COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

2030

Village of Kimberly
Outagamie County, Wisconsin

January 4, 2010

Prepared by the
East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
# EAST CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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TITLE: VILLAGE OF KIMBERLY 2030 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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SUBJECT: “Smart Growth” Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Kimberly in Outagamie County, WI

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

LOCATION

As illustrated on Map 1-1, the Village of Kimberly is located in the southeastern corner of Outagamie County immediately east of Highway 441 and north of County Trunk Highway CE (College Ave). The village has a 2009 population of approximately 6,453 permanent residents who are only a portion of the 200,000 plus who reside in the Fox Cities metropolitan area. The Village is a matured community which grew with the establishment of the Kimberly Mill, originally built in 1889. The community is largely built out and has a relatively stable residential, commercial and industrial base. The population has experienced a growth rate of approximately two percent between 2000 and 2007. Kimberly is an old riverfront community with a pre-settlement Native American history that goes back thousands of years. The Dutch, Irish and German settlers came to build the river lock system, operate the paper mills, and farm the rich soil. In 1910 the Village of Kimberly formally incorporated as a village.

The community is an attractive place to live with well kept homes, good schools and convenient access to shopping and recreational opportunities. Kimberly largest employer was the New Page paper mill until recently when it was closed in 2008. Efforts continue by the Village to ensure that this facility once again becomes the life blood of the community. Until then, major businesses are located in an established business park on the northeast corner of the Hwy 441 and CTH CE intersection. Kimberly also has developed a new business park along the south side of CTH CE which also has very good access to US Highway 441. The 441 Tri-County Freeway is a part of the loop transportation system that serves the surrounding Fox Cities Metro Area communities, which has a market area population in excess of 300,000 people. Residents can avail themselves in a variety of recreational opportunities found in Sunset Community Park which lies on the Fox River in the northwest corner of the community. The Kimberly public library, municipal offices, and police & fire department are all centrally located at the intersection of Kimberly Avenue and Railroad Street. A full range of convenient neighborhood shopping is readily available within easy walking or driving distance. Aside from local businesses, the Fox River mall - the largest shopping mall in Wisconsin north of Milwaukee - is located only about thirteen miles to the west. The Outagamie County Regional Airport is also less than a twenty minute drive away. The Village of Kimberly is bordered by the Fox River and the Village of Little Chute on the north, the Village of Combined Locks to the east, USH 441 and the City of Appleton to the west, and the Town of Buchanan to the south.

PLANNING HISTORY

Over the years the Village of Kimberly has completed several planning efforts to help provide improved recreational opportunities for the present and future generations of residents. An Open Space and Recreation Plan was last completed by Village in 2007 and outlines existing recreational opportunities within Kimberly and presents goals for future development of current and proposed recreational facilities. The plan was approved by the Plan Commission on February 20, 2007, and was recommended to the Kimberly Village board which adopted it on April 2, 2007. This plan is an update to previous open space plans prepared in 1977, 1983, 1991, and 1996 and in 2001.

The community’s first Comprehensive Development Plan was adopted in July of 1981. In October of 1994, the Village of Kimberly prepared and adopted a more elaborate Comprehensive Plan which established broad goals and policies for community growth and development.
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

INSERT MAP  1-1 – LOCATION MAP
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The 1994 plan has served the Village well and many of the strategies outlined within the plan have been implemented.

In December of 2007, recognizing the need to meet new State planning mandates, coupled with the age of the plan, the Village’s Plan Commission began a new planning effort working with East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the Village of Kimberly 2030 Comprehensive Plan is to aid local officials in making land use decisions for planned growth that are harmonious with the overall vision of the community’s future, while ensuring future sustainability of local natural resources and the relaxed urban character of the Village. Developing a comprehensive plan is a proactive attempt to create guidelines for future development within a community. The plan evaluates what type of development will benefit the community’s interest while still providing flexibility for future growth and/or redevelopment of the existing land uses in the community.

The Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan identifies a 20-year planning horizon (the year 2030) and contains four major components:

1. A profile of the demographic, economic, and housing characteristics;

2. An inventory and assessment of the environment, community facilities; and agricultural, natural, and cultural resources;

3. A set of visions, goals, strategies, and implementation recommendations, and;

4. A set of three land use maps that depict existing land use, and projected optimum land use patterns for both the short term (1 to 10 years) and the long term (10 to 20 years).

The Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan also addresses the nine planning elements required by §66.1001:

- Issues and Opportunities
- Economic Development
- Housing
- Transportation
- Utilities and Community Facilities
- Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources
- Existing and Future Land Use
- Intergovernmental Cooperation
- Plan Implementation

Each subsequent chapter of the plan focuses on one of the nine required elements. The chapters begin with background information which is followed by the Village's goals, strategies and recommendations as related to the subject element.

Goals are broad, long range statements that describe one specific aspect of the Village’s vision.

Strategies are statements that describe specific conditions that aid in achieving set goals.

Recommendations are specific actions which must be performed to implement the goals of the Comprehensive Plan.

In addition to the Goals, Strategies and Recommendations, the Village of Kimberly 2030 Comprehensive Plan addresses the 14 goals for comprehensive planning established by the State of Wisconsin Act 9 in 1999.
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The 14 statewide goals include:

1. Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.

2. Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.

3. Protection of natural features, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.

4. Protection of conservancy zoned and forested lands.

5. Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns, and relatively low municipal and state governmental utility costs.

6. Preservation of cultural, historic, and archeological sites.

7. Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.

8. Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.

9. Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout the community.

10. Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

11. Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional, and local levels.

12. Balancing individual property rights with community interest and goals.

13. Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.

14. Providing an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit dependent and disabled citizens.

PLANNING PROCESS

The Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan was completed in seven phases. The phases included Organization, Visioning, Inventory and Analysis, Plan Alternatives, Plan Implementation, Intergovernmental Cooperation, and Plan Adoption. These phases included the following key events.

Public Participation Plan

The Village Plan Commission and Board prepared and adopted a set of standards and procedures for notifying the community of its planning effort and the opportunities available to provide input into the process. A copy of this plan is contained in Appendix A.

Kick-Off Meeting

The first Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan meeting was held jointly with the Village of Combined Locks on December 19th, 2007, at the Combined Locks Community Center. This meeting was used primarily to introduce the participants to the process and discuss initial thoughts about the plan’s direction and possible outcomes.

On January 16th, 2008, at the Village of Kimberly Municipal Building, the general public was invited to a joint meeting of the communities to participate in a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) exercise, whereby they analyzed and discussed what aspects of their respective communities they valued, and what they felt were the key issues the community should address now and in the future.
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Although the entire results of this meeting are included in Appendix A of this document, there were several common themes shared by all individual and group responses. Overall, participants of the first Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan meeting felt that the following added value to the community:

- The Village is perceived as a “Safe Haven” with well kept homes and a good quality of life.
- Great location (convenient access to employment/ shopping & Highway 441 Beltway).
- The Paper Mill is a major employer in the community and beyond.
- A long river frontage that offers potential redevelopment and recreational opportunities.
- Sunset Park, neighborhood parks, recreational fields & natural areas offer good recreational opportunities.
- The potential for redeveloping existing uses to higher value and intensity uses.
- The “walkability” of Kimberly, and convenient access to the Sunset Park and the CE walking and biking trails.
- A strong sense of community / Good concerned citizens / Small town feel & neighborliness.
- A desirable school system.

Participants felt that the following items were issues of concern in the Village of Kimberly:

- Need to have a “backup plan” in case uncontrollable major changes occur.
- Plan needs to focus on redevelopment to higher value uses utilizing existing infrastructure.
- An aging housing stock.
- The need to plan for job creation/retention and office/commercial growth opportunities.
- Protection of the community’s surface and ground water, and waterfront resources.
- Planning for land use vertically as well as horizontally (think 3-dimensional).
- The cost effective delivery of necessary services / sharing police/fire & library services.
- The negative impact of budget constraints.
- The impact of unfunded federal and state mandates on the mill rate.
- Need to plan for the next generation, changing demographics & to diversify the community economy.

The Village of Kimberly utilized its existing Plan Commission to develop the plan and met many times over an approximate 18-month period to prepare its contents. Each meeting was open to the public and appropriately posted so as to inform the community of the planning effort.

Land Use Map Development

In the early months of 2009 staff met with the Plan Commission to consider both the “Short Term” (10-year) and the “Long Term” (20-year) proposed land use plans for their community.
The two optimum land-use maps were crafted and endorsed by the Commission for further review by the general public. At a village-wide public hearing meeting, held on January 4th, 2010, these land use plan maps received general support. The two Land Use Plan Maps are illustrated in Chapter 8 as Maps 8-3 and 8-4. All plan adoption documentation and public input are included within Appendix A.
CHAPTER 2: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
CHAPTER 2: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

The Issues and Opportunities chapter provides information regarding the socioeconomic conditions and growth patterns within the Village of Kimberly. This information aids in defining existing problems and identifying available socioeconomic resources. Changes in population and household characteristics combined with existing development patterns and policy choices will determine how well the Village of Kimberly will be able to meet the future needs of its residents and the fourteen comprehensive planning goals established by the Wisconsin Legislature.

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

VISION STATEMENT

In 2030, the Village of Kimberly continues to be a community which maintains a high quality of life for residents throughout their life-cycle, has a strong spirit of pride in their community, and has earned the respect of other communities throughout the Fox River Valley. The Village board and administration is always looking for the best way to deliver public services in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Village officials pride themselves in developing innovative ways to provide for economic growth and the protection of those village attributes that contribute to the high quality of life in the Village.

INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

The following section provides an inventory and assessment of demographic and economic trends as required by Wisconsin’s Smart Growth legislation.

POPULATION TRENDS

Historic Population

The Village of Kimberly has experienced modest growth, growing from 6,131 persons in 1970 to 6,451 persons in 2008, or 5.2 percent. The Village’s growth rate was significantly lower than neighboring communities, as exhibited in Table 2-1. Only the Village of Kimberly and the Village of Combined Locks have experienced growth of less than 10 percent over this time period, as both communities have been essentially land-locked for much of this time.

Population Forecast

Table 2-2 depicts the Wisconsin Department of Administration’s population estimates and the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC) population projections for the Village of Kimberly, surrounding municipalities, Outagamie County, and the State of Wisconsin. The ECWRPC population projections forecast that Kimberly will continue to experience modest growth. The Village’s population is projected to increase by 412 persons (6.4%) between 2008 and 2030.

Population projections can provide extremely valuable information for community planning but have particular limitations. Population projections are typically based on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current population base, to a large extent the reliability of the projections is dependent on the continuation of past growth trends.
Population growth is more difficult to predict in a community, such as Kimberly, where the growth is heavily dependent on infill development, redevelopment, or changes in household size, as there is little “greenfield” development space remaining.

Population density reflects the degree of urbanization of a community as well as the impacts on demand and cost effectiveness of the provision of urban services. Population density is calculated as the number of housing units per square mile of land area excluding surface water.

In 2000, the overall population density of the Village of Kimberly was 3,265.9 persons per square mile—denser than all surrounding incorporated communities, with the exception of the City of Appleton. Population densities in persons per square mile (per the 2000 Census), of surround incorporated areas are as follows: Appleton (3,355.9), Little Chute (2538.0), Kaukauna (2,092.5), and Combined Locks (1591.3). Outagamie County as a whole had a population density of 251.4 persons per square mile.

### Table 2-1: Historic Population Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village of Kimberly</td>
<td>6,131</td>
<td>5,881</td>
<td>5,406</td>
<td>6,146</td>
<td>6,451</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Appleton</td>
<td>56377</td>
<td>58913</td>
<td>65695</td>
<td>70087</td>
<td>72,297</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Buchanan</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>1,742</td>
<td>2,484</td>
<td>5,827</td>
<td>6,708</td>
<td>237.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. of Combined Locks</td>
<td>2,771</td>
<td>2,573</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>2,422</td>
<td>3,036</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Harrison</td>
<td>3,260</td>
<td>3,541</td>
<td>3,195</td>
<td>5,756</td>
<td>8,677</td>
<td>166.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Kaukauna</td>
<td>11,308</td>
<td>11,310</td>
<td>11,982</td>
<td>12,983</td>
<td>14,925</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village of Little Chute</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>7,907</td>
<td>9,207</td>
<td>10,476</td>
<td>11,035</td>
<td>99.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outagamie County</td>
<td>119,398</td>
<td>128,730</td>
<td>140,510</td>
<td>161,091</td>
<td>174,778</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central Region*</td>
<td>475,090</td>
<td>511,033</td>
<td>542,712</td>
<td>609,558</td>
<td>649,718</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>4,417,821</td>
<td>4,705,642</td>
<td>4,891,769</td>
<td>5,363,715</td>
<td>5,675,156</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The East Central Region is comprised of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties.


### Table 2-2: Current and Projected Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>% Change '08-'30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village of Kimberly</td>
<td>6,451</td>
<td>6,576</td>
<td>6,694</td>
<td>6,794</td>
<td>6,846</td>
<td>6,863</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Appleton</td>
<td>72,297</td>
<td>75,396</td>
<td>77,528</td>
<td>79,534</td>
<td>81,058</td>
<td>82,196</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Buchanan</td>
<td>6,708</td>
<td>8,060</td>
<td>9,223</td>
<td>10,464</td>
<td>11,736</td>
<td>13,046</td>
<td>94.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. of Combined Locks</td>
<td>3,036</td>
<td>2,862</td>
<td>3,017</td>
<td>3,174</td>
<td>3,320</td>
<td>3,459</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Harrison</td>
<td>8,677</td>
<td>10,053</td>
<td>11,822</td>
<td>13,753</td>
<td>15,760</td>
<td>17,825</td>
<td>105.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Kaukauna</td>
<td>14,925</td>
<td>15,081</td>
<td>15,975</td>
<td>16,890</td>
<td>17,750</td>
<td>18,579</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village of Little Chute</td>
<td>11,035</td>
<td>11,467</td>
<td>11,972</td>
<td>12,475</td>
<td>12,922</td>
<td>13,331</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outagamie County</td>
<td>174,778</td>
<td>181,224</td>
<td>190,570</td>
<td>200,012</td>
<td>208,688</td>
<td>216,874</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central Region</td>
<td>649,718</td>
<td>667,636</td>
<td>691,308</td>
<td>714,939</td>
<td>737,521</td>
<td>756,877</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>5,675,156</td>
<td>5,751,470</td>
<td>5,931,386</td>
<td>6,110,878</td>
<td>6,274,867</td>
<td>6,415,923</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: U.S. Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration 2004 & 2008, ECWRPC 2004
The age structure of a population impacts the service, housing, and transportation needs of a community. Table 2-3 depicts the Village of Kimberly and Outagamie County population by age cohort in 1990 and 2000. In 2000, the median age of the residents of the Village of Kimberly was 35.4. The percent of residents aged 65 and over has grown between 1990 (13.7%) and 2000 (15.0%), which is noticeably higher when compared to the county (1990: 11.1%; 2000: 10.9%).

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

Household size in the Village of Kimberly has decreased from 3.99 persons per household in 1970 to 2.65 persons per household in 1990, and then continued this downward trend with 2.45 persons per household in the 2000 census figures. A decrease in the average household size also occurred for the state and county, as is evident in Table 2-4.
In 1990 and 2000, the majority of households in the Village of Kimberly were composed of married couple families, although their prominence has declined over time. Over the same time period, single-person households, and those composed of persons aged 65+ living alone, have increased as a percent of total housing units (see Table 2-4). A similar downward trend in married couple families, and upward trend in single householders, was experienced at the county and state level over the same time period.

The East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC), as the official Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Fox Cities Urbanized Area, has developed two methodologies for projecting future households. The first methodology, hereafter referred to as Methodology A, calculates future household growth by distributing the projected number of households in Outagamie County to each minor civil division (city, village, town) based on the historic percentage of Outagamie County households which have been located within the particular minor civil division. The second methodology, hereafter referred to as Methodology B, assumes that the minor civil division’s average number of persons per household will change at the same rate as Outagamie County’s average number of persons per household as projected by the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA). In Methodology B, the projected population, as described in the previous section, is divided by the projected average household size to determine the future amount of households within the minor civil division.

Table 2-5 depicts the Village of Kimberly’s projected number of households during the twenty year planning timeframe using both Methodology A and Methodology B, which provide an estimated range for household growth. For planning purposes, the ECWRPC typically utilizes the methodology that produces the greater amount of household growth, to ensure that long-range plans can accommodate the maximum anticipated growth.

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that an individual with a bachelor’s degree can expect to earn $2.1 million over the course of a career, nearly double what the expected earnings are for a high school graduate. The results of the Census Bureau’s study demonstrate that there is a definite link between earning potential and education.
The 2000 U.S. Census data, as depicted in Figure 2-1, indicates that the Village of Kimberly (29%) has nearly the same percentage of residents age 25 or older who attended college for 1-3 years (which includes a 2 year technical education) as Outagamie County (28%) and the State (29%). This trend does not hold true when the percentage of Kimberly residents who attended four years of college or more is compared to the county and state. Only 16 percent of Kimberly’s residents age 25 or older had attended four years of college or more, while just over 22 percent of the same age range had attended four years or more of college in Outagamie County and the State of Wisconsin.

Income includes both earned and unearned income. Earned income includes money earned through wages, salaries, and net self-employment income (including farm income). Unearned income includes money from interest, dividends, rent, social security, retirement income, disability income, and welfare payments. In 1999, 82.5% of income in the Village of Kimberly was earned income, while over 11 percent came from social security or retirement income sources. This is reflective of the Village’s large population in the age 65 or older age cohort.

Median income is derived by examining the entire income distribution and calculating the point where one-half of the incomes fall below that point, the median, and one-half above that point. For households and families, the median income is based on the total number of households or families, including those with no income. The Village of Kimberly’s median household income in 1999 was $61,381; this was higher than Outagamie County’s median income of $46,370 and the State of Wisconsin’s median income of $43,791. Although the median household income for all jurisdictions increased between 1989 and 1999, Kimberly’s median household income increased by a much greater amount (see Table 2-6).

### Table 2-6: Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Median HH. Income</th>
<th>Median Family Income</th>
<th>Per Capita Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village of Kimberly</td>
<td>$33,148</td>
<td>$61,381</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outagamie County</td>
<td>$33,770</td>
<td>$46,370</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>$29,442</td>
<td>$43,791</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, STF3A
In addition to household income, family income and per capita income are two other common income measures. Kimberly’s median family income increased from $37,036 in 1989 to $54,692 in 1999, as did the per capita income, which increased from $12,748 in 1989 to $20,933 in 1999 (see Table 2-6).

The poverty level is determined by the U.S. Census Bureau based on current cost of living estimates adjusted for household size. In 1990, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children was a household income of $12,674. By 2000 the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children had increased to $17,463.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Village of Kimberly</th>
<th>Outagamie County</th>
<th>State of Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Office</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming, fishing and forestry</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and maintenance</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production, transportation and materials moving</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Village of Kimberly</th>
<th>Outagamie County</th>
<th>State of Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation warehousing and utilities</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational, health and social services</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, recreation accommodation, and food services</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services (except public administration)</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1999, 3.1% percent of Kimberly's population was living below the poverty line*. This is significantly less than Outagamie County (4.7%) and the State of Wisconsin (8.7%). Between 1989 and 1999, the percentage of people living below the poverty declined for the Village of Kimberly, Outagamie County, and the State of Wisconsin. In 1989, 4.7 percent of the Village's residents were living below the poverty line, while 6.3 percent of Outagamie County residents were, and 10.7 percent residents of the State of Wisconsin were living below the poverty line.

The composition and types of employment in the Village of Kimberly provide an indication of the economic base of the area. Table 2-7 shows employment information by occupation and industry in 2000. The table indicates that the nearly one third of the village's residents are employed in the manufacturing industry, making it the largest sector for village employment. Manufacturing was the largest jobs producing industry for the county and state as well, although to a lesser extent.

Table 2-8. Industry and Occupation Projections, 2004 to 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village of Kimberly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction/Mining/Natural Resources</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>-3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Health Services</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and Hospitality</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information/Prof Services/Other Services</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Non-Farm Employment</td>
<td>3,304</td>
<td>3,646</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox Valley, Wisconsin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction/Mining/Natural Resources</td>
<td>17,640</td>
<td>20,850</td>
<td>3,210</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>64,830</td>
<td>62,840</td>
<td>-1,990</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>-3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>42,700</td>
<td>46,330</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>11,080</td>
<td>12,390</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td>13,700</td>
<td>15,150</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Health Services</td>
<td>46,610</td>
<td>56,840</td>
<td>10,230</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and Hospitality</td>
<td>24,810</td>
<td>28,600</td>
<td>3,790</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information/Prof Services/Other Services</td>
<td>46,570</td>
<td>53,550</td>
<td>6,980</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>15,390</td>
<td>16,110</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Non-Farm Employment</td>
<td>283,330</td>
<td>312,660</td>
<td>29,330</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: U.S. Census, 2000

** Sources: Fox Valley Workforce Development Area Projections; Wisconsin Dept. of Workforce Development, Office of Economic Advisors 2006; Greenville Projections; ECWRPC derived from WisDWD yearly growth rate for Fox Valley applied to Census 2000 estimates

*** Fox Valley, as defined by WisDWD is: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties
Many changes have occurred in recent years that are not reflected by 2000 Census data, including the closure of the NewPage Paper Plant, resulting in the loss of hundreds of jobs in the manufacturing sector.

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development projects industry development for the Fox Valley (Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties). East Central has utilized these regional projections as a basis for estimating the Village of Kimberly's industry projections. Projections were based on the assumption that the Village of Kimberly's economy is directly related to that of the Fox Valley Region, and that yearly growth rates for the Village would follow the region's. East Central recognizes that projecting at smaller scales can be problematic, yet feels the general trends garnered from the analysis are useful.

The projections indicate that the largest growth industry in the Fox Valley Workforce Development Area, and in turn the Village of Kimberly, will occur in the Education and Health Services industry with a projected 21.9 percent gain in employment from 2004-2014. The industry projections for the Fox Valley Workforce Development Area and the Village of Kimberly indicate that the area will experience a 3.1 percent decline in the Manufacturing Industry. The Department of Workforce Development report indicates that, despite projected increases in Fabricated Metal Manufacturing and Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, a 6.3 percent decrease in Paper Manufacturing will reduce the overall amount of employment in the Manufacturing Industry. Projections for major industries can be seen in Table 2-8.

The Village of Kimberly has experienced modest growth, growing from 6,131 persons in 1970 to 6,451 persons in 2008, or 5.2 percent.

In 2000, the overall population density of the Village of Kimberly was 3,265.9 persons per square mile—denser than all surrounding incorporated communities, with the exception of the City of Appleton.

In 2000, the median age of the residents of the Village of Kimberly was 35.4.

In 1990 and 2000, the majority of households in the Village of Kimberly were composed of married couple families, although their prominence has declined over time.

Only 16 percent of Kimberly's residents age 25 or older had attended four years of college or more, while just over 22 percent of the same age range had attended four years or more of college in Outagamie County and the State of Wisconsin.

The Village of Kimberly's median household income in 1999 was $61,381; this was higher than Outagamie County's median income of $46,370 and the State of Wisconsin's median income of $43,791.

Kimberly's median family income increased from $37,036 in 1989 to $54,692 in 1999, as did the per capita income, which increased from $12,748 in 1989 to $20,933 in 1999.
CHAPTER 2: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- In 1999, 3.1% percent of Kimberly’s population was living below the poverty line.

- The industry projections for the Fox Valley Workforce Development Area and the Village of Kimberly indicate that the area will experience a 3.1 percent decline in the Manufacturing Industry.

GOALS, STRATEGIES & RECOMMENDATIONS

The data examined in this chapter describes a relatively stable environment, in terms of future growth, for the Village. However, it was acknowledged that even with limited opportunities for significant amounts of growth, the Village needs to be concerned about the use of its remaining resources and those resources from outside the area that its residents may rely on. Therefore, the concept of ‘sustainability’ was examined early on and drew interest as a possible ‘area of work’ by the Village in the near future. Due to the broad nature of this concept, the following goals, strategies and recommendation were placed in the Issues and Opportunities section as a reminder that sustainability concepts can apply to virtually every plan element.

Goal S-1: Incorporate principles of sustainability into all future land use changes and land use policy decisions.

Strategy S-1.1: Consider the development of Village-sponsored programs and initiatives to promote and foster public and private sustainable actions.

Recommendation S-1.1.1: The Village should consider the development and adoption of a formal resolution to become an ‘eco-municipality’ and/or a resolution similar to the U.S. Mayor’s Climate Protection Agreement. Appendix B contains samples of such resolutions.

Recommendation S-1.1.2: The Village should consider creating a ‘community footprint’ analysis to improve knowledge about land use practices and sustainability.

Recommendation S-1.1.3: Utilize “The Natural Step” framework along with other information and methods when considering changes in land uses, including aspects of regulation and policy.

Recommendation S-1.1.4: The Village should create a “Sustainability Committee” comprised of public and private entities as well as interested citizens to foster sustainable actions within the Village.

Recommendation S-1.1.5: Begin reviewing requirements and options for the increased use of ‘green building’ techniques for all public and private construction and development activities.
Policies and programs related to the Issues and Opportunities Element can be found in Appendix C.

REFERENCES:

3. U.S. Census Bureau
CHAPTER 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CHAPTER 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Planning for economic development is an ongoing process in which a community organizes for the creation and maintenance of an environment that will foster both the retention and expansion of existing businesses and the attraction of new businesses. It is important to understand the existing resources which serve as assets for economic development efforts.

Economic Development Vision Statement

The Village of Kimberly has been successful in retaining businesses in its industrial park and new commercial/business park expansion has taken place on land that was available just south of College Avenue. The former New Page Mill facility and site is operational state, although New Page is currently not producing paper at the facility. It remains for sale, with a local Mill Committee working to secure entrepreneurial capital to reopen the facility once again. New Page remains interested in operating some or all of the mill should the economy rebound for quality coated papers. The downtown area has experienced office and retail business infill and investments in public spaces have made it a more viable community center serving social functions as well. Recreation and tourism opportunities associated with Sunset Park have strengthened local businesses. The Village has promoted a business environment that is favorable to entrepreneurial start up businesses. The availability of “big box” retailers and grocery stores nearby has made Kimberly a very attractive and livable residential community.

INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

The State’s “Smart Growth” Legislation requires that the Economic Development element of a Comprehensive Plan contain objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the jurisdiction.

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

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Labor Force

Labor force is defined as individuals currently with a job (the employed); and those without a job and actively looking for one (the unemployed). Labor force trends are one indicator of the economy’s performance. Labor force trends can demonstrate the rate of growth of the labor force as well as the availability of jobs for potential workers seeking them. In 2000, 68.1 percent of Kimberly’s population over 16 years of age was in the labor force. This was lower than Outagamie County’s participation rate of 72.7 percent and the State of Wisconsin’s participation rate of 69.1 percent. Kimberly’s labor force participation rate has remained relatively constant from 1990 to 2000. Census data indicates that in 1990, Kimberly’s
Table 3-1. Unemployment Rates, 2001-2008 & June 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outagamie Co.</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the total amount of the civilian workforce. Kimberly's unemployment rate decreased between 1990 and 2000, according to Census data. In 1990, the Village's unemployment rate was 5.3 percent and in 2000 the rate decreased to 1.9 percent. **Kimberly's 2000 unemployment rate was significantly less than Outagamie County's (3.2%) and the State of Wisconsin' (4.7%).** More recent unemployment rates are available from the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development at the County and State levels, and can be seen in Table 3-1. The June 2009 monthly unemployment rate is included in Table 3-1 to show how drastically the unemployment rate has changed, that is doubled, due to the recent recession.

**Unemployment**

Communing patterns provide some indication of the distance residents have to travel to find employment. **In 2000, the Village’s workforce traveled an average of 16.5 minutes to their workplace.** Outagamie County workers had a slightly higher mean travel time (18.1 minutes), while the State of Wisconsin’s was even higher (20.8 minutes). Table 3-2 illustrates that, over all, mean commute increased over time, rising an additional 1.5 minutes from 15 minutes in 1990 to 16.5 minutes in 2000.

**Table 3-2. Travel time to Work**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10 minutes</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19 minutes</td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>1343</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29 minutes</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-44 minutes</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 or more minutes</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked at home</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean travel time</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

Analyzing journey to work data illustrates the interconnectedness of the Village’s economy with communities throughout the Fox Cities and beyond. The Census Transportation Planning Package provides a special tabulation of workplace destinations at the
minor civil division level. Using this data, tables 3-3 and 3-4 were created, illustrating where Kimberly residents work, and where those who work in Kimberly live. The top workplace destinations for Kimberly residents include the City of Appleton (26.3%), the Village of Kimberly (19.0%) and the Town of Grand Chute (11.0%), as depicted in Table 3-3. The top places of residence for persons working in Kimberly include the City of Appleton (19.8%), the Village of Kimberly (15.2%) and the City of Kaukauna (7.7%), as depicted in Table 3-4.

Table 3-3. Top 10 Places of Employment for Kimberly Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>MCD</th>
<th>No. of Workers</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>City of Appleton</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Village of Kimberly</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Town of Grand Chute</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>City of Kaukauna</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>City of Neenah</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Town of Menasha</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Village of Little Chute</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>V. of Combined Locks</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>City of Menasha</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>City of Green Bay</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,124</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census CTPP, 2000

Table 3-4. Top 10 Places of Residence for Kimberly Employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>MCD</th>
<th>No. of Workers</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>City of Appleton</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Village of Kimberly</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>City of Kaukauna</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Village of Little Chute</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Town of Buchanan</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Town of Harrison</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>V. of Combined Locks</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Town of Grand Chute</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Town of Freedom</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>City of Green Bay</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,225</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census CTPP, 2000

Table 2-7, in the Issues and Opportunities Element, illustrates the sectors that employ Kimberly residents. The table indicates that while nearly a third (31%) of the Kimberly workforce was employed in the Manufacturing Sector in 2000, 17.2 percent of the workforce was employed in the Health and Social Services Sector, and Retail Trade employed 11.2 percent.

ECONOMIC BASE ANALYSIS

Local Employers

Table 3-5 lists the top 20 employers with sites located in the Village of Kimberly. The composition of top employers generally reflects the top industries as reported by the 2000 Census, as provided in Table 2-7 (Issues & Opportunities chapter).

Industrial and Business Parks

There are two business parks in the Village of Kimberly. These parks collectively encompass over 128 acres, 21.3 of which are still available. Table 3-6 contains more information about these business parks. As these parks continue to develop and become full, it is important that the Village plan for future industrial and business sites. The Village should consider the needs of existing as well as future industries and businesses it wishes to attract; identifying what location, infrastructure, and space needs will be required. In most instances, an area where infrastructure is already in place is the most cost efficient choice for the community. For Kimberly, redevelopment of existing sites, such as a brownfield or underutilized site, may be the most appropriate as the community is essentially land locked nearly full built out.
Table 3-5. Top 20 Employers in the Village of Kimberly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employer*</th>
<th>Industry(ies)</th>
<th>No. of Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kimberly Area School District</td>
<td>Elementary &amp; Secondary Schools</td>
<td>370-844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Oil</td>
<td>Nonresidential Site Preparation Contractors; Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts Merchant Wholesalers; and Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores</td>
<td>155-357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Men's Christian Assn.</td>
<td>Civic and Social Organizations</td>
<td>250-499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landmark Staffing Resources, Inc.</td>
<td>Temporary Help Services</td>
<td>100-249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopko</td>
<td>Discount Department Store</td>
<td>100-249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Credit Union</td>
<td>Credit Unions</td>
<td>50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM&amp;P Utility Resources, Inc.</td>
<td>Surveying and Mapping (except Geophysical) Services</td>
<td>50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane Engineering</td>
<td>Industrial Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers</td>
<td>50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village of Kimberly</td>
<td>Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined</td>
<td>50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick’N Save</td>
<td>Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores</td>
<td>50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThedaCare Physicians</td>
<td>Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)</td>
<td>50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilton Garden Inn</td>
<td>Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald’s</td>
<td>Limited-Service Restaurants</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Railroad Inn, Inc</td>
<td>Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compass 2K12 Services, LLC</td>
<td>Caterers</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Metal Products, Inc.</td>
<td>Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incredible Edibles, Inc.</td>
<td>Caterers</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Dog Machine, LLC</td>
<td>Machine Shops</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floors by Roberts, Inc</td>
<td>Floor Covering Stores</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subway</td>
<td>Limited-Service Restaurants</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, 2009
* Time Warner Cable & NewPage have been removed from the list as they have closed or relocated since the DWD survey

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ASSESSMENT**

A variety of factors influence the economic climate of the Village of Kimberly. Determining what the Village’s strengths and weaknesses are helps the Village build upon its assets and develop strategies to overcome its challenges.

**Strengths & Weaknesses**

By developing a set of strengths and weaknesses, the Village of Kimberly is better prepared to develop an economic development strategy. These strengths and weaknesses are listed below, many of which were identified at the community visioning session.

**Strengths:**
- Location near key transportation links (e.g. USH 441, CTH CE, Outagamie County Regional Airport);
- Attractive, safe neighborhoods located within Fox Cities metropolitan area;
- Fox River frontage and redevelopment opportunities;
- Excellent schools;
- Availability of infrastructure (e.g. sewer, water, telecommunications, etc.); and
- Community amenities, such as the YMCA, trails, parks, libraries.

**Weaknesses:**
- Lack of diversity in economic base (heavy reliance on manufacturing);
- An aging public infrastructure; and
- Vacancies in traditional downtown district.
### Table 3-6. Industrial and Business Parks in the Village of Kimberly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Business/Industrial Park</th>
<th>Kimberly Business Center</th>
<th>Opportunity Business Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of Park</td>
<td>STH 441, CTH CE</td>
<td>CTH CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization/Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Park</td>
<td>Light Industrial</td>
<td>Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Acreage</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acreage Available</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parcel Size Available</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Acreage</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Acreage</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Cost (per acre)</td>
<td>Sold Out</td>
<td>$60,000 - $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td>Light Industrial</td>
<td>Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjacent Land Uses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Residential</td>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Park Features</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Acres Available for Expansion</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Fire Insurance Classification</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protective Covenants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Boring tests available</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floodplain</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topography</td>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paved Street</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curb/Gutter</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>WEPCO</td>
<td>WE Energies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Wisconsin Natural Gal</td>
<td>WE Energies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary Sewer</td>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Sewer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber Optics Service</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Switching</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearest Commercial Airport</td>
<td>Outagamie Co. Regional Arpt.</td>
<td>Outagamie Co. Regional Arpt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to Airport</td>
<td>10 mile</td>
<td>10 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearest Major highway Distance to Highway</td>
<td>STH 441, CTH CE</td>
<td>STH 441, CTH CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Lanes</td>
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<td>4 and 4 respectively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail Service</td>
<td>Wisconsin Central Ltd.</td>
<td>Wisconsin Central Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail Spur</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Service</td>
<td>Port of Green Bay</td>
<td>Port of Green Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Port Service</td>
<td>30 miles</td>
<td>30 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future Sites for Business & Industry

Future business and industrial sites (including areas for redevelopment) are shown on the short term and long term land use plans (Maps 8-2 and 8-3). Re-use/redevelopment opportunities are concentrated along the riverfront and along Kimberly Avenue, while new development opportunities are located within close proximity to existing commercial/industrial parks in the south and southwestern parts of the village.

Brownfield Redevelopment. Brownfields sites are either vacant or underutilized properties complicated by real or perceived, pollutants, or contamination. Knowing the location of brownfields, and understanding the extent of pollution, and what assistance is available to remove it, greatly improves the likelihood that these sites will be redeveloped.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment maintains a listing of brownfields and contaminated sites. This website lists 69 entries for the Village of Kimberly, which are classified in the following four categories: Leaking Underground Storage Tank, Environmental Repair, Spills, and No Action Required. The Village’s entries and corresponding categories are described in further detail below:

- There were sixteen (16) Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) listed for the Village of Kimberly. The WDNR defines LUST sites as having “contaminated soil and/or groundwater with petroleum.” According to the State’s database, all of these sites are now cleaned up and ‘closed’.

- There were five (5) Environmental Repair sites (ERP) listed for the Village of Kimberly. The WDNR defines ERPs as “sites other than LUSTs that have contaminated soil and/or groundwater. Examples include industrial spills (or dumping) that need long term investigation, buried containers of hazardous substances, and closed landfills that have cause contamination.” Only one site, the U.S. Oil Lubricant site, west of CTH N, is considered to be ‘open’ due to an ongoing clean-up.

- There were forty-two (42) Spills listed for the Village of Kimberly. The WDNR defines Spills as having “a discharge of a hazardous substance that may adversely impact, or threaten to impact public health, welfare or the environment...[which are] usually cleaned up quickly.”

- There were six (6) No Action Required (NAR) listings for the Village of Kimberly. The WDNR defines NAR as occurrences where “there was, or may have been, a discharge to the environment and, based on the known information, WDNR has determined that the responsible party does not need to undertake an investigation or cleanup in response to that discharge.”

The Village could complete and maintain and inventory land identified as “brownfields.” This information could be used to encourage infill development and redevelopment opportunities that take advantage of existing infrastructure and services and removes blight created by vacant and dilapidated buildings and parcels. Once identified, the Village could utilize state and federal programs to further study, clean, and redevelop these brownfields. Further information on these programs can be seen in the “Programs and Policies” section of this chapter.
In 2000, 68.1 percent of Kimberly’s population over 16 years of age was in the labor force.

Kimberly’s highly skilled labor force, great transportation connections, attractive neighborhoods, and excellent schools make it a very desirable place for businesses and industries to locate to.

Kimberly’s 2000 unemployment rate of 1.9% was significantly less than Outagamie County’s (3.2%) and the State of Wisconsin’s (4.7%).

In 2000, the Village’s workforce traveled an average of 16.5 minutes to their workplace.

Nearly a third (31%) of the Kimberly workforce was employed in the Manufacturing Sector in 2000, 17.2 percent of the workforce was employed in the Health and Social Services Sector, and Retail Trade employed another 11.2 percent.

There are two business parks in the Village of Kimberly. These parks collectively encompass over 128 acres, 21.3 of which are still available.

Kimberly has the potential for new economic development growth by redeveloping underutilized or under-valued properties to a new use with a higher investment value.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment maintains a listing of brownfields and contaminated sites. This website lists 69 entries for the Village of Kimberly.

Key Economic Development Summary Points

Goals, Strategies & Recommendations

Goal ED-1: To encourage and support economic development activities which will strengthen existing businesses; provide local employment for Village of Kimberly residents and others; and attract “new economy” businesses.

Strategy ED-1.1: To sustain and diversify the economic and employment base of the village of Kimberly.

Recommendation ED-1.1.1: Continue to seek an industry/business which could reuse the New Page building and related facilities. The Village should continue development and implementation of its Mill Strategy with respect to this issue.

Recommendation ED-1.1.2: Continue to market the community in order to attract businesses which will help to diversify the Village’s economy.

Strategy ED-1.2: To provide local employment opportunities for Village residents.

Recommendation ED-1.2.1: Work with the Fox Cities Economic Development Partnership to help strengthen the 6 industry clusters identified by the Partnership’s study.

Strategy ED-1.3: To attract businesses in areas of the economy that are experiencing growth.

Recommendation ED-1.3.1: To strengthen Kimberly’s ability to be able to compete for
today’s “new economy” jobs by supporting regional efforts to:

- Advance university educational attainment and technical school training
- Work with the Workforce Development office on related efforts
- Encourage an entrepreneurial spirit and related support facilities
- Improve access to start up capital
- As opportunities allow, encourage the installation of High-speed broadband and other state of the art communications technologies in the village.

**Goal ED-2:** To provide appropriately zoned available land in a business park to attract and facilitate new business development & jobs.

**Strategy ED-2.1:** To ensure the availability of land to accommodate new businesses.

**Recommendation ED-2.1.1:** Work with private developers to develop a high end business park at the SE corner of the CE and Railroad Street intersection.

**Recommendation ED-2.1.2:** Over the 20 year life of the plan continue to monitor the need for design improvements needed to improve traffic flow or public safety at the intersections of CTH CE with Eisenhower Drive and Railroad Street, to accommodate transportation needs as more development occurs at the two business parks and adjacent commercial areas.

**Recommendation ED-2.1.3:** Take advantage of TIF District or other economic stimulus funding mechanisms to assist with providing adequate utility and transportation infrastructure for planned or future business park development.

**Recommendation ED-2.1.4:** Actively market the remaining available lots within the existing business/industrial park located at the Northeast corner of CTH CE and Hwy 41.

**Goal ED-3:** To strengthen and retain retail commercial and office developments in the village.

**Strategy ED-3.1:** To ensure the health and stability of commercial business areas, revitalize the Kimberly Avenue downtown district by encouraging redevelopment of infill lots.

**Recommendation ED-3.1.1:** To revitalize the Kimberly Avenue downtown district by encouraging redevelopment of infill lots.

**Recommendation ED-3.1.2:** Consider giving Kimberly’s downtown business district a new visual image when needed.

**Recommendation ED-3.1.3:** Consider making public infrastructure improvements that would facilitate community events and social interaction in the Kimberly avenue downtown district in order to
strengthen the people traffic for these businesses.

