

Proposed DRAFT Title 16: Zoning And Village Board Of Appeals

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CHAPTER 10 Accessory Uses and Structures

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16-10-1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Any accessory use or structure shall conform to the applicable regulations of the district in which it is located except as specifically otherwise provided.
- (b) Accessory uses and structures are permitted in any district, but not until their principal structure is present or under construction, except as provided in agricultural districts.
- (c) Accessory structures may be permitted in the agricultural districts prior to the presence of the principal structure provided that the parcel on which the accessory structure will be located is ten (10) contiguous acres in size or larger, the accessory structure is intended for an agricultural use, the proposed accessory structure meets the setback requirements needed for a principal structure in that district, and the accessory structure is at least one hundred (100) feet from any existing residence on abutting parcels.
- (d) No accessory use or structure shall be permitted that by reason of noise, dust, odor, appearance, or other objectionable factor creates a nuisance or substantial adverse effect on the property value or reasonable enjoyment of the surrounding properties.
- (e) No accessory use or structure shall be permitted without a principal use on a property except as specifically otherwise provided or approved by the Plan Commission or as part of an allowed use in an agricultural district.
- (f) Except for signs and towers for broadcast facilities and/or wind energy, which are regulated separately, any detached accessory structure less than thirty-six (36) square feet in area is exempt from the requirement for obtaining a Building Permit. In addition, any temporary, seasonal outdoor above-ground swimming pool, hot tub, or whirlpool bath that does not remain erected on the same lot for more than one hundred twenty (120) consecutive days is exempt from the requirement for obtaining a Building Permit.

16-10-2 HOME OCCUPATIONS

- (a) Home Occupations are permitted Accessory Uses in any residential district, not requiring a building permit, subject to the provisions of this Section.
- (b) Regulations Applicable to Home Occupations:
 - (1) The primary use of the structure shall be as a dwelling unit.
 - (2) No person other than a resident of the dwelling unit shall be engaged or employed in the home occupation on the premises.

- (3) No mechanical equipment shall be utilized except that which is necessarily, customarily, or ordinarily used for household or leisure purposes.
- (4) No toxic, explosive, flammable, combustible, corrosive, etiologic, radioactive, or other restricted materials shall be used or stored on the site except those which are necessarily, customarily, or ordinarily used for household or leisure purposes.
- (5) There shall be no outside operations, storage, or display of materials or products.
- (6) Total storage of materials or products used in the business shall not exceed 128 cubic feet in volume.
- (7) No alteration of the residential appearance of the premises shall occur, including the creation of a separate entrance for the home occupation.
- (8) No process shall be used which is hazardous to public health, safety, morals, or welfare.
- (9) Visitors, customers, or deliveries shall not exceed that normally and reasonably occurring for a residence including not more than two business visitors per hour, not to exceed a total of eight visitors per day, and not more than two deliveries of product or material per week.
- (10) The home occupation shall not displace or impede use of required parking spaces, including any business storage in required garage parking areas.
- (11) No advertisement shall be placed in any media containing the address of the property.
- (12) No activity related to a home occupation shall be conducted in any detached structure or in any attached garage. On-site tune-up, servicing, repair, salvage, wrecking, or painting services for non-property owner automobiles, trucks, boats, trailers, snowmobiles, recreational vehicles, or other motorized vehicles shall be prohibited as a home occupation.

16-10-3 ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

- (a) **RESIDENTIAL (“R” DISTRICT) ACCESSORY STRUCTURES:** Accessory buildings such as detached garages, gazebos, garden or utility sheds shall be subject to the following regulations:
 - (1) **Size:**
 - a. **Parcels Less Than 5 Acres.** The area of an accessory structure shall not exceed 1,500 square feet.
 - b. **Parcels 5 Acres or Greater.** The area of an accessory structure shall not exceed 3% of the acreage of the parcel.
 - (2) **Aggregate Total Footprint Area for All Accessory Buildings.** The following is the maximum square footage allowed for all accessory buildings for a stated lot size, exclusive of road right-of-way:
 - < 10,000 square-foot lot = 1,050 square feet
 - ≥ 10,000 square-foot to 20,000 square-foot lot = 1,500 square feet
 - ≥ 20,000 square-foot to < 1 acre lot = 2,000 square feet
 - 1 acre to < 2-acre lot = 4,000 square feet
 - 2 acres to < 3-acre lot = 5,000 square feet
 - 3 acres to < 4-acre lot = 6,000 square feet
 - 4 acres to < 5-acre lot = 7,500 square feet
 - 5 acres to < 10-acre lot = 4% of lot area
 - ≥ 10-acre = 5% of lot area
 - (3) **Height.**
 - a. **Parcels Less Than 5 Acres.** Buildings shall not exceed 17 feet in height.
 - b. **Parcels 5 Acres or Greater.** Buildings shall not exceed in height twice the distance from the nearest lot line
 - (4) **Location:** Detached structures are permitted in the rear and side yards only and shall not be closer than ten (10) feet to a principal structure or five (5) feet to a side or rear lot line. Structures greater than 1,500 square feet shall not be closer than ten (10) to a side or rear

lot line. When the street yard setback of a principal structure exceeds the required setback for the particular district in question, a detached accessory structure may be permitted in the street yard provided the street yard setback of the accessory structure is not less than the required setback for the district or the average street yard setback of principal structures on abutting parcels, if any, whichever is greater.

- (5) **Patios** constructed at or below yard grade, may be installed in the rear or side yard adjacent to the principal structure without the issuance of a building permit; and shall not be located closer than five (5) feet to a lot line.
- (6) **Decks** located adjacent to or attached to a principal structure shall not be closer to the lot line than the required side setback and rear setback for principal structures for the district in which they are located. Freestanding decks surrounding private swimming pools shall be located at least ten (10) feet from the principal structure and shall be located at least five (5) feet from a side or rear lot line. All decks shall require the issuance of a building permit.
- (7) **Residential Air Conditioning Condensers / Power Generators** may be located adjacent to a residence in the rear yard and side yard, provided that all condensers and generators shall be located at least five (5) feet from a side or rear lot line. Residential air conditioning condensers and power generators shall not be located in the street yard.
- (8) **Private Swimming Pools** are permitted as accessory uses in the rear yard in any district; except the C-1 Resource Conservation District; however, the swimming pool shall be located at least eight (8) feet from the principal structure, be located at least three (3) feet from any side or rear lot line, and be installed in accordance with the City building, plumbing, and electrical codes, including the issuance of all required permits.
- (9) **Private Tennis Courts / Basketball Courts** are permitted as accessory uses in the rear yard in any district, except the C-1 Resource Conservation District. A Building Permit is required for all tennis/basketball courts and:
 - a. All tennis courts shall be surrounded by a fence not less than ten (10) feet in height.
 - b. No lighting installed around a tennis court or basketball court shall project onto adjacent properties; and
 - c. No private tennis court or basketball court shall be located closer than five (5) feet to a lot line.
- (10) **Residential Ground Solar Power Arrays**. Solar power arrays shall be located in the side or rear yard in all residential districts; located a minimum of ten (10) feet from the principal structure and; five (5) feet from a side or rear lot line. Solar power arrays are prohibited in the street yard.

(b) AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT ACCESSORY STRUCTURES:

- (1) **Height:** Shall not exceed in height twice their distance from the nearest lot line.
- (2) **Area:** The aggregate total floor area shall not exceed three (3) percent of the total lot area, except that on agriculturally zoned parcels, ten (10) acres or more in area, the accessory building areas may be greater than the three (3) percent limit when used solely for the pursuit of agriculture; in all non-residential and non-agricultural districts accessory building areas greater than three (3) percent are allowed, when approved by the Planning Commission as part of a Building, Site, and Operation Plan review, and where said buildings are used solely accessory to the principal use on said lot.
- (3) **Size:** Parcels 3 acres or less and zoned Agricultural shall limit the size of an accessory structure not to exceed 1,500 square feet.

- (c) SHORELAND DISTRICT:** Within the shoreland wetland overlay district, accessory uses and detached accessory structures are permitted in the street yard portion of waterfront lots provided that such uses or structures shall not be closer than twenty-five (25) feet to the street right-of-way.

- (d) FENCES: Per the requirements found in Title 15 Chapter 5 of the Village of Caledonia ordinances
- (e) FLAGPOLES: are permitted as accessory uses in all yards of any zoning district.
- (f) MUNICIPALLY-OWNED EMERGENCY SIRENS: are permitted as accessory structures in all yards on any property in any zoning district with or without an existing principal structure or use.

16-10-4 VARIOUS PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- (a) **Water Quality Protection:** No residential, commercial, industrial, institutional or recreational use shall locate, store, discharge or permit the discharge of any treated, untreated or inadequately treated liquid, gaseous or solid materials of such nature, quantity, obnoxiousness, toxicity or temperature that might run off, seep, percolate or wash or be harmful to human, animal, plant or aquatic life. This section shall not apply to uses other than those enumerated in it.
- (b) **Noise:** At no point on the boundary of a Residence or Business district shall the sound intensity level of any individual operation (other than the operation of motor vehicles or other mobile equipment) exceed 62 dBA, respectively, during normal operations.
- (c) **Exterior Lighting:** Any lighting source on a lot or parcel which is for the purpose of illuminating any structure exterior, sign, parking lot or outdoor area shall be established in a manner which satisfies the following conditions:
 - (1) The maximum allowable light trespass shall be 0.5 horizontal footcandles four feet above ground. The point of measurement of this offending light shall be at the property line for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional or public use. The measurement shall not include any ambient natural light.
 - (2) Light sources shall be shielded or installed so that there is not a direct line of sight between the light source or its reflection and at a point five (5) feet or higher above the ground of adjacent property and public streets. The light source shall not be of such intensity so as to cause discomfort or annoyance
- (d) **Maintenance:** Any fence, wall, hedge, yard space or landscaped area required by this chapter or grant of variance or conditional use shall be kept free of an accumulation of refuse or debris. Plant materials must be well kept in a healthy, growing condition; and structures, such as walls and fences, shall be maintained in good repair and appearance at all times.
- (e) **Odors:** No residential, commercial, industrial, institutional or recreational use shall emit an odor of such nature or quantity as to be offensive or unhealthful which is detectable at the lot line.

16-10-5 OTHER TEMPORARY AND ACCESSORY USE RESTRICTIONS

- (a) Temporary uses may be permitted by the Zoning Administrator for a period of 14 days or as hereinafter provided. Temporary use permits for longer periods may be issued by the Village Plan Commission after review of site and operation plans. Special requirements may be imposed for parking, sanitary facilities, lighting, and hours of operation. Temporary uses permitted under this section may be allowed one (1) temporary sign not to exceed 32 square feet in area on one side and 64 square feet in area on all sides. All buildings, tents, equipment, supplies, and debris shall be removed from the site within ten (10) days following the temporary activity.
 - (1) Christmas tree sales may be permitted in the commercial and manufacturing districts, but not exceed 42 days.

- (2) Farmers markets may be permitted in all commercial and manufacturing districts.
- (b) Regulation on Rummage/Garage Sales
- (1) Definitions.
- a. Rummage/Garage Sale. Rummage/Garage Sale shall mean any sale of personal property, which is not exempted as per 7-16-1 (d), conducted on any residentially zoned property within the Town, irrespective of what the sale is designated as by the seller.
 - b. Personal Property. Personal Property shall mean and include any property, other than real estate, which is acquired in the course of living in or maintaining a dwelling unit.
 - c. Residentially Zoned Property. Residentially zoned property shall mean any property zoned as R-1, R-2, R-2S, R-3, R-3A, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-6A, R-7, or R-8.
- (2) Application. The purpose of this ordinance is to restrict the frequency of rummage/garage sales at a residential property. This ordinance does not affect or impact the applicability of health ordinances, nuisance ordinances, zoning ordinances, business and licensing ordinances or any other ordinance of the Town.
- (3) Restrictions.
- a. It shall be unlawful for any person or party to sell other than personal property at a Rummage/Garage Sale.
 - b. It shall be unlawful for any person or party to hold or permit to be held a Rummage/Garage Sale on more than nine (9) calendar days, whether or not consecutive, within any calendar year.
 - c. It shall be unlawful for any person or party to hold or permit to be held a Rummage/Garage Sale during the hours of 8:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. on any day.
- (4) Exceptions.
- a. Farm produce. The sale of farm produce on property zoned R-1 shall not constitute Rummage/Garage Sale and shall not be regulated by Section 7-16-1
 - b. Juvenile Beverage Stands. The sale of beverages and/or snacks by a juvenile shall not constitute a Rummage/Garage Sale and shall not be regulated by Section 7-16-1.
 - c. Single Article Sales. The offering for sale of not more than one article of personal property, such as the sale of a single car, boat, snowmobile, bicycle, snow blower, etc., shall not be regulated by Section 7-16-1.
 - d. Licensed Sales. Any sale which is otherwise licensed by the Town of Caledonia shall not be regulated by Section 7-16-1.
- (5) Penalties. Penalties and restrictions as per Sec. 1-1-6 "General Penalty" shall apply to violations of this Section.
- (c) "Portable Storage Structure" is any container, storage unit, shed-like container or portable structure, other than an accessory building or shed complying with all building codes and land use requirements, that can or is used for the disposal or storage of personal property of any kind and which is located for such purposes outside an enclosed building.
- (1) The use of portable storage structures is allowed under the following conditions.
- a. There must be no more than one (1) portable structure per property.
 - b. The portable storage structure must be no larger than ten (10) feet wide, twenty (20) feet long, and ten (10) feet high.
 - c. A portable storage structure must not remain on the property in any zoning district in excess of thirty (30) consecutive days in any calendar year.

- d. Portable structures associated with construction at a site where a building permit has been issued are permitted for the duration of construction and must be removed from the site within fourteen (14) days of the end of the construction. Portable storage structures associated with construction are exempt from the aforementioned conditions.

(d) Ponds, impoundments and similar bodies are permitted in all zoning districts provided that:

- (1) To the maximum extent possible, all excavated material shall remain on site and shall be integrated into the restoration of the pond area.
- (2) Detailed plans (site plan, cross section, depth, area, location and disposition of spoils, timing) of the proposed pond excavation and restoration shall be submitted to the planning and development department for review and approval.
- (3) A permit is required for such pond construction prior to any excavation.
- (4) Except as discussed below, these provisions apply to all ponds, including, but not limited to, those utilized for the following purposes: drainage, recreation, aesthetics, sediment control, fish management. Stormwater ponds done by drainage districts according to district plans, ponds which have been previously reviewed and approved as part of an erosion control plan and existing ponds are exempt from such provisions.
- (5) Borrow pits for public facility construction, such as for public roads, are subject to review and approval by the planning and development department.
- (6) Ponds to be constructed in the shoreland or floodplain areas remain subject to the shoreland, wetland and/or floodplain provisions of this chapter which may limit such construction and will require a shoreland conditional use permit.
- (7) Ponds should be constructed in conformance with the standards of the soil conservation service.
- (8) If the excavated material from the project site is sold, given away, or is otherwise removed from the site in a manner in which the principal use appears to be soil removal, and pond construction appears to be a secondary result, the parcel shall be rezoned to M-4 quarrying district and a mineral extraction conditional use permit shall be obtained prior to any excavation or grading on the parcel.

(d) Because it is difficult to enumerate all temporary uses that may occur in the City, any other use which the Plan Commission finds to be similar to other temporary uses permitted in a given district, will not be disruptive to the neighborhood, and will not create a hazard to traffic in a neighborhood may be permitted. The Plan Commission may impose additional operational or construction conditions on such temporary uses when it is deemed necessary.

CHAPTER 11
Signs

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16-11-1 SCOPE, PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

- (a) **Scope and Purpose.** This Chapter regulates all Signs in the Village of Caledonia that are readable/visible from the street right-of-way, public facilities, publicly owned or publicly managed trails and other recreation areas, and navigable waterways. The sign regulations of this Chapter establish regulations for the fabrication, construction, and use of signs in the Village. The regulations govern the location, type, size, and height of signs within the Village. These sign regulations do not regulate every form and instance of visual communication that may be displayed. Rather, they are intended to regulate those forms and instances that are most likely to meaningfully affect one or more general purposes or findings set forth in this division.
- (b) **Intent.** The Village of Caledonia has a tradition and reputation as a community with a rich mix of land uses that blend into a landscape of high aesthetic quality. Depending on their size, number, and character, Signs may attract or repel visitors, affect the visual quality enjoyed daily by residents, affect the safety of vehicular traffic, and define the character of the area. Thus, aesthetic considerations impact economic values as well as public health, safety, and welfare. This Chapter sets standards for the following purposes:
- (1) Maintain and enhance the visual quality (aesthetics) of Signage and the community;
 - (2) Enhance the pedestrian environment and improve pedestrian and motorist safety by minimizing distractions and obstacles from directional or warning Signs, Signs pertinent to the Village’s businesses, and clear views of the street;
 - (3) Protect and enhance economic viability;
 - (4) Protect property values and private/public investments in property;
 - (5) Protect views of the natural landscape and sky;
 - (6) Avoid personal injury and property damage from structurally unsafe Signs;
 - (7) Provide businesses with effective and efficient opportunities for advertising and identification;
 - (8) Create attractive gateways and enhance the image of the community; and
 - (9) Inform the public of recreational opportunities, including for trails, within the Village.

- (c) **Findings.** The adoption of this Chapter reflects the formal findings by the Plan Commission and Village Board that these sign regulations advance the following compelling governmental interests:
- (1) Protecting Village residents. Signs can obstruct views, distract motorists, displace alternative uses for land, and pose other problems that legitimately require regulation.
 - (2) Protecting property values. Regulating signs preserves the character of various neighborhoods, creates a harmonious community, and encourages economic development. This Chapter allows adequate communication through signage while encouraging aesthetic quality in the design, location, size and purpose of all signs.
 - (3) Promoting public health, safety and general welfare. Regulating signs helps protect all persons using public thoroughfares and rights-of-way within the Village in relation to the signage displayed thereon, or overhanging, or projecting into such public spaces.
- (d) **Interpretation and administration.** The regulations of this Chapter must be interpreted and administered in a manner consistent with the First Amendment guarantee of free speech.
- (e) **Content neutrality.** Any sign allowed under this chapter may contain, in lieu of any other message or copy, any lawful noncommercial message, as long as the sign complies with all size, height, location and other applicable regulations of this division.
- (f) **Compliance required.** The sign regulations of this Chapter and all local and state building codes apply to all signs in all zoning districts, except as may be otherwise expressly stated in this chapter.
- (g) **General government exemption.** The sign regulations of this division are not intended to and do not apply to signs erected, maintained or otherwise posted, owned or leased by the Village, state, or federal government. The inclusion of the term "government" in describing some types of signs does not subject the government to regulation but instead is intended to help clarify the types of signs that are exempt under this general government exemption.

16-11-2 **DEFINITIONS.**

- (a) **Signage Components.** The following words and phrases shall be regulated as a Signage Component, whether singularly or collectively, and shall have the meanings set forth below:
- (1) **Sign.** Any object, device, display, structure or part thereof, which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination or projected images.

As used herein *Sign* does not include the flag or emblem of any nation, organization of nations, or other governmental or municipal agencies or units; traffic control or other public agency Signs; community information Signs placed by a governmental entity; displays within the confines of a building; merchandise or models of products or services

incorporated in a window display; works of art which in no way identify a product or service; temporary holiday decorations or displays with no commercial message; sculptural representations of an organization's or business's logo which do not contain any words and are not illuminated except that only one such representation of a particular business's or organization's logo is permitted; scoreboards located on athletic fields; and Signs mounted or painted on commercial vehicles incidental to the primary use of that vehicle as a mode of transportation.

- (2) **Sign Copy Area.** The total area of a Sign Face which may be used for display of advertising, message, announcement, etc.
- (3) **Sign Face.** The total surface of a Sign including the Sign Trim and Sign Copy Area.
- (4) **Sign Trim.** A separate border or framing around the Sign Copy Area.
- (5) **Vision Clearance Triangle.** The area in each quadrant of an Intersection that is bounded by the right-of-way lines of the roads and a vision clearance setback line connecting points on each right-of-way line that are located a distance back from the Intersection equal to the setback required for each right-of-way.
- (6) **Intersection.** The point at which the right-of-way lines meet or, for highway interchanges, the beginning and ending points of the on and off ramps. A "T" intersection shall be considered the same as a four-way intersection in the determination of the required distance of Signs from said intersection.

(b) **Freestanding Sign.**

The following words and phrases shall be regulated as a Freestanding Sign, whether defined singularly or collectively, and shall have the meanings set forth below:

- (1) **Agriculture Homestead Sign.** A Sign identifying the name of a specific farm.
- (2) **Directional Sign.** On-premises or off-premises Signs directing the public to governmental, cultural, religious, or charitable institutions and Signs that provide directions, e. g., enter, exit, parking, or location of any place or area on the same premises.
- (3) **Freeway Sign.** A Sign within one-hundred fifty (150) feet of the Interstate 94 right-of-way. The roadside edge of such Sign should be located as close to the interstate right-of-way as feasible but shall maintain a minimum of five (5) feet from the public right-of-way. Freeway Signs shall be constructed as set forth in the Design Guidelines Manual and this ordinance.
- (4) **Governmental Sign.** On-premises or Off-premises Signs of any public or governmental agency addressing traffic, railroads, trespassing, evacuation routes, danger, governmental service (including a welcome Sign) or safety including water dependent informational Signs with public health, safety or regulatory information that are no larger than necessary to accommodate the information that needs to be displayed.
- (5) **Home Occupation Sign.** A Sign that advertises a permitted home occupation.
- (6) **Monument Sign.** A Freestanding Sign mounted on a base and whose Sign Face is less than three (3) feet above the ground.
- (7) **Off-premises Sign.** A Sign that directs attention to a place, business, commodity, service or entertainment conducted, sold, offered or located elsewhere other than upon the premises where the Sign is displayed.
- (8) **Pole Sign.** A Sign that is mounted on one (1) or more poles. A Freeway Sign shall not be considered a Pole Sign.
- (9) **Private Property Sign.** A Sign containing the words "no trespassing," "no hunting," "no entry," "private property" or similar language indicating an intent to deny entry to the general public. *Private Property Signs* include Signs erected to conform to s. 943.13(2)(a) or (b), Wis. Stats.
- (10) **Private Trail Sign.** On-premises or Off-premises Signs that direct the people to privately owned trails, whether held open to the public or for private use by invitation only.
- (11) **Public Trail Sign.** On-Premises or Off-premises Signs that direct the public to publicly

- owned or publicly managed trails.
- (12) **Recreational Sign.** On-premises or Off-premises Signs indicating the direction and/or distance to a specific cottage, resort, residence, park or recreations facility.
 - (13) **Subdivision Sign.** A permanently installed Sign located on the subdivision property that identifies the subdivision name, etc.
 - (14) **Street Banner Sign.** A Sign affixed to a light pole or similar object.
 - (15) **Temporary Sign.** A Sign that is installed for a limited time period for the purpose of advertising a forthcoming event, e.g. retailer's Signs temporarily displayed for the purpose of informing the public of a sale or special offer, garage sale Signs, church or club event Signs, etc. A permanently mounted Sign shall not be considered as temporary even though the message displayed is subject to periodic changes. Temporary Signs include **construction, event, political, private sale, and real estate** Signs. These subtypes are further outlined in Section 16-7-9(d).
- (c) **Building Signs.** The following words and phrases shall be regulated as a Building Sign, whether singularly or collectively, and shall have the meanings set forth below:
- (1) **Awning or Canopy Sign.** A Sign consisting of letters or symbols applied to the top as well as the front of an awning. Canopy Sign may consist of individually mounted lettering or symbols or lettering and symbols applied to a background and mounted to a canopy.
 - (2) **Projecting Sign.** A Sign which is attached to and projects out from a wall or a building.
 - (3) **Wall Sign.** A Sign mounted on and parallel to a building wall or other vertical building surface.
 - (4) **Window Sign.** A Sign consisting of painted or placed lettering or symbols presented in a way that does not significantly reduce the visual transparency of the window. Permanent Signage painted or printed on a background and placed in windows shall be avoided. Neon Signs may be used so long as the message it advertises relates to the business on the subject premises. Such Signs shall not be animated or flashing as stated in Section 16-7-3(h)(3).
- (d) **Billboard.** A Sign that pertains to the premises where the sign is located or directs persons to a different location from where the sign is located, regardless of the Sign's content with a Sign Face that is larger than thirty-two (32) square feet, except for a Freeway Sign, Monument Sign, Sponsorship Sign, or Governmental Sign, regardless of whether it is displayed on or off of the premises to which the sign relates.
- (e) **Roof Sign.** A Sign that is erected or constructed wholly on or over the roof of a building, supported by the roof structure.
- (f) **Sponsorship Sign.** A Sign that is erected or constructed off-premises advertising the sponsorship of public facilities, such as parks, pavilions and fields, and publicly sponsored programs, such as youth baseball and soccer. Sponsorship Signs may be erected as Freestanding Signs or Building Signs. Sponsorship Signs shall be no larger than thirty-two (32) square feet and shall be subject to a sponsorship agreement, including maintenance requirements, with the Village and/or municipal entity who owns the public facility or runs the program.

16-11-3 GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

- (a) All Signs are prohibited in any zoning district, except as provided in this Chapter.
- (b) Signs as permitted in Section 16-11-6 are permitted to face a residential neighborhood or conservation district within one hundred (100) feet of such district boundary, except that Trail and

Recreation Signs shall be allowed within and up to these districts.

- (c) No Sign may be located, erected, moved, reconstructed, extended, enlarged, converted, or structurally altered in any Conservancy District, Shoreland Wetland Overlay District, or any Floodplain, unless the Sign is a Governmental Sign, Public Trail Sign, Private Trail Sign or Recreational Sign.
- (d) All Signs in shoreland areas that are readable to stream or lake users at any time of the year may not exceed sixteen (16) square feet in area on one (1) side or thirty-two (32) square feet in area on all sides for any one (1) premises; the Sign may not exceed a height of ten (10) feet, may not be located closer than twenty-five (25) feet to any side lot lines, and may not be located closer than seventy-five (75) feet to the ordinary high water mark of any navigable water body, unless the Sign is a Governmental Sign, Public Trail Sign, Private Trail Sign or Recreational Sign. All Signs placed in a shoreland area shall comply with applicable Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources regulations.
- (e) Signage shall be integrated into and designed to be consistent with the building façade and site design. Similar materials, colors, and styles should be used to ensure the Signage is consistent with the building design.
- (f) No Sign may be located, erected, moved, reconstructed, extended, enlarged, converted, or structurally altered without a sign permit as required under this Chapter, except for normal maintenance and repair as allowed under Sec. 16-11-4.
- (g) Number of Signs shall be limited as follows:
 - (1) Total signs are limited to two (2) signs per street frontage and no use shall have both a Pole Sign and a Monument Sign on one street frontage.
 - (2) SHOPPING CENTERS AND MULTI-TENANT BUILDINGS: May provide one (1) monument sign per street frontage. Shopping centers and multi-tenant buildings shall not install Pole Signs. Such facilities may also install one (1) Wall Sign, Awning or Canopy Sign, or Projecting Sign for each tenant space in the building.
 - (3) GASOLINE STATIONS (Also service stations, convenience stores with pumps, or any combination thereof): May provide a maximum of two (2) Monument Signs unless otherwise allowed under a conditional use permit or planned unit development by the Village Board as set forth in Section 16-11-9(a)(5). Building Signs may also be provided subject to requirements under Section 16-11-9(e). Signs advertising incidental products for sale that are located on the gasoline pumps, and are not readable from the street right-of-way, will not require permits or be regulated in number.
 - (4) As an alternative to limitations in subsections (1) through (3) above, the parcel owner may submit a master sign plan to the Zoning Administrator for review and approval by the Village Plan Commission. This master sign plan must indicate the type, construction, location, and height of each proposed sign on the site. Approval of the master sign plan may modify the limitations so long as the total plan is consistent with the intent and goals identified in this chapter and the Design Guidelines Manual and such approval is required before issuance of the first sign permit for the property. After approval of a master sign plan, no sign shall be erected, placed, painted, or maintained, except in conformance with

such plan, and such plan may be enforced in the same way as any provision of this Chapter. In cases of any conflict between the provision of such a plan and any other provision of this Chapter, the chapter shall control. The Village Board may establish an application fee for the review and processing of any such master sign plan by resolution from time-to-time.

(h) The following items are prohibited:

- (1) Beacons, streamers, pennants, pinwheels, strings of lights not permanently mounted to a rigid background, and inflatable Signs and tethered balloons,
- (2) Signs affixed to a cart, trailer or other rolling mechanism are prohibited, unless specifically permitted as a Temporary Sign but not to exceed 30 days of use in each calendar year. This provision shall not prohibit Signs attached to a vehicle, trailer, farm wagon, or equipment if the Sign is incidental to the primary use of the vehicle, trailer, farm wagon, or equipment and the vehicle, trailer, farm wagon or equipment as a mode of transportation and are not parked for the purpose of advertising a product or directing people to a business or activity such that the Sign is readable from the street right-of-way; nor shall this provision prohibit any official Signs in the street right-of-way regulated by the federal, state, county, or local government.
- (3) Signs that revolve, are animated, or have moving parts, or Signs that contain, include, or are illuminated by flashing or moving lights, have a display that may appear to grow, melt, x-ray, up- or down-scroll, write-on, travel, inverse, roll, twinkle, snow, or present pictorials or other animation, or are externally illuminated other than by white lights. This section shall not prohibit changeable copy light emitting diode Signs (collectively "LED Sign(s)") on Monument Signs, Pole Signs and Freeway Signs as further regulated in this section. LED signs shall not be allowed on other types of Signs. LED Signs and Digital signage shall not be placed in a manner that interferes with a traffic control signal as determined by the Zoning Administrator and the Village Engineer.
- (4) Signs that resemble, imitate, or approximate the shape, size, form, location, or color of railroad or traffic Signs, Signals, or devices.
- (5) Signs that interfere with the effectiveness of railroad or traffic Signs, Signals, or devices, or that obstruct or interfere with traffic visibility by blocking sight lines for streets, sidewalks, or driveways, or are lighted in such a way as to cause glare or impair driver visibility upon public ways.
- (6) Signs that prevent free ingress to or egress from any door or window, or any other way required by the local building or fire codes.
- (7) Signs that contain characters, cartoons, statements, works or pictures of an obscene nature that are deemed to be obscene material as described in W.S.A. §944.21(2)(c).
- (8) Billboards, Pole Signs where the bottom of the Sign is more than eleven (11) feet above grade and Roof Signs.
- (9) Signs that are located in a vision corner or Vision Clearance Triangle unless allowed as part of a conditional use permit or planned unit development by the Village Board, after review and recommendation by the Village Engineer and Village Plan Commission.

16-11-4 EXISTING SIGNS.

- (a) Signs lawfully existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of this article may be continued, although the use, size, height, or location does not conform to the provisions of this Chapter. However, these Signs are deemed a nonconforming use or structure and the provisions of Chapter 5 of this Title of Ordinances apply.
- (b) A Sign loses its legal nonconforming status if the size, design, or structure of the Sign is altered in any way that makes the Sign less in compliance with requirements of this Chapter than it was before alteration.

- (c) Notwithstanding subsection 16-11-3(f), a Sign Permit will be required for any structural alteration, addition, or repair to a legal nonconforming Sign.

