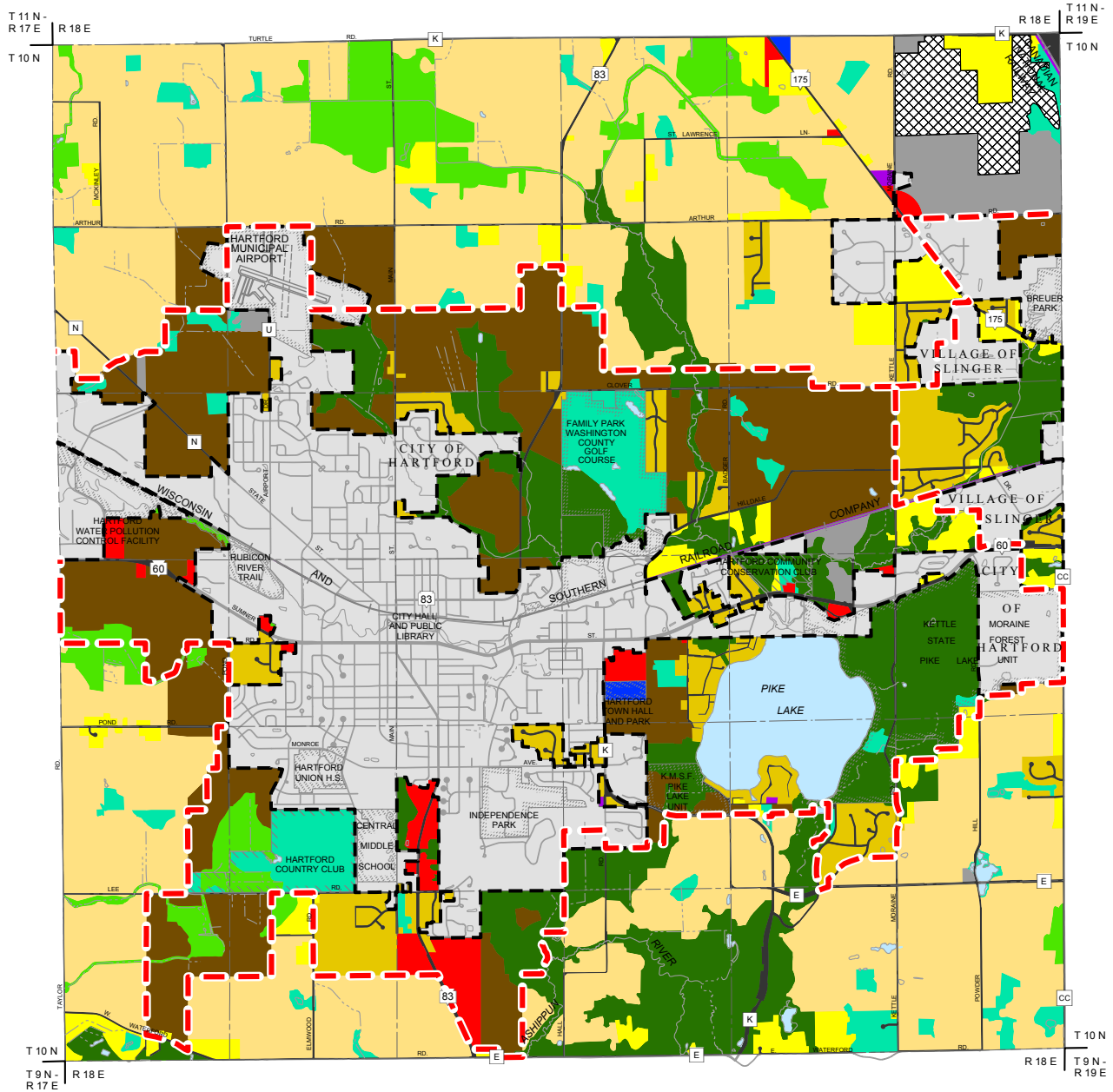
- SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL (SUBURBAN DENSITY)
- GENERAL COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- GOVERNMENTAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND RECREATIONAL
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY
- UTILITIES AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- GENERAL AGRICULTURE
- WETLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- TOWN/VILLAGE BOUNDARY

Note: This map may be revised prior to adoption by the local governing body and, once adopted, may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



Source: Town of Germantown, Washington County, and SEWRPC

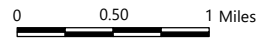
Map 11.14 Land Use Plan for the Town of Hartford: 2035



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| URBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | UTILITY |
| RURAL DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | EXTRACTIVE |
| COMMERCIAL | AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION |
| LIGHT INDUSTRIAL | AGRICULTURAL TRANSITION |
| INSTITUTIONAL | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| OUTDOOR RECREATION | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| STREETS AND HIGHWAYS | SURFACE WATER |
| RAILROAD | |

