

TITLE 13

Zoning

Chapter 1

Zoning Code

Title 13 ► Chapter 1

Zoning Code

Article A

Introduction

13-1-1	Authority
13-1-2	Title
13-1-3	General Purpose
13-1-4	Intent and Purposes in View
13-1-5	Abrogation and Greater Restrictions
13-1-6	Interpretation; Standard Industrial Classifications
13-1-7	Severability and Non-Liability
13-1-8	Repeal and Effective Date
13-1-9 through 13-1-19	Reserved for Future Use

Article B

General Provisions

13-1-20	Jurisdiction and General Provisions
13-1-21	Use Regulations
13-1-22	Site Regulations
13-1-23	Modifications; Height, Area and Setback Exceptions
13-1-24	Parcels Not Served by Public Sewer or Water
13-1-25	Screens and Buffers
13-1-26	Annexation of Territory
13-1-27	Extension of Utilities Outside Corporate Limits
13-1-28	Prohibited Dwelling Units
13-1-29 through 13-1-39	Reserved for Future Use

Article C

Zoning Districts

13-1-40	Zoning Districts Designated
13-1-41	Zoning Map; District Boundaries

13-1-42	R-1 Single-Family Residential District (Medium Density)
13-1-43	R-2 One-Family Residential District (Low Density)
13-1-44	R-3 Two-Family Residential District
13-1-45	R-4 Multiple-Family Residential District
13-1-46	R-5 Residential Estate District
13-1-47	C-1 Conservancy District
13-1-48	B-1 General Commercial District
13-1-49	B-2 Highway Commercial District
13-1-50	I-1 Industrial District
13-1-51	A-1 Agricultural District (Limited Livestock)
13-1-52	AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District
13-1-53 through	
13-1-69	Reserved for Future Use

Article D Planned Unit Development {PUD} Overlay District Procedures

13-1-70	Planned Unit Development Overlay District-Intent
13-1-71	Definitions
13-1-72	Types of Planned Unit Developments - Permitted Uses
13-1-73	General Design Standards for Planned Unit Developments
13-1-74	Planned Unit Development Site Design Standards
13-1-75	General Requirements as to Public Services and Facilities
13-1-76	Subsequent Land Division
13-1-77	Procedural Requirements-Intent
13-1-78	Procedural Requirements for Planned Unit Developments
13-1-79	Criteria for Approval of the Petition for Planned Unit Development

Article E Conditional Uses

13-1-80	Statement of Purpose-Conditional Uses
13-1-81	Authority of Plan Commission and Village Board; Requirements
13-1-82	Initiation of Conditional Use
13-1-83	Application for Conditional Use
13-1-84	Plan Commission Review
13-1-85	Public Hearing on Application; Notice
13-1-86	Standards-Conditional Uses
13-1-87	Denial of Application for Conditional Use Permit

13-1-88	Conditions and Guarantees Applicable to All Conditional Uses
13-1-89	Plan Commission Recommendation; Board Action
13-1-90	Validity of Conditional Use Permit
13-1-91	Complaints Regarding Conditional Uses; Revocation of Permit
13-1-92	Bed and Breakfast Establishments
13-1-93	Home Occupations/Professional Home Offices
13-1-94	Large Livestock Facilities Conditional Use
13-1-95	Appeals of Actions on Conditional Use Permit Requests
13-1-96	Comprehensive Plan Consistency Requirements and Conditional Use Permits
13-1-97 through	
13-1-99	Reserved for Future Use

Article F Nonconforming Uses, Structures and Lots

13-1-100	Intent-Nonconforming Uses, Lots and Structures
13-1-101	Article Definitions
13-1-102	Common Ownership of Abutting Nonconforming Lots
13-1-103	Existing Nonconforming Structures
13-1-104	Existing Nonconforming Uses
13-1-105	Changes and Substitutions
13-1-106	Floodplain and Shoreland-Wetland Nonconforming Uses and Structures
13-1-107	Nonconforming Performance Standards
13-1-108	Additions to Pre-Existing Nonconforming Uses and Mobile Homes
13-1-109 through	
13-1-119	Reserved for Future Use

Article G Traffic Visibility, Loading, Parking and Access

13-1-120	Traffic Visibility Triangle
13-1-121	Loading Requirements
13-1-122	Parking Requirements
13-1-123	Highway Access
13-1-124 through	
13-1-139	Reserved for Future Use

Article H Signs, Canopies, Awnings and Billboards

13-1-140	Purpose of Sign, Canopy and Awning Regulations
13-1-141	Signs, Canopies, Awnings and Billboards-Definitions
13-1-142	Required Permits for Signs, Canopies, Awnings and Billboards
13-1-143	Signs Not Requiring a Permit
13-1-144	Residential Signs Requiring a Permit; Sign Categories
13-1-145	Commercial and Industrial Signs Requiring a Permit
13-1-146	Special Sign Requirements
13-1-147	Awnings and Canopies
13-1-148	Prohibited Features
13-1-149	Prohibited or Restricted Signs
13-1-150	Nonconforming Signs
13-1-151	Dangerous and Abandoned Signs
13-1-152	Construction and Maintenance of Signs
13-1-153	Variances and Exceptions
13-1-154	Violations of Sign Code
13-1-155 through	
13-1-159	Reserved for Future Use

Article I Performance Standards-Industrial Developments

13-1-160	Article Intent
13-1-161	Vibration
13-1-162	Regulation of Outdoor Lighting
13-1-163	Odor
13-1-164	Particulate Emissions
13-1-165	Visible Emissions
13-1-166	Hazardous Pollutants
13-1-167 through	
13-1-179	Reserved for Future Use

Article J Wind Energy Systems; Wireless Telecommunications Systems

13-1-180	Signal Receiving Antennas (Satellite Dishes)
13-1-181	Wind Energy Systems

- 13-1-182 Mobile Tower Siting
- 13-1-183 through
- 13-1-199 Reserved for Future Use

Article K Accessory Uses and Structures; Screening and Landscaping; Fences and Hedges

- 13-1-200 Accessory Uses or Structures
- 13-1-201 Outside Storage of Firewood
- 13-1-202 Fences
- 13-1-203 Swimming Pools and Hot Tubs
- 13-1-204 Retaining Walls
- 13-1-205 Portable Storage Units
- 13-1-206 through
- 13-1-219 Reserved for Future Use

Article L Administration

- 13-1-220 General Administrative System
- 13-1-221 Zoning Administrator
- 13-1-222 Role of Specific Village Officials in Zoning Administration
- 13-1-223 Land Use Permit
- 13-1-224 Site Plan Approval
- 13-1-225 Violations and Penalties
- 13-1-226 Fees
- 13-1-227 through
- 13-1-239 Reserved for Future Use