16-11-5 ADMINISTRATION

- (a) **Administrator.** This Chapter shall be administrated by the Village's Zoning Administrator, in consultation with the Village Engineer as indicated. Approval shall be by the Zoning Administrator unless otherwise specified. Sign administration in the Village of Caledonia is intended to provide clear instruction on the type of Signs in each zoning district and land use classifications, and whether specific Sign types are (a) allowed, (b) require a permit, or (c) do not require a permit. Detailed regulations regarding the size and style of Signs are set forth in Sections 16-11-7 through 16-11-9.
- (b) **Signs for which no permit is required.** A permit shall not be required for the following Signs but compliance with indicated standards for the following signs is required:
- (1) Nameplates not over two (2) square feet in area, provided the same is limited to one (1) for each premises, tenant, or family and the same is located at least five (5) feet from the outer limits of the street right-of-way and lot lines;
 - (2) **Private Property Signs:**
 - a. Up to three (3) square feet of window signage.
 - b. Up to four (4) square feet of (non-window) temporary signage not more than five feet in height is allowed per 100 (100) feet of lot frontage, subject to a maximum of thirty-two (32) square feet of signage per parcel.
 - (3) Property address markers assigned by the Village and of a design approved by the Village;
 - (4) Tablets, grave markers, headstones, statuary, or monuments of persons or events that are noncommercial in nature;
 - (5) On-Premises Directional Signs or operational signs that meet the requirements of Sec. 16-11-9(a)(2). The number of signs on one (1) premises shall be limited to the number necessary to safely direct traffic into the specific site as determined by the Zoning Administrator;
 - (6) Signs erected and maintained pursuant to the discharge of governmental functions, or that are required by law, ordinance, or government regulation, or that are required to be posted in order to effectual a legal right;
 - (7) Temporary Political Signs that promote a particular candidate or candidates for a particular election may be erected during an election campaign period if in compliance with Section 12.04. Wis. Stats. The person or organization responsible for the erection or distribution of any such Signs, or the owner or owner's agent of the property upon which such Signs may be located, shall be responsible for the proper erection or removal of said Signs. Such Signs must be located behind the outer limits of the street right-of-way line. Such Signs shall not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in Sign area on one (1) side and sixty-four (64) square feet in area on all sides. A maximum of four (4) such Signs may be placed on a lot.
 - (8) **Private Sale.** Temporary Private Sale Signs advertising occasional noncommercial sales of personal property such as "house sales", "garage sales", "rummage sales", and the like;
 - (9) **Real Estate.** Temporary Real Estate Signs that advertise the sale, lease, or rental of the structure(s) and/or property upon which said Signs are temporarily located are permitted on all properties advertised for sale, lease, or rent. Such real estate Signs are not to exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area on one (1) side and sixty-four (64) square feet in area on all sides. These Signs shall be removed within thirty (30) days following sale, lease, or

occupancy. Real estate Signs may be located not closer than five (5) feet to any street right-of-way, nor closer than five (5) feet to a side or rear lot line. Two (2) such Signs are permitted per street frontage. Signs advertising the sale, lease, or rental of residentially zoned land may not exceed a height of eight (8) feet. Signs advertising the sale, leave, or rental of real estate that is not residentially zoned may not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height;

- (10) Signs advertising events or activities sponsored by a governmental body, as defined in Wis. Stat. Sec. 19.82(1).
- (11) All signs shall be kept neatly finished and repaired, including all parts and supports. The Zoning Administrator or designee will inspect and have authority to order the painting, repair, alteration, or removal of a sign that constitutes a hazard to safety, health or public welfare by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, or obsolescence if it violates the provisions of this section.

(a) **Design Guidelines Manual.** The applicant shall also follow the Design Guidelines Manual, where applicable, as published and revised by the Village from time-to-time. Among other features, these guidelines address the standards delineated under this Chapter and provide examples of Signs that meet the requirements of this Chapter. These guidelines are available from the Village Clerk.

(b) **Sign Permit Application.** A Sign Permit application for a Sign must be submitted to the Village Zoning Administrator on forms provided by the Zoning Administrator for review and approval. The Sign Permit application must contain or have attached thereto at least the following information:

- (1) Applicant's name, address, and telephone number.
- (2) Location of building, structure, or lot to which or upon which the Sign is to be located.
- (3) Type of Sign applicant wishes to erect.
- (4) Zoning district in which the Sign will be erected.
- (5) Name of person, firm, corporation, or association erecting the Sign.
- (6) Written consent of the owner or lessee of the building, structure, or land to or upon which the Sign is to be located. Owner or lessee's Signature on the Building Permit application is considered written consent. The Signature of an owner's representative or agent is acceptable provided a letter of agency is on file with the Village.
- (7) A drawing of such Sign indicating the materials to be used, the type of illumination, if any, and the method of construction and attachment. Said drawing must be drawn at a scale no smaller than one-tenth (1/10) inch equals one (1) foot or dimensions must be shown on the drawing.
- (8) A drawing indicating the location and position of such Sign in relation to parcel boundary lines, nearby buildings and structures. Said drawing must include the Sign's height above finished yard grade. Said drawing must be at a scale no smaller than one (1) inch equals fifty (50) feet or dimensions must be shown on the drawing.
- (9) A landscape plan for landscaping surrounding the base of applicable ground level signs as required by the Zoning Administrator.
- (10) Signs requiring state or federal approval must provide a copy of such approval with the Sign permit application.
- (11) Additional information as may be required by the Zoning Administrator.
- (12) All Submittals for a master sign plan shall also include the type, construction, location and height of each proposed sign. Approval of the master sign plan is required before issuance of the first sign permit for the property. After approval of a master sign plan, no sign shall be erected, placed, painted, or maintained, except in conformance with such plan, and such plan may be enforced in the same way as any provision of this Chapter.

16-11-6 TEMPORARY SIGN REGULATIONS

- (a) **Permits and Regulations.** All temporary signs require a permit issued by the Planning & Zoning Department. Fees for this permit are outlined in the approved Review and Zoning Fee Schedule which is updated from time to time.
 - (1) A Temporary Sign Permit allows the use of one (1) sign that does not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area on one side and sixty-four (64) feet in area on all sides and does not exceed twelve (12) feet in height, measured from the ground to the top of the sign.
 - (2) A sign permit allows a temporary sign to be displayed for a maximum of fifteen (15) consecutive days and must be removed within twenty-four (24) hours of the expiration of the permit.
 - (3) Temporary signs, if illuminated, shall not flash, blink, or fluctuate in light intensity and not change copy more than every ten seconds.
 - (4) Temporary signs, if wind borne, can only be of a feather or tear drop flag design.
- (c) **Location.** Temporary signs shall not be located in any public right-of-way, shall not be closer than five (5) feet to a property lint, shall not cause a hazard to traffic or adjoining properties, shall not be located within the vision triangle of intersecting streets or driveways, and shall not be attached to utility poles and structures, traffic signs, rocks, trees, or other vegetation.
- (d) **Temporary Construction Signs.** Temporary Construction Signs for the purpose of designating a new building or development or for promotion of a subdivision may be permitted for a period up to two (2) years, and extensions may be granted for a period not to exceed five (5) years total. Signs may not exceed forty-eight (48) square feet in area on one (1) side and ninety-six (96) square feet in area on all sides; may not exceed eight (8) feet in height, and must be located not closer than fifteen (15) feet from any street right-of-way, nor closer than ten (10) feet to any side or rear lot line. Only one (1) such Sign is permitted per street frontage.
- (e) **Temporary Event Sign.** Temporary Event Signs for events sponsored by non-profit organizations or for a non-profit charitable event shall not exceed four (4) square feet in area and not more than five (5) feet in height. Such Signs must be located at least one (1) foot from the outer limits of the street right-of-way and one (1) foot from a side or rear lot line and outside of any Vision Clearance Triangle. Such Signs may be erected thirty (30) days prior to the event and must be removed within three (3) days after the event.
- (e) **Maintenance:** All temporary signs shall be kept neatly finished and repaired, including all parts and supports. The Zoning Administrator or designee will inspect and have authority to order the painting, repair, alteration, or removal of a sign that constitutes a hazard to safety, health or public welfare by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, or obsolescence if it violates the provisions of this section.

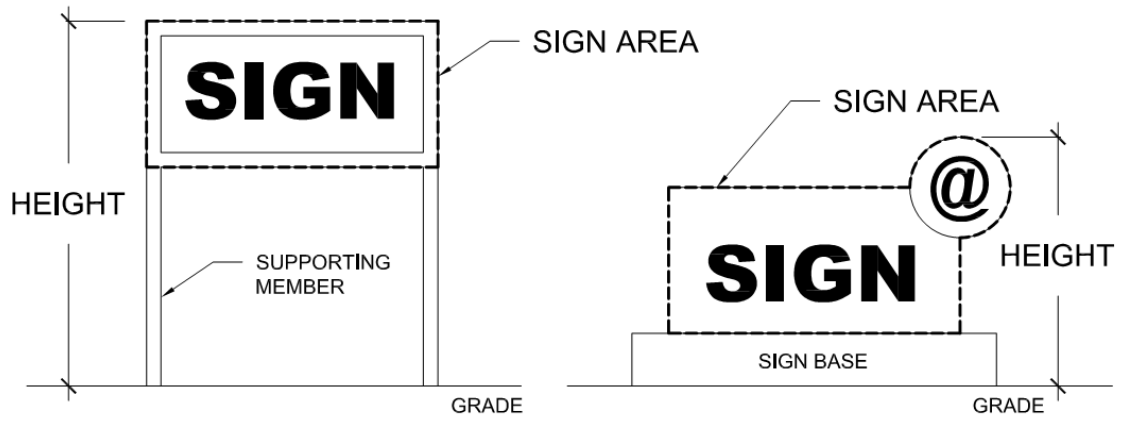
16-11-7 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE STANDARDS

- (a) All Signs must be designed and constructed to withstand wind pressure of not less than forty (40) pounds per square foot of area and must be constructed to receive dead loads as required by the Village.
- (b) The temporary occupancy of a sidewalk or street or other public property during construction, removal, repair, alteration, or maintenance of a Sign is permitted subject to the approval of the jurisdictional authority, provided that the space occupied is roped off, fenced off, or otherwise isolated as directed by said authority.

- (c) The owner of any Sign must keep it in good maintenance and repair which includes restoring, repainting, or replacing a worn or damaged Sign to its original condition; and must maintain the immediate premises on which the Sign is erected in a clean sanitary, and inoffensive condition, free and clear of all obnoxious substances, rubbish, weeds, and grass.
- (d) No Sign or any part thereof or Sign anchor, brace, or guide rod may be attached, fastened, or anchored to any fire escape, fire ladder, or standpipe and no such Sign or any part of any such Sign or any anchor, brace, or guide rod may be erected, put up, relocated, or maintained so as to hinder or prevent ingress or egress through such door, doorway, fire escape, window, or opening designated by the local fire department, or so as to hinder or prevent the raising or placing of ladders against such building by the local fire department as necessity may require.
- (e) Upon request of the Zoning Administrator, it is the responsibility of the applicant to establish by competent evidence that the Sign meets any above stated standards or requirement.

16-11-8 MEASURING SIGNS

- (a) In calculating the area of a Sign to determine whether it meets the requirements of this chapter, the Zoning Administrator must include the Sign copy and any border or frame surrounding that copy. Customary supporting members of a Sign will be excluded from the area calculation. The area of irregularly shaped Signs or of Signs containing two (2) or more detached elements will be determined by the area of the smallest circle, square, triangle, rectangle, or combination thereof, that will encompass all elements of the Sign. Where individual letters, words, emblems, symbols, etc. are affixed to a building, a rectangle around the entire phrase or sentence will be measured to compute Sign area. Where the Sign background is made a different color from the building such as by painting, the area of different color will be measured. Back-to-back, side-by-side, bottom-on-top, and V-shaped Signs constitute one (1) Sign within the meaning of this article.
- (b) The Sign height shall be computed as the distance from the base of the Sign or structure to which it is attached at normal grade to the top of the highest attached component of the Sign. Normal grade shall be construed to be the lower of: (1) Existing grade prior to construction; or (2) The newly established grade after construction, exclusive of any filling, berming, mounding, or excavating solely for the purpose of elevating the Sign. In cases in which the normal grade cannot reasonably be determined, Sign height shall be computed on the assumption that the elevation of the normal grade at the base of the Sign is equal to the elevation of the nearest point of the crown of a street or the grade of the principal pedestrian entrance to the principal structure on the site, whichever is lower.
- (c) For Monument Signs, the structural elements and artistic elements without any advertising language or identification on them shall not exceed one hundred (100) square feet in area for each Sign face and are excluded from the square footage calculation for the Monument Sign. Such structural and artistic elements may exceed one hundred (100) square feet if approved through a site plan review by the Village Plan Commission. Alternatively, such elements in excess of one hundred (100) square feet may be included as part of the total base of such Monument Signs, thereby reducing the available area.
- (d) Spherical, free-form, sculptural, or other non-planar Sign area is fifty (50) percent of the sum of the areas using only the four (4) vertical sides of the smallest four-sided polyhedron that will encompass the Sign structure. Signs with more than four (4) faces are prohibited.



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16-11-9 REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements apply based on type of Sign and may be modified only by approval of the Village Board under a master sign plan upon review and recommendation by the Zoning Administrator, the Village Engineer and the Village Plan Commission. A submittal for a master sign plan shall include the additional information specified under this code.

Sign Type	Zoning District Allowed	SF Allowed I	SF Allowed II	Height Max	Min. Setback	Notes
Freestanding Signs:						
Agricultural Signs	A-1 & Lands with the primary use as agricultural	24 (one side)	48 (two sides)	6'	5'	
Freeway Signs [§]	"B", "M", & "BP" Districts	primary sign: 196 Secondary sign: 84	primary sign: 392 Secondary sign: 168	35'	5'	Masonry base 3' mi./6' max.; 28" lettering height maximum
Monument Signs [§]	"B", "M", "BP", "P", & "C" districts	64 (one side)	128 (all sides)	8'	5'	Base must be equal to width of sign or Greater. Include parcel address.
Pole Signs [§]	"B", "M", & "BP" districts	64 (one side)	128 (all sides)	15'	10'	1 per premises allowed
Home Occupation Signs	A-1, "R" and "RM" Districts	4 SF max (All sides)	"	"	5'	
Directional Signs	All districts except "R", RM-1, and RM-2	12 (one side)	24 (all sides)	5'	1'	
Temporary Signs	All Districts	32 (one side)	64 (all sides)	12'	5'	
Building Signs:						
Awning & Canopy	"B", "M", "BP", "P", & "C" districts	No max.	"	"	"	1 per tenant; no extension beyond 1-foot from curb line
Projecting	"B", "M", "BP", "P", & "C" districts	32	"	20'	"	Must be 10' above sidewalk and 15' above driveway/alley; No extension more than 6 feet from structure; one per tenant (2 for corner tenant)
Wall	"B", "M", "BP", "P", & "C" districts	32	"	"	"	Cannot extend more than 12" from building.
Window	"B", "M", "BP", "P", & "C" districts	20% of window area OR 100 SF (whichever is less)	"	"	"	Window neon signs shall not be greater than 8 SF
<small>§ Subject to landscape plan for base</small>						
<small>§ Light Emitting Diode Signs (LED) allowed on Monument Signs, Pole Signs and Freeway Signs only; can't be larger than 30% of sign copy area.</small>						
<small>Note 1: Total signs are limited to two (2) signs per street frontage and no use shall have both a Pole Sign and a Monument Sign on one street frontage.</small>						

(a) **Freestanding Signs.**

- (1) **Agricultural Homestead Signs.** Signs may not exceed twenty-four (24) square feet on one side and forty-eight (48) square feet on all sides. Agriculture Signs are limited to one Sign for any one farm. Such Signs may be located within five (5) feet of the property line except Public Trail Signs and Private Trail Signs, if the location does not interfere with vision clearance triangles or pedestrian amenities (i.e., sidewalks) and in such case the placement of the sign shall be in a manner that does not create an obstacle for the right-of-way and does not interfere with drainage ways, plowing and snow plowing.
- (2) **Directional Signs.** Directional Signs, including internal Public Trail Signs and Private Trail Signs, may not exceed twelve (12) square feet on one side and twenty-four (24) square feet on all sides, nor may such Signs be greater than five (5) feet in height. Directional Signs may be located within one (1) foot of the property line except Public Trail Signs and Private Trail Signs, if the location does not interfere with vision clearance triangles or pedestrian amenities (i.e. sidewalks) and in such case the placement of the sign shall be in a manner that does not create an obstacle for the right-of-way and does not interfere with drainage ways, plowing and snow plowing.
- (3) **Freeway Signs.** Freeway Signs may be erected in those areas within one-hundred fifty (150) feet of the State of Wisconsin Interstate 94 right-of-way with a permit. Freeway Signs shall not be erected in any other part of the Village. Freeway Signs designed, intended or located in such a manner as to be visible to the traveling public on a freeway or expressway shall be limited to a height of thirty-five (35) feet. Such height shall be measured from the centerline street grade of such freeway adjacent to where the freeway Sign is oriented or ground level at the freeway Sign location, whichever is higher. All freeway Signs shall have a masonry base with a minimum overall height of three (3) feet and a maximum of six (6) feet. No primary Sign area is to exceed one-hundred ninety-six (196) square feet on one side and three-hundred ninety-two (392) square feet on all sides. No secondary Sign area is to exceed eighty-four (84) square feet on one side and one-hundred sixty-eight (168) square feet on all sides. All lettering shall be a maximum of twenty-eight (28) inches in height. The roadside edge of such Sign should be located as close to the interstate right-of-way as feasible but shall maintain a minimum of five (5) feet from the public right-of-way. Illuminated freeway Signs shall be erected or maintained so that the beams or rays of light are effectively shielded so as not to cause glare or impair the vision of the driver of any motor vehicle and shall contain no flashing, intermittent or moving lights. Freeway Signs which are not designed, intended or located in a manner so as to be visible to the traveling public on freeways and expressways are prohibited. The owner of any freeway Sign shall keep it in sound condition, well-maintained, and in good appearance and repair which includes restoring, repainting, or replacement of a worn or damaged legally existing Freeway Sign to its original condition, and shall maintain the premises on which the freeway Sign is erected in a clean, sanitary, and inoffensive condition, free and clear of all obnoxious substances, rubbish, refuse, debris and weeds. To the extent possible, signage for businesses within a Business Campus shall consolidate signage to the Freeway Sign. The use of LED and Digital Signage on Freeway Signs is as regulated under this code.
- (4) **Home Occupation Signs.** Home Occupation Signs shall not exceed four (4) square feet on all sides. Signs affixed to a yard light post or Signpost must be set back a minimum of five (5) feet from the street right-of-way line. Such Signs may include the name, address and type of home occupation.
- (5) **Monument Signs.** Monument type Signage should be consistent with the materials, colors and style of the building it advertises. The base of a monument Sign should be at least as wide as the rest of the Sign. Only individual letters and symbols should be internally

illuminated. Monument Signs should not exceed eight (8) feet in height and shall not exceed sixty-four (64) square feet on one side and one hundred twenty-eight (128) square feet on all sides. External point source lighting may be used on non-illuminated Signage. Time and/or temperature devices may be erected on Monument Signs. Shopping centers and multi-tenant buildings may provide one (1) Monument Sign for each street frontage. Gasoline stations, service stations, convenience stores with pumps, or any combination thereof may provide a maximum of two (2) Monument Signs unless otherwise allowed under a conditional use permit or planned unit development by the Village Board upon review and recommendation by the Zoning Administrator and the Village Plan Commission. All others are limited to one monument unless otherwise approved under a Master Site Plan for a conditional use or a planned unit development. Monument Signs may be located no closer than five (5) feet of the property line if the location does not interfere with vision clearance triangles or pedestrian amenities (i.e., sidewalks) and in such case the placement of the sign shall be in a manner that does not create an obstacle for the right-of-way and does not interfere with drainage ways, plowing and snow plowing. Governmental Signs shall not count toward the maximum number of allowable Signs on any one site. The use of LED and Digital Signage on Monument Signs is as regulated under this code.

- (6) **Off-Premises Signs.** Off-Premises Signs are only allowed on public or private recreational properties to promote sponsorship needs and require Plan Commission approval. Signs shall not to exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area on one side and sixty-four (64) square feet in area on all sides. Such Signs shall be located at least fifteen (15) feet from the outer limits of the street right-of-way or a side or rear lot line. Except for Recreational, Public Trail and Private Trail Signs, each entity erecting such a Sign is limited to three (3) in number under this Section. Such Signs are limited to a maximum height of eight (8) feet except that Sponsorship Signs may be higher upon approval of the Village. Off-Premise Signs may be located within one (1) foot of the property line, subject to Plan Commission approval, if the location does not interfere with vision clearance triangles or pedestrian amenities (i.e. sidewalks) and in such case the placement of the sign shall be in a manner that does not create an obstacle for the right-of-way and does not interfere with drainage ways, plowing and snow plowing. Governmental Signs shall not count toward the maximum number of allowable Signs on any one site.
- (7) **Pole Signs.** Pole Signs may not exceed a height of fifteen (15) feet, except that Sponsorship Signs may be higher upon approval of the Village. The bottom of the Pole Sign face may not be less than eleven (11) feet above grade. The Pole Sign may not exceed sixty-four (64) square feet on one-side and may not exceed one hundred twenty-eight (128) square feet on all sides. Only one (1) Pole Sign is allowed per premises. If the premises is part of a conditional use or planned unit development, signage shall be consolidated pursuant to a Master Sign Plan. Such Signs shall be located at least fifteen (15) feet from the outer limits of the street right-of-way or a side or rear lot line. Governmental Signs shall not count toward the maximum number of allowable Signs on any one site. The use of LED Signs on Pole Signs is as regulated under this code.
- (8) **Private Property Signs.** Private Property Signs may not encroach upon any street right-of-way and may not be greater than two (2) square feet on one side.
- (9) **Street Banner Signs.** Street Banner Signage is permitted on light poles provided that the Signage does not block illumination from the streetlight. Street banner Signs shall be no larger than eight (8) square feet on one side and sixteen (16) square feet on all sides.
- (10) **Subdivision Signs.** Subdivision Signs not to exceed forty-eight (48) square feet in area on one (1) side and ninety-six (96) square feet in area on all sides, that are located at entrances to subdivisions or developments or along abutting streets or highways, identifying residential complexes or displaying the property addresses. Said Signs shall be located on

an outlot, permanent easement, or other common area and they shall not be located closer than fifteen (15) feet to any street right-of-way, nor closer than ten (10) feet to any side or rear lot line, unless otherwise allowed by the Zoning Administrator to be located on a median island within a gateway entry to a subdivision. Such Signs may not exceed twelve (12) feet in height and the design shall be approved by the Zoning Administrator. No more than two (2) such Signs are permitted for any one (1) subdivision or development.

(11) **Recreational Signs.** Recreational Signs shall not exceed two (2) in number and not exceed twelve (12) square feet in display area on one (1) side and twenty-four (24) square feet on all sides, five (5) feet in height and no closer than (10) feet to any right-of-way or property line. Governmental Signs shall not count toward the maximum number of allowable Signs on any one site.

(12) **Public Trail Signs.** Public Trail Signs shall be uniform in color in a style determined by the Village to create uniform notice to trails that are open to the public. Public Trail Signs shall be placed no closer than (10) feet to any right-of-way or property line unless otherwise approved by the Zoning Administrator or Engineer if visibility of the Sign is frustrated by this requirement and in such case the placement of the Sign shall be in a manner that does not create an obstacle for the right-of-way and does not interfere with drainage ways and/or mowing and snowplowing. Governmental Signs shall not count toward the maximum number of allowable Signs on any one site. The Village shall not be responsible for damage to any Sign placed closer than ten (10) feet to any right-of-way.

(13) **Private Trail Signs.** Private Trail Signs shall not be in the same color or style as the Village's Public Trail Sign. Private Trail Signs shall be placed no closer than (10) feet to any right-of-way or property line unless otherwise approved by the Village Administrator or Engineer if visibility of the Sign is frustrated by this requirement and in such case the placement of the Sign shall be in a manner that does not create an obstacle for the right-of-way and does not interfere with drainage ways and/or mowing and snowplowing. Governmental Signs shall not count toward the maximum number of allowable Signs on any one site. The Village shall not be responsible for damage to any Sign placed closer than ten (10) feet to any right-of-way.

(b) **Building Signs.**

(1) **Awning and Canopy.** Awning Signage may consist of letters or symbols applied to the top as well as the front. Both the lettering and the awning should be made of an opaque material. Canopy Signage may consist of individually mounted lettering or symbols applied to a background and mounted to a canopy. Awning and canopy Signs are permitted provided that the Signs do not extend vertically or horizontally beyond the limits of such awning or canopy. An awning or canopy for a shopping center may not extend beyond a point one (1) foot back from the vertical plane formed by the curblin in the shopping center. No awning or canopy may project into a required street yard, side yard, or rear yard, unless such structure already exists as an existing legal nonconforming structure or was approved by variance by the board of appeals and such Sign does not increase the dimensional nonconformity. Awnings shall not be lit from within; however, down cast lighting mounted beneath the awning to light a walkway below is allowed. Canopy lettering may be internally illuminated. External point source lighting may be used to light both awning and canopy Signage. Shopping centers and multi-tenant buildings may provide one (1) canopy Sign for each business in the building.

(2) **Projecting.** Projecting Signs fastened to, suspended from, or supported by structures may not extend more than six (6) feet from said structure; may not exceed a height of twenty (20) feet; and the bottom of the Sign may not be less than ten (10) feet above the sidewalk or fifteen (15) feet above a driveway or an alley. Total area of all projecting Signs may not exceed one hundred (100) square feet in area for any one (1) premises, regardless of the number of projecting Signs on the site. One projecting Sign is permitted per tenant. Corner

tenants are permitted one Sign per street frontage.

- (3) **Wall.** Wall Signs placed against the exterior walls of buildings may not extend more than twelve (12) inches outside of a building's wall surface and shall fit within a rectangular perimeter no greater than thirty-two (32) square feet in size. The wall Signs should be composed of individual letters or symbols mounted directly on background material acceptable to the Village. The letters/symbols may be internally illuminated but the background, if any, must be an opaque material. External point source lighting may be used on non-illuminated Signage.
- (4) **Window.** Window Signage should consist of painted or placed lettering or symbols directly on the window and presented in a way that does not significantly reduce the visual transparency of the window. Neon Signs may be used so long as the message it advertises relates to the business on the subject premises. Any neon Sign shall consist only of letters, numbers and symbols and fit within a rectangular perimeter no greater than eight (8) square feet in size. Window Signs may not occupy more than twenty (20) percent of the total window area or one hundred (100) square feet, whichever is less.

(c) Electronic Message Center Signs

Light emitting diode Signs (collectively "LED Sign(s)") are allowed on Monument Signs, Pole Signs and Freeway Signs only. Electronic Message Center Signs shall not be permitted as a wall sign. LED Signs and Digital signage shall not be placed in a manner that interferes with a traffic control signal as determined by the Zoning Administrator and the Village Engineer. LED Sign displays must be steady in nature and each message lasts no less than five (5) seconds. No more than 50% of the Sign Copy Area shall be of an LED nature if such LED Sign is otherwise allowed with an intermittent change of display.

CHAPTER 12
Off Street Parking

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<i>Section Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Ordinance Number</i>	<i>Date of Ordinance</i>
16-12-1	Off Street Parking		

16-12-1 OFF STREET PARKING

- (a) **OFF STREET PARKING REQUIRED:** Off-street vehicle parking space shall be provided for buildings and uses as hereinafter specified. Such parking shall be reasonably adjacent to the use or building served; be intended specifically to serve the residents, patrons, or employees of said use or building; and the required number of spaces must be demonstrably usable and accessible for such purpose.
- (b) **APPLICATION TO EXISTING USES:** The provision of parking space shall not be required for legally existing uses as of the date of this ordinance, but shall be required for any expansion for such use by the addition of new primary floor area or other spatial expansion of building or use generating new parking demand.
- (c) **DETERMINATION OF NEED:** The number of parking areas required shall be based upon the anticipated parking demand of individual uses and shall be as follows or as may be designated hereinafter for specific uses or situations as per Plan Commission approval. In any case of structures or uses not mentioned, the provision for a use which is similar shall apply:

Use	Parking Requirements
Single Family Dwelling and Mobile Homes	2 spaces per dwelling unit
Two-Family and Multi-Family Dwellings	2 spaces per dwelling unit
Hotels and Motels	1 space for each guest room plus 1 stall for each 3 employees
Colleges, Secondary, and Elementary Schools	1 stall for each 2 employees plus a reasonable number of stalls for student and other parking
Hospitals, Clubs, Lodges, Sororities, Dormitories, Lodginghouses, and Boardinghouses	1 stall for each 2 beds plus 1 stall for each 3 employees
Rest Homes, Nursing Homes, Sanitariums, and Institutions	1 stall for each 5 beds plus 1 stall for each 3 employees
Medical and Dental Clinics	3 stall for doctor plus 1 stall for each employee
Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Community Centers, Vocational and Night Schools, and Other Places of Public Assembly	1 stall for each 5 seats
Restaurants, Bars, Places of Entertainment, Repair Shops, Retail and Service Stores	1 stall for each 150 square feet of floor area
Manufacturing and Processing Plants, Laboratories and Warehouses	1 stall for each 2 employees during any 12-hour period
Financial Institutions, Business, Governmental and Professional Offices	1 stall for each 300 square feet of floor area
Funeral Homes	1 stall for each 4 seats
Bowling Alleys	5 stalls for each alley

- (d) **STANDARD DIMENSIONS:**
- (1) Parking stalls shall be no less than nine (9) feet in width and not less than 180 square feet in area exclusive of the space required for ingress and egress.
 - (2) Drive aisles shall be a minimum of 24 feet in width for two-way traffic and 12-feet in width for one-way traffic on sites. Fire Code requirements may apply above these stated drive aisle requirements in some cases.
- (e) **AMERICAN DISABILITIES ACT:** Adequate parking stalls shall be made available for disabled persons per federal and state requirements.
- (f) **LOCATION:** Location of parking areas shall be on the same lot as the principal use and not over four hundred (400) feet from the principal use.
- (g) **SURFACING:** Any driveway or off-street parking area (other than that provided for a residence) shall be hard surfaced or maintained in a reasonably dustless condition by dust-proofing applications. The method of surfacing shall be approved by the Plan Commission.
- (h) **CURBS:** Curbs or barriers shall be installed so as to prevent parked vehicles from extending over any lot lines. The extent of curbing need on a given parking lot shall be approved by the Plan Commission.
- (i) **SCREENING:** Any off-street parking area, other than that provided for a residence, which abuts or faces a residence district shall provide a planting screen, landscaped fence, or wall, at least four (4) feet in height along the side abutting or fronting on a residence district (Subject to Planning Commission discretion for unique situations). Plans for such screen shall be submitted to the Plan Commission for approval prior to installation.
- (j) **PARKING SETBACKS:**
- (1) In any residential district no vehicle shall be allowed to park closer nor shall any drive be permitted closer than five (5) feet to the abutting residential lot line and the parking of a vehicle must be on a hard surface of compacted gravel or concrete/asphalt.

Off-Street Parking Setbacks by District:

District	Setback from Right-of-Way	Setback from Side & Rear Property Lines
Residential	0 ft	5 ft
Multi Family -Residential	15 ft	15 ft
Commercial	15 ft	0 ft
Manufacturing	15 ft	0 ft
Park/Institutional	15 ft	15 ft

- (2) In any off-street parking area for a commercial use, no vehicle shall be allowed to park closer nor shall any drive be permitted closer than fifteen (15) feet to an abutting residential district (Subject to Planning Commission discretion for unique situations and approved

screening methods).