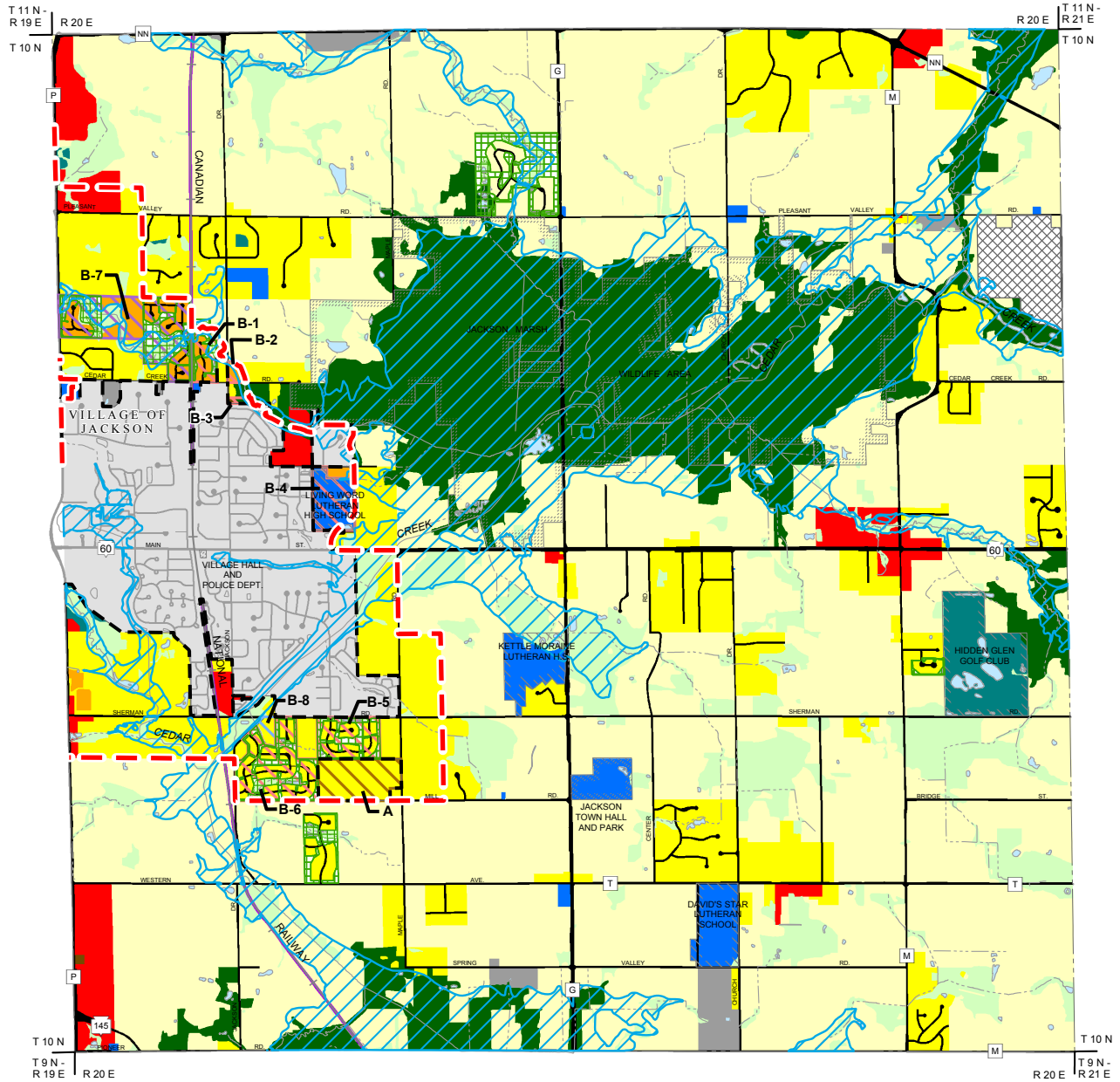
- PLANNED SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY (DECEMBER 2008)
- TOWN/CITY/VILLAGE BOUNDARY (JANUARY 2008)

Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



Source: Town of Hartford, Washington County, and SEWRPC

Map 11.15 Preliminary Land Use Plan for the Town of Jackson: 2050

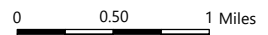


- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | | PARK AND RECREATION |
| | URBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | | EXTRACTIVE |
| | TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | | STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY |
| | MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | | RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY |
| | OPEN SPACE IN CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION | | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| | BUSINESS | | WETLAND OUTSIDE OF PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| | MANUFACTURING | | SURFACE WATER |
| | GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL | | ONE-PERCENT-ANNUAL-PROBABILITY (100-YEAR RECURRENCE INTERVAL) FLOODPLAINS (FEMA FIS, OCTOBER 2015) |

- PLANNED SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES (JUNE 2015)
- TOWN/VILLAGE BOUNDARY
- AREAS TO BE ATTACHED TO THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PER THE MEDIATED COOPERATIVE PLAN AGREEMENT (5/2018)**
- TO BE ATTACHED IMMEDIATELY (A)
 - TO BE ATTACHED IN 2021 (B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6)
 - TO BE ATTACHED BETWEEN 2021 AND 2030 (B-8)
 - TO BE ATTACHED IN 2030 (B-7)

