



ADMINISTRATION
210 COTTONWOOD AVENUE
HARTLAND, WI 53029
PHONE (262) 367-2714
FAX (262) 367-2430
www.villageofhartland.com

**ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND OPEN SPACE
TASK FORCE AGENDA
THURSDAY, MAY 4, 2017
7:00 PM
BOARD ROOM
MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 210 COTTONWOOD AVE**

Roll Call

1. Consideration of approval of Minutes of the April 6, 2017 Meeting
2. Review of ECOS Duties, Goals and Objectives
3. Review of ECOS Summaries and Prioritization of Action Items
4. Adjourn

Mike Einweck, Public Works Director

Notice: Please note that upon reasonable notice, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through appropriate aids and services. For additional information or to request this service, contact Darlene Igl, WCPC/CMC, Village Clerk, at 262/367-2714. The Municipal Building is handicap accessible.

**VILLAGE OF HARTLAND
ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND OPEN SPACE
TASK FORCE MINUTES
THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 2017
7:00 PM
BOARD ROOM
MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 210 COTTONWOOD AVE.**

Present: Michelle Bonness, David deCourcy-Bower, Mike Einweck, Tim Hallquist, Courtney Marschalek, David Pride and Carol Zahorik.

Roll Call – 7:00 PM

1. Consideration of approval of minutes of the March 2, 2017 Meeting

Motion (Zahorik/Pride) to approve the minutes of the March 2, 2017 Meeting.
Carried (5-0-2). Hallquist and Marschalek abstained.

2. Discussion of Private Environmental Corridors

David deCourcy-Bower asked the task force to discuss ideas they have for assisting private property owners with environmental corridors to recognize what is there and also how to best manage those environmental corridors. He handed out five maps. Environmental corridor Map No. 1 shows the Village of Hartland and Town of Delafield boundaries. Map No. 2 shows the Hartridge Subdivision and River Reserve. The task force previously discussed the Penbrook Park area at length. Map No. 3 shows the environmental corridor to the south of E. Capitol Drive. The County has said that this area was environmental corridor but the Village said it was not an environmental corridor and did not designate it as such. This area is now developed into The Sanctuary Subdivision.

There was discussion about who designates an environmental corridor. David deCourcy-Bower explained that environmental corridors are recognized by the Wisconsin DNR as being areas of steep slopes and they need to be a certain size (at least 400 acres in size) two miles long and two hundred feet wide. The area behind E. Capitol Drive was originally farmland and then it was planted as woodlands. Ms. Zahorik thought she saw field tile when she walked there 30 years ago. SEWRPC delineates the environmental corridors. Those corridors are shown on the sanitary sewer service plans. These documents and plans show where sewer utilities are installed.

Map No. 4 shows the narrow strip of land along the Bark River, which the task force previously discussed. There are isolated natural resource areas between Campus Drive and Willow Drive.

Map No. 5 shows the County owned area adjacent to Mary Hill Subdivision and the isolated natural resource area in the northeast side of the map. Technically right now it is outside of the Village limits, but it is anticipated that this property could come into the Village at some point.

The definition of an isolated natural source area has certain characteristics that are valuable, but it is not a large enough area to be called an environmental corridor.

The environmental corridor on Carol Zahorik's property is on Map No. 3 at the end of Glen Owen Drive.

Michelle Bonness asked the task force if they are familiar with the Waukesha County Zoning environmental corridor section. It tells how to build on an environmental corridor, but then it goes on to tell you what you can and cannot do to that environmental property -- specifically regarding cutting down trees -- a person must obtain a permit unless it's invasive species.

Ms. Zahorik stated that the Village does have restrictions. When she wanted to build a deck in 1999, she was restricted. That's how she found out that her property was an environmental corridor.

Building Inspector Scott Hussinger enforces the environmental corridors. When someone comes in for a building permit and he sees what is proposed, he checks with the zoning code and finds what can and cannot be done.

What are some of the things that could support the private property owners that have existing buildings on them? What would help them understand what those corridors are? Should they be mowing lawn, cutting down trees or planting trees in the environmental area? And if they are doing that, who is going to stop them? Perhaps it's a matter of education. People don't know what they are supposed to do or not supposed to do. The question is, how would we do that? Perhaps mailers and the local TV station would get information to owners. Ms. Zahorik feels the owners should have environmental corridors designated on their plat when they buy the house. However, there are people who may disregard the information they receive about how to handle an environmental corridor. Another issue is lighting. A neighbor several doors down from Ms. Zahorik has lights shining into the corridor every night.

Kinds of information the task force feels would be useful:

A letter could be sent to owners that states that the land they own is part of a primary environmental corridor that is at least four miles long and 200 feet wide. To protect that, here is a list of guidelines (i.e. do not to shine bright lights into

the corridor, do not cut down trees that are over a certain size unless they are diseased, do not mow the lawn, etc.)