**Recommendation ED-3.1.4:**
Monitor the “Shopko Plaza” shopping center to determine what is required to maintain its full tenant structure as a neighborhood serving commercial shopping venue.

**Goal ED-4:** To ensure that transportation infrastructure planning is supportive of economic development efforts.

**Strategy ED-4.1:** Plan for providing adequate transportation infrastructure for businesses and industries within the Village.

**Recommendation ED-4.1.1:**
Examine major employment destinations in Kimberly and determine if they are adequately served by existing roadways, bus and bicycle routes.

**Strategy ED-4.2:** To address freight transportation and shipping needs of local businesses and industry.

**Recommendation ED-4.2.1:**
Redesign and reconstruct the CTH CE & CTH N (Washington St.) interchange to facilitate better transportation for truck routes in and out of Kimberly.

**Recommendation ED-4.2.2:**
Work with East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and local industries and shippers to monitor and improve freight transportation needs.

**Recommendation ED-4.2.3:**
Work with Canadian National Railroad to address current concerns regarding length of trains, blocked intersection emergency protocols, and property maintenance.

**Strategy ED-4.3:** To plan for the commuter transportation needs of the local workforce (auto, bus routes, bicycle routes, and future commuter rail).

**Recommendation ED-4.3.1:**
Work with other entities as appropriate in the future to plan for potential commuter rail transit. Begin by preserving rail corridors and potential station locations for future use.

**POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

Policies and programs related to the Economic Development Element can be found in Appendix C.

**REFERENCES:**

5. WisDNR tracking device available at http://botw.dnr.state.wi.us/botw/Welcome.do
6. WDNR. 2007. “Activity Types” Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System. Available at http://botw.dnr.state.wi.us/botw/ActivityTypePop.do
Planning for housing will ensure that the Village of Kimberly’s housing needs are met. The design, placement and density of housing impacts the overall appearance and character of a community by defining a sense of place and encouraging or discouraging social interaction between residents. It influences the cost of housing and the cost and efficiency of other plan elements, such as roadways, school transportation (e.g. busing vs. walking), economic development and the provision of public utilities.

The “Smart Growth” Legislation requires that the housing element contain objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to meet current and future housing needs of Kimberly, by developing and promoting policies that provide a range of housing choices for Village residents that meet the needs of all income levels, age groups, and persons with special needs. An assessment of age, structural, value, and occupancy characteristics of the Village’s housing stock is also required.

Between 1970 and 2000, the Village of Kimberly has increased their number of households by 63 percent as illustrated in Table 4-1. With consistent growth in the number of households from 1970 to 2000, the Village exhibited an ability to attract and retain new households. During the same time period, household size decreased from 3.99 persons per household to 2.45. Because there are fewer persons per household, the rate of increase for new households generally outpaces the rate of increase in population. The decrease in household size is best explained by a combination of...
national and local trends; national trends include the movement towards smaller families, the aging of the “baby boom” generation, and the increased prominence of single person households.

Construction of new residential housing units occurred every year between 1990 and 2008, as seen in Figure 4-1. In 1999 and again in 2002, spikes in housing unit construction occurred, which is attributable to large-scale multifamily development. In recent years, the number of new housing units has decreased substantially as the amount of buildable residential land has been depleted. Historically (1990-2008), there has been a nearly even split between single-family (31%), duplex (37%), and multifamily (32%) housing unit additions, as a share of total new units.

Table 4-2 illustrates that the Village can anticipate having between 2,889 and 3,248 households by 2030, according to ECWRPC’s estimates. A steady decrease in household size is expected over the planning period, although at a much slower rate than in the recent past.

The mix of housing styles may vary, depending on potential changes in the housing market, zoning regulations, and other factors.

Table 4-1. Households and Persons by Household, 1970 to 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. HH</td>
<td>Persons per HH</td>
<td>No. HH</td>
<td>Persons per HH</td>
<td>No. HH</td>
<td>Persons per HH</td>
<td>No. HH</td>
<td>Persons per HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village of Kimberly</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>1,907</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>2,507</td>
<td>2.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outagamie County</td>
<td>32,807</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>42,755</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>50,527</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>60,530</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Figure 4-1. New Residential Units, 1990-2008

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, 1990-2008
unforeseen factors. Nevertheless, the historic housing mix indicates that one can anticipate a balanced mix of single-family, duplex, and multi-family housing development. The Short-Term and Long-Term Future Land Use Maps (Maps 8-2 and 8-3) illustrate the locations where this future demand for housing could be accommodated.

## Housing Value

### Historical Trends

The Village of Kimberly has seen an increase in the median value of owner occupied housing between 1980 and 2000, as seen in Figure 4-2. When compared to the county, Kimberly's median value of owner occupied housing did not surpass that of Outagamie County until 2000. Likewise, the median value of contract rents has increased over the same period, and did not surpass that of the county until 2000.

It is important to realize that a portion of the increase in home value and contract rent is accounted for in the rate of inflation, while other portions are caused by increased market demand and other conditions.

The Wisconsin Department of Revenue releases yearly equalized value reports. Equalized value is the total value of all real estate at full-market prices. Although these values are reported as a total value for the entire Village, they can be used as a way to guage the pricing trends for different sectors of real estate, such as residential, commercial and agriculture. For the Village of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method Used</th>
<th>2005 No. HH</th>
<th>Persons per HH</th>
<th>2010 No. HH</th>
<th>Persons per HH</th>
<th>2015 No. HH</th>
<th>Persons per HH</th>
<th>2020 No. HH</th>
<th>Persons per HH</th>
<th>2025 No. HH</th>
<th>Persons per HH</th>
<th>2030 No. HH</th>
<th>Persons per HH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village of Kimberly A</td>
<td>2,670</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2,814</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>3,069</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>3,248</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village of Kimberly B</td>
<td>2,638</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2,716</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>2,782</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2,838</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2,869</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2,889</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outagamie County A</td>
<td>65,423</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>70,321</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>75,104</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>79,872</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>84,030</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>88,186</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outagamie County B</td>
<td>64,898</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>68,865</td>
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<td>2.56</td>
<td>76,663</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>80,173</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>83,578</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census 2000, ECWRPC 2004 (see Issues & Opportunities Chapter for explanation of Methodology A & B)
Kimberly, the value of residential property grew consistently between 2000 and 2008, where the total equalized value grew by 61 percent (see Figure 4-4); the “land” and “improvement” components of the total equalized value also grew by the same amount – 61 percent.

The relationship between housing costs and household income is an indicator of housing affordability, which is gauged by the proportion of household income expended for rent or home ownership costs. Rental costs include contract rent, plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuel. Owner costs include payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire hazard and flood insurance on the property, utilities and fuels. Households spending more than 30 percent of their income for housing may be at risk of losing their housing should they be confronted with unexpected bills or unemployment of one or more workers in that household.1

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

In 1999, the share of residents paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing in the Village of Kimberly was 16.2 percent. More specifically, 12.9 percent of owners and 25.2 percent of renters paid disproportionate shares of their income. Compared to Outagamie County (15.2%), the share of owners paying a disproportionate share for their housing in the Village was less than that of the county. Renters in the Village fared nearly the same as the County (25.4%). Nevertheless, a need exists for expansion of housing choices to accommodate Kimberly residents who currently pay more than is recommended for housing, given their incomes.

Occu

Housing Affordability

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Housing Affordability

The relationship between housing costs and household income is an indicator of housing affordability, which is gauged by the proportion of household income expended for rent or home ownership costs. Rental costs include contract rent, plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuel. Owner costs include payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire hazard and flood insurance on the property, utilities and fuels. Households spending more than 30 percent of their income for housing may be at risk of losing their housing should they be confronted with unexpected bills or unemployment of one or more workers in that household.1

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

In 1999, the share of residents paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing in the Village of Kimberly was 16.2 percent. More specifically, 12.9 percent of owners and 25.2 percent of renters paid disproportionate shares of their income. Compared to Outagamie County (15.2%), the share of owners paying a disproportionate share for their housing in the Village was less than that of the county. Renters in the Village fared nearly the same as the County (25.4%). Nevertheless, a need exists for expansion of housing choices to accommodate Kimberly residents who currently pay more than is recommended for housing, given their incomes.
In 2000, the Village of Kimberly’s occupied housing stock was comprised of owner-occupied units, which accounted for nearly three quarters (73.5%) of occupied housing units, while rentals accounted for just over one quarter (26.5%). This mimics the composition of the county’s occupied housing stock (72.4% owner occupied; 27.6% renter occupied). Table 4-3 provides more detailed information regarding the precise number of housing units.

### Vacancy Status

For a healthy housing market, communities should have a vacancy rate of 1.5 percent for owner-occupied units and 5 percent for year round rentals. The number of migrant, seasonal and other vacant units will vary depending on the community’s economic base. **In 2000, the Village of Kimberly exhibited a vacancy rate of 0.6 percent for owner occupied units, and 7.3 percent for year round rentals, implicating that owner-occupied housing units were in short supply, while rental units were adequately supplied.** Rental vacancy rates have increased compared to 1990 (1.5%), while owner occupied vacancy rates have increased compared to 1990 (0.5%).

### HOUSING STOCK CHARACTERISTICS

**Age**

As Figure 4-5 exhibits, of the 2,591 residential units in the Village, 36 percent of the Village’s residential structures were built between 1940 and 1959, which is reflected in the prominence of the post-World War II architectural styles evident throughout the village. Fifteen percent of the Village’s housing stock was built prior to this period, while forty-nine percent was built after this period.

### Figure 4-5. Age Distribution of Housing Units

![Age Distribution of Housing Units](image-url)
CHAPTER 4: HOUSING

Table 4-4. Number of Units by Structural Type, 1990 and 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural Type</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Units</td>
<td>1,691</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>76.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Family Units</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home/Trailer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Units</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Units</td>
<td>2,119</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>2,591</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census, 1990 and 2000

Single family structures are the dominant residential type in the Village of Kimberly, accounting nearly 76 percent of units in 2000. This is a decrease from 1990, when nearly 80 percent of units were primarily single family. The number of units for multi-family housing (excluding duplexes) has increased between 1990 (237 units) and 2000 (401 units); Similarly, the overall share of the Village has increased from 11 percent in 1990 to 15 percent in 2000. See Table 4-4 for more details.

According to the 2000 Census, there were five occupied units without complete plumbing facilities, which comprised 0.2 percent of all occupied units. In addition, overcrowding occurred in 25 dwellings, or 1.0 percent of dwellings. The Village's housing conditions were better than Outagamie County, where 0.24 percent of dwellings lack complete plumbing facilities, and 1.83 percent of dwellings suffer from overcrowding.

Subsidized and special needs housing serves individuals who, because of financial difficulties, domestic violence situations, disabilities, age, alcohol and drug abuse problems, and/or insufficient life skills need housing assistance or housing designed to accommodate their needs. In some instances, extended family structures and finances may allow families or individuals to cope privately with special needs. In most instances, however, some form of assistance is needed. The housing needs of these populations vary based on their circumstances, health, economic conditions and success of educational, training, treatment or counseling programs.

Currently, Kimberly has 187 federally assisted rental units, as well as 32 assisted living units. Table 4-5 provides more detail, and illustrates how the Village compares to the County as a whole.

Two Census variables often used for determining housing conditions include units which lack complete plumbing facilities and overcrowded units. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, at least one flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. If any of these three facilities is missing, the housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities. The Census defines overcrowding as more than one person per room in a dwelling unit.
Evaluating household characteristics is important for understanding the Village of Kimberly and the population it serves. Household size is a Census variable that can help with this evaluation. When compared to Outagamie County, the Village of Kimberly has had smaller household sizes in 1990 and 2000. Table 4-6 provides more detailed information on household size.

### Table 4-6. Persons Per Household, 1990 and 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Size</th>
<th>Village of Kimberly</th>
<th>Outagamie County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Person</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Persons</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Persons</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Persons</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Persons</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or More Persons</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Occupied HH</td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Persons</td>
<td>5,406</td>
<td>6,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Person/HH</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000*

### Table 4-5. Subsidized and Assisted Living Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Village of Kimberly</th>
<th>Outagamie County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federally Assisted Units*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly Units (Crescent View and Hallmark Pl)</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Units (Eugene Court Duplexes)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Units</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Units</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>1303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisted Living Options**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Family Home Capacity</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Based Residential Facilities Capacity</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Care Apartment Units</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Units</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Wisconsin Department of Commerce, 2009; Verified by Outagamie Co. H.A. & Hallmark Place  
**Source: WDHFS, Office of Quality Assurance, 2009*

### KEY HOUSING SUMMARY POINTS

Between 1970 and 2000, the Village of Kimberly has increased their number of housing units by 63 percent.

- Because there are fewer persons per household, the rate of increase for new households generally outpaces the rate of increase in the population.
- Kimberly’s median value of owner occupied housing did not surpass that of Outagamie County until 2000.
CHAPTER 4: HOUSING

For the Village of Kimberly, the value of residential property grew consistently between 2000 and 2008, where the total equalized value grew by 61 percent.

In 1999, the share of residents paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing in the Village of Kimberly was 16.2 percent. More specifically, 12.9 percent of owners and 25.2 percent of renters paid disproportionate shares of their income.

In 2000, the Village of Kimberly’s occupied housing stock was comprised of owner-occupied units, which accounted for nearly three quarters (73.5%) of occupied housing units, while rentals accounted for just over one quarter (26.5%).

In 2000, the Village of Kimberly exhibited a vacancy rate of 0.6 percent for owner occupied units, and 7.3 percent for year round rentals, implicating that owner-occupied housing units were in short supply, while rental units were adequately supplied.

Single family structures are the dominant residential type in the Village of Kimberly, accounting nearly 76 percent of units in 2000.

When compared to Outagamie County, the Village of Kimberly has had smaller household sizes in 1990 and 2000.

GOALS, STRATEGIES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Goal H-1: To maintain and improve the quality of existing residential neighborhoods and encourage the provision of an adequate supply and choice of housing for all residents

Strategy H-1.1: Protect the quality of the Village of Kimberly housing stock so that all residents are afforded decent & safe housing.

Recommendation H-1.1.1: Use zoning and land use tools to protect existing neighborhoods from intrusion by incompatible or undesirable land use activities.

Recommendation H-1.1.2: Use appropriate building and housing code enforcement when warranted to protect neighborhood home property values and public safety from being adversely impacted by property owner neglect.

Recommendation H-1.1.3: Identify and promote housing repair assistance programs for the elderly or fixed income residents to help them with rehabilitation of deteriorating homes.

Recommendation H-1.1.4: The subdivision ordinance should continue to be used to ensure that new residential areas have adequate public utilities and improved streets, gutters, curbs, and sidewalks.
CHAPTER 4: HOUSING

**Strategy H-1.2:** To offer a choice of housing types and a range of price points.

**Recommendation H-1.2.1:** Actively seek out opportunities for the incorporation of affordable housing units in new development and re-development projects.

**Goal H-2:** Recognize that the provision of affordable housing is an integral part of a comprehensive economic development strategy for the Village.

**Strategy H-2.1:** Encourage economic development professionals, housing providers and consumers to work together to help promote the development of housing that meets the needs of all income levels within a community, including entry level and low skill workers.

**Recommendation H-2.1.1:** Promote the use of underutilized facilities for affordable housing.

**Strategy H-2.2:** Promote collaboration within and between governmental, private and non-profit sectors to ensure the provision of an adequate supply of affordable housing.

**Recommendation H-2.2.1:** The Village should identify available infill lots and market these properties to developers/nonprofits and others as appropriate to meet affordable housing demands.

**Recommendation H-2.2.2:** Work with Habitat for Humanity or the Housing Partnership of the Fox Cities to rehab existing deteriorated housing for families who qualify for the program.

**Goal H-3:** Explore the use of federal funding to meet affordable housing needs of the very low income households within the area.

**Strategy H-3.1:** To ensure that even the impoverished can afford decent and safe housing.

**Recommendation H-3.1.1:** Encourage the village administrator to contact financial institutions, support and funding agencies.

**Recommendation H-3.1.2:** Identify the type of housing and services needed to help existing very low income residents to remain and work in the community.

**Recommendation H-3.1.3:** Refer interested individuals to job training opportunities as needed to increase earning potential.

**Recommendation H-3.1.4:** Refer interested individuals to job search assistance for the underemployed through the Work Enforcement Act (WIA).

**Recommendation H-3.1.5:** Include a link on the Village website to the job center.

**Goal H-4:** To encourage both landlords and tenants to better maintain rental properties to protect neighborhoods.

**Strategy H-4.1:** Reduce the incidence of poorly maintained renter occupied housing.
Recommendation H-4.1.1: Provide non-threatening educational opportunities to teach people how to maintain their homes and yards, and finance the cost of maintenance.

Recommendation H-4.1.2: Refer individuals to educational opportunities that assist with tenant training for life skills including property maintenance.

Recommendation H-4.1.3: Encourage better landlord/tenant communication in cooperation with UW-Extension which offers a class to landlords that will provide them with information on how to better manage landlord/tenant communication on responsibilities and maintenance issues.

Recommendation H-4.1.4: Help landlords recognize that maintaining properties is a good business decision.

Recommendation H-4.1.5: When needed continue to enforce the health and safety, and structural building codes to ensure that rental properties are being properly maintained to protect the quality of housing in the neighborhood.

Goal H-5: Identify additional funding sources and encourage better utilization of existing programs to make the most efficient use of housing dollars.

Strategy H-5.1: To allow seniors and elderly residents to stay in their homes longer.

Recommendation H-5.1.1: Identify funding sources that allow seniors, who wish to do so, to remain in their homes longer.

Recommendation H-5.1.2: Invite funding agencies, consultants and nonprofit agencies to attend a Village Board meeting to explain their programs.

Recommendation H-5.1.3: Establish a talent pool of volunteers from civic organizations and church groups, which allows potential individuals/groups the opportunity to sign up for specific home repair tasks to assist the elderly.

Policies and programs related to the Housing Element can be found in Appendix C.

REFERENCES:

1 HUD, 1989

2 US Census, 2000 STF3
CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORTATION
A safe, effective, and efficient transportation system can provide convenient transportation for residents and act as a catalyst for economic development in the Village of Kimberly. Assessing the Village transportation system requires much more than just looking at road systems. Pedestrian, bicyclist, transit, rail, and air transportation systems all play an important part in providing transportation for goods and people.

Wisconsin Smart Growth Legislation requires that the transportation element consist of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs that guide the development of various transportation modes. These modes include: highways, transit, transportation for those with disabilities, bicycles, pedestrian, railroads, air transportation, trucking, and water. This element serves to assess the current status of these various transportation modes, to determine what the Village wants them to become in the future, and devise ways to achieve this.

The inventory and analysis section provides the Village of Kimberly with a baseline assessment of their existing transportation facilities. By determining which roadways are currently lacking, over capacity, underutilized, or are meeting current and future needs, the Village is better prepared to develop meaningful goals, objectives and strategies which will address current problems and build upon existing strengths.
The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) conducts traffic counts at key locations throughout the state on a regular rotating basis. The traffic counts provide a good indication of a roadway's appropriate functional classification. Displayed as Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT), these counts are statistically adjusted to reflect daily and seasonal fluctuations that occur on each roadway. The most recent counts in the Village of Kimberly were taken in 2000, 2004, and 2007. When a significant difference in the progression of the three counts is encountered, such as we have seen on Kimberly Avenue, it can generally be explained by shifting traffic patterns. In this case it is likely that due to the development of retail businesses on the south side of CTH. CE, traffic has shifted from Kimberly Avenue to CTH CE. Exhibit 8-1 displays the AADT of selected roadways within the Village.

### Urban Principal Arterials

Urban principal arterials serve interstate and interregional trips. These routes generally serve all urban areas with populations greater than 5,000. Urban principal arterials are further subdivided into: (1) Interstate Highways and (2) other principal arterials.

**CTH CE.** County Trunk Highway CE connects the Village of Kimberly to the Village of Combined locks to the east, and the City of Appleton to the west. Hwy 441 runs along the western border of the Village and provides easy and convenient access by way of the CTH CE interchange, to the several communities which comprise the Fox Cities metro area. CTH CE runs along the southern edge of the community. Currently, CTH CE is two lanes in each direction, and runs across the entire east-west length of Kimberly on its southern border. Major CTH CE controlled intersections have additional turning lanes to facilitate safe turning maneuvers. There are just three opportunities for direct access from Kimberly onto CTH CE. The Eisenhower intersection which serves the Kimberly Business park to the north and the adjoining retail commercial/business district adjoining Kimberly just to the south; the Railroad Street intersection 2 blocks further east; and finally the CTH N interchange, a grade separated intersection with off ramps which is the eastern Border of Kimberly where it abuts the neighboring Village of Combined locks. The Village of Kimberly, working with Outagamie County and the Town of Buchanan, has obtained a Transportation Enhancement Act grant to construct a pedestrian walkway underpass which will allow persons on bikes and pedestrians to safely cross the heavily traveled CTH CE. This underpass will connect Kimberly and Town of Buchanan residents living south of CTH CE allowing them to more safely access village parks and schools, as well as the YMCA facility located just north of CTH CE. The YMCA is located immediately adjacent to the crossing point of the underpass. This crossing will connect additional residents to the east-west CE bicycle/pedestrian trail which runs parallel to and north of CTH CE.

**Between 2000 and 2007 CTH CE has experienced increasing traffic counts as commercial developments were built along the south side of CTH CE.** Traffic counts between Highway 441 and Railroad Street increased by about 2,400 cars per day. The primary street access into the new shopping district south of CTH CE experienced a very dramatic increase going from 3,700 vehicles in the year 2000 to 11,700 vehicles in 2007. That is an increase of approximately 8,000 additional cars per day over this 7 year timeframe. This is where most of the traffic growth has occurred (see Table 5-1).

**CTH N. (north of CTH CE to the Fox River).** County trunk highway N is a north-south roadway that provides two lanes of traffic on the eastern edge of the Village of
CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORTATION

INSERT MAP 5-1
Kimberly, where it forms the municipal border with the Village of Combined Locks. Traffic counts have increased substantially between 2000 and 2007 on the Northern portion of CTH N which is the only bridge connection across the Fox River between the 441 bridge and the City of Kaukauna crossings (Table 5-1). With the improvements made to CTH N and the additional development that followed, CTH N is now used more than ever to accommodate traffic going across the Fox River and to and from the new commercial area located along CTH CE. The three measurements of Average Annual Daily Traffic showed an increase of approximately 3,000 more vehicles per day on CTH N (Washington Street) between 2000 and 2007.

**Urban Minor Arterials**

In conjunction with the principal arterials, minor arterials serve other population centers and major traffic generators providing intra-regional and inter-area traffic movements.

**Kimberly Avenue** is an urban minor arterial which runs across the north side of Kimberly between the City of Appleton and the Village of Combined Locks where it intersects with CTH N, an urban principal arterial. The established downtown business district and the Kimberly Library, Police & Fire Department, and municipal offices are all served by this urban minor arterial. With the improvements made to CTH CE, the traffic counts have declined on the western portion of Kimberly Avenue, west of Railroad Street between 2000 and 2007. Over that same seven year period traffic volume has increased on the segment of Kimberly Avenue between Railroad street and Washington Street.

**Maes Avenue** is an urban minor arterial located in the Northeastern portion of the Village. It is an east west traffic carrier which has served a paper mill which had been the largest employer in Kimberly for well over a century. Traffic counts recorded on both the west and east ends of Maes Avenue between 2004 and 2007 have declined a significant amount which may be reflecting job losses at the mill over that same time period as well as a shift in traffic to CTH CE usage rather than Maes Ave. for east-west trips. Over the 20 year timeframe of the plan it is likely that a reopening of the mill, or its use for another manufacturing use, or a redevelopment of this valuable riverfront property will result in a reversal of this trend, and we will see increased traffic on Maes Avenue again.

The decreases in traffic volumes on Maes Avenue are 17.1 percent on the west end and 10.7 percent on the east end (Table 5-1).

**Railroad Street** is also an important urban Minor Arterial carrying north-south oriented traffic within Kimberly. Located roughly in the center of the community it is the most heavily traveled street contained entirely within the Village of Kimberly. Only CTH CE and CTH N (Washington Street ) located on the peripheral boundaries of the village carry more traffic. Railroad Street is a primary access street for the YMCA facility, a number of businesses, and the Village’s library and municipal offices.

**Urban Collectors**

Urban collectors provide service to connect neighborhoods with other neighborhoods and community traffic generators. Their function is to feed traffic out to arterials or higher function routes.

**Third Street** is an east-west urban collector street spanning across the middle of the community. Running across .
### Table 5-1. Village of Kimberly Traffic Counts*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CTH CE (College Ave extended)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwy 441 to Eisenhower Dr.</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>32,300</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenhower to Railroad St.</td>
<td>22,900</td>
<td>25,800</td>
<td>25,300</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>-10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad St. to CTH N</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>22,800</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prospect St.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospect to Edward St.</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>-16.7%</td>
<td>-10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington St. (CTH N)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy to Applewood Drive</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamers Rd. to Third St.</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First St. to Kimberly Ave.</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>10,900</td>
<td>12,900</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimberly Ave. to Maes Ave.</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>11,900</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maes Ave. to the CTH N bridge</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>16,100</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Railroad St.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTH CE to Kennedy Ave.</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papermaker Dr. to Third St.</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Street to Kimberly Ave.</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USH 441</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just south of CTH CE</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>41,600</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just south of the Fox River Bridge</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>47,300</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maes Avenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimberly Ave. to Villa Dr.</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>-17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Street to Wilson St.</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>-10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kimberly Avenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcella to Roger St.</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
<td>-9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villa Dr. to Maes Ave.</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>-15.3%</td>
<td>-8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John St. to Sidney</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>-16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln St. to CTH N (Washington)</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington St. to Edward St.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>-18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Street</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph St. to Railroad St.</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>-6.3%</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad St. to John St.</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>-24.0%</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln St. to CTH N (Washington)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>-25.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kennedy Avenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcella St. To Eisenhower Drive</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>-3.2%</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truman St. to Railroad St.</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eisenhower Drive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTH CE to Kennedy Ave.</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creekview Lane</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTH CE to Albert Way</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
<td>-11.1%</td>
<td>n/a**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the village, Third Street is used daily for many school trips and by residents of the surrounding neighborhood for routine daily trips so it is not surprising that traffic counts have remained relatively stable. The one notable exception was that between 2000 and 2004 we saw drops of 24 percent and 25 percent in two counts taken between Railroad Street and Washington Street. Perhaps a temporary road reconstruction project may have been a contributing factor.

Kennedy Avenue is an urban collector street which also runs east-west in a location which is parallel to, and two blocks north of CTH CE. On its west end it serves the needs of the Kimberly Business Park, and on the east end it runs directly into the Kimberly High School campus where it ends. The Truman St. to Railroad Street segment of Kennedy Ave. experienced an incredible 42 percent rise in usage between 2000 and 2004 traffic counts.

Eisenhower Drive is a boulevard divided primary entrance into the very successful Kimberly Business Park. It is also classified as an urban collector street. Not surprising it also experienced a healthy 13.6 percent increase in traffic counts between 2000 and 2004, being a primary entrance off of CTH CE used by many patrons and those who are employed in the business park. No 2007 counts were taken. (See Table 5-1).

Marcella Street is an urban collector on the west end of the village. It runs parallel to the east side of the USH 441 freeway and connects Kimberly Avenue down to Kennedy Ave. No traffic counts were taken on this street between 2000 and 2007.

Urban Local Streets

Urban Local Streets provide access to adjacent land and provide for travel over relatively short distances. All roads not classified as arterials or collectors are local streets. These streets provide access to residential, recreational, community schools and commercial uses within the community. WisDOT does not generally conduct official traffic counts for local roads; however, most of them typically carry fewer than 200 vehicles per day.

Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER). Every two years, all jurisdictions in the state of Wisconsin are required to rate the condition of their local roads and submit the information to WisDOT. The surface condition rating of each roadway is updated in the State's computer database, the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR). The WISLR local road database is available to all jurisdictions via the internet and is often used to develop a capital improvement and road maintenance program. The WISLR analysis is based, in most cases, on the PASER road rating method.

PASER Pavement Management System (PMS) has been developed and improved over the years by the Transportation Information Center (TIC) at the University of Wisconsin Madison in cooperation with WisDOT and others. In general, PASER uses visual assessments to rate paved roadway surfaces on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being a road that needs to be reconstructed and 10 being a brand new road. This inventory provides the basis for developing a planned maintenance and reconstruction program and helps the village to track necessary improvements. Prompt maintenance can significantly reduce long term costs for road repair and improvement. Since 2003, local governments have been required to submit their PASER ratings every two years to WisDOT.
Table 5-2. PASER Ratings and Maintenance Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paved Road Rating</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 &amp; 10</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Little maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Routine maintenance, crack filling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Sealcoat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Sealcoat or nonstructural overlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Structural improvement - recycling or overlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Structural improvement - patching &amp; overlay or recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>Reconstruction with extensive base repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Total reconstruction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Transportation Information Center, UW-Madison

Table 5-2 provides a breakdown of the PASER ratings, conditions and maintenance needs.

Table 5-3 provides a summary of the total miles of local roads in the Village of Kimberly by PASER rating. About 57 percent (18.17 miles) of the roadways are in excellent to very good condition and require little maintenance. Over 42.3 percent (70.46 miles) are in good to fair condition; while they are in good condition structurally, these roads will need slightly more maintenance work. The work may involve seal coating, crack filling and possibly a non-structural overlay or a minor structural improvement. A few streets, 0.6 percent (.20 miles), will require an actual structural improvement such as patching and overlay or recycling. The remaining local roads will require substantially more work. There were no roadways or streets in the poor or very poor condition category which would require significant repair work. The remaining 0.1 percent (0.03 of a mile) were given a failure rating and will require total reconstruction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.27</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.29</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>31.86</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WisDOT-WISLR 2008

Table 5-3. Total Miles of Local Roads by PASER Rating

Future Highway Plans, Studies, Projections & Recommendations

Bicycle and Pedestrian Crossing of CTH CE: The Village of Kimberly has been awarded a Wisconsin DOT grant for the construction of a bicycle and pedestrian underpass to be located just east of Railroad Street. It will provide a safe crossing of busy CTH CE for village residents who live in the residential neighborhood and/or will work in the proposed new business park being developed on Office Court south of CTH CE. The new underpass will connect the CE trail which runs parallel to, and on the north side of CTH CE, with trails being developed in the
Town of Buchanan to the south. The community YMCA East is located adjacent to where the new underpass crossing will be built in 2011, and this improvement will provide a safe way for families with children to get there without always having to drive. This project was endorsed by Kimberly’s “Safe Routes to Schools” committee and the ECWRPC staff because it will provide a reliable safe way for children to cross CTH CE on their way to their respective schools. Residents of the Village of Kimberly and the Town of Buchanan will benefit from this improvement.

**Peak Period Traffic Congestion at the West Entrance to Kimberly High School:** While the Kimberly High school is not within the physical boundaries of the Village of Kimberly, the traffic congestion caused by morning arrival and dismissal is a traffic problem for Kimberly residents and high school students, as well as all drivers within the immediate area who are impacted by these rush hour traffic congestion issues. The problem occurs primarily when students are arriving in the morning. Traffic regularly is backed up in the northbound lane on CTH N from the Kimberly High School entrance at the Kennedy Avenue intersection all the way down to the Buchanan Road roundabout. When this occurs it can also create congestion issues for vehicles exiting CTH CE and turning north onto CTH N. This is a problem which should be studied by a committee created with representation from both Combined Locks and Kimberly residents as well as the Town of Buchanan because all three communities are affected by this congestion problem.

**Wallace Street intersection with CTH N:** While Wallace Street is technically not in Kimberly it is still an issue of traffic safety for Kimberly residents. When vehicles westbound on Wallace Street are attempting to turn into traffic on Washington Street, they may not be able to find a reasonable opening, and they may be tempted to take an unsafe break in traffic, creating a safety issue for all area users. In the SWOT analysis, difficulty turning from Wallace Street onto CTH N at certain times of the day was identified as a problem. This was particularly a problem for vehicles trying to turn southbound because they have to cross northbound traffic which can be heavy at times. Previous reviews of this situation have not yielded a result because traffic volume warrants for a signalized intersection have not been exceeded. If this continues to be a problem that merits the attention of both villages, a joint study group could be formed between Combined Locks, Kimberly and the Outagamie County, to look at possible solutions and funding scenarios. Two potential alternatives that would require analysis to determine their feasibility are: 1) Sharing in the cost of installing a traffic signal at this intersection, and; 2) Exploring the physical constraints that would allow, or disallow, a free flowing roundabout to be built. The joint committee may uncover other possibilities.

**Establishing Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes & Improvements:** Energy and Health conscious adults, and young children under the age of 16, desire to have alternative ways get around the community safely. When the weather permits, school age children need a safe way to get to school which should include bicycles and sidewalks. This may involve designating recommended safe bicycle and pedestrian routes to connect neighborhoods with community schools and other attractors such as parks and nearby shopping areas. Kimberly is fortunate to have the existing CE trail along its’ entire southern border, on the north side of CTH CE.

The Village of Kimberly has a plan and in some locations, access easements for constructing a north-south pedestrian/bike trail on the west side of Railroad Street that would allow residents a safe and easy way to connect from their neighborhoods down to...
the CE trail. Possible areas to be considered for bike trail construction and/or pedestrian extensions include:

- Construct the CTH CE underpass adjoining the YMCA property in Kimberly using the WisDOT approved grant.
- Continue working with the Kimberly “Safe Routes to schools” (SRTS) program to study possible ped/bike trails that could better provide students with a safe way to bike or walk to schools in the community.
- Explore the possibilities for striping one-way bike lanes (with the flow of traffic) on Kimberly Ave., Washington Street.
- Study possible bicycle and pedestrian improvements that would make it easier and safer for residents to get to and from destinations such as Sunset Park, the Shopko Mall, the library, the YMCA and employment centers.

### Current & Future Opportunities

#### Valley Transit Analysis.
Valley Transit and the East Central Wisconsin RPC are always assessing transit needs for the Fox Cities. Currently Transit routes have been reconfigured to accommodate users while the College Avenue Bridge is under reconstruction. This plan could conceivably recommend a reconfiguration of the revised routes permanent because the temporary combined route is experiencing higher ridership making it more cost effective.

#### Commuter Rail Transit Potential.
Looking more long term the Village of Kimberly is well positioned to accommodate commuter rail mass transit because there is an existing rail line which runs through the northern half of the community and could accommodate this transit service and likely would coexist with the current freight service.

#### United Way.
The Fox Cities United Way has developed a “Call-A-Ride” program, a demand-responsive taxi zone, intended to serve the Fox Cities region, which includes a portion of the Village of Kimberly. Although exact boundaries are not available, the United Way anticipates the service will be available to many areas in the Fox Cities. Extension of services may occur on an “as-needed” basis.

The service is planned for those without vehicles and who reside outside of Valley Transit service areas. The program will provide cab rides to four transit points during Valley Transit operating hours, and will provide point to point service during times when Valley Transit is not in operation. This is intended to serve individuals who may work second or third shift, when fixed bus routes are not in operation for their trip to and/or from work.

### Public Transit

### Current Conditions

The College Avenue Bridge demolition and reconstruction project have prompted temporary revisions to be made to the fixed route service offered by Valley Transit to many of the Fox Valley communities. **When the College Avenue bridge work has been completed in the Fall of 2009, Valley Transit will reassess their route configurations and make timely adjustments to the transit service offered to the Village of Kimberly.**
CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORTATION

**ADA & Senior Transportation**

*Disabled and senior citizens (60 years and older) can utilize services provided by Outagamie County’s Program.*

Outagamie has contracts with a private transportation company to provide a demand responsive, door to door service for the senior population and those with disabilities.

Users are limited to six one-way trips per week (three round trip), with exceptions made for certain medical conditions. Cost of the service is $6 per one-way trip ($12 per round trip). Service must be scheduled at least one day in advance, and is available Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (last hour for medical trips only), and Tuesdays and Thursdays between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. As the population of the Village of Kimberly, and Outagamie County ages in general, utilization of this service will likely increase, unless fixed route services are expanded.

**Non-Motorized Transportation**

**Pedestrian & Bicycle Network**

The Village of Kimberly has the CE trail running along the southern edge of the majority of the village. While the village has a beautiful existing trail system running through Sunset Park, opportunities exist for providing some additional extensions that will provide improved pedestrian and bicycle connections to the community’s schools, and between the CE Trail and Sunset Park and/or shopping or employment destinations. A Railroad Street alignment is the planned location for this north/south connection.

WisDOT has made several recommendations for bicycle traffic in the Village of Kimberly, as outlined in the *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan, 2020.*

**Air Transportation**

Passenger and freight air transportation are served by the Outagamie County Regional Airport. Outagamie County Regional Airport is a regional facility presently offering scheduled passenger air service, charter air service, and air freight express services. The airport is classified as an Air Carrier/Cargo (AC/C) airport, and is projected to maintain this classification through 2020.¹

According to the WisDOT 5-Year Airport Improvement program, the Outagamie County Regional Airport is poised for expansion and redevelopment. Projects for the 5-year period include: land acquisition off STH 76, designing and constructing an air cargo area, and performing studies on Control Tower Relocation and Terminal expansion.

**Domestic/ Non-Business Service**

Passenger air service is provided by several air carriers, most notably, United Express, Comair (Delta), Midwest Connection Airlines, Northwest Airlink and Allegiant Air. Service is provided to major airport hubs, such as Chicago O’Hare, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Detroit and Las Vegas. *In general, since 2003, the total passengers served by the airport has increased, with the exception of a decline between 2005 and 2006* (Table 5-4).
CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5-4. Outagamie County Regional Airport Passengers and Cargo, 2002-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo (Lbs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WisDOT, 2006 Wisconsin Aviation Activity (April 2007)

Air Freight Service

Freight air transportation is well served by the Outagamie County Regional Airport. The airport offers air freight express services, and serves as a base for FedEx services in the Fox Cities. Total pounds of air cargo has decreased by over 184 thousand pounds, or 18 percent since 2002 although in any given year such as 2005 it can be seen to rebound (see Table 5-4). Based on the data it is difficult to predict any clear trend for the future.

Midwest Regional Rail System. The Midwest Regional Rail System Report, prepared as a cooperative effort between nine Midwestern states, outlines a high speed (up to 110 mph) passenger rail system that utilizes “3,000 miles of existing rail rights-of-way to connect rural, small urban, and major metropolitan areas.” The plan calls for a rail corridor connecting Green Bay to Milwaukee and Chicago. This corridor may include stops in Appleton, Neenah and Oshkosh, which are all easily accessible to Village of Kimberly residents. A feeder bus route is proposed to connect Steven's Point to Appleton, most likely along USH 10.

Rail Freight Service

Freight service is provided on the Canadian National rail line that traverses the Village. Due to projected increases in the trucking industry’s share of freight shipments, WisDOT anticipates that by 2030 rail freight shipments may decline on dead ended short lines (unlike non-through long haul lines where volumes are rising). Low volume but essential lines, such as we find in Kimberly, may qualify for financial assistance in order to preserve rail service and avoid abandonment of track.”

Rail Passenger Service

Amtrak. Although no direct service is offered anywhere in the Fox Valley, the State of Wisconsin is served by passenger stations in Milwaukee, Columbus, Portage, Wisconsin Dells, and Tomah. As the route passes through the state, it connects Chicago to the Twin Cities, and heads westward to terminate in the State of Washington.
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Water Transportation

There are no commercial ports in the Village of Kimberly. The nearest commercial port is located in Green Bay, approximately 30 miles away. Passenger ferries are located in Manitowoc and Milwaukee. Both services offer passage across Lake Michigan to Lower Michigan.

Trucking and Freight

Several designated truck routes exist within the Village of Kimberly. These include CTH CE, CTH N (Washington St.), Railroad Street, Marcella Street, Eisenhower Drive, and Kimberly Avenue. There is a freight terminal associated with the closed New Page Mill, and another located on the east side of Wilson Street. A third freight terminal is located in the US Oil property yard just south of the railroad track on the west side of Washington Street. Three additional freight terminals are located within the Kimberly business and industrial park located on the Northeast corner of the Hwy 441 and CTH CE interchange. Local truck traffic occurs on several other county roads within the Village, but the freight terminals generally are the starting or ending point of most trucked freight transportation.

- There are a total of six trucking freight terminals located in the Village of Kimberly. Existing truck routes are adequate to service the village’s current needs.

KEY TRANSPORTATION SUMMARY POINTS

- Between 2000 and 2009 County Trunk Highway CE has experienced ever growing traffic counts and especially in the area immediately east of USH 441 due to the greatly expanded retail commercial development and the Kimberly business park’s rapid growth.

- Between 2000 and 2007, traffic counts for the portion of Kimberly Avenue west of Railroad Street have decreased due to greater usage of CTH CE, while the eastern portion of Kimberly Avenue, where the downtown retail district is, has actually increased its’ traffic count over the same time frame.