(h) DRIVEWAY ACCESS:

- (1) Adequate access to a public street shall be provided for each parking area, and driveways shall be at least ten (10) feet wide for one- and two-family dwellings and a minimum of twenty-four (24) feet for all other uses.
- (2) No direct access shall be permitted to the existing or proposed rights-of-way of expressways, freeways or interstate highways, nor to any other road, street or highway, without permission of the authority maintaining the facility.
- (3) Vehicle entrances and exits to drive-in theaters, banks, and restaurants; motels; funeral homes; vehicular sales, service, washing and repair stations; garages; or public parking lots shall be not less than two hundred (200) feet from any pedestrian entrance or exit to a school, college, university, church, hospital, park, playground, library, public emergency shelter or place of public assembly.
- (4) Adjacent residential uses may agree to establish a common driveway. In such cases, the driveway midpoint should be the property line between the two (2) parcels; however, the precise location of such driveway will be determined by the jurisdictional authority. The driveway must meet standard specifications and the landowner(s) shall record cross access agreements to ensure continued use, upkeep and maintenance of the combined access points.
- (5) Cross access to and between neighboring properties shall be implemented wherever possible. The goal in this requirement is to remove as much incidental, site-to-site traffic from adjacent roads as practical thus reducing the possibility of traffic conflicts and accidents. Cross access may be achieved by the interconnection of parking lots or the construction of a separate drive. Sharing of access to state and county trunk highways by commercial or industrial land uses may also be permitted. Such shared access shall have the approval of the county highway department or state department of transportation, depending upon jurisdiction. A cross access agreement shall be recorded by all landowners utilizing such shared access. Such shared access must meet standard specifications.
- (6) Access drives to principal structures which traverse wooded, steep, or open fields shall be constructed and maintained to a width and base material depth sufficient to support access by emergency vehicles. All driveways shall have a minimum width of twelve (12) feet with road strength capable of supporting emergency and fire vehicles, in compliance with any Village standards.

(i) RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL PARKING RESTRICTIONS:

- (1) Parking of vehicles accessory to a residential use on private property shall be limited to those actually used by the residents or for temporary parking for guests. Vans or pickup trucks used for private and recreational use, or a motor home (recreational vehicle), or a van or pickup truck used in a business or trade and commercial vehicle used for transportation to and from a place of employment or workplace of the occupant may be parked on a residential property subject to the requirements of this Section.
- (2) Commercial Vehicles of not over 10,000 lbs may be parked on private property, providing all of the following conditions are met: vehicle is registered and licensed; used by a resident of the premises; gross weight does not exceed ten thousand (10,000) pounds, including any load; height does not exceed nine (9) feet as measured from ground level, excluding antennas, air vents, and roof-mounted air conditioning units, but including any load, bed, or box; and total vehicle length does not exceed twenty-six (26) feet, including attachments thereto (such as plows, trailers, etc.) unless approved through a conditional use permit.

- (3) Recreational vehicles parked on private property in residentially zoned districts (all R designations) must maintain a minimum of a five-foot setback from the rear and side lot lines but are not restricted to a minimum setback to the principal structure. If parked in the street yard, the recreational vehicle must be parked on the driveway or on an improved surface such as asphalt, concrete, or compacted gravel. For the purpose of this section, recreational vehicles shall include boats and trailers, snowmobiles and their trailers, minibikes or trailbikes and their trailers, and unoccupied tent campers and travel trailers, all-terrain vehicles and personal watercraft and their trailers.
 - a. Utility trailers and recreational vehicles parked on residential parcels less than five acres cannot exceed 32 feet in length (not including trailer tongue and hitch) and 13 feet in height. For residential parcels five acres or greater, trailers and recreational vehicles shall not exceed 37 feet in length (not including tongue and hitch) and 13 feet in height.
 - (4) Vehicles, trailers, and recreational vehicles shall be parked either within an enclosed attached garage or detached accessory structure or on an improved surface such as: asphalt; concrete; or compacted gravel. Improved surfaces, including driveways, that cover more than fifty percent (50%) of a residential street yard is prohibited.
 - (5) No other vehicular equipment of a commercial or industrial nature, except as stated above, shall be parked or stored for more than two (2) consecutive hours and four (4) accumulated hours during any twenty-four-hour period on any lot in any zoning district except business and industrial districts or as permitted by an approved conditional use or in the A-1 district.
 - (6) Outdoor parking of one semi-tractor or dump truck is permitted in Residential Districts if the parcel is greater than one (1) acre and has direct access to a Class A Highway (e.g. STH 31, STH 32). Outdoor parking of semi-tractor trailers in residential districts is prohibited.
 - (7) A gathering, not to exceed 24 hours at any one time, which results in the parking of vehicles or trailers not on an approved surface be exempt from these parking limits for a 24-hour period.
- (j) NON-RESIDENTIAL PARKING RESTRICTIONS
- (1) Outdoor parking of semi-tractors/trailers and/or dump trucks on commercial property (B-districts), that is not a principal use (e.g., truck sales), an accessory use (e.g., delivery vehicles), or which has not been approved through the conditional use or site plan review process is prohibited.
- (n) OCCUPATION OF PARKED VEHICLES PROHIBITED: No Camping Trailer or Recreational Vehicle shall be used for the purpose of habitation in the Village.
- (o) USES NOT ENUMERATED: In any case where there is question as to the parking requirements for a use or where such requirements are not specifically enumerated, such case shall brought before the Plan Commission, which shall have the authority to determine the appropriate application of the parking requirements to the specific situation.

Chapter 13

Floodplain Regulations

(DNR approved Ordinance 2019-01; 01/07/19)

<i>Section Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Ordinance Number</i>	<i>Date of Ordinance</i>
16-13-1	Statutory Authorization, Finding of Fact, Statement of Purpose, Title and General Provisions.		
16-13-2	General Standards Applicable to all Floodplain Districts.		
16-13-3	Floodway District (FW).		
16-13-4	Floodfringe District (FF).		
16-13-5	General Floodplain District (GFP).		
16-13-6	Nonconforming Uses.		
16-13-7	Administration.		
16-13-8	Amendments.		
16-13-9	Enforcement and Penalties.		
16-13-10	Definitions.		
Sec. 16-13-1	STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDING OF FACT, STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, TITLE AND GENERAL PROVISIONS		
(a)	<i>Statutory Authorization.</i> This ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authorization in Sec. 61.35 and 62.23, Wis. Stats., for villages and cities; and the requirements in Sec. 87.30, Wis. Stats.		
(b)	<i>Finding Of Fact.</i> Uncontrolled development and use of the floodplains and rivers of this municipality would impair the public health, safety, convenience, general welfare and tax base.		
(c)	<i>Statement Of Purpose.</i> This ordinance is intended to regulate floodplain development to:		
	(1)	Protect life, health and property;	
	(2)	Minimize expenditures of public funds for flood control projects;	
	(3)	Minimize rescue and relief efforts undertaken at the expense of the taxpayers;	
	(4)	Minimize business interruptions and other economic disruptions;	
	(5)	Minimize damage to public facilities in the floodplain;	
	(6)	Minimize the occurrence of future flood blight areas in the floodplain;	
	(7)	Discourage the victimization of unwary land and homebuyers;	

- (8) Prevent increases in flood heights that could increase flood damage and result in conflicts between property owners; and
- (9) Discourage development in a floodplain if there is any practicable alternative to locate the activity, use or structure outside of the floodplain.
- (d) *Title.* This ordinance shall be known as the Floodplain Zoning Ordinance for the Village of Caledonia, Wisconsin.
- (e) *General Provisions.*

- (1) *Areas To Be Regulated.*

This ordinance regulates all areas that would be covered by the regional flood or base flood, including floodplain islands unless actual dry land access can be obtained, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or other maps approved by DNR. Base flood elevations are derived from the flood profiles in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and are shown as AE, A1-30, and AH Zones on the FIRM. Other regulatory zones are displayed as A and AO zones. Regional Flood Elevations (RFE) may be derived from other studies. If more than one map or revision is referenced, the most restrictive information shall apply.

- (2) *Official Maps & Revisions.*

The boundaries of all floodplain districts are designated as A, AE, AH, AO or A1-30 on the maps based on the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) listed below. Any change to the base flood elevations (BFE) or any changes to the boundaries of the floodplain or floodway in the FIS or on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) must be reviewed and approved by the DNR and FEMA through the Letter of Map Change process (see Sec.16-13-8 *Amendments*) before it is effective. No changes to RFE's on non-FEMA maps shall be effective until approved by the DNR. These maps and revisions are on file in the office of the Village Clerk at the Village of Caledonia Hall. If more than one map or revision is referenced, the most restrictive information shall apply.

- (a) *Official Maps:* Based on the FIS:

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), panel numbers **55101C0079D, 55101C0083, 55101C0084D, 55101C0089D, 55101C0091D, 55101C0092D, 55101C0093D, 55101C0094D, 55101C0103D, 55101C0104D, 55101C0108D, 55101C0111D, 55101C0112D, 55101C0113D, 55101C0114D, 55101C0116D, 55101C0117D, 55101C0118D** dated **May 2, 2012**, and **55101C0093E, 55101C0094E, 55101C0113E** effective **February 1, 2019** with corresponding profiles that are based on the **Flood Insurance Study (FIS) dated February 1, 2019, volume number 55101CV001B.**

Approved by: The DNR and FEMA

VILLAGE STAFF NEED TO REVIEW MAP LISTINGS AND CONFIRM

- (3) *Establishment Of Floodplain Zoning Districts.*

The regional floodplain areas are divided into three districts as follows:

- (a) The Floodway District (FW), is the channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel required to carry the regional floodwaters and are contained within AE Zones as shown on the FIRM.
 - (b) The Floodfringe District (FF) is that portion between the regional flood limits and the floodway and displayed as AE Zones on the FIRM.
 - (c) The General Floodplain District (GFP) is those areas that may be covered by floodwater during the regional flood and does not have a BFE or floodway boundary determined, including A, AH and AO zones on the FIRM.
- (4) *Locating Floodplain Boundaries.* Discrepancies between boundaries on the official floodplain zoning map and actual field conditions shall be resolved using the criteria in subd (a) or (b) below. If a significant difference exists, the map shall be amended according to Sec. 16-13-8 *Amendments*. The zoning administrator can rely on a boundary derived from a profile elevation to grant or deny a land use permit, whether or not a map amendment is required. The zoning administrator shall be responsible for documenting actual pre-development field conditions and the basis upon which the district boundary was determined and for initiating any map amendments required under this section. Disputes between the zoning administrator and an applicant over the district boundary line shall be settled according to Sec. 16-13-7(c)(3) and the criteria in (a) and (b) below. Where the flood profiles are based on established base flood elevations from a FIRM, FEMA must approve any map amendment or revision pursuant to Sec. 16-13-8 *Amendments*.
- (a) If flood profiles exist, the map scale and the profile elevations shall determine the district boundary. The regional or base flood elevations shall govern if there are any discrepancies.
 - (b) Where flood profiles do not exist for projects, the location of the boundary shall be determined by the map scale, visual on-site inspection and any information provided by the Village's zoning and planning department under the direction of the Zoning Administrator, Department of Natural Resources, FEMA and the Zoning Administrator.
- Note: Where the Floor Profiles are based on established Base Flood elevations from a FIRM, FEMA must also approve any map amendment involving channel relocations and changes to the maps to alter floodway lines or to remove an area from the floodway or the floodfringe.
- (5) *Removal Of Lands From Floodplain.* Compliance with the provisions of this ordinance shall not be grounds for removing land from the floodplain unless it is filled at least two feet above the regional or base flood elevation, the fill is contiguous to land outside the floodplain, and the map is amended pursuant to Sec.16-13-8 *Amendments*.

- (6) *Compliance.*
Any development or use within the areas regulated by this ordinance shall be in compliance with the terms of this ordinance, and other applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
- (7) *Municipalities And State Agencies Regulated.* Unless specifically exempted by law, all cities, villages, towns, and counties are required to comply with this ordinance and obtain all necessary permits. State agencies are required to comply if Sec. 13.48(13), Wis. Stat., applies. The construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of state highways and bridges by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation is exempt when Sec. 30.2022, Wis. Stat, applies.
- (8) *Abrogation And Greater Restrictions.*
- (a) This ordinance supersedes all the provisions of any municipal zoning ordinance enacted under Sec. 62.23, Wis. Stats., for cities; Sec. 61.35, Wis. Stats., for villages; or Sec. 87.30, Wis. Stats., which relate to floodplains. A more restrictive ordinance shall continue in full force and effect to the extent of the greater restrictions, but not otherwise.
 - (b) This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing deed restrictions, covenants or easements. If this ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this ordinance shall prevail.
- (9) *Interpretation.*
In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this ordinance are the minimum requirements liberally construed in favor of the governing body and are not a limitation on or repeal of any other powers granted by the Wisconsin Statutes. If a provision of this ordinance, required by Ch. NR 116, Wis. Adm. Code, is unclear, the provision shall be interpreted in light of the standards in effect on the date of the adoption of this ordinance or in effect on the date of the most recent text amendment to this ordinance.
- (10) *Warning And Disclaimer Of Liability.* The flood protection standards in this ordinance are based on engineering experience and research. Larger floods may occur or the flood height may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply or guarantee that non-floodplain areas or permitted floodplain uses will be free from flooding and flood damages. This ordinance does not create liability on the part of, or a cause of action against, the municipality or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that may result from reliance on this ordinance.
- (11) *Severability.*
Should any portion of this ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected.
- (12) *Annexed Areas For Cities And Villages.* The Racine County floodplain zoning provisions in effect on the date of annexation shall remain in effect and shall be enforced by the municipality for all annexed areas until the municipality adopts and enforces an ordinance which meets the requirements of Ch. NR 116, Wis. Adm. Code and 44 CFR 59-72, *National Flood Insurance Program* (NFIP). These annexed lands are described on the municipality's official zoning map. County floodplain zoning provisions are incorporated by reference for the purpose of

administering this section and are on file in the office of the municipal zoning administrator. All plats or maps of annexation shall show the regional flood elevation and the floodway location.

Sec. 16-13-2 GENERAL STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO ALL FLOODPLAIN DISTRICTS

The Village shall review all permit applications to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is in a flood-prone area, all new construction and substantial improvements shall be designed and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads; be constructed with flood-resistant materials; be constructed to minimize flood damages and to ensure that utility and mechanical equipment is designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the equipment during conditions of flooding.

Subdivisions shall be reviewed for compliance with the above standards. All subdivision proposals (including manufactured home parks) shall include regional flood elevation and floodway data for any development that meets the subdivision definition of this ordinance and all other requirements in Sec. 16-13-7(a)(2). Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards and all public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damages.

(a) *Hydraulic And Hydrologic Analyses.*

(1) No floodplain development shall:

- (a) Obstruct flow, defined as development which blocks the conveyance of floodwaters by itself or with other development, causing any increase in the regional flood height; or
- (b) Cause any increase in the regional flood height due to floodplain storage area lost.

(2) The zoning administrator shall deny permits if it is determined the proposed development will obstruct flow or cause any increase in the regional flood height, based on the officially adopted FIRM or other adopted map, unless the provisions of Sec. 16-13-8 *Amendments* are met.

(b) *Watercourse Alterations.*

No land use permit to alter or relocate a watercourse in a mapped floodplain shall be issued until the local official has notified in writing all adjacent municipalities, the Department and FEMA regional offices, and required the applicant to secure all necessary state and federal permits. The standards of Sec. 16-13-2(a) must be met and the flood carrying capacity of any altered or relocated watercourse shall be maintained.

As soon as is practicable, but not later than six months after the date of the watercourse alteration or relocation and pursuant to Sec. 16-13-8 *Amendments*, the community shall apply for a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) from FEMA. Any such alterations must be reviewed and approved by FEMA and the DNR through the LOMC process.

(c) *Chapter 30 and 31, Wis. Stats., Development.*

Development which requires a permit from the Department, under Chs. 30 and 31, Wis. Stats., such as docks, piers, wharves, bridges, culverts, dams and navigational aids, may be allowed if the necessary permits are obtained and amendments to the floodplain zoning

ordinance are made according to Sec. 16-13-8 *Amendments*.

(d) *Public or Private Campgrounds.*

Public or private campgrounds shall have a low flood damage potential and shall meet the following provisions:

- (1) The campground is approved by the Department of Health Services;
- (2) A land use permit for the campground is issued by the zoning administrator or as applicable a conditional use permit for the campground is approved by the Village Board;
- (3) The character of the river system and the campground elevation are such that a 72-hour warning of an impending flood can be given to all campground occupants;
- (4) There is an adequate flood warning procedure for the campground that offers the minimum notice required under this section to all persons in the campground. This procedure shall include a written agreement between the campground owner, the municipal emergency government coordinator and the chief law enforcement official which specifies the flood elevation at which evacuation shall occur, personnel responsible for monitoring flood elevations, types of warning systems to be used and the procedures for notifying at-risk parties, and the methods and personnel responsible for conducting the evacuation;
- (5) This agreement shall be for no more than one calendar year, at which time the agreement shall be reviewed and updated - by the officials identified in sub. (4) above - to remain in compliance with all applicable regulations, including those of the state Department of Health Services and all other applicable regulations;
- (6) Only camping units that are fully licensed, if required, and ready for highway use are allowed;
- (7) The camping units shall not occupy any site in the campground for more than 180 consecutive days, at which time the camping unit must be removed from the floodplain for a minimum of 24 hours;
- (8) All camping units that remain on site for more than 30 days shall be issued a limited authorization by the campground operator, a written copy of which is kept on file at the campground. Such authorization shall allow placement of a camping unit for a period not to exceed 180 days and shall ensure compliance with all the provisions of this section;
- (9) The municipality shall monitor the limited authorizations issued by the campground operator to assure compliance with the terms of this section;
- (10) All camping units that remain in place for more than 180 consecutive days must meet the applicable requirements in either Sec. 16-13-3, 16-13-4 or 16-13-5 for the floodplain district in which the structure is located;
- (11) The campground shall have signs clearly posted at all entrances warning of the flood hazard and the procedures for evacuation when a flood warning is issued; and
- (12) All service facilities, including but not limited to refuse collection, electrical service, gas lines, propane tanks, sewage systems and wells shall be properly anchored and placed at or floodproofed to the flood protection elevation.

(e) *Floodland Uses.* Floodland uses are conditional uses and may be permitted by the Village Board.

- (1) Open space and related uses may be permitted in any floodplain zoning district for the following uses provided that the applicant shall show that such use or

improvement will not impeded drainage, will not cause ponding, will not obstruct the floodway according to the requirements in section 16-13-1(a), will not increase flood flow velocities, will not increase the flood stage, and will not retard the movement of the floodwaters. When permitted, all structures shall be floodproofed in accordance with the standards set in section 16-13-7(e) of this division and constructed so as not to catch or collect debris nor be damaged by floodwaters. All floodproofed structures shall be securely anchored to protect them from large floods. Certification of floodproofing shall be made to the zoning administrator and shall consist of a plan or document certified by a registered professional engineer that the floodproofing measures are consistent with the flood velocities, forces, depths, and other factors associated with the regional flood elevation.

- (a) Navigational structures.
 - (b) Public water measuring and control facilities.
 - (c) Bridges and approaches.
 - (d) Marinas.
 - (e) Utility poles, towers, and underground conduit for transmitting electricity, telephone, natural gas and similar products and services.
 - (f) Park and recreational areas, not including structures.
 - (g) Parking lots and loading areas accessory to permitted uses in adjacent districts, not including new or used vehicle sales or storage areas, provided that such uses shall not be subject to inundation depths greater than two (2) feet or flood velocities greater than two (2) feet per second.
 - (h) Filing as authorized by the Department to permit the establishment of approved bulkhead lines.
 - (i) Other open space uses consistent with the purpose and intent of the district and compatible with uses in adjacent districts, not including structures.
- (2) The thin mantle spreading of spoils resulting from the cleanout and/or dredging of existing drainage ditches or canals may be permitted in floodplain zoning districts provided that the spreading does not result in an increase in the regional flood elevation; the spoils are leveled to a maximum depth of twelve (12) inches; and provided that such spreading will not have a significant adverse impact upon the criteria established by the Department in NR 116.07. Applicants are required to complete hydrologic and hydraulic analyses per section 16-13-2(a) unless the applicant can demonstrate the spoils are being placed to pre-existing elevations (i.e. due to settlement or erosion).
- (3) Municipal water supply and sanitary sewerage systems may be permitted provided that the system is floodproofed – in accordance set forth in section 16-13-7(e) of this article – to an elevation at least two (2) feet above the regional flood elevation and is designed to eliminate or minimize infiltration of floodwaters into the system. All floodproofed utilities shall be anchored to prevent floatation. Certification of floodproofing shall be made to the zoning administrator and shall consist of a plan or document certified by a registered professional engineer that the floodproofing measures are consistent with the flood velocities, forces, depths and other factors associated with the regional flood elevation for the particular stream reach. Municipal water supply and sanitary sewerage systems are prohibited in the floodway.

Sec. 16-13-3 FLOODWAY DISTRICT (FW).

- (a) *Applicability.* This section applies to all floodway areas on the floodplain zoning maps and those identified pursuant to Sec. 16-13-5(d).
- (b) *Permitted Uses.* The following open space uses are allowed in the Floodway District and the floodway areas of the General Floodplain District, if:
- they are not prohibited by any other ordinance;
 - they meet the standards in Sec. 16-13-3(c) and 16-13-3(d); and
 - all permits or certificates have been issued according to Sec. 16-13-7(a).
- (1) Agricultural uses, such as: farming, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, viticulture, grazing, sod farms, truck farming and wild crop harvesting.
 - (2) Nonstructural industrial and commercial uses, such as loading areas, parking areas and airport landing strips.
 - (3) Nonstructural recreational uses, such as golf courses, tennis courts, archery ranges, picnic grounds, boat ramps, swimming areas, parks, wildlife and nature preserves, game farms, fish hatcheries, shooting, trap and skeet activities, hunting and fishing areas and hiking and horseback riding trails, subject to the fill limitations of Sec. 16-13-3(c)(4).
 - (4) Uses or structures accessory to open space uses, or classified as historic structures that comply with Sec. 16-13-3(c) and 16-13-3(d).
 - (5) Extraction of sand, gravel or other materials that comply with Sec. 16-13-3(c)(4).
 - (6) Functionally water-dependent uses, such as docks, piers or wharves, dams, flowage areas, culverts, navigational aids and river crossings of transmission lines, and pipelines that comply with Chs. 30 and 31, Wis. Stats.
 - (7) Public utilities, streets and bridges that comply with Sec. 16-13-3(c)(3).
 - (8) Accessory structures for navigation controls and aids and bridge approaches may be permitted by conditional use.
- (c) *Standards For Developments In The Floodway.*
- (1) *General.*
 - (a) Any development in the floodway shall comply with Sec. 16-13-2 and have a low flood damage potential.
 - (b) Applicants shall provide the following data to determine the effects of the proposal according to Sec. 16-13-2(a):
 1. A cross-section elevation view of the proposal, perpendicular to the watercourse, showing if the proposed development will obstruct flow; or
 2. An analysis calculating the effects of this proposal on regional flood height.
 - (c) The zoning administrator shall deny the permit application if the project will

cause any increase in the flood elevations upstream or downstream, based on the data submitted for Subd. (b) above.

- (2) *Structures*. Structures accessory to permanent open space uses, classified as a historic structure, or functionally dependent on a waterfront location may be allowed by conditional use permit if the structures comply with the following criteria:
- (a) Not designed for human habitation, does not have a high flood damage potential and is constructed to minimize flood damage;
 - (b) The structures are constructed and placed on the building site so as to increase Flood heights less than 0.00 foot and minimally obstruct the flow of floodwaters. Structures shall be constructed with the long axis parallel to the flow of floodwaters and on the same line as adjoining structures;
 - (c) Shall have a minimum of two openings on different walls having a total net area not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area, and the bottom of all such openings being no higher than one foot above grade. The openings shall be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
 - (d) Must be anchored to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement; and restriction of bridge openings or other restricted sections of the stream or river;
 - (e) The structures shall have all services facilities, including mechanical and utility equipment, elevated or flood proofed to or above the flood protection elevation; and
 - (f) It must not obstruct flow of flood waters or cause any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the regional flood.
- (3) *Public Utilities, Streets And Bridges*. Public utilities, streets and bridges may be allowed by permit, if:
- (a) Adequate floodproofing measures are provided to the flood protection elevation; and
 - (b) Construction meets the development standards of Sec.16-13-2(a).
- (4) *Fills Or Deposition Of Materials*. Fills or deposition of materials may be allowed by permit, if:
- (a) The requirements of s. 16-13-2(a) are met;
 - (b) No material is deposited in navigable waters unless a permit is issued by the Department pursuant to Ch. 30, Stats., and a permit pursuant to S. 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1344 has been issued, if applicable, and all other requirements have been met;
 - (c) The fill or other materials will be protected against erosion by riprap, vegetative cover, sheet piling or bulkheading; and
 - (d) The fill is not classified as a solid or hazardous material.
- (d) *Prohibited Uses*. All uses not listed as permitted uses in Sec. 16-13-4(b) are prohibited, including the following uses:
- (1) Habitable structures, structures with high flood damage potential, or those not

- associated with permanent open-space uses;
- (2) Storing materials that are buoyant, flammable, explosive, injurious to property, water quality, or human, animal, plant, fish or other aquatic life;
 - (3) Uses not in harmony with or detrimental to uses permitted in the adjoining districts;
 - (4) Any private or public sewage systems, except portable latrines that are removed prior to flooding and systems associated with recreational areas and Department-approved campgrounds that meet the applicable provisions of local ordinances and Ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code;
 - (5) Any public or private wells which are used to obtain potable water, except those for recreational areas that meet the requirements of local ordinances and Chs. NR 811 and NR 812, Wis. Adm. Code;
 - (6) Any solid or hazardous waste disposal sites;
 - (7) Any wastewater treatment ponds or facilities, except those permitted under s. NR 110.15(3)(b), Wis. Adm. Code; and
 - (8) Any sanitary sewer or water supply lines, except those to service existing or proposed development located outside the floodway which complies with the regulations for the floodplain area occupied.

Sec. 16-13-4 FLOODFRINGE DISTRICT (FF).

- (a) *Applicability.* This section applies to all floodfringe areas shown on the floodplain zoning maps and those identified pursuant to Sec. 16-13-5(d).
- (b) *Permitted Uses.* Any structure, land use, or development is allowed in the Floodfringe District if the standards in Sec. 16-13-4(c) are met, the use is not prohibited by this or any other ordinance or regulation and all permits or certificates specified in Sec. 16-13-7(a) have been issued.
- (c) *Standards For Development In The Floodfringe.* Sec. 16-13-2(a) shall apply in addition to the following requirements according to the use requested. Any existing structure in the floodfringe must meet the requirements of Sec. 16-13-6 *Nonconforming Uses*;
 - (1) *Residential Uses.* Any structure, including a manufactured home, which is to be newly constructed or moved into the floodfringe, shall meet or exceed the following standards. Any existing structure in the floodfringe must meet the requirements of Sec. 16-13-6 *Nonconforming Uses*;
 - (a) The elevation of the lowest floor shall be at or above the flood protection elevation on fill unless the requirements of Sec. 16-13-4(c)(1)(b) can be met. The fill shall be one foot or more above the regional flood elevation extending at least 15 feet beyond the limits of the structure.
 - (b) The basement or crawlway floor may be placed at the regional flood elevation if it is dry floodproofed to the flood protection elevation. No basement or crawlway floor is allowed below the regional flood elevation;
 - (c) Contiguous dryland access shall be provided from a structure to land outside of the floodplain, except as provided in Subd. (d).
 - (d) In developments where existing street or sewer line elevations make compliance with Subd. (c) impractical, the municipality may permit new

development and substantial improvements where roads are below the regional flood elevation, if:

1. The municipality has written assurance from police, fire and emergency services that rescue and relief will be provided to the structure(s) by wheeled vehicles during a regional flood event; or
 2. The municipality has a DNR-approved emergency evacuation plan.
- (2) *Accessory Structures Or Uses.* Accessory structures shall be constructed on fill with the lowest floor at or above the regional flood elevation.
 - (3) *Commercial Uses.* Any commercial structure which is erected, altered or moved into the floodfringe shall meet the requirements of Sec. 16-13-4(c)(1). Subject to the requirements of Sec. 16-13-4(c)(5), storage yards, surface parking lots and other such uses may be placed at lower elevations if an adequate warning system exists to protect life and property.
 - (4) *Manufacturing And Industrial Uses.* Any manufacturing or industrial structure which is erected, altered or moved into the floodfringe shall have the lowest floor elevated to or above the flood protection elevation or meet the floodproofing standards in Sec. 16-13-7(e). Subject to the requirements of Sec. 16-13-4(c)(5), storage yards, surface parking lots and other such uses may be placed at lower elevations if an adequate warning system exists to protect life and property.
 - (5) *Storage Of Materials.* Materials that are buoyant, flammable, explosive, or injurious to property, water quality or human, animal, plant, fish or aquatic life shall be stored at or above the flood protection elevation or floodproofed in compliance with Sec. 16-13-7(e). Adequate measures shall be taken to ensure that such materials will not enter the water body during flooding.
 - (6) *Public Utilities, Streets And Bridges.* All utilities, streets and bridges shall be designed to be compatible with comprehensive floodplain development plans; and
 - (a) When failure of public utilities, streets and bridges would endanger public health or safety, or where such facilities are deemed essential, construction or repair of such facilities shall only be permitted if they are designed to comply with Sec. 16-13-7(e).
 - (b) Minor roads or non-essential utilities may be constructed at lower elevations if they are designed to withstand flood forces to the regional flood elevation.
 - (7) *Sewage Systems.* All sewage disposal systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood water into the system, pursuant to Sec. 16-13-7(e)(3), to the flood protection elevation and meet the provisions of all local ordinances and Ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code.
 - (8) *Wells.* All wells shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system, pursuant to Sec. 16-13-7(e)(3), to the flood protection elevation and shall meet the provisions of Chs. NR 811 and NR 812, Wis. Adm. Code.
 - (9) *Solid Waste Disposal Sites.* Disposal of solid or hazardous waste is prohibited in floodfringe areas.
 - (10) *Deposition Of Materials.* Any deposited material must meet all the provisions of this ordinance.

- (11) *Manufactured Homes.*
- (a) Owners or operators of all manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall provide adequate surface drainage to minimize flood damage, and prepare, secure approval and file an evacuation plan, indicating vehicular access and escape routes, with local emergency management authorities.
 - (b) In existing manufactured home parks, all new homes, replacement homes on existing pads, and substantially improved homes shall:
 - 1. have the lowest floor elevated to the flood protection elevation; and
 - 2. be anchored so they do not float, collapse or move laterally during a flood
 - (c) Outside of existing manufactured home parks, including new manufactured home parks and all single units outside of existing parks, all new, replacement and substantially improved manufactured homes shall meet the residential development standards for the floodfringe in Sec. 16-13-4(c)(1).
- (12) *Mobile Recreational Vehicles.* All mobile recreational vehicles that are on site for 180 consecutive days or more or are not fully licensed and ready for highway use shall meet the elevation and anchoring requirements in s. 16-13-4(c)(11)(b) and (c). A mobile recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick-disconnect utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions.

Sec. 16-13-5 GENERAL FLOODPLAIN DISTRICT (GFP).

- (a) *Applicability.* The provisions for this district shall apply to all floodplains mapped as A, AO or AH zones.
- (b) *Permitted Uses.* Pursuant to Sec. 16-13-5(d), it shall be determined whether the proposed use is located within the floodway or floodfringe.

Those uses permitted in the Floodway (Sec. 16-13-3(b)) and Floodfringe (Sec. 16-13-4(b)) Districts are allowed within the General Floodplain District, according to the standards of Sec. 16-13-5(c), provided that all permits or certificates required under Sec. 16-13-7(a) have been issued.

