



# TOWN OF SALEM

## FACT SHEET

## Implementation & Intergovernmental Cooperation

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### Implementation

The comprehensive planning law, which is often referred to as the Smart Growth law, was enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1999. The law requires that comprehensive plans be adopted by January 1, 2010, by the governing bodies of counties, cities, villages, and towns for a County or local government to enforce zoning, subdivision, or official mapping regulations.

The design date for the new County comprehensive plan is 2035. There will be nine elements addressed in the plan, as required by State law:

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

Zoning and subdivision ordinances are the commonly used tools for implementing long-range land use plans (such as the comprehensive plan). Other important tools include boundary agreements and official mapping ordinances.

In 1983, the Kenosha County Board adopted a comprehensive amendment to the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance. The ordinance regulates land uses, buildings, and other structures in the Town. The ordinance includes 29 basic zoning districts and seven overlay districts, and is administered by the Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development in cooperation with the Town.

The Kenosha County general zoning and zoning map must be consistent with a comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010.

### Intergovernmental Cooperation

A city and village have authority under State law to approve or reject subdivision plats located in its extraterritorial plat review area. The Village of Silver Lake's extraterritorial plat review area extends about 1.5 miles around its corporate boundaries in the Town of Salem. Also, under the terms of approved boundary agreements, the Village of Paddock Lake has limited extraterritorial plat approval authority in the Town of Salem.

Under State law, a city or village may enact an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map for adjoining unincorporated areas lying within its extraterritorial plat review area. The city or village must follow a procedure that involves the adjoining town before enacting a permanent extraterritorial zoning ordinance. Neither the Village of Paddock Lake nor the Village of Silver Lake have enacted an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map for the Town of Salem.



KENOSHA COUNTY  
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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*Wisconsin Statutes* allows any combination of cities, villages, and towns to cooperatively determine the boundary lines between themselves under a cooperative plan. The cooperative plan must identify agreed-upon boundary changes and existing boundaries that will not change during the planning period; identify any conditions that must be met before a boundary change may occur; include a schedule of the period during which a boundary change shall or may occur; and specify arrangements for the provision of urban services to the territory covered by the plan. Existing boundary agreements include:

- ***Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Salem*** - In 2006, the Village of Paddock Lake and the Town of Salem entered into a cooperative boundary agreement that established a permanent boundary and established a “Village Growth Area” within the Town which would be transferred over 30 years to the Village. This agreement defers to a contemporaneous sanitary sewer agreement between the Town and Village, addressing provisions for sanitary sewer service throughout the areas delineated by the cooperative boundary agreement. The cooperative agreement is currently under review and awaiting approval by the DOA. The Sanitary Sewer Agreement will take effect upon approval of the cooperative boundary agreement by the DOA. The term of the boundary agreement is set at 20 years from the date of DOA approval.