It was brought up that Waukesha County Zoning does not apply to the Village. Village ordinances supersede County ordinances.

Courtney Marschalek suggested finding out how many parcels are involved. She felt that personalizing the notification (a copy of the plat of a person's property) would have more of an impact, rather than a general notification. Putting a positive spin on the notification was another idea.

All the Village rules seem to be for what happens during development. Information on maintaining an environmental corridor was not found. There is a tree preservation ordinance, but it is not unique to environmental corridors.

The question still remains, do rules for an Environmental Corridor exist and what are the consequences if someone doesn't follow them? The building inspector follows up on complaints, but he does not have time to "police" on a regular basis.

It was suggested that the Village adopt Waukesha County's rules for their own. No one on the task force has found any other written rules on maintaining environmental corridors.

David deCourcy-Bower stated that the Village does have the Comprehensive Development Plan that has detailed discussion on Environmental Corridors. A lot of information could be pulled from that into a letter or communication along with the best practices for maintaining the corridor.

Courtney Marschalek suggested having a neighborhood meeting at someone's house so that the affected neighbors could get together to learn more.

Information could be included on tools for how to get rid of buckthorn – not just cutting it down. A reminder for being cautious with the herbicide and not getting it on other plants should be included. Complete information could be added to the Village website, with a link to the website added to the letter.

Mike Einweck mentioned that a Noxious Weed Notice will be published in the Lake Country Reporter on April 18 and 20. Information is also on the Village website.

Areas to be included in a mailing/outreach notification of Environmental Corridor/Isolated Natural Resource Area:

- River Reserve
- Oak Ridge Condos

Environmental Corridor and Open Space Task Force Meeting
April 6, 2017 Minutes

- North of Hartridge Subdivision
- Tenny Avenue
- Rustic Lane
- Hickory Court (Lake Country Lutheran owns the land immediately west of Chestnut Ridge Subdivision.
- River Meadow Subdivision adjacent to the Bark River
- Blue Ridge Court (backs up to the property off of E. Capitol Drive where the Habitat for Humanity proposal was). There is a pond and an environmental corridor.
- Foxwood (off of W. North Shore Drive) was added to this list with a question mark. The Ice Age Trail goes through the Foxwood land. Some buckthorn has been cleared in the area. The Foxwood land is in the Village of Hartland but is owned by the Foxwood Homeowners Association.

It was also observed and discussed:

Should the wooded areas that are left in the Sanctuary Subdivision remain as environmental corridor? Mike Einweck said that the left over area south of the Sanctuary may develop at a later time.

The outlots will not be developed, but the question is should those surrounding property owners be held to the same restrictions for maintaining an environmental corridor as everyone else? Should the outlots be environmental corridor or not? No opinions on these questions were discussed.

The property south of Willow Drive might be DOT right of way.

The sliver next to Campus Drive is owned by Arrowhead (in the Town of Merton).

The section immediately west of Campus Drive is a pond owned by the Village.

The area between Gail Lane and Evelyn Lane is in the Town of Merton and we don't know who owns that. The land immediately west of Arrowhead is in the Town of Merton.

Regarding the Four Winds Subdivision (County land in the Village limits with the County owning the outlot), we wouldn't send a letter to County, but would a letter to the adjacent homeowners be beneficial in maintaining that corridor? It was decided not to contact the County or Four Winds residents.

The Village Ordinance does have information on how to develop in an environmental corridor. It allows for one unit per five acres. The challenge is

there are different views and opinions on how that gets interpreted. The challenge is the need for development versus the need for preserving the environmental corridor.

Several task force members thought that there should be no development allowed in the Village in environmental corridors. However, Mike Einweck pointed out that property owners have rights that cannot be taken away.

There are controls through zoning and the Comprehensive Development Plan. However, the Planned Unit Development process can erode what the Comprehensive Development Plan says -- and our zoning and Comprehensive Plan don't align. The isolated resource area can be preserved while clustering the development nearby with a higher density.

There was discussion about man-made retention ponds being considered as part of an environmental corridor. It was thought that they could be if they are done right. Another question was, should there be language that requires maintaining those areas? No opinion on that question was discussed.

David deCourcy-Bower will work on a written summary of the task force's discussions that took place over the past months.

Courtney Marschalek volunteered to draft a letter to Environmental Corridor owners.

The assignment for the next meeting will be for the task force members to come up with three to five places/initiatives to focus on.

Carol Zahorik will be excused from the May 4 meeting.

3. Adjourn

Motion (Bonness/Marschalek) to adjourn. Carried (7-0). Meeting adjourned at 8:02 PM.

Respectfully submitted by
Recording Secretary,

Lynn Meyer
Deputy Clerk

Background

Introduction

Purpose (ADOPTED):

The purpose of the ECOS taskforce is to identify, evaluate, and plan for the protection of environmental corridors and other natural areas within the Village of Hartland.