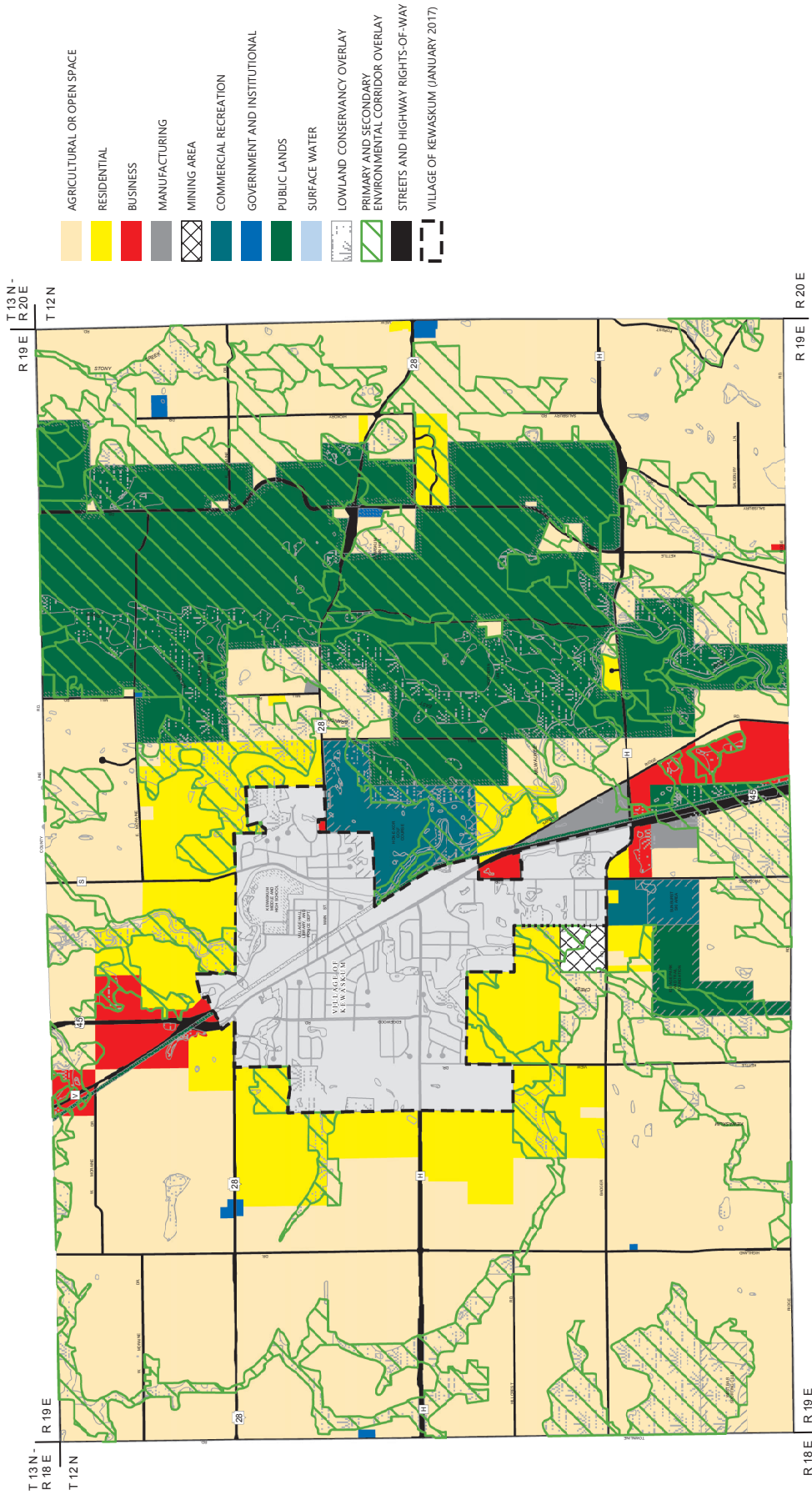
Notes: This map may be revised prior to adoption by the local governing body and, once adopted, may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.

The Two-Family Residential designation in areas to be attached to the Village of Jackson is intended to reflect higher residential density development typically found in the Village, not structure type.