Article M Changes and Amendments to the Zoning Code

- 13-1-240 Authority
- 13-1-241 Initiation of Changes and Amendments
- 13-1-242 Procedure for Changes and Amendments
- 13-1-243 Protest
- 13-1-244 Notifications to Registered Citizens Regarding Zoning or Comprehensive Plan Changes
- 13-1-245 through
- 13-1-259 Reserved for Future Use

Article N

Appeals

- 13-1-260** Appeals to the Zoning Board of Appeals
- 13-1-261** Hearing of Appeals
- 13-1-262** Decisions of Zoning Board of Appeals
- 13-1-263** Variances
- 13-1-264** Review by Court of Record
- 13-1-265** Substandard Lots
- 13-1-266 through**
- 13-1-279** Reserved for Future Use

Article O

Mobile Home Communities

- 13-1-280** Intent - Where Mobile Home Communities Permitted
- 13-1-281** Definitions
- 13-1-282** Mobile Home Occupancy Permits
- 13-1-283** Minimum Number of Lots or Spaces
- 13-1-284** Permitted and Permissible Uses and Structures
- 13-1-285** Mobile Home Community Developer's Permit
- 13-1-286** Standard Requirements for Mobile Home Communities, Additions or Extensions
- 13-1-287** Mobile Home Community Operator's License
- 13-1-288** Operation of Mobile Home Communities; Responsibilities of Mobile Home Community Management
- 13-1-289** Responsibilities and Duties of Mobile Home Community Occupants
- 13-1-290** Additional Regulations on Mobile Homes and Mobile Home Communities
- 13-1-291** Compliance with Plumbing, Electrical and Building Ordinances
- 13-1-292** Standards for General Site Planning for Mobile Home Communities
- 13-1-293 through**
- 13-1-299** Reserved for Future Use

Article P

Definitions

- 13-1-300** Definitions

Article A: Introduction

Sec. 13-1-1 Authority.

This Chapter is adopted under the authority granted by Sections 62.23(7) and 87.30, Wis. Stats., and amendments thereto.

State Law Reference: Sec. 62.23(7), Wis. Stats.

Sec. 13-1-2 Title.

This Chapter shall be known as, referred to and cited as the "Zoning Code, Village of Wheeler, Dunn County, Wisconsin" and is hereinafter referred to as the "Zoning Code" or "Chapter."

Sec. 13-1-3 General Purpose.

The purpose of this Chapter is to promote the comfort, health, safety, morals, prosperity, aesthetics and general welfare of the people of the Village of Wheeler, Wisconsin.

Sec. 13-1-4 Intent and Purposes in View.

The general intent and purposes in view of this Chapter are to regulate and restrict the use of all structures, lands and waters and to:

- (a) **Promote and protect the comfort, public health,** safety, morals, prosperity, aesthetics and general welfare of the people;
- (b) **Divide the into zones or districts** restricting and regulating therein the location, erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration and use of buildings, structures and land for residence, business and manufacturing and other specified uses;
- (c) **Protect the character and the stability** of the residential, business, manufacturing and other districts within the Village and to promote the orderly and beneficial development thereof;
- (d) **Regulate lot coverage,** the intensity of use of lot areas and the size and location of all structures so as to prevent overcrowding and to provide adequate sunlight, air, sanitation and drainage;
- (e) **Regulate population density** and distribution so as to avoid sprawl or undue concentration and to facilitate the provision of adequate public services, utilities and other public requirements;

- (f) **Regulate parking**, loading and access so as to lessen congestion in and promote the safety and efficiency of streets and highways;
- (g) **Enhance public safety** from fire, panic, flooding, pollution, contamination and other dangers;
- (h) **Stabilize and protect existing and potential property values** and encourage the most appropriate use of land throughout the Village of Wheeler as determined by the Village and its citizens;
- (i) **Preserve and protect the beauty** of the Village of Wheeler;
- U) **Prohibit uses, buildings or structures incompatible** with the character of development or intended uses within specified zoning districts;
- (k) **Provide for the elimination of nonconforming uses** of land, buildings and structures which are adversely affecting the character and value of desirable development in each district;
- (l) **Prevent and control erosion**, sedimentation and other pollution of the surface and subsurface waters;
- (m) **Further the maintenance** of safe and healthful water conditions;
- (n) **Prevent flood damage** to persons and property and minimize expenditures for flood relief and flood control projects;
- (o) **Provide for and protect** a variety of suitable commercial and industrial sites;
- (p) **Protect the traffic-carrying capacity** of existing and proposed arterial streets and highways;
- (q) **Implement municipal, county, watershed and regional** comprehensive plans or components of such plans adopted by, or in effect in, the Village of Wheeler;
- (r) **Provide for the administration and enforcement** of this Chapter; and to provide penalties for the violation of this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-5 Abrogation and Greater Restrictions.

It is not intended by this Chapter to repeal, abrogate, annul, impair or interfere with any existing easements, covenants, deed restrictions, agreements, rules, regulations or permits previously adopted or issued pursuant to law. However, whenever this Chapter imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this Chapter shall govern.

Sec. 13-1-6 Interpretation; Standard Industrial Classifications.

- (a) In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the Village and shall not be construed to be a limitation or repeal of any other power now possessed by the Village of Wheeler.

- (b) Uses allowed in Commercial and Industrial Districts may be cross-referenced with the Standard Industrial Classification when appropriate. The SIC number is shown in [].

Sec. 13-1-7 Severability and Non-Liability.

- (a) If any section, clause, provision or portion of this Chapter is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Chapter shall not be affected thereby.
- (b) If any application of this Chapter to a particular structure, land or water is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall not be applicable to any other structure, land or water not specifically included in said judgment.
- (c) The Village of Wheeler does not guarantee, warrant or represent that only those areas designated as floodlands will be subject to periodic inundation and hereby asserts that there is no liability on the part of the Village Board, its agencies or employees for any flood damages, or structural damages that may occur as a result of reliance upon and conformance with this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-8 Repeal and Effective Date.

All other ordinances or parts of ordinances of the Village of Wheeler inconsistent or conflicting with this Chapter, to the extent of the inconsistency or conflict only, are hereby repealed or amended by virtue of the adoption of this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-9 through Sec. 13-1-19 Reserved for Future Use.

Article B: General Provisions

Sec. 13-1-20 Jurisdiction and General Provisions.