- Transit service to the Village of Kimberly will be reassessed after the reconstruction of the College Avenue Bridge in Appleton is completed.

- The future development of a high end business park on the southeast corner of CTH CE and Railroad Street intersection may require a study of the design of this intersection to see if it can accommodate the increased traffic demands.

- Disabled and senior citizens (60 years and older) can utilize transit services through a program offered by Outagamie County.

- The Village of Kimberly has plans to connect existing and pedestrian/bike
CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORTATION

trails within Sunset Park with the CE Trail following the Railroad Street right-of-way. A review of the existing system of bicycle and pedestrian trails should be done to see if it could be expanded upon to provide better and safer connections to primary destinations within the community such as Sunset Park, the Municipal building/Library, the YMCA, schools, and shopping areas. The Village has convenient access to the CE Trail which is a great asset to the community.

- In general, total passengers served by the Outagamie County Regional Airport has increased with the exception of a small decline between 2005 and 2006.

- Total pounds of air cargo has decreased by over 184 thousand pounds, or 18 percent since 2002.

- There are a total of 6 trucking freight terminals within the Village. Existing truck routes are adequate to service their current needs.

GOALS, STRATEGIES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Goal T-1: To continue to ensure that the local streets and roadways are well maintained, available, and safe for residents of the Village.

Strategy T-1.1: To continue to provide a timely response to site specific road maintenance or safety issues.

Recommendation T-1.1.1: Continue to conduct a PASER evaluation of the existing village road network.

Recommendation T-1.1.2: Continue to use capital improvements program planning to establish appropriate funding levels.

Recommendation T-1.1.3: Encourage residents to report any specific areas where safety or maintenance are of concern.

Strategy T-1.2: To ensure that the planning and functionality of the village’s street network operates as an efficient system in all seasons of the year.

Recommendation T-1.2.1: Continue to work closely with Outagamie Co., WisDOT and the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to ensure coordination on regional and statewide road planning that may affect the Village.

Strategy T-1.3: To provide for safe walkway and/or bicycle routes to schools, parks, and shopping or workplace destinations.

Goal T-2: Improve the accessibility of the Village to adjoining major arterials in a safe and efficient manner.

Strategy T-2.1: To reduce traffic congestion and back-ups.

Recommendation T-2.1.1: Redesign and reconstruct the CTH CE and CTH N (Washington St.) intersection to address traffic congestion issues associated with increased traffic volumes in general, and the peak hour Kimberly High School campus traffic in particular.
Recommendation T-2.1.2: Form a committee to work with the Village of Combined Locks to address traffic congestion issues at the intersection of Washington St. with Kimberly Avenue. Consider using a roundabout since this intersection is only one block from the signalized controlled intersection of Washington Street with Maes Avenue.

Recommendation T-2.1.3: Work in collaboration with the Village of Combined Locks, the Town of Buchanan, and Outagamie County to address congestion issues generated by peak hour Kimberly High School traffic at the intersection of Washington St. (CTH N) and Kennedy Avenue, perhaps through the use of a new roundabout facility.

Recommendation T-2.1.4: Examine the Railroad Street and Kennedy Avenue intersection to address peak hour congestion concerns that were voiced in the committee’s SWOT process. Consider if a roundabout or other traffic control measure could solve these issues.

Recommendation T-2.1.5: Work with the Village of Combined Locks and Outagamie County to agree on the best traffic control or design solution, including consideration of a roundabout, to reduce congestion and safety hazards at the intersection of Washington St. with Wallace St.

Strategy T-2.2: To improve all modes of transportation safety within the Village.

Recommendation T-2.2.1: Monitor the need for design improvements needed at the intersections of CTH CE with Eisenhower Drive and Railroad Street. Improvements should be made to accommodate autos, bicycles, and pedestrians at these intersections as conditions change over time.

Strategy T-2.3: To eliminate design hazards and problems.

Goal T-3: To ensure that a bicycle/pedestrian sidewalk system is available to allow residents of all ages to walk safely to schools, parks, shopping and workplace destinations.

Strategy T-3.1: To provide safe routes to schools for children.

Recommendation T-3.1.1: Utilize the public ROW and a railroad owned abandoned railway corridor which parallels Railroad Street to provide a north south pedestrian/bicycle trail connection between community destinations to the north and the CE trail to the south. When Railroad Street is next proposed for reconstruction, develop a street profile that will better accommodate all modes of transportation including autos, bikes and pedestrians extending from Maes Avenue down to the existing CE trail.
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Strategy T-3.2: To accommodate short trips to neighborhood destinations.

Recommendation T-3.2.1:
Construct a pedestrian/bicycle trail within the CTH CE and Creekview ROWs along the north and west edges of the new commercial/business park, in order to serve residents of the Emmons Acres Subdivision.

Recommendation T-3.2.2:
Construct a pedestrian/bicycle trail along the west lot line of the one remaining vacant commercial parcel connecting Truman Street through to the CE Trail which parallels CTH CE on its north side.

Recommendation T-3.2.3:
Consider accommodating safer east-west bicycle connections for residents by providing striped off “bicycle only” lanes on Kennedy Avenue and either Maes Avenue or Kimberly Avenue to accommodate safe bicycle routes to schools, parks, shopping and workplace destinations.

Recommendation T-3.2.4:
Study the feasibility of striping the existing pavement of Washington Street with one-way bike lanes on both sides to accommodate bicyclists going to the shopping center on Maes Avenue or to Roosevelt Park.

Strategy T-3.3: To allow safe crossings of busy transportation facilities.

Recommendation T-3.3.1:
Utilize an approved funding grant to construct a safe pedestrian underpass crossing of CTH CE just east of Railroad Street where the YMCA property affords construction of a connection to the CE trail and Kennedy Avenue.

Recommendation T-3.3.2:
Appoint a study committee to examine the railroad related safety hazards for autos, bikes and pedestrians using the John St. railroad crossing near J. R. Gerrits Middle School to determine if any improvements are warranted.

Goal T-4: To accommodate future mass transportation and public transit needs.

Strategy T-4.1: Maintain and improve access to bus transit (through Valley Transit) for residents and businesses.

Recommendation T-4.1.1:
Work with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and other municipalities to foster the development of a ‘Regional Transit Authority’ (RTA) to ensure adequate funding of the bus system.

Strategy T-4.2: To accommodate transportation for the elderly, disabled, handicapped and those not able to have a drivers license.

Recommendation T-4.2.1:
Continue to encourage the availability of taxis, medi-vans, and mini-van types of services in the village.
CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORTATION

Strategy T-4.3: To encourage private carpooling.

Recommendation T-4.3.1:
Coordinate with area municipalities and businesses to create park-and ride lots to facilitate carpooling.

Strategy T-4.4: To plan for future commuter rail line opportunities should they be warranted.

Recommendation T-4.4.1:
Preserve future commuter rail line transit corridors so that they are available if a future opportunity becomes viable.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

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

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CHAPTER 6: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES
One responsibility of a community is to maintain a certain level of community services. To achieve it, they must continuously maintain, upgrade, and expand existing facilities in a cost effective manner based on future growth projections and the desires of the community. The comments offered by Kimberly residents at the December 19, 2007 Village Hall Kick-off meeting illustrates that the community feels that the need for providing quality public services in a cost effective manner is one of the most important issues facing the community. Escalating costs at the Heart of the Valley MSD and an aging public infrastructure which have led to Clearwater inflow and infiltration problems were two concerns cited.

Wisconsin Smart Growth Legislation requires the Utilities and Community Facilities element to be a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of these facilities in the Village of Kimberly. An inventory of the current situation is required; more importantly, the legislation requires this element to provide guidance as to how the Village can meet projected needs at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner.

The following section provides an inventory of utilities and community facilities that serve the Village of Kimberly. The analysis of facilities is based on generalizations and predictions and is no substitute for detailed engineering or architectural studies, which should be completed before municipal funds are expended on specific projects.
In addition to the SSA boundary, there is a Planning Area Boundary (PAB). The PAB is based on the following, nonexclusive factors: “the ‘ultimate service’ area of the treatment plant based on capacity; the extent of planned service areas for individual lift stations or interceptor sewers; and/or, the proximity of nearby clusters of development currently using on-site systems which may have long-term needs for sanitary sewer.” The HOPAB encompasses the entire Village.

Besides the SSA and the PAB the 2030 Fox Cities Sewer Service Area Plan delineates environmentally sensitive areas, and the impacts of development on water quality. The Fox Cities SSA Plan indicates that, during its planning period (2005-2030), the growth needs of HOVSSA should be met by recent upgrades to the wastewater treatment plant. Future updates of the Fox Cities SSA Plan should be consulted to track whether projections for sewerage capacity have changed.

The HOVSSA Plan states that the Village of Kimberly sewerage collection system conveys waste to the Heart of the Valley Metropolitan Sewerage Districts’ (HOVMSD) wastewater collections system through major interceptor sewers located along Kimberly Avenue and Maes Street. Kimberly contributes about 14.17% of the HOVMSD’s total flow volume. The average daily influent load is approximately 5 million gallons. The plant is designed for a capacity of approximately nine million (9,000,000) gallons per day, so the existing HOVMSD plant has more than enough capacity to accommodate Kimberly’s foreseeable growth.

The HOVMSD is a special purpose unit of government jointly created by the City of Kaukauna, Village of Kimberly, Village of Little Chute, and the Village of Combined Locks. The Darboy Sanitary District entered into an agreement to provide wastewater treatment with HOVMSD in 1980 and became a full member in 1995.

### STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

#### Stormwater Utility

In 2002, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identified Outagamie County for inclusion in the Stormwater Phase II Final Rule. As part of this mandate, communities within Outagamie County must continue managing stormwater quantity, and begin managing stormwater quality. The EPA sets forth minimum control measures as part of the mandate, which include:

- Public participation and outreach
- Public participation/involvement
- Illicit discharge detection and elimination
- Construction site runoff control
- Post-construction runoff control
- Pollution prevention/good housekeeping

In response to this ruling, the Village has developed an in-line stormwater detention pond in Sunset Park. The Village has also adopted an Illicit Discharge Ordinance. This new ordinance gives the Village more authority to control what is allowed to enter into the storm sewer system and also targets individual property owners who blow or sweep grass clippings and fertilizers into the Village’s streets and stormwater conveyance systems. The Village’s water Utility collects a stormwater charge based on an equivalent runoff unit (ERU) determination.

The Village will need to continue to address stormwater management issues during the planning period as new growth and development will continue to impact drainage.
CHAPTER 6: UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

WATER SUPPLY

Although water may seem to be plentiful in Wisconsin, it is not an infinite resource. Providing safe, clean, and reliable water can and has become a challenge for many communities throughout the state, including Kimberly. Potable water in the Village of Kimberly is provided through the Kimberly Water Utility.

Three wells supply the water from the underlying Cambrian Sandstone Aquifer. The 2008 Annual Quality Water Report states that the Kimberly Water Utility pumped a total of nearly 444 million gallons in 2008.

The Kimberly Water Utility provides (sells) potable water to the Village of Combined Locks and the Darboy Sanitary District. In 2008 the Kimberly Water Utility sold approximately 96 million gallons to the Darboy Sanitary District and approximately 76 million gallons to the Village of Combined Locks.

Demand for water has decreased over time as the Village and Sanitary District have grown. Table 6-1 illustrates that while the total average number of customers has fluctuated only modestly between a low of 2,611 in 2005, and a high of 2,648 in 2007, the quantity of water sold between 2005 and 2008 has actually decreased for the residential, commercial and industrial service populations. Wholesale water sales have fluctuated to a much greater degree. The 2005 water sales volume of 201,712,000 gallons dropped modestly between 2005 and

### Table 6-1. Kimberly Water Utilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metered Sales to General Customers</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2005-2008 % Change in Water Sold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>108,863,000</td>
<td>107,996,000</td>
<td>103,298,000</td>
<td>98,452,000</td>
<td>-9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>31,219,000</td>
<td>30,230,000</td>
<td>29,945,000</td>
<td>29,689,000</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>145,876,000</td>
<td>140,894,000</td>
<td>176,915,000</td>
<td>130,838,000</td>
<td>-10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Authorities</td>
<td>6,823,000</td>
<td>6,079,000</td>
<td>6,689,000</td>
<td>5,076,000</td>
<td>-25.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>201,712,000</td>
<td>195,681,000</td>
<td>205,143,000</td>
<td>179,794,000</td>
<td>-10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>494,493,000</td>
<td>480,880,000</td>
<td>521,990,000</td>
<td>443,849,000</td>
<td>-10.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Average Number of Customers       | 2,611         | 2,645         | 2,648         | 2,645         | 1.3%                             |

2006, then recovered to an even higher level in 2007 with 521,990,000 gallons, only to experience a more dramatic fall to a low of 433,849,000 in 2008. This rollercoaster pattern was also reflected in the total water sold volumes over the same 4 year period.

The main water plant for the Village of Kimberly is located at 404 N. John Street. This plant was built in 1924 and last upgraded in 2004. Other plants (pump houses) include the Fulcer Avenue plant, built in 2002 and the Lincoln Street Facility, built in the 1940’s and last upgraded in 1988 (Map 6-1). All three pump houses consist of high capacity deep wells with zeolite activated softeners.

Major municipal water system improvements should not be required during the planning period

**SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING**

The Village of Kimberly has municipal collection of all waste materials at curbside. Beginning in fall of 2007, garbage pickup was converted from manual to automatic pickup. All active households were provided with new 65-gallon containers before the change was made. Automated garbage pickup is provided on a weekly basis. Waste which cannot be recycled is placed in the Outagamie County Landfill.

As required by Outagamie County, residents are mandated to participate in a recycling program. Kimberly provides curbside pickup for selective types of glass, cans, plastics, and paper which are then taken to the materials recycling facility run by Outagamie County. Items such as tires and batteries need to be dropped off directly at the Outagamie County Landfill, and cannot be included in regular refuse collection. Hazardous materials can be disposed of through Outagamie County’s “Clean Sweep” program, which provides pickup at a variety of locations throughout the year.

**ENERGY SUPPLY & TRANSMISSION**

**Electricity**

American Transmission Company (ATC) owns and maintains electrical transmission lines in the area. A 138 kV electric transmission line divides the Village east and west. Essentially it enters the southern most portion of the Village along Pats Drive, continues north to the west of Railroad Street, then jogs east and follows Railroad Street until Maes Avenue. At Maes Avenue it travels in a northwesterly direction toward the Village of Little Chute (Map 6-1). A substation is located north of Maes Avenue. According to ATC 2009 10-Year Assessment, electrical demand is projected to grow at roughly 1.5 percent annually from 2010 through 2019. Comparing load (demand) with generation, the Zone 4 has more generation than load during peak periods and is therefore a net exporter of power.iii

According to ATC, heavily loaded and aging 138 and 69-kV facilities in the Fox River Valley have been identified. However, no updates are planned in the Kimberly area for within the next 10 years. Wisconsin Electric Power Company (WE Energies) provides electric power to the Village of Kimberly.iv WE Energies, a subsidiary of Wisconsin Energy Corporation, serves over 1.1 million electric, natural gas and steam customers throughout Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.v

**Natural Gas**

Local natural gas distribution to the Village is provided by WE Energies, formerly Wisconsin Electric Gas Operations and Wisconsin Gas Company.
CHAPTER 6: UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INSERT MAP 6-1: COMMUNITY FACILITIES/UTILITIES
Telecommunications Facilities

Telephone

Primary “land-line” telephone service to the Village of Kimberly is provided by AT&T, although service is also available from other providers including Sage Telecom, Inc. and Navigator Telecommunications LLC per the Public Service Commission. The advancement of telecommunications technologies, such as cell phones, has greatly increased the need for towers to provide receiving and sending capabilities. The number of telecommunications towers in the United States currently exceeds 77,000; this number could double by 2010. The federal government recognized this need with the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Internet

Due to the proliferation of internet service providers (ISP), area residents can choose from several national and local ISPs. Currently, a range of options from dial-up to DSL is provided by AT&T and others.

ECWRPC and the Bay Lake Regional Planning Commission continue to work together to seek improvements in the overall the telecommunication infrastructure in Northeast Wisconsin and to foster economic development in Northeast Wisconsin, consistent with ideals with the “New Economy.” The Village of Kimberly could stand to benefit greatly from regional improvements in telecommunication infrastructure.

PARKS & RECREATION FACILITIES

To maintain Kimberly’s status as a desirable place to live, it is important to preserve existing and develop new recreational facilities. The Village regularly participates in planning for open space and recreation, most recently in 2007 with Village of Kimberly Open Space and Recreation Plan, dated April 2007. Similar plans were completed in 1996 and 2001.

The 2007 - 2011 Action Plan outlines year by year projects for the Village’s community parks and multi-purpose trails. The Action program, its components, priorities, and estimated costs are meant to serve as a guide to local officials as they develop the Village’s Park System. The following goals were identified in the 2007 plan:

- To provide and maintain a community-wide system of quality park and recreational facilities.
- To ensure that open space and recreation facilities are designed to meet the special needs of all patrons, including the elderly and handicapped.
- To conserve, protect, and improve the natural resources of the Village and the surrounding area.
- To encourage the continued provision of open space and park facilities in newly developed areas of the Village.
- To encourage cooperation with the Kimberly Area School District, Parochial Schools, the Heart of the Valley YMCA, and private facilities, in providing and utilizing appropriate facilities for open space and recreational needs.
- To encourage continued involvement of Kimberly residents when planning for park and recreation development.
- To create a unified image of Kimberly by coordinating the designs of park developments.
- To promote and encourage cooperation with the development of the Fox Cities Greenways Programs.
According to the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), local communities should provide a minimum of 10 acres of park and open space for every 1,000 residents. These standards suggest that the Village of Kimberly's present need is 65 acres. This figure is expected to increase to 69 acres by 2030, as the population of the Village increases to 6,863 people. The Village of Kimberly currently has 111 acres of park and recreational land. Based on these standards, the Village has an adequate amount of park and recreational acreage to meet these standards through the year 2030.

Park and recreational facilities are shown on Map 6-1 and discussed below. In addition, a small portion of the CE Trail runs through the Village. A large internal trail network has also been established in Sunset Park.

Sunset Point Park, an 80.8 acre community park, is located off of West Kimberly Avenue along the Fox River. It includes over 3,000 feet of frontage along the Fox River. Included in the above acreage is an adjacent conservancy area, which was donated to the Village. This park is the Village's primary site for active and passive leisure activities. Facilities include, three picnic shelters, restrooms, one baseball and three softball diamonds, an amphitheater, playground equipment, volleyball standards, boat launch, soccer fields, multi-modal trails, fishing areas and a swimming lake.

Kimberly Amphitheater is located in Sunset Point Park. This facility provides a venue for programs, presentations, concerts, festivals, church services, and weddings. The Phillips endowment fund was established by Robert and Shirley Phillips to support the maintenance, caretaking, improvements, and replacement of the amphitheater.

Sunset Beach Swimming Facility is located at 1010 Fulcer Avenue. This man-made lake offers a sand beach with extensive shallow water area, shallow water slides, a diving well featuring a drop slide, low and high diving boards. A sand volleyball court is also located on the site.

Stonegate Park and Conservancy Area. Access to this 0.5 acre neighborhood park is located off of Windflower Way, while the adjacent 6.8 acre wooded tract designated as a conservancy is located at the northern end of Eisenhower Drive. Park facilities include a neighborhood play area, with playground equipment.

Van Daalwyk Park is located on the north side of Third Street between Linda and Roger streets. This 0.4 acre neighborhood park provides playground equipment, and a small play area.

Verhagen Park is located on the south side of Third Street across from Westside Elementary School. This 3.9 acre park includes a soccer field, two tennis courts, playground equipment, and an open-sided shelter. A paved parking lot is situated east of the park and north of the railroad tracks.

Emons Park is situated at the corner of Albert Way and Bobby Court in the Emons Acres subdivision. This 0.4 acre neighborhood park is currently undeveloped.

Liberty Park is located between Doerfler Drive and Lang Way. This 0.7 acre neighborhood park provides playground
Memorial Park (Field and Arboretum) is located between Kimberly and Maes avenues in downtown Kimberly. This 4.6 acre community park contains a soccer field, paved multi-purpose track, arboretum nature area and a storage building.

Triangle (Area) Park occupies a triangular area at the juncture of Prospect Street and Maes Avenue. This 1.1 acre neighborhood park offers playground equipment, an open air shelter and benches.

Roosevelt Park is located in the eastern portion of the Village, bordered by Washington Street, East Third Street and Lincoln Street. This 4.4 acre neighborhood park contains a youth baseball/softball league diamond, an open sided shelter with restrooms, a large open play space, and playground equipment. A parking lot located along Lincoln Street accommodates 45 vehicles.

John Street Park is located at the corner of John Street and Charles Street. This 0.5 acre neighborhood park contains green space, a backstop and playground equipment.

John R. Gerrits Middle School is located on John Street, south of the railroad tracks. The school building and parking lots occupy approximately nine acres of the 40.5 acre site. An additional 48 acres are available for public use. Facilities include a lighted football field with a rubberized track, a baseball diamond, lighted soccer field, eight tennis courts, and two practice football/soccer fields. Indoor facilities include a large and small gymnasium, a wrestling room, and a weight room which are used on evenings and weekends by community organizations for youth and adult activities.

Westside Elementary School is located on the north side of Third Street between Ann and Matthew streets. Two acres are available for outside recreation. Outdoor facilities include playground equipment, a backstop and a basketball area. Indoor facilities include two gymnasiums which are used on evening and weekends by community organizations for youth and adults.

Mapleview School is located in downtown Kimberly on the south side of Kimberly Avenue. The school is bordered by Main, First and Maple streets. School buildings occupy four of the six acres of school land. The remaining two acres are available for public use and include playground equipment, a paved basketball area and green space. Indoor facilities include a gymnasium.

Heart of the Valley YMCA located at 225 West Kennedy Avenue, built in 2003 is a relatively recent addition to the Village of Kimberly. Currently, the site boasts a lifestyle center, pool, hot tub, gymnastics center, dance program, kid’s corner (where parents can drop their kids off for up to 3-hours while they remain on site), fitness rooms, as well as pre-“K-12” and preschool programs.

No major expansions of recreational lands or facilities will be necessary during the planning period.

CEMETERIES

The Village of Kimberly has one existing cemetery, Holy Name Cemetery, which is shown on Map 6-1. The Holy Name Cemetery is located at the corner of CTH CE and Railroad Street. Burials in the cemetery date back to the early 1900’s, when the parish was formed. According to church staff, the cemetery is still active and space is available. The church also owns undeveloped land near the YMCA that can be used for future expansions.

It is anticipated that future cemetery needs will be met by existing burial facilities in the
Village of Kimberly and throughout the Fox Cities region.

**HEALTH CARE FACILITIES**

*Although there are no hospitals within the Village, four hospitals are located within a 15 minute drive.* The three General Medical-Surgical hospitals are St. Elizabeth Hospital in Appleton, Appleton Medical Center in Appleton, Theda Clark Medical Center in Neenah. Theda Clark also operates the Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin-Fox Valley on its Neenah campus. Table 6-2 gives general information about the area hospitals.

### Table 6-2. Area Hospitals, Level of Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>St. Elizabeth Hospital</th>
<th>Appleton Medical Center</th>
<th>Theda Clark Medical Center</th>
<th>Childrens Hospital of WI - Fox Valley</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beds</strong></td>
<td>191</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Med-Surg.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Med-Sur, Acute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehab &amp; Phy. Med.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospice</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Long-Term</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Acute</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pediatric, Acute</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obstetrics</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychiatric</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcoholism/Chem. Dep.</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ICU/CCL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med.-Sur.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn Care</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed IC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step-Down (Sp. Care)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal Int. Care</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subacute</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Inpatient</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Outagamie Health and Human Services Department provides assistance to elderly residents through its Aging and Disability Resource Center, Economic Support Unit, public health and volunteer services.

The Aging and Disability Resource Center provides information and assistance to residents of Outagamie, Winnebago and Calumet counties. This includes information about disability, long-term care related services, living arrangements, physical health, behavioral health, adult protective services, employment and training for persons with disabilities, transportation, supportive home care and maintenance, care giver support, nutrition, etc.

**Currently, there are no nursing homes within the Village. According to the 2007 Directory of Licensed Wisconsin Nursing Homes, published by the Department of Health and Family Services, Outagamie County has 10 nursing home facilities with 1,028 licensed beds.** Although the Village of Kimberly does not have a nursing home, current needs are being met by County and regional facilities. As the population ages, additional capacity may need to be developed. For more information see Chapter 4: Housing.

### CHILDCARE FACILITIES

With the increased prevalence of dual-income households, the importance of reliable and affordable childcare plays a critical role in maintaining the present economy. Child Care Resource & Referral (CCRR), Inc. works with counties and the State in monitoring childcare provision. The CCRR—Appleton serves the Village of Kimberly. It tracks extensive data to determine the needs of families and educate employers of these families needs. Table 6-4 indicates CCRR’s record of childcare
facilities in Kimberly. **A total of ten licensed, certified or regulated programs are located within the Village of Kimberly. These programs have a combined capacity of 462 children (Table 6-3).**

Table 6-3. Childcare Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>V. Kimberly Programs</th>
<th>V. Combined Locks Programs</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Center</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Home</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Home</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional Home</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Age</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Child Care Resource & Referral, Inc. Family Resource Center of the Fox Cities.

According to the 2000 Census, 481 children 9 years old or younger lived in the Village of Kimberly and 392 children lived in the Village of Combined Locks; 374 (6.1% - Kimberly) and 189 (7.8% - Combined Locks) were 5 years or younger. In the future, the villages should work with private childcare providers to identify additional locations for these services.

**Public Safety & Emergency Services**

**Police Service**

The Fox Valley Metro Police Department (FVMPD) provides police protection to the Village of Kimberly. It was created in 1995 to serve the villages of Kimberly and Little Chute. The Village of Little Chute serves as the fiscal agent for the department which operates out of the Little Chute Safety Center. The FVMPD employs 26 full time officers.

Table 6-4, shows law enforcement and crime statistics for the Outagamie County Sheriff’s Department, the State of Wisconsin, and the FVMPD. A common method used to assess the level of service provided locally is to compare the number of employees per 1,000 residents served with averages for other law enforcement agencies statewide. However, it should be noted that the number of employees per 1,000 residents served is related to a variety of factors including crime level, geographic coverage, size of agency, and budgetary issues. **As of 2005, the FVMPD provided 1.5 officers per 1,000 persons, which is below the state average.** It is important to note that violent, property, and total crimes are noticeably lower than the statewide average as well.

According the FVMPD, 2007 annual report, the department maintains a total of eleven vehicles for primary use, crime prevention, investigations and administrative uses. In addition, the department has one motorcycle and three bicycles for its use.

The FVMPD provides Police School Liaison services for the villages of Kimberly and Little Chute. Presently there are three officers assigned to this program. Within the Village of Kimberly, an officer is assigned to J.R. Gerritts Middle School, West Side Elementary School and Mapleview Elementary School.

The Little Chute Safety Center, houses both the FVMPD and the Little Chute Fire Department. This facility was constructed in 1983 and was not
designed to house the number of officers currently employed by the department. Preliminary planning has been initiated to study the needs of both departments. According to the FVMPD, some of the needs that have been identified include office space, building security (access), evidence collection and storage area, meeting room space, locker room, training room, heating/cooling.\textsuperscript{xii}

### Correctional Facilities

The FVMPD does not have jail space available at the Little Chute Safety Center. Therefore the department utilizes the services of the Outagamie County Sheriff’s Department. The Outagamie County Jail serves as the correctional facility for the County, and therefore the FVMPD. The Outagamie County Jail, located in Appleton, is designed to handle a population of 557 inmates.

The average daily population (ADP) or average number of inmates held each day during one year is based upon a combination of admissions and the average length of stay. According to the Wisconsin Adult Jail Report, generally, when the ADP reaches 80 percent of maximum capacity, the facility is considered to be overcrowded. In 2003, the Outagamie County Jail was 82 percent of capacity, just over the "overcrowded" threshold.

In the summer of 2007, the Outagamie County Sheriff’s Department embarked on a study that analyzes options to address the County’s increasing jail needs. Two options were analyzed: (1) housing inmates in out-of-county jails; and (2) constructing a new jail facility. The preliminary analysis indicates that it would cost less to utilize the facilities of other counties,\textsuperscript{xiii} although there is always the possibility that they may not have additional capacity in the future.

### Fire Services

Adequate fire protection is important not only for keeping communities safe, but for providing prospective residents and businesses with lower insurance rates and the peace of mind that, in the event of a fire, they will be protected.

The Village of Kimberly Fire Department provides fire protection to the entire Village. Currently, the department is staffed with 26 volunteer firefighters, including a part-time chief. Between 2004 and 2008, the department averaged 62.4 calls per year (Table 6-5). These calls included both emergency and non-emergency. Emergency responses included structural fire, wires down and false alarm (until proven otherwise). Non-emergency responses are made up of CO alarm and accident cleanup. Average response time is between 6 to 9 minutes.\textsuperscript{xiv}

Approximately four volunteer firefighters are trained as First Responders and are available, on a fire call, if the need arises.

### Table 6-5. Village of Kimberly Fire Calls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Ave. 2004-08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>56*</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\* Jan. thru Oct. 5th

Source: Kimberly Volunteer Fire Department, B. Van Thiel. 10/5/09
Firefighting equipment includes two pumper trucks and one rescue van. Mutual aid is available for a ladder truck. Equipment is replaced periodically and the department budgets for these replacements. The department has mutual aid agreements with Combined Locks, Little Chute and Buchanan. Appleton and Kaukauna fire assistance is also available if needed.

The Fire Department is housed in of the Kimberly Municipal Complex which was constructed in 1969 and expanded in 1997. Essentially the building is meeting the needs of the department. However, additional storage would be desired.

The Insurance Service Office (ISO) of Wisconsin, through the use of the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule evaluates the adequacy of fire protection with the state for municipal fire protection. The schedule provides criteria to be used by insurance grading engineers in assessing the physical conditions of municipalities relative to fire hazards and rating municipalities’ fire defenses. Ratings obtained under the schedule are widely used to establish base rates for fire insurance. While ISO does not presume to dictate the level of fire protection services that a municipality should provide, reports of evaluation results published by its Municipal Survey Office generally outline any serious deficiencies found through the evaluation. Over the years, these findings have come to be used as a guide to municipal officials planning improvements to local fire protection services.

The grading is obtained by ISO based upon its analysis of several components of fire protection, including fire department equipment, alarm systems, water supply systems, fire prevention programs, building construction, and the distance of potential hazard areas from the fire station. In rating a community, total deficiency points in the areas of evaluation are used to assign a numerical rating of 1 to 10, with a 1 representing the best protection and 10 representing an essentially unprotected community. The Kimberly Fire Department has an ISO rating of 4.

Gold Cross Ambulance Service. Gold Cross Ambulance Service, houses an ambulance and crew at the Kimberly Fire Station. An ambulance and crew is stationed at the Kimberly site 12 hours per day, five days per week. Gold Cross will transport patients to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Appleton Medical Center, or Theda Clark Medical Center in Neenah. As emergency service needs change over the planning period, it is anticipated that Gold Cross, or another ambulance service provider, will continue to meet the needs of the Village.

Outagamie County Emergency Management. The Outagamie County Emergency Management Office is charged with coordinating response and recovery in the event of natural or technological disasters, county-wide. The agency works with local communities, including the Village of Kimberly, to prepare their citizens and staff for disasters through training exercises, reenactments, and planning.

Village of Kimberly residents are served by the OWLSnet system (Outagamie, Waupaca Library System), where they can access any of the 52 libraries in the consortium. The federated library system is designed to provide expanded library service to more people without making additional large expenditures. Libraries receive the majority of their revenue from the local municipalities and the County.

Residents in the Village of Kimberly typically use either the Kimberly Branch of the Kimberly-Little Chute Public Library or the Appleton Public Library.
Table 6-6. Public Library Statistical Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kimb/LC Public Library</th>
<th>Appleton Public Library</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Municipal Population</td>
<td>Service Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Population</td>
<td>17,486</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Service Population</td>
<td>26,808</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volumes Owned</td>
<td>104,034 Enhanced</td>
<td>Enhanced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Periodical Titles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Audio Material</td>
<td>4,678 Basic Basic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Material</td>
<td>6,555 Moderate Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Collection Size</td>
<td>115,437 Enhanced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hours Open/Week (Winter)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTE Staff</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials Expenditures</td>
<td>$94,095 Basic</td>
<td>$94,095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wisconsin Public Library Service Data, 2008; Wisconsin Public Library Standards by Service Population, 2008

The Kimberly Branch, formally named the James J. Siebers Memorial Library, is located in the Kimberly Municipal Building in Village of Kimberly. Table 6-6 provides relevant information for the Kimberly-Little Chute public libraries and the Appleton Public Library. In addition, the library has 20 computer terminals available for public use. Twelve of these terminals have internet access.

Service targets for libraries are based on quantitative standards contained in the Wisconsin Public Library Standards. These standards are based on the population served and vary for a community in regard to municipal population versus total service population. The Kimberly-Little public libraries tend to perform at less than basic to enhanced service level for materials owned and a less than basic to basic for hours open per week, FTE staff and material expenditures for both municipal and service populations. The Appleton Public Library, on the other hand, tends to perform at a moderate to excellent level for materials for all criteria for its municipal population. When the service population is considered, service levels fall to basic for volumes owned and FTE staff.

SCHOOLS

The quality of schools in Kimberly plays a critical role in its ability to attract and retain families, and help build a stronger economy through an educated workforce.

Kimberly Area School District

The Village of Kimberly is served by the Kimberly Area School District (KASD). KASD runs a total of seven schools, three of which are located in the Village of Kimberly. All schools are open to the public while the school is in session and from after school until 10 PM. Buildings are also open (8 AM to 3 PM) to the public when school is not in session, this is mainly in the summer. The school district operates Senior Quest. Senior Quest is an opportunity for senior citizens to gather once per month for a birthday brunch, bingo and guest speakers.

According to School Facts 2008, Kimberly is one of the fastest growing districts in the state between 1999 and 2008. Even though enrollment is increasing, it will not warrant additions to existing school facilities. Four schools within the Kimberly Area Public School District serve students residing in the Village of Kimberly. These schools are described below:
Westside Elementary School - 746 West Third Street, Kimberly. **Westside Elementary School, home of the Eagles serves students from 4 year Kindergarten through 4th grade.** The building was built in 1968. It recently celebrated 40 years as an open concept school. The school has a capacity of 430 students. Enrollment for the 2009/10 school year was 410. While the school is nearing capacity, only one growth area, the Emmons subdivision is currently being developed.

Mapleview Intermediate School - 125 East Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly. **Mapleview, home of the Bobcats, serves students in grade 5 and 6.** Mapleview has a long history with the school district. Originally built in 1951, this school initially served as the district high school. Memorial Park, on the other side of Kimberly Avenue, housed the football field and track. Over the years, this facility has housed kindergarten through 12 grade students and adult education classes. In 1958, the school was expanded and remained basically unchanged until the older portions were razed in 2006. The Janssen, Westside and Sunrise elementary schools feed into Mapleview. Current enrollment is 327 students; with a capacity of 500.

JR Gerritts Middle School - 546 South John Street, Kimberly. **JR Gerritts home of the Gators serves grades 7 and 8.** JR Gerritts was originally built as a high school in 1962. Additions were made to the building in 1965, 1995 and 2000. The school has a current enrollment of 629 students and a capacity of 900.

Kimberly High School - W2662 Kennedy Avenue, Town of Buchanan. **Kimberly High School, home of the Papermakers, serves students in grade 9 through 12.** The school mascot, a paper wasp (nature's papermaker), was created by Jim Nirschl, a longtime Kimberly art teacher, coach and athletic director. The high school was built in 2001 and expanded in 2006. A 750 seat auditorium receives widespread community use. Among other civic organizations, the Papermakers Theater Group holds two to three performances in the facility per year. The school has capacity for 1,500 students; current enrollment is 1,288.

CORE Charter School - W2662 Kennedy Avenue, Town of Buchanan. **CORE or Caring Opportunities for Recovery Education was opened during the 2005/2006 school year.** This school serves approximately 16 to 20 students per year who have significant behavioral and learning concerns.

Kimberly Area School District Offices - 217 East Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly. The district office building was originally built in 1932 to 1934 as a village hall for the Village of Kimberly. While serving as a village hall, the facility housed the library, clerk's office and police and fire departments. The facility
is well maintained and the district strives to preserve the historic features of the building. In keeping with this concept, original lighting fixtures have been incorporated into the building.

**Private Schools**

Appleton Christian School - 614 East Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly. **Appleton Christian School, home of the Lions, provides preschool (3 and 4 year old) through 8th grade education to about 112 students.** The school has been operating for over 20 years in the Valley. Since moving into the Kimberly location two years ago, the school has seen a steady increase in enrollment. The school maintains separate classrooms for each grade, a gym and a playground. Green space is available and abuts Memorial Park. Since students are from various communities in the Fox Cities, graduating students can attend high school in their home school district or at the Valley Christian High School in Oshkosh.

**Post Secondary Education**

Fox Valley Technical College, serves a multi-county district, including the Village of Kimberly, and is financed primarily by local property taxes. Students may choose from a variety of technical or vocational programs, which typically can be completed in two years or less.

**UW-System.** The University of Wisconsin system operates three campuses within a 30 minutes drive of the Village of Kimberly. These campuses include: UW-Oshkosh, UW-Fox Valley, and UW-Green Bay. UW-Oshkosh and UW-Green Bay offer academic and professionally oriented bachelors and masters degrees in a wide range of fields. UW-Fox Valley primarily offers two-year associates degrees, and is designed to act as a transition between high school and one of the UW four year campuses.

**Private Colleges.** Lawrence University in Appleton and Ripon College in Ripon offer bachelor's degrees in a variety of disciplines.

**OTHER MUNICIPAL FACILITIES**

**Municipal Center** - 515 West Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly. **The Kimberly Municipal Center was constructed in 1969, with a major renovation/addition completed in 1997. The latest addition was completed to meet the Village’s projected needs for the next 25 years. The building serves as the administrative headquarters for the Village, housing clerk, administrator, fire and water departments, library and several other staff members.** The Evergreen Room provides about 1,000 square feet of meeting space and can accommodate groups up to 100 people. This room is available for public use. A senior center (located in the former police station) is also available.

**Kimberly Municipal Services Building** - 426 West Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly. Located across the street from the Municipal Center, the facility and grounds provide office and maintenance space and material storage. The facility houses the street, inspections and parks and recreation departments.
CHAPTER 6: UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

U.S. Postal Office. The Kimberly Post Office, located at 415 Kimberly Avenue, serves as a vital role in providing mail service to most of the Village. A small portion of the Village (Emmons Subdivision) is serviced by the Appleton Post Office. The facility dates back to about 1968 and was originally used as a store. **The post office is meeting the needs of the United Postal Service.**

Sanitary Sewer

- The Village of Kimberly is located in the Heart of the Valley Sewer Service Area (HOVSSA).

- The Fox Cities SSA Plan indicates that, during its planning period (2005-2030), the growth needs of HOVSSA should be met by recent upgrades to the wastewater treatment plant.

- Kimberly contributes about 14.17% of the HOVMSD's total flow volume.

- The existing HOVMSD plant has more than enough capacity to accommodate Kimberly's foreseeable growth.

Stormwater Management

- The Village has developed an in-line stormwater detention pond in Sunset Park and adopted an Illicit Discharge Ordinance.

- The Village will need to continue to address stormwater management issues during the planning period as new growth and development will continue to impact drainage.

Water Supply

- Three wells supply the water from the underlying Cambrian Sandstone Aquifer.

- The Kimberly Water Utility pumped a total of nearly 444 million gallons in 2008.

- The Kimberly Water Utility provides (sells) potable water to the Village of Combined Locks and the Darboy Sanitary District.

- While the total average number of customers has fluctuated only modestly between a low of 2,611 in 2005, and a high of 2,648 in 2007, the quantity of water sold between 2005 and 2008 has actually decreased for the residential, commercial and industrial service populations.

- Major municipal water system improvements should not be required during the planning period.

Solid Waste

- The Village of Kimberly has municipal collection of all waste materials at curbside.

Electric & Natural Gas Service

- American Transmission Company (ATC) owns and maintains electrical transmission lines in the area.

- According to ATC, heavily loaded and aging 138 and 69-kV facilities in the Fox River Valley have been identified. However, no updates are planned in the Kimberly area for within the next 10 years.

- Wisconsin Electric Power Company (WE Energies) provides electric power to the Village of Kimberly.

- Local natural gas distribution to the Village is provided by WE Energies.
Communications
- Primary “land-line” telephone service to the Village of Kimberly is provided by AT&T.

- Due to the proliferation of internet service providers (ISP), area residents can choose from several national and local ISP’s.

Parks & Recreation
- The Village of Kimberly currently has 111 acres of park and recreational land. Based on these standards, the Village has an adequate amount of park and recreational acreage to meet these standards through the year 2030.

- No major expansions of recreational lands or facilities will be necessary during the planning period.

