Executive Summary

A Comprehensive Plan for the City of Kenosha: 2035

Comprehensive Plan Adopted by the Common Council: April 19, 2010
Ordinance No. 28-10

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2035

Chapter 1 – Introduction and Background

In 1999, the Wisconsin Legislature passed the Comprehensive Planning Law which required local governments that enforced general zoning, shoreland zoning, subdivision or official mapping ordinances to adopt a comprehensive plan. Beginning on January 1, 2010, zoning, subdivision and official mapping ordinance actions are required to be consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan.

In order to satisfy the requirement of developing a comprehensive plan, the City of Kenosha chose to participate in a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Kenosha County, beginning in 2006. The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan was developed by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) with cooperation from Kenosha County, UW Extension and eight (8) other local governments, in addition to the City of Kenosha. The City of Kenosha, along with other participants, appointed a representative and an alternate member to the Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC) to oversee the development of the plan. The City of Kenosha also undertook the preparation of its own comprehensive plan, based upon the multi-jurisdictional plan.

The "Comprehensive Plan for the City of Kenosha: 2035" addresses nine (9) elements required to be addressed in a local comprehensive plan, under Section 66.1001(2) of Wisconsin Statutes. The nine (9) elements include: Issues and Opportunities; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources; Economic Development; Intergovernmental Cooperation: Land Use; and Implementation. Chapters 1 through 6 provide background, or inventory information pertaining to the nine (9) elements, and Chapters 7 through 15 address each of the nine (9) required elements.

A public participation plan was adopted by the City of Kenosha Common Council on December 18, 2006. A number of steps was incorporated into the plan in order to gain input from City residents throughout the comprehensive plan process. In conjunction with the multi-jurisdictional plan, public participation included a "Kenosha County Cafe" countywide visioning session, public meetings, three (3) planning-related cable television programs (Community Chats), a bus tour of urban and rural development sites, newsletters, and newspaper articles. The City of Kenosha in the preparation of its plan also held an Open House and two (2) public hearings before adoption of the "Comprehensive Plan for the City of Kenosha: 2035."

Chapter 2 – Population, Household, and Employment Trends

Kenosha's population grew by 41,587 people, about 117 percent, between 1940 and 2000. By 2000, about 60 percent of Kenosha County residents lived in the City of Kenosha. The Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated that 95,910 persons resided in the City of Kenosha in 2008.

In 2000, there were 34,411 households in the City of Kenosha, with an average household size of 2.54 persons. Median household income in the City of Kenosha was $41,902 in 1999, compared to $46,970 in Kenosha County. Conversely, there were 3,043 households, or almost nine (9) percent of City households in 1999 with an annual income below the poverty level. Household size along with household income and housing affordability provide the basis for housing recommendations contained in the Housing Element (Chapter 10).

In 2000, there were 46,025 City residents in the labor force, or about 67 percent of all residents age 16 and over. Of that number, 2,852 persons were unemployed, or about six (6) percent. Over 28 percent of City residents were employed in management, professional and related occupations, followed by over 26 percent in sales and office occupations and almost 16 percent in service occupations. Just over 64 percent of City residents worked in Kenosha County in 2000.

Chapter 3 – Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

Agricultural Resources
In 2000, there were about 1,633 acres, or about 2.6 square miles of the City of Kenosha in agricultural use. Cultivated lands accounted for about 86 percent of agriculturally-used land in the City of Kenosha in 2000.

Natural Resources
The subcontinental divide separates the Mississippi River and Great Lakes-St. Lawrence drainage basins. The majority of the City of Kenosha drains to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage basin, while the far western portion of the city drains south and west to the Mississippi River. There is about 10 miles of perennial rivers and streams located in the City of Kenosha.

There is approximately five (5) linear miles of Lake Michigan shoreline in the City of Kenosha. The width of beaches range from complete absence of beaches to over 275 feet in some areas.

Environmental corridors are linear patterns of relatively narrow, elongated areas where the best remaining elements of natural resources are located. The preservation of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas (at least five (5) acres and 200 feet wide) can help reduce flood flows, reduce noise pollution, and maintain air and water quality. The City of Kenosha in 2000 contained 848 acres of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

Cultural Resources
The City of Kenosha has 20 historic places and districts and one (1) shipwreck listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to those listed on the National Register, the City of Kenosha also has four (4) historic districts, 75 historic structures, and seven (7) historic sites designated as local landmarks by the Historic Preservation Commission.

There is one (1) historical society, Kenosha County Historical Society, and six (6) museums: the Kenosha History Center, Durkee Mansion, Anderson Arts Center, Kenosha Public Museum, the Civil War Museum, and the Dinosaur Discovery Museum, located in the City of Kenosha.