- (a) **Jurisdiction.** The jurisdiction of this Chapter shall apply to all structures, lands, water and air within the corporate limits of the Village of Wheeler, Dunn County, Wisconsin. The provisions of this Chapter shall be held to be the minimum requirements for carrying out the intent and purpose of this Chapter.
- (b) **Compliance.** No new structure, new use of land, water or air or change in the use of land, water or air shall hereafter be permitted and no structure or part thereof shall hereafter be located, erected, moved, reconstructed, extended, enlarged, converted or structurally altered without a zoning permit and without full compliance with the provisions of this Chapter and all other applicable local, county and state regulations.
- (c) **District Regulations to be Complied With.** Except as otherwise provided, the use and height of buildings hereafter erected, converted, moved, enlarged or structurally altered and the use of any land shall be in compliance with the regulations established herein for the district in which such building or land is located.
- (d) **Relationship with Other Laws.** Where the conditions imposed by any part of this Chapter upon the use of land or buildings or upon the bulk of buildings are either more restrictive or less restrictive than comparable conditions imposed by any other provisions of this Chapter or any other laws, ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulations of any kind, the regulations which are more restrictive (or impose higher standards or requirements) shall be enforced.
- (e) **Legal Remedies.** No provision of this Chapter shall be construed to bar an action to enjoin or abate the use or occupancy of any land, buildings or other structures as a nuisance under the appropriate state laws.

Sec. 13-1-21 Use Regulations.

The following uses and their essential services may be allowed in any zoning district:

- (a) **Permitted Uses.** Permitted uses, being the principal uses, specified for a district.
- (b) **Accessory Uses.** Accessory uses and structures as specified under this Chapter are permitted but not until their principal structure is present or under construction.
- (c) **Conditional Uses.**
 - (1) **Approved Procedures.** Conditional uses and their accessory conditional uses are considered as special uses requiring, for their authorization, review, public hearing and approval in accordance with Article E of this Chapter excepting those existent at time of original adoption of the Zoning Code.

- (2) **Permitted Use Terminates Conditional Use.** Conditional use(s), when replaced by permitted use(s), shall terminate. In such case(s), the reestablishment of any previous conditional use(s), or establishment of new conditional use(s) shall require review, public hearing and approval in accordance with Article E of this Chapter.
 - (3) **Limits on Conditional Use Duration.** Conditional uses authorized by the Village Board may be established for a period of time to a time certain or until a future happening or event at which the same shall terminate, such as a change of ownership or occupancy.
 - (4) **Substitution.** Conditional uses authorized by the Village Board shall not be subject to substitution with other conditional uses, either regular or limited, whether similar type or not, without Village Board approval and the procedures required in Article E of this Chapter.
 - (5) **Pre-Existing Conditional Uses.** Those existing uses which are classified as "conditional uses" for the district(s) in which they are located at the time of original adoption of this Chapter require no action by the Village Board for them to continue as valid conditional uses, and the same shall be deemed to be "regular" conditional uses.
- (d) **Classification of Unlisted Uses.** Any use not specifically listed as a permitted use or a conditional use in the districts established in Article C shall be considered to be prohibited except as may be otherwise specifically provided hereinafter. In case of a question as to the classification of an unlisted use, the question shall be submitted to the Village Board for determination, following a recommendation from the Zoning Administrator and Plan Commission, in accordance with the following procedure:
- (1) **Application.** Application for determination for classification of an unlisted use shall be made in writing to the Zoning Administrator and shall include a detailed description of the proposed use and such other information as may be required by the Village Board to facilitate the determination.
 - (2) **Investigation.** The Village Board shall make or have made such investigations as it deems necessary in order to compare the nature and characteristics of the proposed use with those of the uses specifically listed in the Chapter and to recommend its classification.
 - (3) **Determination.** The determination of the Village Board shall be rendered in writing within sixty (60) days from the application and shall include findings supporting the conclusion. The Village Board shall determine if the classification of the unlisted use is a permitted use, conditional use or prohibited use in one (1) or more of the districts established in Article C.
 - (4) **Effective Date of Determination.** At the time of this determination of the classification of the unlisted use by the Village Board, the classification of the unlisted use shall become effective.
 - (5) **Appeals.** The classification determination by the Village Board under this Subsection may be appealed to the Zoning Board of Appeals pursuant to Sections 13-1-260 through 13-1-262.

Sec. 13-1-22 Site Regulations.

- (a) **Minimum Street Frontage.** All lots shall abut upon a public street or other officially approved means of access, and each lot shall have a minimum frontage of thirty (30) feet at the front setback line; however, to be buildable, the lot shall comply with the frontage requirements of the zoning district in which it is located.
- (b) **Principal Structures.**
- (1) **One Principal Structure Per Lot.** All residential principal structures shall be located on a legal lot. Except in the case of planned unit developments, not more than one (1) principal building or use and accessory structures permitted by this Chapter, including a private garage, may be located on a lot in any residential district.
 - (2) **Special Exception.** The Village Board may permit as a conditional use pursuant to Article E or a planned unit development under Article D more than one (1) principal structure per lot in any district where unique characteristics exist and more than one (1) such structure is needed for the orderly development of the parcel. Such approval shall not be based upon personal convenience or financial gain alone. Where additional structures are permitted, the Village Board may impose additional yard requirements, landscaping requirements or parking requirements, or require a minimum separation distance between principal structures.
- (c) **Dedicated Street.** All lots shall abut a public street or Village-approved private road or way which is constructed to applicable Village standards. No zoning permit shall be issued for a lot which abuts a public street dedicated to only a portion of its proposed width and located on that side thereof from which the required dedication has not been secured.
- (d) **Site Suitability.** No land shall be used or structure erected where the land is held unsuitable for such use or structure by the Village Board, upon the recommendation of the Plan Commission, by reason of flooding, concentrated runoff, inadequate drainage, adverse soil or rock formation, unfavorable topography, low percolation rate or bearing strength, erosion susceptibility or any other feature likely to be harmful to the health, safety, prosperity, aesthetics and general welfare of this community. The Plan Commission, in applying the provisions of the Section, shall, in writing, recite the particular facts upon which it bases its recommendation that the land is not suitable for certain uses. The applicant shall have an opportunity to present evidence contesting such unsuitability if he/she so desires. Thereafter, the Plan Commission may affirm, modify or withdraw its recommended determination of unsuitability when making its recommendation to the Village Board.
- (e) **Preservation of Topography.** In order to protect the property owner from possible damage due to change in the existing grade of adjoining lands and to aid in preserving and protecting the natural beauty and character of the landscape, no change in the existing topography of any land shall be made which would result in increasing any portion of the slope to a ratio greater than one and one-half (1-1/2) horizontal to one (1) vertical, within a distance of twenty (20) feet from the property line, except with the written consent of the

owner of the abutting property and with the approval of the Village Board, upon the recommendation of the Plan Commission, or which would alter the existing drainage or topography in any way as to adversely affect the adjoining property. In no case shall any slope exceed the normal angle of slippage of the material involved, and all slopes shall be protected against erosion.