Cemeteries
- The Village of Kimberly has one existing cemetery, Holy Name Cemetery.

- According to church staff, the cemetery is still active and space is available.

Medical Services & Child Care
- Although there are no hospitals within the Village, four hospitals are located within a 15 minute drive.

- Currently, there are no nursing homes within the Village.

- According to the 2007 Directory of Licensed Wisconsin Nursing Homes, published by the Department of Health and Family Services, Outagamie County has 10 nursing home facilities with 1,028 licensed beds.

- A total of ten licensed, certified or regulated programs are located within the Village of Kimberly. These programs have a combined capacity of 462 children.

Public Safety and Emergency Services
- The Fox Valley Metro Police Department (FVMPD) provides police protection to the Village of Kimberly.

- As of 2005, the FVMPD provided 1.5 officers per 1,000 persons, which is below the state average.

- The Little Chute Safety Center, houses both the FVMPD and the Little Fire Department.

- This facility was constructed in 1983 and was not designed to house the number of officers currently employed by the department.

- The FVMPD does not have jail space available at the Little Chute Safety Center.

- The Outagamie County Jail serves as the correctional facility for the County, and therefore the FVMPD.

- In 2003, the Outagamie County Jail was 82 percent of capacity, just over the “overcrowded” threshold.

- The Village of Kimberly Fire Department provides fire protection to the entire Village.

- Average fire response time is between 6 to 9 minutes.

- Four volunteer fire fighters are trained as First Responders and are available, on a fire call, if the need arises.

- The building is meeting the needs of the fire department. However, additional storage would be desired.
CHAPTER 6: UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- The Kimberly Fire Department has an ISO rating of 4.

- Gold Cross Ambulance Service, houses an ambulance and crew at the Kimberly Fire Station.

Libraries
- Village of Kimberly residents are served by the OWLSnet system (Outagamie, Waupaca Library System), where they can access any of the 52 libraries in the consortium.

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Schools
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- KASD runs a total of seven schools, three of which are located in the Village of Kimberly.

- According to School Facts 2008, Kimberly is one of the fastest growing districts in the state between 1999 and 2008.

- Even though enrollment is increasing, it is not increasing rapidly enough to warrant and additions to existing school facilities.

- Westside Elementary School, home of the Eagles, serves students from 4 year Kindergarten through 4th grade.

- Mapleview School, home of the Bobcats, serves students in grade 5 and 6.

- JR Gerritts School, home of the Gators, serves grades 7 and 8.

- Kimberly High School, home of the Papermakers, serves students in grade 9 through 12.

- Appleton Christian School, home of the Lions, provides preschool (3 and 4 year old) through 8th grade education to about 112 students.

- The University of Wisconsin system operates three campuses within a 30 minutes drive of the Village of Kimberly.

Other Municipal Facilities
- The latest addition of the Kimberly Municipal Center was completed in 1997. The Municipal Center is projected to meet the Village’s needs for the next 25 years.

- The Municipal Center serves as the administrative headquarters for the Village, housing clerk, administrator, fire and water departments, library and several other staff members.

- The Municipal Services Building provides office and maintenance space and material storage.

- The Kimberly Post Office is meeting the needs of the United Postal Service.
GOALS, STRATEGIES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Goal CF-1: Maintain public services and utilities as needed during the planning period.

Strategy CF-1.1: Maintain the current level of services to residents and businesses within the community at maximum efficiency.

Recommendation CF-1.1.1: Monitor sewer infrastructure maintenance and replacement costs and budget appropriately for improvements so as moderate the need for rate increases.

Recommendation CF-1.1.2: Encourage more efficient use of existing sewer/water system infrastructure by increasing the overall density of development where capacity exists.

Recommendation CF-1.1.3: Request that the post office consider changing postal codes south of CE to reflect village of Kimberly annexation (vs. Appleton).

Goal CF-2: Expand services and facilities as needed during the planning period.

Strategy CF-2.1: The Village should plan for the eventual expansion of municipal facilities and services as new growth occurs during the planning period.

Recommendation CF-2.1.1: The Village should work with private eldercare providers to identify additional locations for these services.

Recommendation CF-2.1.2: Actively participate in the study of the Little Chute Safety Center as it was not designed to house the number of officers currently employed by the department.

Strategy CF-2.2: Upgrade the Village's abilities, and landowner flexibility, in dealing with stormwater management.

Recommendation CF-2.2.1: The Village should continue to implement recommendations contained in its 2006 Stormwater Management Plan.

Recommendation CF-2.2.2: The Village should consider the issuance of tax credits or other incentives which favor the installation of smaller scale, distributed stormwater controls, such as:

◊ Native Landscaping Systems
◊ Green Roofs
◊ Bio-Swales
◊ Porous Paving
◊ Level Spreaders
◊ Rain Gardens
◊ Rain Barrels/Cisterns

Goal CF-3: Encourage more sustainable methods of providing infrastructure and services within the Village (See Chapter 2 for additional recommendations on sustainability).

Strategy CF-3.1: The Village should seek to secure a significant amount of its energy from sustainable sources by the end of the planning period.
**Recommendation CF-3.1.1:**
The Village should incorporate provisions for solar, small wind, geothermal, and other alternative energy provisions into its zoning and subdivision ordinances.

**Recommendation CF 3.1.2:**
Actively promote energy efficiency and conservation practices throughout the village.

**Goal CF-4:** Seek efficiencies through participation in regional services.

**Strategy CF-4.1:** Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions where possible on the provision of joint/regional services and infrastructure.

**Recommendation CF-4.1.1:**
Work with the HOVMSD and ECWRPC to continually monitor the Village’s needs for wastewater treatment through its regional system.

**Recommendation CF-4.1.2:**
Begin working with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and other to evaluate the need/ability to interconnect municipal water systems so as to limit the effects of individual aquifer pumping.

**Strategy CF-4.2:** Support the long-term development and expansion of regional wireless high-speed broadband data services to existing and future development areas.

**Recommendation CF-4.2.1:**
Monitor, participate, and support the implementation and expansion of the INFOCIS College Ave. Corridor Wireless project.

**POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

Policies and programs related to the Utilities and Community Facilities Element can be found in Appendix C.

**REFERENCES:**


vii  Wind Turbines and Birds: Putting the Situation in Perspective in Wisconsin. 2004. Sagrillo, M.


x  2009 Existing land use per ECWRPC.

xi  Fox Valley Metropolitan Police Department 2007 Annual Report.

xii  R. Lee, FVMPD, Personal conversation. 11/24/09.

xiii  Outagamie County Sheriff's Department. 2007. DRAFT Projected Cost of Jail Needs, 80%.

xiv  Village of Kimberly Fire Chief. 11/30/09.


xvi  Kimberly Area School District, school information. Personal conversation. L. Asher, 12-1-09.
CHAPTER 6: UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

xvi School Facts 08, A Service of the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance.

xvii http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kimberly,_Wisconsin


xx 2009 Existing land use per ECWRPC.
CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL, CULTURAL, & NATURAL RESOURCES
CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL, CULTURAL, & NATURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural, natural, and cultural resources give definition to a community and strongly affect quality of life. The Village of Kimberly offers a combination of these resources that is unique to communities in the region. The Village’s natural features along the Fox River corridor have a significant bearing on historic and contemporary land use and development patterns. A small amount of the Village’s environmental characteristics have limiting conditions that make them less than ideal for supporting certain types of activity or development. Understanding the relationship between these environmental characteristics and their physical suitability to accommodate specific types of activity or development is a key ingredient in planning in the Village’s future land use.

Community input gathered at the Village’s Community-wide Meetings indicated that cultural and natural resources are important to Village residents. Community members indicated that maintaining and protecting natural areas or park areas and both surface and groundwater resources were issues/concerns facing the community.

Wisconsin’s “Smart Growth” Legislation requires the agriculture, natural, and cultural resources element to consist of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs that promote effective management of the Village’s natural, cultural, and agricultural resources. The following sections of this chapter will address these requirements.

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, & CULTURAL RESOURCES VISION STATEMENT

The Village of Kimberly is a maturing urban community which has preserved significant natural areas and recreational resources in Sunset Community Park and in the neighborhood parks. Sustainable best practices are followed to protect the community’s natural cultural and recreational resources. Kimberly has been progressive in protecting its surface and groundwater resources and effectively managing stormwater drainage. The Village has taken measures to reduce surface and groundwater, air, light, and sound pollution to create a safe and pleasant environment for residents.

INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

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

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Agricultural resources once played an important part in the Village’s local economy, culture, and landscape. However, over time, Farmland has been developed for residential uses. Farming is still an important economic land use in the neighboring Towns to the south and southeast. Farming has changed
greatly with greatly increased mechanization, improved seeds and fertilizing techniques, and a trend towards larger farms.

Agricultural Land Cover/ Farm and Farmland Loss

The Village does not have designated farmland within the Village limits. Farm and farmland losses are the result of economic pressures within agriculture as well as competition for agricultural lands from residential, commercial, industrial, and other development.

The Village’s agricultural needs can and have been outsourced to other parts of the county, state, country, and world. Food security and safety issues have become more prevalent, and are anticipated to continue. Nevertheless, in recent years, a trend towards community based agriculture has been offered as a way to ensure food security. Supporting existing and encouraging new community based agricultural efforts is something the Village may want to consider as a means to guarantee a safe, readily available local food supply.

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

LAND RESOURCES

Soils

Soils support the physical base for development and agriculture within the Village. Knowledge of their limitations and potential difficulties is helpful in evaluating crop production capabilities and other land use alternatives such as residential development, utility installation and other various projects. There is primarily one soil association, or grouping of individual soil types based on geographic proximity and other characteristics, present within the Village of Kimberly.

- The Winneconne-Manawa Soil Association encompasses the entire Village. This soil association consists of nearly level to sloping soils on glacial till plains and in lacustrine basins. The Winneconne soils are well drained, and moderately well drained, and are nearly level to sloping. The surface layer is silty clay loam with a silty clay and clay subsoils. Manawa soils are somewhat poorly drained and nearly level and gently sloping. They are located in drainage ways and depressions on till plains with a surface layer and subsoils of silty clay loam. These soils are suitable for crop production. Management concerns include controlling erosion, maintaining tilth, and improving drainage.

Steep Slopes. Map 7-1 indicates areas that have slopes greater than 12 percent. Approximately 2.78 percent (40.8 acres) of the Village’s total acreage falls in this category (Table 7-1). Steep slopes are generally found along the Fox River corridor.
CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL, CULTURAL, & NATURAL RESOURCES

INSERT MAP 7-1 - LIMITING ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES
CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL, CULTURAL, & NATURAL RESOURCES

Table 7-1. Steep Slopes

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 12% (Steep Slopes)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 12%, No Rating &amp; Water</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Village Acres</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Outagamie County, ECWRPC, 2009

The structure of the Village's bedrock and historic glacial events are largely responsible for the Village's landscape. Elevations in the Village range from about 690 feet above sea level along the Fox River's banks to approximately 745 located along the Village's western corporate limits.

The bedrock geology of the Village is made up of three distinct formations that divide the Village. These bedrock formations are:

- The Prairie du Chien Group is comprised of dolomite with some sandstone and shale.

- The St. Peter Formation is comprised of sandstone with some limestone shale and conglomerate, and is found in a narrow band that horizontally crosses Outagamie County from the southwest to the northeast. This formation is generally associated with the formation of arsenic in groundwater supplies, which is discussed in the “Water Resources” section of this chapter.

- The Sinnipee Group is comprised of dolomite with some limestone and shale.

Metallic and Non-Metallic Mining Resources

The geologic and glacial history of the Village of Kimberly is directly associated with the types of materials local open pits were able to extract. There are no active non-metallic mining sites located in the Village of Kimberly.

Woodlands

Woodlands covered much of Outagamie County before settlement. At one time, the Village was primarily covered with deciduous hardwood forest. The Fox Valley's reliance on the paper industry attests to the region's forested history. Today, the Village's woodland areas are primarily associated with Village Park areas. Woodlands cover a total of about 2 percent of the Village's total area (24.37 acres). Table 7-2 provides acreage for different woodland classifications.

Table 7-2. Woodlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Woodlands</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planted Woodlots &amp; Silviculture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Woodlands</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Village Acres</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ECWRPC, 2003
CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL, CULTURAL, & NATURAL RESOURCES

Water Resources

Lakes and Ponds

The Wisconsin DNR maintains the Wisconsin Lakes Directory. The directory provides a list of named and unnamed lakes, springs, and ponds. There are no lakes located in the Village of Kimberly, however the WDNR does list the Fox River Cedars Lock channel on its lake list. There are also a few existing unnamed ponds which are primarily manmade stormwater detention ponds.

Rivers and Streams

One named waterway, the Lower Fox River, is located in the Village of Kimberly, along with a series of unnamed streams that support it.

- The Fox River originates at the outlet of Lake Winnebago and flows northeast for 39 miles where it empties into the Bay of Green Bay. The Lower Fox River is characterized by hard water and turbid conditions. Historically, the Lower Fox River was a very significant waterway. For centuries, Native Americans occupied the banks of the Fox River. In the 1600’s and 1700’s European pioneers utilized the Fox River for fur trading and as a route of exploration. Later in the 1800’s the Fox River was instrumental in contributing to the industrialization and rapid settlement of the region triggered by a booming timber and the related industry.

The river has 12 dams and includes the highest concentration of pulp and paper mills in the world. During the 1950s and 1960s, these mills routinely used PCBs in their operations which ultimately contaminated the river’s sediment. Due to this, the Lower Fox River is the largest source of PCBs deposited in Lake Michigan. The Lower Fox River is the site of a current major cleanup project being managed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Lower Fox River project involves the cleanup of sediment (mud) contaminated with PCBs, as well as the restoration of the natural resources damaged by these contaminants. A number of federal, state and tribal agencies have joined efforts to address this important issue through regulatory avenues including the EPA Superfund, the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Act, and state spill authorities.

Watersheds and Drainage

The Village of Kimberly is located entirely within the Plum and Kankapot Creeks Sub-watershed which is part of the Lower Fox River Basin. The Lower Fox River Basin flows into the bay of Green Bay which contributes to the greater Lake Michigan Drainage Basin.

The Plum and Kankapot Creeks Sub-watershed (25,200 acres) drains the Village to the northeast to the Lower Fox River which flows north to Green Bay. The Lower Fox Basin Integrated Management Plan indicates that the Plum and Kankapot Sub-watershed is ranked high for streams requiring attention. This rating is primarily due to problems with low dissolved oxygen, high nutrient levels and sediment levels which can be attributed to nonpoint source pollution originating from a combination of urban and rural sources. Urban sources include runoff from roads and other paved surfaces; rural sources typically originate from fertilizes, pesticides, and organic matter that run off of farmland and barnyards during rainfall or with the spring thaw.
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Areas susceptible to flooding are considered unsuitable for development due to potential health risks and property damage. The Outagamie County Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) was created by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on October 18, 1984, and revised September 30, 1993, for all unincorporated areas in the County.

Table 7-3 shows the acres and percent of floodplains in the Village. Overall, less than 1 percent of the Village’s acres are located within floodplains. As can be seen in Map 7-1, the Village’s floodplains are directly associated with areas along the Fox River corridor.

Outagamie County has adopted a shoreland-floodplain-wetland zoning ordinance. This ordinance requires certain land use controls in designated flood hazard areas, thus making residents eligible to participate in the Federal Flood Insurance Administration’s Flood Insurance Program. This program requires all structures located in the designated flood hazard area be insured by a flood insurance policy if they are mortgaged by a federally insured bank.

Table 7-4. Wetlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetlands</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands 5 Acres and Greater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands Less than 5 Acres</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Village Acres</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WisDNR, 2006

Safe, clean, and reliable groundwater plays a crucial role in maintaining the current quality of life and economic growth of the Village of Kimberly. Precipitation in the form of rain and snow is the source of nearly all the Village’s groundwater. Recharge is generally greatest in the spring, when water from melting snow and heavy rains saturate the ground and percolate downward to the water table. If discharge (the drawing out and use of groundwater) is greater than recharge, then the elevation where the groundwater is found will fall, causing a depression to occur. Lower water levels cause the pumping lifts to
increase and may reduce the yields of some of the wells. *The Village of Kimberly Water Utility pumped 471 million gallons in 2008.*

Although the Village has adopted a Water Conservation Ordinance, it is important to recognize that, in addition to efforts made by the Village to protect the groundwater supply; this issue is more regional in scope. A groundwater divide, located in the central part of Wisconsin, determines the flow of groundwater. East of the divide, groundwater moves southeasterly toward the Wolf and Fox Rivers. Thus, efforts to preserve groundwater resources should be coordinated on a regional basis and may be a way to ensure that the Village’s and the Fox River Valley’s groundwater supply is protected.

- **Arsenic Contamination.** Arsenic contamination of the groundwater supply has been an issue in northeastern Wisconsin since the 1980’s. The main area of arsenic contamination runs diagonally (southwest to northeast) across Outagamie County, and is closely associated with the St. Peter Sandstone bedrock. In 2001, the US EPA lowered the arsenic drinking water standard from 50 to 10 parts per billion (PPB), due to convincing data that found a relationship between consumption and deterioration in health. *Arsenic levels were recorded at 2.0 ppb which is far below the EPA’s 10 ppb standard according to the Village’s 2007 water testing results.*

In 2004, the DNR replaced its Arsenic Advisory Area Map with a more stringent set of regulations that apply to the Special Well Casing Depth Area (SWCDA). The regulations require new wells in Outagamie and Winnebago County to meet construction, grouting, and disinfection standards that have proven to lower arsenic levels to safe levels for human consumption. Required well construction specifications are determined by Village quarter section. The residents of the Village of Kimberly are served by a public water supply, and the village is not included on the DNR’s Arsenic Advisory Area Map.

**Wildlife Resources**

**Wildlife Habitat**

Numerous habitat types within the Village have the potential to support varied and abundant wildlife and fish communities. These habitats consist of streams, small ponds, rivers, woods, and wetlands. The largest areas of undeveloped lands are associated with the Village’s parks. Much of the remaining wildlife is threatened by the negative effects of development.

**Rare, Threatened, & Endangered Species**

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

The Wisconsin DNR Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) maintains an online database which provides statewide inventory of known locations and conditions of rare and endangered species, by Township and Range.
Currently, the NHI monitors the following four species within the Village of Kimberly (T21N & R18E):

- **The Bald Eagle** – special Concern/Protected;
- **Showy Lady’s-slipper** (plant) - Special Concern;
- **American Gromwell** (plant) – Special Concern; and
- **Marbleseed** (plant) – Special Concern.

This database is incomplete since not all areas within the state have been inventoried. Thus, the absence of a species within this database does not mean that a particular species or community are not present. Nor does the presence of one element imply that other elements were surveyed for but not found. Despite these limitations, the NHI is the state’s most comprehensive database on biodiversity and is widely used.

### Exotic and Invasive Species

Non-native aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals, commonly referred to as exotic species, have been recognized in recent years as a major threat to the integrity of native habitats and the species that utilize those habitats. Some of these exotic species include purple loosestrife, buckthorn, garlic mustard, multi-colored Asian lady beetles, Eurasian water milfoil, and gypsy moths. They displace native species, disrupt ecosystems, and affect citizens’ livelihoods and quality of life. The WDNR requires that any person seeking to bring any non-native fish or wild animal into the state must first obtain a permit as required under the Wisconsin Statues 29.736 and 29.745.

### WDNR and Public Lands

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) does not own or manage lands within the Village of Kimberly, but does own and manage various lands throughout Outagamie County.

### Environmental Corridors

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

### Solid and Hazardous Waste Sites

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Registry of Waste Disposal Sites in Wisconsin, there are twenty-one operating facilities listed. For a more detailed look at each facility visit the WDNR website at [http://sotw.dnr.state.wi.us/sotw/SetUpBasicSearchForm.do](http://sotw.dnr.state.wi.us/sotw/SetUpBasicSearchForm.do). This registry is from a statewide list of WDNR’s known solid and hazardous waste disposal sites. The list includes active, inactive, and abandoned sites where solid or hazardous wastes were known, or likely to have been disposed. Inclusion of a site on the registry does not mean that environmental contamination has occurred, is
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occurring, or will occur in the future. However, new development should avoid these areas and future reuse of these areas should be considered in the proposed land use plan.

Air Quality

Air quality, especially good air quality, is often taken for granted. Sound local and regional planning can minimize negative impacts to the air. Development patterns can impact automobile use, which in turn impacts air quality. Emissions from certain industries can also impact air quality. Highway noise can also be a factor impacting environmental quality.

Vehicle travel including the number and length of trips has increased significantly in recent decades. This can be attributed to changing development patterns. Development patterns are becoming more spread out, with the location of jobs and housing becoming more segregated and distant from one another. This is apparent in the Fox Cities. Since alternative modes of transportation are, at present day, less viable or unavailable in some instances, people rely more on the automobile to get around. Changing lifestyles are also a major factor. Two income families are causing people to find housing that splits the difference between the two employment locations. Since vehicle travel generates air pollutant emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and noise, local decisions about what types, where and how new development occurs can have an impact on air quality.

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

At the present, one property within the Village of Kimberly listed on the National Register. Below is the listed property:

- Geenen, William and Susanna, House, 416 N. Sidney Street

The National Register is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being added, and, less frequently, removed. It is, therefore, important to access the most updated version of the National Register properties. This can be found by accessing the DHP website.
In order to determine those sites that are eligible for inclusion on the National Register, the DHP frequently funds historical, architectural, and archaeological surveys of municipalities and counties within the state. Surveys are also conducted in conjunction with other activities such as highway construction projects.

**Architecture & History Inventory**

A search of the DHP’s online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) reveals a total of 37 sites listed for the Village of Kimberly. Inclusion in this inventory conveys no special status, rights, restrictions, or benefits to owners of these properties. It simply means that some type of information on these properties exists in the DHP’s collections. AHI is primarily used as a research and planning tool. Like the National Register, this is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being updated. Information can be found on the DHP web site: www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi/welcome.asp.

**Archeological Sites Inventory**

An inventory similar to the AHI exists for known archaeological sites across the state: the Archaeological Sites Inventory (ASI). Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological sites, information as to their whereabouts is not currently made available online. This information is distributed only on a need-to-know basis. Archaeological sites are added to ASI as they are discovered; discovery is a continual process. For technical assistance and up-to-date information on sites within the Village of Kimberly, contact DHP at (608) 264-6500.

The Village of Kimberly is fortunate to have the “CE” Trail which passes along the south side of the Village. Its’ routing and bounds can be seen in Maps 8-2 and 8-3.

**Community Character and Design**

The Village of Kimberly has implemented several programs that have added to its character and design. Since 1989, the Village has been recognized as a “Tree City USA” by the National Arbor Day Foundation, in part because of the continuing efforts of the Urban Forestry Board. The Board, formed in 1999, has developed educational programs and planting projects since its inception, and has planted over 1,000 trees throughout the Village.

The Village will be installing way-finding signs in the Fall of 2009, as part a regional signage initiative put forth by the Fox Cities Convention & Visitors Bureau. As one of several communities in the region to install these signs, a grant was provided by the Bureau to cover a portion of the cost. These signs add to the visual aesthetic of the Village and provide a cohesive design that will help visitors and residents alike find their way around the area.

During the first Joint Kimberly & Combined Locks SWOT Analysis and Visioning session several issues relating to community character and design came to the surface. Community members valued the wooded character of Kimberly’s, natural areas, and the Village’s parks and trails, the urban forestry/street trees and the
**CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL, CULTURAL, & NATURAL RESOURCES**

**historically significant features of the Village.** These characteristics should be considered when new development or redevelopment is being proposed. Preserving these features is critical to ensure that these valued characteristics of Kimberly are left intact.

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**Key Agricultural, Cultural, & Natural Resources Summary Points**

- There is one soil association, or grouping of individual soil types based on geographic proximity and other characteristics, present within the Village of Kimberly: Winneconne-Manawa Soil Association.

- The bedrock geology of the Village is made up of three distinct formations: Prairie du Chien Group, St. Peter Formation, and Sinnipee Group.

- There are no active non-metallic mining sites located in the Village of Kimberly.

- Today, the Village’s woodland areas are primarily associated with Village Park areas. Woodland covers a total of about 2 percent (24.37 acres) of the Village’s total area.

- There are no lakes located in the Village of Kimberly; however the WDNR does list the Fox River Cedars Lock’s channel on its lake list. There are also a few existing unnamed ponds which are primarily manmade stormwater detention ponds.

- The Village of Kimberly is located entirely within the Plum and Kankapot Creeks Sub-watershed which is part of the Lower Fox River basin.

- Overall, less than 1 percent of the Village’s acres are located within floodplains.

- The Village does not have acreage classified as wetlands.


- Arsenic levels were reported at 2.0 ppb which is far below the EPA’s 10 ppb standard according to Village’s 2007 water testing results.

- Currently, the NHI monitors the following four species within the Village of Kimberly: the Bald Eagle; Showy Lady’s-slipper; American Gromwell; and the Marbleseed.

- At the present, one property within the Village of Kimberly is listed on the National Register: The Geenen, William and Susanna, House.

- A search of the DHP’s online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) reveals a total of 37 sites listed for the Village of Kimberly.

- The Village of Kimberly is fortunate to have the CE Trail run along its southern border.

- Community members value the wooded character of Kimberly’s Sunset Park, and the natural areas, the Village’s parks and trails, and the historically significant features.

- Since 1989, the Village has been recognized as a “Tree City USA” by the National Arbor Day Foundation, in part because of the continuing efforts of the Urban Forestry Board.
Goal NR-1: Help to maintain the economic viability of the area’s agricultural community.

Strategy NR-1.1: To consider ways that the village can help to support the agricultural community in the surrounding area.

Recommendation NR-1.1.1: Adopt land use policies which encourage and accommodate development with the urban area where public utilities and services are available. This will serve to take the development pressures off of prime agricultural soils in the surrounding agricultural area.

Recommendation NR-1.1.2: Solicit the expansion and/or creation of new complementary industrial and commercial agribusinesses and support local farm product processing and marketing initiatives.

Recommendation NR-1.1.3: Organize a local farmer’s market and accommodate the sale of locally grown seasonal produce.

Recommendation NR-1.1.4: Encourage local restaurants to buy, use and promote local products in their meals.

Recommendation NR-1.1.5: Encourage local stores to market and sell products that are produced locally.

Goal NR-2: Preserve the community’s important cultural resources and ethnic heritage.

Strategy NR-2.1: To ensure that the community’s valuable heritage is protected and appreciated.

Recommendation NR-2.1.1: Work with interested citizens and property owners to develop a greater appreciation for Kimberly’s architecturally and culturally significant historic sites.

Recommendation NR-2.1.2: Support community organizations and events which celebrate the community’s cultural and ethnic heritage.

Recommendation NR-2.1.3: Develop and utilize existing local expertise on historic preservation issues.

Strategy NR-2.2: Incorporate the Village’s resources and plans along the Fox River corridor into the broader Fox-Wisconsin Heritage Parkway initiative.

Recommendation NR-2.2.1: Actively participate in the planning and implementation process for the Fox-Wisconsin Heritage Parkway plan update being worked on by the ECWRPC.

Goal NR-3: Consistent with smart growth, consider opportunities for historic preservation in all future planning, zoning, and development decisions.
Strategy NR-3.1: To provide adequate protections and encouragement for the community’s historical and cultural resources.

Recommendation NR-3.1.1: The Village of Kimberly should include cultural resources and historic preservation in any land use plans it may undertake in the future.

Recommendation NR-3.1.2: The Village of Kimberly should consider the creation of a local historic preservation committee comprised of informed individuals who could assist in making decisions that involve existing historic sites and structures.

Recommendation NR-3.1.3: Provide educational materials related to the benefits available to properties enrolled on the National Register.

Recommendation NR-3.1.4: Work with owners of historic properties to seek available grants and other favorable funding sources.

Goal NR-4: Preserve the quality and quantity of the area’s natural groundwater supplies.

Strategy NR-4.1: To protect the source of the community’s public water supply and ensure that adequate amounts of safe drinking water are available to all Kimberly residents.

Recommendation NR-4.1.1: Protect existing and future municipal wellhead locations from land uses that could potentially contaminate the groundwater.

Recommendation NR-4.1.2: Work with the Water Utility to initiate efforts for the conservation of water by residents, businesses and governmental entities.

Recommendation NR-4.1.3: Work towards the increased use of stormwater management controls which facilitate groundwater infiltration (i.e. rain gardens, bioswales, etc.)

Goal NR-5: Maintain and improve the water quality of surface waters including the Fox River.

Strategy NR-5.1: To reduce non-point nutrient runoff and other pollutants into the Fox River.

Recommendation NR-5.1.1: Control storm water runoff from construction activities and impervious surfaces.

Recommendation NR-5.1.2: Maintain a vegetative buffer along the Fox River banks shoreline and along natural and artificial storm water detention/retention ponds and wetlands.

Recommendation NR-5.1.3: Minimize nutrient contributions from public and private sources. (public facilities, parks and private lawns) through the reduction of fertilizer applications.
Goal NR-6: Protect key natural features and resources such as natural woodlands, ravines, and the riverfront of Sunset Park.

**Strategy NR-6.1:** To protect the visual integrity of important scenic features and/or vistas.

**Recommendation NR-6.1.1:** When reconstructing streets make every attempt to save existing street trees.

**Recommendation NR-6.1.2:** On the public portions of the riverfront, maintain the wooded tree cover to protect the visual character of the waterfront.

**Recommendation NR-6.1.3:** When approving new developments identify key natural features which should not be allowed to be adversely impacted by new development.

**Recommendation NR-6.1.4:** Consider adopting a 'dark skies' ordinance which regulates new or modified exterior lighting fixtures and schemes to reduce reflected light.

**Strategy NR-6.2:** To maintain quality natural woodlands for residents to enjoy.

**Recommendation NR-6.2.1:** Encourage residents to work with the UWEX and DNR to educate landowners on available incentives and technical assistance programs for protecting remaining natural woodlands.

**Strategy NR-6.3:** To protect the banks of the Fox River from erosion and the water quality from pollutants.

**Recommendation NR-6.3.1:** Where appropriate, assist private landowners in the management of soil and bank erosion along the shores of the Fox River.

**Strategy NR-6.4:** To guard against the spread of invasive species.

**Recommendation NR-6.4.1:** Aggressively manage invasive species on publicly owned properties.

**Recommendation NR-6.4.2:** Develop programs to educate and inform Village residents and business of the impacts of invasive species and how they can control them on their own properties.

**Policies and Programs**

Policies and programs related to the Agricultural, Cultural and Natural Resources Element can be found in Appendix C.
CHAPTER 8: LAND USE
CHAPTER 8: LAND USE

INTRODUCTION

Land use is directly influenced by all of the other elements presented in the other chapters of the plan. The choices for housing type and location, transportation alternatives, employment location decisions, recreational opportunities, and the quality of the man-made and natural environments are all intricately woven together into land use. Land use policy decisions can have far-reaching repercussions. Policy decisions can influence housing growth, the ability to compete for economic development, the protection of natural resources, and many other aspects of the community.

Wisconsin’s “Smart Growth” Legislation requires the Land Use element to be a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of, and redevelopment of all property, public and private, in the Village of Kimberly. An inventory of the historical trends and current land use characteristics is required. In addition, the element must look forward by providing a future land use map and providing projections for land use consumption based on current conditions.

INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

The following section provides a thorough analysis of land use trends and projections for the Village of Kimberly. The inventory and analysis of land use information created the basis upon which the Plan Commission developed two land use plans, and upon which the community determined a preferred future short and long term land use map.

EXISTING LAND USE

A detailed inventory of existing land uses was conducted for the Village of Kimberly in 2005 as a part of the region-wide land use update required for the Fox Cities MPO Long Range Transportation/Land Use Plan. A final update was made in 2008 utilizing the most recent aerial photography and Village input.

Land use information was compiled into general land use categories and is presented in Table 8-1 and Map 8-1. As a result of this inventory, a number of conclusions and issues have been identified, and recommendations have been made to guide future land use planning efforts in the planning areas.

LAND USE VISION STATEMENT

In 2030, The Village of Kimberly is an attractive place to live and work due to the influence of good land use policies and responsible leadership. The village has well maintained residential neighborhoods which are attractive, safe and close to good schools. Development of a new commercial business park has accommodated economic growth needs and resulted in providing quality jobs and a stable tax base. The progressive redevelopment of outmoded land use parcels to higher value new development has allowed the tax base to grow while minimizing investment in new infrastructure. The Village is open to new development concepts that encourage sustainability practices and has incorporated these principles into all land use decisions. Residents of Kimberly have convenient shopping within an easy driving distance. Recreational opportunities are readily available in the village’s parks and on the pedestrian/bicycle trail systems. The village has been able to capitalize on new recreational opportunities along the village’s extensive riverfront. In addition to autos and bicycles, and pedestrian amenities, residents may benefit from rail transportation opportunities, should they arise.
Agricultural. Agricultural land is broadly classified as land that is used for crop production. Agricultural uses include farming, dairying, pastures, apiculture (bees), aquaculture (fish, mussels), cropland, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture (grapes), silviculture (trees) and animal and poultry husbandry. Agricultural land is divided into two sub-categories: irrigated and non-irrigated cropland. Irrigated cropland is watered by artificial means, while non-irrigated cropland is watered by natural means (precipitation).

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

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

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

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

Utilities/Communications. Utilities and communications are classified as any land use which aids in the generation, distribution, and storage of electric power (substations and transformers); natural gas (substations, distribution brokers); and telecommunications (radio, telephone, television stations and cell
CHAPTER 8: LAND USE

INSERT MAP 8-1: EXISTING LAND USE
CHAPTER 8: LAND USE

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towers). It also includes facilities associated with water distribution (water towers and tanks); water treatment plants; wastewater processing (plants and lift stations); landfills (active and abandoned); and recycling facilities.

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

**Public Utilities and Areas of Outdoor Recreation.** Public utilities include water distribution (water towers and tanks); water treatment plants; wastewater processing (plants and lift stations); landfills (active and abandoned); and recycling facilities. Areas of outdoor recreation include parks, trails, and other similar features. Public utilities and areas of outdoor recreation are not considered institutional facilities.

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

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

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

**Open Other Land.** This category includes land which is currently vacant and not developed in a manner similar to the other land use categories described within this section. Open land includes areas that are wet, rocky, or outcrop; open lots in a subdivision; or rural parcels and side or back lots on a residential property that are not developed.
The Village of Kimberly contains 1467 acres. Just over 40% of the total developed land in the Village is in residential use (Map 8-1). Single family housing is the single most prevalent developed use accounting for 39.0% of the Village land use (475 acres), with multi-family at 1.8%, (22 acres). Approximately another 60% of the Village’s land is developed in uses other than residential. The most prevalent of these developed uses include transportation (23.4%), industrial (10.1%), parks/outdoor recreation (9.1%), and commercial (7.8%). The remaining nine percent of developed land is divided between institutional facilities (6.6%) and utilities (2.1%) (See Table 8-1).

The remaining 16.5% of land in the Village is undeveloped. This land consists of other open land (5.8%), water features (5.4%), non-irrigated cropland (3.7%), and unplanted woodlots (1.6%).

In the post war years of the 1950’s and 60’s the Village of Kimberly experienced significant residential growth. Steady growth continued in the 1970’s with new housing starts averaging about 20 per year. This tapered off to about an average of 6 per year in the 1980’s. Beginning in the early 1990’s growth picked up again particularly in the south and southeastern portions of the community. The most recent growth in the Village of Kimberly has occurred when annexations expanded the village’s boundaries south of CTH CE. This has allowed space for new residential lots and a recently completed commercial business.
park which attracted the corporate headquarters of US Oil.

Land use distribution in the Village of Kimberly has changed over time, though not dramatically in the past decade. From the end of 1999 to 2008, 397 new residential units were added to the village. These were a mix of single family units (110) and duplex residential (160) and multi-family units (127).

In 1889 when the Kimberly Paper Mill was established, it was a driving force in the rapid growth of the community. Most recently known as the New Page Mill, it had long been a mainstay of the local economy. However in 2008 the mill was closed and community wide efforts to find a buyer continue. The economy has diversified considerably since those early days and is now anchored by many successful businesses located in a business/industrial park which was developed in the early 1990’s. In 2008 a second business park was developed south of CTH CE and it has now attracted the office headquarters of the U.S. Oil Corporation.

Although agricultural was an important part of the community’s early success, this use has declined significantly from the 1981 acreage figures, and today the agricultural influence in the village is insignificant.

In 2009, the village is approaching full development as a largely built out mature community with the majority of “other undeveloped land” being in recreational and parklands use. Table 8-2 illustrates land uses changes from 1980 to 2008. Today, single family residential homes still account for the greatest amount of acreage in the Village (484 ac.), with the next largest land use categories being transportation. (streets & roadways with 286 ac.); industrial (123); parks/outdoor recreation (111); and commercial (98 ac.) Over time, the natural woodlands and other open land categories have decreased, due to the development & growth of residential, commercial, industrial, and roadways needed to serve these uses.

The completion of the Tri-County Freeway in the early 1990’s, a ring road around the Fox Cities, has been a major impetus for new development in the Village of Kimberly and the immediate surrounding area. The Hwy 441 and CTH CE interchange has provided convenient access to other Fox Cities communities and made the Kimberly area very desirable as a place to locate a business or industry, as well as a great place to live.

It is important to understand the limitations of the data presented in Table 8-2. Between 1980 and 2009, the technology used to create the land use inventories has changed immensely (e.g. from manual interpretation in the 1980’s to computerized GIS interpretation in 2009), and definitions of land use classes have changed slightly as well. In an effort to overcome this, Table 8-2 combined more detailed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>120.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Util/Communc/Transp.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>15500.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Facilities</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation/Water/Other Land</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: East Central WI RPC, 1980, 2009
land use classifications into fewer more basic ones. Nevertheless, the information is still useful in its ability to show general land use trends.

Existing Zoning

The Village has adopted a zoning ordinance and map to regulate the use of land within the Village. This map is updated regularly to reflect changes in zoning and will be reviewed against the adopted comprehensive plan for possible changes. The existing zoning is shown in Map 8-2.

Land Market & Development

Development Trends

The amount of land available for development within the Village of Kimberly is limited. By understanding what the current development trends are, the Village is better able to plan for future development in a sustainable manner. Development trends at the village level are best indicated by building permit data and lot development information.

Building permit records for the village show that 397 Residential Permits were issued between 1999 and 2008. This means that an average of 40 permits were issued per year for the construction of new residential structures within the Village of Kimberly. Figure 4-1 in Chapter 4: Housing, illustrates residential building permit trends from 1999 to 2009.

The other way to measure development trends is by tracking the creation of lots. In Outagamie County, lots can be created through two different avenues: by subdivision or by certified survey map (CSM). Table 8-3 illustrates the number of lots created by platted subdivisions between 1999 and 2008. Overall, a total of 261 new lots were created over the past decade. This means, on average, approximately 26 new lots were created annually in the Village over the past decade. Of these 261 lots, 251 were residential and 10 were commercial. This varies substantially from year to year and is a function of the market demand and interest costs (Table 8-3).

<p>| Table 8-3. Lots Created in the Village of Kimberly, 1999-2009 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lots Created by Subdivision</th>
<th>Subdivision Name</th>
<th>Total New Lots Created</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Highview Estates, 3rd Addition</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Emmons Acres</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>CE Commercial Business Park</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>261</td>
<td></td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER 8: LAND USE

INSERT MAP 8-2 – EXISTING ZONING
It is important to understand that there are several limitations to the data provided. Creating new lots on paper (through subdivision platting) does not necessarily mean that the lots are being developed or used. Often, lots are platted and not developed for a period of time. Another limitation of the data is related to the nature of CSMs. A CSM can be creating a new lot out of an existing CSM, or simply surveying an existing parcel to create a new legal description.

The Park Villa condominium development done in 2005 has 26 duplex buildings with 52 units but as a Planned Unit Development it was never subdivided, so these units are not shown in Table 8-4.

Equalized value is the best proxy for determining land market trends at the village level of analysis. Table 8-4 shows the equalized value of all classes of land in the Village of Kimberly and Outagamie County. Overall, both the Village and County have experienced progressively greater increases in land value between 1999 and 2008. From 2000 to 2002, the Village land values increased at a considerably greater rate than the County, indicating that land in the village, which is limited in supply, is appreciating more rapidly than in the county. There is a healthier demand for land in the county, than is found in the village in general.
Residential densities are defined as the number of housing units per square mile of total land area (units/square mile). Between 1990 and 2000, residential densities increased in the Village of Kimberly, neighboring communities, and Outagamie County (Table 8-5). As the population of the area has grown, so has residential density. This could partly be attributed to the recent trend towards more affordable (ie: smaller) lot residential development in the Village. **Overall, the Kimberly’s total number of housing units and residential density has increased by 25.2 percent.** The Village of Kimberly’s rate of increase in density was slightly higher than neighboring Combined Locks (at 23.6%) but still higher than that of the County (20.6%). The number of units/square mile in Kimberly (1,377 units/sq. mi.) is considerably more than twice the density of Combined Locks (599 units/sq. mi.).