Chapter 4 – Inventory of Existing Land Uses and Transportation Facilities and Services

Existing Land Uses
In 2000, almost 11,000 acres (72%) of the City of Kenosha was comprised of urban land uses. Of this:

- Thirty-two (32) percent was Residential
- Twenty-one (21) percent was Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
- Five (5) percent was Government and Institutional
- Five (5) percent was Commercial
- Four (4) percent was Industrial

In 2000, about 4,200 acres (28%) of the City of Kenosha was comprised of non-urban land uses. Of this:

- Fourteen (14) percent was Open lands
- Eleven (11) percent was Agricultural

- Five (5) percent was Recreational
- Three (3) percent was Surface Water and Wetlands
- One (1) percent was Woodlands

Streets and Highways
Streets and highways are separated into three (3) classifications: arterial streets, collector streets, and land access streets. Arterial streets and highways are intended to provide a greater movement of traffic between and through urban areas. Arterial streets and highways include State trunk highways, county trunk highways, and local arterial streets. Collector streets serve primarily to connect the arterial street system to land access streets. Land access streets provide access to abutting properties

Public Transportation

The City of Kenosha provides bus service through seven (7) regular numbered bus routes throughout the City and immediate surrounding area Monday through Saturday. The City also operates a 1.7 mile streetcar route that connects the METRA rail station to dowtown and HarborPark. Kenosha also is the terminus of the METRA Union Pacific North line, which provides service between the City of Kenosha and Chicago. Coach USA and Greyhound Lines provide intercity bus service.

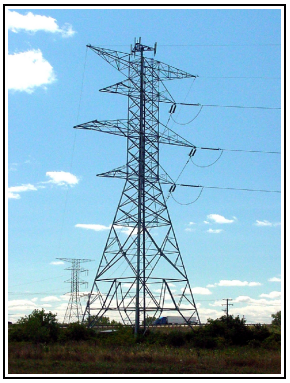
Bicycle Paths and Routes

The City of Kenosha currently is served by 3.2 miles of striped bicycle lanes, 5.3 miles of on-street routes without designated bicycle lanes, and about seven (7) miles of off-street trails. The City prepared the *City of Kenosha Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Plan* in 2005 that serves as a guide to expand and improve the existing system.

Other Transportation
The City of Kenosha is served by two (2) marinas located in the Kenosha Harbor, Southport Marina, and Simmons Island Marina. Southport Marina has 385 full-service and 50 limited-service slips. Simmons Marina has 142 slips. The Kenosha Regional Airport is a publicly-owned general aviation airport that serves all single-engine aircraft, virtually all twin-engine piston and turboprop aircraft, and most business and corporate jets. Railway service is provided through Union Pacific Railroad and Canadian Pacific (CP) Railway.

Chapter 5 – Inventory of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities

Utilities



- In 2007, the Kenosha Water Utility provided sewer service to 53,092 acres, which includes the City of Kenosha and adjacent areas of the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Towns of Bristol and Somers.
- As of 2005, the Kenosha Water Utility provided water to 13,860 acres, a total of 5.6 billion gallons of water.
- The City of Kenosha created a stormwater utility in 2007 which charges a user fee to support the City's Stormwater Management System.
- Electric and natural gas service is provided through WE Energies.
- In 2005, there were 16 wireless antenna towers located in the City of Kenosha.
- Solid waste and recycling is provided through the City Waste Division through the Department of Public Works.

Community Facilities
- The Kenosha City/County Joint Services Communications Center dispatches emergency services for the City of Kenosha.

- City and County government buildings are located throughout the City of Kenosha, including four (4) public library branches, seven (7) fire stations, and four (4) Emergency Medical Service areas.
- The City of Kenosha is served by three (3) elementary and middle school districts and two (2) high school districts. There are 27 public schools and 15 private schools located in the City of Kenosha.
- There are four (4) cemeteries located in the City of Kenosha and one (1) cemetery located in the City Growth area.
- There are two (2) hospitals and six (6) clinics for non-specialized medical services located in the City of Kenosha. A third hospital is located adjacent to the City in Pleasant Prairie.
- In 2006, there were 36 licensed family child care centers and 39 licensed group child care centers in the City of Kenosha.

Chapter 6 – Existing Plans and Ordinances

Regional Plans

The 2006 Regional Land Use Plan envisioned an intermediate growth in population, households and employment, including an 18 percent increase in population, a 24 percent increase in households, and a 24 percent increase in employment in Kenosha County through 2035. Urban development would occur within urban service areas that are served by public sanitary sewer and other public utilities and services. The plan also recommended the preservation of all remaining natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan.

The 2035 Regional Transportation System Plan provides for a multimodal plan to address existing and anticipated future transportation problems and needs. The plan covers public transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, transportation systems management, travel demand management, and arterial streets and highways. The plan recommends improvements and expansion of existing local bus transit service over arterial and collector streets in the City of Kenosha and surrounding areas. Also included is the implementation of the KRM corridor commuter rail and the inclusion of express bus routes. New arterial streets recommended in the City of Kenosha include 39th Avenue between 18th Street and 24th Street and the connection of 85th Street between Seventh Avenue and Sheridan Road.