Source: Town of Jackson, University of Wisconsin Extension, and SEWRPC

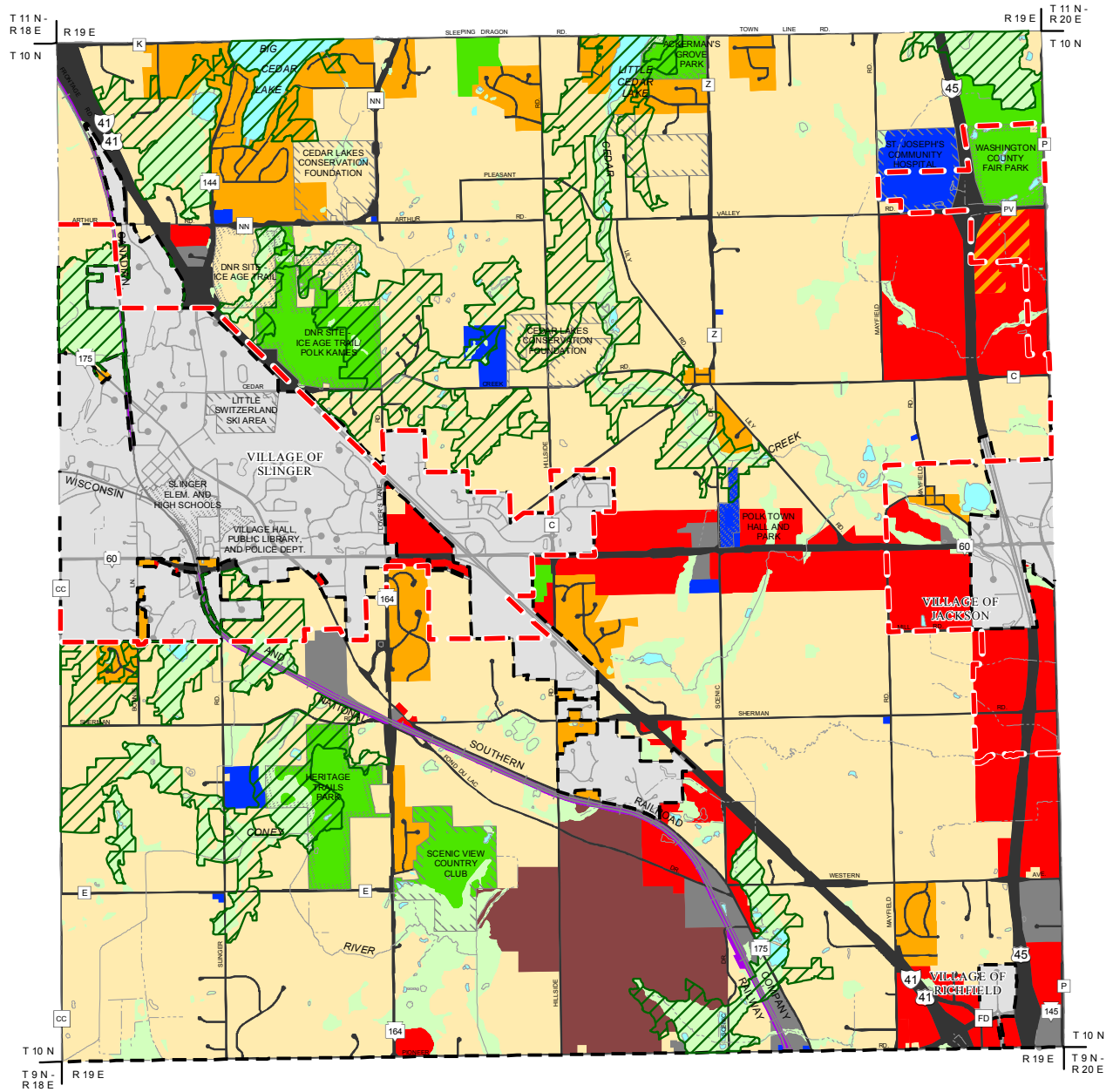
Map 11.16 Land Use Plan for the Town of Kewaskum: 2035


















Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.

Source: Town of Kewaskum, Washington County, and SEWRPC

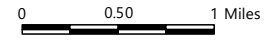
Map 11.17 Land Use Plan for the Town of Polk: 2050



- | | |
|---|--|
|  AGRICULTURAL OR RURAL RESIDENTIAL |  STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY |
|  SUBURBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL |  RAILROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY |
|  MIXED USE-COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL |  WETLANDS |
|  MIXED USE-RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL |  SURFACE WATER |
|  INDUSTRIAL |  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR (OVERLAY) |
|  INSTITUTIONAL | |
|  PARK | |
|  EXTRACTIVE | |

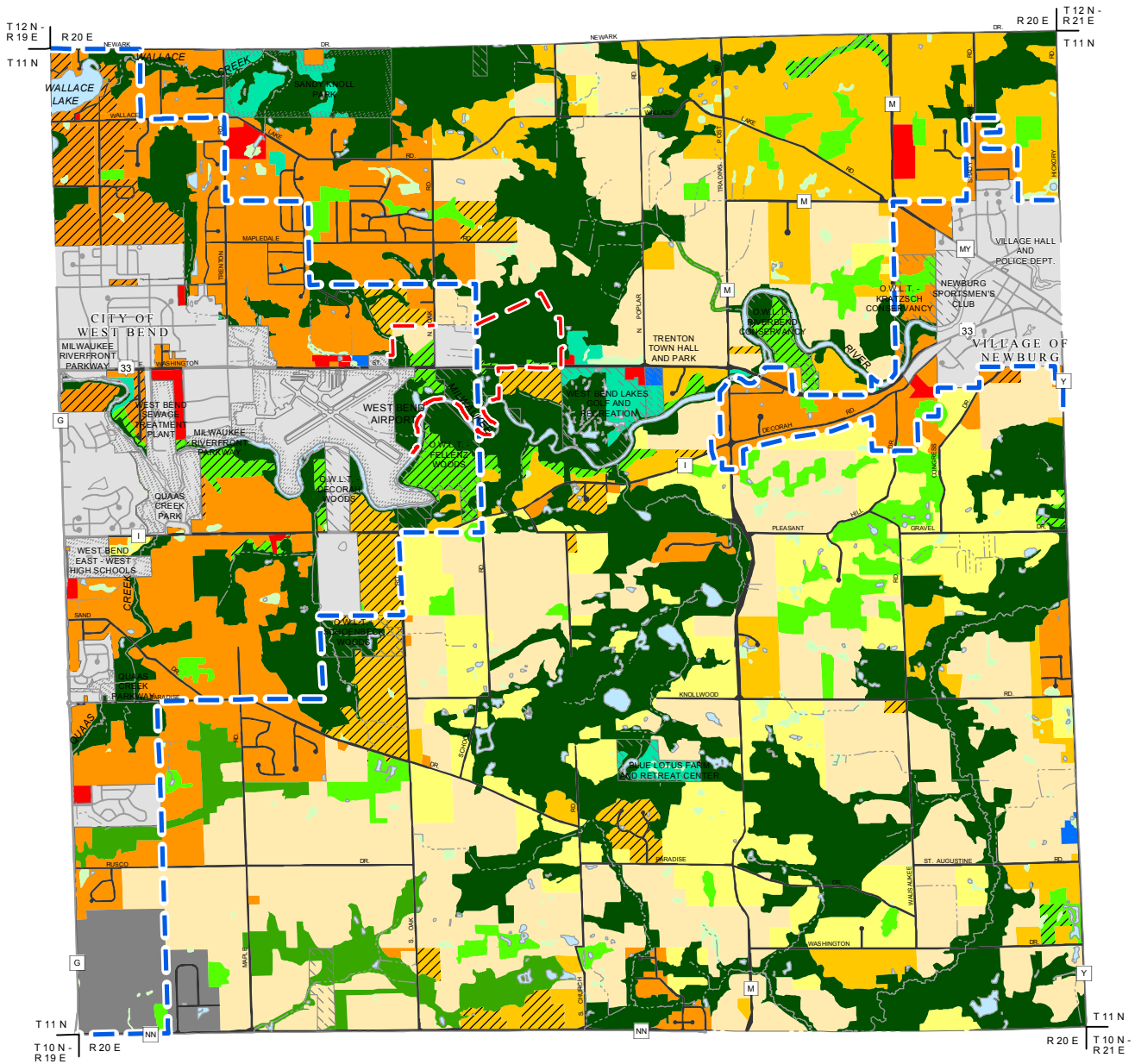
-  VILLAGES OF JACKSON AND SLINGER PLANNED SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES (JUNE 2015)
-  TOWN/VILLAGE BOUNDARY

Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



Source: Town of Polk, Washington County, and SEWRPC

Map 11.18 Land Use Plan for the Town of Trenton: 2050



- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | COUNTRY ESTATES | | RECREATIONAL | | SURFACE WATER |
| | RURAL DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | | STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY | | PLANNED SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY (JUNE 2015) |
| | SUBURBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | | PRIME AGRICULTURAL | | PROPOSED AIRPORT ACQUISITION AREA |
| | LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | | INCORPORATED CITY OR VILLAGE (CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2017) |
| | MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | | |
| | COMMERCIAL | | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA | | |
| | INDUSTRIAL | | OTHER LANDS TO BE PRESERVED | | |
| | GOVERNMENTAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND UTILITIES | | WETLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS | | |

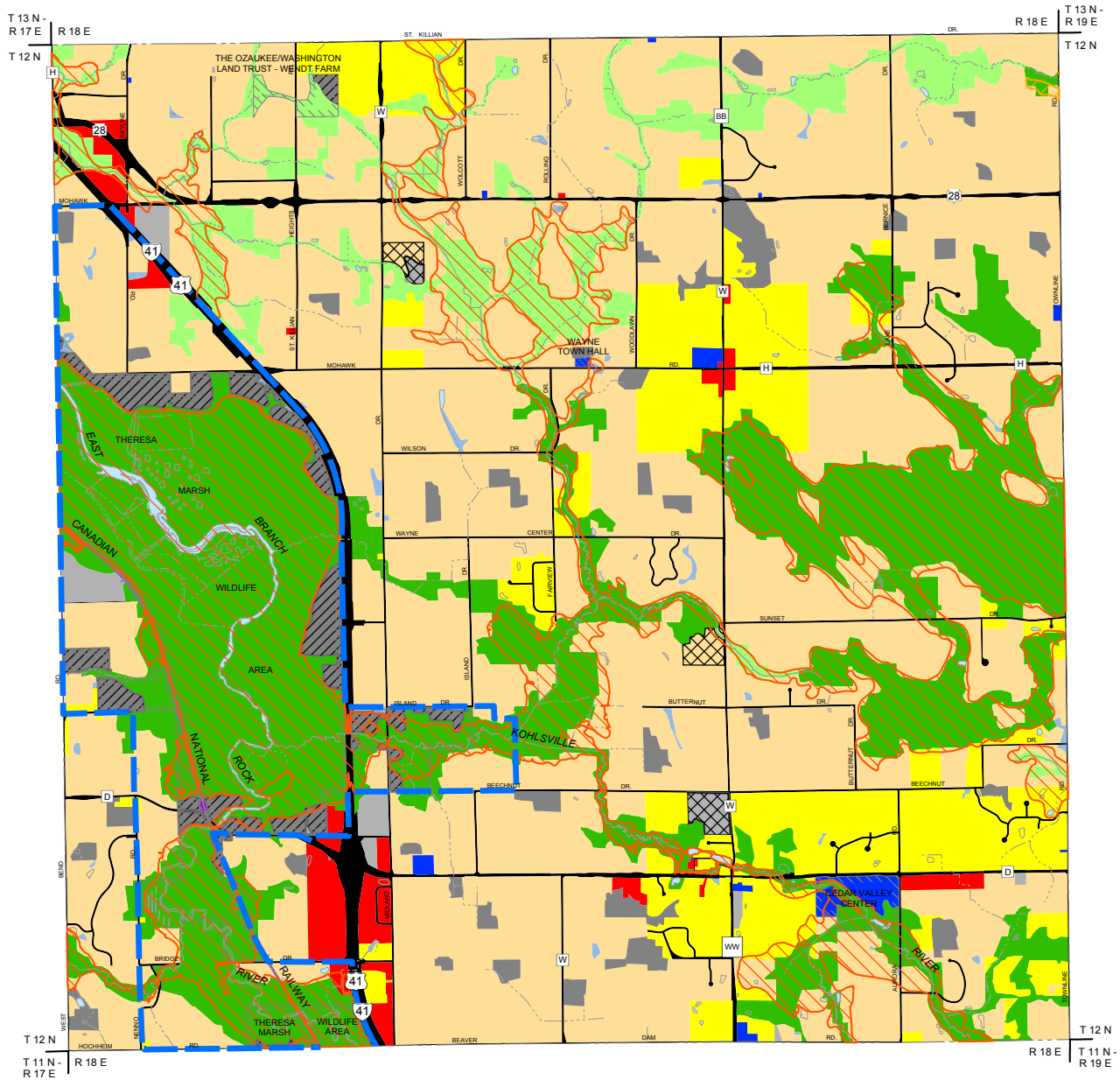
Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.