### Intensity

Intensity is a measure of the units per acre of residential development. Due to the limited availability of information, this plan will compare the intensities of single-family versus multi-family development in the Village of Kimberly. To calculate land intensities, the categories (as defined by East Central) of single and two family residential, farmsteads, and mobile homes were all classified as “single-family.” Buildings consisting of three or more units were classified at “multi-family.”

**In 2008, single-family land use intensity is estimated at 4.9 units per acre, while multi-family land use intensity is estimated at 15.5 units per acre.** (See Table 8-6).

### Table 8-6. Land Use Intensity, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Village of Kimberly</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Units/Ac.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>2,391</td>
<td>484</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Several important factors create more intense development patterns in communities. Single-family residential development is typically a less intense land use than multi-family. Multi-family development is normally restricted to areas where a public sanitary sewer system is available, as is the case in the Village of Kimberly. Another factor that can contribute to creating intensity is the time period when residential development took place. Residential development taking place when society was less dependent on the automobile (e.g. early 1900’s), necessitated smaller lot development that allowed for closer proximity to neighbors and services. In the Village of Kimberly this propensity for smaller lots only applies to the very oldest neighborhoods.

In a community like Kimberly which is hemmed in by the Fox River and other existing urban development, intensity of development may allow for community growth by replacing lower intensity uses with higher intensity uses which increase the property’s value. Often times this may mean growing vertically rather than outward.

### Future Land Use

The “Short Term” & “Long Term” Land Use Maps (Map 8-3 and 8-4) associated with the *Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan* illustrates the preferred land use plans, as developed by the Plan Commission, with input from Kimberly.
CHAPTER 8: LAND USE

INSERT MAP 8-3: SHORT TERM LU PLAN
CHAPTER 8: LAND USE

INSERT MAP 8-4: LONG TERM LU MAP
residents and Village officials. These two plans reflect the Commission’s vision for the community over the next 20 years, but are intended to be revisited and updated at 5 year intervals as conditions change.

In brief, the Short Term plan (Map 8-3) is predicated on the assumption that the existing mill industry property will be acquired for some other productive manufacturing use; the few remaining vacant lots in the established business/industrial park will be built out; an attractive commercial/business park will be fully developed along CTH Highway CE on the south side of the community; and improvements will be made to the CE & CTH N intersection, and other street, sidewalk and pedestrian and bicycle trails as noted on the plan.

The Long Term plan (Map 8-4) is similar except that it considers additional possibilities, looking further into the future, that unexpected changes in the present land use along the riverfront could open up the potential for new riverfront redevelopment opportunities. It also considers the prospect of the existing rail corridor doubling as a commuter rail transit line.

**Future Land Use Projections**

Wisconsin statutes require comprehensive plans to include five year projections for residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses over the length of the plan. The projections for the Village of Kimberly can be seen in Table 8-7.

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

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

**LAND USE ISSUES AND CONFLICTS**

The Village of Kimberly is situated on the eastern edge of the Highway 41/441 ring road that serves the Fox Cities. **As a result of this ideal location, the village has convenient access to employment opportunities anywhere in the Fox Cities, as well as convenient shopping and recreational facilities nearby. These same locational advantages also mean that as an established community which is nearly all built out and surrounded by other communities, much of the growth in the tax base of Kimberly will come from redevelopment of existing uses to higher value uses.**

This plan seeks to describe how the Village can maximize the potential of its existing land
and public infrastructure in both the short term and long term with a thoughtful land use plan and good policy recommendations.

The northern edge of the Village of Kimberly has considerable frontage on the Fox River, where a popular community park is also located on waterfront. These are two very desirable natural assets that give the community its own wonderfully unique character. A major commercial office and shopping district has developed immediately to the south of Kimberly providing convenient shopping and employment opportunities for Kimberly residents. Businesses and residents in Kimberly also have the advantage of convenient access to the Outagamie County Regional Airport which is less than a 20 minute drive away.

- Building permit records for the village show that 397 Residential Permits were issued between 1999 and 2008. This means that an average of 40 permits were issued per year for the construction of new residential structures within the Village of Kimberly.
- Overall, a total of 261 new lots were created over the past decade. This means, on average, approximately 26 new lots were created annually in the Village over the past decade.
- From 2000 to 2002, the Village land values increased at a considerably greater rate than the County, indicating that land in the village, which is limited in supply, is appreciating more rapidly than in the county.
- Overall, the Village of Kimberly’s total number of housing units and residential density has increased by 25.2 percent.
- In 2008, single-family land use intensity is estimated at 4.9 units per acre, while multi-family land use intensity is estimated at 15.5 units per acre.
- The actual rate of growth and amount of future growth communities will experience can be influenced by local policies which can slow or increase the rate of growth.

### Table 8-7. Village of Kimberly Land Use Projections, in Acres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

growth. As a result of this ideal location, the village has convenient access to employment opportunities anywhere in the Fox Cities, as well as convenient shopping and recreational facilities nearby.

- These same locational advantages also mean that as an established community which is nearly all built out and surrounded by other communities, much of the growth in the tax base of Kimberly will come from redevelopment of existing uses to higher value uses.

**GOALS, STRATEGIES & RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Goal LU-1:** Maintain existing residential neighborhoods as attractive places to live.

**Strategy LU-1.1:** To prevent neighborhood deterioration and/or property value loss by using a combination of code enforcement and a proactive neighborhood support initiatives.

**Recommendation LU-1.1.1:** Ensure that zoning, subdivision and official map ordinances are reviewed and updated to reflect recommendations and strategies listed in the Comprehensive Plan.

**Recommendation LU-1.1.2:** Ensure an effective coordinated system of development review procedures among Village departments and officials.

**Goal LU-2:** Accommodate new and expanded commercial and industrial development in a well planned manner which respects surrounding land uses.

**Strategy LU-2.1:** Focus areas of redevelopment or expansion growth where public utilities and services can be provided most efficiently.

**Recommendation LU-2.1.1:** To support new commercial and business park developments within the existing Business Park (USH 441 & CTH CE) or along south side of CTH CE near the Emmons Acres business park.

**Strategy LU-2.2:** Identify areas of the village which have the potential for accommodating an increase in the intensity of the existing land use by increasing density or building height to provide a stronger tax base for the community.

**Recommendation LU-2.2.1:** Target efforts for increasing density to the redevelopment areas along Kimberly Avenue and Maes Avenue as indicated on Maps 8-3 and 8-4.

**Goal LU-3:** As opportunities arise, encourage conversion or redevelopment of an existing outmoded land use to a more viable use which has greater value, and is more compatible with the surrounding land uses.

**Strategy LU-3.1:** Encourage urban in-fill and redevelopment opportunities for areas where the land use is evolving and urban services are already in place.
Recommendation LU-3.1.1: Monitor needs and opportunities for municipal involvement in identified redevelopment areas (See Maps 8-3 and 8-4).

Strategy LU-3.2: Implement design standards for infill commercial and industrial development to protect property values and encourage quality design in the community.

Recommendation LU-3.2.1: Review, update and amend as appropriate current ordinance provisions pertaining to building design, landscaping, signage, and lighting for commercial and industrial properties.

Strategy LU-3.3: Promote the re-use of contaminated properties (brownfields) where possible.

Recommendation LU-3.3.1: Work with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, WDNR, and EPA on the development of a regional brownfields planning/funding program.

Goal LU-4: Improve pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular connections between shopping areas, employment centers, recreational facilities, schools and residential neighborhoods.

Strategy LU-4.1: Provide options for mobility within neighborhoods and the community.

Recommendation LU-4.1.1: Consider the development of a ‘complete streets’ plan for all major thoroughfares within the Village.

Strategy LU-4.2: To offer students safe routes to/from schools and to/from after school activities.

Recommendation LU-4.2.1: Actively participate in the efforts of the Kimberly School District to implement their recently developed ‘Safe Routes to School Plan’.

Goal LU-5: Maximize the potential benefits of having waterfront access to the Fox River.

Strategy LU-5.1: To maximize the benefits of having waterfront access by replacing existing land uses which have outlived their usefulness, with new developments that utilize the waterfront as an asset.

Recommendation LU-5.1.1: Consider options for improved public access for any new development or redevelopment proposal which abuts the Fox River.

Strategy LU-5.2: Maximize the use of Sunset Park for Community events, business functions and for water-related sporting events or tournaments.

Recommendation LU-5.2.1: Continue to provide financial support for and promote Sunset Park for expanded community-wide gatherings and events.

Policies and programs related to the Land Use Element can be found in Appendix C.

Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001.
MAP 8-3
VILLAGE OF KIMBERLY
FUTURE LAND USE 2010 - 2020
SHORT TERM PLAN

Existing Land Use
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Institutional Facilities
- Transportation
- Utilities / Communications
- Non-Irrigated Cropland
- Water Features
- Recreational Facilities
- General Woodlands
- Other Open Land

Future Land Use
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Mixed Use

Other
- Possible Roundabout
- Existing Trail
- Future Pedestrian Trail
- Bicycle Trail
- Bus Route 20D (bus route due to College Ave bridge work)
- Possible Future Bus Route

Source: Base data provided by Outagamie County, 2008.
Future Land Use data provided by Village of Kimberly and ECWRPC, 2008.

Prepared By
EAST CENTRAL WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION-JANUARY 4, 2010

This data was created for use by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Geographic Information System. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than for East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission business.
CHAPTER 9: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION

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

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION 
VISION STATEMENT

In 2030, the Village of Kimberly is a community which has built strong working relationships with neighboring municipalities and overlapping governmental jurisdictions. The Village embraces and builds upon these cooperative relationships to ensure that the most cost effective and highest quality municipal services are delivered, that related efforts can be combined, and that intergovernmental issues are addressed before problems arise.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS & RELATIONSHIPS TO THE VILLAGE OF KIMBERLY

Adjacent Communities

The Village of Kimberly shares its borders with the Village of Combined Locks, City of Appleton, Town of Buchanan, and Village of Little Chute in Outagamie County. The borders between the Village of Kimberly and the Town of Buchanan do not have boundaries fixed through a formal agreement; however, part of the southeast portion of the Village is provided sewer under an agreement with the Darboy Sanitary District.

School Districts

The area is served by a single public school districts: the Kimberly School District which covers the entire community. The Kimberly School District currently maintains three school facilities within the village. The Village of Kimberly and the school district should continue to establish methods of communication and explore ways in which they can work together. Joint cooperation between school districts will allow the goals of the comprehensive plan to be met while providing safe, efficient transportation, community services, and related amenities.

The Village is also served by the Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC). The FVTC main campus is located in the Town of Grand Chute, approximately 5 miles west of the Village of Kimberly.

Special Districts & Systems

Garner’s Creek Stormwater Utility This regional (watershed-based) utility was created in 1998 and serves a portion of the Village of Kimberly, although the Village is not represented on the Utility District Board. Therefore, the Village should ensure that recommendations within this comprehensive plan, as they relate to stormwater and erosion control, are considered by the utility.

Heart of the Valley Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. This regional entity governs the use and maintenance of the regional sewerage collection and treatment facility. The Village discharges

East Central WI Regional Planning Commission
Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan

Chapter 9: Intergovernmental Cooperation
January 4, 2010
waste to this system and does have a representative on the HOVMSD Board. Communication on land use and future growth issues is a must with this entity as it can affect aspects related to plant operation, capacity, and financing.

**OWLSnet Library System.** The Village maintains its own library, however; residents can also utilize any library within the OWLSnet system. Continued communication with the libraries in the OWLSnet system regarding desired service levels will help ensure adequate library service for the Village.

**County**

The Village of Kimberly is located in Outagamie County. The Village presently has its own zoning ordinance under which decisions are not subject to the review and approval of Outagamie County. However, the Village and County must interact and cooperate regarding special zoning (e.g. including shoreland-wetland, floodplain areas) and matters pertaining to County highways which run through, or are adjacent to the Village. The Village works with the various county departments to coordinate road construction and maintenance; solid waste and recycling efforts, and other social services. The Village and the County continue to maintain open communications with one another that work to foster good working relationships and mutual respect.

**Regional**

**East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.** Outagamie County, and thus the Village of Kimberly, is a member of the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC). ECWRPC provides planning and technical assistance to counties, communities, businesses, interest groups and individuals within its region. These services include environmental management, housing, demographics, economic development, transportation, community facilities (including SSA planning responsibilities), land use, contract planning, and others. ECWRPC has worked with the Village of Kimberly on several projects over the years including the preparation of local open space plans, transportation plans, sewer service area planning, and the current comprehensive plan. The Village should maintain communication with East Central and contact them as the need arises to assist in dealing with land use and transportation issues.

**State**

**Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).** The WDNR is responsible for the regulation, protection, and sustained management of natural resources within the state. The WDNR operates various programs in water and air quality management, habitat preservation, recreational trail development, urban forestry and other programs. The WDNR also maintains environmental corridors which enhance surface water quality and stream habitat throughout the planning area.

**Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP).** The overall mission of DATCP is multi-fold. The agency oversees programs which ensure the safety and quality of food, fair business practices for buyers and sellers, consumer protection, efficient use of agricultural resources in a quality environment, healthy animal and plant populations, and the vitality of Wisconsin agriculture and commerce. Since agriculture is not an important economic industry within the Village, many of the programs DATCP offers will not apply to the Village or local residents. Information and programs regarding ‘urban agriculture’ may however be beneficial for the Village and they should work with DATCP as needed on these opportunities.
Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). WisDOT deals with issues related to all transportation uses in the planning area. WisDOT evaluates existing transportation infrastructure for bicycle and pedestrian trails as well as assists in planning efforts for future trails. The Village of Kimberly should continue to collaborate with WisDOT to address current and future transportation issues within the Community as well as with future opportunities for “Park & Ride” lots.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION PLANNING EFFORTS

The Village of Kimberly worked closely with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and Outagamie County (Planning Department and UW-Extension) throughout the planning process. This helped ensure consistency and concurrence between the Village’s Comprehensive Plan, and pertinent county and regional plans and studies.

After the draft plan was completed and published for public review, the Village of Kimberly ensured that all adjacent and overlapping governmental jurisdictions were notified as required by State Statute. The purpose of this notification was to inform the entities of the draft plan’s contents and ensure that they were aware of opportunities to publicly comment on the plan. A summary of any comments received from these jurisdictions can be found in Appendix A.

LAWS, ORDNANCES & REGULATIONS

Cooperative Boundary Plans and Agreements

Cooperative boundary plans and agreements are joint planning efforts in which two or more municipalities establish a mutually agreeable plan to establish boundary lines, provide public services and facilities, share revenues, and establish land use criteria. The majority of municipal boundary agreements are conducted between a town and an incorporated village or city. Cooperative boundary plans, which are subject to a minimum of a ten-year period, must be approved by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Currently, the Village of Kimberly has a cooperative boundary agreement and service agreement with the neighboring Town of Buchanan.

Extraterritorial Subdivision Regulation

Incorporated villages and cities can exercise plat review authority in unincorporated areas adjacent to their communities. This allows incorporated areas the same authority to approve or reject a specific plat or CSM as if it were within its own jurisdiction. This authority extends to a distance of 1.5 miles from the incorporated boundary for villages and small cities and 3.0 miles for cities with population of greater than 10,000. The incorporated area must have a subdivision ordinance in place in order to exercise this authority.

Extraterritorial Zoning

Incorporated villages and cities have been given authority to practice extraterritorial zoning authority if they have developed a zoning ordinance for the incorporated areas. This authority extends to a distance of 1.5 miles from the incorporated boundary for villages and cities with populations less than 10,000 and 3.0 miles for cities if the population exceeds 10,000. Extraterritorial zoning allows for smooth transitions between suburban and rural areas, reduces conflicting land uses, and promotes intergovernmental cooperation in planning for future community needs. The Village has not established extraterritorial zoning into the Town of Buchanan.
Goal INT-1: Plan, coordinate and monitor urban development activities with potentially affected agencies and entities.

 Strategy INT-1.1: Ensure that short and long-term development plans are shared with other governmental entities.

 Recommendation INT-1.1.1: Work with and coordinate sewer service area planning, transportation planning, economic development activities, and other development matters as appropriate with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

 Recommendation INT-1.1.2: Ensure that future planning and development activities are shared and coordinated with the Heart of the Valley Metropolitan Sewerage District (HOVMSD), the Garner’s Creek Stormwater Utility, Valley Transit, Outagamie County and neighboring communities.

 Recommendation INT-1.1.3: The Village should coordinate an annual ‘intergovernmental cooperation’ meeting with neighboring and overlapping jurisdictions so as to review progress on plan implementation and identify current and upcoming land use and transportation issues.

 Strategy INT-2.1: Seek to straighten out the Village’s municipal boundaries over time in a manner which increases its efficiency for providing services.

 Recommendation INT-2.1.1: Work with the Town of Buchanan to modify the municipal boundary adjacent to USH 441 and south of the railroad tracks to include these lands in the Village (See Maps 8-2 and 8-3).

 Policies and programs related to the Intergovernmental Element can be found in Appendix C.

 REFERENCES:

 i Wisconsin State Statutes s.66.0307.
 ii Wisconsin State Statutes s.236.10.
 iii Wisconsin State Statutes s.62.23.
### INTRODUCTION

A Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan serves a community by establishing priorities for the future, evaluating available resources, and providing a means for dealing with change. The purpose of the planning effort is to develop a plan that will guide both public and private decisions. In order to follow the plan as described in the previous chapters, it is necessary to implement the goals, strategies, and objectives as outlined on a continual basis. If a plan is to be successful it must be implemented meaningfully and aggressively.

This chapter prescribes a specific series of actions to be completed by the Village of Kimberly, presented in a series of tables. Within each table, the goal serves as an identification of a priority based on the community vision session, committee discussions, and other public participation; the strategies outline more specific methods for achieving the goal; and the recommendations provide specific action steps, such as regulations, ordinances, incentives, expenditures, information, and education needed to fulfill a strategy.

### ROLE OF THE PLAN

All land controls governing the Village of Kimberly must be consistent with the adopted Comprehensive Plan. The Village’s Plan Commission is responsible for ensuring that this plan is used as a guide to update and/or replace ordinances and regulation to reflect the goals of the plan. When the Plan Commission reviews any petitions for development, the plan should be reviewed against the plan’s recommendations identified goals, strategies, recommendations, visions, and proposed land use patterns (map). If the Plan Commission must ultimately make a decision that is inconsistent with the plan, then consideration for a plan amendment must be made to reflect any change in policy.

### IMPLEMENTATION

**VISION STATEMENT**

In 2030, planning is recognized by the Village of Kimberly as their best and most consistent tool in ensuring it provides for the type of community desired by their residents. The Village relies heavily on its plan to steer development to appropriate locations, prevent incompatible land use, and encourage creative design solutions to protect important community natural and man-made resources and promote cost-effective government.

Village Board

Village Board members will have to make complex land use decisions based upon the Comprehensive Plan, the goals of the applicant, technical advice from Village staff, citizen input, and their own judgment on the specific development. The Comprehensive Plan provides much of the factual information a Board member will need for decision making. Board members must familiarize themselves with the contents and overall goals of the plan to assure that they provide the support and resources to ensure the plan remains viable.

Plan Commission

The powers and duties of plan commissions have been established by Wisconsin Statutes. The Village of Kimberly Plan Commission is the primary entity responsible for implementing and updating this Comprehensive Plan.
As such, the Plan Commission must promote good planning practices within the Village. Commission members should be knowledgeable about the contents, visions, goals, strategies and recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan. Moreover, the Plan Commission must promote active citizen participation in future planning efforts, and should strive to keep the citizens and elected officials informed of any technical issues and proceedings regarding current planning issues. The Plan Commission is responsible for periodic amendments to the Comprehensive Plan so that regulations and ordinances are in compliance with plan. Likewise, the Plan Commission must review all new and existing ordinances to verify they are compliant with the goals, strategies and recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan.

Beginning January 1, 2010, all local governments engaging in any of the following actions must ensure that these actions are consistent with their local Comprehensive Plan: official mapping, local subdivision regulation, Village, city, village and/or county zoning ordinances, and zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shoreland areas.

### External Consistencies

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

**State Plans:**
- Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020
- Connections 2030 (WisDOT statewide transportation plan)

**Regional Plans:**
- East Central Wisconsin Regional Plan Commission Comprehensive Plan, 2030 (adopted April, 2008)

**County Plans:**
- Outagamie County Outdoor Recreation Plan, adopted December, 2002
- Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan, adopted March, 2008
- Outagamie County Farmland Preservation Plan, adopted January 1982
- Outagamie County Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan, adopted 2005

**Local Plans:**
- Village of Combined Locks Comprehensive Plan.

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The Comprehensive Plan was developed sequentially with supportive goals, strategies and recommendation. Utilizing the first community-wide meeting as a basis, key issues were identified for each of the nine elements of the plan. Using these issues, along with factual information regarding natural features, historical population and housing data, population and housing projections, and an analysis of existing infrastructure, a desired “overall” vision, and visions for each comprehensive planning element were developed. The identified visions, goals, strategies and recommendation expressed in this plan were used to prepare the Future Land Use Map (Maps 8-2 and 8-3). To maintain internal consistency, any amendment to the plan should be accompanied with an overall review of all nine elements and their associated goals, objectives, and strategies.
MONITORING PLAN PROGRESS

It is the Plan Commission’s responsibility to monitor the progress of implementation, utilizing the implementation tables that are found at the end of this chapter. The progress of plan implementation should periodically be reported to the Village Board. Additionally, the Plan Commission should annually review the goals, objectives and strategies and address any conflicts which may arise between the elements of the plan. While it is the Plan Commission’s responsibility to monitor progress, others may also check progress, including community members, Village staff, zoning administrators, planners and citizen groups.

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

- Creation of development review ‘checklists’ to assist with determining a proposal’s consistency with the comprehensive plan;
- Integration of plan recommendations into a ‘performance-based budgeting’ initiative (likely to be done by the Village Board/Village Administrator);
- Development of an annual ‘work plan’ for the Plan Commission;
- Placing the comprehensive plan as an item on every Plan Commission meeting agenda so that either the public and/or Plan Commission members can discuss items related to the plan, or to use the time to evaluate implementation progress;
- Developing articles for the community newsletter which focus on certain recommendations or strategies within the plan and calling for public input or volunteers to work on an item; and
- Designation of an official ‘Comprehensive Planning Day” within the Village and have activities or workshops related to this subject so as to build awareness (perhaps associated with the month of October which is the American Planning Association’s formal “Community Planning Month.”

UPDATING THE PLAN

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

ADOPTION OF THE PLAN & AMENDMENTS

The plan should be updated when new demographic, economic, and housing data are released by the U.S. Census Bureau. It is anticipated that the land use element will likely require updating over the course of the plan due to growth and change that the Village is likely to experience. Other elements are less likely to need updates. Furthermore, as community values change, some goals, strategies and recommendations may no longer be relevant. The update to a plan should take less time than the full plan update process, but should include public participation. A recommended review timeline is presented.
in Table 10-1. The first “major” update of the plan, by law should be completed by 2019.

As directed by s.66.1001(4), any Plan Commission or other body of a local governmental unit authorized to prepare or amend a comprehensive plan shall adopt written public participation procedures that foster public participation, adopt a resolution by a majority vote of the entire commission or governmental unit (vote shall be recorded in the official minutes of the plan commission, the resolution shall refer to maps and other descriptive materials that relate to one or more elements of the comprehensive plan). One copy of the recommended plan shall be sent to the following:

- Every governmental body that is located in whole or part within the boundaries of the local governmental unit (county, utility districts, school districts, sanitary districts, drainage districts).
- The clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the local governmental unit that is the subject of the plan or update.
- The Wisconsin Department of Administration.
- East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.
LAND USE PLANNING

CONTROLS

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

Zoning

The Plan Commission and Village Board must continually ensure that any future zoning changes are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. Several actions can be taken to ensure that zoning decisions are made that accommodate the preferred future land uses as indicated on the Future Land Use Map (see Maps 8-2 and 8-3).

The public library that serves the area in which the local government unit is located.

Others identified in the adopted public participation procedures.

The Village Board and Plan Commission may spend time reviewing, revising and requesting revisions to the recommended plan. The Village Board shall draft an ordinance adopting the plan and publish a Class 1 public notice 30 days prior to the hearing on the proposed ordinance to adopt the final “recommended plan”. The Village Board must provide an opportunity for written comments to be submitted by public and there must be a response to those comments. In addition, a public hearing must be held on the ordinance. By majority vote, the Village Board must approve the ordinance. Finally, the adopted plan and the ordinance must be re-distributed to the list of entities above.

Compare intended future land uses with existing zoning. Amend current zoning to reflect the intended future uses for all areas within the Village.

Encourage local citizens and elected officials to actively participate in ongoing Village meetings regarding all zoning and planning issues.

Cooperate with Outagamie County as necessary to amend existing ordinances and develop new ordinances which are reflective of the goals, strategies and recommendations of all elements in the Village’s Comprehensive Plan.

The Village of Kimberly maintains an official map. An official map is a diagram which delineates the current and future roadways such as local streets, highways, historic districts, parkways, and parks. Additionally, an official map may delineate railroad right-of-ways, waterways (only if included on a comprehensive surface water drainage plan) and public transit facilities. Furthermore the map may establish exterior lines of future streets, highways, historic districts, parks, parkways, public transit facilities, waterways, and playgrounds. Once an official map is adopted by ordinance, no building permits may be issued to construct or enlarge any building within the limits of the features listed above.

Official maps serve several important functions which ensure that future land use decisions will remain compliant with the comprehensive plan, including:

- Future costs for land acquisitions for streets and other delineated features are lowered or minimized because the land will remain vacant.
- Future subdivisions of land will be streamlined because future streets have already been established; developers will be required to adhere to guidelines set
GOALS, STRATEGIES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Goal IMP-1: Consider the Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan to be flexible in nature so as to reflect changes in current conditions and community values.

Strategy IMP-1.1: Periodically review aspects of the Comprehensive Plan for applicability and necessary changes (if any).

Recommendation IMP-1.1.1: Evaluate/review progress of plan implementation, major growth targets and changes in market conditions on an annual basis.

Recommendation IMP-1.1.2: Future, more detailed ‘neighborhood-level’ plans, if developed, should be considered for adoption as a formal amendment to the Comprehensive Plan.

Recommendation IMP-1.1.3: Every 5 years, review and update as necessary major growth targets and strategies and begin identifying plan elements that may need updating and/or enhancing in the near future.

Recommendation IMP-1.1.4: Every 10 years, conduct a comprehensive update of the Comprehensive Plan policy and background elements as necessary.

Subdivision Ordinance

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

Building Code

The Village of Kimberly enforces the Uniform Dwelling Code. The Uniform Dwelling Code promotes health, safety, and general welfare; protects property values; and provides for orderly, appropriate development and growth in communities. The enforcement of the Uniform Dwelling Code along with enforcement of other local codes can help ensure properties are adequately maintained and that property values are protected.
Strategy IMP-1.2: Develop formalized procedures for the amendment of the Comprehensive Plan (text and map)

Recommendation IMP-1.2.1: The Village should only consider amendments to the plan not more than twice per year. Such amendment requests may come from a resident of the community or internally through the Plan Commission based on the particular issue at hand.

Recommendation IMP-1.2.2: The Village should develop a guidance document to use internally which contains criteria and direction for considering amendments to the Comprehensive Plan. This could include things such as changes in population and market characteristics, past history of issues and analyses for specific geographic areas being considered for modification, and consistency of decisions.

Strategy IMP-1.3: The Village Plan Commission should work toward establishing high standards and expectations for development within the Village.

Recommendation IMP-1.3.1: The Village should support a minimum level of continuing education for its Plan Commission members so as to keep current with planning issues and solutions.

Recommendation IMP-1.3.2: The Plan Commission should hold periodic meetings to proactively discuss issues and initiatives that will keep them ahead of day to day issues (i.e., meetings with no ‘regular’ items of business).

Strategy IMP-1.4: Support and promote the development of a transparent and participatory process which involves the residents of the Village of Kimberly.

Recommendation IMP-1.4.1: The Village should ensure that opportunities for public engagement in development and planning issues are provided through the adoption of formal public participation standards and methods.

Strategy IMP-1.5: Respect legitimate property rights issues and arguments during the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan’s vision(s).

Recommendation IMP-1.5.1: During their development, evaluate new regulations for their potential impact on private property rights, seeking legal opinions where necessary.

Recommendation IMP-1.5.2: Identify opportunities for the creation of incentives or payments which may be used to offset real or perceived impacts on property rights, where appropriate.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Intergovernmental Element can be found in Appendix C.
The goals established in the implementation schedule (Table 10-2) should be applied over the planning period which begins in 2010 with the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. Strategies provide more detailed and readily measurable steps toward reaching each goal, while recommendations provide specific actions used to ensure plan implementation.

To ensure that implementation of the plan is achieved in a timely fashion, landmark dates have been set for each recommendation. During periodic reviews, the Plan Commission should verify that these deadlines have been met and consider additional strategies and associated recommendations to better achieve the stated goal, if necessary. The landmark dates have been reviewed by the public, the Plan Commission and Village Board to assure that they are feasible expectations.

The primary responsibility for implementing the plan recommendations contained in the implementation schedule lies with the Village Board. Secondary responsibility for performing the recommended strategies in the plan lies with the Plan Commission which is appointed by the Village Board.

The following implementation tables indicate the comprehensive plan goals, strategies and recommendations, by element; primary and secondary responsibility for implementation; and a milestone date for completion. An abbreviation list precedes the tables; this list should be used to interpret the responsible parties involved with implementation of specific strategies.

### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECWRPC</td>
<td>East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCEDP</td>
<td>Fox Cities Economic Development Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOVMSD</td>
<td>Heart of the Valley Metropolitan Sewerage Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>INFOCIS</td>
<td>Interactive Network for the Fox Cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDNR</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WisDOT</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>WSHS</td>
<td>State of Wisconsin Historical Society</td>
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</table>
### Table 10-2: Comprehensive Plan Implementation Summary

#### ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal S-1:</strong> Incorporate principles of sustainability into all future land use changes and land use policy decisions.</td>
<td><strong>S-1.1</strong> Recommendation S-1.1.1: The Village should consider the development and adoption of a formal resolution to become an ‘eco-municipality’ and/or a resolution similar to the U.S. Mayor’s Climate Protection Agreement.</td>
<td>Adopt</td>
<td>Village Board, Plan Commission</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>S-1.1.2</strong> Recommendation S-1.1.2: The Village should consider creating a ‘community footprint’ analysis to improve knowledge about land use practices and sustainability.</td>
<td>Conduct analysis</td>
<td>Plan Commission, Sustainability Committee</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>S-1.1.3</strong> Recommendation S-1.1.3: Utilize “The Natural Step” framework along with other information and methods when considering changes in land uses, including aspects of regulation and policy.</td>
<td>Conduct Natural Step</td>
<td>Plan Commission, Sustainability Committee</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>S-1.1.4</strong> Recommendation S-1.1.4: The Village should create a “Sustainability Committee” comprised of public and private entities as well as interested citizens to foster sustainable actions within the Village.</td>
<td>Form committee</td>
<td>Village Board, Village Administrator</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>S-1.1.5</strong> Recommendation S-1.1.5: Begin reviewing requirements and options for the increased use of ‘green building’ techniques for all public and private construction and development activities.</td>
<td>Review example policies &amp; regulations</td>
<td>Village Board, Plan Commission, Sustainability Committee</td>
<td>2010/2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal ED-1:</strong> To encourage and support economic development activities which will strengthen existing businesses; provide local employment for Village of Kimberly residents and others; and attract “new economy” businesses.</td>
<td><strong>ED-1.1</strong> Recommendation ED-1.1.1: Continue to seek an industry/business which could reuse the New Page building and related facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ED-1.1.2</strong> Recommendation ED-1.1.2: Continue to market the community in order to attract businesses which will help to diversify the Village’s economy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ED-1.2</strong> Recommendation ED-1.2.1: Work with the Fox Cities Economic Development Partnership to help strengthen the six industry clusters identified by the Partnership’s study.</td>
<td>Meet with FCEDP</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ED-1.3</strong> Recommendation ED-1.3.1: To strengthen Kimberly’s ability to be able to compete for today’s “new economy” jobs by supporting various regional efforts.</td>
<td>Attend / participate in various meetings</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Strategy</td>
<td>Plan Recommendation</td>
<td>Required Action</td>
<td>Responsibility</td>
<td>Milestone Date</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal ED-2:</strong> To provide appropriately zoned available land in a business park to attract and facilitate new business development &amp; jobs.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-2.1.1:</strong> Work with private developers to develop a high end business park at the SE corner of the CE and Railroad Street intersection.</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-2.1.2:</strong> Over the 20 year life of the plan continue to monitor the need for design improvements needed to improve traffic flow or public safety at the intersections of CTH CE with Eisenhower Drive and Railroad Street, to accommodate transportation needs as more development occurs at the two Business parks and adjacent commercial areas.</td>
<td>Monitor traffic / meet with County as appropriate</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-2.1.3:</strong> Take advantage of TIF District or other economic stimulus funding mechanisms to assist with providing adequate utility and transportation infrastructure for planned or future business park development.</td>
<td>Seek funds</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-2.1.4:</strong> Actively market the remaining available lots within the existing business/industrial park located at the Northeast corner of CTH CE and Hwy 41.</td>
<td>Market properties</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal ED-3:</strong> To strengthen and retain retail commercial and office developments in the village.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-3.1.1:</strong> To revitalize the Kimberly Avenue downtown district by encouraging redevelopment of infill lots.</td>
<td>Seek projects / developers</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-3.1.2:</strong> Consider giving Kimberly’s downtown business district a new visual image when needed.</td>
<td>Prepare design plan</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-3.1.3:</strong> Consider making public infrastructure improvements that would facilitate community events and social interaction in the Kimberly Avenue downtown district in order to strengthen the people traffic for these businesses.</td>
<td>Prepare design plan</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-3.1.4:</strong> Monitor the “Shopko Plaza” shopping center to determine what is required to maintain its full tenant structure as a neighborhood serving commercial shopping venue.</td>
<td>Monitor properties</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal ED-4:</strong> To ensure that transportation infrastructure planning is supportive of economic development efforts.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-4.1.1:</strong> Examine major employment destinations in Kimberly and determine if they are adequately served by existing roadways, bus and bicycle routes.</td>
<td>Conduct survey of employers / conditions</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-4.2.1:</strong> Redesign and reconstruct the CTH CE &amp; CTH N (Washington St.) interchange to facilitate better transportation for truck routes in and out of Kimberly.</td>
<td>Initiate discussions.</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Out. Co. / ECWRPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-4.2.2:</strong> Work with East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and local industries and shippers to monitor and improve freight transportation needs.</td>
<td>Attend / participate in meetings</td>
<td>ECWRPC</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 10: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-4.2.3:</strong> Work with Canadian National Railroad to address current concerns regarding length of trains, blocked intersection emergency protocols, and property maintenance.</td>
<td>Contact CN</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ED-4.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation ED-4.3.1:</strong> Work with other entities as appropriate in the future to plan for potential commuter rail transit. Begin by preserving rail corridors and potential station locations for future use.</td>
<td>Attend / participate in meetings</td>
<td>ECWRPC</td>
<td>Village President / Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOUSING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal H-1:</strong> To maintain and improve the quality of existing residential neighborhoods and encourage the provision of an adequate supply and choice of housing for all residents.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H-1.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-1.1.1:</strong> Use zoning and land use tools to protect existing neighborhoods from intrusion by incompatible or undesirable land use activities.</td>
<td>Apply codes</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-1.1.2:</strong> Use appropriate building and housing code enforcement when warranted to protect neighborhood home property values and public safety from being adversely impacted by property owner neglect.</td>
<td>Conduct inspections</td>
<td>Building Inspector</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-1.1.3:</strong> Identify and promote housing repair assistance programs for the elderly or fixed income residents to help them with rehabilitation of deteriorating homes.</td>
<td>Promote programs</td>
<td>UW-Extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-1.1.4:</strong> The subdivision ordinance should continue to be used to ensure that new residential areas have adequate public utilities and improved streets, gutters, curbs, and sidewalks.</td>
<td>Apply codes</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H-1.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-1.2.1:</strong> Actively seek out opportunities for the incorporation of affordable housing units in new development and re-development projects.</td>
<td>Work with project developers</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Goal H-2:** Recognize that the provision of affordable housing is an integral part of a comprehensive economic development strategy for the Village. |
| **H-2.1**        | **Recommendation H-2.1.1:** Promote the use of underutilized facilities for affordable housing | Conduct inventory | Plan Commission | Student / Intern | 2011 |
| **H-2.2**        | **Recommendation H-2.2.1:** The Village should identify available infill lots and market these properties to developers/nonprofits and others as appropriate to meet affordable housing demands. | Conduct inventory / develop marketing | Plan Commission | Student / Intern | 2011 |
|                  | **Recommendation H-2.2.2:** Work with Habitat for Humanity or the Housing Partnership of the Fox Cities to rehab existing deteriorated housing for families who qualify for the program. | Contact program | Village Board | Village Administrator | Annually |
### Goal H-3: Explore the use of federal funding to meet affordable housing needs of the very low income households within the area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Secondary Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-3.1.1:</strong></td>
<td>Encourage the village administrator to contact financial institutions, support and funding agencies.</td>
<td>Contact agencies as needed</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-3.1.2:</strong></td>
<td>Identify the type of housing and services needed to help existing very low income residents to remain and work in the community.</td>
<td>Conduct survey</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-3.1.3:</strong></td>
<td>Refer interested individuals to job training opportunities as needed to increase earning potential.</td>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-3.1.4:</strong></td>
<td>Refer interested individuals to job search assistance for the underemployed through the Work Enforcement Act (WIA).</td>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-3.1.5:</strong></td>
<td>Include a link on the Village website to the job center.</td>
<td>Add to website</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Goal H-4: To encourage both landlords and tenants to better maintain rental properties to protect neighborhoods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Secondary Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-4.1.1:</strong></td>
<td>Provide non-threatening educational opportunities to teach people how to maintain their homes and yards, and finance the cost of maintenance.</td>
<td>Conduct / Coordinate programs</td>
<td>UW-Extension</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-4.1.2:</strong></td>
<td>Refer individuals to educational opportunities that assist with tenant training for life skills including property maintenance.</td>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-4.1.3:</strong></td>
<td>Encourage better landlord/tenant communication in cooperation with UW-Extension which offers a class to landlords that will provide them with information on how to better manage landlord/tenant communication on responsibilities and maintenance issues.</td>
<td>Coordinate classes / send invites</td>
<td>UW-Extension</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-4.1.4:</strong></td>
<td>Help landlords recognize that maintaining properties is a good business decision.</td>
<td>Promote educational materials</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-4.1.5:</strong></td>
<td>When needed continue to enforce the health and safety, and structural building codes to ensure that rental properties are being properly maintained to protect the quality of housing in the neighborhood.</td>
<td>Conduct inspections</td>
<td>Building Inspector</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Goal H-5: Identify additional funding sources and encourage better utilization of existing programs to make the most efficient use of housing dollars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
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<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Secondary Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-5.1.1:</strong></td>
<td>Identify funding sources that allow seniors, who wish to do so, to remain in their homes longer.</td>
<td>Inventory and publish list on website</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>UW-Extension</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-5.1.2:</strong></td>
<td>Invite funding agencies, consultants and nonprofit agencies to attend a Village Board meeting to explain their programs.</td>
<td>Invite to meetings annually</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>2012-2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation H-5.1.3:</strong></td>
<td>Establish a talent pool of volunteers from civic organizations and church groups, which allows potential individuals/groups the opportunity to sign up for specific home repair tasks to assist the elderly.</td>
<td>Develop list / coordinate</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CHAPTER 10: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

### TRANSPORTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
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<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal T-1:</strong> To continue to ensure that the local streets and roadways are well maintained, available, and safe for residents of the village.</td>
<td><strong>T-1.1</strong> Recommendation T-1.1.1: Continue to conduct a PASER evaluation of the existing village road network.</td>
<td>Conduct inventory</td>
<td>Public Works Director</td>
<td>ECWRPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-1.1.2:</strong> Continue to use capital improvements program planning to establish appropriate funding levels.</td>
<td>Update CIP Annually</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-1.1.3:</strong> Encourage residents to report any specific areas where safety or maintenance are a concern.</td>
<td>Publish article in newsletter</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-1.2</strong> Recommendation T-1.2.1: Continue to work closely with Outagamie Co., WisDOT and the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to ensure coordination on regional and statewide road planning that may affect the Village.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T-2.1</strong> Recommendation T-2.1.1: Redesign and reconstruct the CTH CE and CTH N (Washington Street) intersection to address traffic congestion issues associated with increased traffic volumes in general, and the peak hour Kimberly High School campus traffic in particular.</td>
<td>Monitor / plan for design</td>
<td>Outagamie County</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-2.1.2:</strong> Form a committee to work with the Village of Combined Locks to address traffic congestion issues at the intersection of Washington St. with Kimberly Avenue. Consider using a roundabout since this intersection is only one block from the signalized controlled intersection of Washington Street with Maes Avenue.</td>
<td>Form committee</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Outagamie County / Village of Combined Locks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-2.1.3:</strong> Work in collaboration with the Village of Combined Locks, the Town of Buchanan, and Outagamie County to address congestion issues generated by peak hour Kimberly High School traffic at the intersection of Washington St. (CTH N) and Kennedy Avenue, perhaps through the use of a new roundabout facility.</td>
<td>Form committee</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Outagamie Co. / Village of Combined Locks, Kimberly S.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-2.1.4:</strong> Examine the Railroad Street and Kennedy Avenue intersection to address peak hour congestion concerns that were voiced in the committee’s SWOT process. Consider if a roundabout or other traffic control measure could solve these issues.</td>
<td>Monitor traffic</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-2.1.5:</strong> Work with the Village of Combined Locks and Outagamie County to agree on the best traffic control or design solution, including consideration of a roundabout, to reduce congestion and safety hazards at the intersection of Washington St. with Wallace St</td>
<td>Form committee</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Outagamie Co. / V. Combined Locks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-2.2</strong> Recommendation T-2.2.1: Monitor the need for design improvements needed at the intersections of CTH CE with Eisenhower Drive and Railroad Street. Improvements should be made to accommodate autos, bicycles, and pedestrians at these intersections as conditions change over time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Outagamie Co. / T. Buchanan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Goal T-3: To ensure that a bicycle/pedestrian sidewalk system is available to allow residents of all ages to walk safely to schools, parks, shopping and workplace destinations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-3.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-3.1.1:</strong> Utilize the public ROW and a railroad owned abandoned railway corridor which parallels Railroad Street to provide a north south pedestrian/bicycle trail connection between community destinations to the north and the CE trail to the south. When Railroad Street is next proposed for reconstruction, develop a street profile that will better accommodate all modes of transportation including autos, bikes and pedestrians extending from Maes Avenue down to the existing CE trail.</td>
<td>Design and budget for project</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Parks Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-3.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-3.2.1:</strong> Construct a pedestrian/bicycle trail within the CTH CE and Creekview ROWs along the north and west edges of the new commercial/business park, in order to serve residents of the Emmons Acres Subdivision.</td>
<td>Design and budget for project</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Parks Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-3.2.2:</strong> Construct a pedestrian/bicycle trail along the west lot line of the one remaining vacant commercial parcel connecting Truman Street through to the CE Trail which parallels CTH CE on its north side</td>
<td>Design and budget for project</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Parks Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-3.2.3:</strong> Consider accommodating safer east-west bicycle connections for residents by providing striped off “bicycle only” lanes on Kennedy Avenue and either Maes Avenue or Kimberly Avenue to accommodate safe bicycle routes to schools, parks, shopping and workplace destinations.</td>
<td>Design and budget for project</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Parks Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-3.2.4:</strong> Study the feasibility of striping the existing pavement of Washington Street with one-way bike lanes on both sides to accommodate bicyclists going to the shopping center on Maes Avenue or to Roosevelt Park.</td>
<td>Design and budget for project</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Parks Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-3.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-3.3.1:</strong> Utilize an approved funding grant to construct a safe pedestrian underpass crossing of CTH CE just east of Railroad Street where the YMCA property affords construction of a connection to the CE trail and Kennedy Avenue.</td>
<td>Design and budget for project</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Parks Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-3.3.2:</strong> Appoint a study committee to examine the railroad related safety hazards for autos, bikes and pedestrians using the John St. railroad crossing near J. R. Gerrits Middle School to determine if any improvements are warranted.</td>
<td>Form committee</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Parks Committee / Kimberly S.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Goal T-4: To accommodate future mass transportation and public transit needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
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<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-4.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-4.1.1:</strong> Work with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and other municipalities to foster the development of a ‘Regional Transit Authority’ (RTA) to ensure adequate funding of the bus system.</td>
<td>Attend / participate in meetings</td>
<td>Village President / Board Members</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-4.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-4.2.1:</strong> Continue to encourage the availability of taxis, medi-vans, and mini-van types of services in the village.</td>
<td>Promote services</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-4.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-4.3.1:</strong> Coordinate with area municipalities and businesses to create park-and ride lots to facilitate carpooling.</td>
<td>Investigate opportunities</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-4.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation T-4.4.1:</strong> Preserve future commuter rail line transit corridors so that they are available if a future opportunity becomes viable.</td>
<td>Protect rail corridor</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## COMMUNITY FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal CF-1:</strong> Maintain public services and utilities as needed during the planning period.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-1.1.1:</strong> Monitor sewer infrastructure maintenance costs and budget appropriately for improvements so as moderate the need for rate increases.</td>
<td>Monitor infrastructure</td>
<td>Street Department / Village Board / Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CF-1.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-1.1.2:</strong> Encourage more efficient use of existing sewer/water system infrastructure by increasing the overall density of development where capacity exists.</td>
<td>Identify appropriate locations &amp; promote</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Water Utility / Street Department / Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-1.1.3:</strong> Request that the post office consider changing postal codes south of CE to reflect village of Kimberly annexation (vs. Appleton).</td>
<td>Contact Postal Service</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>n/a 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal CF-2:</strong> Expand services and facilities as needed during the planning period.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-2.1.1:</strong> The Village should work with private eldercare providers to identify additional locations for these services.</td>
<td>Modify zoning ordinance</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Village Administrator</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CF-2.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-2.1.2:</strong> Actively participate in the study of the Little Chute Safety Center as it was not designed to house the number of officers currently employed by the department.</td>
<td>Participate in meetings</td>
<td>Village Board / Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-2.2.1:</strong> The Village should continue to implement recommendations contained in its 2006 Stormwater Management Plan.</td>
<td>Review and implement</td>
<td>Village Board / Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-2.2.2:</strong> The Village should consider the issuance of tax credits or other incentives which favor the installation of smaller scale, distributed stormwater controls.</td>
<td>Identify tools</td>
<td>Village Board / Village Administrator</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal CF-3:</strong> Encourage more sustainable methods of providing infrastructure and services within the Village.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-3.1.1:</strong> The Village should incorporate provisions for solar, small wind, geothermal, and other alternative energy provisions into it zoning and subdivision ordinances.</td>
<td>Modify zoning ordinance</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Village Administrator</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CF-3.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF 3.1.2:</strong> Actively promote energy efficiency and conservation practices throughout the village.</td>
<td>Develop / distribute materials</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Water Utility / Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal CF-4:</strong> Seek efficiencies through participation in regional services.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-4.1.1:</strong> Work with the HOVMSD and ECWRPC to continually monitor the Village’s needs for wastewater treatment through its regional system.</td>
<td>Monitor and communicate with HOVMSD</td>
<td>Village Board / Village Administrator / Street Dept. / HOVMSD</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CF-4.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-4.1.2:</strong> Begin working with the ECWRPC and other to evaluate the need/ability to interconnect municipal water systems so as to limit the effects of individual aquifer pumping.</td>
<td>Attend meetings</td>
<td>Water Utility / Village Administrator</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation CF-4.2.1:</strong> Monitor, participate, and support the implementation and expansion of the INFOCIS College Ave. Corridor Wireless project.</td>
<td>Monitor and attend mtgs.</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>n/a 2010-2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AGRI CULTURAL, NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal NR-1</strong>: Help to maintain the economic viability of the area’s agricultural community.</td>
<td><strong>NR-1.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-1.1.1</strong>: Adopt land use policies which encourage and accommodate development with the urban area where public utilities and services are available. This will serve to take the development pressures off of prime agricultural soils in the surrounding agricultural area.</td>
<td>Direct growth</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-1.1.2</strong>: Solicit the expansion and/or creation of new complementary industrial and commercial agribusinesses and support local farm product processing and marketing initiatives.</td>
<td>Market village properties</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-1.1.3</strong>: Organize a local farmer’s market and accommodate the sale of locally grown seasonal produce.</td>
<td>Organize market</td>
<td>Local Non-profit group TBD</td>
<td>UW-Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-1.1.4</strong>: Encourage local restaurants to buy, use and promote local products in their meals.</td>
<td>Promote concept</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>UW-Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-1.1.5</strong>: Encourage local stores to market and sell products that are produced locally.</td>
<td>Promote concept</td>
<td>All Village representatives</td>
<td>UW-Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal NR-2</strong>: Preserve the community’s important cultural resources and ethnic heritage.</td>
<td><strong>NR-2.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-2.1.1</strong>: Work with interested citizens and property owners to develop a greater appreciation for Kimberly’s architecturally and culturally significant historic sites.</td>
<td>Identify interested group/indiv.</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-2.1.2</strong>: Support community organizations and events which celebrate the community’s cultural and ethnic heritage.</td>
<td>Provide support</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-2.1.3</strong>: Develop and utilize existing local expertise on historic preservation issues.</td>
<td>Identify local contacts</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>UW-Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NR-2.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-2.2.1</strong>: Actively participate in the planning and implementation process for the Fox-Wisconsin Heritage Parkway plan update being worked on by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.</td>
<td>Attend / participate in meetings</td>
<td>Village Board / Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal NR-3</strong>: Consistent with smart growth, consider opportunities for historic preservation in all future planning, zoning, and development decisions.</td>
<td><strong>NR-3.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-3.1.1</strong>: The Village of Kimberly should include cultural resources and historic preservation in any land use plans it may undertake in the future.</td>
<td>Incorporate into sub-plans</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-3.1.2</strong>: The Village of Kimberly should consider the creation of a local historic preservation committee comprised of informed individuals who could assist in making decisions that involve existing historic sites and structures.</td>
<td>Form Committee</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-3.1.3</strong>: Provide educational materials related to the benefits available to properties enrolled on the National Register</td>
<td>Make materials available</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>(New) Historic Pres. Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation NR-3.1.4</strong>: Work with owners of historic properties to seek available grants and other favorable funding sources.</td>
<td>Provide support</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>WSHS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER 10: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal NR-4: Preserve the quality and quantity of the area’s natural groundwater supplies.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NR-4.1</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal NR-5: Maintain and improve the water quality of surface waters including the Fox River.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NR-5.1</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal NR-6: Protect key natural features and resources such as natural woodlands, ravines, and the riverfront of Sunset Park.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NR-6.1</strong></td>
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<td><strong>NR-6.2</strong></td>
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<td><strong>NR-6.3</strong></td>
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<td><strong>NR-6.4</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## LAND USE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
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<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal LU-1:</strong> Maintain existing residential neighborhoods as attractive places to live.</td>
<td><strong>LU-1.1</strong> Recommendation LU-1.1.1: Ensure that zoning, subdivision and official map ordinances are reviewed and updated to reflect recommendations and strategies listed in the Comprehensive Plan.</td>
<td>Review / update ordinances</td>
<td>Village Board, Plan Commission</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LU-1.2</strong> Recommendation LU-1.2.1: Ensure an effective coordinated system of development review procedures among Village departments and officials.</td>
<td>Review procedures</td>
<td>Plan Commission, Village Administrator</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal LU-2:</strong> Accommodate new and expanded commercial and industrial development in a well planned manner which respects surrounding land uses.</td>
<td><strong>LU-2.1</strong> Recommendation LU-2.1.1: To support new commercial and business park developments within the existing Business Park (USH 441 &amp; CTH CE) or along south side of CTH CE near the Emmons Acres business park.</td>
<td>Target development</td>
<td>All Village representatives, Plan Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LU-2.2</strong> Recommendation LU-2.2.1: Target efforts for increasing density to the redevelopment areas along Kimberly Avenue and Maes Avenue as indicated on Maps 8-2 and 8-3.</td>
<td>Target development</td>
<td>All Village representatives, Plan Commission</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal LU-3:</strong> As opportunities arise, encourage conversion or redevelopment of an existing outmoded land use to a more viable use which has greater value, and is more compatible with the surrounding land uses.</td>
<td><strong>LU-3.1</strong> Recommendation LU-3.1.1: Monitor needs and opportunities for municipal involvement in identified redevelopment areas (See Maps 8-2 and 8-3).</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>Plan Commission, Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LU-3.2</strong> Recommendation LU-3.2.1: Review, update and amend as appropriate current ordinance provisions pertaining to building design, landscaping, signage, and lighting for commercial and industrial properties.</td>
<td>Review/update ordinances</td>
<td>Village Board, Plan Commission</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LU-3.3</strong> Recommendation LU-3.3.1: Work with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, WDNR, and EPA on the development of a regional brownfields planning/funding program.</td>
<td>Attend / participate in meetings</td>
<td>Plan Commission, Village Administrator</td>
<td>2010 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal LU-4:</strong> Improve pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular connections between shopping areas, employment centers, recreational facilities, schools and residential neighborhoods.</td>
<td><strong>LU-4.1</strong> Recommendation LU-4.1.1: Consider the development of a ‘complete streets’ plan for all major thoroughfares within the Village.</td>
<td>Schedule planning projects</td>
<td>Village Board, Plan Commission / Consultant</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LU-4.2</strong> Recommendation LU-4.2.1: Actively participate in the efforts of the Kimberly School District to implement their recently developed ‘Safe Routes to School Plan’.</td>
<td>Attend / participate in meetings</td>
<td>Plan Commission, Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal LU-5:</strong> Maximize the potential benefits of having waterfront access to the Fox River.</td>
<td><strong>LU-5.1</strong> Recommendation LU-5.1.1: Consider options for improved public access for any new development or redevelopment proposal which abuts the Fox River.</td>
<td>Review projects</td>
<td>Village Board, Plan Commission / Parks</td>
<td>As needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LU-5.2</strong> Recommendation LU-5.2.1: Continue to provide financial support for and promote Sunset Park for expanded community-wide gatherings and events.</td>
<td>Promote venue</td>
<td>All Village representatives, Parks Committee</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Goal INT-1: Plan, coordinate and monitor urban development activities with potentially affected agencies and entities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility Primary</th>
<th>Responsibility Secondary</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT-1.1</td>
<td>Recommendation INT-1.1.1: Work with and coordinate sewer service area planning, transportation planning, economic development activities, and other development matters as appropriate with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.</td>
<td>Communicate / coordinate with ECWRPC</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>ECWRPC</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendation INT-1.1.2: Ensure that future planning and development activities are shared and coordinated with the Heart of the Valley Metropolitan Sewerage District (HOVMSD), the Garner’s Creek Stormwater Utility, Valley Transit, Outagamie County and neighboring communities.</td>
<td>Communicate / coordinate with entities</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendation INT-1.1.3: The Village should coordinate an annual ‘intergovernmental cooperation’ meeting with neighboring and overlapping jurisdictions so as to review progress on plan implementation and identify current and upcoming land use and transportation issues.</td>
<td>Establish meeting</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Plan Commission / UW-Extension</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT-2.1</td>
<td>Recommendation INT-2.1.1: Work with the Town of Buchanan to modify the municipal boundary adjacent to USH 441 and south of the railroad tracks to include these lands in the Village (See Maps 8-2 and 8-3).</td>
<td>Meet with Town</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Goal IMP-1: Consider the Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan to be flexible in nature so as to reflect changes in current conditions and community values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility Primary</th>
<th>Responsibility Secondary</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMP-1.1</td>
<td>Recommendation IMP-1.1.1: Evaluate/review progress of plan implementation, major growth targets and changes in market conditions on an annual basis.</td>
<td>Monitor plan progress</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendation IMP-1.1.2: Future, more detailed 'neighborhood-level' plans, if developed, should be considered for adoption as a formal amendment to the Comprehensive Plan.</td>
<td>Adopt sub-plans as amendments</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>As needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendation IMP-1.1.3: Every 5 years, review and update as necessary major growth targets and strategies and begin identifying plan elements that may need updating and/or enhancing in the near future.</td>
<td>Review plan</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendation IMP-1.1.4: Every 10 years, conduct a comprehensive update of the Comprehensive Plan policy and background elements as necessary.</td>
<td>Review / update plan</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Consultant</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER 10: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Strategy</th>
<th>Plan Recommendation</th>
<th>Required Action</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Milestone Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMP-1.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation IMP-1.2.1:</strong> The Village should only consider amendments to the plan not more than twice per year. Such amendment requests may come from a resident of the community or internally through the Plan Commission based on the particular issue at hand.</td>
<td>Process amendments</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation IMP-1.2.2:</strong> The Village should develop a guidance document to use internally which contains criteria and direction for considering amendments to the Comprehensive Plan. This could include things such as changes in population and market characteristics, past history of issues and analyses for specific geographic areas being considered for modification, and consistency of decisions.</td>
<td>Develop guide</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMP-1.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation IMP-1.3.1:</strong> The Village should support a minimum level of continuing education for its Plan Commission members so as to keep current with planning issues and solutions.</td>
<td>Attend training</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation IMP-1.3.2:</strong> The Plan Commission should hold periodic meetings to proactively discuss issues and initiatives that will keep them ahead of day to day issues (i.e., meetings with no ‘regular’ items of business).</td>
<td>Hold special meetings</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
<td>Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMP-1.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation IMP-1.4.1:</strong> The Village should ensure that opportunities for public engagement in development and planning issues are provided through the adoption of formal public participation standards and methods.</td>
<td>Develop / adopt updated document</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / UW-Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMP-1.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation IMP-1.5.1:</strong> During their development, evaluate new regulations for their potential impact on private property rights, seeking legal opinions where necessary.</td>
<td>Assess policies</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recommendation IMP-1.5.2:</strong> Identify opportunities for the creation of incentives or payments which may be used to offset real or perceived impacts on property rights, where appropriate.</td>
<td>Identify incentives</td>
<td>Village Board</td>
<td>Plan Commission / Village Administrator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Village of Kimberly, Wisconsin
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
VILLAGE OF KIMBERLY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the Village of Kimberly Plan Commission will hold a public hearing on the proposed adoption of the Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan 2030 by ordinance. The public hearing will be held on Monday, January 4, 2009 beginning at 5:15 P.M. with an informational presentation and the Public Hearing to follow at 5:30 P.M. at the Village of Kimberly Municipal Offices at 515 W. Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly WI. The Village Plan Commission will take action on the proposed adoption of the Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan 2030 at this meeting and the Village Board will meet to approve the plan at their Monday, January 4, 2009 regular board meeting at 6:00 P.M.

The Comprehensive Plan is a statement of public policy concerning the conservation and development of the Village and provides a guide to where future growth and development should occur over the next 20 years. When the Village makes future decisions concerning land use and development, the plan will be consulted for consistency purposes. The plan inventories and analyzes the Village’s physical setting, natural features, land use, population figures, economics, housing stock, transportation, and community facilities. Using these inventories and the plan’s goals and strategies, a preferred land use plan map for the Village was developed.

For additional information, please contact Rick Hermus, Village Administrator at (920) 788-7500 or Eric Fowle at East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (920) 751-4770 or email at efowle@eastcentralrpc.org. Written comments can be submitted to Rick Hermus, Village Administrator at 515 Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly WI, 54136. Copies of the proposed Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan 2030 are available for public review at the following locations:

- Kimberly Public Library, 515 Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly, WI
- Village of Kimberly Municipal Offices, 515 Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly, WI
- East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 400 Ahnaip Street, Suite 400 Menasha, WI, or;
- By viewing it on-line at www.eastcentralrpc.org.

If special arrangements are necessary to accommodate individuals with disabilities, please contact the Village Administrator at (920) 788-7500 at least 2 days prior to the hearing.
Press Release

For Immediate Release 12/4/09

Contact Person: Eric Fowle, Executive Director - (920)751-4770, efowle@eastcentralrpc.org

Public Hearing to be held on The Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan 2030

The Village of Kimberly is pleased to announce that the draft Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan 2030 is available for public review. Working with East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC), the Village of Kimberly Plan Commission, along with elected officials and interested citizens developed a Comprehensive Plan that will provide guidance to elected officials as the Village moves into the future. The Village of Kimberly Plan Commission will be holding a public informational meeting and public hearing on the proposed adoption of the plan on Monday, January 4, 2009 at the Municipal Offices, 515 Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly, WI. The public informational meeting will begin at 5:15 P.M. with a Public Hearing to follow at 5:30 P.M. The Village of Kimberly Plan Commission will take action to forward the plan to the Village Board for their adoption on January 4, 2009 at 6:00 P.M.

Please consider attending the public informational meeting and/or public hearing to learn more about the comprehensive plan. It is not too late to provide input. The plan contains a detailed inventory and analysis of the Village of Kimberly's demographic makeup, physical settings, natural features, land use, economics, housing stock, transportation network, and community facilities. Utilizing input from citizens, state and regional agencies/organizations, and Outagamie County Departments; the Plan Commission developed a series of goals, strategies and recommendations for economic development; housing; transportation; utilities and community facilities; agricultural, natural and cultural resources; land use; intergovernmental cooperation; and implementation.

Comments on the comprehensive plan will be accepted in person at the public hearing or in writing no later than the public hearing date/time. Written comments can be submitted to Rick Hermus, Village Administrator at 515 Kimberly Avenue, Kimberly, WI 54136. For additional information, please contact Rick Hermus, Village Administrator at (920) 788-7500 or Eric Fowle at East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission at (920) 751-4770 or email efowle@eastcentralrpc.org.

Copies of the proposed plan are available at the Village of Kimberly Municipal; Kimberly Public Library, and the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 400 Ahnaip St., Suite 100, Menasha WI or by viewing/downloading the document from www.eastcentralrpc.org.
AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT THE
VILLAGE OF KIMBERLY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030

The Village Board of Trustees of the Village of Kimberly, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to sections 62.23(2) and (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Village of Kimberly is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in sections 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.10001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 2. The Village Board of Trustees of the Village of Kimberly, Wisconsin, has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan as required by section 66.1001(4)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 3. The Plan Commission of the Village of Kimberly, by a majority vote of the entire commission as recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the Village Board the adoption of the document entitled Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan 2030, containing all of the elements of section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 4. The Village has held at least one public hearing on this ordinance, in compliance with the requirements of section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 5. The Village Board of Trustees of the Village of Kimberly, Wisconsin, does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, Village of Kimberly Comprehensive Plan 2030, pursuant to section 66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by majority vote of the membership of the Village Board and the publication/posting as required by law.

ADOPTED this 4th day of January, 2009.

______________________________
Chuck Kuen, President
Village of Kimberly

Ayes ____  Nays ____  Absent ___

Published/Posted: ________________
(Date)

Attest: _______________________
Rick Hermus, Administrator
INTRODUCTION

The Village of Kimberly and the Village of Combined Locks recognizing the need for comprehensive planning in accordance with the Wisconsin “Comprehensive Planning” legislation, and enjoying a long history of coordination and cooperation with each other and neighboring communities, enlisted the aid of the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC) in the creation of a Comprehensive Plan consistent with Section 66.1001 of Wisconsin Statutes. The Villages of Combined Locks and Kimberly, located in Outagamie County, Wisconsin will participate in a multi-jurisdictional planning effort, to develop a single comprehensive plan (to be adopted separately by each unit). A joint Kimberly/Combined Locks planning effort involving citizen and staff representatives from each community and their respective planning commissions will lead and oversee the comprehensive planning effort.

In order to facilitate public and community resident knowledge of, and involvement in, the Comprehensive Planning process the Combined Locks/Kimberly Plan Commission’s have prepared the following public participation plan. The plan was prepared in conformance with Section 66.1001(4)(a) of Wisconsin Statutes which states “The governing body of a local government unit shall adopt written procedures that are designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services, and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. The written procedures shall provide for wide distribution of proposed, alternative or amended elements of a comprehensive plan and shall provide an opportunity for written comments on the plan to be submitted by members of the public to the governing bodies of the villages, and for the governing bodies to respond to such written comments.”

GOALS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

The major goals of the public participation plan are as follows:

- Provide a range of opportunities and venues for the residents of Kimberly and Combined Locks to participate in the Comprehensive Planning Process.

- Meet the standards set forth in Section 66.1001(4)(a), Wisconsin Statutes.

- Establish a framework for public participation as adopted in the Village Of Combined Locks and Village of Kimberly Citizen Participation Resolution.

- Work with the Village of Kimberly and Village of Combined Locks Plan Commissions to create a thorough plan that can easily implement the goals and vision of each village.
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY AND METHODS

Timeline

The comprehensive planning process is divided into the following seven phases or components.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Timeframe (approximate)</th>
<th>Description/ Key Events</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Organization**             | October – December 2007 | ▪ Establishment of a joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Comprehensive Plan Committee  
                                ▪ Creation and Adoption of a Public Participation Plan  
                                ▪ Creation of Comprehensive Plan Website Address: [www.eastcentralrpc.org/plan CombinedLocks-Kimberly](http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/plan CombinedLocks-Kimberly)  
                                ▪ Kickoff Meeting with the Combined Locks / Kimberly Plan Commissions |
| **Visioning**                | December 2007 – March 2008 | ▪ Send out a press release  
                                ▪ Two Community wide Focus Group Meetings: 1) Kimberly Residents and Property Owners; 2) Combined Locks Residents and Property owners  
                                ▪ Meet with Combined Locks and Kimberly Plan Commissions  
                                ▪ Review of Visioning Session Results and Development of Vision Statements |
| **Inventory/ Analysis And Issue Identification** | November 2007 – July 2008 | ▪ Inventory of the physical, social, and economic resources of the two villages  
                                ▪ Identification of patterns, trends, needs and problems  
                                ▪ Development of background maps  
                                ▪ Meeting(s) with the joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Plan Commission Committee (1 or 2 required) |
| Plan/ Goal Alternative Development | July - September 2008 | - Development of land use alternatives and draft goals  
- Meet with The joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Plan Commission to review and select plan alternatives  
- Send out press release  
- Conduct one or two Community Focus Group Meetings per community to review the plan and goal alternatives, and to review the comprehensive plan status: 1) Combined Locks Property Owners; 2) Kimberly Property Owners |
| Plan Implementation | September - October 2008 | - Suggested development strategies, policies, guidelines, timeline, alterations to existing ordinances, and future planning activities to meet established comprehensive plan goals and objectives  
- Meet with the joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Plan Commission (1 or 2 required) |
| Intergovernmental Cooperation | October - November 2008 | - Creation of specific techniques, programs, and activities to meet community needs. These will be developed as needed when they relate to broader jurisdictional planning issues  
- Meet with Intergovernmental Group  
- Meet with the joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Plan Commission |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adoption</th>
<th>September 2008 – March 2009</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Development of draft comprehensive plan document</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Meet with the joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Plan Commission</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Send out press release</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Public Review of draft comprehensive plan document</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Hold a joint public informational meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Hold a joint public hearing</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ The joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Plan Commission to adopt individual resolutions recommending the comprehensive plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Separate Adoption of Comprehensive Plan by Village of Kimberly Board and Village of Combined Locks Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Plan printing and delivery</td>
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**Creation of Kimberly/Combined Locks Plan Commission**

As approved previously by the Village of Kimberly and the Village of Combined Locks, their respective Plan Commissions shall have representation on a joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Comprehensive Plan Committee. The joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Comprehensive Plan Committee was approved by their respective Village boards as follows: Resolutions #______ adopted by the Village of Kimberly Board on December 3rd, 2007 & Resolution #______ adopted by the Village of Combined Locks Board on December 4th, 2007. The Joint Kimberly/Combined Locks plan committee shall consist of the following: the seven (7) members of the Village of Kimberly Plan Commission, and the Ten (10) members of the Village of Combined Locks Plan Commission; and the two Village Administrators. University of Wisconsin-Extension Staff from Outagamie County and the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC) staff will be available to provide educational information on topics of concern to the joint Comprehensive Planning committee. A representative from ECWRPC will facilitate between six and nine meetings with the Joint Combined Locks/Kimberly Comprehensive Plan Committee with respect to the preparation of the comprehensive plan. Village Board Officials and local residents and interested parties are encouraged to attend the Joint Comprehensive Plan Committee meetings throughout the comprehensive planning process. The Committee members may choose to invite key citizens and guest speakers to address specific issues. The Joint Kimberly/Combined Locks Comprehensive Plan Committee duties will include:

- Review and comment on background information and analysis;
- Assist in the identification of key issues;
- Review and incorporate the results of the community visioning exercises into the plan;
- Review, develop, and select plan alternatives and goals;
- Formulate vision, objective and policy statements;
- Review plan implementation strategies and recommendations;
- Review draft plan document;
- Make recommendations to the Kimberly & Combined Locks Village Boards regarding adoption of the plan.

**Notification Methods**

All meetings on the comprehensive plan shall be open to the public. The Villages of Kimberly and Combined Locks shall post notice of all meetings in accordance with Chapter 985.02(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes. ECWRPC shall post a notice on the Combined Locks/Kimberly Comprehensive Plan website which can be accessed easily by anyone directly at [www.eastcentralrpc.org/planCombinedLocks-Kimberly](http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planCombinedLocks-Kimberly) or through links on the two village’s respective websites: [www.combinedlocks.org](http://www.combinedlocks.org) and [www.vokimberly.org](http://www.vokimberly.org). Meeting agendas shall be posted by the respective Village Clerks at the Village Halls. UW- Extension staff may also post meeting notices on their web site. Notice of the comprehensive planning process will be sent to owners of property, or to persons who have a leasehold interest in property pursuant to which the persons may extract non-metallic mineral resources in or on a property, in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is changed by the comprehensive plan (Chapter 66.1001 (4)(a) of the Wisconsin State Statutes. Notification to these individuals will be sent at the beginning of the process and during public comment and review prior to the plan adoption.

A news release shall be provided by the Village Clerks to all local media outlets to inform them of upcoming meetings. Press releases will be developed by ECWRPC and distributed by the Village Clerks for inclusion in the Post Crescent and Times-Villager newspapers at key points in the planning process as identified in the outline above.

**Participation at Plan Development Meetings and Informational Meetings**

Two Village workshops will be held during the planning process to assist in the identification of issues, visioning, and the review of plan alternatives/goals in each community. These workshops will target Village residents and property owners; business owners and major employers.

The first round of communitywide workshops will consist of approximately two meetings, one held in each community, and will be held at the beginning of the comprehensive planning process. A description of the comprehensive plan process and its relationship to local economic development and community planning efforts will be given. It will include a visioning session in which citizen participants will identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of each community and an analysis of these will be prepared by the ECWRPC staff. The purpose of the second workshop will be to identify key issues and opportunities as well as to create a vision for the Comprehensive Plan.

A second round of workshops in the two Villages will consist of several meetings which will be held later in the planning process to review plan alternatives and goals. They will provide an opportunity for the community to comment on the material that has been completed to date.
At the end of the comprehensive plan process a single public informational meeting will be held to provide the community with an opportunity to ask questions and comment on the draft comprehensive plan.

Written Comments

Written comments will be collected both electronically and on paper throughout the comprehensive planning process. A webpage (www.eastcentralrpc.org/planCombinedLocks-Kimberly) will be created to facilitate the electronic submission of comments. Written comments should be directed to ECWRPC at 132 main Street, Menasha, WI 54952-3100, or after April 1st at 400 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, WI 54952-3100, attention Ed Kleckner or emailed to ekleckner@eastcentralrpc.org. Copies of the comments will be routed to the consulting ECWRPC planners, the Joint Combined Locks/Kimberly Comprehensive Plan Committee, the two Community Administrators and the Two Village Clerks for distribution to other Village Officials as the Clerks deem appropriate, and UW-Extension staff. ECWRPC will respond to the written comments by acknowledging receipt of the document and that the comments have been shared with the parties stated above.

Website and Technology

A website will be created and linked to the existing ECWRPC website (www.eastcentralrpc.org/planCombinedLocks-Kimberly). This Comprehensive Plan website will contain all documents and maps produced as part of the Comprehensive Planning process. The website will also contain progress reports of the comprehensive planning status and a calendar of comprehensive plan events. This website can be accessed directly or via the websites of the respective villages as follows: www.combinedlocks.org and www.vokimberly.org.

PLAN ADOPTION PROCEDURES

A draft plan shall be made available at the public libraries serving the Village of Combined Locks and Kimberly residents, the Village Clerk’s offices, University of Wisconsin Outagamie County Extension Office, and the ECWRPC office. Within 30 days of the public hearing, written notice of when and where the comprehensive plan can be inspected and how a copy of the plan can be obtained shall be sent to all persons who have registered, obtained, made an application for or received a permit for a non-metallic mining deposit as specified in Chapter 66.1001(4) of the Wisconsin Statutes. The Villages shall provide a copy of the draft plan to adjacent and overlapping governments as required by statute, and to members of the participating public as requested. The Villages may charge the public for paper copies of the comprehensive plan in an amount equal to the costs of time and material to produce such copies. The draft comprehensive plan will also be available on the Combined Locks and Kimberly Comprehensive Plan websites.

The Joint Combined Locks/Kimberly Comprehensive Plan Commission will adopt a resolution to recommend the draft plan to both the Town and County Boards, after the public informational meeting and public hearing. A public hearing will be held prior to the respective Village Board approvals of the comprehensive plans, in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001(4)(d). The Village Clerks will publish a class one notice at least 30 days prior to the public hearing. The notice shall include the date, time, and location of the public hearing; a summary of the
comprehensive plan; as well as where the draft comprehensive plan document can be viewed. Staff from ECWRPC will attend the public hearing and present a summary of the draft plan prior to testimony submittal. Subsequent to the Public Hearing, each of the Village Boards shall enact an ordinance adopting the Combined Locks/Kimberly Comprehensive Plan. The Village Clerks of Combined Locks and Kimberly shall send a copy of the adopting ordinances and a copy of the adopted plan to all governmental units located in whole, or partially within the boundaries of the Villages (Outagamie County, HOV MSD, etc.), the clerk of all adjacent governmental units, the Wisconsin Department of Administration, and the local public libraries serving the residents of the Villages of Kimberly and Combined Locks.
Press Release

For Immediate Release 12/13/07

Contact Person: Ed Kleckner, Principal Planner, - 920/751-4770 (ekleckner@eastcentralrpc.org)

The Village of Kimberly and the Village of Combined Locks are beginning development of a Comprehensive Plan 2030 planning effort.

The Villages of Combined Locks and Kimberly will be undertaking a 15 month long Comprehensive Plan development process in which a joint committee of their respective Plan Commissions, and staff, will work with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to develop a planning vision for the two established communities. The Village of Kimberly and the Village of Combined Locks Planning Commissions will be meeting jointly for the initial kick-off of their comprehensive planning effort on Wednesday, December 19, 2007, at 6:00 PM, in the Community Room of the Village of Combined Locks Civic Center, located at 405 Wallace Street. The joint committee will alternate meeting locations between the two villages.

Following introductions, a summary overview of the planning process will be provided by the East Central Wisconsin RPC staff planners. Then the joint 19 member committee will have a group discussion regarding general community values and trends in which committee members are encouraged to share their expectations for the plan. Maps of the existing land use and aerial photo’s of Kimberly and Combined locks will be used by the committee to facilitate a discussion identifying future opportunities and planning issues challenges to be addressed in the plan, including providing for future public services, civic and recreational needs, economic development/ redevelopement possibilities and land use issues.

The plan being developed by this committee is an opportunity for citizen input to develop a plan which will help position these communities for a stronger future. Change is inevitable, but change can be managed to be beneficial to a community when it is directed locally, and implement with regional considerations in mind. A thoughtful, well designed plan can be useful to provide guidance and continuity for elected officials.

Citizens are welcome to attend meetings which will be posted on the village websites www.vokimberly.org and www.combinedlocks.org and also can be found on the ECWRPC website, and through village website links that lead to http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planKimberlyCombinedLocks. Interested residents can also be involved or follow the process by checking the ECWRPC website for current project news.
Summary of statements expressed by members when asked.... “What do you expect to get out of this planning process?”

1. Meet minimum requirements of smart growth law. What are the issues that really apply to us – place emphasis on these.

2. Provide a road-map or ‘blueprint’ for future changes and increases in tax base. ( What will the community look like in 20-30 years? )

3. Communities are constrained for growth and boundaries well-defined. Focus on issues related to social aspects and recreational opportunities that contribute to the quality of life in our communities. ( seen as a “safe haven” )

4. The need for broader diversity – we do ourselves a disservice if we do only the minimum required by the (comprehensive planning) law.

5. Plan for the next generation. Need to diversify community and obtain input from younger residents. Need to see the communities with “outside eyes”. ( take a new look at the visioning study done previously ) Invite new residents, youth, women and service clubs.

6. Should hold a “young peoples session” – try to involve more young people and women in the visioning process.

7. Think 3-dimensional.

8. Preserve unique identities of the communities (bedroom communities in the larger context). Unique items include:

   ♦ Level of cooperation (yet separate images).
   ♦ Small town feel (not too dense so as not to have traffic problems).
   ♦ Safe communities.
   ♦ Walkable communities.
   ♦ Well defined neighborhoods.
   ♦ High levels of youth involvement (community/recreation)
   ♦ Adult recreational amenities (trails, etc.)
   ♦ Environmental management – ravines, etc.
   ♦ Well kept homes

9. Build upon existing good things done in the communities.

10. Younger people are making large investments in housing. Need to continue to make communities attractive to a variety of homebuyers.

11. What is best for these communities – value Cooperation and collaboration between communities ( young people don’t make much of a distinction )

12. People have picked this place for a reason, safe neighborhoods, and well kept homes.
13. Need to identify and discern between regional issues and local issues during the plan development process.

14. Need to maximize resources between the two communities (i.e., sharing library, police services, etc.).

15. Plan needs to serve as a ‘backup plan’ in case major changes occur (i.e., closure/removal of mills, etc.). Plan must be proactive, not reactive and serve as a contingency plan.

16. Plan needs to focus on redevelopment. Need for higher density development to accommodate changing demographics, increased gas prices, etc. Need to look to other similar communities for ideas. Small size can be an asset, adding to desirability.

17. What happens tomorrow if a bad change occurs – We need to be proactive, not reactive. Need to be ready to respond to adverse economic changes beyond our control. What can we do to keep businesses and industries here?

18. Public safety is important – good pedestrian access – safe bike trails.

19. Plan needs to look at keeping/maintaining existing jobs/level of employment.

20. Recreational values – what do we have for youths and adults?

21. Kimberly High School has a district wide volunteer program – “Service Learning”
## Village of Kimberly - SWOT Exercise & Analysis: January 16, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Strengths:</th>
<th>Weaknesses:</th>
<th>Opportunities:</th>
<th>Threats:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low Traffic/Density/Crime, good Police Protection/Shopping/Schools/Parks</td>
<td>Municipal Budgets</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>Traffic, Tax Base, Job losses, Neighborhoods rundown, Population loss, River, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Safety, well kept community (housing, business, parks, etc.)</td>
<td># of large employers downtown, railroad</td>
<td>Emons acres, commercial property along CE &amp; N, Downtown</td>
<td>Mill based economy, Time Warner, etc. Commercial areas outside of community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Safety of Area, Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Traffic Control around High School (two entrances)</td>
<td>Add more activities in Parks (Frisbee Golf Course)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Well Maintained Streets, Joint Services, Park System.</td>
<td>Minimum Open Space</td>
<td>Future Concerns with infrastructure, storm water guidelines</td>
<td>The future of Store Enzo, Time Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Town of Harrison - New land, able to grow and develop, police enforce road laws, education is valued.</td>
<td>High school parking lot B not plowed in the morning, one exit to high school--makes lines huge and people become impatient, which leads to more accidents.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The continuity between the village - opportunities it provides for community interaction (parks, amphitheater, recreation) - clean-up, office-how it is run, buses, river as well here.</td>
<td>Bigger trails in Sunset Park, Fox River could be cleaner but it is a fact of life/tough to change, high school traffic! Traffic backs up in morning, parking lot trouble</td>
<td>Continue to offer community activities, (Paper Fest), keep the good things going (i.e. parks - cleaning them).</td>
<td>The # of Deer in Sunset Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Clean neighborhoods, safe, good services-Police, Fire, Street. Education services (schools); Many recreational (activities) Trail system.</td>
<td>No expansion; no new construction and/or limited growth room; lack of public transportation.</td>
<td>Upgrade of parks for recreation purposes.</td>
<td>Loss of business; free land - tax base lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Small/Home/ Government - services, WSB - major, schools, river</td>
<td>Land locked, business, CE/Traffic</td>
<td>River walk/Hi rise condo's at mill, Combine services, Annex property north of CE</td>
<td>Tax base for future, Loss off mill/jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>River, schools, great civic groups. Trails, recreational opportunities, opportunity to consolidate services, easy access from major highway, down home small town feeling.</td>
<td>Downtown not defined, land locked, aging infrastructure.</td>
<td>River, several areas for commercial growth.</td>
<td>Mill closure, State unfunded mandates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strong family values, dedication to neighbors, park system, school system, high functioning civic groups, governmental administration - strength of staff.</td>
<td>Involvement of Commissions/Elected Boards, No growth potential, aging infrastructure.</td>
<td>Re-developing aging neighborhoods, keeping downtown vibrant especially 100-200 block of W. Kimb ave., maintaining strong leaders in positions of leadership.</td>
<td>Layoffs/change of ownership, Shared revenue monetary stream, Potential vacancy of Holy Spirit Parish/School, Vacancy in business park with Time-Warner exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Village of Kimberly Priority Ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue (How it is perceived)</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Businesses &amp; Jobs (A Threat)</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox River Development (A Strength)</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverfront Redevelopment (An Opportunity)</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fox River Development &amp; Redevelopment Combined</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Water Source Viability (A Threat)</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Housing Development (An Opportunity)</td>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Interest in Public Service (A weakness)</td>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All others identified “Priority Issues” received a single vote (That is, have the same priority)
Village of Kimberly Priority Issues by Grouped by Focus

Utilities and Community Facilities
- Good School System (1 vote)
- Aging Infrastructure (1 vote)
- Escalating costs at HOV Metro Sewage District (1 vote)

Housing
- Attractive safe neighborhoods (1 vote)
- Senior Housing Development (2 votes)
- Revitalization of Aging Neighborhood

Transportation
- Traffic Issues (1 vote)
- Railroad Traffic (hazards) (1 vote)
RESOLUTION # ____________
City of Ashland, Wisconsin

Eco-Municipality Designation Resolution

Adoption of Sustainable Community Development Policy

WHEREAS, the City of Ashland has adopted a Comprehensive Plan (2004 – 2024) that calls for “The Making of an Exceptional City”, and includes dozens of references to sustainable practices; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of the four systems conditions of the Natural Step can provide a framework that will assist city employees and elected officials in moving in a more sustainable direction and

WHEREAS, the willingness of the city to move in the direction of becoming an eco-municipality can serve as a model for others and encourage economic development along similar lines in our city and region; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Ashland has a pledge of support through mentorship and consulting from The National Association of Swedish Eco-Municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the following four guidelines were developed by the American Planning Association to help communities implement sustainable practices:
   1. Reduce dependence upon fossil fuels, and extracted underground metals and minerals.
   2. Reduce dependence on chemicals and other manufactured substances that can accumulate in Nature.
   3. Reduce dependence on activities that harm life-sustaining ecosystems.
   4. Meet the hierarchy of present and future human needs fairly and efficiently.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that The City of Ashland hereby endorses the principles of sustainable community development described herein, and agrees to apply these principles whenever possible in its planning, policy making, and municipal practices.