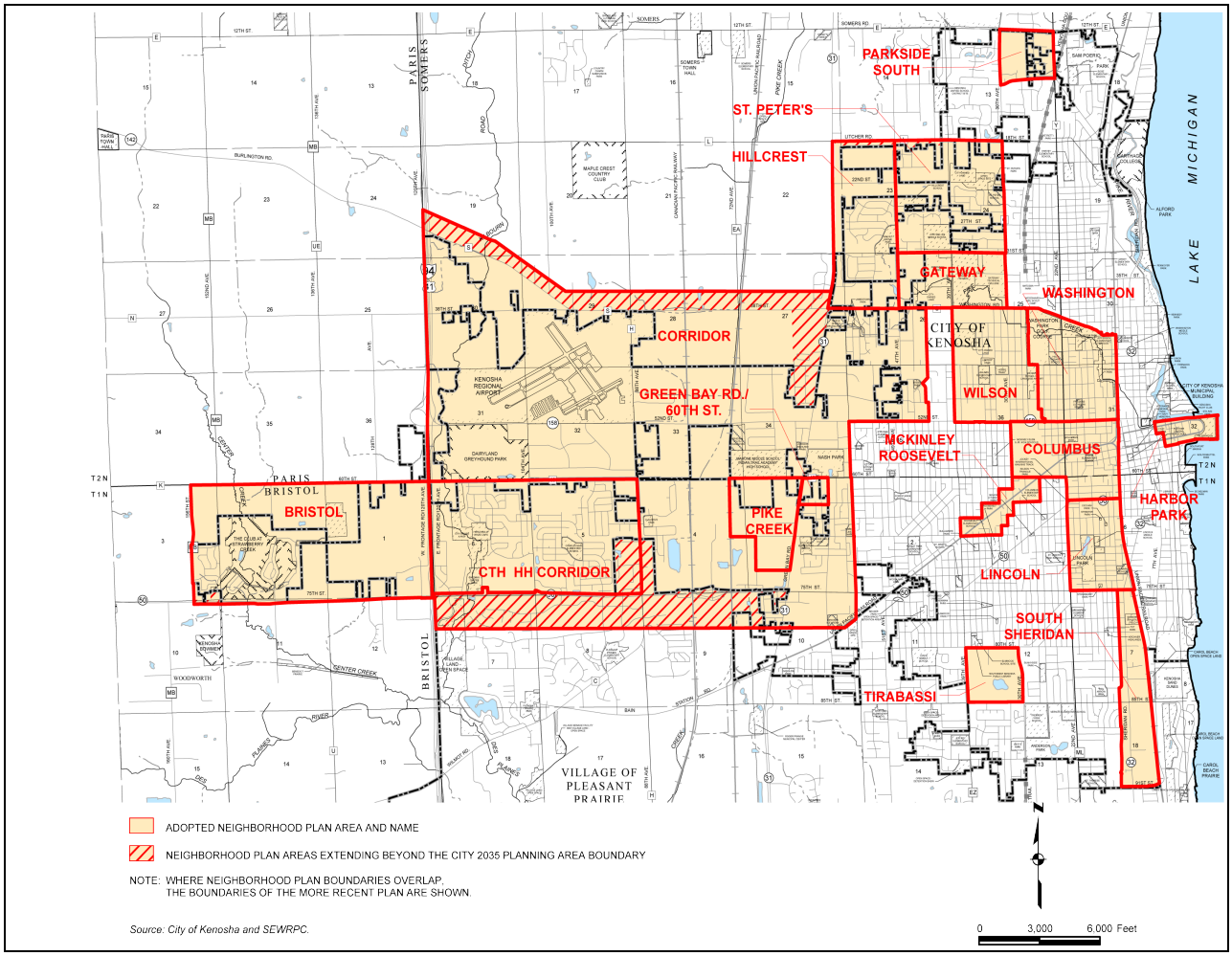
County and Multi-Jurisdictional Plans

- The City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers participated in the Kenosha Urban Planning District Plan, a comprehensive plan that included Land Use, Transportation, and Park and Open Space Elements through a design year of 2010.
- The IH-94 South Freeway Corridor Plan provided recommendations to modernize freeway interchanges and seeks to avoid a pattern of a continuous strip of commercial and industrial development along the corridor.
- The Highway Access and Development Plan for STH 50 between IH-94 and 60th Avenue was completed in 1986 and recommends the number and locations of private and public access points and median openings.

City Plans

- Nineteen Neighborhood Plans have been prepared by the City of Kenosha.
- Three (3) intergovernmental agreements have been adopted between the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Towns of Somers and Bristol.
- The *City of Kenosha Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* was adopted in 2001 to evaluate existing park conditions and included individual park master plans.
- The *City of Kenosha Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Plan* makes recommendations to improve bicycle and pedestrian routes throughout the City.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS ADOPTED BY THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2009



Local Ordinances

Local zoning, subdivision regulation, and official mapping will all need to be in conformance with adopted comprehensive plans, beginning on January 1, 2010. The City of Kenosha Zoning Ordinance includes 26 basic zoning districts and seven (7) overlay districts. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is in the process of updating county-wide digital flood insurance rate maps, including the City of Kenosha. Within six (6) months of the final determination by FEMA, the City of Kenosha will need to update its zoning maps and ordinances to reflect the new floodplain delineations.

Land division regulation is provided through Section 17 of the *City of Kenosha Code of General Ordinances*. The ordinance regulates subdivisions, a division of a parcel of land into five (5) or more parcels or building sites; and minor land divisions, a division of land into not more than four (4) parcels or building sites.

The City of Kenosha readopted an official map and recorded a certificate with the Kenosha County Register of Deeds in 2006. The official map is a plan implementation device that applies on a citywide basis to discourage the construction of structures and improvements of land that has been designated for future public use.

Chapter 7 – Issues and Opportunities Element

Wisconsin Statutes requires this element to include a statement of the overall goals, objectives, policies and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of the City over the planning period, in the case of the City of Kenosha Comprehensive Plan, through 2035. Overall goals and objectives for the other eight (8)

elements are included. More specific goals and objectives with policies and programs are included in Chapters 8 through 15.