- (f) **Setbacks - Decks, Porches, Handicapped Ramps, and Fireplace Chases.** For purposes of this Chapter, handicapped ramps, decks, porches and fireplace chases shall be considered a part of a building or structure for determining setback compliance.
- (g) **Vacated Streets.** Whenever any street, alley, easement or public way is vacated by official action, the zoning district abutting the centerline of the said vacated area shall not be affected by such proceeding.
- (h) **Obstruction of Unplatted Lands.** All buildings hereafter erected upon unplatted land shall be so placed that they will not obstruct proper street extensions or other features of proper subdivision and land platting.
- (i) **Prohibited Dwelling Units (Accessory Buildings, Recreational Vehicles, Tents, etc.)**
 - (1) Except as provided in Subsection (i)(2) below, no cellar, basement or unfinished home, garage, tent, recreational vehicle, camper, recreational trailer or accessory building shall, at any time, be used as a dwelling unit. Basements shall not be used as dwelling units, except where specifically designed for such use through proper damp-proofing, fire-protecting walls and other requirements as may be imposed by the building and housing codes.
 - (2) A recreational vehicle, camper, tent or other temporary residential unit on private property not zoned for campground or recreational vehicle parking purposes may be temporarily occupied as living quarters under the requirements and standards of Section 13-1-28. Such occupancy is permissible only with the written permission of the property owner.
- (j) **Temporary Uses.** Temporary uses such as real estate sales field offices or shelters for materials and equipment being used in the construction of a permanent structure, may be permitted by the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator may impose conditions on such temporary uses.
- (k) **Screening Regulations.** Any use required by this Chapter to be screened shall meet applicable buffer yard and screening requirements, specifically Section 13-1-25.
- (l) **Yard Reduction or Joint Use.**
 - (1) **Required Area.** No lot, yard, parking area, building area or other space shall be reduced in area or dimension so as not to meet the provisions of this Chapter. No part of any lot, yard, parking area or other space required for a structure or use shall be used for any other structure or use.
 - (2) **Joint Use.** No part of any lot, parking area, yard or other space required for a structure or use shall be used for any other structure or use. No part of a yard or other open space provided about any building for the purpose of complying with the

provisions of this Chapter shall be included as part of a yard or open space required for another building.

- (m) **Lots Abutting More Restrictive District.** The street yard setbacks in the less restrictive district shall be modified for a distance of not less than thirty (30) feet from the more restrictive district boundary line so such street yard setbacks shall be no less than the average of the street yards required in both districts.
- (n) **Double-Frontage Lots.** Buildings on through lots and extending from street to street may have waived the requirements for a rear yard by furnishing an equivalent open space on the same lot in lieu of the required rear yard, provided that the setback requirements on both streets be complied with.
- (o) **Area Required for Rubbish Containers.** On all premises on which there will be constructed after the effective date of this Chapter a new structure which will house four (4) or more dwelling units, any existing building converted to four (4) or more dwelling units after such date, any rooming house or other residential structure having four (4) or more occupants, or a new commercial or industrial building, there shall be provided a sufficient area as determined by the Zoning Administrator for screened refuse/recycling disposal containers. Such areas shall not be located in the front or street side yard and shall be accessible by motorized vehicles or other motorized refuse disposal equipment. Such areas shall not be located in a required off-street parking area and shall be shown on the plot plan submitted at the time of application for a zoning or occupancy permit,

Sec. 13-1-23 Modifications; Height, Area and Setback Exceptions.

- (a) **Height.** The district height limitations stipulated elsewhere in this Chapter may be exceeded, but such modification shall be in accord with the following:
 - (1) **Architectural Structures.** Agricultural structures, such as barns, silos and windmills, shall not exceed in height twice their distance from the nearest lot line.
 - (2) **Special Structures,** such as elevator penthouses, gas tanks, grain elevators, scenery lots, radio and television receiving antennas, manufacturing equipment and necessary mechanical appurtenances, cooling towers, fire towers, substations and smoke stacks, are exempt from the height limitations of this Chapter.
 - (3) **Essential Services,** utilities, water towers, electric power and communication transmission lines are exempt from the height limitations of this Chapter.
 - (4) **Communication Structures,** such as radio and television transmission and relay towers, aerials and observation towers, shall not exceed in height three (3) times their distance from the nearest lot line.
 - (5) **Public or Semipublic Facilities.**
 - a. Public or semipublic facilities, such as schools, hospitals, monuments, sanitariums, libraries, government offices and stations, may be erected to a height of sixty (60) feet, provided all required yards are increased not less than one (1)

- foot for each foot the structure exceeds the district's maximum height requirement.
- b. The maximum roofline for churches, measured at the ridgeline, shall be sixty (60) feet. Steeples which are an integral part of a church's building architecture may extend above the roof ridgeline height such that the maximum height of the building shall not exceed one hundred (100) feet. Bell towers and other liturgical structures which are separate from the main building shall not exceed sixty (60) feet.
- (b) **Yards.** The yard requirements stipulated elsewhere in this Chapter may be modified as follows:
- (1) **Architectural Projections.** Chimneys, flues, sills, eaves, belt courses, ornaments, etc., may project into any required yard, but such projection shall not exceed two (2) feet.
 - (2) **Essential Services,** utilities, electric power and communication transmission lines are exempt from the yard and distance requirements of this Chapter.
 - (3) **Landscaping and Vegetation** are exempt from the yard requirements of this Chapter.
- (c) **Average Building Setbacks.** In Residential and Business Districts, except for corner lots, required setbacks shall be modified in the following cases:
- (1) **Average Front Yards.** The required front yards may be decreased in any residential or business district to the average of the existing street yards of the abutting principal structures on each side. Where fifty percent (50%) or more of the frontage on a block is occupied by principal structures having setbacks less than that required by this Chapter, setback on each remaining lot shall be determined in accordance with the following rule. The front building line of a proposed structure shall be no nearer the front lot line than a line joining adjacent front corners of the nearest principal structures which are in the same block frontage on either side of the proposed structure. If, on a block frontage, no principal structure exists to one side of a proposed structure, a structure may be assumed to exist on the corner lot which conforms to the minimum setback and side yard width requirements of this Chapter.
 - (2) **Additions.** Additions in the front yard of existing structures shall not project beyond the average of the existing front yards on the abutting lots or parcels.
- (d) **Corner Side Yards.** The required side yard on the street side of corner lots shall be at least fifty percent (50%) greater than the minimum specified for the district.

Sec. 13-1-24 Parcels Not Served by Public Sewer.

In any location where the Village Board determines that providing public sewage service is not in the public interest due to unique factors such as, but not limited to, excessive cost, terrain, distance from sewer lines, etc., and the lot has adequate soils for the construction and operation of a private individual sewage treatment system, the Village Board may authorize the use of a private septic system. To be so authorized, the lot shall have sufficient area for at least one (1) replacement private sewage treatment system according to Ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code. Such determination shall be made by the Village Board based on whether unique circumstances exist

and the overall well-being and best interests of the citizenry will be served if the public sewer facilities are not utilized.