0 0.50 1 Miles

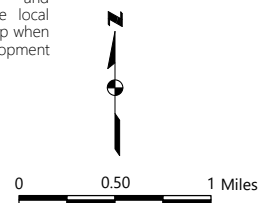
Source: Town of Trenton, Washington County, and SEWRPC

Map 11.19 Land Use Plan for the Town of Wayne: 2050

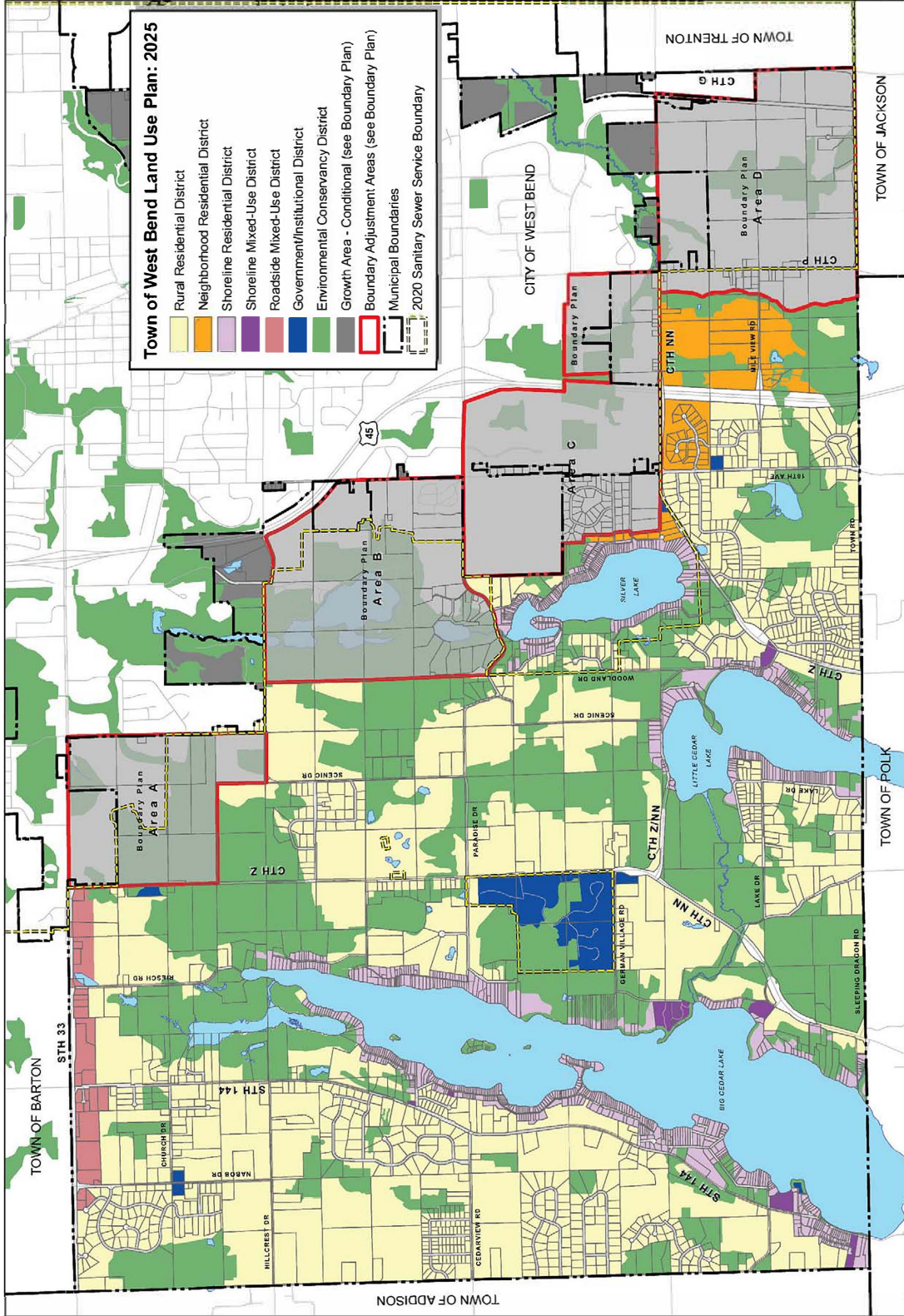


- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | POTENTIAL EXTRACTIVE AREA |
| URBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | DNR PROJECT BOUNDARY
THERESA MARSH WILDLIFE AREA |
| COMMERCIAL | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA | Note: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project. |
| INDUSTRIAL | OTHER LANDS TO BE PRESERVED | |
| GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL | WETLAND OUTSIDE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS | |
| STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY | SURFACE WATER | |
| RAILROAD | AREA WITH BEDROCK AT OR WITHIN THREE FEET OF THE SURFACE | |
| EXISTING EXTRACTIVE AREA | ONE-PERCENT-ANNUAL-PROBABILITY (100-YEAR RECURRENCE INTERVAL) FLOODPLAINS (FEMA FIS, OCTOBER 2015) | |