- (c) *Standards For Development In The General Floodplain District.* Sec. 16-13-3 applies to floodway areas, Sec. 16-13-4 applies to floodfringe areas. The rest of this ordinance applies to either district.
 - (1) In AO/AH Zones the structure's lowest floor must meet one of the conditions listed below whichever is higher:
 - (a) at or above the flood protection elevation; or
 - (b) two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade around the structure; or
 - (c) the depth as shown on the FIRM
 - (2) In AO/AH zones, provide plans showing adequate drainage paths to guide floodwaters around structures.
- (d) *Determining Floodway And Floodfringe Limits.* Upon receiving an application for development within the general floodplain district, the zoning administrator shall:
 - (1) Require the applicant to submit two copies of an aerial photograph or a plan which

shows the proposed development with respect to the general floodplain district limits, stream channel, and existing floodplain developments, along with a legal description of the property, fill limits and elevations, building floor elevations and flood proofing measures; and the flood zone as shown on the FIRM.

- (2) Require the applicant to furnish any of the following information deemed necessary by the Department to evaluate the effects of the proposal upon flood height and flood flows, regional flood elevation and to determine floodway boundaries.
 - (a) A Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study as specified in Sec. 16-13-7(a)(2)(c).
 - (b) Plan (surface view) showing elevations or contours of the ground; pertinent structure, fill or storage elevations; size, location and layout of all proposed and existing structures on the site; location and elevations of streets, water supply, and sanitary facilities; soil types and other pertinent information;
 - (c) Specifications for building construction and materials, floodproofing, filling, dredging, channel improvement, storage, water supply and sanitary facilities.

- (e) *Limited Floodplain Boundary Adjustments.*
 - (1) Limited floodplain boundary adjustments by a combination of excavating and filling may be permitted in the GFP general floodplain district provided that:
 - (a) The excavation shall take place prior to or simultaneously with the filling and be in areas either within or contiguous to the floodland;
 - (b) At a minimum, the area removed from the floodplain shall be the same or less than the area created.
 - (c) The fill must be at least two feet above the regional or base flood elevation; the fill must be contiguous to land outside the floodplain and the map must be amended pursuant to section 16-13-8(b).
 - (d) The excavated earth material, if suitable for reuse in the area to be filled, shall be so used and, if not suitable or if insufficient in quantity for the fill required, the applicant may be permitted to utilize suitable fill obtained from land other than that which is being excavated.
 - (e) There shall be created by the excavation floodwater storage and conveyance capacity at least equal to that which shall be lost by filling.
 - (f) If it is determined that the floodplain boundary adjustment will be located in the floodway as determined by this section, then hydrologic and hydraulic analyses will need to be completed per section 16-13-2(a) to determine no increase to Base Flood Elevations.
 - (2) It is the express legislative intent that this section allow, after careful review, limited excavation and filling in and immediately adjacent to floodlands so as to create more usable and functional parcels in and adjacent to floodlands while not reducing the floodwater storage and conveyance capacity then existing in the floodlands.
 - (3) Before issuing a conditional use permit under this section, the Village Board shall make a specific written determination that the proposed excavation and filling complies with each of the foregoing four (4) standards as well as the standards applicable to conditional uses under Racine County Code of Ordinances section 20-1182 applicable in the Village. In making such determinations, the committee may request an advisory review by a duly constituted watershed committee of the

- Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.
- (4) A limited floodplain boundary adjustment requires department of natural resources (DNR) and federal emergency management agency (FEMA) approval before a conditional use permit may be issued.

Sec. 16-13-6 NONCONFORMING USES

(a) *General.*

- (1) *Applicability.* If these standards conform with Sec. 87.30, Wis. Stat. and Ch. NR 116.15, Wis. Adm. Code and 44 CFR 59-72, they shall apply to all modifications or additions to any nonconforming use or structure and to the use of any structure or premises which was lawful before the passage of this ordinance or any amendment thereto.
- (2) The existing lawful use of a structure or its accessory use which is not in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance may continue subject to the following conditions:
- (a) No modifications or additions to a nonconforming use or structure shall be permitted unless they comply with this ordinance. The words "modification" and "addition" include, but are not limited to, any alteration, addition, modification, structural repair, rebuilding or replacement of any such existing use, structure or accessory structure or use. Maintenance is not considered a modification; this includes painting, decorating, paneling and other nonstructural components and the maintenance, repair or replacement of existing private sewage or water supply systems or connections to public utilities. Any costs associated with the repair of a damaged structure are not considered maintenance.
- The construction of a deck that does not exceed 200 square feet and that is adjacent to the exterior wall of a principal structure is not an extension, modification or addition. The roof of the structure may extend over a portion of the deck in order to provide safe ingress and egress to the principal structure.
- (b) If a nonconforming use or the use of a nonconforming structure is discontinued for 12 consecutive months, it is no longer permitted and any future use of the property, and any structure or building thereon, shall conform to the applicable requirements of this ordinance;
- (c) The Zoning Administrator shall keep a record which lists all nonconforming uses and nonconforming structures, their present equalized assessed value, the cost of all modifications or additions which have been permitted, and the percentage of the structure's total current value those modifications represent;
- (d) No modification or addition to any nonconforming structure or any structure with a nonconforming use, which over the life of the structure would equal or exceed 50% of its present equalized assessed value, shall be allowed unless the entire structure is permanently changed to a conforming structure with a conforming use in compliance with the applicable requirements of

this ordinance. Contiguous dry land access must be provided for residential and commercial uses in compliance with Sec. 16-13-4(c)(1). The costs of elevating the lowest floor of a nonconforming building or a building with a nonconforming use to the flood protection elevation are excluded from the 50% provisions of this paragraph;

- (e) No maintenance to any nonconforming structure or any structure with a nonconforming use, the cost of which would equal or exceed 50% of its present equalized assessed value, shall be allowed unless the entire structure is permanently changed to a conforming structure with a conforming use in compliance with the applicable requirements of this ordinance. Contiguous dry land access must be provided for residential and commercial uses in compliance with Sec. 16-13-4(c)(1).
- (f) If on a per event basis the total value of the work being done under (d) and (e) above equals or exceeds 50% of the present equalized assessed value the work shall not be permitted unless the entire structure is permanently changed to a conforming structure with a conforming use in compliance with the applicable requirements of this ordinance. Contiguous dry land access must be provided for residential and commercial uses in compliance with Sec. 16-13-4(c)(1).
- (g) Except as provided in subd. (h) below, if any nonconforming structure or any structure with a nonconforming use is destroyed or is substantially damaged, it cannot be replaced, reconstructed or rebuilt unless the use and the structure meet the current ordinance requirements. A structure is considered substantially damaged if the total cost to restore the structure to its pre-damaged condition equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's present equalized assessed value.
- (h) For nonconforming buildings that are substantially damaged or destroyed by a nonflood disaster, the repair or reconstruction of any such nonconforming building shall be permitted in order to restore it to the size and use in effect prior to the damage event, provided that the minimum federal code requirements below are met and all required permits have been granted prior to the start of construction.
 - 1. Residential Structures
 - a. Shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood elevation using fill, pilings, columns, posts or perimeter walls. Perimeter walls must meet the requirements of s. 16-13-7(e)(2).
 - b. Shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy and shall be constructed with methods and materials resistant to flood damage.
 - c. Shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or elevated so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components

- d. during conditions of flooding.
 - e. In A Zones, obtain, review and utilize any flood data available from a federal, state or other source.
 - f. In AO Zones with no elevations specified, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, meet the standards in Sec. 16-13-5(c)(1).
 - g. In AO Zones, shall have adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from the structure.
2. Nonresidential Structures
- a. Shall meet the requirements of s. 16-13-6(a)(2)(h)1a-b and e-f.
 - b. Shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the regional flood elevation; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall meet the standards in Sec. 16-13-7(e)(1) or (2).
 - c. In AO Zones with no elevations specified, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, meet the standards in Sec. 16-13-5(c)(1).
- (3) A nonconforming historic structure may be altered if the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure, the alteration will comply with Sec. 16-13-3(c)(1), flood resistant materials are used, and construction practices and floodproofing methods that comply with Sec. 16-13-7(e) are used. Repair or rehabilitation of historic structures shall be exempt from the development standards of Sec. 16-13-6(a)(2)(h)1 if it is determined that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter to the contrary, modifications, additions, maintenance and repairs to a nonconforming building shall not be prohibited based on cost and the building's nonconforming use shall be permitted to continue if:
- (a) Any living quarters in the nonconforming building are elevated to be at or above the flood protection elevation;
 - (b) The lowest floor of the nonconforming building, including the basement, is elevated to or above the regional flood elevation;
 - (c) The nonconforming building is permanently changed to conform to the applicable requirements of Sec. 16-3-2; and
 - (d) The nonconforming building is in the floodway, the building is permanently changed to confirm to the applicable requirements of Sections 16-13-3(c), 16-13-3(c)(2)(b) through (f), 16-13-3(c)(3), 16-13-3(c)(4) and 16-13-6(b); or
 - (e) If the nonconforming building is in the floodfringe, the building is permanently changed to confirm to the applicable requirements of 16-13-4

and 16-13-6(c).

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(b) *Floodway District.*

- (1) No modification or addition shall be allowed to any nonconforming structure or any structure with a nonconforming use in the Floodway District, unless such modification or addition:
 - (a) Has been granted a permit or variance which meets all ordinance requirements;
 - (b) Meets the requirements of Sec. 16-13-6(a);
 - (c) Shall not increase the obstruction to flood flows or regional flood height;
 - (d) Any addition to the existing structure shall be floodproofed, pursuant to Sec. 16-13-7(e), by means other than the use of fill, to the flood protection elevation; and
 - (e) If any part of the foundation below the flood protection elevation is enclosed, the following standards shall apply:
 1. The enclosed area shall be designed by a registered architect or engineer to allow for the efficient entry and exit of flood waters without human intervention. A minimum of two openings must be provided with a minimum net area of at least one square inch for every one square foot of the enclosed area. The lowest part of the opening can be no more than 12 inches above the adjacent grade;
 2. The parts of the foundation located below the flood protection elevation must be constructed of flood-resistant materials;
 3. Mechanical and utility equipment must be elevated or floodproofed to or above the flood protection elevation; and
 4. The use must be limited to parking, building access or limited storage.
- (2) No new on-site sewage disposal system, or addition to an existing on-site sewage disposal system, except where an addition has been ordered by a government agency to correct a hazard to public health, shall be allowed in the Floodway District. Any replacement, repair or maintenance of an existing on-site sewage disposal system in a floodway area shall meet the applicable requirements of all municipal ordinances, Sec. 16-13-7(e)(3) and Ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code.
- (3) No new well or modification to an existing well used to obtain potable water shall be allowed in the Floodway District. Any replacement, repair or maintenance of an existing well in the Floodway District shall meet the applicable requirements of all municipal ordinances, Sec. 16-13-7(e)(3) and Chs. NR 811 and NR 812, Wis. Adm. Code.

(c) *Floodfringe District.*

- (1) No modification or addition shall be allowed to any nonconforming structure or any structure with a nonconforming use unless such modification or addition has been granted a permit or variance by the municipality, and meets the requirements of Sec. 16-13-4(c) except where Sec. 16-13-6(c)(2) is applicable.

- (2) Where compliance with the provisions of Subd. (1) would result in unnecessary hardship and only where the structure will not be used for human habitation or be associated with a high flood damage potential, the Board of Adjustment/Appeals, using the procedures established in Sec. 16-13-7(c), may grant a variance from those provisions of Subd. (1) for modifications or additions using the criteria listed below. Modifications or additions which are protected to elevations lower than the flood protection elevation may be permitted if:
- (a) floor is allowed below the regional flood elevation for residential or commercial structures;
 - (b) Human lives are not endangered;
 - (c) Public facilities, such as water or sewer, shall not be installed;
 - (d) Flood depths shall not exceed two feet;
 - (e) Flood velocities shall not exceed two feet per second; and
 - (f) The structure shall not be used for storage of materials as described in Sec. 16-13-4(c)(5).
- (3) All new private sewage disposal systems, or addition to, replacement, repair or maintenance of a private sewage disposal system shall meet all the applicable provisions of all local ordinances, Sec. 16-13-7(e)(3) and Ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code.
- (4) All new wells, or addition to, replacement, repair or maintenance of a well shall meet the applicable provisions of this ordinance, Sec. 16-13-7(e)(3) and Ch. NR 811 and NR 812, Wis. Adm. Code.

Sec. 16-13-7 ADMINISTRATION

Where a zoning administrator, planning agency or a board of appeals has already been appointed to administer a zoning ordinance adopted under Sec. 59.69, 59.692 or 62.23(7), Wis. Stats., these officials shall also administer this ordinance.

- (a) *Zoning Administrator.*
- (1) *Duties And Powers.* The zoning administrator is authorized to administer this ordinance and shall have the following duties and powers:
- (a) Advise applicants of the ordinance provisions, assist in preparing permit applications and appeals, and assure that the regional flood elevation for the proposed development is shown on all permit applications.
 - (b) Issue permits and inspect properties for compliance with provisions of this ordinance and issue certificates of compliance where appropriate.
 - (c) Inspect and assess all damaged floodplain structures to determine if substantial damage to the structures has occurred; assist owners of substantially damaged structures with increased cost of compliance insurance claims in accordance with federal regulations.
 - (d) Keep records of all official actions such as:
 - 1. All permits issued, inspections made, and work approved;

2. Documentation of certified lowest floor and regional flood elevations;
 3. Floodproofing certificates.
 4. Water surface profiles, floodplain zoning maps and ordinances, nonconforming uses and structures including changes, appeals, variances and amendments.
 5. All substantial damage assessment reports for floodplain structures.
 6. List of nonconforming structures and uses.
 7. Where Base Flood elevation data are utilized, within the 1% annual chance flood:
 - i. Obtain the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures, and
 - ii. Obtain, if the structure has been floodproofed in accordance with this Chapter, the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure was floodproofed, and
 - iii. Maintain a record of all such information in the office of the Zoning Administrator.
- (e) Submit copies of the following items to the Department Regional office:
1. Within 10 days of the decision, a copy of any decisions on variances, appeals for map or text interpretations, and map or text amendments;
 2. Copies of case-by-case analyses and other information required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources including an annual summary of floodplain zoning actions taken.
 3. Copies of substantial damage assessments performed and all related correspondence concerning the assessments.
- (f) Investigate, prepare reports, and report violations of this ordinance to the municipal zoning agency and attorney for prosecution. Copies of the reports shall also be sent to the Department Regional office.
- (g) Submit copies of text and map amendments to the FEMA Regional office.
- (h) Conduct public information activities.
- (i) Cause marks to be placed on structures to show the depth of inundation during the regional flood.
- (j) Ensure that all maps, engineering data, and regulations shall be available and widely distributed.
- (k) Encourage all real estate transfers to show within what floodplain zoning district any real property is located.
- (2) *Land Use Permit.* A land use permit shall be obtained before any new development; repair, modification or addition to an existing structure; or change in the use of a building or structure, including sewer and water facilities, may be initiated. The zoning administrator shall review all permit applications to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding and such applications shall meet the following standards and include:
- (a) *General Information.*
1. Name and address of the applicant, property owner and contractor;

2. Legal description, proposed use, and whether it is new construction or a modification;
- (b) *Site Development Plan.* A site plan drawn to scale shall be submitted with the permit application form and shall contain:
1. Location, dimensions, area and elevation of the lot;
 2. Location of the ordinary highwater mark of any abutting navigable waterways;
 3. Location of any structures with distances measured from the lot lines and street center lines;
 4. Location of any existing or proposed on-site sewage systems or private water supply systems;
 5. Location and elevation of existing or future access roads;
 6. Location of floodplain and floodway limits as determined from the official floodplain zoning maps;
 7. The elevation of the lowest floor of proposed buildings and any fill using the vertical datum from the adopted study – either National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or North American Vertical Datum (NAVD);
 8. Data sufficient to determine the regional flood elevation in NGVD or NAVD at the location of the development and to determine whether or not the requirements of Sec. 16-13-3 or 16-13-4 are met; and
 9. Data to determine if the proposed development will cause an obstruction to flow or an increase in regional flood height or discharge according to Sec.16-13-2(a). This may include any of the information noted in Sec.16-13-3(c)(1).
- (c) Hydraulic and Hydrologic Studies to Analyze Development. All hydraulic and hydrologic studies shall be completed under the direct supervision of a professional engineer registered in the State. The study contractor shall be responsible for the technical adequacy of the study. All studies shall be reviewed and approved by the Department.
1. Zone A floodplains:
 - a. *Hydrology.* The appropriate method shall be based on the standards in Ch. NR 116.07(3), Wis. Admin. Code, *Hydrologic Analysis: Determination of Regional Flood Discharge.*
 - b. *Hydraulic Modeling.* The regional flood elevation shall be based on the standards in Ch. NR 116.07(4), Wis. Admin. Code, *Hydraulic Analysis: Determination of Regional Flood Elevation* and the following:
 - i. determination of the required limits of the hydraulic model shall be based on detailed study information for downstream structures (dam, bridge, culvert) to determine adequate starting WSEL for the study.

- ii. channel sections must be surveyed.
- iii. minimum four foot contour data in the overbanks shall be used for the development of cross section overbank and floodplain mapping.
- iv. a maximum distance of 500 feet between cross sections is allowed in developed areas with additional intermediate cross sections required at transitions in channel bottom slope including a survey of the channel at each location.
- v. the most current version of HEC_RAS shall be used.
- vi. a survey of bridge and culvert openings and the top of road is required at each structure.
- vii. additional cross sections are required at the downstream and upstream limits of the proposed development and any necessary intermediate locations based on the length of the reach if greater than 500 feet.
- viii. standard accepted engineering practices shall be used when assigning parameters for the base model such as flow, Manning's N values, expansion and contraction coefficients or effective flow limits. The base model shall be calibrated to past flooding data such as high water marks to determine the reasonableness of the model results. If no historical data is available, adequate justification shall be provided for any parameters outside standard accepted engineering practices.
- ix. the model must extend past the upstream limit of the difference in the existing and proposed flood profiles in order to provide a tie-in to existing studies. The height difference between the proposed flood profile and the existing study profiles shall be no more than 0.00 feet.

c. Mapping. A work map of the reach studied shall be provided, showing all cross section locations, floodway/floodplain limits based on best available topographic data, geographic limits of the proposed development and whether the proposed development is located in the floodway.

- i. If the proposed development is located outside of the floodway, then it is determined to have no impact on the regional flood elevation.
- ii. If any part of the proposed development is in the floodway, it must be added to the base model to show the difference between existing and proposed conditions. The study must ensure that all

coefficients remain the same as in the existing model, unless adequate justification based on standard accepted engineering practices is provided.

2. Zone AE Floodplains

- a. Hydrology If the proposed hydrology will change the existing study, the appropriate method to be used shall be based on Ch. NR 116.07(3), Wis. Admin. Code, *Hydrologic Analysis: Determination of Regional Flood Discharge*.
- b. Hydraulic model The regional flood elevation shall be based on the standards in Ch. NR 116.07(4), Wis. Admin. Code, *Hydraulic Analysis: Determination of Regional Flood Elevation* and the following:
 - i. Duplicate Effective Model. The effective model shall be reproduced to ensure correct transference of the model data and to allow integration of the revised data to provide a continuous FIS model upstream and downstream of the revised reach. If data from the effective model is available, models shall be generated that duplicate the FIS profiles and the elevations shown in the Floodway Data Table in the FIS report to within 0.1 foot.
 - ii. Corrected Effective Model. The Corrected Effective Model shall not include any man-made physical changes since the effective model date, but shall import the model into the most current version of HEC-RAS for Department review.
 - iii. Existing (Pre-Project Conditions) Model. The Existing Model shall be required to support conclusions about the actual impacts of the project associated with the Revised (Post-Project) Model or to establish more up-to-date models on which to base the Revised (Post-Project) Model.
 - iv. Revised (Post-Project Conditions) Model. The Revised (Post-Project Conditions) Model shall incorporate the Existing Model and any proposed changes to the topography caused by the proposed development. This model shall reflect proposed conditions.
 - v. All changes to the Duplicate Effective Model and subsequent models must be supported by certified topographic information, bridge plans, construction plans and survey notes.
 - vi. Changes to the hydraulic models shall be limited to the stream reach for which the revision is being requested. Cross sections upstream and downstream of the revised reach shall be identical to those in the

effective model and result in water surface elevations and top widths computed by the revised models matching those in the effective models upstream and downstream of the revised reach as required. The Effective Model shall not be truncated.

- c. Mapping Maps and associated engineering data shall be submitted to the Department for review which meet the following conditions:
- i. Consistency between the revised hydraulic models, the revised floodplain and floodway delineations, the revised flood profiles, topographic work map, annotated FIRMs and/or Flood Boundary Floodway Maps (FBFMs), construction plans, bridge plans.
 - ii. Certified topographic map of suitable scale, contour interval, and a planimetric map showing the applicable items. If a digital version of the map is available, it may be submitted in order that the FIRM may be more easily revised.
 - iii. Annotated FIRM panel showing the revised 1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplains and floodway boundaries.
 - iv. If an annotated FIRM and/or FBFM and digital mapping data (GIS or CADD) are used then all supporting documentation or metadata must be included with the data submission along with the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection and State Plane Coordinate System in accordance with FEMA mapping specifications.
 - v. The revised floodplain boundaries shall tie into the effective floodplain boundaries.
 - vi. All cross sections from the effective model shall be labeled in accordance with the effective map and a cross section lookup table shall be included to relate to the model input numbering scheme.
 - vii. Both the current and proposed floodways shall be shown on the map.
 - viii. The stream centerline, or profile baseline used to measure stream distances in the model shall be visible on the map.

- (d) *Expiration.* All permits issued under the authority of this ordinance shall expire no more than 180 days after issuance. The permit may be extended for a maximum of 180 days for good and sufficient cause.
- (3) *Certificate Of Compliance.* No land shall be occupied or used, and no building which is hereafter constructed, altered, added to, modified, repaired, rebuilt or replaced shall be occupied until a certificate of compliance is issued by the zoning administrator, except where no permit is required, subject to the following provisions:
 - (a) The certificate of compliance shall show that the building or premises or part thereof, and the proposed use, conform to the provisions of this ordinance;
 - (b) Application for such certificate shall be concurrent with the application for a permit;
 - (c) If all ordinance provisions are met, the certificate of compliance shall be issued within 10 days after written notification that the permitted work is completed;
 - (d) The applicant shall submit a certification signed by a registered professional engineer, architect or land surveyor that the fill, lowest floor and floodproofing elevations are in compliance with the permit issued. Floodproofing measures also require certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the requirements of s. 16-13-7(e) are met.
- (4) *Other Permits.* Prior to obtaining a floodplain development permit the applicant must secure all necessary permits from federal, state, and local agencies, including but not limited to those required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under s. 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1344.
- (b) *Zoning Agency.*
 - (1) The Village of Caledonia Planning Commission shall:
 - (a) oversee the functions of the office of the zoning administrator;
 - (b) review and advise the Village Board by making recommendations on all proposed amendments to this ordinance, maps and text;
 - (c) review and make recommendations to the Village Board on conditional uses and site plan; and
 - (d) such other functions as established by the Village Board.
 - (2) The Village of Caledonia Planning Commission shall not:
 - (a) grant variances to the terms of the ordinance in place of action by the Board of Adjustment/Appeals; or
 - (b) amend the text or zoning maps in place of official action by the governing body.
- (c) *Board Of Appeals.* The Board of Appeals, created under Sec. 62.23(7)(e), Stats., for cities or villages, is hereby authorized or shall be appointed to act for the purposes of this ordinance. The Board shall exercise the powers conferred by Wisconsin Statutes and adopt rules for the conduct of business. The zoning administrator shall not be the secretary of the Board.
 - (1) *Powers And Duties.* The Board of Appeals shall:

- (a) Appeals - Hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is an error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance;
 - (b) Boundary Disputes - Hear and decide disputes concerning the district boundaries shown on the official floodplain zoning map; and
 - (c) Variances - Hear and decide, upon appeal, variances from the ordinance standards.
- (2) *Appeals To The Board.*
- (a) Appeals to the board may be taken by any person aggrieved, or by any officer or department of the municipality affected by any decision of the zoning administrator or other administrative officer. Such appeal shall be taken within 30 days unless otherwise provided by the rules of the board, by filing with the official whose decision is in question, and with the board, a notice of appeal specifying the reasons for the appeal. The official whose decision is in question shall transmit to the board all records regarding the matter appealed.
 - (b) *Notice And Hearing For Appeals Including Variances.*
 - 1. Notice - The board shall:
 - a. Fix a reasonable time for the hearing;
 - b. Publish adequate notice pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes, specifying the date, time, place and subject of the hearing; and
 - c. Assure that notice shall be mailed to the parties in interest and the Department Regional office at least 10 days in advance of the hearing.
 - 2. Hearing - Any party may appear in person or by agent. The board shall:
 - a. Resolve boundary disputes according to Sec. 16-13-7(c)(3);
 - b. Decide variance applications according to Sec. 16-13-7(c)(4); and
 - c. Decide appeals of permit denials according to Sec. 16-13-7(d).
 - (c) Decision: The final decision regarding the appeal or variance application shall:
 - 1. Be made within a reasonable time;
 - 2. Be sent to the Department Regional office within 10 days of the decision;
 - 3. Be a written determination signed by the chairman or secretary of the Board;
 - 4. State the specific facts which are the basis for the Board's decision;
 - 5. Either affirm, reverse, vary or modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed, in whole or in part, dismiss the appeal for lack of jurisdiction or grant or deny the variance

- application; and
6. Include the reasons for granting an appeal, describing the hardship demonstrated by the applicant in the case of a variance, clearly stated in the recorded minutes of the Board proceedings.
- (3) *Boundary Disputes.* The following procedure shall be used by the Board in hearing disputes concerning floodplain district boundaries:
- (a) If a floodplain district boundary is established by approximate or detailed floodplain studies, the flood elevations or profiles shall prevail in locating the boundary. If none exist, other evidence may be examined;
 - (b) The person contesting the boundary location shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present arguments and technical evidence to the Board; and
 - (c) If the boundary is incorrectly mapped, the Board should inform the zoning committee or the person contesting the boundary location to petition the governing body for a map amendment according to s. 16-13-8 *Amendments*.
- (4) *Variance.*
- (a) The Board may, upon appeal, grant a variance from the standards of this ordinance if an applicant convincingly demonstrates that:
 1. Literal enforcement of the ordinance will cause unnecessary hardship;
 2. The hardship is due to adoption of the floodplain ordinance and unique property conditions, not common to adjacent lots or premises. In such case the ordinance or map must be amended;
 3. The variance is not contrary to the public interest; and
 4. The variance is consistent with the purpose of this ordinance in Sec. 16-13-1(c).
 - (b) In addition to the criteria in subd. (a) above, to qualify for a variance under FEMA regulations, the following criteria must be met:
 1. The variance shall not cause any increase in the regional flood elevation;
 2. Variances can only be granted for lots that are less than one-half acre and are contiguous to existing structures constructed below the RFE; and
 3. Variances shall only be granted upon a showing of good and sufficient cause, shall be the minimum relief necessary, shall not cause increased risks to public safety or nuisances, shall not increase costs for rescue and relief efforts and shall not be contrary to the purpose of the ordinance.
 - (c) A variance shall not:
 1. Grant, extend or increase any use prohibited in the zoning district;
 2. Be granted for a hardship based solely on an economic gain or loss;
 3. Be granted for a hardship which is self-created.
 4. Damage the rights or property values of other persons in the area;
 5. Allow actions without the amendments to this ordinance or map(s) required in Sec. 16-13-8 *Amendments*; and
6. Allow any alteration of an historic structure, including its use, which

- would preclude its continued designation as an historic structure.
- (d) When a floodplain variance is granted the Board shall notify the applicant in writing that it may increase risks to life and property and flood insurance premiums could increase up to \$25.00 per \$100.00 of coverage. A copy shall be maintained with the variance record.
- (d) *To Review Appeals Of Permit Denials in Floodland Districts.*
- (1) The Zoning Agency (Sec. 16-13-7(b)) or Board shall review all data related to the appeal. This may include:
- (a) Permit application data listed in Sec. 16-13-7(a)(2);
 - (b) Floodway/floodfringe determination data in Sec. 16-13-5(d);
 - (c) Data listed in Sec. 16-13-3(c)(1)(b) where the applicant has not submitted this information to the zoning administrator; and
 - (d) Other data submitted with the application, or submitted to the Board with the appeal.
- (2) For appeals of all denied permits the Board shall:
- (a) Follow the procedures of Sec. 16-13-7(c);
 - (b) Consider zoning agency recommendations; and
 - (c) Either uphold the denial or grant the appeal.
- (3) For appeals concerning increases in regional flood elevation the Board shall:
- (a) Uphold the denial where the Board agrees with the data showing an increase in flood elevation. Increases may only be allowed after amending the flood profile and map and all appropriate legal arrangements are made with all adversely affected property owners as per the requirements of Sec. 16-13-8 *Amendments*; and
 - (b) Grant the appeal where the Board agrees that the data properly demonstrates that the project does not cause an increase provided no other reasons for denial exist.
- (e) *Floodproofing Standards For Nonconforming Structures Or Uses.*
- (1) No permit or variance shall be issued for a non-residential structure designed to be watertight below the regional flood elevation until the applicant submits a plan certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing measures will protect the structure or development to the flood protection elevation and submits a FEMA Floodproofing Certificate.
- (2) For a structure designed to allow the entry of floodwaters, no permit or variance shall be issued until the applicant submits a plan either:
- (a) certified by a registered professional engineer or architect; or
 - (b) meets or exceeds the following standards:
 1. a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
 2. the bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and
 3. openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- (3) Floodproofing measures shall be designed, as appropriate, to:

- (a) Withstand flood pressures, depths, velocities, uplift and impact forces and other regional flood factors;
 - (b) Protect structures to the flood protection elevation;
 - (c) Anchor structures to foundations to resist flotation and lateral movement;
 - (d) Minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters; and
 - (e) Minimize or eliminate discharges into flood waters.
- (f) *Public Information.*
- (1) Place marks on structures to show the depth of inundation during the regional flood.
 - (2) All maps, engineering data and regulations shall be available and widely distributed.
 - (3) Real estate transfers should show what floodplain district any real property is in.

Sec. 16-13-8 AMENDMENTS

- (a) *When Allowed.* Obstructions or increases may only be permitted if amendments are made to this ordinance, the official floodplain zoning maps, floodway lines and water surface profiles, in accordance with s. 16-13-8(b).
- (1) In AE Zones with a mapped floodway, no obstructions or increases shall be permitted unless the applicant receives a Conditional Letter of Map Revision from FEMA and amendments are made to this ordinance, the official floodplain zoning maps, floodway lines and water surface profiles, in accordance with Sec. 16-13-8(b). Any such alterations must be reviewed and approved by FEMA and the DNR.
 - (2) In A Zones increases equal to or greater than 1.0 foot may only be permitted if the applicant receives a Conditional Letter of Map Revision from FEMA and amendments are made to this ordinance, the official floodplain maps, floodway lines, and water surface profiles, in accordance with Sec. 16-13-8(b).
- (b) *General.* The governing body shall change or supplement the floodplain zoning district boundaries and this ordinance in the manner outlined in Sec. 16-13-8(c) below. Actions which require an amendment to the ordinance and/ or submittal of a Letter of Map Change (LOMC) include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (1) Any fill or floodway encroachment that obstructs flow causing any increase in the regional flood height;
 - (2) Any change to the floodplain boundaries and/or watercourse alterations on the FIRM;
 - (3) Any changes to any other officially adopted floodplain maps listed in 16-13-1(e)(2)(b);
 - (4) Any floodplain fill which raises the elevation of the filled area to a height at or above the flood protection elevation and is contiguous to land lying outside the floodplain;
 - (5) Correction of discrepancies between the water surface profiles and floodplain maps;
 - (6) Any upgrade to a floodplain zoning ordinance text required by s. NR 116.05, Wis. Adm. Code, or otherwise required by law, or for changes by the municipality; and

- (7) All channel relocations and changes to the maps to alter floodway lines or to remove an area from the floodway or the floodfringe that is based on a base flood elevation from a FIRM requires prior approval by FEMA.
- (c) *Procedures.* Ordinance amendments may be made upon petition of any party according to the provisions of Sec. 62.23, Wis. Stat., for cities and villages, or Sec. 59.69, Wis. Stat., for counties. The petitions shall include all data required by Sec. 16-13-5(d) and 16-13-7(a)(2). The Land Use Permit shall not be issued until a Letter of Map Revision is issued by FEMA for the proposed changes.
- (1) The proposed amendment shall be referred to the zoning agency for a public hearing and recommendation to the governing body. The amendment and notice of public hearing shall be submitted to the Department Regional office for review prior to the hearing. The amendment procedure shall comply with the provisions of Sec. 62.23, Wis. Stat., for cities and villages or Sec. 59.69, Wis. Stat., for counties.
 - (2) No amendments shall become effective until reviewed and approved by the Department.
 - (3) All persons petitioning for a map amendment that obstructs flow causing any increase in the regional flood height, shall obtain flooding easements or other appropriate legal arrangements from all adversely affected property owners and notify local units of government before the amendment can be approved by the governing body.