Sec. 13-1-25 Screens and Buffers.

- (a) **Required Screens and Buffers.** Where screens or buffers are required by this Chapter or the Village Board to reduce the impact of existing or proposed uses on adjacent properties, the following standards in Subsections (b) and (c) shall be followed. Buffer yards and screens may be required jointly or separately.
- (b) **Buffer Yards.** Buffer yards are horizontal separations along lot lines that are intended to increase the physical separation between incompatible uses. The width of the required buffer yard shall be determined by the Village Board, upon the recommendation of the Zoning Administrator. The minimum width shall be ten (10) feet.
- (c) **Screens.** Screens are barriers located in a limited space [ten (10) feet or less] intended to perform a buffering effect, particularly for noise reduction or visual screening. Screens may consist of existing or planted vegetation, fences, walls, earth berms or similar techniques. Plant screens shall be sufficient to provide a year-round screen within three (3) years of installation. Walls or earth berms shall be required where noise reduction is necessary. Screen plantings shall be permanently maintained by the owner of the property, and any plant materials which do not live shall be replaced within six (6) months. The design of all screens shall be approved by the Zoning Administrator.

Sec. 13-1-26 Annexation of Territory.

- (a) **Definitions.** In this Section, the following definitions shall be applicable unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
 - (1) **Assessed Value.** The value for general tax purposes as shown on the tax roll for the year next preceding the filing of any petition for annexation.
 - (2) **Legal Description.** A complete description of land to be annexed without internal references to any other document, and shall be described in one of the following ways:
 - a. By metes and bounds commencing at a monument at the section or quarter section corner or at the end of a boundary line of a recorded private claim or federal reservation in which the annexed land is located and in one of the following ways:
 - 1. By government lot.
 - 2. By recorded private claim.
 - 3. By quarter section, section, township and range.
 - b. If the land is located in a recorded subdivision or in an area subject to a certified survey map, by reference as described in Sections 236.28 or 236.34(3), Wis. Stats.
 - (3) **Owner.** The holder of record of an estate in possession in fee simple, or for life, in land or real property, or a vendee of record under a land contract for the sale of an

estate in possession in fee simple or for life but does not include the vendor under a land contract. A tenant in common or joint tenant shall be considered such owner to the extent of his or her interest.

- (4) **Petition.** Includes the original petition and any counterpart thereof.
 - (5) **Real Property.** Land and the improvement thereon.
 - (6) **Scale Map.** A map that accurately reflects the legal description of the property to be annexed and the boundary of the annexing city or village, and that includes a graphic scale on the face of the map.
- (b) **Methods of Annexation.** This Section explains annexation procedures by municipalities pursuant to the Wisconsin Statutes. Subject to Section 66.0307, Wis. Stats., territory contiguous to any city or village may be annexed thereto in the following ways:
- (1) **Direct Annexation.** A petition for direct annexation may be filed with the Village Clerk-Treasurer if it has been signed by either of the following:
 - a. A number of qualified elector(s) residing in the territory subject to the proposed annexation equal to at least the majority of votes cast for governor in the territory at the last gubernatorial election, and either of the following:
 1. The owners of one-half of the land in area within the territory.
 2. The owners of one-half of the real property in assessed value within the territory.
 - b. If no electors reside in the territory subject to the proposed annexation, by either of the following:
 1. The owners of one-half of the land in area within the territory.
 2. The owners of one-half of the real property in assessed value within the territory.
 - (2) **Annexation By Referendum.** A petition for a referendum on the question of annexation may be filed with the city or village clerk signed by a number of qualified electors residing in the territory equal to at least twenty percent (20%) of the votes cast for governor in the territory at the last gubernatorial election, and the owners of at least fifty percent (50%) of the real property either in area or assessed value. The petition shall conform to the requirements of Section 8.40, Wis. Stats.
 - (3) **Elector Determination.** Whenever a number of electors cannot be determined on the basis of reported election statistics, the number shall be determined in accordance with the Wisconsin Statutes.
- (c) **Notice.**
- (I) **Notice Publication.** The annexation shall be initiated by publishing in the territory proposed for annexation a Class I notice, under Ch. 985, Wis. Stats., of intention to circulate an annexation petition. The notice shall contain:
 - a. A statement of intention to circulate an annexation petition.
 - b. A legal description of the territory proposed to be annexed and a copy of a scale map.

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- c. The name of the city or village to which the annexation is proposed.
 - d. The name of the town or towns from which the territory is proposed to be detached.
 - e. The name and post office address of the person causing the notice to be published who shall be an elector or owner in the area proposed to be annexed.
- (2) **Service of Notices.** The person who caused the notice to be published shall serve a copy of the notice, within five (5) days after its publication, upon the clerk of each municipality affected, upon the clerk of each school district affected and upon each owner of land in a town if that land will be in a city or village annexation. Such service may be either by personal service or by registered mail with return receipt requested.
- (d) **Petition.**
- (1) **Petition Contents.** The petition shall state the purpose of the petition, contain a legal description of the territory proposed to be annexed and have attached thereto a scale map. The petition shall also specify the population, as defined in Section 66.0201(2), Wis. Stats., of the territory.
 - (2) **Finality of Signatures.** No person who has signed a petition shall be permitted to withdraw his or her name therefrom. No additional signatures shall be added after a petition is filed.
 - (3) **Circulation Timing.** The circulation of the petition shall commence not less than ten (10) days or more than twenty (20) days after the date of publication of the notice of intention to circulate. The annexation petition shall be void unless filed within six (6) months of the date of publication of the notice.
- (e) **Referendum.**
- (1) **Notice.**
 - a. Within sixty (60) days after the filing of the petition, the common council or village board may accept or reject the petition and, if rejected, no further action shall be taken thereon. Acceptance may consist of adoption of an annexation ordinance.
 - b. Failure to reject the petition shall obligate the city or village to pay the cost of any referendum favorable to annexation. If the petition is not rejected, the clerk of the city or village with whom the annexation petition is filed shall give written notice thereof by personal service or registered mail with return receipt requested to the clerk of any town from which territory is proposed to be detached and shall give like notice to any person who files a written request therefore with the clerk. Such notice shall indicate whether the petition is for direct annexation or whether it requests a referendum on the question of annexation.
 - c. If the notice indicates that the petition is for a referendum on the question of annexation, the town clerk shall give notice as provided in Subsection (c) above of a referendum of the electors residing in the area proposed for annexation to be

held within thirty (30) days after the date of personal service or mailing of the notice required under this paragraph.