Adopted by the City Council of Ashland, Wisconsin this 13th day of September, 2005

Fred Schnook, Mayor

__________________________  _______________________
Attorney                  Date

__________________________  _______________________
City Clerk                 Date
RESOLUTION #05-021

City of Washburn, Wisconsin

Adoption of Sustainable Community Development Policy

WHEREAS, in the sustainable society, nature is not subject to systematically increasing concentrations of substances extracted from the Earth’s crust, because human society mines and brings into use substances from below the Earth’s surface, that along with their emissions are steadily accumulating at levels far greater than their natural occurrence and cannot break down further; and,

WHEREAS, in the sustainable society, nature is not subject to systematically increasing concentrations of substances produced by society, because human society has been manufacturing synthetic substances faster than these materials can be broken down, and,

WHEREAS, in the sustainable society, nature is not subject to systematically increasing degradation by physical means, because human activity is breaking down natural systems—land, water, forests, soil, ecosystems—by depletion and destruction faster than these natural systems can renew themselves; and,

WHEREAS, in the sustainable society, human needs are met worldwide, because if people around the world cannot meet basic human needs—air, water, food, shelter, means of livelihood, mobility, equal treatment, equal access, safety, participation in decisions that affect our lives, the right to peaceful enjoyment of life, a connection with nature, and psychological and spiritual connection and meaning—then this inequality will continually undermine the goals identified above; and,

WHEREAS, by endorsing sustainable community development, The City of Washburn is joining an international network of eco-municipalities, and taking the initiative to become one of the first four eco-municipalities in the United States; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Washburn has a pledge of support through mentorship and consulting from The National Association of Swedish Eco-Municipalities;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that The City of Washburn hereby endorses the principles of sustainable community development, as proposed in The Natural Step Program, and agrees to apply these principles in its planning, policy making, and municipal practices.

Adopted by the Common Council for the City of Washburn, Wisconsin this 11th Day of July, 2005.

______________________________
Irene Blakely, Mayor
City of Stevens Point Eco-Municipality Resolution

WHEREAS, we wish to integrate our economy, environment, society, and governance in ways that foster vibrant social and economic conditions and a healthy ecosystem and to that end we commit ourselves to creating the conditions necessary for a sustainable future.

WHEREAS, we recognize that it will take the good will and determined work of individuals within our community, including businesses, households and organizations to achieve this goal.

WHEREAS, the City of Stevens Point acknowledges that the people of Stevens Point desire a prosperous, sustainable future.

WHEREAS, by endorsing sustainable community development, the City of Stevens Point is pledging to educate itself further about sustainable activities and to develop initiatives in support of sustainable practices.

WHEREAS, we are proud to be part of a community rich in natural amenities, economic opportunities, and social responsibilities, the City of Stevens Point seeks innovative and flexible solutions to the challenges that confront us, by sharing our knowledge, and by coordinating our actions, we strive to:

1. Continually reduce dependence upon fossil fuels, and extracted underground metals and minerals.
2. Continually reduce dependence on chemicals and other manufactured substances that can accumulate in nature.
3. Continually reduce dependence on activities that harm life sustaining ecosystems.
4. Continually contribute as much as we can to the meeting of human needs in our society and worldwide.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that The City of Stevens Point hereby endorses the principles of sustainability described herein, and agrees to apply these principles in its planning, policy making, and municipal practices.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Stevens Point pursue the recommendations of the Stevens Point Eco-Municipality Task Force and create a standing Stevens Point Eco-Municipality Advisory Commission to advise the Mayor and Common Council on implementation of sustainable practices and hereby declares itself and Eco-Municipality.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the City of Stevens Point invite neighboring municipalities to participate in following sustainable practices.

Adopted by Stevens Point Eco-Municipality Task Force:
The U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement
(As endorsed by the 73rd Annual U.S. Conference of Mayors meeting, Chicago, 2005)

A. We urge the federal government and state governments to enact policies and programs to meet or beat the target of reducing global warming pollution levels to 7 percent below 1990 levels by 2012, including efforts to: reduce the United States' dependence on fossil fuels and accelerate the development of clean, economical energy resources and fuel-efficient technologies such as conservation, methane recovery for energy generation, waste to energy, wind and solar energy, fuel cells, efficient motor vehicles, and biofuels;

B. We urge the U.S. Congress to pass bipartisan greenhouse gas reduction legislation that 1) includes clear timetables and emissions limits and 2) a flexible, market-based system of tradable allowances among emitting industries; and

C. We will strive to meet or exceed Kyoto Protocol targets for reducing global warming pollution by taking actions in our own operations and communities such as:

1. Inventory global warming emissions in City operations and in the community, set reduction targets and create an action plan.
2. Adopt and enforce land-use policies that reduce sprawl, preserve open space, and create compact, walkable urban communities;
3. Promote transportation options such as bicycle trails, commute trip reduction programs, incentives for car pooling and public transit;
4. Increase the use of clean, alternative energy by, for example, investing in "green tags", advocating for the development of renewable energy resources, recovering landfill methane for energy production, and supporting the use of waste to energy technology;
5. Make energy efficiency a priority through building code improvements, retrofitting city facilities with energy efficient lighting and urging employees to conserve energy and save money;
6. Purchase only Energy Star equipment and appliances for City use;
7. Practice and promote sustainable building practices using the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program or a similar system;
8. Increase the average fuel efficiency of municipal fleet vehicles; reduce the number of vehicles; launch an employee education program including anti-idling messages; convert diesel vehicles to bio-diesel;
9. Evaluate opportunities to increase pump efficiency in water and wastewater systems; recover wastewater treatment methane for energy production;
10. Increase recycling rates in City operations and in the community;
11. Maintain healthy urban forests; promote tree planting to increase shading and to absorb CO2; and
12. Help educate the public, schools, other jurisdictions, professional associations, business and industry about reducing global warming pollution.
APPENDIX C: POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Appendix C provides policies and programs, sorted by comprehensive planning element, that can be utilized by the Village of Kimberly to implement the goals, strategies, and recommendations set forth in this plan. The following section numbers correspond with each elements chapter number, as follows:

- 2. Issues & Opportunities
- 3. Economic Development
- 4. Housing
- 5. Transportation
- 6. Utilities & Community Facilities
- 7. Agricultural, Cultural, and Natural Resources
- 8. Land Use

2. ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Regional, County, and Local Policies

Regional Policies:

**East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.** East Central adopted Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning process, several key issues were identified:

- How do we plan for continued population growth, which will result in an increase in demand for services and land consumption in the region?

- How do we promote the recognition of the relationship between the density of settlement and amount and location of land consumed for housing, commercial, and industrial uses and the costs of services?

- How do we ensure the economic vitality of the agricultural and forestry sectors in the context of a decrease in the amount of open space?

- How do we address the conflicts that will arise given that the majority of future growth is expected to occur in the urban counties, which is where most of the region’s more productive farmland is locate? More specifically, how will we address the impact on the farm economy?

- How do we ensure that an increase in urbanization has a positive impact on rural communities?

- Urban counties in the region currently have greater social and economic capital, more government support due to a larger tax base, and greater access to nonprofit services than rural counties. Current trends show the educational and income gap between urban
counties and rural counties widening. How do we plan to decrease this gap and promote a healthy, vibrant economy and quality of life for all residents throughout the region?

With these issues in mind, an overall vision for the East Central Region was established:

In 2030, east central Wisconsin is a thriving, inclusive community. The region supports strong economic development while providing an excellent quality of life for all. The norm are consistent, balanced, and cost effective land use decisions, which promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of the region and all of its citizens. Communities are smart about addressing growth issues in both urban and rural areas, and are successful in achieving a reasonable balance between individual property rights and community interests and goals.

More specific vision and goal statements were prepared for each of the plan's elements. These are incorporated as part of the forty-two separate ‘Plan Guideline Sheets’ which discuss all of the regional planning issues that were identified. This information can be found at www.eastcentralrpc.org.

County Policies:

Outagamie County adopted is Comprehensive Plan in March, 2008. In Chapter 1, Issues & Opportunities, the plan sets forth an overall vision for the county, as follows:

Outagamie County and the Fox Cities are a prosperous, dynamic, diverse community, having a growing, knowledge-based economy with leading edge businesses and a strong agricultural base, that are recognized nationally. There exists a cooperative spirit among all governments. We have protected and enhanced the various natural, recreational and cultural resources. Outagamie County is the standard for which other counties strive.

Federal, State & Regional Programs

This section includes information on federal, state and regional programs which were used to develop this chapter. Other programs which influence growth and may impact future socio-economic conditions will be described in pertinent chapters within this plan.

Federal Programs:

United States Department of Commerce—Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA). The Economics and Statistics Administration collects, disseminates and analyses broad and targeted socio-economic data. It also develops domestic and international economic policy. One of the primary bureaus within the ESA is the U.S. Census Bureau. The majority of information analyzed in this chapter was collected and disseminated by the Census Bureau, which is the foremost data source for economic statistics and demographic information on the population of the United States. The Census Bureau conducts periodic surveys and Decennial Censuses that are used by federal, state, and local officials and by private stakeholders to make important policy decisions. The Bureau produces a variety of publications and special reports regarding the current and changing socio-economic conditions within the United States. It
develops national, state and county level projections and also provides official measures of electronic commerce (e-commerce) and evaluates how this technology will affect future economic activity.

State Programs:

**Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA)**

- **Demographic Services Center.** The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) Demographic Services Center is responsible for developing annual population estimates for all counties and all minor civil divisions (MCD) in the state. They develop annual estimates of the voting age population by MCD and population estimates by zip code. The Demographic Services Center also produces annual county level housing unit and household estimates. The Demographic Services Center also develops population projections by age and sex for all Wisconsin counties, and produces population projections of total population for all municipalities.

- **Wisconsin State Data Center (WSDC).** The Wisconsin State Data Center is a cooperative venture between the U.S. Bureau of the Census, DOA, the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and 39 data center affiliates throughout the state. The U.S. Bureau of the Census provides Census publications, tapes, maps and other materials to the WSDC. In exchange, organizations within WSDC function as information and training resources. DOA is the lead data center and the Applied Population Laboratory functions as the coordinating agency throughout the state. Local data center affiliates, such as East Central, work more closely with communities and individuals within their region.

**University of Wisconsin-Madison—Applied Population Laboratory (APL).** The Applied Population Laboratory is located with the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. They conduct socio-economic research, give presentations and publish reports and chartbooks. They will contract to do specific studies or school district projections. APL also functions as the coordinating agency for the WSDC and the lead agency for the Wisconsin Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC).

Regional Programs:

**East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.** As the state data center affiliate for the region, East Central receives Census materials and Demographic Service Center publications from DOA, plus additional information and reports from other state agencies. This information is maintained within its library, used for planning purposes and published within East Central reports. Information and technical assistance regarding this data is also provided to local governments, agencies, businesses and the public upon request.

While DOA provides base level population projections for the state, local conditions, such as zoning regulations, land-locked communities, and local decisions regarding land use development can influence the accuracy of these base line projections. As a result, East Central has the authority to produce official population projections for the region. East Central also estimates future household growth.
3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Regional and County Policies

Regional Policies:

**East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.** East Central adopted Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for economic development, which states:

The East Central Region has diversified employment opportunities including well paid knowledge based jobs. The regional economy benefits from advances in research and technology and supports entrepreneurialism and local business ownership. The region conducts collaborative economic development efforts across jurisdictional boundaries of governments, educational institutions, and other economic development entities. The preservation of natural resource amenities supports tourism opportunities, assists in attracting an educated workforce and enhances the quality of place for residents in the region.

The Milestone #3 report contains five economic development “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan can be view at the following link: [http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm](http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm).

**NorthEast Wisconsin (NEW) Economic Opportunity Study.** Outagamie County participated in the NEW Economic Opportunity Study. The NEW Study is a multi-jurisdictional partnership intending to further connect workforce development issues with economic development goals. Even before the economic downturn, the northeast region of Wisconsin experienced declines in its strong manufacturing sector employment levels and these negative changes in many cases have continued. The Fox Valley Workforce Development Board initiated a study to address these negative trends and to present recommendations to change the direction of the northeast Wisconsin economy. In addition to Outagamie, the study area is composed of the following 16 counties: Brown, Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano, Sheboygan, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties. The findings of this report help to spur on the formation of New North, Inc. a regionally based non-profit economic development organization.

The five strategies developed for the NEW Economic Opportunities project are:

Strategy I – Move to a New Economy Construct. The New Economy building blocks are brain power, risk capital, technological innovation, and entrepreneurship. These New Economy building blocks must be incorporated within the mindset of abundance theory. Business, labor, government, education, and the communities across NEW must all work actively together under a common vision to harness the resources available within the region (and some outside the region) to drive future economic growth.
Strategy II – Move to a Collaborative Economic Development Construct. NEW must abandon the economic strategy of a cost race to the bottom and embrace the concept of abundance theory – that by collaborating, the pie will increase with everyone getting a larger piece. This is best and most efficiently accomplished through proactive collaboration across all sectors in the region – business, labor, government, education, and the general populace.

Strategy III – Change Social and Cultural Mindset to Risk and Collaboration. Proactive collaboration will require an opening up of the region’s mindset both socially and culturally. Cultural diversity is a key to the melding of fresh ideas, best practices, and collaboration. It is what has worked in the country and the region in the past and it will be what works in the future.

Strategy IV – Change Regional Image. NEW and much of the greater Midwest has an image of being a wholesome but dull place. It is perpetuated by the national press and exists in the mindsets of Hollywood and Wall Street. That image is somewhat internalized, but also generally accepted by businesses and worker talent outside the region, making it difficult to retain and attract talent to the region. NEW must also develop both an internal and external image that promotes the resource and lifestyle benefits in the region. Inventorying and promoting the richness of the region’s assets will help to retain and attract businesses and workers to NEW.

Strategy V – Promote Industry Cluster Development. This strategy addresses clusters, or a concentration of industries, that have potential for the area based on current industries and their expansion. Waushara County is a part of the Fox Valley Rural Sub-Region and for this sub-region the study recommended the possibility of building a biomass refinery that would use wood and other agricultural products to supply power to local foundries and other users be considered. The study suggests collaboration on food production and processing, safety, and packaging cluster. Specialty and organic crops and livestock should be expanded for farmers in this area.

**County Policies:**

**Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan.** The Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in March, 2008. The plan’s economic development element provides the following goals:

- To promote the stabilization and expansion of the current economic base and employment opportunities.

- Promote a positive, growth oriented, entrepreneurially supportive image to attract new businesses and create additional employment.

- Promote regional collaboration to ensure maximum benefit to the regional economy.

- Support efforts to create strong relationships between government, the business community and the educational sectors to ensure that all are working together to support economic advances for the region.
Promote the preservation of agriculture as a vital segment of the County’s economy and develop additional opportunities for sustainable farming.

Protect those natural features that enhance the area’s quality of life, which is an important aspect to attracting new business and a quality workforce.

Federal, State, Regional & Private Programs

Federal Programs:

United States Department of Agriculture. A complete listing of USDA-Rural Development Programs can be found at http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/programs/index.htm. Grants are also available through the US Department of Labor and can be found at http://www.doleta.gov/sqa. A partial list is given below.

- **Rural Business Opportunity Grants.** The Rural Business Opportunity grant program promotes sustainable economic development in rural communities with exceptional need. Grants typically fund projects that will become sustainable over the long term without continued need for external support. These projects should that have the ability to serve as a local catalyst to improve the quantity and quality of economic development within a rural region. Grant funds can be used for technical assistance to complete business feasibility studies, conduct training for rural managers and entrepreneurs, establishing business support centers, conduct economic development planning, and provide leadership training. Information regarding the Rural Business Opportunity Grant Program can be found at http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/programs/rbs/opportun.htm.

- **Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants.** Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants help develop projects that will result in a sustainable increase in economic productivity, job creation, and incomes in rural areas. Projects may include business start-ups and expansion, community development, incubator projects, medical and training projects, and feasibility studies. Information regarding Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants can be found at http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/programs/rbs/economic.htm.

Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

- **Susan Harwood Training Grants Program.** These training grants are awarded to nonprofit organizations for training and education. They can also be used to develop training materials for employers and workers on the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of safety and health hazards in their workplaces. Grants fall into two categories; Target Topic Training and Training Materials Development. The Target Topic Training grants are directed towards specific topics chosen by OSHA. Follow-up is required to determine the extent to which changes were made to eliminate hazards associated with the chosen topic. The Training Materials Development grants are specifically aimed at creating classroom quality training aids. Aids which are developed under the grant program must be ready for immediate self-study use in the workplace. Information regarding the Susan Harwood Training Grant Program can be found at http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/ote/sharwood.html.
United States Department of Labor.

- **Community-Based Job Training Grants.** Community-Based Job Training grants (CBJTG) seek to strengthen the role of community colleges in promoting the US workforce potential. The grants are employer-focused and build on the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative. The primary purpose of the CBJTG grants is to build the capacity of community colleges to train workers to develop the skills required to succeed in high growth/high demand industries. Information regarding the Community Based Job Training Grants can be found at [http://www.doleta.gov/business/Community-BasedJobTrainingGrants.cfm](http://www.doleta.gov/business/Community-BasedJobTrainingGrants.cfm).

- **H-1B Technical Skills Training Grant Program.** The H-1B Technical Skills Training Grant program provides funds to train current H-1B visa applicants for high skill or specialty occupations. Eligible grant applicants include local Private Industry Councils and Workforce Investment Boards that were established under the Workforce Investment Act. Eighty percent of the grants must be awarded to projects that train workers in high technology, information technology, and biotechnology skills. Specialty occupations usually require a bachelor's degree, and an attainment of this degree is strongly encouraged. The program is designed to assist both employed and unemployed American workers acquire the needed technical skills for high skill occupations that have shortages. Information regarding the H-1B Technical Skills Training Grant program can be found at [http://www.doleta.gov/h-1b/html/overv1.htm](http://www.doleta.gov/h-1b/html/overv1.htm).

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

- **One Cleanup Program.** The One Cleanup Program is EPA's vision for how different cleanup programs at all levels of government can work together to meet that goal — and ensure that resources, activities, and results are effectively coordinated and communicated to the public. The EPA has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Wisconsin DNR to provide a single, consolidated approach to environmental cleanup. More information regarding the program can be found at: [http://www.epa.gov/oswer/onecleanupprogram/](http://www.epa.gov/oswer/onecleanupprogram/) (source for program description) or [http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/cleanup/ocp.htm](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/cleanup/ocp.htm)

State Programs:

There are many state programs that communities can consider utilizing to meet their stated goals and objectives. While not an all inclusive list, there are several programs that the Village of Kimberly should strongly consider and are addressed below.

**Wisconsin Department of Commerce.** Wisconsin Department of Commerce area development managers assist business expansions, promote business retention, and help local development organizations in their respective territories. Area development managers (ADM) use their knowledge of federal, state, and regional resources to provide a variety of information to expanding or relocating firms. They also mobilize resources to help struggling businesses. Local economic development practitioners can turn to area development managers for assistance with long-term marketing and planning strategies. The Village of Kimberly is in
Region 3. The ADM is Dennis Russell and he can be reached at (920) 498-6302 or via email at Dennis.Russell@wisconsin.gov.

- **Community Based Economic Development (CBED) Program.** The Community-Based Economic Development (CBED) Program provides financing assistance to local governments and community-based organizations that undertake planning or development projects, or that provide technical assistance services that are in support of business (including technology-based businesses) and community development. The program provides grants for planning, development, and assistance projects; Business Incubator/Technology-Based Incubator; a Venture Capital Fair; and Regional Economic Development Grants. Additional information regarding the CBED program can be found at [http://www.commerce/state.wi/us/CD/CD-bcf-cbed.html](http://www.commerce/state.wi/us/CD/CD-bcf-cbed.html).

- **Community Development Block Grant for Economic Development (CDBG-ED).** The CDBG-ED program is designed to assist businesses that will invest private funds and create jobs as they expand or relocate to Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Department of Commerce would award the funds to the community, which then loans the funds to a business. When the business repays the loan, the community may retain the funds to capitalize a local revolving loan fund. This fund can then be utilized to finance additional economic development projects within the community. Additional information regarding the CDBG-ED program can be found at the following website: [http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/MT/Mt-FAX-0806.html](http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/MT/Mt-FAX-0806.html).

- **Early Planning Grant Program (EPG).** This EPG program is designed to encourage and stimulate the start-up, modernization, and expansion of small businesses. Grants may be used only to cover the costs of having an independent third party provide professional services. These services include the preparation of a comprehensive business plan that is necessary to secure initial business financing. Businesses with fewer than 50 employees are eligible for funding. Specific grants can be obtained for businesses specializing in automation, agricultural/food products, biotechnology, manufacturing, medical devices, paper/forest products, printing, tourism, and child care. Grants provide a 75% match of up to $3,000. Additional information regarding the EPG program can be found at the following website: [http://www.commerce.wi.gov/BD/Mt-FAX-0809.html](http://www.commerce.wi.gov/BD/Mt-FAX-0809.html).

- **Customized Labor Training Program (CLT).** The CLT program provides a matching grant to assist companies which are utilizing new technologies or manufacturing processes to train employees on new technologies. Grant recipients must either expand and existing or build a new facility within the state. The grants help Wisconsin’s manufacturers remain on the cutting edge of technological innovation. Eligible expenditures must focus on the continuing technological education of employees. Grants can cover employee wages, training materials, and trainer costs. Grants provide up to $2,500 per trainee. Information regarding the CLT Program can be found at [http://www.commerce.wi.gov/BD/Mt-FAX-0802.html](http://www.commerce.wi.gov/BD/Mt-FAX-0802.html).

- **Entrepreneurial Training Grant Program (ETG).** The ETG program provides potential new small business owners with partial tuition for attending the Small Business Center's (SBDC) Entrepreneurial Training Course. This course helps entrepreneurs prepare a comprehensive business plan that evaluates the feasibility of the proposed start up or
expansion; identifies possible financing sources; and provides other information in regard to
initial business start-up costs. Grants provide up to 75% of total tuition costs. Information
regarding the ETG Program can be found at http://www.commerce.wi.gov/BD/Mt-FAX-
0808.html.

- **Business Employees’ Skills Training Program (BEST).** The BEST program helps small
business in industries that are facing severe labor shortages upgrade the skills of their
workforce. This program provides applicants with a tuition re-imbursement grant to cover
training costs. To be eligible, businesses must have 25 or fewer employees and sales of
less than $2.5 million. In addition, businesses must specialize in automation, agricultural/food products, biotechnology, manufacturing, medical devices, paper/forest
products, printing, tourism, or child care. All training must be provided by an independent
third party. Information regarding the BEST Program can be found at http://www.commerce.wi.gov/BD/Mt-FAX-0819.html.

- **Industrial Revenue Bond.** The Industrial Revenue Bond program allows all Wisconsin
municipalities to support industrial development through the sale of tax-exempt bonds. The
proceeds from the bond sale are loaned to businesses to finance capital investment
projects. Even though the bonds are issued by the municipality, the interest and principal
are paid by the company. Information regarding the Industrial Revenue Program can be

- **Brownfields Initiative.** The Brownfields Initiative provides grants to persons, businesses,
local development organizations, and municipalities for environmental remediation activities
for Brownfield sites where the owner is unknown, cannot be located or cannot meet the
cleanup costs. Contact Jason Scott, 608/261-7714.

- **CDBG-Blight Elimination and Brownfield Redevelopment Program.** This program
can help small communities obtain money for environmental assessments and remediate
Brownfield’s. Contact Joe Leo, 608/267-0751.

- **CDBG-Emergency Grant Program.** This program can help small communities repair or
replace infrastructure that has suffered damages as a result of catastrophic events. Call
608/266-8934.

- **Community Development Zone Program.** This program is a tax-benefit initiative
designed to encourage private investment and job creation in economically-distressed areas.
The program offers tax credits for creating new, full-time jobs, hiring disadvantaged
workers and undertaking environmental remediation. Tax credits can be taken only on
income generated by business activity in the zone. Call 608/267-3895.

- **Wisconsin Fund.** The Wisconsin Fund provides grants to help small commercial
businesses rehabilitate or replace their privately-owned sewage systems. Contact Jean
Joyce, 608/267-7113.

- **Minority Business Development Fund – Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Program.** This
program is designed to help capitalize RLFs administered by American Indian tribal
governing bodies or local development corporations that target their loans to minority-
owned businesses. The corporation must be at least 51-percent controlled and actively managed by minority-group members, and demonstrate the expertise and commitment to promote minority business development in a specific geographic area. Contact Mary Perich, 414/220-5367 or Bureau of Minority Business Development, 608/267-9550.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

- **Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Program.** The state-funded Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) program provides fast track financing to construct rail spurs and port improvements for new or expanding industries. The program is available through the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. Additional information regarding the TEA program can be found at the following website: [http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/aid/tea.htm](http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/aid/tea.htm)

- **State Infrastructure Bank Program.** This program is a revolving loan program that helps communities provides transportation infrastructure improvements to preserve, promote, and encourage economic development and/or to promote transportation efficiency, safety, and mobility. Loans obtained through SIB funding can be used in conjunction with other programs. Contact Dennis Leong, Department of Transportation, 608/266-9910.

- **Wisconsin Transportation Facilities Economic Assistance and Development Program.** This program funds transportation facilities improvements (road, rail, harbor, and airport) that are part of an economic development project. Contact Dennis W. Leong, Department of Transportation, 608/266-9910.

- **Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program.** This program awards loans to businesses or communities wishing to rehabilitate rail lines, advance economic development, connect an industry to the national railroad system, or to make improvements to enhance transportation efficiency, safety, and intermodal freight movement. Contact Ron Adams, Department of Transportation, 608/267-9284.

- **Freight Railroad Preservation Program.** The Freight Railroad Preservation Program provides grants to communities to purchase abandoned rail lines in the effort to continue freight rail service, preserve the opportunity for future rail service, and to rehabilitate facilities, such as tracks and bridges, on publicly-owned rail lines. Contact Ron Adams, Department of Transportation, 608/267-9284.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

- **Recycling Demonstration Grant Program.** This program helps businesses and local governing units fund waste reduction, reuse, and recycling pilot projects. Contact JoAnn Farnsworth, 608/267-7154, DNR.

- **Remediation and Redevelopment Program (RR).** The WDNR Remediation and Redevelopment program oversees the investigation and cleanup of environmentally contaminated sites (e.g. “brownfields.” The program is comprehensive, streamlined, and
aims to consolidate state and federal cleanups into one program. More information can be found at http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/index.htm (source for program description).

Regional Programs:

**East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.** The East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission annually creates a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) report, which evaluates local and regional population and economic activity. Economic development trends, opportunities, and needs are identified within the CEDS report. All communities, which are served by the Commission, are invited to identify future projects for economic development that the community would like to undertake. Those projects are included within the CEDS and may become eligible for federal funding through the Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works grant program. Additional information can be found at http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/economic.htm and http://www.eda.gov/AboutEDA/Programs.xml.

**Northeast Wisconsin Regional Economic Partnership.** The combined Bay-Lake and East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission areas were named as Technology Zone by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce in 2002. The Northeast Wisconsin Regional Economic Partnership (NEWREP) Technology Zone has provided over $5 million in tax credits to businesses certified by Commerce, based on a company’s ability to create jobs and investment and to attract related businesses. The Technology Zone Program focuses primarily on businesses engaged in research, development, or manufacture of advanced products or those that are part of an economic cluster and knowledge-based businesses that utilize advanced technology production processes in more traditional manufacturing operations. Additional information can be found at http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/economic.htm.

As NEWREP has allocated most of its tax credits, the group has taken on new initiatives, such as hosting a northeast Wisconsin business plan competition, as well as developing a trade mission program (in planning stages as of December, 2008).

**Fox Cities Economic Development Partnership.** The Fox Cities Economic Development Partnership (FCEDP), of which the Village of Kimberly is a member, is charged with “fostering the Fox Cities' economic development by creating and implementing marketing programs that promote the area as an attractive location for business and industry.” Currently, the FCEDP maintains a website containing industrial park mapping and information, and is conducting executive roundtables for key industry clusters, among many other things. More information regarding the FCEDP can be found at: http://www.foxcities-marketing.org/foxcitieseco/home/default.asp.

**CAP Services, Inc.** CAP Services Inc. (CAP) is a private non-profit corporation offering programs in Waushara, Marquette, Outagamie, Portage, Waupaca and parts of Marathon and Wood counties. The primary mission of CAP is to help low-income households attain economic and emotional self-sufficiency. Programs include Skills Training to help low-income individuals acquire skills to compete for higher paying jobs by assisting them with tuition, books, transportation and child care costs related to training; Business Development to provide entrepreneurs with the technical assistance, coaching advice and loan packaging they need to
successfully start and grow their businesses; and Home Buyers Assistance to provide matching dollars to eligible low-and moderate-income, first-time homebuyers for down payment and closing costs. Funds are also available for repair and rehabilitation on newly purchased units; Weatherization measures including caulking, insulation, window repair and other conservation measures; Special Needs Housing; Asset Development to provide financial wellness training and incentives to low-income households; Preschool Services including head start for ages 3-5 and their families; and Crisis Intervention. Additional information can be found at www.capserv.org.

**Private Programs:**

**New North, Inc.** New North is a private-sector initiative whose mission is “to harness and promote the region's resources, talents and creativity for the purposes of sustaining and growing our regional economy.” New North maintains a number of regionally based economic development committees charged with addressing the following initiatives:

- Fostering regional collaboration
- Focusing on targeted growth opportunities
- Supporting an entrepreneurial climate
- Encouraging educational attainment
- Encouraging and embracing diverse talents
- Promoting the regional brand

For more information on the New North, visit: http://www.thenewnorth.com

**Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS).** The Wisconsin Public Service Corporation also contributes a number of economic development services that communities should be aware of for their businesses. WPS maintains an online database of available industrial buildings with information provided by the communities. The WPS economic development page can be a useful resource for communities, and can be accessed at http://www.wisconsinpublicservice.com/business/bcd.asp

4. **HOUSING**

**Regional, County, and Local Policies**

**Regional Policies:**

**East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.** East Central adopted Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for housing, which states:

In 2030 in the East Central Wisconsin region, a dynamic housing market fosters community and neighborhood cohesion. Varied types of quality housing are integrated with community facilities and various transportation alternatives. This housing market meets the needs of urban and rural households of all types, ages, income, cultures and mobility status.

The Milestone #3 report contains four housing plan guidelines, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan can be view at the following link: http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm.
In January 2004, East Central adopted the report, Overcoming Barriers to Affordable Housing in the East Central Region. This report is a compilation of input from urban and rural residents, who identified barriers to affordable housing in their communities and suggested potential solutions that local citizens, county and local governments, developers and other housing providers can use to address these issues. Some of the identified issues and potential solutions which are pertinent to the Village of Kimberly include senior housing issues, income and economic development barriers and access to funding, to name a few. This report is available online at: www.eastcentralrpc.org and through the ECWRPC office. Communities and agencies are encouraged to review the options presented and choose the best option or combination of options which best serve the needs of their residents and clients. Communities and individuals from the private and nonprofit sectors are encouraged to develop additional solutions and share those solutions with others to help improve the quality of life for all residents in our communities.

**CAP Services.** CAP Services is a regional community action program which aids low income persons in attaining economic and emotional self-sufficiency. They use a number of strategies to reach this goal, including advocacy, administering programs and grants, developing resources and partnering with public, private and other nonprofit or community groups. CAP Services provides a number of programs in Outagamie County. Programs related to housing include the Home Buyers Assistance program, which provides funds to assist low- to moderate-income first-time homebuyers in coming up with a down payment and closing costs. CAP also provides a Home Rehabilitation program that provides low, simple interest loans to low-income homeowners for necessary repairs.

**County Policies:**

**Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan.** The Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in March, 2008. The plan’s housing element provides the following goals:

- Promotion of the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential structures.
  - Promote preservation and rehabilitation of older neighborhoods.
  - Promote the infill of housing on existing vacant parcels.
  - Support the redevelopment of vacant or underutilized commercial and industrial sites for residential use.

- Encouragement of residential land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.

- Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout the County.

- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential uses.

- Provide for alternative housing types.
Federal, State, & Regional Programs

Funding and technical assistance for housing programs are available from several federal, state and regional agencies. A listing of these programs follows.

Federal Programs:

United States Department of Agriculture.

- **Rural Development Housing Programs.** USDA Rural Development offers a variety of housing products including single family, multi-family and farm labor housing products. Assistance can be in the form of a loan, grant or technical assistance. Information about individual products can be obtained from the USDA Rural Development website at: http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs. Website information is provided in English and Spanish. Information can also be obtained from the state USDA Rural Development office, which is located in Stevens Point. Their phone number is: (715) 345-7615.

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- **Brownfield Economic Development Initiative Grant.** This grant can be used for brownfield sites (converting old industrial to residential). BEDI and Section 108 funds must be used in conjunction with the same economic development project, and a request for new Section 108 loan guarantee authority must accompany each BEDI application. Funds can be used to benefit low-moderate income persons, prevent/eliminate slum and blight, and address imminent threats and urgent needs (usually follow the same guidelines as CDBG). More specifically, funds can be used for land write downs, site remediation costs, funding reserves, over-collateralizing the Section 108 loan, direct enhancement of the security of the Section 108 loan, and provisions of financing to for-profit businesses at below market interest rates. The maximum grant amount is $1 million, and the minimum BEDI to Section 108 ratio is 1:1. For more information, contact David Kaminsky in HUD’s Office of Economic Development at (202) 708-0614 ext. 4612 or visit the web site at: http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/bedi/bedifacts.cfm

- **Community Development Block Grant (small cities).** Small cities, towns, and villages with populations of less than 50,000 are eligible to apply for this grant. Funds are used for housing and neighborhood improvement activities for low to moderate income households, including rehabilitation, acquisition, relocation, demolition of dilapidated structures, and handicap accessibility improvements. The Small Cities Community Development Block Grant is administered by states. For more information, visit the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Bureau Housing website at: http://commerce.wi.gov/housing/cd-boh-Community-Development-Block-Grant-CDBG.html, or contact Caryn Stone at (608) 267-3682.

- **Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP).** The federal fair housing law makes it illegal to discriminate in housing based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability or familial status (i.e., the presence of children) in the sale, rental, or financing of housing. The State of Wisconsin also makes it illegal to discriminate based on age, marital status, lawful source of income and sexual orientation. FHAP provides funds to states to conduct
intake of fair housing complaints, investigate complaints, counsel those who believe they have been denied equal access to housing and do systemic investigations. The program also provides outreach and education to consumers, advocates and the general public and technical assistance and training for real estate agents, property owners and managers and other members of the housing industry. General information about the FHAP can be obtained from the HUD website: [http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/partners/FHAP/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/partners/FHAP/index.cfm). For local information and assistance, Outagamie County residents and officials should initially contact the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development Equal Rights Division Civil Right Bureau. Visit their website at: [http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/er/](http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/er/) or contact LeAnna Ware at: (608)266-1997.

- **Multi-family Housing Programs.** HUD offers a number of multi-family programs through the state. These programs fund facility purchases, construction, rehabilitation, lead based paint abatement, energy conservation and accessibility improvements. For more information, visit the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Bureau Housing website at: [http://commerce.wi.gov/housing/#HomePrograms](http://commerce.wi.gov/housing/#HomePrograms) or contact CAP Services ((920) 787-3949), as CAP Services administers many of these programs in Outagamie County.

- **Public Housing Programs.** HUD offers a number of public housing programs for the development/redevelopment or management of public housing authorities, rental assistance through the Section 8 program and some limited homeownership opportunities. General information can be found at: [http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/pihindx.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/pihindx.cfm). Information regarding the Outagamie County public housing authority can be found at [http://www.outagamiehousing.us/](http://www.outagamiehousing.us/).

- **Single Family Housing Programs.** HUD offers a number of single family home programs, including homebuyer education and counseling, down payment assistance, rehabilitation, weatherization, mortgage insurance and reverse mortgages. For general information, visit HUD’s website at: [http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/ins/singlefamily.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/ins/singlefamily.cfm). Some of these products, such as FHA loans, are available through approved lending institutions. Access to HUD single family home programs can also be obtained through WHEDA or the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Bureau Housing. Information about products WHEDA provides can be found on WHEDA's website at: [http://www.wheda.com/cat_sfl/home.asp](http://www.wheda.com/cat_sfl/home.asp), or you may contact: Arlene Scalzo at: 1-800-334-6873 Ext. 623 for information. For information about products provided through the state Bureau of Housing, visit the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Bureau Housing website at: [http://commerce.wi.gov/housing/#HomePrograms](http://commerce.wi.gov/housing/#HomePrograms) or contact: Betty Kalscheur at (608) 267-6904. CAP Services also administers some single family home programs in Outagamie County. The local phone number for CAP Services is (920) 787-3949. Their website address is: [http://www.capserv.org/pages/About_Us.html](http://www.capserv.org/pages/About_Us.html).

- **Special Needs Programs.** HUD also funds programs for special need populations through the state. Information regarding emergency shelter/transitional housing programs or housing opportunities for people with AIDS can be found at the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Bureau Housing website at: [http://commerce.wi.gov/housing/#HomePrograms](http://commerce.wi.gov/housing/#HomePrograms) or by contacting Judy Wilcox at: (608) 266-9388. The state strongly encourages joint emergency shelter/transitional housing (ESG/THS) grant applications. CAP Services has
willingly served as the grant writer for ESG and THS grant applications for Outagamie County agencies.

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

- **Community Reinvestment Act.** Through the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), banks/financial institutions help meet the credit/investment needs of their markets with the primary purpose of community development. This is in part accomplished through direct grants/investments or loans to nonprofits or agencies to develop affordable housing. Direct loans are also given to individual households of which a certain percentage must go to low to moderate income households. More information can be obtained from their website: http://www.ffiec.gov/cra/default.htm or from your local financial institution.

United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

- **Home Loan Guaranty Service.** The Veterans Administration provides a variety of benefits for eligible veterans and their dependents. Housing products include low cost loans for purchase, construction or repair of owner-occupied housing. General information can be obtained from the Veteran’s Affair website at: http://www.homeloans.va.gov/index.htm. The Outagamie County Veterans Service Office provides information for veterans and their dependents at the following website: http://www.co.outagamie.wi.us/vets/home.htm. The Outagamie County Veterans Service Office can also be contacted at 920\832.5697 for information about specific programs.

National Non-Governmental Programs:

**National Association of Home Builders (NAHB).** The National Association of Home Builders is a trade organization that represents the building industry. They provide information and education about construction codes and standards, national economic and housing statistics, a variety of housing issues, jobs within the housing industry and information about local builders who are members of their organization. Visit their website at: http://www.nahb.org/ for more information.

**National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC).** NLIHC is a national advocacy group which conducts research on low income housing issues, provides information and data on a variety of housing or housing related issues affecting low income families and publishes reports and data regarding low income housing issues and legislation. Their mission is to end the affordable housing crisis for low income families. Information about NLIHC and its activities can be found at: http://www.nlihc.org/. NLIHC also has a number of state partners. Wisconsin has two State Coalition Partners, the Wisconsin Partnership for Housing Development, Inc. and Housing For All. For information about the Wisconsin Partnership for Housing Development, visit their website at: http://www.wphd.org/ or call their Madison office at: (608) 258-5560. For information about Housing For All, contact Brian Peters of Independence First at: (414) 291-7520.