Source: Town of Wayne, Washington County, and SEWRPC



**Map 11.20
Town of West Bend Land Use Plan: 2025**



NOTE: This map may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.

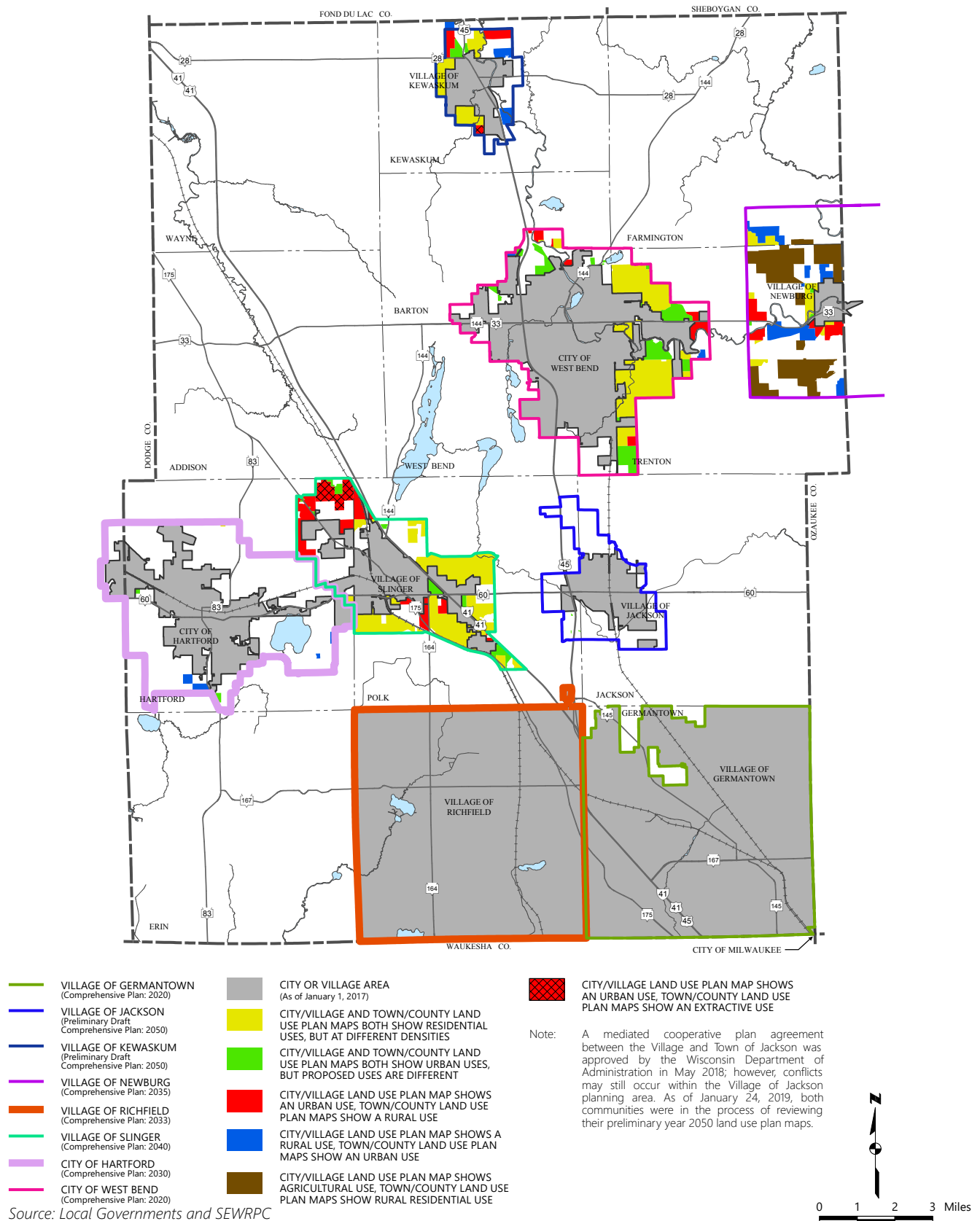
data source: Washington County/Town of West Bend