- d. If the notice indicates that the petition is for direct annexation, no referendum shall be held unless within thirty (30) days after the date of personal service or mailing of the notice required under this paragraph, a petition conforming to the requirements of Section 8.40, Wis. Stats., requesting a referendum is filed with the town clerk signed by at least twenty percent (20%) of the electors residing in the area proposed to be annexed. If such a petition is filed, the clerk shall give notice as provided in Subsection (c) above of a referendum of the electors residing in the area proposed for annexation to be held within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the petition and shall mail a copy of such notice to the clerk of the city or village to which the annexation is proposed.
 - e. Any referendum shall be held at a convenient place within the town to be specified in the notice.
- (2) **Clerk To Act.** If more than one town is involved, the city or village clerk shall determine as nearly as is practicable which town contains the most electors in the area proposed to be annexed and shall indicate in the notice required under Subsection (e)(1) such determination. The clerk of the town so designated shall perform the duties required hereunder and the election shall be conducted in such town, as are other elections and conducted therein.
 - (3) **Publication of Notice.** The notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area proposed to be annexed on the publication day next preceding the referendum election and one week prior to such publication.
 - (4) **How Conducted.** The referendum shall be conducted by the town election officials but the town board may reduce the number of such officials for that election. The ballots shall contain the words "For Annexation" and "Against Annexation" and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of Section 5.64(2), Wis. Stats. The election shall be conducted, as are other town elections in accordance with Chs. 6 and 7, Wis. Stats., insofar as applicable.
 - (5) **Canvass; Statement To Be Filed.** The election inspectors shall make a statement of the holding of the election showing the whole number of votes cast, and the number cast for and against annexation, attach thereto their affidavit and immediately file it in the office of the town clerk. They shall file a certified statement of the results in the office of the clerk of each other municipality affected.
 - (6) **Costs.** If the referendum is against annexation, the costs of the election shall be borne by the towns involved in the proportion that the number of electors of each town within the territory proposed to be annexed, voting in the referendum, bears to the total number of electors in such territory, voting in the referendum.
 - (7) **Effect.** If the result of the referendum is against annexation, all previous proceedings shall be nullified. If the result of the referendum is annexation, failure of any town

official to perform literally any duty required by this Section shall not invalidate the annexation.

- (f) **Qualifications.** Qualifications as to electors and owners shall be determined as of the date of filing any petition, except that all qualified electors residing in the territory proposed for annexation on the day of the conduct of a referendum election shall be entitled to vote therein. Residence and ownership must be bonafide and not acquired for the purpose of defeating or invalidating the annexation proceedings.
- (g) **Annexation Ordinance.**
- (1) **Enactment.** An ordinance for the annexation of the territory describing in the annexation petition may be enacted by a two-thirds vote of the elected member of the governing body not less than twenty (20) days after the publication of the notice of intention to circulate the petition and not later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of filing with the city or village clerk of the petition for annexation or of the referendum election if favorable to the annexation. If the annexation is subject to Subsection (k), the governing body shall first review the reasons given by the Wisconsin Department of Administration that the proposed annexation is against the public interest. Subject to Section 59.692(7), Wis. Stats., such an ordinance may temporarily designate the classification of the annexed area for zoning purposes until the zoning ordinance is amended as prescribed in Section 62.23(7)(d), Wis. Stats. Before introduction of an ordinance containing such temporary classification, the proposed classification shall be referred to and recommended by the Plan Commission. The authority to make such temporary classification shall not be effective when the county ordinance prevails during litigation as provided in Section 59.69(7), Wis. Stats.
 - (2) **Wards.** The ordinance may annex the territory to an existing ward or may create an additional ward.
 - (3) **Effective Date of Annexation.** The annexation shall be effective upon enactment of the annexation ordinance. The board of school directors in any city of first class shall not be required to administer the schools in any territory annexed to any such city until July 1 following such annexation.
- (h) **Filing Requirements; Surveys.**
- (1) **Recordings.** The clerk of a city or village which has annexed territory shall file immediately with the secretary of state a certified copy of the ordinance, certificate and plat, and shall send one copy to each company that provides any utility service in the area that is annexed. The clerk shall also record the ordinance with the register of deeds and file a signed copy of the ordinance with the clerk of any affected school district. Failure to file, record or send shall not invalidate the annexation and the duty to file, record or send shall be a continuing one. The ordinance that is filed, recorded or sent shall describe the annexed territory and the associated population. The information filed with the Secretary of State shall be utilized in making recommen-

- dations for adjustments to entitlements under the federal revenue sharing program and distribution of funds under Ch. 79, Wis. Stats. The clerk shall certify annually to the Secretary of State and record with the Register of Deeds a legal description of the total boundaries of the municipality, as those boundaries existed on December 1, unless there has been no change in the twelve (12) months proceeding.
- (2) **State Agency Review.** Within ten (10) days of receipt of the annexation ordinance, certificate and plat, the Secretary of State shall forward two (2) copies of the ordinance, certificate and plat to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Administration, one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Administration, one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and two (2) copies to the clerk of the municipality from which the territory was annexed.
- (3) **Special Survey.** Any city or village may direct a survey of its present boundaries to be made, and when properly attested, the survey and plat may be filed in the Office of the Register of Deeds in the county in which the city or village is located, whereupon the survey and plat shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein set forth.
- (i) **Validity of Plats.** Where any annexation is declared invalid but prior to such declaration and subsequent to such annexation a plat has been submitted and has been approved as required in Section 236.1'0(1)(a), Wis. Stats., such plat shall be deemed validly approved despite the invalidity of the annexation.
- (j) **Action Contesting Validity of Annexation.**
- (1) **Time of Commencement.** An action on any grounds whatsoever, whether denominated procedural or jurisdictional, to contest the validity of an annexation shall be commenced within the time after adoption of the annexation ordinance provided by Section 893.73(2), Wis. Stats.
- (2) **Preference in Circuit Court.** An action contesting an annexation shall be given preference in circuit court.
- (k) **Review of Annexations.**
- (1) **Annexations Within Populous Counties.** No annexation proceeding within a county having a population of fifty thousand (50,000) or more shall be valid unless the person causing a notice of annexation is published under Subsection (c) shall within five (5) days of the publication mail a copy of the notice, legal description and a scale map of the proposed annexation to the clerk of each municipality affected and the Wisconsin Department of Administration (Department). The Department shall lay within twenty (20) days after the receipt of the notice mail to the clerk of the town within which the territory lies and to the clerk of the proposed annexing village or city a notice that in its opinion the annexation is against the public interest. No later than

ten (10) days after mailing the notice, the Department shall advise the clerk of the town in which the territory is located and the clerk of the village or city to which the annexation is proposed of the reasons the annexation is against the public' interest as defined in Subsection (k)(2) below. The annexing municipality shall review the advice before final action is taken.