Objectives:

The objectives of the ECOS taskforce are to preserve sufficient high-quality environmental corridors and open space lands to:

1. Natural Resource Protection - Protect the underlying and sustaining natural resource base to enhance the social and economic well-being and environmental quality of the Hartland area.
2. Recreational and Educational Use - Provide residents of the Hartland area a wide range of recreational and educational opportunities in areas that have high environmental, scenic, and wildlife habitat value.
3. Community Benefit - Ensure the maintenance of natural resources that provide value by reducing flood damage, replenishing drinking water supplies, stabilizing steep slopes, reducing soil erosion, and providing clean air.

Duties:

The resolution states that the duties of the Environmental Corridor and Open Space Task Force shall be as follows.

- a) Identify Village owned, other publically or non-profit held and privately held parcels of land that contain stands of woods, wetlands, open fields and other varied environmental corridors within the boundaries of the Village of Hartland.
- b) Assess the condition of those environmental areas with priority on assessing the condition of such environmental areas owned by the Village of Hartland.
- c) Develop and recommend to the Village of Hartland Village Board or Village of Hartland Park Board, as appropriate, a written plan of improvements or enhancements, including proposed budgets, for the environmental areas owned by the Village.

d) Develop and present to the Village of Hartland recommendations for improvements or enhancements, including proposed budgets, for the environmental areas owned by other parties. If approved by the Village, present said improvements, enhancements and budgets to the various parties for their consideration.

e) If authorized by the Village, develop and implement work days or other activities to implement the approved improvements or enhancements on Village-owned lands.

Environmental Corridors

- What are Environmental Corridors / Environmentally Sensitive Areas?
 - SEWRPC
 - WDNR
 - Village of Hartland
- Where are the Environmental Corridors Within the Village of Hartland?
 - Village of Hartland Owned (Area, Maps, Parks)

- Other Public/Environmentally Owned (Ice Age Trail etc)
- Privately Owned (Major Owners)

Village of Owned Properties

- Village Owned Parks
 - Bark River West
 - Cottonwood Wayside
 - Hartbrook
 - Hartbrook West
 - Penbrook
 - Nottingham
 - Centennial
 - Northwest Park
- Current Conditions
- Opportunity Uses
- Proposed Actions

Other Public/Environmentally Owned Properties

- Other Areas
 - Ice Age Wetlands
- Current Conditions
- Opportunity Uses
- Proposed Actions

Privately Owned Properties

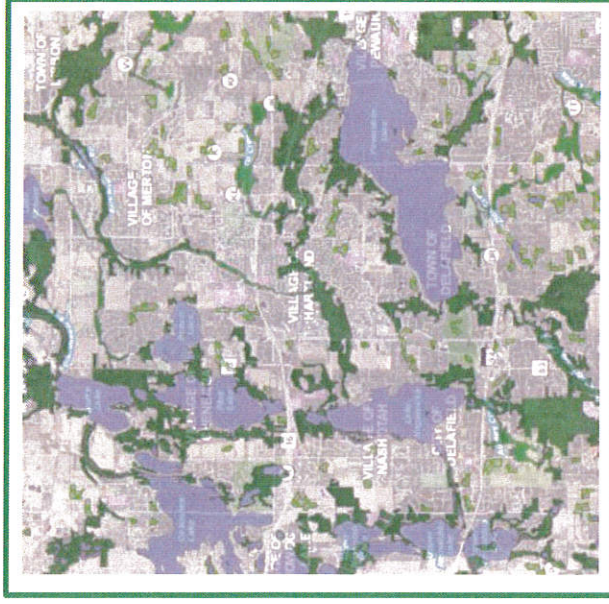
- Current Conditions
- Opportunities For Property Owners (Generalized)
- Proposed Actions
 - Information - what's in my backyard (example)

Signage Idea:



<https://segd.org/mount-stirling-alpine-resort-interpretive-trail>

ECOS Taskforce – Village of Hartland



Village Overview

Area: 14.91 acres

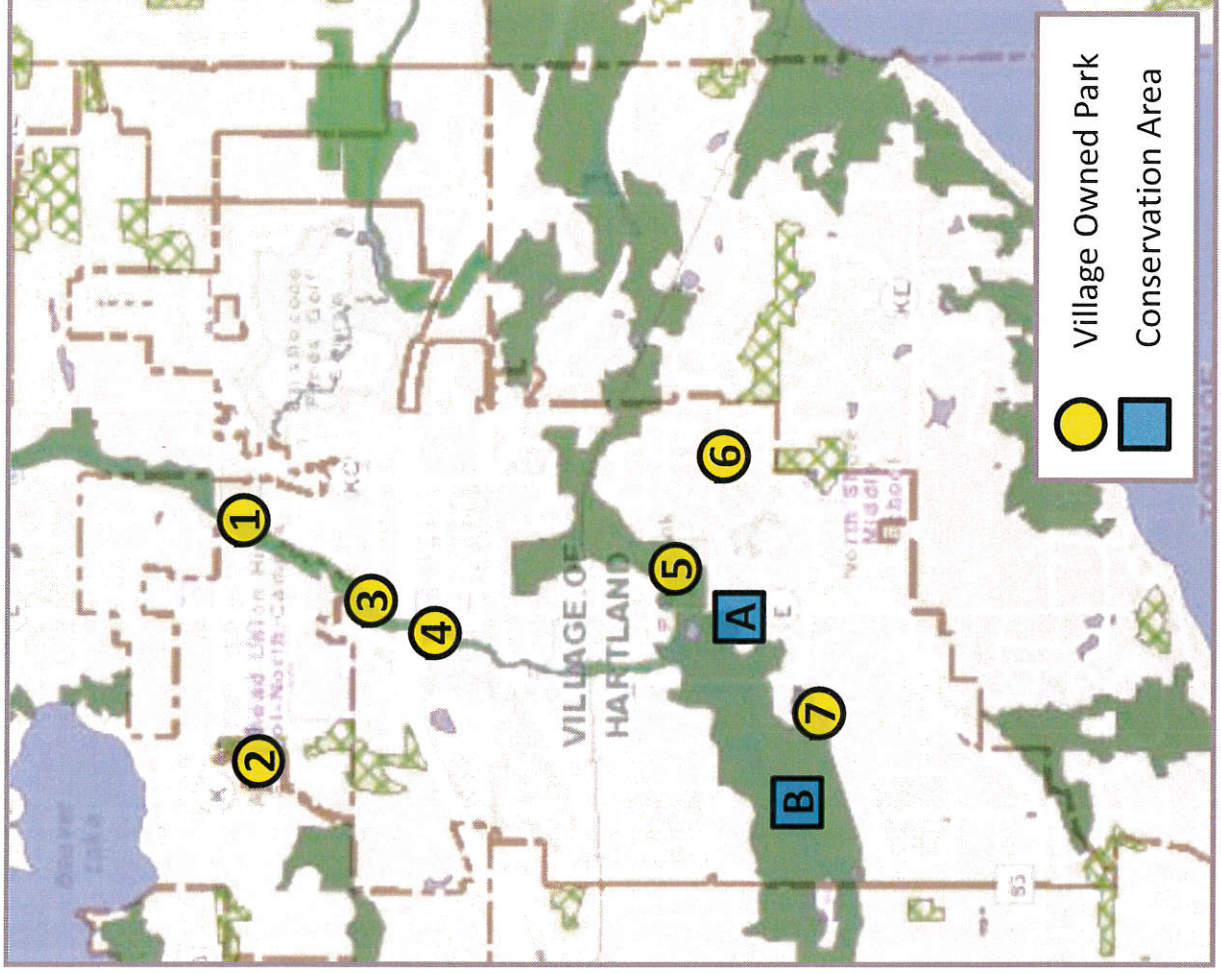
ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~1.2 Acres)

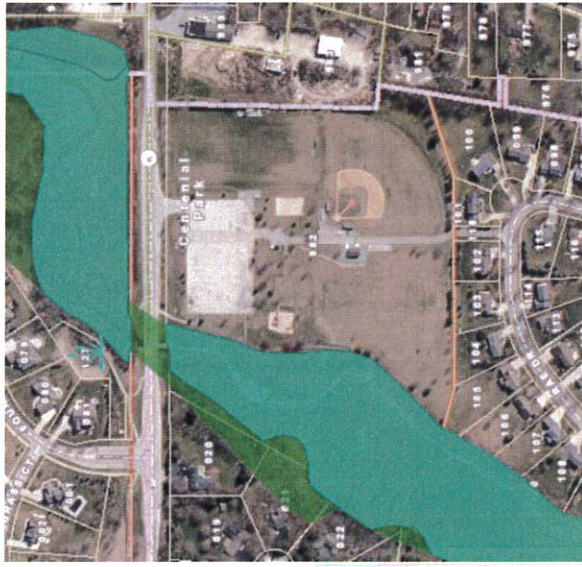
Wetlands

Bark River

Oak Woodlands



Centennial Park



Key Attributes

Classification: Community Park

Area: 14.9 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~1.2 Acres)
Bark River

Recreational Amenities:

Developed Park Areas (ballfield, playground, restrooms)

Paved trail (Ice Age Trail) adjacent to natural areas along Bark River

1

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Strip of primary environmental corridor along Bark River
- Bark River located on west side of Park and includes areas of natural habitat
- Some invasive species along Bark River (buckthorn and bamboo)

Recreational Features:

- Paved trail (Ice Age Trail) adjacent to Bark River
- Connections to Bark River Greenway and boardwalk to the south

Adjacent Land Use:

- Residential to south, Bark River and floodways to north and west, Residential/light commercial to east

Opportunity Uses

- Access point for Bark River
- Select viewing points cleared to allow view of River

Proposed Actions

- Selective clearing of invasive brush to support view of Bark River - keep areas of natural habitat undisturbed
- Clean-up of trash/garbage along the river way
- Planting of buffer grasses along the west side of the paved trail where mowed grasses are currently present.