**United Migrant Opportunity Services (UMOS).** UMOS works with federal, state and local agencies, employers, for profit and nonprofit agencies to meet the housing needs of migrant workers. Call: 920\734.1451 for information about services and programs in Outagamie
County. Information about UMOS’s housing programs can also be found on their website at: http://www.umos.org/social_services/housing.aspx?sm=36.

State Programs:

University of Wisconsin - Extension.

- **Family Living Program.** The family living program provides assistance to families throughout Outagamie County. Some of these programs include financial education and parent education. For information regarding these and other programs, contact: Karen Dickrell at 920/832-5121.

- **Homeowner Resources.** UW-Extension provides a number of publications and materials to aid homeowners. Topics include home care, home maintenance and repair, life skills, financial information, gardening, landscaping, pest control, etc. These publications may be obtained through the Outagamie County UW-Extension office, or accessed online at: http://www.uwex.edu/topics/publications/ or through http://infosource.uwex.edu/.

- **Housing - Ownership and Renting.** UW-Extension provides a website which includes information on home maintenance and repair, a seasonal newsletter, and Rent Smart, which is a tenant education program. This website is located at: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/house/renting.html. Publications are also included in Spanish.

- **Housing Specialist.** Dr. Marc Smith is the state UW-Extension Housing Specialist. He is located in the UW-Madison School of Human Ecology. His position priorities include assistance with the following topics, local housing policies, homeownership training, housing needs assessment, post-purchase support and housing program evaluation. He can be reached at: (608) 262-2831.

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection (DATCAP).

- **Consumer Protection.** DATCAP publishes a number of resources for renters, landlords and homeowners. Some of these are short fact sheets, other such as “The Wisconsin Way: A Guide for Landlords and Tenants” are longer publications. These publications can be found on DATCP’s website at: http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/cp/consumerinfo/cp/factsheets/index.jsp.

Wisconsin Department of Commerce-Bureau of Housing. This department helps to expand local affordable housing options and housing services by managing a number of federal and state housing programs and providing financial and technical assistance. Visit their website at: http://commerce.wi.gov/housing/ for additional information. The Bureau of Housing also administers WIFrontDoor, which is a collaborative program with WHEDA and the WI Department of Health and Family Services. This website, located at: http://www.wifrontdoorhousing.org/, is a searchable statewide data base designed to help connect those looking for affordable housing with those providing housing and housing services. The website is searchable by location, unit size, availability, accessibility and cost of rent. Landlords and property managers can list their properties; they are also responsible for
updating information about their properties. Renters can search for housing and services to fit their needs.

**Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development—Migrant, Refugee and Labor Services.** This department coordinates services for migrants, foreign-born residents and their families and employers who hire foreign and Limited English Proficient workers. Information regarding these services and contact information can be found at: [http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/dws/programs/refugees](http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/dws/programs/refugees).

**Wisconsin’s Focus on Energy.** This public private partnership offers a variety of services and energy information to energy utility customers throughout Wisconsin. To learn about the programs and services they offer, visit their website at: [http://www.focusonenergy.com/portal.jsp?pageId=3](http://www.focusonenergy.com/portal.jsp?pageId=3).

**Wisconsin Historical Society**

- **Historic Preservation.** The Wisconsin Historical Society offers technical assistance and two tax credit programs for repair and rehabilitation of historic homes in Wisconsin. One tax credit program provides state tax credits; the other program provides federal tax credits. The Wisconsin Historic Society also provides grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations for conducting surveys and developing historic preservation programs. For additional information, visit: [http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/)

**Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA)**

- **WHEDA Foundation.** The WHEDA Foundation awards grants to local municipalities and nonprofit organizations through the Persons-in-Crisis Program Fund to support the development or improvement of housing facilities in Wisconsin for low-income persons with special needs. Special needs is defined as homeless, runaways, alcohol or drug dependent, persons in need of protective services, domestic abuse victims, developmentally disabled, low-income or frail elderly, chronically mentally ill, physically impaired or disabled, persons living with HIV, and individuals or families who do not have access to traditional or permanent housing. For more information, visit WHEDA’s web site at [http://www.wheda.com/programs/grants/about.asp](http://www.wheda.com/programs/grants/about.asp), or contact: Arlene Scalzo at: 1-800-334-6873 Ext. 623.

- **WHEDA Multi-family Products.** WHEDA offers a number of multi-family home products, including tax credits, tax exempt bond funding, construction, rehabilitation and accessibility loans, asset management and tax credit monitoring services. For information about this programs, visit WHEDA’s web site at [http://www.wheda.com/programs/grants/about.asp](http://www.wheda.com/programs/grants/about.asp), or contact: Diane M. Schobert at: 1-608-266-0191.

- **WHEDA Single Family Products.** WHEDA offers a number of single family home products, including home improvement or rehabilitation loans, homebuyer assistance and homebuyer education. For information about this programs, visit WHEDA’s web site at [http://www.wheda.com/programs/grants/about.asp](http://www.wheda.com/programs/grants/about.asp), or contact: Arlene Scalzo at: 1-800-334-6873 Ext. 623.
• **Wisconsin Affordable Assisted Living.** WHEDA and the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services have partnered to create affordable assisted living for low-income seniors. Through this partnership, housing costs are reduced and assistance is provided to help access the Medicaid program to pay for services. Information regarding elderly statistics, available services, and consumer links to directories of adult day care programs, adult family homes, community based residential facilities (CBRFs) and residential care apartment complexes (RCACs) can be found at: [http://www.wiaffordableassistedliving.org](http://www.wiaffordableassistedliving.org).

Regional Programs:

**CAP Services, Inc.** CAP Services is one of 16 community action programs in the state of Wisconsin. CAP Services offers a number of community based programs in Outagamie County, including family services, housing, housing assistance, business development and preschool. CAP Services is a state-designated CHDO (Community Housing Development Organization), which means they have access to certain restricted funds set aside to meet housing needs within communities. The phone number for CAP Services is: 715\343.7500. Information about CAP Services can also be found on their website: [http://www.capserv.org/pages/byCounty.html](http://www.capserv.org/pages/byCounty.html)

**Fair Housing Center of Northeast Wisconsin.** The Fair Housing Center of Northeast Wisconsin, a branch of the Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council, seeks to “promote fair housing throughout [northeast Wisconsin] by guaranteeing all people equal access to housing opportunities and by creating and maintaining racially and economically integrated housing patterns.” The Fair Housing Center maintains three broad programmatic areas: Enforcement, Education & Outreach, and Community & Economic Development. For more information on the Fair Housing Center, visit: [http://www.fairhousingwisconsin.com/serv05.htm](http://www.fairhousingwisconsin.com/serv05.htm)

**Fox Cities Housing Coalition.** The Fox Cities Housing Coalition (FCHC) is a consortium of housing providers in the Fox Cities that maintain a Continuum of Care model to ensure that the housing needs of all persons in the Fox Valley are met. In addition, the housing coalition conducts a semi-annual point in time survey of homeless persons in the Fox Valley, and collaborates to submit joint applications for funding. More information on the FCHC can be found at: [http://www.fchc.net/index.htm](http://www.fchc.net/index.htm).

County Programs:

**Outagamie County Housing Authority.** The Housing Authority “provides safe and sanitary housing for low and moderate income people in Outagamie County. [The Authority] owns and manages 290 apartments in Appleton, Kimberly, Seymour and Hortonville - 200 of which are reserved for the elderly and disabled in our community." The Housing Authority also operates the weatherization and housing rehabilitation program for Outagamie County. For more information, visit: [www.outagamiehousing.us](http://www.outagamiehousing.us).
5. TRANSPORTATION

State, Regional, & Local Policies

State Policies:

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)

- **WisDOT Connections 2030.** Wisconsin’s State Trunk Highway system, consisting of approximately 12,000 miles of roads, is aging and deteriorating while traffic congestion is increasing. In response to this critical issue, WisDOT, in partnership with its stakeholders, has developed and approved (in 2009) the Connections 2030 plan, a 20-year strategic plan that considers the highway system’s current condition, analyzes future uses, assesses financial constraints and outlines strategies to address Wisconsin’s preservation, traffic movement and safety needs. The plan is updated every six years to reflect changing transportation technologies, travel demand and economic conditions in Wisconsin.

  This plan also stressed the need to develop a safe inter-modal transportation system which accommodates alternate forms of transportation by designating specific state and county highways that could safely accommodate bicycle transportation. Specific accommodations recommended by the plan include the use of designated bicycle lanes in urban areas, widening traffic lanes to allow for bicycle travel, and paving shoulders to allow for increased bicycle use.

- **Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020.** The Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan (WSBTP) 2020 specifically addresses the future needs of bicycle transportation. The plan establishes two primary goals: to double the number of bicycle trips made by 2010 and to reduce the number of motor vehicle-bicycle crashes by 10 percent by 2010. To achieve these goals, objectives for engineering, education, enforcement and encouragement were identified. These goals included not only the need for the construction of an expanded network of transportation facilities that allows for safe bicycle travel, but also for the promotion of education to advance vehicle driver awareness of bicyclists (drivers licensing and bicycle safety courses). Finally, tips to promote the utility and ease of bicycle transportation were identified as well as a mandate to increase the enforcement of reckless driving behavior by both motorists and bicyclists.

  The WSBTP provides suggestions for both intercity (rural) and urban/suburban bicycle facilities. The suitability of rural roads for bicycle traffic is primarily determined by the paved width of the road and the volume of traffic. To be bicycle accessible, high volume roads (greater than 1,000 vehicle trips per day) should have a paved shoulder. Most State Trunk Highways located on the Priority Corridor System meet these criteria. No improvements were recommended for low volume roads (less than 1,000 vehicles per day). Finally, separated multi-use paths (trails) were also promoted as a viable option to increase bicycle transportation opportunities within rural areas. Urban improvements should include designated bicycle lanes within the street area, widened lanes, and paved shoulders. Larger urban parks often have both paved and unimproved multi-purpose trail systems, which commonly parallel rivers or other scenic corridors. For the purposes of the WSBTP, urban areas were defined as villages or cities with populations of 5,000 persons or greater.
Regional Policies.

Fox Cities Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). Portions of the Village of Kimberly are within the Fox Cities MPO. MPO’s designate two planning areas: the Adjusted Urbanized area, which is the area consisting of at least 50,000 people with a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile based on census blocks, and the Metropolitan Planning Area, which is used in the financial analysis required by TEA-21. The entire Village of Kimberly is located in the urbanized area as defined by this plan.

- **Fox Cities Long Range Transportation/Land Use Plan.** The purpose of the Long Range Transportation/Land Use Plan is to insure coordination between land use and transportation planning with the Fox Cities Metropolitan Planning Area, and is prepared to meet the requirements of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). The plan provides goals, objectives, and policies for a series of issues related to the Fox Cities land use and transportation systems. A series of recommended projects are presented based upon future predictions of land use and road deficiencies.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. East Central adopted Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for transportation, which states:

In 2030, the East Central region will have an efficient regional transportation network which provides options for the mobility needs of all people, goods, and services.

The Milestone #3 report contains five transportation “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan can be view at the following link: [http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm](http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm).

County Policies.

Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan. The Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in March, 2008. The plan’s transportation element provides the following goals:

Relating to Sprawl Development:
- Provide an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.
- Encourage new development in areas served by existing and adequate transportation facilities.
- Encourage development of alternative modes of transportation and ensure that they can co-exist with each other efficiently.
- Discourage the sprawl effects of highway expansion.

Relating to Transportation Funding:
- Provide a safe street and highway system that, together with other transportation facilities, will meet short and long-range needs, interests, and objectives of the regions citizens in a cost-effective manner.
• Protect future transportation corridors by purchasing right-of-way.
• Encourage consolidation and coordination of transportation projects and programs through intergovernmental cooperation to improve the efficient use of tax dollars.
• Develop alternative funding sources to the gas tax and related transportation fees.
• Encourage the review of current street and highway design standards.

Relating to Regional Connectivity:
• Encourage the exploration into the potential benefits of promoting increased use of rail facilities for transporting freight.
• Expand bus route services to provide connections to various urban areas throughout the region.
• Identify and preserve transportation corridors and facilities.

Relating to the Environment:
• Encourage land uses that minimize vehicle miles traveled.
• Encourage development of a transportation system that minimizes environmental disruption and strives to maintain a quality environment.
• Promote the conservation of energy and recognize energy supply uncertainties in the future.
• Promote full and efficient utilization of existing regulations and incentives to protect environmental resources.
• Encourage impact mitigation in transportation project development.
• Provide more education about production and use of more efficient vehicles, modes and energies, as well as on the incentives available.
• Attract industries to the region that do research and development of alternative fuels.

Highway Access Standards. Chapter 8.09 of the Outagamie County Subdivision Ordinance sets access regulations and utility permits pertaining to county trunk highways. The purpose of the ordinance is to ensure safety, visual quality, and functional capacity of the county road system.

Local Policies:

• Subdivision Ordinance. The Village of Kimberly Subdivision Ordinance regulates street design within the municipality. The ordinance requires that all lots be provided with access to public streets (with exception of condominium units), and that streets shall generally be laid out to provide for possible continuation wherever topographic and other physical conditions permit.

Federal, State, & Regional Programs

Federal Programs:

Department of Transportation (DOT).

• Surface Transportation Program - Urban (STP-U). This program allocates federal SAFETEA-LU funds to complete a variety of improvements to urban roads and highways.
More information can be found at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/stp-urban.htm.

State Programs:

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT).

- **Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program.** This program helps counties, cities, villages, and towns rehabilitate or replace existing bridges on Wisconsin's local highway system based on the sufficiency rating. The program operates on a cost-shared basis with federal and state funds accounting for 80% of the total eligible project costs. More information can be found at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/bridgeprogram.htm.

- **General Transportation Aid.** Road maintenance is partially funded by disbursement of the state transportation fund. The largest portion of the fund is from General Transportation Aids. The state provides an annual payment to each county and municipality that funds a portion of the local governments' costs for activities such as road construction, filling potholes, snow removal, and other related transportation maintenance. Disbursements from the account are determined by the total mileage of local roads within the municipality or by a formula based on historic spending. This information must be reported annually. More information can be found at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/gta.htm.

- **Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP).** This program provides funding to improve or replace seriously deteriorating county highways, town roads, and city or village streets. New roads are not eligible. LRIP funds pay up to 50% of total eligible costs while the remaining amounts must be matched by the local government. The program has three basic programs: County Highway Improvement (CHIP); Town Road Improvement (TRIP); and Municipal Street Improvement (MSIP). Additional discretionary funds are available for high cost projects. More information can be found at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/lrip.htm.

- **Connecting Highway Aids (CHA).** The CHA program assists municipalities with costs associated with increased traffic and maintenance on roads that connect segments of the State Trunk Highway System. Over 120 municipalities receive quarterly payments on a per lane mile basis. More information can be found at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/connecting.htm.

- **Traffic Signing and Marking Enhancement Grants Program (TSMEGP).** This program provides funds to local units of government to install traffic signing and roadway marking enhancements. The ultimate goal of the TSMEGP is to improve traffic safety and visibility for both elderly drivers and pedestrians. All Wisconsin counties, cities, villages, and towns are eligible to submit project proposals. The program will provide up to 75% of eligible funds for project completion while the local government must fund the remaining 25%. More information can be found at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/signing.htm.
- **Flood Damage Aids.** This program provides funds to assist local units of government to improve or replace roads or roadways structures that have sustained major damage from flooding. The program helps defray costs for damaged streets, highways, alleys, or bridges which are not associated with the State Trunk Highway System. More information can be found at [http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/signing.htm](http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/signing.htm).

- **Rural and Small Urban Area Public Transportation Assistance Program.** This program allocates federal funds to local units of government to provide both capital and operating costs for public transit services which operated within rural areas. All municipalities with populations less than 50,000 are eligible. More information can be found at [http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/transit/ruralsmall.htm](http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/transit/ruralsmall.htm).

- **Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance Program (WETAP).** This program is designed to provide transportation for low-income workers to jobs, training centers, and childcare facilities through enhanced local transportation services. Funding is provided by a combination of federal, state, and local funds. This program provides a crucial link to allow low-income workers to remain in the workforce. More information can be found at [http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/transit/wetap.htm](http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/transit/wetap.htm).

- **Local Transportation Enhancement Program (TE).** This program provides funds that increase multi-modal transportation within a region while enhancing the community and the environment. Eligible projects include multi-use recreational trails, landscaping, or the preservation of historic transportation structure. Funds cover up to 80% of the total eligible project costs. More information can be found at [http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/business/econdev/te.htm](http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/business/econdev/te.htm).

- **Transportation Economic Assistance Grant Program (TEA Grant).** This program provides a 50% state grant to local governments, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor, and airport projects that are necessary to help attract employers to Wisconsin. These grants have a performance based incentive and successful funding requires that businesses and industries created by the grant program retain and expand local economies in Wisconsin. More information can be found at [http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/business/econdev/tea.htm](http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/business/econdev/tea.htm).

- **County Elderly and Disabled Transportation Assistance Program.** County governments are eligible for funds to establish a transit program for elderly and disabled citizens. The program allows for flexibility in various transportation options to their clients. County governments must provide a 20% match in funds. More information can be found at [http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/transit/countyelderly.htm](http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/transit/countyelderly.htm).

**Regional Programs:**

**Fox Cities Metropolitan Planning Organization.**

**Fox Cities Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).** The Transportation Improvement Program for the Fox Cities Urbanized Area is a staged multi-year program of both capital and operating projects designed to implement the long-range element of the transportation plan and shorter-range transportation system management (TSM) element. The
staged program covers a period of five years and includes projects recommended for implementation this period. As part of the Village of Kimberly is located within the Fox Cities MPO, several projects within the Village have been identified and included in the TIP.

6. UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Regional, County, & Local Policies

Regional:

**East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.** East Central adopted Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for utilities and community facilities, which states:

Efficient, cost effective community facilities are provided, which enhance the quality of life and ensure prosperity and economic stability for all. The emphasis in service provision is on cooperative planning, fostering collaboration, enhancing partnerships, sharing resources and transcending boundaries, as appropriate. In 2030, there are regional opportunities for the sustainable and safe management of solid waste and recycling, collection, processing and disposal activities. A well managed and planned public and private water supply provides for the region’s citizens and industry. The region is served by a variety of well-functioning public and private wastewater treatment systems, which are capable of accommodating future growth, while limiting the inherent conflicts caused by both urban and rural development patterns. Adequate, cost effective, environmentally conscientious utility infrastructure exists to support industry and the general population. There are cost effective, efficient, quality emergency and non-emergency services to ensure public safety. A variety of meaningful educational options and opportunities exist for all students. Children and adults in the region are provided with accessible educational, informational and recreational library services and materials in an economically efficient and timely manner. There is a collaborative regional forum to create and implement a strategic framework for the continuum of care for the health and well being of the residents of the region. Through cooperative efforts, park, open space, and recreational facilities and programs are protected and preserved and there are plans for new facilities. There are community facilities which meet the needs of various groups, including youth, elderly, and minorities, in a balanced and financially responsible manner.”

The Milestone #3 report contains nine utilities and community facilities “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan can be view at the following link: [http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm](http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm).
County:

Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan. The Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in March, 2008. The plan’s utilities and community facilities element provides the following goals:

- Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services.
- Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low governmental and utility costs.
- Encourage the coordination and cooperation of the provision of public services among nearby units of governments.
- Provide adequate infrastructure and public services to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

Local:

Park, Tree, Water & Sewer Fees. Permit fees, fees for parks, trees, water and sewer are dictated by the Village’s schedule or through individual developer agreements, and are part of the cost of a building permit for a new home.

Federal, State, & Regional Policies

Federal Agencies:

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

- Water Pollution Control Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1977), more commonly known as the Clean Water Act, established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into surface waters. Effluent standards for wastewater treatment plants and other industrial facilities were established by this landmark legislation. The legislation also provided grants to communities to assist with planning and construction of upgraded facilities. Today, increasing levels of growth and changing treatment standards have caused more recent expansions and improvements of these systems.

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The Clean Water Act also established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The comprehensive two-phased program addresses the non-agricultural sources of stormwater discharges which adversely affect surface water quality. A NPDES permitting mechanism requires the implementation of controls designed to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff and the level of harmful pollutants in stormwater runoff.

- Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Drinking water standards are set by the USEPA. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the USEPA to set primary standards, while
individual public water systems must ensure that they are met. Drinking water standards apply to public water systems which supply at least 15 connections or 25 persons at least 60 days of a calendar year. Standards have been set for 90 chemical, microbiological, radiological, and physical contaminants. Non-enforceable guidelines are also set for secondary standards for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects such as poor taste or odors.

United States Department of Agriculture.

- **Water and Waste Grant and Loan Program.** The Water and Waste Grant and Loan Program offer grants and loans to communities with populations of up to 10,000. The funds are utilized to develop water and wastewater systems, including water supply, storage, waste disposal and storm drainage in rural areas. Eligible projects involve the original construction, modification or extension of existing projects.

- **Community Facilities Grant Program.** The Community Facilities Grant Program provides assistance to rural communities in the development of essential community facilities. Eligible applicants include public entities with populations less than 20,000. Grant funds may be used to purchase equipment or construct, enlarge, or improve facilities associated with health care, public safety, or community and public services.

Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA). FEMA offers several annual grant awards to fire departments. Eligible project costs include equipment, supplies, training, emergency work (evacuations, shelters, etc.), and mobilization/ demobilization activities. All municipal jurisdictions with a population of less than 50,000 are eligible to receive funding. Recipients must provide a 10 percent match for all project costs.

Other Federal Agencies. Federal regulation of telecommunications, radio, and television towers is currently under the auspices of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The FCC issues licenses for new telecommunication facilities by determining the overall need, coordinates frequencies, and regulates tower placement. Communication towers must be located at the most central point at the highest elevation available. The FAA regulates tower height, coloring, and lighting to ensure aircraft safety. OSHA regulates the occupational exposure to non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation emitted from radio, microwave, television, and radar facilities.

State Agencies and Associations:

Public Service Commission (PSC). Public utilities in Wisconsin are regulated by the PSC, an independent regulatory agency. The PSC sets utility rates and determines levels for adequate and safe service. More than 1,400 utilities are under the agency’s jurisdiction. PSC approval must be obtained before instituting new rates, issuing stock or bonds, or undertaking major construction projects such as power plants, water wells, and transmission lines.
Wisconsin Department of Commerce

- **Community Development Block Grant - Public Facilities (CDBG - PF).** The Community Development Block Grant - Public Facilities (CDBG - PF) is a versatile tool that allows local units of government to finance public works projects. Projects must enhance the economic vitality of a community by undertaking public investment that contributes to overall community and economic development. Funds can be allocated to a wide array of infrastructure and public building projects, excluding buildings for the conduct of government. Typically, funded projects include improvements or construction of municipal sewer systems, wastewater treatment plants, municipal water systems, and other related projects.

- **Community Development Block Grant Public Facilities for Economic Development (CDBG - PFED).** The Community Development Block Grant Public Facilities for Economic Development (CDBG – PFED) helps underwrite municipal infrastructure development that retains or promotes business development by creating employment opportunities. Eligible projects include water and sewer systems and roads that are owned by a special purpose unit of government. All local governmental units with populations of less than 50,000 are eligible for funding.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Federal legislation such as the Clean Water Act has served as the impetus for state legislation. Area wide Water Quality Management under Section 208 and the Facility Planning Grant Program under Section 201 mandated the preparation of sewer service area plans for urban areas. These principles have been embodied into Chapters NR-121 and NR-110 of the Wisconsin State Statutes respectively. NR-121 specifies the standards and processes for initiating and continuous area wide wastewater treatment management planning. As provided by NR-121, the WDNR’s role is to review and approve every sewer service area plan and its amendments, taking into account water quality impacts and cost-effectiveness. NR-110 regulates site-specific facility planning and sanitary sewer extensions. Decisions regarding the extension or expansion of wastewater collection facilities are made primarily at the local level.

- **Wisconsin Solid Waste Management Program.** Begun in the 1970s, the Wisconsin Solid Waste Management Program regulates existing landfills and provides assistance to local governments. The program delineates all environmental regulations and standards that landfills must adhere to including construction specifications, water monitoring requirements, and sanitary procedures. The program inventories and licenses all operating and proposed solid waste facilities. Periodic updates are performed to ensure that environmental protection standards are the most current based on data collection.

- **Wisconsin Act 335.** In 1989, Wisconsin Act 335 was passed. This law governs the recycling programs within the state. Recycling programs for all commercial and residential entities were mandated under this legislation. The intent of the legislation is to divert recyclable material and various household hazardous wastes from landfills. Municipal governments are responsible for arranging residential programs, and the WDNR oversees and supports these efforts.
NR-809. Drinking water standards are also maintained at a state level. NR-809 regulates the design, construction, and proper operation of public water systems. The WDNR also assures that regulated contaminants are adequately monitored.

Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship. The Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship Fund is a land acquisition program for the State of Wisconsin. Created by the state legislature in 1989, $60 million dollars per year is utilized to purchase lands for parks and other recreational purposes. An important component of the program is the cooperation between the DNR and local governments and non-profit organizations. The program offers a 50 percent grant match to create parks, hiking trails, hunting grounds, and other facilities. The funds can also be utilized for facilities improvements such as road construction and capital acquisition projects (picnic equipment, playgrounds, etc.).

Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP). The Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) offers loans and hardship grants to any town, village, city, county utility district, public inland lake protection & rehabilitation district, metropolitan sewerage district or federally recognized American Indian tribe or band to construct or modify municipal wastewater systems or construct urban storm water best management practices.

Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP). The Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) offers loans to any city, village, town, county, sanitary district, public inland lake protection & rehabilitation district, or municipal water district to construct or modify public water systems to comply with public health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPEDS) Storm Water Program. The NPDES program is administered by the WDNR through NR-216. The Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPEDS) Storm Water Program regulates stormwater discharge from construction sites, industrial facilities, and selected municipalities. Recent Phase II requirements will require six minimum control measures to be addressed by communities and other local entities: public education, public participation, illicit discharges, construction site pollutant control (> 1 acre in size), post construction site stormwater management, and pollution prevention.

Department of Public Instruction (DPI). The Wisconsin Constitution as it was adopted in 1848 provided for the establishment of district schools that would be free to all children age 4 to 20. Subsequent laws allowed a property tax to be collected to fund school programs. Today, the Department of Public Education (DPI) oversees the operations of school systems and sets state standards for educational curricula, teacher certification standards, and other educational programs.

State Agencies and Associations:

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC). ECWRPC acts in an advisory and regulatory role for Sewer Service Area (SSA) Plans authorized under NR-121 and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. ECWRPC has prepared detailed long range plans for 26 wastewater treatment plants to address growth and ensure water quality within the region. These plans were developed and administered by East Central through an agreement
with the Wisconsin DNR. ECWRPC also acts in an advisory capacity to WDNR and provides recommendations on various plan updates, amendments, facilities plans, and sewer extensions.

7. AGRI CULTURAL, CULTURAL, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

State, Regional, County & Local Policies

State of Wisconsin:

Wisconsin Administrative Code.

NR-103, Water Quality Standards for Wetlands, establishes water quality standards for wetlands.

NR-115, Wisconsin’s Shoreland Management Program, requires counties to adopt zoning and subdivision regulations for the protection of all shorelands in unincorporated areas.

NR-116, Wisconsin’s Floodplain Management Program, requires municipalities to adopt reasonable and effective floodplain zoning ordinances.

NR-135 was established to ensure that non-metallic mining sites are properly abandoned. This law promotes the removal or reuse of non-metallic mining refuse, removal of roads no longer in use, grading of the non-metallic mining site, replacement of topsoil, stabilization of soil conditions, establishment of vegetative groundcover, control of surface water flow and groundwater withdrawal, prevention of environmental pollution, development and reclamation of existing non-metallic mining sites, and development and restoration of plant, fish and wildlife habitat if needed to comply with an approved reclamation plan.

Wisconsin State Statutes. The Village of Kimberly has adopted village powers under Wis. Stats. Ch 60, Sec 60.62.

Regional:

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. East Central adopted Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed three separate chapters for agriculture, natural and cultural resources:

Agricultural Resources Vision: In 2030, agriculture is an important feature of the economy and lifestyle of the East Central region. Development pressures have been diverted away from prime farmland and ample, un-fragmented agricultural districts exist. Farming is practiced on the most productive soils. A variety of farm types and sizes are operating successfully. The region’s farming community supplies both local and global markets. Citizens, local officials, and farmers are aware of and continuously address interrelated economic and land use issues. The viable and stable farm economy, in terms of farm income and prosperity, reflects concerted efforts by the private and public sectors to balance free market forces and government programs for land conservation.
**Natural Resources Vision:** In 2030, the importance of natural resources, including their link to the regional economy, quality of life, and cost effective service provision is recognized. Natural resource planning is sustainable, consistent and coordinated in order to protect and build a strong sense of ecological place. The Winnebago Pool Lakes and the Fox/Wolf River systems are recognized as the backbone of the region's ecological resources. Geologic resources that are significant from an aesthetic, scientific, cultural, historic, educational, or commercial extraction purpose, have been identified, inventoried, preserved and protected to meet the development and societal needs of the region. The region has proactively addressed public access, recreation, open space, and trail facilities in order to meet the needs of its citizens; enhance the quality of life and environment; realize tax savings and other economic benefits; and to maintain and improve the region's tourism economy. The region is comprised of well-defined urban and rural spaces which improve the individual's perception of ‘sense of place’, while communities within the region have maintained their individual character and identity. Within the region, surface water resources are planned for in a watershed-based manner that embraces and encourages the use of ‘green infrastructure’ concepts. The proactive protection of natural features not only contributes to water quality, but also to the long term sustainability and economic benefit of the region.

**Cultural Resources Vision:** In the year 2030, the region is recognized as a leader in the state for preservation of its cultural resources. It provides public access to resource protection tools and the political advocacy necessary to ensure protection for, and appreciation of, our diverse ethnic heritage, both historic and prehistoric.

The Milestone #3 report contains four agricultural, five natural, and five cultural resources “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving each vision. The plan can be viewed at the following link: [http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm](http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm).

**County:**

**Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan.** The Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in March, 2008. The plan’s agricultural, cultural, and natural resources element provides the following goals:

Agricultural:
- To preserve the productive agricultural lands of Outagamie County.
- To encourage future urban development to locate near necessary public facilities.

Natural Resources:
- To protect and sustainably manage the County's natural resources.
- To ensure that development that does occur is sensitive to the environment.

Cultural:
- Preserve and maintain unique natural, cultural and ecological resources.

**Outagamie County Floodplain-Shoreland-Wetland Ordinance.** This ordinance is contained within Chapter 16 of the Outagamie County Code of Ordinances. Shorelands are defined as lands which are: 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable lakes, ponds, or flowages; or 300 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable rivers or streams.
Outagamie County Floodplain Ordinance. The Ordinance is contained within Chapter 27 of the Outagamie County Code of Ordinances. The purpose of the floodplain ordinance is to protect life, health, by minimizing, discouraging, and preventing negative consequences that occur with unregulated floodplain development. The ordinance regulates residential uses, storage of hazardous materials, sewage disposal, wells for drinking water, and uses mentioned in NR 110.

US Environmental Protection Agency.

- **Clean Water Act (1977).** The Clean Water Act established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States.

- **National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program.** The Clean Water Act established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The comprehensive two-phased program addresses the non-agricultural sources of stormwater discharges and industrial/municipal effluents which adversely affect surface water quality. A NPDES permitting mechanism requires the implementation of controls designed to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff and the level of harmful pollutants in stormwater runoff.

State:

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).

- **Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (WPDES).** The Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (WPDES) was instituted as a complement to the NPDES program. WPDES regulates municipal, industrial, and agricultural operations which discharge (or have the potential to discharge) into local surface waters. Depending on the site-specific land use, the program regulates three different uses. Wastewater discharge permits regulate effluents discharged by industries and municipalities into surface and groundwater. Construction sites greater than one acre and industrial sites (non-metallic mining) are regulated through stormwater runoff permits.

- **Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program.** Shoreland zoning can enhance the quality of surface water, protect wildlife habitat, and improve its aesthetic appearance. The Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program is a cooperative effort between state and local governments. Local governments are allowed to adopt shoreland and floodplain zoning to direct development in compliance with state minimum standards. Specific ordinances regulate zoning for wetlands (NR-103), shorelands (NR - 115), and floodplains (NR - 116). Cities and villages can adopt similar zoning ordinances under NR - 117.

- **Partners for Fish and Wildlife.** Partners for Fish and Wildlife is a program which provides financial and technical assistance to private landowners to restore, protect, and enhance wildlife habitats on their land. This is a voluntary incentive based program. State resource agencies and individual landowners work closely with the Service to help establish priorities and identify focus areas. The restoration of degraded wetlands, native grasslands, streams, riparian areas, and other habitats to conditions as close to natural is emphasized. The program’s philosophy is to work proactively with private landowners for the mutual
benefit of declining Federal trust species and the interests of the landowners involved. A 50 percent cost sharing is required from individual landowners. Landowners must sign an agreement to retain the restoration for a minimum of 10 years. During this time period, no other private property rights are lost.

**Wisconsin Historical Society.** The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) provides funds for conducting surveys to identify and evaluate historical, architectural, and archaeological resources, nominating properties and districts to the National Register, and carrying out a program of comprehensive historic preservation planning and education. These are available to local units of government and non-profit organizations. Although funding is limited, the DHP identified target communities during each funding cycle. In recent years the DHP has favored underrepresented communities: unincorporated communities or villages or fourth-tier cities with a population less than 5,000. A set of funds is also designated for use by Certified Local Government (CLG) status communities. In addition, many private funding sources specifically target smaller communities in the more rural parts of the state. Other specific programs are listed below.

- **Federal Historic Preservation Credit.** This program returns 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings to owners as a direct reduction in the federal income taxes. To qualify, buildings must be income producing historic buildings, must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or contribute to the character of a National Register Historic District.

- **Wisconsin Supplemental Historic Preservation Credit.** This program returns an additional 5 percent of the cost of rehabilitation to owners as a discount on their Wisconsin state income taxes. Owners that qualify for the Federal Historic Preservation Credit automatically qualify for the Wisconsin supplement if they get National Park Service approval before they begin any work.

- **25-Percent State Income Tax Credits.** This program can be used for the repair and rehabilitation of historic homes in Wisconsin. To qualify, buildings must be either listed on the state or national register; contribute to a state or national register historic district; or be eligible for individual listing in the state register.

8. **LAND USE**

**Regional, County, and Local Policies**

**Regional Policies:**

**East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan.** East Central adopted Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for land use, which states:

In 2030 in the East Central Wisconsin region, efficient regional land use patterns foster healthy communities, individual community identity, and respect the natural environment.”
The Milestone #3 report contains four land use “Plan Guidelines Sheets”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan can be viewed at the following link: http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm.

County Policies:

Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan. The Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in March, 2008. The plan’s land use element provides the following goals:

- Promote the conservation and protection of the limited land resources within the County.
- Encourage a compact urban development pattern that promotes walkable communities.
- Provide an adequate amount of land for future commercial and industrial development to support the economic development of the County.
- Provide an adequate amount of land for a variety of housing choices throughout the County.
- Promote innovative ways for managing stormwater runoff, such as Green Tier Development, which makes use of rain gardens, pervious pavement, bio-filters, and infiltration beds, to name a few.
- Encourage a development pattern that is efficient and utilizes public facilities where feasible.
- Promote the infill of vacant properties and the redevelopment of underutilized lands, including brownfield sites.
- Promote the protection of environmentally sensitive lands from development.

County Code of Ordinances. The Outagamie County Code of Ordinances regulates private on-site wastewater treatment systems, land divisions and land uses. Several chapters that relate to land use are summarized below.

Outagamie County’s Subdivision Ordinance is contained in Chapter 18 of the Outagamie County Code of Ordinances. The ordinance facilitates division of larger parcels of land into smaller parcels of land through two methods: Certified Survey Maps (CSMs) and Plats. Certified Survey Maps create up to four new lots, parcels or tracts from the parent parcel. Plats are required for land subdivisions that create five or more lots created from the parent parcel. The ordinance also contains design standards for streets, blocks, setbacks, utility easements, stormwater management techniques, and erosion control.

The Floodplain Zoning Ordinance is contained within Chapter 27 of the Outagamie County Code of Ordinances. The purpose of the floodplain ordinance is to protect life, health, by minimizing, discouraging, and preventing negative consequences that occur with unregulated floodplain development. The ordinance regulates residential uses, storage of hazardous materials, sewage disposal, wells for drinking water, and uses mentioned in NR 110.

The Shoreland-Wetland Ordinance is contained within Chapter 16 of the Outagamie County Code of Ordinances. Shorelands are defined as lands which are: 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable lakes, ponds, or flowages; or 300 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable rivers or streams. This ordinance controls the lot size, building setbacks, landfills, agricultural uses, alteration of surface vegetation, sewage disposal, filling, grading, lagooning, and other uses which may be detrimental to this area. All shoreland regulations (NR-115) within the State were reviewed, modified and adopted between 2007 and 2009. All decisions made locally will need to conform to the new provisions of NR-115.
Farmland Preservation Plan. Outagamie County adopted the county Farmland Preservation Plan in January 1982. The goals of the plan are: (1) to protect and preserve agricultural lands for future food and fiber production; and (2) to maintain a viable agricultural economy in the county. The plan defines agriculturally productive areas as existing farms consisting of a minimum of 35 contiguous acres of productive farmland. This plan allows farmers in preservation areas to sign agreements on a voluntary basis under the state’s Farmland Preservation Act for tax credits. This plan is due for an update in 2011 according to the new provisions of Wisconsin’s “Working Lands Initiative”.

Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan. The Outagamie County LWRM plan was adopted in 2005, in response to legislative call to redesign Wisconsin’s programs to reduce pollution from unknown sources. The plan identifies long term goals and implementation strategies to reduce non-point source pollution into rivers, streams, and lakes in Outagamie County. The four goals that were identified include: 1.) Reduce soil erosion and continue to protect natural resources; 2.) protect and enhance in-stream, riparian, wetland and upland habitat; 3.) protect surface waters from construction site erosion control & non-metallic mining; and 4.) implement the animal waste prohibition.

Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan. The Outagamie County Outdoor Recreation and Open Space plan was adopted in 2002. The plan identifies a series of goals and objectives to “provide the framework for meeting the existing and future open space and recreation needs of Outagamie County/“III The three goals identified include: (1) to establish a county-wide system of parks and open space that will provide suitable facilities to all residents of Outagamie County; (2) to conserve and protect the County’s natural resources; and (3) to encourage the involvement and cooperation of all the county’s communities in park and recreational planning and development.

Local Policies:

Village of Kimberly Zoning Code. The Village of Kimberly Zoning Code addresses regulations for numerous land uses within the community. The Zoning Code also includes permitting information & fees, site plan requirements, and guidelines for the Board of Appeals.

Village of Kimberly Official Map. The Village of Kimberly Code of Ordinances authorizes and contains guidelines for the Village’s Official Map. The official map designates the Village’s functionally classified road system, existing and designated arterial and collector roads, and existing and proposed recreational trails.

Existing Smart Growth Comprehensive Plans. This is the second comprehensive planning effort for the Village of Kimberly. The first, non-“smart growth” comprehensive plan was completed in 1999. Several adjacent communities in Outagamie and have already adopted a smart growth comprehensive plan including the Town of Buchanan, City of Appleton, Village of Little Chute, and Village of Combined Locks. All of these plans should be taken into consideration when decisions along an adjoining border are being made.
Federal, State, & Regional Programs

State Programs:

Land and Water Resource Management Planning Program (LWRM). The land and water resource management planning program (LWRM) was established in 1997 by Wisconsin Act 27 and further developed by Wisconsin Act 9 in 1999. Although both Acts are designed to reduce non-point pollution, Wisconsin Act 27 regulates rural and agricultural sources while Wisconsin Act 9 regulates urban sources. Counties are required to develop and periodically revise LWRM plans. Citizens and professionals in each county identify local needs and priorities in regards to conservation needs through watershed based planning. All LWRM plans must be approved by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.

Wisconsin Act 204. Recent blackouts and other incidents throughout the United States have raised concerns regarding both the supply of energy and the adequacy of the transmission grid. Wisconsin Act 204 mandates that a portion of electricity generation facilities be from renewable resources. To ensure that the renewable energy goals set forth in Wisconsin Act 204 are not unduly hindered, the State passed additional legislation restricting the ability of local governments to prohibit or curtail the development of wind and solar energy system. Municipalities can only impose restrictions on the construction and operation of wind turbines to protect public health and safety. Furthermore, communities cannot impose regulations which increase construction/operation costs, decrease the efficiency of wind generation systems, or specifically prohibit installation of alternate energy systems.

Although traditional approaches such as coal and natural gas are still utilized, other options are being explored that include renewable resources. Under this mandate, other sources of energy such as wind are currently being proposed at several locations throughout Wisconsin. While there is an extensive review process for the placement of large electrical generation facilities, smaller facilities, such as wind turbines, often fall below the size limitation and bypass this review process. Thusly, the State approved new statutory language in 2009 which directs the Public Service Commission to develop more specific siting rules for large-scale (utility) operations.