Sec. 16-13-9 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance by any person shall be unlawful and shall be referred to the municipal attorney who shall expeditiously prosecute all such violators. A violator shall, upon conviction, forfeit to the municipality a penalty of not more than \$50.00 (Fifty dollars), together with a taxable cost of such action. Each day of continued violation shall constitute a separate offense. Every violation of this ordinance is a public nuisance and the creation may be enjoined and the maintenance may be abated by action at suit of the municipality, the state, or any citizen thereof pursuant to Sec. 87.30, Wis. Stat.

Sec. 16-13-10 DEFINITIONS.

Unless specifically defined, words and phrases in this ordinance shall have their common law meaning and shall be applied in accordance with their common usage. Words used in the present tense include the future, the singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular. The word "may" is permissive, "shall" is mandatory and is not discretionary.

1. A ZONES – Those areas shown on the Official Floodplain Zoning Map which would be inundated by the regional flood. These areas may be numbered or unnumbered A Zones. The A Zones may or may not be reflective of flood profiles, depending on the availability of data for a given area.

2. AH ZONE – See “AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING”.
3. AO ZONE – See “AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING”.
4. ACCESSORY STRUCTURE OR USE – A facility, structure, building or use which is accessory or incidental to the principal use of a property, structure or building.
5. ALTERATION – An enhancement, upgrading or substantial change or modifications other than an addition or repair to a dwelling or to electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems within a structure.
6. AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING – A designated AO, AH, AR/AO, AR/AH, or VO zone on a community’s Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a 1 percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flood may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.
7. BASE FLOOD – Means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, as published by FEMA as part of a FIS and depicted on a FIRM.
8. BASEMENT – Any enclosed area of a building having its floor sub-grade, i.e., below ground level, on all sides.
9. BUILDING – See STRUCTURE.
10. BULKHEAD LINE – A geographic line along a reach of navigable water that has been adopted by a municipal ordinance and approved by the Department pursuant to s. 30.11, Stats., and which allows limited filling between this bulkhead line and the original ordinary highwater mark, except where such filling is prohibited by the floodway provisions of this ordinance.
11. CAMPGROUND – Any parcel of land which is designed, maintained, intended or used for the purpose of providing sites for nonpermanent overnight use by 4 or more camping units, or which is advertised or represented as a camping area.
12. CAMPING UNIT – Any portable device, no more than 400 square feet in area, used as a temporary shelter, including but not limited to a camping trailer, motor home, bus, van, pick-up truck, or tent that is fully licensed, if required, and ready for highway use.
13. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE – A certification that the construction and the use of land or a building, the elevation of fill or the lowest floor of a structure is in compliance with all of the provisions of this ordinance.
14. CHANNEL – A natural or artificial watercourse with definite bed and banks to confine and conduct normal flow of water.
15. CRAWLWAYS or CRAWL SPACE – An enclosed area below the first usable floor of a building, generally less than five feet in height, used for access to plumbing and electrical utilities.
16. DECK – An unenclosed exterior structure that has no roof or sides, but has a permeable floor which allows the infiltration of precipitation.
17. DEPARTMENT – The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.
18. DEVELOPMENT – Any artificial change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, the construction of buildings, structures or accessory

- structures; the construction of additions or alterations to buildings, structures or accessory structures; the repair of any damaged structure or the improvement or renovation of any structure, regardless of percentage of damage or improvement; the placement of buildings or structures; subdivision layout and site preparation; mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations; the storage, deposition or extraction of materials or equipment; and the installation, repair or removal of public or private sewage disposal systems or water supply facilities.
19. DRYLAND ACCESS – A vehicular access route which is above the regional flood elevation and which connects land located in the floodplain to land outside the floodplain, such as a road with its surface above regional flood elevation and wide enough for wheeled rescue and relief vehicles.
 20. ENCROACHMENT – Any fill, structure, equipment, use or development in the floodway.
 21. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) – The federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.
 22. FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) – A map of a community on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the floodplain and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. This map can only be amended by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 23. FLOOD or FLOODING – A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas caused by one of the following conditions:
 - The overflow or rise of inland waters;
 - The rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source;
 - The inundation caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels along the shore of Lake Michigan or Lake Superior; or
 - The sudden increase caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a seiche, or by some similarly unusual event.
 24. FLOOD FREQUENCY – The probability of a flood occurrence which is determined from statistical analyses. The frequency of a particular flood event is usually expressed as occurring, on the average once in a specified number of years or as a percent (%) chance of occurring in any given year.
 25. FLOODFRINGE – That portion of the floodplain outside of the floodway which is covered by flood waters during the regional flood and associated with standing water rather than flowing water.
 26. FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP – A map designating approximate flood hazard areas. Flood hazard areas are designated as unnumbered A-Zones and do not contain floodway lines or regional flood elevations. This map forms the basis for both the regulatory and insurance aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) until superseded by a Flood Insurance Study and a Flood Insurance Rate Map.
 27. FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY – A technical engineering examination, evaluation, and determination of the local flood hazard areas. It provides maps designating those areas affected by the regional flood and provides both flood insurance rate zones and base flood elevations and may provide floodway lines.

The flood hazard areas are designated as numbered and unnumbered A-Zones. Flood Insurance Rate Maps, that accompany the Flood Insurance Study, form the basis for both the regulatory and the insurance aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program.

28. FLOODPLAIN – Land which has been or may be covered by flood water during the regional flood. It includes the floodway and the floodfringe, and may include other designated floodplain areas for regulatory purposes.
29. FLOODPLAIN ISLAND – A natural geologic land formation within the floodplain that is surrounded, but not covered, by floodwater during the regional flood.
30. FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT – Policy and procedures to insure wise use of floodplains, including mapping and engineering, mitigation, education, and administration and enforcement of floodplain regulations.
31. FLOOD PROFILE – A graph or a longitudinal profile line showing the relationship of the water surface elevation of a flood event to locations of land surface elevations along a stream or river.
32. FLOODPROOFING – Any combination of structural provisions, changes or adjustments to properties and structures, water and sanitary facilities and contents of buildings subject to flooding, for the purpose of reducing or eliminating flood damage.
33. FLOOD PROTECTION ELEVATION – An elevation of two feet of freeboard above the water surface profile elevation designated for the regional flood. (Also see: FREEBOARD.)
34. FLOOD STORAGE – Those floodplain areas where storage of floodwaters has been taken into account during analysis in reducing the regional flood discharge.
35. FLOODWAY – The channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel required to carry the regional flood discharge.
36. FREEBOARD – A safety factor expressed in terms of a specified number of feet above a calculated flood level. Freeboard compensates for any factors that cause flood heights greater than those calculated, including ice jams, debris accumulation, wave action, obstruction of bridge openings and floodways, the effects of watershed urbanization, loss of flood storage areas due to development and aggregation of the river or stream bed.
37. HABITABLE STRUCTURE – Any structure or portion thereof used or designed for human habitation.
38. HEARING NOTICE – Publication or posting meeting the requirements of Ch. 985, Stats. For appeals, a Class 1 notice, published once at least one week (7 days) before the hearing, is required. For all zoning ordinances and amendments, a Class 2 notice, published twice, once each week consecutively, the last at least a week (7 days) before the hearing. Local ordinances or bylaws may require additional notice, exceeding these minimums.
39. HIGH FLOOD DAMAGE POTENTIAL – Damage that could result from flooding that includes any danger to life or health or any significant economic loss to a structure or building and its contents.
40. HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE – The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.
41. HISTORIC STRUCTURE – Any structure that is either:

- Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
 - Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
 - Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
 - Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either by an approved state program, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.
42. INCREASE IN REGIONAL FLOOD HEIGHT – A calculated upward rise in the regional flood elevation greater than 0.00 foot, based on a comparison of existing conditions and proposed conditions which is directly attributable to development in the floodplain but not attributable to manipulation of mathematical variables such as roughness factors, expansion and contraction coefficients and discharge.
43. LAND USE – Any nonstructural use made of unimproved or improved real estate. (Also see DEVELOPMENT.)
44. LOWEST ADJACENT GRADE – Elevation of the lowest ground surface that touches any of the exterior walls of a building.
45. LOWEST FLOOR – The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of 44 CFR 60.3.
46. MAINTENANCE – The act or process of restoring to original soundness, including redecorating, refinishing, non structural repairs, or the replacement of existing fixtures, systems or equipment with equivalent fixtures, systems or structures.
47. MANUFACTURED HOME – A structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to required utilities. The term "manufactured home" includes a mobile home but does not include a "mobile recreational vehicle."
48. MOBILE/MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land, divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.
49. MOBILE/MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION, EXISTING – A parcel of land, divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale, on which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots is completed before the effective date of this ordinance. At a minimum, this would include the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads.

50. MOBILE/MANUFACTURED HOME PARK, EXPANSION TO EXISTING – The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed. This includes installation of utilities, construction of streets and either final site grading, or the pouring of concrete pads.
51. MOBILE RECREATIONAL VEHICLE – A vehicle which is built on a single chassis, 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, designed to be self-propelled, carried or permanently towable by a licensed, light-duty vehicle, is licensed for highway use if registration is required and is designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use. Manufactured homes that are towed or carried onto a parcel of land, but do not remain capable of being towed or carried, including park model homes, do not fall within the definition of "mobile recreational vehicles."
52. MODEL, CORRECTED EFFECTIVE – A hydraulic engineering model that corrects any errors that occur in the Duplicate Effective Model, adds any additional cross sections to the Duplicate Effective Model, or incorporates more detailed topographic information than that used in the current effective model.
53. MODEL, DUPLICATE EFFECTIVE – A copy of the hydraulic analysis used in the effective FIS and referred to as the effective model.
54. MODEL, EFFECTIVE – The hydraulic engineering model that was used to produce the current effective Flood Insurance Study.
55. MODEL, EXISTING (PRE-PROJECT) – A modification of the Duplicate Effective Model or Corrected Effective Model to reflect any man made modifications that have occurred within the floodplain since the date of the effective model but prior to the construction of the project for which the revision is being requested. If no modification has occurred since the date of the effective model, then this model would be identical to the Corrected Effective Model or Duplicate Effective Model.
56. MODEL, REVISED (POST-PROJECT) – A modification of the Existing or Pre-Project Conditions Model, Duplicate Effective Model or Corrected Effective Model to reflect revised or post-project conditions.
57. MUNICIPALITY or MUNICIPAL – The county, city or village governmental units enacting, administering and enforcing this zoning ordinance.
58. NAVD or NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM – Elevations referenced to mean sea level datum, 1988 adjustment.
59. NGVD or NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM – Elevations referenced to mean sea level datum, 1929 adjustment.
60. NEW CONSTRUCTION – For floodplain management purposes, "new construction" means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of floodplain zoning regulations adopted by this community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For the purpose of determining flood insurance rates, it includes any structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

61. NONCONFORMING STRUCTURE – An existing lawful structure or building which is not in conformity with the dimensional or structural requirements of this ordinance for the area of the floodplain which it occupies. (For example, an existing residential structure in the floodfringe district is a conforming use. However, if the lowest floor is lower than the flood protection elevation, the structure is nonconforming.)
62. NONCONFORMING USE – An existing lawful use or accessory use of a structure or building which is not in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance for the area of the floodplain which it occupies. (Such as a residence in the floodway.)
63. OBSTRUCTION TO FLOW – Any development which blocks the conveyance of floodwaters such that this development alone or together with any future development will cause an increase in regional flood height.
64. OFFICIAL FLOODPLAIN ZONING MAP – That map, adopted and made part of this ordinance, as described in s. 1.5(2), which has been approved by the Department and FEMA.
65. OPEN SPACE USE – Those uses having a relatively low flood damage potential and not involving structures.
66. ORDINARY HIGHWATER MARK – The point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristic.
67. PERSON – An individual, or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, municipality or state agency.
68. PRIVATE SEWAGE SYSTEM – A sewage treatment and disposal system serving one structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same parcel as the structure. It also means an alternative sewage system approved by the Department of Safety and Professional Services, including a substitute for the septic tank or soil absorption field, a holding tank, a system serving more than one structure or a system located on a different parcel than the structure.
69. PUBLIC UTILITIES – Those utilities using underground or overhead transmission lines such as electric, telephone and telegraph, and distribution and collection systems such as water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer.
70. REASONABLY SAFE FROM FLOODING – Means base flood waters will not inundate the land or damage structures to be removed from the floodplain and that any subsurface waters related to the base flood will not damage existing or proposed buildings.
71. REGIONAL FLOOD – A flood determined to be representative of large floods known to have occurred in Wisconsin. A regional flood is a flood with a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, and if depicted on the FIRM, the RFE is equivalent to the BFE.
72. START OF CONSTRUCTION – The date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of

columns, or any work beyond initial excavation, or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling, nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways, nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms, nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For an alteration, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

73. STRUCTURE – Any manmade object with form, shape and utility, either permanently or temporarily attached to, placed upon or set into the ground, stream bed or lake bed, including, but not limited to, roofed and walled buildings, gas or liquid storage tanks, bridges, dams and culverts.
74. SUBDIVISION – Has the meaning given in Sec. 236.02(12), Wis. Stat.
75. SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE – Damage of any origin sustained by a structure, whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its pre-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the equalized assessed value of the structure before the damage occurred.
76. SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT – Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the equalized assessed value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the work performed. The term does not, however, include either any project for the improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.
77. UNNECESSARY HARDSHIP – Where special conditions affecting a particular property, which were not self-created, have made strict conformity with restrictions governing areas, setbacks, frontage, height or density unnecessarily burdensome or unreasonable in light of the purposes of the ordinance.
78. VARIANCE – An authorization by the board of adjustment or appeals for the construction or maintenance of a building or structure in a manner which is inconsistent with dimensional standards (not uses) contained in the floodplain zoning ordinance.
79. VIOLATION – The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the floodplain zoning ordinance. A structure or other development without required permits, lowest floor elevation documentation, floodproofing certificates or required floodway encroachment calculations is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.
80. WATERSHED – The entire region contributing runoff or surface water to a watercourse or body of water.
81. WATER SURFACE PROFILE – A graphical representation showing the elevation

of the water surface of a watercourse for each position along a reach of river or stream at a certain flood flow. A water surface profile of the regional flood is used in regulating floodplain areas.

82. WELL – means an excavation opening in the ground made by digging, boring, drilling, driving or other methods, to obtain groundwater regardless of its intended use.

DRAFT

CHAPTER 14

(Ordinance 2014-17; 01/19/15)

(*Overlay in Ordinance Chapter – See Chapter 15 for Shoreland Zoning Ordinance)

MOBILE TOWER SITING

<i>Section Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Ordinance Number</i>	<i>Date of Ordinance</i>
16-14-1	Definitions.	2014-17*	01/19/15
16-14-2	Purpose.		
16-14-3	Amateur and Citizen Band Towers.		
16-14-4	Application Submittal Requirements – New Mobile Service Support Structures.		
16-14-5	Application Process – New Mobile Service Support Structures.		
16-14-6	Technical Review.		
16-14-7	Abandonment.		
16-14-8	Security for Removal.		
16-14-9	Continued Compliance.		
16-14-10	Use of Existing Structures.		
16-14-11	Application Submittal Requirements – Class 1 Collocations.		
16-14-12	Application Process – Class 1 Collocation.		
16-14-13	Application Submittal Requirements – Class 2 Collocation.		
16-14-14	Application Process – Class 2 Collocation.		
16-14-15	Application Process – Liability.		
16-14-16	Site Specifics.		
16-14-17	Severability.		
16-14-18	Fees.		
16-14-19	Reserved.		

SEC. 16-14-1 DEFINITIONS.

In addition to the definitions under Chapter 18 of Title 16 of the Code, the following definitions shall apply to this Chapter:

- (a) **Class 1 Collocation** means the placement of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure such that the owner of the facility does not need to construct a free-standing support structure for the facility but does need to engage in substantial modification.
- (b) **Class 2 Collocation** means the placement of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure such that the owner of the facility does not need to construct a free-standing support structure for the facility but does not need to engage in substantial modification.
- (c) **Mobile Service Facility** means the set of equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and associated equipment, that is necessary to provide mobile service to a discrete geographic area, but does not include the underlying support structure.
- (d) **Mobile Service Provider** means a person who provides mobile service as defined by federal law.
- (e) **Support Structure** means an existing or new structure that supports or can support a mobile service facility, including a mobile service support structure, utility pole, water tower, building, or other structure.
- (f) **Utility Pole** means a structure owned or operated by an alternative telecommunications utility, public utility, telecommunications utility, county, municipality, or cooperative associate, all as defined under current law or under the proposal, and that is specifically for and used to carry lines, cables, or wires for telecommunications service, video service, or for electricity or to provide light.
- (g) **Antenna** means communications equipment that transmits and receives electromagnetic radio signals and is used in the provision of mobile services.
- (h) **Mobile Service Support Structure** means free-standing structure that is designed to support a mobile service facility.
- (i) **Search Ring** means shape drawn on a map to indicate the general area within which a mobile service support structure should be located to meet radio frequency engineering requirements, taking into account other factors including topography and demographics of the service area.
- (j) **Substantial Modification** means the modification of a mobile service support structure, including the mounting of an antenna on such a structure that does any of the following:
 - (1) for structures with an overall height of two hundred (200) feet or less, increases the overall height of the structure by more than twenty (20) feet;
 - (2) for structures with an overall height of more than two hundred (200) feet, increases the overall height of the structure by 10% or more;
 - (3) measured at the level of the appurtenance added to the structure as a result of the modification, increases the width of the support structure by more than twenty (20) feet or more, unless a larger area is needed for collocation;
- (k) **Equipment Compound** means an area surrounding or adjacent to the base of an existing support structure within which is located mobile service facilities.

- (l) **Existing Structure** means a support structure that exists at the time a request for permission to place mobile service facilities on a support structure is filed with a county or municipality.
- (m) **Fall Zone** means the area over which a mobile support structure is designed to collapse.

SEC. 16-14-2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this section is to regulate by zoning permit, site plan review, or conditional use the siting and construction of any new mobile service support structures and/or facilities.

Mobile service support structures or other supporting buildings or structures that are used to elevate an antenna, or which act as an antenna, and are intended for wireless telecommunications, are subject to the regulations and site development standards set forth in this Chapter.

SEC. 16-14-3. AMATEUR AND CITIZEN BAND TOWERS.

Amateur and citizen band towers and antennas where the structure is fifty (50) feet or more in height are exempt from the provisions of this Chapter except for the following:

- (a) The installation or construction of such structure must require a site plan review and approval in accordance with the procedure set forth in **[Insert New Section No. _____, old Section is 20-1184]**. The Plan Commission may request a hearing following a site plan review if it is determined that such a hearing is in the public interest.
- (b) Such structures must be considered an accessory structure and may only be permitted in the side yard and rear yard. A minimum ten (10) foot side-yard and rear-yard setback must be maintained.

SEC. 16-14-4 APPLICATION SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS – NEW MOBILE SERVICE SUPPORT STRUCTURES.

The siting and construction of any new mobile service support structures will require a conditional use permit. All structures should be camouflaged to the greatest extent possible, including compatible building materials, colors, and screening. Per Wisconsin State Statutes 66.0404(4)(g), an application may not be denied based solely on aesthetics concerns. A zoning permit application must be completed by the applicant and submitted to the Development Services Office. In addition to the requirements found in Section 16-9-2, the application must contain the following information:

- (a) Applicant name, business address, and phone number of all known occupants of the proposed mobile service support structure, including contact individual(s) for the applicant(s). The proposed structure must be designed structurally, electronically, and in all respects to accommodate collocation of both the applicant’s antennas and antennas for at least two (2) additional users. The equipment compound must also be able to accommodate multiple users.

- (b) The location of the proposed mobile service support facility.
- (c) If the applicant does not own the site or the tower, the applicant must provide a lease agreement or binding lease memorandum which shows on its face:
 - (1) that it does not preclude the site owner from entering into leases on the site with other provider(s);
 - (2) that it does not preclude the tower owner from entering into leases on the tower with other provider(s);
 - (3) the legal descriptions and amount of property leased;
 - (4) in the event of abandonment, the Village reserves the right to remove the tower at the property owner's expense.
- (d) A scaled site plan which shows property lines, location of mobile service support structure, setback distances, mobile service facility, and fencing.
- (e) A sketch, concept, or rendition of the site as proposed.
- (f) An explanation as to why the applicant chose the proposed location and why the applicant did not choose collocation, including a sworn statement from an individual who is responsible over the placement of the mobile service support structure attesting that collocation within the applicant's search ring would not result in the same mobile service functionality, coverage, and capacity; is not technically feasible; or is economically burdensome to the mobile service provider.
- (g) A construction plan which describes the proposed mobile service support structure and the equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and related equipment to be placed on or around the new mobile service support structure.
- (h) A tabular and/or map inventory of all of the applicant's existing towers and antennas which are located within the county. The inventory must specify the location, antennae height, and structure type of each of the applicant's existing mobile service support facilities. The inventory must also specify whether such towers are currently in operation and indicate the ability of the existing structures to accommodate additional collocation antennas.
- (i) A report by a structural engineer licensed by the State of Wisconsin certifying the structural design and its ability to accommodate additional antennas.
- (j) Evidence that the applicant has informed local airport owners and operators about any permit application for structures above two hundred (200) feet tall or within a three-mile radius of any existing public or private airport, including all landing strips.

SEC. 16-14-5 APPLICATION PROCESS – NEW MOBILE SERVICE SUPPORT STRUCTURES.

- (a) If an applicant submits to the Village an application to engage in an activity described in this section, which contains all of the information required under this Chapter, the Village must consider the application complete. If the Village does not believe that the application is complete, the Village must notify the applicant in writing, within ten (10) days of receiving the application, that the application is not complete. The written notification must specify in detail the required information that was incomplete. The applicant may resubmit an application as often as necessary until it is complete.

- (b) Within ninety (90) days of its receipt of a completed application, the Village must complete all of the following or the applicant may consider the application approved, except that the applicant and the Village may agree in writing to an extension of the ninety (90) day period:
 - (1) Review the application to determine whether it complies with all applicable aspects of the zoning ordinance and limitations of this Chapter;
 - (2) The Village Board must make a final decision whether to approve or deny the application, after receiving a recommendation of the Plan Commission;
 - (3) The Village must notify the applicant in writing of the final decision;
 - (4) If the application is approved, the Zoning Administrator will issue the applicant a zoning permit;
 - (5) If the decision is to deny the application, the Village must include with the written notification substantial evidence which supports that decision.
- (c) The Village may deny an application if an applicant refuses to evaluate the feasibility of collocation within the applicant's search ring and does not provide the sworn statement described in Section 16-14-4(f).
- (d) If an applicant provides the Village with an engineering certification showing that the proposed mobile service support structure is designed to collapse within a smaller area than the setback or fall zone area required in the specified zoning district, that zoning setback does not apply to the proposed structure unless the Village provides the applicant with substantial evidence that the engineering certification is flawed.

SEC. 16-14-6 TECHNICAL REVIEW.

In the event the Plan Commission determines that it is necessary to consult with a third party in considering a permit, all reasonable costs and expenses, excluding travel expenses, associated with such consultation shall be borne by the applicant. Failure to pay such costs and expenses or to provide information requested by the Plan Commission shall be grounds for denial or revocation of a conditional use permit. The applicant may provide to the Plan Commission the names of consultants believed by the applicant to be qualified to assist in resolving the issues before the Plan Commission.

SEC. 16-14-7 ABANDONMENT.

- (a) Any mobile service support structure and facilities not in operation for a continuous period of twelve (12) months shall be considered abandoned. In such circumstances, the owner of the mobile service support structure and facility of the property where the structure and facility are located must remove the support structure and all supporting equipment, buildings, and foundations to a depth of five (5) feet, and must restore the location to its natural condition (except any grading may remain in the after-condition as determined by the zoning administrator) within ninety (90) days of receipt of notice from the zoning administrator. If removal and restoration to the satisfaction of the zoning administrator does not occur within the said ninety (90) days, the zoning administrator may remove and salvage said mobile service support structure and facility and restore the site at the expense of the mobile service provider or property owner.

- (b) The applicant must submit a copy of a signed agreement, which may be the lease agreement, between the property owner and the owner of the mobile service facility detailing requirements for abandonment and subsequent removal based on the provisions of Section 16-14-7(a). Said agreement must also identify that the agreement must be binding on future property owner(s) and future owner(s) of the mobile service support structure and facility.
- (c) The mobile service support structure and facility must be recorded in the Register of Deed's Office and a copy of the deed must be filed with the Zoning Administrator.

SEC. 16-14-8 SECURITY FOR REMOVAL.

The applicant shall provide to the Village, prior to the issuance of the permit, a performance bond in the amount of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) to guarantee that the tower and all supporting equipment, buildings and foundations will be removed when no longer in operation. The Village must be named as obligee in the bond, and it must approve the bonding company. The face of the bond must reflect that the Village will be given notice if the bonding company cancels the bond. If, prior to the removal of the tower, tower removal rates exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), the Village reserves the right to require a corresponding increase in the bond amount.

SEC. 16-14-9 CONTINUED COMPLIANCE.

Upon written inquiry by the Plan Commission, the permit holder under this section shall have the burden of presenting credible evidence establishing to a reasonable degree of certainty the continued compliance with all conditions placed upon the conditional use permits. Failure to establish compliance with all conditions placed upon the conditional use will be grounds for revocation of the permit.

SEC. 16-14-10 USE OF EXISTING STRUCTURES.

A mobile service facility may locate on alternative support structures, such as clock towers, steeples, silos, light poles, buildings, water towers or similar structures, provided that the placement of the antenna will not extend more than six (6) feet from the structure. Mobile service facilities located on roofs must not occupy more than fifty (50) percent of the roof surface of a building and must be secured from the remaining area to prevent unauthorized access. The mobile service facility must be painted or otherwise treated to match the exterior of the structure. Such mobile service facility installation will be classified as either a class 1 or class 2 collocation and will require a site plan review.

SEC. 16-14-11 APPLICATION SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS – CLASS 1 COLLOCATIONS.

A collocation will be classified as a class 1 collocation if the following substantial modifications are added to the exiting mobile service support structure:

- (a) an increase in the overall height of the structure by more than twenty (20) feet, for structures with an overall height of two hundred (200) feet or less;
- (b) an increase in the overall height of the structure by 10% or more, for structures with an overall height of more than two hundred (200) feet;
- (c) an increase in width of the support structure by twenty (20) feet or more, measured at the level of the appurtenance added to the structure as a result of the modification;
- (d) an increase in the square footage of an existing equipment compound to a total area of more than 2,500 square feet.

A zoning application must be completed by the applicant and submitted to the Development Services Office. In addition to the requirements found in Section 16-9-2, the application must contain the following information:

- (a) Applicant name, business address, and phone number of the contact individual(s) for the applicant(s).
- (b) The location of the existing mobile service support structure, including legal description, amount of property leased, and the height of the proposed and existing mounted antennas and/or equipment.
- (c) A construction plan which describes the proposed modifications to the mobile support structure and the equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and related equipment associated with the proposed modifications.
- (d) A report by a structural engineer licensed by the State of Wisconsin certifying the structural design and its ability to accommodate additional antennas.

SEC. 16-14-12 APPLICATION PROCESS – CLASS 1 COLLOCATION.

- (a) If an applicant submits to the Village an application to engage in an activity described in this section, which contains all of the information required under this Chapter, the Village must consider the application complete. If the Village does not believe that the application is complete, the Village must notify the applicant in writing, within ten (10) days of receiving the application, that the application is not complete. The written notification must specify in detail the required information that was incomplete. An applicant may resubmit an application as often as necessary until it is complete.
- (b) Within ninety (90) days of its receipt of a completed application, the Village must complete all of the following or the applicant may consider the application approved, except that the applicant and the Village may agree in writing to an extension of the ninety (90) day period:
 - (1) Review the application to determine whether it complies with all applicable aspects of the zoning ordinance and limitations of this Chapter;
 - (2) The Village Board must make a final decision whether to approve or deny the application, after recommendation of the Plan Commission;

- (3) Notify the applicant in writing of the Village Board's final decision;
- (4) If the application is approved, issue the applicant a zoning permit;
- (5) If the decision is to deny the application, include with the written notification substantial evidence which supports that decision.

SEC. 16-14-13 APPLICATION SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS – CLASS 2 COLLOCATION.

A collocation will be classified as a class 2 collocation if the substantial modifications described in Section 16-14-11 are not required for service.

A zoning application must be completed by the applicant and submitted to the Zoning Administrator. In addition to the requirements found in Section 16-9-2, the application must contain the following information:

- (a) Applicant name, business address, and phone number of the contact individual(s) for the applicant(s);
- (b) The location of the existing support structure; including legal description, amount of property leased, and the height of the proposed and existing mounted antennas and/or equipment;
- (c) A report by a structural engineer licensed by the State of Wisconsin certifying the structural design and its ability to accommodate additional antennas.

SEC. 16-14-14 APPLICATION PROCESS – CLASS 2 COLLOCATION.

- (a) If an applicant submits to the Village an application to engage in an activity described in this section, which contains all of the information required under this Chapter, the Village must consider the application complete. If the Village does not believe that the application is complete, the Village must notify the applicant in writing, within five (5) days of receiving the application, that the application is not complete. The written notification must specify in detail the required information that was incomplete. An applicant may resubmit an application as often as necessary until it is complete.
- (b) Within forty-five (45) days of its receipt of a completed application, the Village must complete all of the following or the applicant may consider the application approved, except that the applicant and the Village may agree in writing to an extension of the forty-five (45) day period:
 - (1) Review the application to determine whether it complies with all applicable aspects of the zoning ordinance and limitations of this Chapter;
 - (2) The Village Board must make a final decision whether to approve or deny the application, after recommendation of the Plan Commission;
 - (3) Notify the applicant in writing of the Village Board's final decision;
 - (4) If the application is approved, issue the applicant a zoning permit;
 - (5) If the decision is to deny the application, include with the written notification substantial evidence which supports that decision.

SEC. 16-14-15 APPLICATION PROCESS – LIABILITY.

The Village does not warrant any mobile service support structure against design or structural failure. The Village does not certify that the design is adequate for any tower and the Village hereby accepts no liability through the issuance of a conditional use permit or zoning permit.

SEC. 16-14-16 SITE SPECIFICS.