Population and Household Projections
In addition to population and household projections developed as part of the Regional Land Use Plan, the Southeastern Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) also developed population and household projections based on the assumption that the number of households in the City of Kenosha would continue to grow as it had in the past. The City adopted the second SEWRPC projection, where it was projected that the City of Kenosha would grow to 124,097 persons by 2035, an increase of 37 percent from the 2000 population. The number of households would grow by 45 percent, to 49,797 households by 2035.

Visioning and Issues and Opportunities
Public input was important in identifying concerns, issues, and opportunities and to help prepare goals and objectives for the eight (8) other elements. Public input was obtained through a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) workshop, the Kenosha County Cafe (a visioning session in which citizens were asked to develop a vision based on the World Cafe conversational process), local informational meetings, and a bus tour of development sites.

Chapter 8 – Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element

Agricultural Resources

The City of Kenosha has identified that the most effective way of preserving agricultural land is to ensure that there is an adequate supply of developable land in an area served by municipal utilities to satisfy the demand for housing and businesses. By 2035, all of the City growth area will be annexed to the City and it is expected that the entire City will be served by municipal water and sewer. In the interim, farmlands will be encouraged to remain in agricultural use in the City and growth areas until such time water and sewer is extended to the farmland parcel(s).

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goals

- Allow agriculture and farmlands as temporary uses prior to development or urban uses when provided with municipal utilities.
- Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable agri-businesses and job development.

Overall Objectives

- Encourage agricultural uses outside planned urban (sewer) service areas.
- Support county-grown agriculture through farmer's markets and community gardens.

Natural Resources

Public input at various meetings recommended that existing woodlands, wetlands and river corridors be preserved. Lake Michigan was viewed as a strength due to being a tourism and recreational amenity. Development and enhancement of greenways and trails and improving parks and park amenities were recurring themes. Natural resources goals and objectives, along with policies and programs were developed to address the following more specific natural resource issues: environmental corridors, natural areas and critical species habitats; surface and groundwater resources and watersheds; floodplain, wetlands, and severe structural and severe wet soils; Lake Michigan; nonmetallic mineral resources; invasive species; environmental health; and parks, outdoor recreation and open space preservation.

NATURAL RESOURCES GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goal

- Preserve and enhance the City of Kenosha's natural resources, including Lake Michigan, and park and open sites.

Overall Objectives

- Continue the development of a comprehensive system of parks and open spaces within the City of Kenosha to enhance the quality of the environment and life and to allow City of Kenosha residents adequate opportunities to participate in resource and non-resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, including water-based outdoor recreation activities.
- Encourage the preservation of natural features and open space as part of future development proposals.
- Protect and enhance natural resource areas including wetlands, wildlife habitats, woodlands, open spaces and floodplains.
- Encourage the protection of Lake Michigan's water quality and shoreline.
- Capitalize on natural and recreational tourism amenities.

Cultural Resources

The development and enhancement of cultural opportunities and activities is important, and is viewed as a way to encourage tourism as well as to improve the overall quality of life in the City of Kenosha, making it a more attractive community in which to work, live and play. As outlined in Chapter 3, the City of Kenosha has significant historical and cultural resources that provides the City of Kenosha with a sense of heritage, identity and civic pride that promotes the diverse character of the City. Cultural resources issues that were identified include: historic resources; archaeological resources, local historical societies and museums; and cultural venues, events and organizations.

CULTURAL RESOURCES GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goal

- Preserve and enhance the historic and cultural resources and character of the City of Kenosha.

Overall Objectives

- Encourage preservation of historic and cultural structures and districts and archaeological sites.
- Encourage development and redevelopment that is sensitive to the preservation of significant natural, historic and cultural features, and is compatible with such uses.
- Capitalize on historic and cultural tourism amenities.

Chapter 9 – Land Use Element

The Wisconsin State Statutes requires this element to include:

- Information regarding the amount, type, and intensity or density of existing land uses;
- Land use trends;
- Potential land use conflicts;
- Projected land use needs in five (5) year increments to the plan design year (2035); and
- Maps, showing existing and future land uses; productive agricultural soils, natural limitations to building site development; floodplains, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive lands; and boundaries of areas to which public utility and community services will be provided by the plan design year.