Northwest Park



Key Attributes

Classification: Undeveloped Park
Area: 5.5 acres

ECOS Features:

No significant features

Recreational Amenities:

Currently undeveloped

2

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Hills and aspen / pine woodlands
- Stormwater retention pond
- No environmental corridors
- Some invasive species (buckthorn)

Recreational Features:

- Undeveloped trails
- Wildlife viewing

Adjacent Land Use:

- Residential to north and west, Campus Drive to east and south

Opportunity Uses

- Wildlife and bird sanctuary

Proposed Actions

- Potential to install wildlife / bird boxes to encourage passive use as bird sanctuary

Hartbrook Park



Key Attributes

Classification: Community Park

Area: 10.1 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~4 Acres)

Bark River

Recreational Amenities:

Developed Park Areas (ballfield, playground, restrooms, picnic areas)

Paved trail (Ice Age Trail) and unpaved trail in natural area adjacent to Bark River

3

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Well maintained and cleared woodlands – clear efforts have been made to minimize invasive species
- Scenic overlook of the Bark River
- Primary environmental corridor and Bark River floodway
- Native flora and wildflower near river

Recreational Features:

- Paved trail (Ice Age Trail) and unpaved trail adjacent to Bark River
- Connections to Bark River Greenway and boardwalk to the north

Adjacent Land Use:

- Residential to north and west, developed park and Bark River to east

Opportunity Uses

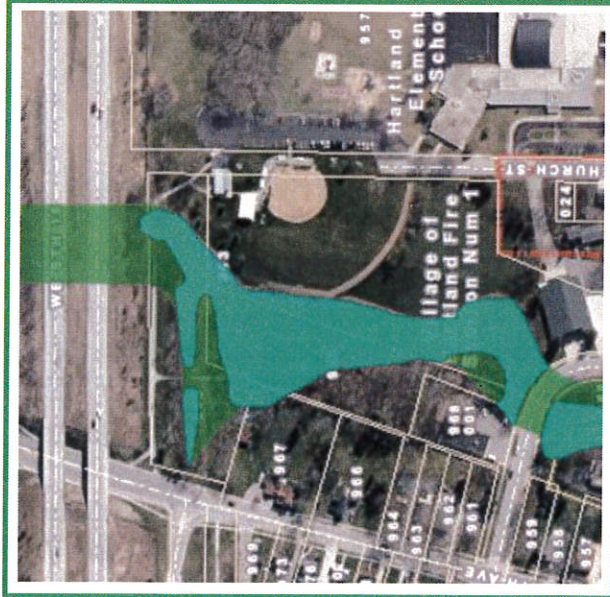
- Park could serve for educational purposes – Bark River/Habitat signage could be present across river in formal park.
- Ideal park for environmental education of younger children.
- Possible location for art-walk along Ice Age Trail.

Proposed Actions

- Provide educational signage and encourage exploration of environmental areas
- Engage with adjacent property owners
- Find longer-term “sponsor” to help with park maintenance.

Bark River Park

4



Key Attributes

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Area: 13.9 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~3.6 Acres)

Recreational Amenities:

Developed Park Areas (ballfield, restrooms)

Paved trails (Ice Age Trail) and unpaved trail in natural area adjacent to Bark River

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Area of primary environmental corridor
- Area of woodland adjacent to Bark River
- Mulched trail along Bark River (maintenance is a challenge)

Recreational Features:

- Formal paved trail (Ice Age Trail) and benches along river further to the South of the park for viewing the Bark River
- Woodchip pathways connect to Ice Age Trail, but are challenging to maintain as they get washed away
- Pedestrian bridges across the Bark River link formal park to environmental areas

Adjacent Land Use:

- Residential to west, village parkway to south, school to east and Hwy 16 to north.