- (a) As with commercial-scale wind energy facilities, mobile service support structures setbacks must not be less than the height of the tower above grade between the base of the tower and property line. The setback may be reduced if the requirements of Section 16-14-4(i) are met.
- (b) When more than one (1) tower is placed on a site, all setback and design requirements must be met by each tower.
- (c) A site with a guyed mobile support structure must provide:
 - (1) A setback of at least twenty-five (25) feet between a guy anchor and any property line abutting a residential district, public property, or street; and
 - (2) A setback equal to or exceeding the rear setback required for the adjoining property where the adjoining property is not a public property or street, nor in a residential district.
 - (3) A guy anchor may be located on an adjoining property when:
 - a. Written authorization from the adjoining property owner is provided at the time of application for conditional use approval; and
 - b. The guy anchor meets the requirement of subsections (1) and (2) above, as to all other adjoining property lines.
- (d) Mobile service facility accessory structures must be limited to fifteen (15) feet in height.
- (e) Mobile service support structures must not be illuminated except as required by the Wisconsin Division of Aeronautics or the Federal Aviation Administration.

SEC. 16-14-17 SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this ordinance that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are severable.

SEC. 16-14-18 FEES.

Application fees for new mobile service support structures, and class 1 and 2 collocations, shall be in accordance with a fee schedule set by resolution of the Village Board from time-to-time.

SEC. 16-14-19 RESERVED.

CHAPTER 15

(Ordinance 2015-04; 06/01/15)

(Note: Overlay in Ordinance Chapter Numbers. This Ordinance references Title 16, Chapter 9)

Shoreland Zoning Ordinance for the Village of Caledonia

<i>Section Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Ordinance Number</i>	<i>Date of Ordinance</i>
	Article I. Statutory Authorization, Findings of Fact, Statement of Purpose and Title	2015-04	06/01/15
16-15-1	Statutory Authorization.		
16-15-2	Finding of Fact and Purpose.		
Article II. General Provisions			
16-15-3	Compliance.		
16-15-4	Municipalities And State Agencies Regulated.		
16-15-5	Abrogation And Greater Restrictions.		
16-15-6	Interpretation.		
16-15-7	Severability.		
16-15-8	Applicability of Shoreland District Regulations.		
16-15-9	Setbacks from the Water.		
16-15-10	Vegetative Buffer Zone.		
16-15-11	Definitions.		

ARTICLE I. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND TITLE

SEC. 16-15-1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.

This ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authorization in Wis. Stat. Secs. 61.35 and 61.353.

SEC. 16-15-2 FINDING OF FACT AND PURPOSE.

Uncontrolled use of shorelands and pollution of the navigable waters of the municipality would adversely affect the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare and impair the tax base. The Legislature of Wisconsin has delegated responsibility to all municipalities to:

- (1) Promote the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare;
- (2) Limit certain land use activities detrimental to shorelands; and
- (3) Preserve shore cover and natural beauty by controlling the location of structures in shoreland areas and restricting the removal of natural shoreland vegetation.

ARTICLE II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 16-15-3. COMPLIANCE.

The use of shorelands within the shoreland area of the municipality shall be in full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable local, state or federal regulations. All permitted development shall require the issuance of a zoning permit unless otherwise expressly excluded by a provision of this ordinance.

SEC. 16-15-4. MUNICIPALITIES AND STATE AGENCIES REGULATED.

Unless specifically exempted by law, all cities, villages, towns, and counties are required to comply with this ordinance and obtain all necessary permits. State agencies are required to comply if Wis. Stat. Sec. 13.48(13) applies.

SEC. 16-15-5. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.

- (a) This ordinance supersedes all the provisions of any other applicable municipal ordinance except that where another municipal ordinance is more restrictive than this ordinance, that ordinance shall continue in full force and effect to the extent of the greater restrictions, but not otherwise.
- (b) This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing deed restrictions, covenants or easements. However, where this ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this ordinance shall prevail.

SEC. 16-15-6. INTERPRETATION.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this ordinance shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the municipality and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by the Wisconsin Statutes or Wisconsin Constitution.

SEC. 16-15-7. SEVERABILITY.

Should any portion of this ordinance be declared invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected.

SEC. 16-15-8. APPLICABILITY OF SHORELAND DISTRICT REGULATIONS.

- (a) **The Shoreland Zoning District regulations apply only to the following shorelands:**
 - (1) A shoreland that was annexed by the Village of Caledonia after May 7, 1982, and that prior to annexation was subject to a county shoreland zoning ordinance under Wis. Stat. Sec. 59.692; and

- (2) A shoreland that before incorporation by the Village of Caledonia was part of a town that was subject to a county shoreland zoning ordinance under Wis. Stat. Sec. 59.692 if the date of incorporation was after April 30, 1994.
- (b) **District Boundaries.** The Shoreland District areas regulated by this ordinance shall include all the lands (referred to herein as shorelands) in the Village of Caledonia that are:
- (1) Within 1,000 feet of the ordinary highwater mark of navigable lakes, ponds or flowages. Lakes, ponds or flowages shall be presumed to be navigable if they are listed in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data viewer available on the DNR website, or are shown on United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps or other zoning base maps.
 - (2) Within 300 feet of the ordinary highwater mark of navigable rivers or streams, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. Rivers and streams shall be presumed to be navigable if they are designated as continuous waterways or intermittent waterways on United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps. Flood hazard boundary maps, flood insurance rate maps, flood boundary-floodway maps, county soil survey maps or other existing county floodplain zoning maps shall be used to delineate floodplain areas.
 - (3) Determinations of navigability and ordinary highwater mark location shall initially be made by the Zoning Administrator. When questions arise, the Zoning Administrator shall contact the appropriate district office of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for a final determination of navigability or ordinary highwater mark.
 - (4) Pursuant to Wis. Stat. Sec. 61.353, the Shoreland Zoning District does not include lands adjacent to an artificially constructed drainage ditch, pond, or retention basin if the drainage ditch, pond or retention basin is not hydrologically connected to a natural navigable water body.
- (c) **Effect Of Existing Land Division, Sanitary, Zoning And Other Regulations.** The lands within the Shoreland Zoning District are subject to all applicable provisions of the Village of Caledonia Municipal Code. Where the provisions of this ordinance are more restrictive than other regulations in the Municipal Code, the provisions of this ordinance shall apply.

SEC. 16-15-9. SETBACKS FROM THE WATER.

- (a) **Principal Building and Accessory Structures Setbacks.**
- (1) All principal buildings and accessory structures shall be set back at least 75 feet from the ordinary high-water mark.
 - (2) Adjustment of Shore Yards. A setback less than that required by subsection A.1. may be allowed if all of the following apply:

- a. The principal building is constructed or placed on a lot or parcel of land that is immediately adjacent on each side to a lot or parcel of land containing a principal building; and
- b. The principal building is constructed or placed within a distance equal to the average setback of the principal building on the adjacent lots or 35 feet from the ordinary high-water mark, whichever distance is greater.

SEC. 16-15-10. VEGETATIVE BUFFER ZONE.

Pursuant to Wis. Stat. Sec. 61.353(3), a landowner must maintain a vegetative buffer zone, as follows:

- (1) A person who owns shoreland property that contains vegetation must maintain that vegetation in a vegetative buffer zone along the entire shoreline of the property and extending 35 feet inland from the ordinary high-water mark of the navigable water, except as provided in sub. B.
- (2) If the vegetation in a vegetative buffer zone contains invasive species or dead or diseased vegetation, the owner of the shoreland property may remove the vegetation, except that if the owner removes all of the vegetation in the vegetative buffer zone, the owner shall establish a vegetative buffer zone with new vegetation.
- (3) A person who is required to maintain or establish a vegetative buffer zone under sub. A may remove all of the vegetation in a part of that zone in order to establish a viewing or access corridor that is no greater than 30 feet wide for every 100 feet of shoreline frontage and extends no more than 35 feet inland from the ordinary high-water mark.

SEC. 16-15-11. DEFINITIONS.

In this ordinance:

- (1) “Navigable waters” shall mean Lake Michigan, all natural lakes within the state and all streams, ponds, sloughs, flowages and other waters within the territorial limits of the state, which are navigable under the laws of the state. This definition does not include lands adjacent to farm drainage ditches if:
 - (a) Such lands are not adjacent to a navigable stream or river;
 - (b) Those parts of such drainage ditches adjacent to such lands were non-navigable streams before ditching; and
 - (c) Such lands are maintained in nonstructural agricultural use.
- (2) “Principal building” means the main building or structure on a single lot or parcel of land and includes any attached garage or attached porch.
- (3) “Shorelands” has the meaning given in Wis. Stat. Sec. 59.692(1)(b).
- (4) “Shoreland setback area” has the meaning given in Wis. Stat. Sec. 59.692(1)(bn).

WHEREAS, the Village of Caledonia Legislative and Licensing Committee reviewed and discussed various studies and materials related to impacts of Adult Establishment Uses locating in a neighborhood as well as this draft ordinance on August 29, 2022, _____, 2022, and _____, 2022.

WHEREAS, the Legislative and Licensing Committee is comprised of residents of the Village as well as officials of the Village and is tasked with reviewing ordinances that impact the long term plans and growth in the Village.

WHEREAS, the Village Plan Commission reviewed and discussed various studies and materials related to the impacts of Adult Establishment Uses locating in a neighborhood as well as this draft ordinance on April 25, 2022 and held a public hearing to receive public input on _____, 2022.

WHEREAS, the Village Board reviewed and discussed various studies and materials related to the impacts of Adult Establishment Uses locating in a neighborhood as well as this draft ordinance on _____, 2022 and attended the public hearing to receive public input on _____.

TITLE 16 CHAPTER 16 ADULT ESTABLISHMENT USES (M-3)

SEC. 16-16-1 Intent and Findings of fact.

(a) Intent.

- (1) The intent of this ordinance is to regulate adult establishments and related activities to protect the health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the citizens of the Village of Caledonia, to further preserve the quality of family life as well as the rural characteristics of the Village, to prevent adverse and deleterious effects contributing to the blight and downgrading of portions of the Village, to avoid the effects of adult entertainment upon minors and the violation of the civil rights of many persons partaking in such entertainment, mitigate criminal activity and disruption of public peace associated with Adult Establishments, and also to prevent the unsanitary and unhealthful conditions associated with such establishments. This regulation will establish reasonable and uniform provisions to regulate adult establishments within the Village of Caledonia.
- (2) It is not the intent or effect to restrict or deny access by the distributors or exhibitors of sexually oriented entertainment to their intended market.
- (3) It is not the intent or effect to limit or restrict the lawful activities permitted under Wis. Stat. Ch. 125, "Alcohol Beverages" and the Municipal Code of the Village of Caledonia. By the enactment of this chapter, the Village Board does not intend to give any explicit, implicit, or tacit approval or condone any activity relating to adult entertainment.

- (4) The board intends to control the impact of the secondary effects enumerated in Sec. 16-16-1(b) in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizenry; protect the citizens from increased crime; preserve the quality of life; and preserve the property values and character of surrounding neighborhoods and areas.
 - (5) It is not the board's intent to suppress any speech activities protected by the First Amendment, but to enact a content-neutral ordinance which addresses the secondary effects of adult establishments while providing an outlet for First Amendment protected activities.
 - (6) In order to minimize and control the secondary effects of adult establishments upon the Village and Racine County, it is the board's intent to prevent the concentration of adult establishments within a certain distance of other specified locations which are incompatible with and would suffer from the secondary effects of adult establishments.
- (b) Findings of fact.
- (1) The board finds that adult establishments as defined in this chapter require special zoning in order to protect and preserve the health, safety, and welfare of Village.
 - (2) Based on its review of the following:
 - a. Report to the American Center for Law and Justice on the Secondary Impacts of Sexual Oriented Businesses;
 - b. The Affidavit of Richard McCleary for the case of *New Albany DVD LLC v. City of Albany*;
 - c. National Law Center Summaries of SOB Land Use Studies;
 - d. Workplace Perspectives on Erotic Dancing, a Minneapolis Minnesota Study;
 - e. The studies conducted in Newport News, Virginia, Garden Grove, California, Dallas, Texas, Houston Texas;
 - f. the Effects of Sexually Oriented Businesses by Louis F. Cormus III, which summarized studies conducted in Phoenix, Arizona; Garden Grove California; Los Angeles, California; Whittier California; Indianapolis, Indiana; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Cleveland, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Amarillo, Texas; Austin, Texas; Beaumont, Texas; Houston, Texas; Seattle, Washington; New York City, New York (specifically, Times Square); Dallas, Texas; Environmental Research Group Report; Tucson, Arizona; Manatee County, Florida; State of Minnesota; New Hanover County, North Carolina; Town and Village of Ellicottville, New York; Islip, New York; New York City, New York; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Houston Texas; Newport News; and Des Moines, Washington;
 - g. The Police Memorandum dated May 1, 1990, to the Tucson, Arizona City Prosecutor.
 - h. Rural Hotspots: The Case of Adult Businesses by Dr. Richard McCleary
 - i. The findings incorporated in *City of Renton v. Playtime Theaters, Inc.*, 475 U.S. 41 (1986); *Colman A. Young v. American Mini-Theaters, Inc.*, 427 U.S. 50

(1976), Association of Club Executives of Dallas, Inc., et al. v. City of Dallas, 22-CV-00177 (N.D. Tex. May 24, 2022).

The board finds that there is convincing evidence that the secondary effects of adult establishments include an increased risk of:

- a. Prostitution,
- b. High-risk sexual behavior and sexually transmitted diseases,
- c. Human Trafficking
- d. Crime, especially sex-related crimes, and
- e. Other deleterious effects upon existing business and surrounding residential areas, and decreased property values.

(3) Based on its review of "Playing for Keeps," 2002 Racine County Economic Development Study, the 2010 Racine County Economic Development Plan, Village 2035 Comprehensive Plan, and the Tax Incremental Financing District #4 Project Plan dated July 21, 2014, the board finds that Interstate 94 corridor is an area that is very important to the economic development of the Village and Racine County and should be protected from the secondary effects of adult establishments for the benefit of the health, safety and welfare of the community.

(4) Based on its review of the Commercial district Economic Development Playbook for Caledonia Study conducted by the Community Land Use and Economic Group, LLC, the Board finds that the Douglas Avenue Corridor and its proximity to the most populated areas of the Village and its need for redevelopment is very important to the economic development of the Village and should be protected from the secondary effects of adult establishments for the benefit of the health, safety and welfare of the community.

SEC. 16-16-2 Uses.

- (a) *Principal Uses.* The First Amendment and other provisions of the United States Constitution, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court and other courts, require that adult establishments, as defined in this chapter, are entitled to certain protections, including the opportunity to locate in villages governed by the zoning code. Therefore, an adult establishment shall be an allowed principal use in the M-3 zoning districts and shall be a prohibited use in any other zoning district. The adult establishment may locate in the specified district only if an adult establishment license has been granted by a Village and all the requirements of this Chapter and the applicable zoning district's regulations are met.
- (b) *Accessory uses.* Any accessory use authorized by the underlying zoning district may be an accessory use to an adult establishment. In no case shall an adult establishment be an accessory use to any principal use designed by any section of this Chapter.

SEC. 16-16-3 Regulations applicable to all adult establishments.

- (a) *Location requirement.* No permit shall be granted where the public entrance of the proposed adult establishment is within one thousand (1,000) feet of a residential use, residential district, house of worship, school, day care center, playground, public park, recreation area, library, museum, Interstate 94, or Douglas Avenue, or immediately adjacent to a bar or tavern that serves alcoholic beverages. In the case of an area zoned residential, the distance shall be measured from the nearest point on the residential district zoning boundary line. From an area not zoned residential but used for residential purposes, the measurement shall be taken from the public entrance of the adult establishment to the nearest entrance of the building in residential use. From schools, houses of worship, day care centers, libraries, and museums, the distance shall be measured from the public entrance of the adult establishment to the main public entrance of the protected use. From playgrounds, public parks, recreation areas, and schools, houses of worship and day care centers with playgrounds or recreation areas, the distance shall be measured from the public entrance of the adult establishment to the nearest property line of the playground, public park, or recreation area. Along Interstate 94, or Douglas Avenue, this distance is measured from the outside highway right-of-way line, including frontage road(s).
- (b) *Hours of operation.* No adult establishment shall be open for business at any time between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon.
- (c) *Animals.* No animals, except only for seeing-eye dogs required to assist the blind, shall be permitted at any time at or in any adult establishment or permitted premises.
- (d) *Restricted access.* No adult establishment patron shall be permitted at any time to enter into any of the non-public portions of any adult establishment, including specifically, but without limitation, any storage areas or dressing or other rooms provided for the benefit of adult establishment employees. This subsection shall not apply to persons delivering goods and materials, food and beverages, or performing maintenance or repairs to the permitted premises; provided, however, that any such persons shall remain in such non-public areas only for the purposes and to the extent and time necessary to perform their job duties.
- (e) *Exterior display.* No adult establishment shall be maintained or operated in any manner that causes, creates, or allows public viewing of any adult material, or any entertainment depicting, describing, or relating to "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas," from any sidewalk, public or private right-of-way, or any property other than the lot on which the permitted premises is located. No portion of the exterior of an adult establishment shall utilize or contain any flashing lights, search lights, or spotlights, or any other similar lighting systems, or any words, lettering, photographs, silhouettes, drawings, or pictorial representations of any manner except to the extent specifically allowed by this chapter with regard to signs. This subsection shall apply to any advertisement, display, promotional material, decoration, or sign; to any performance or show; and to any window, door, or other opening.
- (f) *Sign limitations.* All signs for adult establishments shall be flat wall signs. The business may have only one (1) non-flashing business sign which may only indicate the name of the business and identify it as an adult establishment and which shall not be larger than four

- (4) feet by four (4) feet. Temporary signs shall not be permitted in connection with any adult establishment.
- (g) *Noise.* No loudspeakers or sound equipment audible beyond the adult establishment shall be used at any time.
- (h) *Manager's stations.* Each adult establishment shall have one (1) or more manager's stations. The interior of each adult establishment shall be configured in such a manner that there is a direct and substantially unobstructed view from at least one (1) manager's station to every part of each area, except restrooms, of the establishment to which any adult establishment patron is permitted access for any purpose. The cashier's or manager's station shall be located so that someone working there can quickly move to physically halt any attempted or accidental entry by a minor. An employee shall occupy the station at all times when patrons are in and on the premises.
- (i) *Adult booths prohibited.* Adult booths shall be prohibited in all adult establishments.
- (j) *No loitering policy.* The adult establishment shall clearly post and enforce a no loitering policy.
- (k) *Age limit restrictions.* The adult establishment shall clearly post and enforce age-limit restrictions. A one-square-foot sign shall be placed on each public entrance which shall state "Admittance to adults only" and may include other pertinent business information.
- (l) *Measuring disbursement distances.* The distances in this section shall be measured by following a straight line, without regard to intervening structures, from the public entrance (existing or proposed) of an adult establishment to the nearest point of the protected use as described below.
- (m) *Adequate parking.* One (1) parking space per one hundred fifty (150) square feet of total gross floor area shall be provided in a lighted area on the permitted premises of an adult establishment.
- (n) *Spacing requirement.* No more than one (1) adult establishment may be located on any one (1) parcel and the location of any one (1) adult establishment shall be at least one thousand (1,000) feet from the establishment of any other adult establishment. This distance shall be measured from the public entrance of one (1) adult establishment to the public entrance of the other adult establishment.
- (o) *Display windows prohibited.* All points of access into structures containing adult establishments and all windows or other openings shall be located, constructed, covered, or screened in a manner which will prevent a view into the interior.
- (p) *Residential quarters not allowed.* No residential quarters shall be allowed on a premises with an adult establishment.

- (q) *Stages.* All live performers in an adult establishment shall perform only on a stage elevated no less than thirty-six (36) inches above floor level. There shall be a metal railing attached to the floor by bolts surrounding the stage which shall keep patrons at least forty-eight (48) inches from the stage. There shall also be a metal railing attached to the floor by bolts at the end of the stage

SEC. 16-16-4 Required information and documents.

(a) *Demographics.*

(1) *Individuals.*

- a. Applicant's legal name, all of the applicant's aliases, and the applicant's age;
- b. Applicant's business address.

(2) *Corporations.*

- a. Applicant corporation's complete name and official business address;
- b. Legal names, all aliases, the ages, and business addresses of all of the directors, officers, and managers of the corporation and of every person owning or controlling more than twenty-five (25) percent of the voting shares of the corporation;
- c. Applicant corporation's date and place of incorporation and the objective for which it was formed;
- d. Proof that the corporation is a corporation in good standing and authorized to conduct business in the State of Wisconsin;
- e. Name of the registered corporate agent and the address of the registered office for service of process.

(3) Partnerships (general or limited), joint ventures, or any other type of organization where two (2) or more persons share in the profits and liabilities of the organization.

- a. Applicant organization's complete name and official business address;
- b. Legal name, all aliases, the ages, and business addresses of each partner (other than limited partners) or any other person entitled to share in the profits of the organization, whether or not any such person is also obligated to share in the liabilities of the organization.

(4) *Land trusts.*

- a. Applicant land trust's complete name;
 - b. Legal name, all aliases, and the business address of the trustee of the land trust;
 - c. Legal name, all aliases, the ages, and business addresses of each beneficiary of the land trust and the specific interest of each such beneficiary in the land trust;
 - d. The interest, if any, that the land trust holds in the permitted premises.
- (b) If a corporation or partnership is an interest holder that shall be disclosed pursuant to subsections (a)(2) and (3), then such interest holders shall disclose the information required in said subsections with respect to their interest holders.
- (c) The general character and nature of the applicant's business.
- (d) The length of time that the applicant has been in the business of the character specified in response to subsection (c) above.
- (e) The location (including street address and legal description) and telephone number of the premises for which the adult establishment permit is sought.
- (f) The specific name of the business that is to be operated under the adult establishment permit.
- (g) The identity of each fee simple owner of the permitted premises.
- (h) A diagram showing the internal and external configuration of the permitted premises, including all doors, windows, entrances, exits, the fixed structural internal features of the permitted premises, plus the interior rooms, walls, partitions, stages, performance areas, and restrooms.
- Note: A professionally prepared diagram in the nature of an engineer's or architect's blueprint shall not be required, provided, however, that each diagram shall be oriented to the north or to some designated street or object and shall be drawn to a designated scale or with marked dimensions to an accuracy of plus or minus six (6) inches and sufficient to show clearly the various interior dimensions of all areas of the permitted premises and to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this chapter. The approval or use of the diagram required pursuant to this subsection shall not be deemed to be, and may not be interpreted or construed to constitute, any other Village approval otherwise required pursuant to applicable Village ordinances and regulations.
- (i) The specific type(s) of adult establishment(s) that the applicant proposes to operate on the permitted premises.

- (j) A copy of each adult establishment's permit, liquor license, and gaming license currently held by the applicant, or any of the individuals identified in the application pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) above.
- (k) The name of the individual(s) who shall be the day-to-day, on-site manager(s) of the proposed adult establishment.
- (l) The application fee, site plan review fee, and zoning permit fee in the amount as adopted by resolution or in the annual Village budget.
- (m) Any other information the zoning administrator may reasonably require to apply the requirements of this chapter.
- (n) The zoning administrator reserves the right to require a survey from a surveyor licensed by the State of Wisconsin to determine the spacing requirements under this chapter.
- (o) A site plan, landscaping plan, zoning permit application, and letter of agent status, if necessary, as required by site plan review application requirements adopted by the planning and development department.

SEC. 16-16-5 Incomplete applications returned.

An application for an adult establishment that does not include all of the information and documents required pursuant to this chapter, as well as the required fees, shall be deemed to be incomplete and shall not be acted on by the zoning administrator who shall give the applicant a written notification and explanation of such action pursuant to this section.

SEC. 16-16-6 Applicant cooperation required.

An applicant for an adult establishment permit shall cooperate fully in the inspections and investigations conducted by the Village of Caledonia. The applicant's failure or refusal to:

- (1) Give any information reasonably relevant to the investigation of the application;
 - (2) Allow the permitted premises to be inspected;
 - (3) Appear at any reasonable time and place, or
 - (4) Otherwise cooperate with the investigation and inspection required by this chapter;
- shall constitute an admission by the applicant that the applicant is ineligible for an adult establishment permit and shall be grounds for denial of the permit by the zoning administrator.

SEC. 16-16-7 Time for issuance or denial.

The zoning administrator shall, within thirty (30) days after submittal of a completed application, or within such other period of time as the Village and the applicant shall otherwise agree, either issue or deny an adult establishment permit pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 16-16-8 Standards for issuance or denial of permit.

- (a) *Issuance:* The zoning administrator shall issue an adult establishment permit to an applicant if the zoning administrator finds and determines all of the following:
- (1) All information and documents required by this chapter for issuance of an adult establishment permit have been properly provided.
 - (2) No person identified in the application may:
 - a. Have been denied an adult establishment permit within twelve (12) months immediately preceding the date of the application;
 - b. Be a person whose adult establishment permit has been revoked within twelve (12) months immediately preceding the date of the application; or
 - c. Be a person whose adult establishment permit is under suspension at the time of application.
 - (3) The adult establishment and the permitted premises comply with all requirements under this chapter and the applicant has obtained a license required for the adult establishment by the village, if any.
 - (4) The applicant has signed the permit he or she has received indicating his or her acceptance of the conditions of the permit.
- (b) *Denial:* If the zoning administrator determines that the applicant has not met any one (1) or more of the conditions set forth in this section, then the zoning administrator shall deny issuance of the adult establishment permit and shall give the applicant a written notification and explanation of such denial.
- (c) *License deemed to be issued:* If the zoning administrator does not issue or deny the adult establishment permit within thirty (30) days after the properly completed application is submitted, then the adult establishment permit applied for shall be deemed to have been issued.

SEC. 16-16-9 Enforcement.

- (a) A violation of any conditions or an adult establishment permit is a violation of this chapter.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other remedy, a violation of any conditions or an adult establishment permit shall be grounds for revocation of the adult establishment permit.

SEC. 16-16-10 Continued conforming status.

An adult establishment lawfully operating as a conforming use is not rendered a nonconforming use by the location, subsequent to the grant of the adult establishment permit, if a protected use is located within one thousand (1,000) feet of the adult establishment.

SEC. 16-16-11 Severability.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Chapter is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by reason of any decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase or portion thereof. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, as provided by law.

DRAFT

CHAPTER 17
Changes and Amendments

<i>Section Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Ordinance Number</i>	<i>Date of Ordinance</i>
16-17-1	Authority		
16-17-2	General Amendment Procedure		
16-17-3	Amendments in Shoreland mapping & Text		

Sec. 16-17-1 AUTHORITY

- (a) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 62.23 (7) of the Wisconsin Statutes the Village Board may, after first submitting the proposal to the Plan Commission for report and recommendation and after notice and public hearing as hereinafter provided, amend the regulations of this ordinance or change the district boundaries.

Sec. 16-17-2 GENERAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

- (a) INITIATION
- (1) A petition to amend the text or change the district mapping of this ordinance may be initiated by the Village Board on its own motion, by recommendation of the Plan Commission, or by petition of one or more property owners as to the property owned by such person(s).
- (b) FILING OF PETITION
- (1) A petition for change or amendment submitted by a private property owner or the Village shall be prepared on printed or electronic forms provided by the Village for the purpose and filed with the Village and shall be accompanied by a fee, as from time to time established by the Village Board, to defray the cost of giving notice, investigation and other administrative processing. If such petition for change or amendment is initiated by the Village Board, all fees shall be waived.
- (2) All petitions for a change in district mapping shall follow parcel boundary lines and encompass the entire legal description of property or right-of-way lines as applicable
- (c) DATA REQUIRED
- (1) In addition to all information required on the petition form, the petitioner of a change in district mapping shall supply the following:
- a. A plot map drawn to a scale no smaller than 100 feet to the inch for tracts of less than ten (10) acres and no smaller than 200 feet to the inch for tracts of ten (10) acres or more, showing the land in question, its location, the length and direction of each boundary thereof, the location and the existing use of all buildings on such land and the principal use of all properties within 300 feet of such land;
 - b. The physical address and the legal description of such property;
 - c. The names and addresses of the owners of all properties within 300 feet of any part of the land included in the proposed change.
 - d. Any further information which may be required by the Zoning Administrator or Plan Commission to facilitate the making of a recommendation to the Village Board.
- (d) OFFICIAL HEARING & PLAN COMMISSION REVIEW/RECOMMENDATION
- (1) The Zoning Administrator shall transmit of such petition to the Plan Commission. The

Village Plan Commission shall hold a public hearing upon each proposed change or amendment, giving notice of the time and place of such hearing including a description of the property affected by any change or amendment by publication in the Village recognized newspaper of a class 2 notice, under Ch. 985 of the Wisconsin Statutes and indicating that a map may be obtained from the Village Clerk. A copy of each such notice shall be sent to the clerk of contiguous municipalities as required by Sec. 62.23, Wis. Stat. The Village Plan Commission shall make a recommendation on the change or amendment to grant as requested, modify or deny to the Village Board on each proposed change or amendment after the public hearing is held and prior to action by the Village Board. If the change includes a planned unit development overlay, the Plan Commission shall make a recommendation on the conditions for such planned unit development prior to action by the Village Board as set forth in Sec. 16-7. If the Plan Commission determines that the services of a professional planning consultant are required to determine the feasibility of a zoning change, the fees incurred for such study shall be the responsibility of the petitioner.

(e) ACTION

- (1) after such public hearing, and Plan Commission recommendation, the Village Board shall act to approve, modify and approve, or disapprove the proposed change or amendments.
- (2) The Village Board shall not take action without first having Plan Commission review the proposed change or amendments and make a recommendation on such change or amendment.
- (3) An approved change shall be by appropriate ordinance, and necessary changes in the Zoning Map or text shall thereafter be made by the Village in a timely manner.

(f) MATERIAL DEFECT

When it is determined by the Village Plan Commission, in consultation with the Zoning Administrator and/or Village Attorney, that there is a material defect in the rezoning petition, or when the Plan Commission determines that insufficient/inadequate notice was provided for a public hearing, the Plan Commission reserves the right to require a new public hearing. Such determination shall be made within ninety (90) days of the initial hearing. Costs for the second hearing are the responsibility of the petitioner.

16-18-1 AMENDMENTS IN SHORELAND WETLAND MAPPING & TEXT

- (a) In accordance with Sec. 16-15, written notice of the public hearing to be held on a proposed shoreland or shoreland-wetland amendment shall be sent to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (“DNR”) district office at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. A copy of the Village Board’s decision on each proposed amendment shall be forwarded to the DNR district office within ten (10) days after the decision is issued.

CHAPTER 18
Definitions

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<i>Section Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Ordinance Number</i>	<i>Date of Ordinance</i>
18-1-1	Definitions		

16-8-1 DEFINITIONS

- (a) For the purpose of this chapter, certain words or phrases shall have meanings that either vary somewhat from their customary dictionary meanings or are intended to be interpreted to have a specific meaning. Words used in the present tense in this Chapter include the future. The word “person” includes a firm, association, partnership, trust, company, or corporations as well as an individual. The word “he” includes the word “she” The word “shall” is mandatory, the would “should” is advisory, and the word “may” is permissive. Any words not defined in this section shall be presumed to have their customary dictionary definitions.

A zones shall mean those areas show[n] on the official floodplain zoning map which would be inundated by the regional flood. These areas may be numbered or un-numbered A zones may or may not be reflective of flood profiles, depending on the availability of data for a given area.

Access and viewing corridor shall mean a strip of vegetated land that allows safe pedestrian access to the shore through the vegetative buffer zone.

Accessory structure or use shall mean a facility, structure, building or use which is accessory to or incidental to the principle use of a property, structure, or building.

Adult bath houses shall mean an establishment or business which provides the services of baths of all kinds, including all forms and methods of hydrotherapy, that is not operated by a medical practitioner or a professional physical therapist licensed by the state and which establishment provides to its patrons an opportunity for engaging in "specified sexual activities."