- (2) **Definition of Public Interest.** For purposes of this Subsection, "public interest" is determined by the Wisconsin Department of Administration after consideration of the following:
- a. Whether the government services, including zoning, to be supplied to the territory could clearly be better supplied by the town or some other village or city whose boundaries are contiguous to the territory proposed for annexation which files with the circuit court a certified copy of a resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote of the elected members of the governing body indicating a willingness to annex the territory upon receiving an otherwise valid petition for the annexation of the territory.
 - b. The shape of the proposed annexation and the homogeneity of the territory with the annexing village or city and any other contiguous village or city.
- (I) **Unanimous Approval Annexations.** If a petition for direct annexation signed by all of the electors residing in the territory and the owner of all of the real property in the territory is filed with the city or village clerk, and with the town clerk of the town or towns in which the territory is located, together with a scale map and a legal description of the property to be annexed, an annexation ordinance for the annexation of the territory may be enacted by a two-thirds vote of the elected members of the governing body of the city or village without compliance with the notice requirements of Subsection (c) above. In such annexations, subject to Subsection (k), the person filing the copy of the scale map and a legal description of the territory to be annexed to the Wisconsin Department of Administration and the governing body shall review the advice of the Department, if any, before enacting the annexation ordinance.
- (m) **Review Requirements.** The provisions of Subsection (I) do not eliminate the necessity for review as required by Subsection (k).
- (n) **Annexation of Town Islands.** Upon its own motion, a city or village by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of its governing body may enact an ordinance annexing territory which comprises a portion of a town or towns and which was completely surrounded by territory of the village or city on December 2, 1973. The ordinance shall include all surrounded town areas except those exempt by mutual agreement of all of the governing bodies involved. The annexation ordinance shall contain a legal description of the territory and the name of the town or towns from which the territory is detached. Upon enactment of the ordinance, the city or village clerk immediately shall file six (6) certified copies of the ordinance in the office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, together with six (6) copies of the scale map. The Secretary of State shall forward two (2) copies of the ordinance and

scale map to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, and one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Administration. This subsection does not apply if the town island was created only by the annexation of a railroad right-of-way or drainage ditch. This Subsection does not apply to land owned by a town government which has existing town government buildings located thereon. No town island may be annexed under this Subsection if the island consists of over sixty-five (65) acres or contains over one hundred (100) residents. After December 2, 1973, no city or village may, by annexation, create a town island, which is completely surrounded by the city or village.

- (o) **Effective Date of Annexations.** Because the creation of congressional, legislative, supervisory and aldermanic districts of equal population is a matter of statewide concern, any annexation action that affects a tract of land that is the subject of an ordinance enacted or resolution adopted by any city during the period from January 1, 1990 to April 1, 1991, or any later date, expressing an intent to not exercise the city's authority to annex territory before April 1, 1991, or the specified later date, taken by a municipality during the period beginning on April 1 of the year commencing after each federal decennial census of population and ending on June 30 of the year commencing after that census, is effective on July 1 of the year commencing after that census or at such later date as may be specified in the annexation ordinance. This Subsection first applies to annexations effective after March 31, 1991.
- (p) **Annexation of Municipal-Owned Territory.** In addition to other methods provided by law and subject to Sections 59.692(7), 66.0223 and 66.0307, Wis. Stats., territory owned by and lying near but not necessarily contiguous to a village or city may be annexed to a village or city by ordinance enacted by the board of trustees of the village or the common council of the city, provided that in the case of noncontiguous territory the use of the territory by the village or city is not contrary to any town or county zoning regulation. The ordinance shall contain the exact description of the territory annexed and the names of the towns from which detached and shall operate to attach the territory to the village or city upon the filing of six (6) copies of a plat showing the boundaries of the territory attached. Two (2) copies of the ordinance and plat shall be forwarded by the Wisconsin Secretary of State to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, one (1) copy to Wisconsin Department of Revenue, and one (1) copy to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Sec. 13-1-27 Extension of Utilities Outside Corporate Limits.

Village public utilities will only be extended into and provided to those areas which are within the corporate limits of the Village of Wheeler at the time of the utility extension unless provided otherwise by intergovernmental or other agreement.

Sec. 13-1-28 Prohibited Dwelling Units.

- (a) **Purpose; Authority.** Pursuant to the grant of police powers to Wisconsin municipalities, the purpose of this Section is to:
- (1) Protect the public and safety of inhabitants of and visitors to the Village of Wheeler from using prohibited dwelling units and to require that dwelling units utilize proper sanitary and water services; and
 - (2) To safeguard the intent of the intent of land division, health, building code, and zoning ordinances regarding the number of dwellings permissible on one- and two-family residential parcels and the prohibition against establishing residential uses on business and industrial parcels except where specifically allowed.
- (b) **Definitions.** The following definitions shall be applicable in this Section:
- (1) **Automobiles** as defined in Sec. 340.01(4), Wis. Stats.
 - (2) **Boats** as defined in Sec. 29.001(16), Wis. Stats.
 - (3) **Camping Trailers** as defined in Sec. 340.01(6), Wis. Stats. Also included in this definition are travel trailers, tent ("pop-up") trailers, van or pickup truck campers, and fifth-wheel trailers.
 - (4) **Motor Buses** as defined in Sec. 340.01(31), Wis. Stats.
 - (5) **Motor Homes** as defined in Sec. 340.01(33m), Wis. Stats.
 - (6) **Recreational Vehicles** as defined in Sec. 340.01(48r), Wis. Stats.
 - (7) **School Buses** as defined in Sec. 340.01(56), Wis. Stats., and which are no longer primarily used for providing regular or charter transportation services.
- (c) **Prohibited Dwellings; Limited Exceptions.**
- (1) **Prohibited Dwelling Units.** Except as provided in Subsection (c)(2) and (3) below, no automobile, motor vehicle, boat, camping trailer, motor bus, motor home, recreational vehicle, school bus, tent, accessory building, cellar, or unfinished home shall, at any time, be used as a dwelling unit. Parcels with a basement only constructed shall not be used as a dwelling place except where specifically designed for such use in conformity with building code requirements.
 - (2) **Limited Exception For Short-Term Use.**
 - a. Unless located in a properly Village-authorized campground or recreational vehicle park, an automobile, motor vehicle, camping trailer, motor bus, motor home, recreational vehicle, boat, school bus or tent may not be occupied as living quarters for more than an aggregate of seven (7) days on a residential parcel with no principal structure or an aggregate of fourteen (14) days on a residential parcel with a principal structure within a one hundred and twenty (120) day period. Such vehicles, campers and other regulated temporary living units described above shall at no time be used for sleeping or living purposes if parked on a public right-of-way or public parking lot.
 - b. Such limited occupancy is permissible only with the written permission of the property owner, a copy of which shall be provided to the Village upon request.