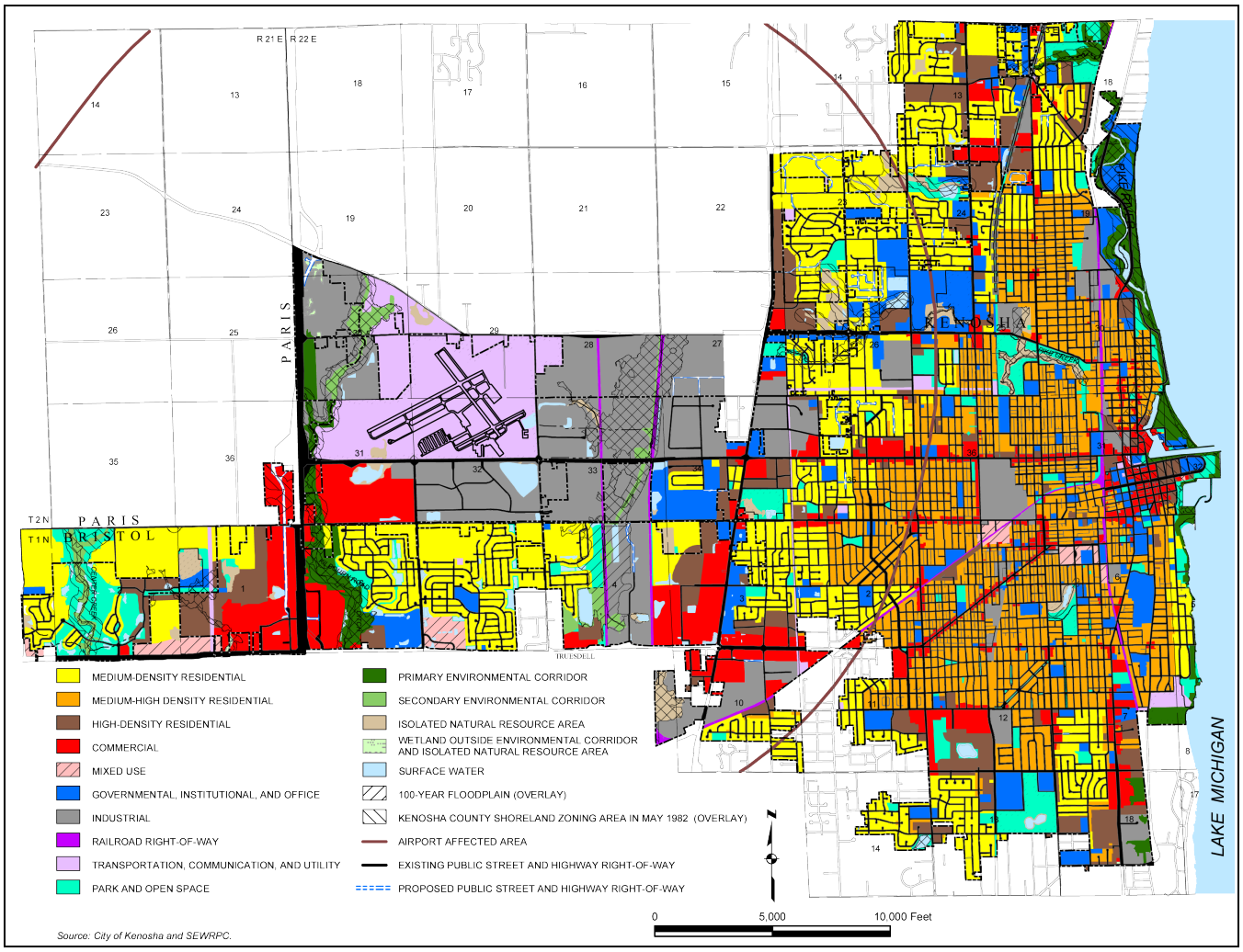
Land Uses in the City of Kenosha

In 2007, about 83 percent, or 14,029 acres of the City of Kenosha were in urban uses, such as residential, industrial and commercial land uses. Approximately four (4) percent of the City were natural resource areas, such as woodlands, nonfarmed wetlands, and surface waters. Agricultural uses made up about five (5) percent (912 acres) and open lands were about eight (8) percent of the City in 2007.

The 2035 Land Use Map for the City of Kenosha is partially based upon recommended land uses reflected in adopted neighborhood plans. Land outside neighborhood plan boundaries reflect land uses recommended by City staff, existing zoning, surrounding land uses, and local knowledge. The proposed 2035 Land Use Map for the City of Kenosha designates about:

- 38 percent of land to residential land uses
- 9 percent to mixed-use and commercial land uses
- 13 percent to industrial uses
- 5 percent to parks and open space
- 22 percent to transportation, communications and utilities
- 6 percent to governmental, institutional and office land uses
- 2 percent to surface water
- 5 percent to environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and wetlands

LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2035



Land use projections
Comprehensive Planning Law requires the land use element to include projections of future residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial land uses in five (5) year increments. It was assumed that the same amount of growth would occur in each five (5) year period. The following table illustrates land use projections.

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE CITY OF KENOSHA PLANNING AREA IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000 – 2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2000 – 2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of City	Acres	Percent of City Planning Area	Acres	Percent of Change	
Residential	4,831	31.8	7,716[a]	38.8	2,885	59.7	412.1
Commercial	776	5.1	1,749[b]	8.8	973	125.4	139.0
Industrial	673	6.2	2,477	12.5	1,804	268.1	257.7

a Includes areas in the Medium-, Medium-High, and High-Density Residential categories and 65 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category shown on the Land Use Map, page 8. Does not include proposed public street rights-of-way for future subdivisions shown on the City of Kenosha's Official Map.

b Includes areas in the Commercial category, 30 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category, and ten (10) percent of lands in the Governmental, Institutional, and Office category shown on the Land Use Map, page 8. (Note: Five (5) percent of lands in the Mixed Use category and the remaining 90 percent of lands in the Governmental, Institutional, and Office category are estimated to be developed with governmental or institutional uses.)

Source: SEWRPC.

LAND USE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goals

- Encourage a balanced and sustainable spatial distribution among various types of land uses to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of residents.
- Accommodate the projected growth in population, households, and employment through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.

Overall Objectives

- Encourage land uses that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low costs to all levels of government.
- Encourage development and redevelopment of land with access to existing infrastructure and public services.
- Encourage infill development.
- Encourage an attractive and healthful physical and social environment with ample opportunities for high-quality education, cultural activities, and outdoor recreation.