Adult body painting studios shall mean an establishment or business wherein patrons are afforded an opportunity to paint images on a "specified anatomical area." For purposes of this chapter, the adult body painting studio shall not be deemed to include a tattoo parlor.

Adult bookstore shall mean an establishment or business having as at least twenty-five (25) percent of its: (1) retail floor space used for display of adult products; or (2) stock in trade consisting of adult products; or c) weekly revenue derived from adult products. For purposes of this definition, the phrase adult products means books, films, magazines, motion pictures, periodicals, or other printed matter, or photographs, video cassettes, Compact Disks (CDs), DVDs, Blu-Ray Discs, slides, tapes, records or other forms of visual or audio representations which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas." For purposes of this definition, the phrase adult products also means any device designed or marketed as useful primarily for the stimulation of human genital organs, or for sadomasochistic use or abuse. Such devices shall include, but are not limited

to, bather restraints, body piercings implements (excluding earrings or other decorative jewelry), chains, dildos, muzzles, non-medical enema kits, phallic shaped vibrators, racks, whips and other tools of sadomasochistic abuse.

Adult cabaret shall mean any nightclub, bar, theatre, restaurant, or similar commercial establishment which features:

- (1) Live performances by bottomless and/or topless dancers, exotic dancers, go-go dancers, strippers or similar entertainers where such performances which are characterized or distinguished by an emphasis on specified sexual activities or by the exposure of "specified anatomical areas" or the removal of articles of clothing; or
- (2) Films, motion pictures, video cassettes, digital video disks, CDs, DVDs, Blu-Ray Discs, or other photographic and/or, video reproductions, slides or other visual presentations which are distinguished or characterized by depicting or describing "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas" for observation by patrons; or
- (3) Persons who engage in exotic dancing or performances that are intended for the sexual interests or titillation of an audience or customer.

Adult drive-in theatre shall mean an open lot or part thereof, with appurtenant facilities, devoted primarily to the presentation of films, motion pictures, theatrical productions, and other forms of visual productions, for any form of consideration, to persons in motor vehicles or on outdoor seats in which a preponderance of the total presentation time is devoted to the showing of materials distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas for observation by patrons. **Adult establishments** shall mean an adult bookstore, adult cabaret, adult drive-in theatre, adult live entertainment arcade, adult mini-motion pictures theatre, adult motel, adult motion picture arcade, adult motion picture theatre, or adult services establishment.

Adult live entertainment arcade shall mean any building or structure which contains or is used for commercial entertainment where the patron directly or indirectly is charged a fee to view from an enclosed, screened area, or booth a series of live dance routines or strip performances or other gyrational choreography, which choreography, performances, or routines are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on specified sexual activities or by exposure to specified anatomical areas.

Adult massage parlor shall mean an establishment or business with or without sleeping accommodations which provides services including any method of rubbing, pressing, stroking, kneading, tapping, pounding, vibrating or stimulating a "specified anatomical area" with the hands or with any instruments, heat and light treatments of the body, and all forms and methods of physiotherapy not operated by a medical practitioner or professional physical therapist licensed by the state.

Adult mini-motion picture theater shall mean an enclosed building with a capacity of more than five (5) but less than fifty (50) persons used for presenting films, motion pictures, slides, video cassettes, or similar photographic reproductions in which a preponderance of the total presentation time is devoted to showing of materials which are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas for observation by patrons therein.

Adult modeling studio shall mean any establishment or business where a person who displays "specified anatomical areas" and is provided to be observed, sketched, drawn, painted, sculptured, photographed, or similarly depicted by other persons who pay money or any form of consideration. Adult modeling studios shall not include a proprietary school licensed by the State of Wisconsin or a college, technical college, or university; or in a structure:

- (1) That has no sign visible from the exterior of the structure and no other advertising that indicates a nude or semi-nude person is available for viewing; and
- (2) Where, in order to participate in a class, a student must enroll at least three (3) days in advance of the class; and
- (3) Where no more than one (1) nude or semi-nude model is on the premises at any one (1) time.

Adult motel shall mean a hotel, motel, or similar establishment offering public accommodations, for any form of consideration, that offers a sleeping room for rent for a period of time that is less than ten (10) hours or allows a tenant or occupant of a sleeping room to sub-rent the room for a period of time that is less than ten (10) hours and that provides patrons, upon request, with closed-circuit television transmissions, films, motion pictures, slides, video cassettes, or other photographic reproduction that are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis upon the depiction or description of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas.

Adult motion picture arcade shall mean any place to which the public is permitted or invited wherein coin or slug-operated or electronically, electrically or mechanically controlled still or motion picture machines, projectors, or other image-producing devices are maintained to show images to five (5) or fewer persons per machine at any one (1) time, and where the images displayed are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on depicting or describing specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas.

Adult motion picture theatre shall mean an enclosed building with a capacity of fifty (50) or more persons used for presenting films, motion pictures, slides, video cassettes, CDs, DVDs, Blu-Ray Discs, or similar photographic reproductions in which a preponderance of the total presentation time is devoted to showing of materials which are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas for observation by patrons therein.

Adult motion picture theater (outdoor) shall mean a parcel of land from which individuals may view a motion picture presented out of doors which presents material distinguishably characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to "specified sexual activity" or "specified anatomical areas."

Adult novelty shop shall mean an establishment or business having as a substantial or significant portion of its stock and trade in novelty or other items which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on or designed for "specified sexual activity" or stimulating such activity.

Adult service establishment shall mean any building, premises, structure or other facility, or part thereof, under common ownership or control which provides a preponderance of services involving specified sexual activities, display of specified anatomical areas, or massage of specified anatomical areas, not performed or operated by a medical practitioner, professional physical therapist, or massage therapist licensed or registered by the State of Wisconsin.

Adult theater shall mean a theater, concert hall, auditorium, or similar commercial establishment which regularly features persons who appear in a state of nudity or semi-nudity, or live performances which are characterized by the exposure of "specified anatomical areas" or by "specified sexual activities."

Adult video store shall mean an establishment or business having as a substantial or significant portion of its stock and trade for sale or rental of motion pictures or other visual media which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas."

Advertising sign shall mean a sign pertaining to goods sold or manufactured or services rendered on the premises upon which the sign is located.

AH zone. See "Area of shallow flooding."

Alley shall mean a special public right-of-way affording only secondary access to abutting properties.

Alteration shall mean an enhancement, upgrading or substantial change or modifications other than an addition or repair to a dwelling or to electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems within a structure.

Animal unit shall have the meaning that was given in NR 243.03(3) as of April 27, 2004.

Animated sign shall mean any sign or part of a sign that changes physical position or light intensity by any movement or rotation or that gives the visual impression of such movement or rotation.

Antenna means communications equipment that transmits and receives electromagnetic radio signals and is used in the provision of mobile services.

AO zone. See "Area of shallow flooding."

Area of shallow flooding shall mean a designated AO, AH, AR/AO, AR/AH, or VO zone on a community's flood insurance rate map (FIRM) with a one (1) percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one (1) to three (3) feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flood may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

Arterial street shall mean a public street or highway used or intended to be used primarily for fast or heavy through traffic. Arterial streets and highways shall include freeways and expressways as well as arterial streets, highways and parkways.

Back-to-back, side-by-side, bottom-on-top, and V-shaped sign shall mean signs that are physically contiguous and share a common structure, in whole or in part, or are located not more than fifteen (15) feet apart at their nearest point in cases of "back-to-back" or "V-shaped."

Balcony shall mean a platform that projects from the wall of a building four (4) feet or less, is surrounded by a railing or balustrade, is open and roofless, and which is suspended or cantilevered from, or supported solely by, the structure to which it is attached.

Banner shall mean any sign of lightweight fabric, plastic, coated paper, or similar material not enclosed in a rigid frame that is mounted to a pole or a structure at one (1) or more edges. Flags or pennants are not considered banners.

Base flood shall mean the flood having a one (1) percent change of being equaled or exceeded in

any given year, as published by FEMA as part of a FIS and depicted on a FIRM.

Basement shall mean any enclosed area of a building having its floor sub-grade (i.e., below ground level, on all sides).

Beacon (search light) shall mean any light with one (1) or more beams that rotate or move or any light with one (1) or more beams directed into the atmosphere or directed at one (1) or more points not on the same lot as the light source.

Bed and breakfast (B and B) shall mean a private owner-occupied residence that offers sleeping accommodations to not more than a total of twenty (20) tourists or transients in eight (8) or fewer rooms which provides no meals other than breakfast and provides breakfast only to renters of the place.

Billboard shall mean a sign that directs attention to a business, commodity, service, or entertainment conducted, sold, or offered at a location other than the premises on which the sign is located, except for section 20-1380 (c), section 20-1380 (l), section 20-1381 (a), section 20-1402(a), and section 20-1407(a).

Bluff shall mean the often steeply sloped land area located to the landward side of the Lake Michigan beach. The edge of the bluff is shown on the county topographic maps as "Edge of Cliff" at a scale of one (1) inch equals two hundred (200) feet.

Bluff recession rate shall mean the rate at which the bluff recedes because of erosion by the waters of Lake Michigan and because of unstable slope conditions.

Boardinghouse shall mean a building other than a hotel or restaurant where meals or lodging are regularly furnished by prearrangement for compensation for four (4) or more persons not members of a family, but not exceeding twelve (12) persons and not open to transient customers.

Boathouse shall mean a permanent structure used for the storage of watercraft and associated materials and includes all structures which are totally enclosed, have roofs or walls or any combination of these structural parts.

Brew pub shall mean a restaurant that manufactures up to five thousand (5,000) barrels of fermented malt beverages per year on premises for either consumption on premises or sale in hand-capped or sealed containers in quantities up to one-half (½) barrel or fifteen and one-half (15½) gallons sold directly to the consumer.

Building shall mean a structure having a roof supported by columns or walls used or intended to be used for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, equipment, machinery or materials.

Building area shall mean the total living area bounded by the exterior walls of a building at the floor levels, but not including basement, utility rooms, garages, porches, breezeways and unfinished attics.

Building envelope shall mean the three-dimensional space within a structure is built.

Building height shall mean the vertical distance measured from the mean elevation of the finished lot grade along the street yard face of the structure to the highest point of flat roofs; to the mean height level between the eaves and ridges of gable, gambrel, hip and pitch roofs; or to the deck line of mansard roofs.

Bulkhead line shall mean a geographic line along a reach of navigable water that has been adopted by a municipal ordinance and approved by the department pursuant to [W.S.A.] § 30.11, and which

allows limited filling between this bulkhead line and the original ordinary high-water mark, except where such filling is prohibited by the floodway provisions of this article.

Bus shelter shall mean a small, roofed structure, usually having three (3) walls, located near a street and designed primarily for the protection and convenience of bus passengers.

Campground shall mean any parcel of land which is designed, maintained, intended, or used for the purpose of providing sites for nonpermanent overnight use by four (4) or more camping units, or which is advertised or represented as a camping area.

Camping unit shall mean any portable device, no more than four hundred (400) square feet in area, used as a temporary shelter, including but not limited to, a camping trailer, motor home, bus, van, pick-up truck, tent or other mobile recreational vehicle.

Canopy sign (awning sign) shall mean any sign that is a part of or attached to an awning, canopy, or other fabric, plastic, or structural protective cover. A marquee is not a canopy. The overhead protective cover used for fuel pumps is considered a canopy.

Certificate of compliance shall mean a certification that the construction and the use of land or a building, the elevation of fill or the lowest floor of a structure is in compliance with all of the provisions of this article.

Changeable copy sign shall mean a sign or portion thereof with characters, letters, or illustrations that can be changed or rearranged without altering the face or the surface of the sign not more than once every eight (8) seconds or the minimum standards set by the Federal Highway Administration, whichever is longer. Each change of message shall be accomplished in one second or less. A sign on which the only copy that changes is an electronic or mechanical indication of time, date, or temperature is considered a "time and temperature" portion of a sign and not a changeable copy sign or traveling message sign.

Channel shall mean a natural or artificial watercourse with definite bed and banks to confine and conduct normal flow of water.

Class 1 collocation means the placement of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure such that the owner of the facility does not need to construct a free-standing support structure for the facility but does need to engage in substantial modification.

Class 2 collocation means the placement of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure such that the owner of the facility does not need to construct a free-standing support structure for the facility but does not need to engage in substantial modification.

Clear cutting shall mean the removal of an entire stand or area of trees or shrubs.

Clothing repair shops shall mean shops where clothing is repaired, such as shoe repair shops, seamstress, tailor shops, shoe shine shops, clothes pressing shops, but none employing over five (5) persons.

Clothing stores shall mean retail stores where clothing is sold, such as department stores, dry goods and shoe stores, dress, hosiery and millinery shops.

Cluster development shall mean a development design technique that concentrates buildings in specific areas on a site to allow remaining lands to be used for recreation, common open space, or

the preservation of historically, agriculturally or environmentally sensitive features. The size of individual lots may be reduced to gain such common open space.

Commercial day care center shall mean an establishment providing care and supervision for four (4) or more persons under the age of seven (7) and licensed by the State of Wisconsin pursuant to W.S.A., § 48.65.

Commercial-scale wind energy facility shall mean an electricity generating facility consisting of one or more wind turbines under common ownership or operating control and includes substations, MET towers, cables/wires, and other buildings accessory to such facility whose main purpose is to supply electricity to off-site customer(s) provided that such a system shall only include a wind turbine with both a total height greater than one hundred seventy (170) feet and name-plate capacity greater than one hundred (100) kilowatts/one (1) megawatt.

Conditional use shall mean a use which is permitted by this chapter provided that certain conditions specified in the ordinance are met and that a permit is granted by the board of adjustment or, where appropriate, the economic development and land use planning committee or county board.

Conservation standards shall mean guidelines and specifications for soil and water conservation practices and management enumerated in the Technical Guide prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, for the county, adopted by the county soil and water conservation district supervisors, and containing suitable alternatives for the use and treatment of land based upon its capabilities, from which the landowner selects that alternative which best meets his needs in developing his soil and water conservation plan.

Core area of living space shall mean that area or space within a dwelling unit, devoted to the principal residential use of the structure, excluding attached garages, porches, sheds, decks, carports, and other appurtenances.

Corner lot shall mean a lot abutting two (2) or more streets at their intersections provided that the corner of such intersection shall have an angle of one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees or less, measured on the lot side.

Crawlways or crawlspace shall mean an enclosed area below the first usable floor of a building, generally less than five (5) feet in height, used for limited access to plumbing and electrical utilities.

DATCP shall mean the state department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.

Day care center. See "Family day care home" and "Commercial day care center."

Decibel shall mean a unit for measuring the relative loudness of a sound (abbreviated dB) measured on an "A" weighted decibel scale.

Deck shall mean an unenclosed exterior structure that has no roof or sides, but has a permeable floor which allows the infiltration of precipitation.

Density bonus shall mean the allocation of development rights that allow a parcel to accommodate additional square footage or additional residential units beyond the maximum for which the parcel is zoned or beyond the net density established in the adopted town land use plan, usually in exchange for the provision or preservation of an amenity at the same site or at another location.

Density, net shall mean the numerical value obtained by dividing the total number of dwelling units in a development by the area of the actual tract of land (in acres) upon which the dwelling units are proposed to be located and including common open space and associated recreational facilities within the area; the result being the number of dwelling units per net residential acres of land. Net density calculations exclude all or a portion of the area occupied by rights-of-way of publicly dedicated streets and private streets, floodplains, wetlands, and water.

Department shall mean the state department of natural resources (DNR).

Development shall mean any artificial change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, the construction of buildings, structures or accessory structures; the construction of additions or alterations to buildings, structures or accessory structures; the repair of any damaged structure or the improvement or renovation of any structure, regardless of percentage of damage or improvement; the placement of buildings or structures; subdivision layout and site preparation; mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations; the storage, deposition or extraction of materials or equipment; and the installation, repair or removal of public or private sewage disposal systems or water supply facilities.

Development Regulations. Those portions of this Ordinance pertaining to lot area, lot width, structure size, yard/setback, frontage, height, parking, loading, or separation distance requirements.

Directional sign shall mean any auxiliary sign that is limited to directional messages principally for assisting in the flow of pedestrian or vehicular traffic, such as enter, exit, and one way. Directory sign shall mean a sign listing the tenants or occupants of a building or group of buildings and that may indicate their respective professions or business activities.

Displaced threshold shall mean a horizontal line on a runway, perpendicular to the runway centerline. Departing aircraft must be airborne before crossing the displaced threshold. Incoming aircraft may not touch down before crossing the displaced threshold.

District, basic use, shall mean a part or parts of the county for which the regulations of this chapter governing the use and location and land and buildings are uniform (such as the residential, business, industrial, or farming district classifications).

District, overlay, shall provide for the possibility of superimposing certain additional requirements upon a basic use zoning district without disturbing the requirements of the basic use district. In the instance of conflicting requirements, the more strict of the conflicting requirement shall apply.

Drainage system shall mean one (1) or more artificial ditches, tile drains or similar devices which collect surface runoff or groundwater and convey it to a point of discharge.

Dryland access shall mean a vehicular access route which is above the regional flood elevation and which connects land located in the floodplain to land outside the floodplain, such as a road with its surface above regional flood elevation and wide enough for wheeled rescue and relief vehicles.

Dwelling shall mean a detached building designed or used exclusively as a residence or sleeping place, but does not include boardinghouses or lodging houses, motels, hotels, tenements, cabins, or mobile homes.

Efficiency shall mean a dwelling unit consisting of one (1) principal room with no separate sleeping rooms.

Egg production, commercial shall mean an animal confinement facility used or designed for the raising of poultry for egg production having a capacity of two hundred (200) or more animal units.

Elevation shall mean the height in feet above National Geodetic Datum of 1929, also known as mean sea level datum.

Emergency shelter shall mean public or private enclosures designed to protect people from aerial, radiological, biological or chemical warfare, fire, flood, windstorm, riots and invasions.

Encroachment shall mean any fill, structure, building, use, or development in the floodway.

Enlargement (pertaining to adult establishment only) shall mean an increase in size of the building, structure or premises in which the adult establishment is conducted by either construction or use of an adjacent building or any portion thereof whether located on the same or an adjacent lot or parcel of land.

Equipment compound means an area surrounding or adjacent to the base of an existing support structure within which is located mobile service facilities.

Essential services shall mean services provided by public and private utilities, necessary for the exercise of the principal use or service of the principal structure. These services include underground, surface, or overhead gas, electrical, steam, water, sanitary sewerage, stormwater drainage and communication systems and accessories thereto, such as poles, tower, wires, mains, drains, vaults, culverts, laterals, sewers, pipes, catch basins, water storage tanks, conduits, cables, fire alarm boxes, police call boxes, traffic signals, pumps, lift stations and hydrants, but not including buildings used or intended to be used for human habitation.

Establishing an adult establishment shall mean and include any of the following:

- (1) The opening or commencement of any such business as a new business;
- (2) The conversion of an existing business, whether or not an adult establishment, to any of the adult establishments defined herein;
- (3) The relocation of any such business.

Existing development pattern shall mean that principal structures exist within two hundred and fifty (250) feet of a proposed principal structure in both directions along the shoreline.

Existing manufactured home park or subdivision shall mean a parcel of land, divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale, on which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots is completed before the effective date of this article. At a minimum, this would include the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads.

Existing structure means a support structure that exists at the time a request for permission to place mobile service facilities on a support structure is filed with a county or municipality.

Expanded livestock facility shall mean the entire livestock facility that is created by the expansion, after May 1, 2006. Expanded livestock facility includes all livestock structures in the expanded facility, regardless of whether those structures are new, existing or altered.

Expansion shall mean (for livestock siting purposes) an increase in the largest number of animal units kept at a livestock facility on at least ninety (90) days in any twelve-month period. The acquisition of an existing livestock facility, by the operator of an adjacent livestock facility, does not constitute an "expansion" unless that operator increases the largest number of animal units kept at the combined livestock facilities on at least ninety (90) days in any twelve-month period.

Expansion to existing manufactured home park shall mean the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed. This includes installation of utilities, construction of streets and either final site grading, or the pouring of concrete pads.

Expressway shall mean a divided arterial street or highway with full or partial control of access and with or without grade separated intersections.

Family shall mean any number of persons related by blood, adoption or marriage, or not to exceed four (4) persons not so related, living together in one (1) dwelling as a single housekeeping entity.

FAA shall mean the Federal Aviation Administration.

Face shall mean the surface of a sign upon which the message is displayed. One (1) sign structure may have more than one (1) face.

Fall zone means the area over which a mobile support structure is designed to collapse.

Family day care home shall mean a dwelling licensed as a day care center by the State of Wisconsin pursuant to W.S.A., § 48.65, where care is provided for not more than eight (8) children under the age of seven (7) years for less than twenty-four (24) hours per day.

Family foster home shall mean the primary domicile of a foster parent which houses four (4) or fewer foster children and which is licensed pursuant to W.S.A., § 48.62.

Federal emergency management agency (FEMA) shall mean the federal agency that administers the national flood insurance program.

Flag shall mean any fabric or bunting containing distinctive colors, patterns, or symbols, used as a symbol of a government, political subdivision, school, or to indicate membership in a non-profit organization.

Flashing sign shall mean any directly or indirectly illuminated sign on which the natural or artificial light is not maintained stationary or constant in intensity and color at all times when such sign is in use. This definition includes parts that move while the light remains constant, giving the impression of changing or flashing lights. Intermittent signs only providing information such as time, date, and temperature and changeable copy signs as defined herein are not considered "flashing signs."

Flood or flooding shall mean a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas caused by one of the following:

- (1) The overflow or rise of inland waters;
- (2) The rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source;
- (3) The inundation caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels along the shore of Lake Michigan or Lake Superior; or
- (4) The sudden increase caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a sever storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a seiche, or by some similarly unusual event.

Flood frequency shall mean the probability of a flood occurrence. A flood frequency is generally determined from statistical analysis. The frequency of a particular flood event is usually expressed as occurring, on the average, once in a specified number of years or as a percent chance of occurring in any given year.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM) shall mean a map of a community on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the floodplain and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. This map can only be amended by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Flood insurance study shall mean a technical engineering examination, evaluation, and determination of the local flood hazard areas. It provides maps designating those areas affected by the regional flood and provides both flood insurance rate zones and base flood elevations and may provide floodway lines. The flood hazard areas are designated as numbered and unnumbered A zones. Flood insurance rate maps that accompany the flood insurance study form the basis for both the regulatory and the insurance aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood hazard boundary map shall mean a map designating approximate flood hazard areas. Flood hazard areas are designated as un-numbered A zones and do not contain floodway lines or regional flood elevations. This map forms the basis for both the regulatory and insurance aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) until superseded by a flood insurance study and a flood insurance rate map.

Flood profile shall mean a graph or a longitudinal profile line showing the relationship of the water surface elevation of a flood event to locations of land surface elevations along a stream or river.

Flood protection elevation shall mean an elevation of two (2) feet of freeboard above the water surface profile elevation designated for the regional flood. (Also see: freeboard)

Flood stage shall mean the elevation of the floodwater surface above an officially established datum plane, which is mean sea level, 1929 adjustment, on the supplementary floodland zoning map or in any of the flood profiles cited in section 20-211 et seq.

Flood storage shall mean those floodplain areas where storage of floodwaters has been taken into account during analysis in reducing the regional flood discharge.

Floodfringe shall mean that portion of the floodplain outside of the floodway which is covered by flood waters during the regional flood and associated with standing water rather than flowing water.

Floodlands shall mean all lands contained in the "regional flood" or one-hundred-year recurrence interval flood. For the purpose of zoning regulation, the floodlands are divided into the urban

floodway district, the urban floodplain conservancy overlay district, the urban floodplain fringe overlay district and the general floodplain overlay district.

Floodplain shall mean land which has been or may be covered by flood water during the regional flood. It includes the floodway and the floodfringe, as those terms are defined in W.A.C. ch. NR 116, and may include other designated floodplain areas for regulatory purposes.

Floodplain island shall mean a natural geologic land formation within the floodplain that is surrounded, but not covered, by floodwater during the regional flood.

Floodplain management shall mean policy and procedures to ensure wise use of floodplains, including mapping and engineering, mitigation, education, and administration and enforcement of floodplain regulations.

Floodplain nonconforming structure shall mean an existing lawful structure or building which is not in conformity with the dimensional or structural requirements of this chapter for the area of the floodplain which it occupies. (For example, an existing residential structure in the floodfringe district is a conforming use. However, if the lowest floor is lower than the food protection elevation, the structure is nonconforming.)

Floodplain nonconforming use shall mean an existing lawful use or accessory use of a structure or building which is not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter for the area of the floodplain which it occupies, such as a residence in the floodway.

Floodproofing shall mean any combination of structural provisions, changes, or adjustments to properties and structures, water and sanitary facilities, and contents of buildings subject to flooding for the purposes of reducing or eliminating flood damage.

Floodway shall mean the channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel required to carry the regional flood discharge.

Footprint shall mean the land area covered by a structure at ground level measured on a horizontal plane. The footprint of a residence or building includes the horizontal plane bounded by the furthest exterior wall and eave if present, projected to natural grade. For structures without walls (decks, stairways, patios, carports)—a single horizontal plane bounded by the furthest portion of the structure projected to natural grade. Note: for the purposes of replacing or reconstructing a nonconforming building with walls, the footprint shall not be expanded by enclosing the area that is located within the horizontal plane from the exterior wall to the eaves projected to natural grade. This constitutes a lateral expansion under NR 115 and would need to follow NR 115.05 (1)(g)5.

Freeboard shall mean a flood protection elevation requirement designed as a safety factor which is usually expressed in terms of a specified number of feet above a calculated flood level. Freeboard compensates for the effects of any factors that contribute to flood heights greater than those calculated. These factors include, but are not limited to, ice jams, debris accumulation, wave action, obstruction of bridge openings and floodways, the effects of urbanization on the hydrology or the watershed, loss of flood storage areas due to development and aggradation of the river or streambed.

Freeway shall mean an expressway with full control of access and with fully grade separated intersections.

Frontage shall mean the smallest dimension of a lot abutting a public street measured along the street line.

General floodplain shall mean that portion of the natural one-hundred-year recurrence interval flood hazard area that is not committed to urban development. The regulations of the general floodplain overlay district are constructed in a manner to promote protection of these natural floodplains in their natural state and to prevent the encroachment of urban development and other structures.

Generally accepted forestry management practices shall mean forestry management practices that promote sound management of a forest. Generally accepted forestry management practices include those practices contained in the most recent version of the department publication known as Wisconsin Forest Management Guidelines and identified as PUB FR-226.

Gift stores shall mean retail stores where items such as art, antiques, jewelry, books and notions are sold.

Greenhouse shall mean a building or structure constructed chiefly of glass, glasslike or translucent material, cloth or lath, which is devoted to the protection or cultivation of flowers, shrubbery, vegetables, trees and other horticultural and floricultural products.

Greenhouse, commercial shall mean a greenhouse used for the growing of plants, all or part of which are sold at retail or wholesale.

Ground sign (monument sign) shall mean any permanent free-standing sign, other than a pole sign, in which the entire bottom is in contact with or is close to the ground and which does not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height.

Group foster home shall mean any facility operated by a person required to be licensed by the State of Wisconsin pursuant to W.S.A., § 48.62 for the care and maintenance of five (5) to eight (8) foster children.

Habitable structure shall mean any structure or portion thereof used or designed for human habitation.

Hardware stores shall mean retail stores where items such as plumbing, heating and electrical supplies, sporting goods and paints are sold.

Hearing notice shall mean a publication or posting meeting the requirements of W.S.A., ch. 985. For appeals, a Class I notice is required, published once, at least one (1) week (seven (7) days) before the public hearing. For all zoning ordinances and amendments, a class II notice is required, published twice, once each week consecutively, with the last published at least a week (seven (7) days) before the hearing. Local ordinance or bylaws may require additional notice exceeding these minimums.

High flood damage potential shall mean damage that could result from flooding that includes any danger to life or health or any significant economic loss to a structure or building and its contents.

Highest adjacent grade shall mean the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

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Historic structure shall mean any structure that is:

- Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or
- Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs which have been certified either by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of Interior; or directly by the Secretary of Interior in states without approved programs.

Home occupation shall mean any gainful occupation or profession engaged in by an occupant of a dwelling unit which meets the criteria listed in section 20-1006 et seq.

Hub height shall mean, when referring to a wind turbine, the distance measured from ground level to the center of the turbine hub.

Impervious surface shall mean an area that releases as runoff all or a majority of the precipitation that falls on it. Impervious surface excludes frozen soil but includes rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and streets unless specifically designed, constructed, and maintained to be pervious. Roadways as defined in W.A.C. § 340.01(54), or sidewalks as defined in W.A.C. § 340.01(58), are not considered impervious surfaces.

In-law suite shall mean a physical arrangement of a dwelling unit in such a fashion that a separate living quarters is created within a dwelling unit for the sole purpose of allowing related persons to live in the secondary living area while that owner and his or her family resides in the principal living area. The secondary living area may contain a bedroom, bathroom and kitchenette which permit a limited degree of independence, but does not create a separate housekeeping entity.

Increase in regional flood height shall mean a calculated upward rise in the regional flood elevation greater than 0.00 foot, based on a comparison of existing conditions and proposed conditions which is directly attributable to development in the floodplain but not attributable to manipulation of mathematical variables such as roughness factors, expansion and contraction coefficients and discharge.

Interchange shall mean a grade separated intersection with one (1) or more turning lanes for travel between intersection legs.

Junkyard (salvage yard) shall mean any premises on which there is an accumulation of scrap metal, paper, rags, glass, lumber, inoperable machinery, inoperable vehicles, tires, or other materials stored or customarily stored for salvage, buying, selling, exchanging, dealing, disassembling, packing, bailing, wrecking, or handling unless such accumulation shall be housed in a completely enclosed building.

Kitchen shall mean a place (such as a room) with cooking facilities including kitchen-type counters and/or cabinets, kitchen sinks, or any appliances for the preparation or preservation of food, including but not limited to, gas or electric ranges, ovens or stovetops, microwave ovens, refrigerators with more than five (5) cubic feet of capacity, or freezers.

Kitchenette shall mean a small kitchen or an alcove containing minimal cooking facilities.

Land use for floodplain management purposes shall mean any nonstructural or improved real estate.

Landscaped buffer shall mean an area of landscaping separating two (2) distinct land uses, or a land use and a public right-of-way or private road, and acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one (1) land use on the other.

Letter of map amendment (LOMA) shall mean an official notification from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to an individual property owner that a flood hazard boundary map or flood insurance rate map has been amended.

Letter of map revision (LOMR) shall mean an official notification from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that a municipality's flood hazard boundary map or flood insurance rate map has been amended. A LOMR is issued when the revised map is not republished.

Livestock shall mean domestic animals traditionally used in this state in the production of food, fiber, or other animal products. Livestock includes cattle, swine, poultry, sheep, and goats. Livestock does not include equine animals, bison, farm-raised deer, fish, captive game birds, rarities, camelids, or mink.

Livestock facility shall mean a feedlot, dairy farm, or other operation where livestock are or will be fed, confined, maintained, or stabled for a total of forty-five (45) days or more in any twelve-month period. A livestock facility includes all of the tax parcels of land on which the facility is located, but does not include a pasture or winter grazing area. Related livestock facilities are collectively treated as a single livestock facility for purposes of this chapter, except that an operator may elect to treat a separate species facility as a separate livestock facility.