Opportunity Uses

- Potential launch point for Kayaks into Bark River – challenges navigating under the culvert under E. Capitol Drive to south as the river gets shallow and rocky

Proposed Actions

- Improved signage to provide information about environmental areas and Bark River floodway

Penbrook Park



Key Attributes

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Area: 28.8 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~24.8 Acres)

Upland Oak Woodlands (15.9 Acres)

Wetlands (~8.9 Acres)

Recreational Amenities:

Developed Park Area (ballfield, playground)

Formal and informal trails that lead to wetlands and Ice Age Trail along Maple Rd

5

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Significant area of primary environmental corridor
- Oak and hickory woodlands, wetlands, and cattail marshes
- Uplands have significant presence of invasive species (buckthorn)
- Some significant trees in distress / exhibiting signs of disease
- Exceptional native flora observed around marshes
- Provides stormwater management for Hartridge Subdivision

Recreational Features:

- Limited formal trails and public access into conservancy areas
- Paved pathway connects playing field and playground to Maple Ave and Ice Age trail on west-side of park
- Current informal trail network difficult to access and walk
- Trash/garbage presence and indications of improper uses

Adjacent Land Use:

- Private properties of Hartridge to north, east and south, Oak Ridge to northwest and Maple road to west

Opportunity Uses

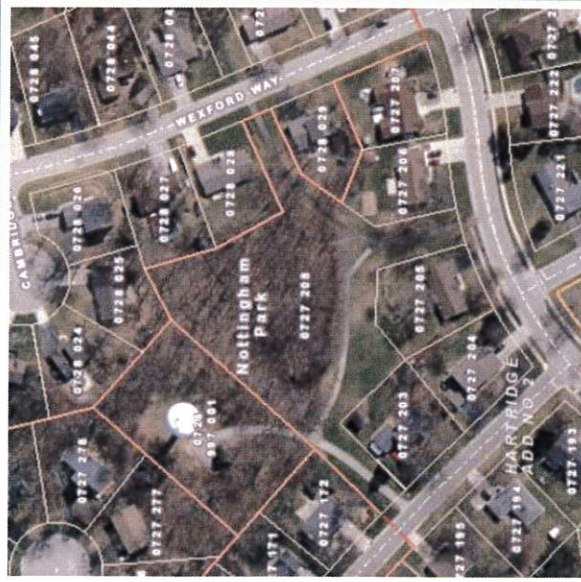
- Increase ability to view wildlife areas and wetland areas
- Formalize trail network and provide access into conservation area
- Natural extension of the Ice Age Trail and Ice Age Wetlands
- Improve the overall health of the woodlands and conservation area

Proposed Actions

- Improve current informal trail network, remove trash, wood chip trails
- Provide scenic overlook of wetland areas accessible from formal park
- Clear buckthorn to open up accessibility of conservation areas and wetlands
- Selective clearing around large oaks to maintain health of large oaks

Nottingham Park

6



Key Attributes

Classification: Mini Park

Area: 1.8 acres

ECOS Features:

Wooded Areas (~1 Acre)

Recreational Amenities:

Paved trails

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)	
Environmental Features:	- Oak woodland - Degraded with significant presence of invasive species (buckthorn)
Recreational Features:	- Formal trails and public access connect with Hartridge subdivision - No signage for park
Adjacent Land Use:	Surrounded by private properties of Hartridge and Village of Hartland water tower
Opportunity Uses	Park currently serving intended purpose.
Proposed Actions	- Limited select clearing around large oaks - Engage with surrounding homeowners

Cottonwood Wayside – Village Owned

7



Key Attributes

Classification: Conservancy Area

Area: 23.3 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~13.7 Acres)

Upland Oak Woodlands (~11.8 Acres)

Wetlands (~1.9 Acres)

Recreational Amenities:

Covered Picnic Area and scenic overlooks

Formal and informal trails that lead to Ice

Age Wetlands

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17) Environmental Features: • Significant area of primary environmental corridor • Oak woodlands adjacent to Ice Age Wetlands (owned by various) • Significant efforts to clear invasive species (buckthorn) • Man-made wetland area (stormwater pond) provides stormwater management for Industrial Park to south • Wildlife encouraged (Chimney swift tower, owl/bird boxes), along with natural wildlife habitat and downed trees Recreational Features: • Extensive formal trails and public access into Ice Age Wetlands • Woodchip pathways connect to Ice Age Wetlands and across street to Ice Age Trail and Maple Wayside • Limited formal signage and information along trail Adjacent Land Use: • Industrial Park to south, Ice Age Wetlands to north and west, Cottonwood road to east	
Opportunity Uses • Increase use of wetland / stormwater pond • Access point for Bark River • Convert farm field into wildlife prairie • Expand trail system around retention pond • Expand trail system to the north to connect with the WCLC property	Proposed Actions • Signage/bulletin board – provide information about events • Coordination with IATA/WCLC/Village of Hartland/WDNR Forestry • Engage with surrounding industrial properties (corporate engagement) • Develop plan to expand trail network and link to surrounding NGO properties

Cottonwood Wayside – NGO Owned

A



Key Attributes

Classification: Conservancy Area

Area: XX.XX acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~XX.X Acres)

Upland Oak Woodlands (~XX.X Acres)

Wetlands (~XX.XX Acres)

Recreational Amenities:

Scenic overlooks

Formal and informal trails in Ice Age Wetlands

Boardwalk

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Significant area of primary environmental corridor
- Oak woodlands and Ice Age Wetlands (owned by various)
- Significant efforts to clear invasive species (buckthorn)
- Unique oak wood island in wetlands area, springs along boardwalk
- Wildlife encouraged (owl/bird boxes), along with natural wildlife habitat and downed trees
- Bark river runs through wetlands

Recreational Features:

- Extensive formal trails and boardwalks within Ice Age Wetlands
- Woodchip pathways in uplands connect to Ice Age Wetlands and Village Parking lot
- Limited formal signage and information along trail

Adjacent Land Use:

- Industrial Parks to north and south, cottonwood road to east, Hwy 83 to west

Opportunity Uses

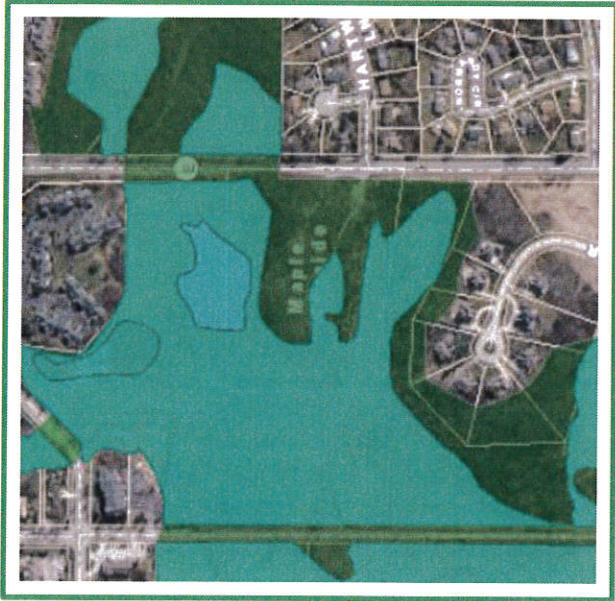
- Formalize the trail that lead to the Bark River and use of benches that have scenic overlook

Proposed Actions

- Coordination with IATA/WCLC/Village of Hartland/WDNR Forestry
- Engage with surrounding industrial properties (corporate engagement)
- Improve signage and update to highlight environmental features
- Improve condition of boardwalk in places
- Perform burns/maintenance according to restoration plan for the area

Maple Wayside – NGO Owned

B



Key Attributes
Classification: Conservancy Area
Area: 28.9 acres
ECOS Features:
Environmental Corridors (~XX.X Acres)
Upland Oak Woodlands (~XX.X Acres)
Wetlands (~XX.X Acres)
Recreational Amenities:
Scenic overlooks
Ice Age Trail

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)
Environmental Features: • Significant area of primary environmental corridor • Oak woodlands adjacent to Ice Age Wetlands (owned by IATA) • Some efforts to clear invasive species (buckthorn) • Excellent example of glacial moraine • Bark River runs through northern edge of the wetlands
Recreational Features: • Ice Age Trail along south side of conservancy is poorly maintained and boardwalk sections needs some repairs • Scenic overlook of wetlands from top of the moraine
Adjacent Land Use: • Residential to south, Cottonwood Rd to west, Maple Rd to east and residential to the north.
Opportunity Uses • Educational use for Ice Age geology (moraine)
Proposed Actions • Ice Age Trail need maintenance • Selective clearing around large oaks to maintain health of large oaks • Maintain the handicap deck overlook • Repair/maintain signage

INFORMATION 04-28-2017

Article Regarding: Getting to the Root of the Problem



Getting to Root of the problem

Special funding, and goats, help clean up river corridor

TIFFANY STOIBER
TIFFANY.STOIBER@JRN.COM

FRANKLIN - Thanks to the Fund for Lake Michigan, and a herd of goats, part of the Root River Corridor is getting restored.

The Fund for Lake Michigan recently granted \$22,235 to the Hunger Task Force Farm in Franklin, 9000 S. 68th St., investing in the Root River Floodplain Restoration Project.

The restoration, which the farm has been actively working on since 2012, is mostly focused on removing invasive species from the area, a job that the goats are perfect for.

Great grazers

Goats are just "one of the several tools" the farm uses to clean up the 75-acre area, Hunger Task Force Farm Director Matt King said.

"They're great workers," King added with a chuckle.

Specifically, the herd is a part of a prescribed grazing technique, where they will eat pesky plants such as honeysuckle, buckthorn, and garlic



Normally used for keeping the grass cut short, goats at the Hunger Task Force farm take a few bites of tree bark. The goats are part of a plan to help restore the Root River corridor.

MIKE DE SISTI/MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL

mustard.

"This is actually fairly common practice in land management now, to use goats to effectively mow down and control invasive populations," King explained.

In addition to the goats, and human volunteers who help remove the weeds, the project includes planting native species in place of the plants that were removed.