1 inch equals 2,500 feet

Map 11.21

Summary of Conflicts Between City/Village and Town/County Land Use Plan Maps



Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC

- Village of Slinger and Town of Polk: The Town of Polk designates much of the Town for continued agricultural use or for residential development at a density of one home per five acres. The Village of Slinger land use plan has designated areas around the Village for residential development at a density of one home per acre. The Village has been accommodating residential development at a one-acre density in newly annexed areas on the periphery of the Village without extending Village sewer and water services to such development. The Town of Polk is not against annexation, provided it is orderly and sequential and the Village provides sewer and water to the areas it annexes.
- **City/Village and Town/County land use plan maps both show urban uses, but proposed uses are different:** In most cases where this situation occurs, one local government land use plan map recommends future residential development at an urban density on a particular parcel, and the adjacent local government recommends commercial, industrial, or institutional uses.
- **City/Village land use plan map shows an urban use, and Town/County land use plan maps show a rural use:** In most cases where this situation occurs, the city or village land use plan map proposes commercial, industrial, or urban-density residential uses, and the town (and therefore county) land use plan maps recommend either rural-density residential development or agricultural use of the parcel. There is also one existing extractive area shown on the map that is designated for continued extractive uses on the town and county land use plan maps, but is shown for urban use (industrial or residential) on the city or village map. These plans are not necessarily in conflict, as extractive areas will be reclaimed and developed for another use in the future.
- **City/Village land use plan map shows a rural use, and Town/County land use plan maps show an urban use:** In most cases where this situation occurs, the city or village land use plan map proposes either rural-density residential development or agricultural use of a parcel, and the town (and therefore county) land use plan maps recommend commercial, industrial, or urban-density residential uses.
- **City/Village land use plan map shows agricultural use, and Town/County land use plan maps show a rural residential use:** This conflict occurs between the Village of Newburg and the Town of Trenton land use plan maps.

In addition to the conflicts described above and shown on Map 11.21, the Towns of Barton, Germantown, and Hartford have decided not to amend their comprehensive plans to incorporate the farmland preservation areas identified in the County Farmland Preservation Plan. Farmland preservation areas are included on the County land use plan map. These lands are currently designated as agricultural on the Town land use plan maps and do not necessarily constitute a land use conflict between the Towns and the County; however, the Towns have chosen not to adopt farmland preservation zoning. Farmland preservation zoning is a requirement for landowners to participate in the State's Farmland Preservation Tax Credit Program. Little interest has been shown by landowners in the Towns in participating in the program.

Maps 8.2 and 8.3 in Chapter 8 summarize the recommendations of the Washington County jurisdictional highway system plan, including changes to the functional improvement recommendations under the year 2035 plan approved by the Washington County Jurisdictional Highway Planning Committee as part of the development of VISION 2050. Local government concerns with those recommendations prior to the changes developed as part of VISION 2050 include:

- The Town of Barton expressed opposition regarding the planned extension of N. River Road on a new alignment and to the planned extension of 18th Avenue, Schuster Drive, and Kettle View Drive in the Town of Barton.
- The Towns of Barton and Trenton expressed opposition to the planned east-west arterial between Trenton Road and N. River Road on an entirely new alignment.
- The Village of Richfield expressed opposition to any potential future widening of STH 164 between CTH Q and Pioneer Road.

- The Village of Germantown expressed opposition to Division Road being proposed as a local arterial facility between CTH Q and STH 145 rather than as a County arterial facility and to any other planned jurisdictional responsibility that differs from their comprehensive plan.
- The Village of Kewaskum expressed opposition to CTH H being proposed as a local arterial facility between Kettle View Drive and USH 45, rather than as a County arterial facility.
- The Town of Erin expressed opposition to CTH Q being proposed as a local nonarterial facility between CTH K and STH 83, rather than a County nonarterial facility; CTH O being proposed as a local arterial facility between STH 83 and the Dodge County line, rather than a County arterial facility; and CTH CC being proposed as a local arterial facility between STH 167 and STH 60, rather than a County arterial facility.

Changes that have been resolved under VISION 2050 include:

- The Village of Richfield and the Town of Erin expressed opposition regarding the planned east-west arterial route located south of the Hartford and Slinger areas. It was removed from the regional transportation plan under VISION 2050.
- The Village of Kewaskum expressed opposition regarding the planned alternative route of USH 45 within the former railway right-of-way in the Village. It was removed from the regional transportation plan under VISION 2050.

Changes initiated under the County comprehensive plan update include:

- The Towns of Addison and Hartford expressed opposition regarding the planned east-west arterial route located north of the Hartford and Slinger areas (STH 60 reliever route). The reliever route has been removed from Maps 8.2 and 8.3 in Chapter 8. The removal is expected to be reviewed and adopted by the Washington County Jurisdictional Highway Planning Committee and County Board as an amendment to the jurisdictional highway system plan for Washington County. The reliever route would then be removed from the regional transportation plan as part of the interim update to VISION 2050.

Continuing disagreements related to the construction or widening of a street or highway will be addressed if and when a proposed highway improvement advances to the preliminary engineering phase, or may be addressed through the conflict resolution process. Changes in jurisdictional responsibility recommended by the jurisdictional highway plan can only occur if both units of government involved agree to the transfer.

The dispute resolution process established as part of this comprehensive planning process can be used to resolve conflicts between the comprehensive plans adopted by adjacent local governments, and conflicts between local governments and Washington County, if conflicts cannot be resolved using more informal means. Boundary agreements between towns and the adjacent city and village offer another means of resolving conflicts between local governments, particularly when disputes are based on conflicting recommendations for future land uses or residential densities within a city or village's extraterritorial area and/or sewer service area. In addition to establishing future city and village boundaries, such agreements can also establish future land uses and provide for the extension of city or village sewer and water services to portions of the town.