Livestock structure shall mean a building or other structure used to house or feed livestock, to confine livestock for milking, to confine livestock for feeding other than grazing, to store livestock feed, or to collect or store waste generated at a livestock facility. Livestock structure includes a barn, milking parlor, feed storage facility, feeding facility, animal lot or waste storage facility. Livestock structure does not include a pasture or winter grazing area, a fence surrounding a pasture or winter grazing area, a livestock watering or feeding facility in a pasture or winter grazing area, or a machine shed or like facility that is not used for livestock.

Living rooms shall mean all rooms within a dwelling except closets, foyers, storage areas, utility rooms and bathrooms.

Loading area shall mean a completely off-street space or berth on the same lot for the loading or unloading of freight carriers, having adequate ingress and egress to a public street or alley.

Lot shall mean a parcel of land having frontage on a public street, or other means of access that was in existence prior to the original adoption of this zoning ordinance and which has been

approved by the town, occupied or intended to be occupied by a principal structure or use and sufficient in size to meet the lot width, lot frontage, lot area, lot yard, parking area, and other open space provisions of this chapter.

Lot area shall mean the area of a horizontal plane bounded by the front, side, and rear lot lines of a lot, but not including the area of any land below the ordinary high-water mark of navigable waters or within the mapped right-of-way.

Lot lines and area shall mean the peripheral boundaries of a parcel of land and the total area lying within such boundaries exclusive of any highway right-of-way or road easement.

Lot width shall mean the width of a parcel of land measured at the rear of the specified street yard. On all parcels where parallel side lot lines are not perpendicular to the street right-of-way line, such lot width shall be determined by measuring along a line which is perpendicular to the side lot lines and begins at a point on the side lot line that is at the specified street yard setback distance. For parcels with non-parallel side lot lines, lot width shall be measured at the street yard setback distance along a line that is perpendicular to a line which begins at the center of the lot at a point on the street right-of-way line and is perpendicular to such right-of-way line or perpendicular to the tangent at such point in the case of a curved right-of-way.

Lowest adjacent grade shall mean the elevation of the lowest ground surface that touches any of the exterior walls of a building.

Lowest floor shall mean the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of 44 CFR 60.3.

Machine shops shall mean shops where lathes, presses, grinders, shapers and other wood and metal working machines are used, such as blacksmith, tinsmith, welding and sheet metal shops; plumbing, heating and electrical repair and overhaul shops.

Maintenance and repair shall include such activities as interior remodeling, exterior remodeling, and the replacement or enhancement of plumbing or electrical systems, insulation, windows, doors, siding, or roof within the existing building envelope.

Manufactured dwelling shall mean a dwelling structure or component thereof as is defined in the Wisconsin Administrative Code One and Two Family Uniform Dwelling Code Section ILHR 20.07(52), which bears the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations insignia certifying that it has been inspected and found to be in compliance with Subchapter V of said Uniform Dwelling Code.

Manufactured home shall mean a dwelling structure or component thereof fabricated in an off-site manufacturing facility after June 15, 1976, for installation or assembly at the building site bearing a HUD label or insignia certifying that it is built in compliance with Federal Manufactured Housing Construction Standards. (Ref. 42 United States Code Section 5401-5406.)

Marquee shall mean any permanent roof-like structure projecting beyond a building or extending along and projecting beyond the wall of the building, generally designed and constructed to provide protection from the weather. Marquee sign shall mean any sign attached to, in any manner, or made a part of a marquee.

MET tower shall mean a meteorological tower used to measure wind speed.

Minimum facility setback distance shall mean a component of the structural and nonstructural setback overlay district distances which represents a setback distance measured from the regraded stable sloped bluff edge which provides a safety factor against possible failure of shore protection structures or the occurrence of higher than expected bluff recession rates, provides a buffer area which helps protect the regraded bluff edge from excessive surface runoff and from the potential bluff slope stresses resulting from the additional weight of buildings being placed close to the bluff edge, and provides an area which may be effectively utilized for surface water drainage and control.

Minor structures shall mean any small, movable accessory erection or construction such as birdhouses, tool houses, pet houses, play equipment and arbors.

Mitigation shall mean balancing measures that are designed, implemented and function to restore natural functions and values that are otherwise lost through development and human activities.

Mobile home shall mean a readily transportable factory-built structure, except a manufactured dwelling or manufactured home, intended for human habitation, which by its inherent design may be moved from site to site as necessary; which may have an oversized width for normal traffic allowances and thereby require a special travel permit from state or county highway officials; and which may have its undercarriage removed to facilitate a better location on a slab, piers, or foundation. The removal of the wheels, axles, or other components of the running gear and/or the mounting of such a structure or vehicle on a foundation or over a basement shall not be deemed to change its status from that of a mobile home. A structure manufactured after June 15, 1976, which is certified and labeled as a Manufactured Home under 42 U.S. Code Sections 5401 to 5406 but which is not set on an enclosed foundation in the manner described in section 20-1020 shall be deemed to be a mobile home under this zoning ordinance. Recreational vehicles are not classified as mobile homes and may not be used as a residence.

Mobile home park shall mean any plot or plots of land designed, maintained, intended or used for the purpose of supplying a location or accommodations for two (2) or more units occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes on a yearround basis and shall include all buildings used or intended for use as part of the equipment thereof, whether or not a charge is made for the use of the mobile home park and its facilities. Mobile home parks shall not include automobile or mobile home sales lots on which unoccupied mobile homes are parked for purposes of inspection and sale, and shall not include recreational vehicle (RV) courts/campgrounds.

Mobile recreational vehicle shall mean a vehicle which is built on a single chassis four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, designed to be self-propelled, carried or permanently towable by a licensed, light-duty vehicle, is licensed for highway use if registration is required and is designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use. Manufactured homes

that are towed or carried onto a parcel of land, but do not remain capable of being towed or carried, including park model homes, do not fall within the definition of mobile recreational homes.

Mobile service facility means the set of equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and associated equipment, that is necessary to provide mobile service to a discrete geographic area, but does not include the underlying support structure.

Mobile service provider means a person who provides mobile service as defined by federal law.

Mobile service support structure means free-standing structure that is designed to support a mobile service facility.

Model, corrected effective shall mean a hydraulic engineering model that corrects any errors that occur in the duplicate effective model, adds any additional cross sections to the duplicate effective model, or incorporates more detailed topographic information than that used in the current effective model.

Model, duplicate effective shall mean a copy of the hydraulic analysis used in the effective FIS and referred to as the effective mode.

Model, effective shall mean the hydraulic engineering model that was used to produce the current effective flood insurance study.

Model, existing (pre-project) shall mean a modification of the duplicate effective mode or corrected effective model to reflect any manmade modifications that have occurred within the floodplain since the date of the effective model, but prior to the construction of the project for which the revision is being requested. If no modification has occurred since the date of the effective mode, this model would be identical to the corrected effective model or duplicate effective model.

Model, revised (post-project) shall mean a modification of the existing or pre-project conditions model, duplicate effective model, or corrected effective model to reflect revised or post-project conditions.

Modular home shall mean a structure which is partially pre-assembled at a manufacturing plant and placed on a lot or parcel as a dwelling unit or units. Also called "pre-fabricated" or pre-cut" homes or "double-wide" units. For purposes of this chapter, the term manufactured home shall generally be used to describe this type of structure. It shall be further distinguished from the term mobile home. (See definitions of manufactured home and mobile home.)

Motel shall mean a series of attached, semiattached or detached sleeping units for the accommodation of transient guests.

Municipality or municipal shall mean the county, city, or village governmental units enacting, administering, and enforcing this zoning ordinance.

NAVD or North American Vertical Datum shall mean elevations referenced to mean sea level datum, 1988 adjustment.

NGVD or National Geodetic Vertical Datum shall mean elevations referenced to mean sea level datum, 1929 adjustment.

Navigable waters means Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, all natural inland lakes within Wisconsin and all streams, ponds, sloughs, flowages and other waters within the territorial limits of this state, including the Wisconsin portion of boundary waters, which are navigable under the laws of this state. Under W.S.A., § 281.31(2)(d), notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule promulgated thereunder, shoreland ordinances required under W.S.A., § 59.69, and W.A.C. ch. NR115, do not apply to lands adjacent to:

- (1) Farm drainage ditches where such lands are not adjacent to a natural navigable stream or river and such lands were not navigable streams before ditching; and
- (2) Artificially constructed drainage ditches, ponds or stormwater retention basins that are not hydrologically connected to the natural navigable water body.

Net stable slope distance shall mean the horizontal distance that the top of the bluff would need to be receded, or be regraded, to form a stable bluff slope, which would not likely be affected by major bluff recession processes such as slumping or sliding. The stable slope distance is one (1) component of the structural and nonstructural setback overlay district distances.

New construction, for floodplain management purposes, shall mean structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of floodplain zoning regulations adopted by this community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For the purpose of determining flood insurance rates, it includes any structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

New livestock facility shall mean a livestock facility that will be used as a livestock facility for the first time, or for the first time in at least five (5) years. New livestock facility does not include an expanded livestock facility if any portion of that facility has been used as a livestock facility in the preceding five (5) years.

Nonconforming Lot shall mean a lot, the area, dimensions, or location that existed at the time of the effective date of this Ordinance or an amendment thereto that does not conform to current regulations of this Ordinance. Such nonconforming lots are also referred to as substandard lots.

Nonconforming uses or structures shall mean any structure, land or water lawfully used, occupied or erected at the time of the effective date of this chapter or amendments thereto which does not conform to the regulations of this chapter or amendments thereto. Any such structure conforming in respect to use but not in respect to frontage, width, height, area, yard, parking, loading or distance requirements shall be considered a nonconforming structure and not a nonconforming use.

Nonstructural setback overlay district distance shall mean, for Lake Michigan shoreland areas, not recommended to be protected by properly designed, constructed, and maintained shore protection structures, the distance from the existing bluff edge which is expected to be affected by shoreline erosion and bluff recession over a fifty-year period, or by regrading of the bluff slope as needed to achieve a stable slope. The nonstructural setback distance also includes a minimum facility setback distance.

Normal maintenance and repair shall mean cleaning, painting, replacing broken and vandalized non-structural parts; replacing light bulbs; and other like minor routine repairs in a manner that does not change or alter the basic copy area, design, or structure of the sign.

Obsolete sign shall mean any sign that no longer correctly directs or exhorts any person or advertises a business, service, product, tenant, or activity no longer conducted, available, or in existence on the premises where such sign is displayed.

Obstruction shall mean any structure, growth, or other object, including a mobile object, which penetrates any of the protected surfaces described in section 20-898.

Obstruction to flow shall mean any development which blocks the conveyance of flood waters such that this development alone or together with any future development will cause an increase in regional flood heights.

Off-road trail shall mean a new or existing trail made for the use of an off road vehicle(s) where a permanent and defined path has been created and/or where the landscape has been manipulated in such a manner as to create a path or ruts that may or may not include jumps, pits, hills, and/or berms.

Off-road vehicle shall mean a motorized vehicle designed for use on a variety of non-improved surfaces including but not limited to, dune buggies, four-wheel drive vehicles, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), dirt bikes, mini bikes, motor bikes, mopeds and trail bikes. Agricultural equipment (such as farm tractors, seeders, combines, cultivators, etc.) used in the operation of a farm, garden tractors and riding lawnmowers are not a type of off-road vehicle.

Official floodplain zoning map shall mean that map, adopted and made part of this article, as described in section 20-213.5, which has been approved by the WI-DNR Department and FEMA.

Official letter of map amendment shall mean official notification from the federal emergency management agency (FEMA) that a flood hazard boundary map or flood insurance rate map has been amended.

Open space use for floodplain management purposes shall mean those uses having a relatively low flood damage potential and not involving structures.

Ordinary highwater mark shall mean the point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics.

Overspeed control shall mean a mechanism used to limit blade rotation speed to below the design limits of the wind energy facility.

Parking lot shall mean a structure or premises containing ten (10) or more parking spaces open to the public for rent or a fee.

Parking space shall mean a graded and surfaced area of not less than one hundred eighty (180) square feet in area either enclosed or open for the parking of a motor vehicle, having adequate ingress and egress to a public street or alley.

Parties in interest shall mean and include all abutting property owners, all property owners within one hundred (100) feet, and all property owners of opposite frontages.

Pennant shall mean any lightweight plastic, fabric, or other material, whether or not it contains a message of any kind, suspended from a rope, wire, or string, usually in series that typically streams in the wind.

Pergola shall mean a structure of parallel colonnades supporting an open roof of crossing rafters or trelliswork.

Person shall mean any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association or governmental entity; includes a trustee, a receiver, an assignee or a similar representative of any of them.

Pierhead line shall mean a boundary line established along any section of the shore of any navigable waters by a municipal ordinance approved by the state department of natural resources, pursuant to W.S.A., § 30.13. Piers and wharves are only permitted to the landward side of such pierhead line unless a permit has been obtained pursuant to W.S.A., § 30.12(2).

Pinwheel shall mean a wheel with vanes of paper or similar material, pinned to a stick, pole, or similar structure or device, so as to revolve in the wind.

Pond shall mean a natural or artificial (manmade) body of standing water smaller than a lake which generally retains water yearround.

Pole sign (freestanding sign, self-supporting sign) shall mean any sign that is mounted on one (1) or more poles so that the bottom of the sign is at least six (6) feet in height.

Portable sign shall mean any sign not permanently attached to the ground or other permanent structure or a sign designed to be transported, including but not limited to signs designed to be transported by means of wheels; signs converted to A- or T-frames; menu and sandwich board signs; umbrellas used for advertising; and signs attached to or painted on vehicles, trailers, or equipment that are parked and readable from the street right-of-way, unless said vehicles, trailers, or equipment are used in the normal day-to-day business operations.

Principal structure shall mean a structure used or intended to be used for the principal use as permitted on such lot by the regulations of the district in which it is located.

Private sewage system shall mean a sewage treatment and disposal system serving one structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same parcel as the structure. It also shall mean an alternative sewage system approved by the department of commerce, including a substitute for the septic tank or soil absorption field, a holding tank, a system serving more than one structure or a system located on a different parcel than the structure.

Projecting sign shall mean any sign that is wholly or partly dependent upon a building for support and which projects more than twelve (12) inches from the side(s) of such building.

Pyramiding shall mean the act of obtaining or providing access to public bodies of water across private lots or lands in a manner which increases the number of families which have access to that water to a degree greater than what would occur with individual riparian owners having individual lots fronting on the water. The effect of pyramiding is to funnel backlot development from offshore

lots or residences via a narrow parcel of land to provide access to the water. Publicly owned access point shall not fall within this definition.

Qualified nutrient management planner shall mean a person qualified under § ATCP 50.48.

Reach shall mean a longitudinal segment of a stream generally including those floodlands wherein flood stages are primarily and commonly controlled by the same manmade or natural obstructions to flow.

Rear yard shall mean a yard extending across the full width of the lot, the depth of which shall be the minimum horizontal distance between the rear lot line and a line parallel thereto through the nearer point of the principal structure. This yard shall be opposite the street yard or one (1) of the street yards on a corner lot.

Reasonably safe from flooding shall mean base flood waters will not inundate the land or damage structures to be removed from the special flood hazard area and that any subsurface waters related to the base flood will not damage existing or proposed buildings.

Recreational vehicle shall mean a vehicular unit designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use which either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. The basic entities are: travel trailer, camping trailer, truck camper, or motor home.

Recycling means the transfer, transporting, processing, marketing, and conversion of solid waste into usable materials or products and includes the stockpiling and disposal on non-usable portions of solid wastes, but does not include the collection of solid wastes.

Recycling center means that a facility that is not a junkyard and in which recoverable resources, such as newspapers, glassware, and metal cans, are collected, stored, flattened, crushed, or bundled, essentially by hand within a completely enclosed building.

Recycling drop-off site means a collection point for recyclable materials. Temporary storage of specific materials is permitted on each site, but no processing of such items is allowed.

Recyclable materials means waste material for which there exists a commercially demonstrated processing or manufacturing technology which uses the material as a raw material.

The following materials are "recyclable materials" under this chapter:

- (1) Batteries;
- (2) Major appliance;
- (3) Motor oil and lubricants;
- (4) Magazines and newspapers;
- (5) Plastic containers;
- (6) Glass containers;
- (7) Aluminum containers;
- (8) Polystyrene foam packaging;
- (9) Steel containers;
- (10) Waste tires, as defined in W.S.A., § 84.078(1)(b);
- (11) Carbonated or malt beverage containers made primarily of steel and aluminum;

(12) Office paper.

Recycling plant means a facility that is not a junk yard and in which recoverable resources are recycled, reprocessed and treated to return such products to a condition in which they may again be used for production.

Regional flood shall mean a flood determined to be representative of large floods known to have occurred in Wisconsin. A regional flood is a flood with a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, and if depicted on the FIRM, the RFE is equivalent to the BFE and which may be expected to occur on a particular stream because of like physical characteristics, once in every one hundred (100) years.

Related livestock facilities shall mean livestock facilities that are owned or managed by the same person and related to each other in at least one (1) of the following ways:

(1) They are located on the same tax parcel of adjacent tax parcels of land. NOTE: A mere acquisition of a neighboring livestock facility does not constitute an "expansion" unless more animal units are added to the combined facilities.

(2) They use one or more of the same livestock structures to collect or store manure.

(3) At least a portion of their manure is applied to the same landspreading acreage.

Note: Compare definition of "animal feeding operation" under § NR 243.03(2). "Related livestock facilities" are treated as a single livestock facility for purposes of local approval, except that a "separate species facility" may be treated as a separate livestock facility.

Relocatable structure shall mean a structure or building which can be moved by a professional building moving contractor to its desired location at a cost not to exceed thirty (30) percent of the equalized value of the structure.

Roadside stand shall mean an accessory structure having a ground area of not more than three hundred (300) square feet, not closer than twenty-five (25) feet to any street right-of-way line, not permanently fixed to the ground, readily removable in its entirety, not fully enclosed and to be used solely for the sale of farm products produced on the premises (or adjoining premises).

Roof sign shall mean any sign that is mounted on the roof of a building or which is wholly dependent upon a building for support and which projects above any point of a building with a flat roof, the deck line of a building with a mansard roof, or the eave line of a building with a gambrel, gable, dome or hip roof.

Routine maintenance of vegetation means normally accepted horticultural practices that do not result in the loss of any layer of existing vegetation and do not require earth disturbance.

Runway shall mean any existing or planned rectangular paved surface which is specifically used for the landing and/or taking off of aircraft.

Screening shall mean a method of visually shielding or obscuring one abutting or nearby structure or use from another by fencing, walls, berms, or densely planted vegetation.

Search ring means shape drawn on a map to indicate the general area within which a mobile service support structure should be located to meet radio frequency engineering requirements, taking into account other factors including topography and demographics of the service area.

Self-service storage facility shall mean any structure designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to tenants who are to have access to such space for the purpose of storing and removing personal property; also known as a miniwarehouse.

Sensitive land use shall mean any of the following:

- (1) Property zoned or used for residential purposes;
- (2) Property zoned or used for religious institutional purposes;
- (3) An educational institution for students in twelfth grade or below;
- (4) A library or museum;
- (5) A public or private park, recreation area, or playground;
- (6) A day care center;
- (7) A historic district;
- (8) A facility predominantly serving individuals with a "developmental disability," as that term is defined in W.S.A. §§ 51.01(5)(a) and (b), and subsequent amendments thereto;
- (9) A private youth development organization such as, but not limited to, YMCA, Junior Achievement, Boys Club of America and Campfire Girls.

Separate species facility shall mean a livestock facility that meets all of the following criteria:

- (1) It has only one (1) of the following types of livestock, and that type of livestock is not kept on any other livestock facility to which the separate species facility is related. (See definition of a "related livestock facility.")
 - a. Cattle;
 - b. Swine;
 - c. Poultry;
 - d. Sheep;
 - e. Goats.
- (2) It has no more than five hundred (500) animal units.
- (3) Its livestock housing and manure storage structures, if any, are separate from the livestock housing and manure storage structures used by livestock facilities to which it is related.
- (4) It meets one of the following criteria:
 - a. Its livestock housing and manure storage structures, if any, are located at least seven hundred fifty (750) feet from the nearest livestock housing or manure storage structure used by a livestock facility to which it is related.
 - b. It and the other livestock facilities to which it is related have a combined total of fewer than one thousand (1,000) animal units.

Shore protection structures shall mean structures which are intended to reduce shoreline erosion and bluff recession by providing an artificial protective barrier against direct wave and ice attacks on the beach and bluff toe, by increasing the extent of the beach available to absorb wave energy before the water reaches the bluff, by dissipating wave energy and/or by stabilizing the bluff slope. Shore protection structures include bulkheads, revetments, seawalls, groins, breakwater and slope stabilization measures.

Shore yards shall mean a yard extending across the full width or depth of a lot, the depth of which shall be the minimum horizontal distance between a line intersecting both side lot lines at the same angle and containing the ordinary highwater mark of a lake, pond, flowage, river, stream or wetland nearest the principal structure and a line parallel thereto containing the point of the principal structure nearest the ordinary highwater mark.

Shoreland setback area shall mean an area in a shoreland of an established distance from the ordinary high-water mark within the construction or placement of buildings or structures has been limited or prohibited under this chapter enacted under W.S.A. § 59.692.

Shoreland-wetland district shall mean a zoning district, created as a part of the county zoning ordinance, comprised of shorelands that are designated as wetlands on the Wisconsin wetland inventory maps prepared by the department of natural resources.

Shorelands shall mean those lands within the following distances from the ordinary highwater mark of navigable waters: one thousand (1,000) feet from a lake, pond, or flowage, and three hundred (300) feet from a river or stream or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. Shorelands shall not include lands adjacent to farm drainage ditches where (a) such lands are not adjacent to a natural navigable stream or river; (b) those parts of such drainage ditches adjacent to such lands were not navigable streams before ditching; and (c) such lands are maintained in nonstructural agricultural use.

Shorelines shall mean the intersection of the land surfaces abutting lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, flowages, and wetland with the ordinary highwater mark.

Side yard shall mean a yard extending from the street yard to the rear yard of the lot, the width of which shall be the minimum horizontal distance between the side lot line and a line parallel thereto through the nearest point of the principal structure.

Sign shall mean any object, device, display, or structure, or part thereof, situated outdoors or indoors, that is used to advertise, identify, display, direct, or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event, or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, design, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination, or projected images.

Sign height. See section 20-1409(a).

Small wind energy facility shall mean an electric generating facility consisting of one wind turbine that has a rated capacity of not more than one hundred (100) kw/one (1) mw and is primarily intended to reduce on-site consumption of power.

Smoke unit shall mean the number obtained when the smoke density in Ringelmann number is multiplied by the time of emission in minutes.

Specified anatomical areas shall mean:

- (1) Less than completely and opaquely covered:
 - a. Human genitals, pubic region;
 - b. Buttock, anus;
 - c. Female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola; or
- (2) Human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state even if completely and opaquely covered. Specified sexual activities shall mean:
 - (1) Human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal;
 - (2) Acts of human masturbation, sexual intercourse, or sodomy;
 - (3) Fondling or other erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttock, or female breast;
 - (4) Flagellation or torture in the context of a sexual relationship;
 - (5) Masochism, erotic or sexually oriented torture, beating or the infliction of pain;
 - (6) Erotic touching, fondling or other such contact with an animal by a human being; or
 - (7) Human excretion, urination, menstruation, vaginal or anal irrigation as a part of or in connection with any of the activities set forth in subsections (1) through (6) above.

Stable, commercial shall mean a building or land where horses are kept for remuneration, hire, sale, boarding, riding, or show.

Start of construction shall mean the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement

was within one hundred eighty (180) days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond initial excavation, or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling, nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways, nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms, nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For an alteration, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. Storage capacity shall mean the volume of space available above a given cross section of a floodplain for the temporary storage of floodwater. The storage capacity will vary with stage.

Streamer. See "Pennant."

Street shall mean a public or private right-of-way providing primary access to abutting properties.

Street yard shall mean a yard extending across the full width of the lot, the depth of which shall be the minimum horizontal distance between the existing or proposed street or highway line and a line parallel thereto through the nearest point of the principal structure. Corner lots shall have two (2) such yards.

Structural alterations shall mean any change in the supporting members of a structure, such as foundations, bearing walls, columns, beams or girders.

Structural setback overlay district distance shall mean for Lake Michigan shoreland areas recommended to be protected by properly designed, constructed, and maintained shore protection structures, the distance from the existing bluff edge which would be lost by regrading the bluff slope as needed to achieve a stable slope. The structural setback distance also includes a minimum setback distance.

Structure shall mean any manmade object with form, shape and utility, either permanently or temporarily attached to, placed upon or set into the ground, stream bed or lake bed, including, but not limited to, roofed and walled buildings, gas or liquid storage tanks, bridges, dams and culverts. Additionally, in the APO district, a structure also includes a mobile object such as a crane, earthworks and overhead transmission lines. In shoreland areas a structure means a principal structure or any accessory structure including a garage, shed, boathouse, sidewalk, walkway patio, deck, retaining wall, porch or firepit.

Substantial damage shall mean damage sustained by a structure whereby the cost of repairing or restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial evidence means facts and information, other than merely personal preferences or speculation, directly pertaining to the requirements and conditions an applicant must meet to obtain a conditional use permit and that reasonable persons would accept in support of a conclusion.

Substantial improvement shall mean any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the present equalized assessed value of the structure either before the improvement or repair is started, or if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. The term does not however, include either: (a) any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or (b) any alteration of a designated historical structure or site documented as deserving preservation by the Wisconsin State Historical Society or listed on the National Register of Historic Places provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an historical structure. Ordinary maintenance repairs are not considered structural repairs, modifications, or additions; such ordinary maintenance repairs include internal and external painting, decorating, paneling, and

the replacement of doors, windows, and other nonstructural components. "Substantial improvement" begins when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

Substantial modification means the modification of a mobile service support structure, including the mounting of an antenna on such a structure that does any of the following:

- (a) for structures with an overall height of two hundred (200) feet or less, increases the overall height of the structure by more than twenty (20) feet;
- (b) for structures with an overall height of more than two hundred (200) feet, increases the overall height of the structure by ten (10) percent or more;
- (c) measured at the level of the appurtenance added to the structure as a result of the modification, increases the width of the support structure by more than twenty (20) feet or more, unless a larger area is needed for collocation;
- (d) increases the square footage of an existing equipment compound to a total area of more than two thousand five hundred (2500) square feet.

Substantial work shall mean a considerable amount of work done towards completing the project that received approval, that may include obtaining necessary plot plans, surveys, engineering data, easements, deed restrictions, approvals, permits, and physically starting the project. For typical building construction projects, the site work must progress beyond grading and completion of structural foundations, and construction must be occurring above grade to be considered substantial work.

Support structure means an existing or new structure that supports or can support a mobile service facility, including a mobile service support structure, utility pole, water tower, building, or other structure.

Sustained yield forestry shall mean management of forest lands to provide annual or periodic crops of forest products.

Swept area shall mean the largest area of the wind energy facility that extracts energy from the wind stream. There is a direct relationship between swept area and the rotor diameter in a conventional propeller-type wind energy facility.

Temporary sign shall mean any sign intended for a limited or intermittent period of display.

Temporary structure shall mean a movable structure not designed for human occupancy nor for the protection of goods or chattels and not forming an enclosure.

Total height shall mean, when referring to a wind turbine, the distance measured from ground level to the blade extended at its highest point.

Traveling message sign shall mean any characters, letters, or illustrations (see changeable copy sign) that appear to move, change, or flash on a sign more than once every eight (8) seconds or the minimum standards set by the Federal Highway Administration, whichever is longer, excluding a "time and temperature" portion of a sign.

Tree shall mean, for purposes of the APO district, any object of natural growth.

Turning lanes shall mean an existing or proposed connecting roadway between two (2) arterial streets or between an arterial street and any other street. Turning lanes include grade separated interchange ramps.

Unnecessary hardship shall mean that circumstance where special conditions, which are not self-created, affect a particular property and make strict conformity with the restrictions governing dimensional standards (such as lot area, lot width, setbacks, yard requirements, or building height) unnecessarily burdensome or unreasonable in light of the purpose of the ordinance.

Utilities shall mean public and private facilities such as water wells, water and sewage pumping stations, water storage tanks, power and communication transmission lines, electrical power

substations, static transformer stations, telephone and telegraph stations, but not including sewage disposal plants, municipal incinerators, warehouses, shops and storage yards.

Utility pole means a structure owned or operated by an alternative telecommunications utility, public utility, telecommunications utility, county, municipality, or cooperative associate, all as defined under current law or under the proposal, and that is specifically for and used to carry lines, cables, or wires for telecommunications service, video service, or for electricity or to provide light.

Variance shall mean an authorization granted by the zoning board of adjustment to construct, alter, or use a building or structure in a manner that deviates from the dimensional standards of this ordinance. A variance may not permit the use of a property that is otherwise prohibited by the ordinance or allow floodland construction that is not protected to the flood protection elevation.

Violation shall mean the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the floodplain zoning ordinance. A structure or other development without required permits, lowest floor elevation, documentation, floodproofing certificates or required floodway encroachment calculations is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Wall sign shall mean any sign fastened to or painted on the wall of a building or structure in such a manner that the wall becomes the supporting structure for or forms the background surface of the sign and which does not project more than twelve (12) inches from such building or structure.

Waste shall mean (for livestock siting purposes) manure, milking center waste and other organic waste generated by a livestock facility.

Waste storage facility shall mean one or more waste storage structures. Waste storage facility includes stationary equipment and piping used to load or unload a waste storage structure if the equipment is specifically designed for that purpose and is an integral part of the facility. Waste storage facility does not include equipment used to apply waste to land.

Waste storage structure shall mean a waste storage impoundment made by constructing embankments, excavating a pit or dugout, or fabricating a structure. Waste storage structure does not include equipment used to apply waste to land. For purposes of §§ ATCP 51.12(2) and 51.14, waste storage structure does not include any of the following:

- (1) A structure used to collect and store waste under a livestock housing facility;
- (2) A manure digester consisting of a sealed structure in which manure is subjected to manage biological decomposition.

Watershed shall mean the entire region contributing runoff or surface water to a watercourse or body of water.

Water surface profile shall mean a graphical representation showing the elevation of the water surface of a watercourse for each position along a reach of river or stream at a certain flood flow. A water surface profile of the regional flood is used in regulating floodplain areas.

Well shall mean an excavation opening in the ground made by digging, boring, drilling, driving or other methods, to obtain groundwater regardless of its intended use.

Wetlands shall mean those areas where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which have soils indicative of wet conditions.

Wind access permit shall mean a wind access permit within the meaning of Wisconsin Statutes 66.0403 or any successor statute.

Wind energy facility siting permit shall mean a construction and operation permit granted according to the provisions of this article.

Wind turbine shall mean a wind energy conversion system that converts wind energy into electricity through the use of a wind turbine generator and includes the turbine, blade, tower, base, and pad transformer, if any.

Window sign shall mean any sign that is placed inside a window or upon the windowpanes or glass and is readable from the street or highway.

Winter grazing area shall mean cropland or pasture where livestock feed on dormant vegetation or crop residue, with or without supplementary feed, during the period from October 1 to April 30.

Winter grazing area does not include any of the following:

- (1) An area, other than a pasture, where livestock are kept during the period from May 1 to September 30;
- (2) An area which at any time has an average of more than four (4) livestock animal units per acre;
- (3) An area from which livestock have unrestricted access to navigable waters of the state, such that the livestock access prevents adequate vegetative cover on banks adjoining the water;
- (4) An area in which manure deposited by livestock causes nutrient levels to exceed standards in § ATCP 51.16.

Yard shall mean an open space on the same lot with a structure, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward except for vegetation. The street and rear yards extend the full width of the lot.

Zoning administrator shall mean a person recommended by the county economic development and land use planning committee and appointed by the board of supervisors to administer and enforce this chapter. Reference to the zoning administrator shall be construed to include duly appointed deputy administrators.

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