The grant funding specifi-

cally goes toward purchasing seed for planting, buying necessary tools to restore the land, and staffing a natural areas manager, who performs

See GOATS, Page 4



Former Kingsway Parade Model
9716 W Prairie Grass Way
• 4149 Sq Ft • 4 BR/3.5 BA
• Conservancy Views • 3.5 Car Att Gar



ACCEPTED OFFER!
5248 W Princeton Dr
• 3416 Sq Ft • 1st Floor Master
• 5BR/3.5 BA • Finished Lower



PRAIRIE GRASS
9000 S Bluestem Ct
• 2969 Sq Ft • 1st Floor Master
• 4BR/2.5 BA • Water Views



Selling Or Buying
You Can

NEWS

Bugs

Continued from Page 1

a model," Ruder said.

Slow growth

As for the increased presence of these little pests ...

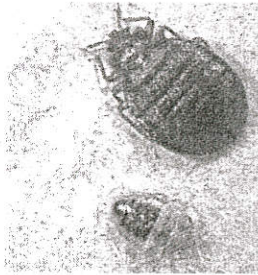
Myron Varin, owner of MVP Pest Control, 6940 S. Crane Drive in Oak Creek, explained he hasn't noticed a dramatic increase in calls directly associated with Oak Creek, but said there is "plenty of bed bugs business to go around" in the area, and the number of calls has been on the rise for years.

He said he typically does two to three jobs per week using both steam and sprays to get rid of them - mostly for small companies or for two-bedroom homes.

Varin said most people get bed bugs from friends who try and get rid of them by themselves. He calls the bug a "hitchhiker."

Ordinance's reach?

An idea to link two health departments to-



ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
An enhanced look at bed bugs.

gether could extend the ordinance into Oak Creek's eastern neighbor.

The city is currently conducting a study on whether linking the Oak Creek and South Milwaukee health departments together would be a good move. That study launched in January and is expected to be completed by April 1.

If the merger does take place, Ruder said the ordinance may also apply in South Milwaukee, but she's not sure - much of that would likely depend on the level of consolidation between the two departments.

She said she is still working with the city attorney on the ordinance and expects to have something for the common council to review in April.

Tower

Continued from Page 3

tions) by the village's board of trustees.

The statute placed limits on the extent and manner in which a municipality can use zoning authority to regulate cell phone towers. Municipalities still need to do a zoning review and issue a building permit.

The petition lists the following reasons cited by the Greendale Village Board that led to its decision to deny the application:

- » Failure to submit an engineering certification and otherwise failing to meet a minimum setback requirement according to

village code.

- » A violation of village code which prohibits wireless communication towers, antennas, and associated accessory structures and facilities from being constructed in a location that obstructs the view of something of visual interest from a residential zoning district within 1,000 feet of the tower, antenna, or associated structure.

- » Failure to provide a sworn statement concerning functionality, coverage, capacity, feasibility, or economic burden which indicate a new support structure should be constructed.

- » A statement that the tower would "significantly disrupt the historical planned community."

- » Failure to provide written consent of the prop-

erty owner or a site survey map from an engineer.

- » A list of 32 reasons for denial from two members of the public at a public hearing.

The petition suggests the village's reasons for denial were "both groundless and in direct conflict with Wisconsin law." The petition insists the application for the tower was complete according to law, that certain village codes can't be applied in this situation due to Wisconsin State Statutes, and that some denials were "based solely on aesthetic concerns."

According to the petition, T-Mobile "prefers to locate its wireless communications facilities on existing structures." However, it was determined there were "no existing struc-

tures (that) would accommodate T-Mobile's desired communications facility." Following a search for a property within a geographic search ring, the St. Stephen the Martyr location was selected.

Further consideration

Regarding the denial of the proposal, Birmingham said the village was aware of the criteria needed to deny it and they did their best to meet those criteria. He said he personally didn't think it would lead to a lawsuit.

The summons and petition are listed as a new communication agenda item for the March 21 Greendale village board meeting.

Goats

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being good stewards of the land is important to them.

"The Hunger Task Force manages the farm to be able to have a reliable source of fresh produce for emergency food pantries in southeastern Wisconsin," King said. "And so as a part of the stewardship of the farm, the management of the natural resources is a paramount consideration."

most of the restoration work.

Farm help

Out of the 208 acres of the Hunger Task Force Farm, almost a third falls within the Root River Corridor, and King says that

The stewardship ... management of The Farm can't be performed without consideration for the overall land management strategy and environmental considerations.

"We wouldn't be able to advance the restoration efforts at the farm and along the Root River Corridor without the support of the Fund for Lake Michigan," King added.

This is the second year in a row that the Hunger

Task Force Farm has received funding from the Fund for Lake Michigan for its restoration efforts.

The Fund for Lake Michigan funded 20 projects this year, for a total of \$1.28 million, to help build and educate Wisconsin's workforce, support diverse communities, and strengthen economies throughout the state while improving Lake Michigan water quality.