Chapter 10 – Housing Element

Existing Housing

- In 2006, there were 39,712 housing units in the City of Kenosha. Of this total, 61 percent were single family homes.
- About one (1) percent of housing units in the City of Kenosha in 2006 were rated as poor or very poor.
- The median price of a single family home sold in 2006 was $168,500. The minimum household income needed to purchase the median-priced home was $61,858.
- The 2006 estimated median household income was $51,181.

- There were about 19 percent of Kenosha residents in 2000 with a disability.

Future Housing

- Household size is projected to decrease from 2.54 persons per household in 2000 to 2.38 persons per household in 2035.
- About 11,586 housing units should be added in the City of Kenosha by 2035 to meet the projected housing demand.

HOUSING GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goal

- Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and physical abilities in the City of Kenosha.

Overall Objectives

- Encourage flexibility in zoning to accommodate a variety of housing options.
- Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in the City of Kenosha.
- Promote housing choices for Kenosha's aging, disabled, and young family populations.
- Promote universal design (designed for all physical abilities) housing and subdivision construction to accommodate all population groups.

Chapter 11 – Transportation Element

The Wisconsin Statutes requires this element to guide the future development of various modes of transportation in the City of Kenosha. As recommended, the element includes an overview of State and Regional transportation plans with a comparison of City of Kenosha goals, objectives, policies, and programs to those plans. Public input recommended improving public transit services, including the expansion of bus service and the development of the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee (KRM) commuter rail line. Alternative modes of transportation, such as more bike paths and lanes was also recommended by the Public.

General Recommendations

Public input and transportation facilities and services data reviewed in Chapter 4 was used to create more specific transportation issues such as: transit, transportation services for the elderly and disabled, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, airport, inter-regional transportation, and streets and highways.

Transit

Specific long-range recommendations for Kenosha County from the Regional Transportation Plan include:

- A new commuter rail line (KRM) from Milwaukee to Kenosha that connects with existing METRA Service to Chicago.
- Express bus service between downtown Kenosha and commercial and industrial development in eastern Kenosha County.
- Extending bus service throughout the Kenosha urbanized area, increasing the frequency of local service weekdays to between 15 and 30 minutes during peak times, extending service on Saturdays to at least 10:30 p.m., and adding Sunday service at 60 minute intervals.
- Increase the use of the streetcar as a development and transportation tool for the core area of the City of Kenosha.

The City of Kenosha Comprehensive Plan also recommends to support development of the high-speed rail system to connect Southeastern Wisconsin to the Midwest region.

Services for the Elderly and Disabled
As the number of City of Kenosha residents aged 65 and older and the persons with disabilities increase, transportation options, such as public transportation are relied on to provide access to health care and to reduce isolation and provide opportunities for education, recreation, entertaining, volunteering, and employment. Steps to increase access to different modes of transportation was also considered, including infrastructure design, when developing goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities
The plan seeks to promote the safe accommodation of bicycle and pedestrian travel and to encourage bicycle and pedestrian travel as alternatives to motor vehicle travel. The plan further recommends to require bicycle parking at job sites and at retail, service, and institutional centers through an amendment of the Zoning Ordinance, as well as continuing to purchase new buses with bike racks.

Airport
The Kenosha Regional Airport plays a crucial role in fostering business growth and economic development in the City of Kenosha. The plan recommends the extension of the primary runway by 1,100 feet to enable aircraft to take off safely with full payloads under most weather conditions.

TRANSPORTATION GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goal

- Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.

Overall Objectives

- Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation, including public transit services, to meet the needs of transit-dependent elderly citizens and persons with disabilities.
- Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the Regional Transportation System Plan.
- Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- Encourage development patterns and designs with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental and aesthetic impacts.

Chapter 12 – Utilities and Community Facilities Element

The Utilities and Community Facilities Element is intended to guide future development of utilities and community facilities, along with an approximate timetable that projects the need to expand, rehabilitate, or replace existing utilities and community facilities or construct new utilities and community facilities.

- The City of Kenosha capacity of its sanitary sewer system will be near 80 percent capacity by 2020, and it is recommended that the City prepare a facilities plan between 2020 and 2030.
- City Water Utility water use demand is expected to increase by 56 percent in 2035, to 16.8 million gallons per day.
- Solid waste disposal for the City of Kenosha is transported to the Pheasant Run Landfill in the Town of Paris. Pheasant Run has enough land for continued use for another 20 years and will require an expansion during the comprehensive planning period, or new landfills will need to be sited and developed.
- The City of Kenosha Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan needs to be updated periodically to maintain eligibility for recreational grant programs.
- The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has established a performance objective of achieving a five (5) minute response time for fire protection engine companies at least 90 percent of the time. It is unlikely that the five (5) minute response time could be achieved at least 90 percent of the time if urban development occurs at the full extent by 2035.

- Demand for nursing homes, community based residential facilities (CBRF's), adult family homes, residential care apartment complexes, and senior apartment complexes is expected to increase through 2035.

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goals

- Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in the City of Kenosha.
- Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.

Overall Objectives

- Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in the City of Kenosha.
- Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of residents.
- Maintain and enhance the high quality educational system in Kenosha County.
- Maintain and enhance the high level of healthcare services in Kenosha County.
- Encourage the use of alternative energy sources.
- Encourage "green" development concepts.
- Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.

Chapter 13 – Economic Development Element

The Economic Development Element is intended to promote the stabilization and retention or expansion of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in Kenosha County. Furthermore, this element includes:

- An analysis of the City of Kenosha and Kenosha County's labor force and economic base.
- An assessment of categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the City of Kenosha.
- An assessment of the City of Kenosha's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries, and the designation of sites for such businesses and industries.
- An evaluation and promotion of the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses.
- An identification of economic development programs, including State and Regional programs, which apply to the City of Kenosha.

Number and Type of Existing Jobs

The estimated number of jobs in Kenosha County in 2005 was 76,470 up 11 percent since 2000. Although manufacturing jobs continue to decrease in the County, they still represent the greatest number of jobs in the County, at 10,887, in 2005. The next five (5) largest private employment categories in 2005 were:

- Retail trade – 8,716 jobs
- Health care and social assistance – 8,474 jobs
- Accommodation and food service – 5,942 jobs
- Administrative and waste services – 5,158 jobs
- Other services, except public administration – 4,759 jobs

Job Projections

Employment projections for the City of Kenosha in 2035 is an additional 14,830 jobs, or a 34 percent increase from 2000. In order to accommodate the additional jobs, the City has allocated more land for commercial and industrial development than what is designated on the Regional Plan.

Desired Businesses

The City of Kenosha should consider attracting, retaining, or expanding the following list of businesses and industries:

- Data and information technology – high tech industries
- Advanced technology manufacturing and engineering
- Bio-fuel technology and bio-technology such as:
  - Alternative energies research and development
  - Research and development of alternative crops for fuel
  - Environmental industry – "green" buildings and infrastructures and energy-efficiency
- Recreation, such as athletic facilities and outdoor activities
- Hospitality and tourism industries – hotels, restaurants, and entertainment venues
- Professional and technical services
- Business and corporate management
- Jobs that support agriculture and rural lifestyles – agricultural businesses
- Home-based businesses and jobs that allow workers to work from home
- Service sector – lawn maintenance
- Healthcare related businesses
- Assisted living such as Senior care

ECONOMIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goals

- Identify and encourage desirable, diverse, and sustainable businesses and job development.
- Attract and retain jobs that provide employment opportunities for City of Kenosha residents.
- Identify economic and educational opportunities that will help ensure job growth for future generations.

Overall Objectives

- Identify a variety of business "clusters" to be encouraged within the City of Kenosha.
- Encourage Countywide and Regional cooperation for economic development, including business creation, retention, and expansion, and the creation of a range of employment opportunities that improve and enhance the economic vitality of the City of Kenosha.
- Encourage cooperation between schools and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of City of Kenosha businesses and to provide the services needed by residents.
- Capitalize on tourism amenities, including historic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources, and particularly activities that focus on Lake Michigan's recreational opportunities.
- Encourage and support entrepreneurialism (i.e. small businesses and home-based businesses).

Chapter 14 – Intergovernmental Cooperation Element

The Wisconsin Statutes requires this element to consider joint planning and decision making between the City of Kenosha and other jurisdictions for the siting and building of public facilities and for sharing public services. The element is also required to:

- Analyze the relationship of the City to surrounding local governments and to school districts, drainage districts, adjacent County governments, the Region, the State, and to other governmental units.
- Incorporate any plans or agreements to which the City of Kenosha is a party under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307, or 66.0309 of the Statutes.
- Identify existing or potential conflicts between governmental units and describe the processes to resolve such conflicts.

The City of Kenosha should support further evaluation of consolidating and coordinating services only where the consolidation makes economic sense while not reducing the level or quality of services currently provided to residents. Based on the number of existing and ongoing intergovernmental boundary and service agreements that exist between the City of Kenosha and other governments, intergovernmental cooperation is very strong. The

Intergovernmental Element also incorporates existing plans or agreements to which the City is a party, existing shared services and equipment, as well as examples of potential shared services and equipment.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goal

- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.

Overall Objectives

- Provide a structure for continuing dialog about land use regulation issues and boundary issues with other local governments and Kenosha County.
- Encourage shared services with units of government, if cost savings and maintenance or improvement in shared levels would result.
- Consider intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for public facilities such as police stations, fire stations, government administration buildings, schools, libraries, and trail linkages between the City of Kenosha and other communities.

Chapter 15 – Implementation Element

The Implementation Element is required to provide an:

- Identification of proposed changes to applicable zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and official maps.
- Description of how each of the other eight (8) elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with other elements of the plan.
- A mechanism to measure the progress towards achieving the recommendations of the plan.
- A process for amending and updating the plan.

Plan Review and Adoption

In conformance with the Public Participation Plan, the City of Kenosha held an Open House on February 25, 2010 to give the public an opportunity for informal review of the plan and a chance to ask questions and provide comments. Public comments can be found in Appendix 15-4. The Wisconsin Statutes also required the City to hold a public hearing prior to adopting the Comprehensive Plan. A public hearing was held at the March 5, 2010 City Plan Commission meeting. City Plan Commission Resolution No. 02-10 was approved at the March 5, 2010 City Plan Commission meeting and forwarded to the Common Council recommending adoption of the Plan. See Appendix 15-1. The Common Council approved Zoning Ordinance No. 28-10 creating Section 18 of the Zoning Ordinance for the City of Kenosha, Wisconsin entitled "Comprehensive Plan" at their April 19, 2010 meeting. See Appendix 15-2.

Program Prioritization

The Wisconsin Statutes requires the City's comprehensive plan to include a list of programs, based on priority, to implement the recommendations for each of the elements. The City of Kenosha has listed its programs as "high priority," or those that can be accomplished within the first ten (10) years of the Plan, "ongoing," programs that are intended to be carried throughout the plan year of 2035, and the remaining programs are to be accomplished as funding and staffing resources allow.

Plan Updates and Amendments

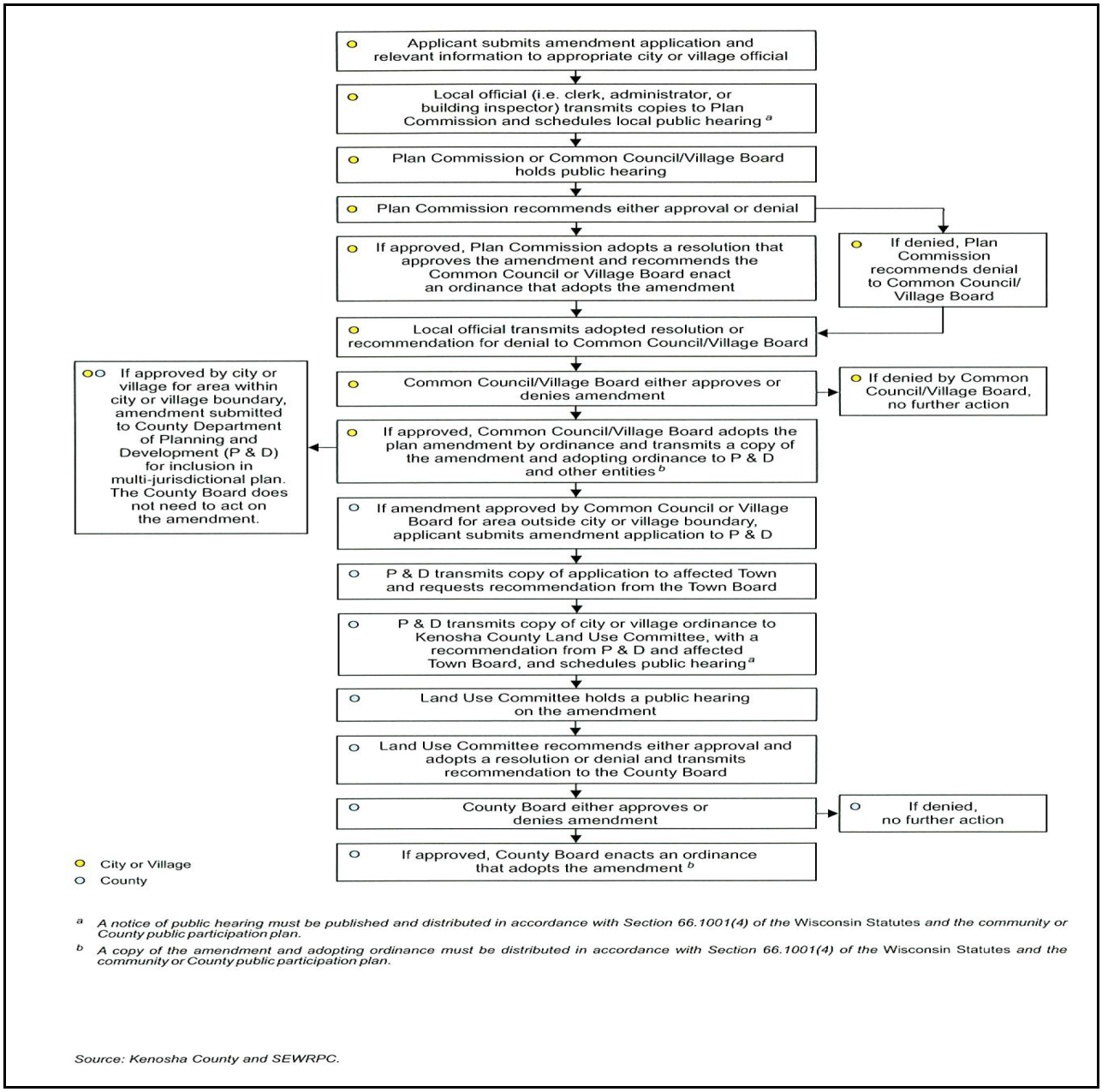
The process for amending the Comprehensive Plan for the City of Kenosha: 2035 is outlined in the figure on page 15. Wisconsin Statutes also requires the City to update its plan at lease once every ten (10) year to change or update sections of the Plan that are out of date and to goals, objectives, policies, or programs that are not serving their intended purpose. The ten (10) year update will also follow the same procedure as outlined in the figure on page 15.

IMPLEMENTATION GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Overall Goal

- Ensure the City of Kenosha Comprehensive Plan is a "living document."

Overall Objectives

- Routinely consult the comprehensive plan when carrying out government functions and developing the budget.
- Review progress made towards achievement of comprehensive plan goals annually, and update the plan as needed.
- Review and update the comprehensive plan report at lease every ten (10) years, following the release of U.S. Census data and regional plan updates.

KENOSHA COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR CITIES AND VILLAGES