The vehicle, camper or other regulated temporary living unit described in Subsection (c)(2)a above must be designed for temporary residential use and be owned by the property owner, by the occupant, or a guest of the occupant of the primary residence. Such vehicle, camper or other regulated temporary living unit described in Subsection (c)(2)a above may be temporarily connected to an approved electrical connection, but shall not be connected to wastewater or potable water lines. Recreational vehicles shall be self-contained, with all grey water and/or sewage disposed of at an appropriate disposal location in accordance with state regulations.

- c. Except in a Village-authorized campground or recreational vehicle park, this limited exception does not apply to non-residential zoned parcels.
- (3) ***Limited Exception For Emergency Situations.***
- a. On a parcel zoned or used for residential purposes, the Village Board may grant a special exception to the limitations prescribed in this Section if a disaster or other emergency has occurred on that parcel which has created a need for temporary housing. Examples of such a disaster or emergency are a fire, tornado, extreme flooding, etc.
 - b. The Village Board may grant a special exception under this Subsection for a period up to six (6) months. The Village Board may attach conditions to the special exception. The Village Board shall also require the applicant to enter into a contract with the Village agreeing to the terms of the special exception.

Sec. 13-1-29 through Sec. 13-1-39 Reserved for Future Use.

Article C: **Zoning Districts**

Sec. 13-1-40 Zoning Districts Designated.

- (a) For the purpose of this Chapter, the Village of Wheeler is hereby divided into the following eleven (11) zoning districts:
 - (1) R-1 Single-Family Residential District (Low Density)
 - (2) R-2 Single-Family Residential District (Medium Density)
 - (3) R-3 Two-Family Residential District
 - (4) R-4 Multiple-Family Residential District
 - (5) R-5 Residential Estate District
 - (6) C-1 Conservancy District
 - (7) B-1 General Commercial District
 - (8) B-2 Highway Commercial District
 - (9) I-1 Industrial District
 - (10) A-1 Agricultural District (Non-Livestock)
 - (11) AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District

Sec. 13-1-41 Zoning Map; District Boundaries.

- (a) **Zoning Map.** The boundaries of the districts enumerated in Section 13-1-40 above are hereby established as shown on a map entitled "Zoning Map, Village of Wheeler, Dunn County, Wisconsin", as amended, which is adopted by reference and made a part hereof. The map shall bear upon its face the attestation of the Village President and the Village Clerk-Treasurer and shall be available to the public in the office of the Village Clerk-Treasurer.
- (b) **Boundary Lines.** The boundaries shall be construed to follow corporate limits; U.S. Public Land Survey lines; lot or property lines; center lines of streets, highways, alleys, easements and railroad rights-of-way; or such lines extended unless otherwise noted on the Zoning Map. Where the district boundaries are not otherwise indicated and where the property has been or may hereafter be divided into blocks and lots, the district boundaries shall be construed to be lot lines and where the designations on the Zoning Map are approximately bounded by lot lines, such lot line shall be construed to be the boundary of the district.
- (c) **Vacation.** Vacation of public streets and alleys shall cause the land vacated to be automatically placed in the same district as the abutting side to which the vacated land reverts.
- (d) **Annexations and Consolidations.** Annexations to or consolidations with the Village of Wheeler subsequent to the effective date of this Chapter shall be placed in the R-1

Residential District unless the annexation ordinance temporarily placed the land in another district.

(e) **Rules for Interpretation of Zoning District Boundaries.**

(1) **Generally.** Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of districts as shown on the Zoning Map, the following rules shall apply:

- a. Boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of streets, highways or alleys shall be construed to follow such centerlines.
- b. Boundaries indicated as approximately following platted lot lines shall be construed as following such lot lines.
- c. Where district boundaries are so depicted that they approximately follow section lines, quarter section lines or other government survey lines; or that they approximately follow political subdivision lines such as county lines, town lines or corporate limits; such government survey lines or political subdivision lines shall be construed to be said boundaries.
- d. Boundaries indicated as following railroad lines shall be construed to be midway between the main tracks.
- e. Boundaries indicated as following shorelines shall be construed to follow such shorelines and, in the event of change in the shoreline, shall be construed as moving with the actual shoreline; boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of streams, rivers, canals, lakes or other bodies of water shall be construed to follow such centerlines.
- f. Boundaries indicated as parallel to or extensions of features indicated in the preceding shall be so construed. Distances not specifically indicated on the zoning map shall be determined by the scale of the map.
- g. Where a district boundary line, as appearing on the zoning map, divided a lot in single ownership at the time of original enactment of this Zoning Code, the district requirements for the least restricted portion of such lot shall be deemed to apply to the whole thereof, provided that such extension shall not include any part of such lot more than thirty-five (35) feet beyond the district boundary lines.

(2) **Exceptions.** As an exception to the District Boundary interpretation, in Subsection (e) above, where not defined by the above interpretation of district boundary lines and limits, the extent of the C-1 Conservancy District may be construed to be the Floodplain or Shoreland of a navigable body of water, or a thirty (30) foot wide strip of land along either side of the centerline of a natural, non-navigable waterway or drainageway.

Sec. 13-1-42 R-1 Single-Family Residential District (Low Density).

- (a) **Purpose.** The purpose of the R-1 District is to provide the opportunity for construction and maintenance of primarily single-family detached dwelling units at a medium dwelling

unit per acre density. The R-1 District will primarily be used with new residential developments.

- (b) **Permitted Uses.** The following are permitted uses in the R-1 District:
- (1) Single-family detached dwellings, excluding all mobile homes, and their permitted accessory structures; for purposes of this Chapter manufactured homes are included in the definition of single-family dwelling.
 - (2) Manufactured homes complying with all of the following requirements and limitations:
 - a. The home shall be a double wide of at least twenty-four (24) feet in width and thirty-six (36) feet in length.
 - b. The home shall be installed on an approved Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) foundation system in conformity with the uniform building code. The wheels and axles must be removed. The enclosed foundation system shall be approved by the Building Inspector and/or Village Engineer; the Building Inspector may require a plan to be certified by a registered architect or engineer to ensure proper support for the home.
 - c. The home shall be equipped with foundation siding which in design, color and texture appears to be an integral part of the adjacent exterior wall of the manufactured home.
 - d. The home shall be covered by a roof pitched at a minimum slope of three (3) inches in twelve (12) inches, which is permanently covered with non-reflective material.
 - e. The home shall have a pitched roof, overhanging eaves and such other design features required of all new single-family dwellings located within the Village of Wheeler.
 - (3) A private detached garage and accessory structures per Section 13-1-200; no garage or other accessory structure shall be used for human habitation.
 - (4) Gardening, storage sheds, and other accessory buildings incidental to the residential use and meeting the requirements of Section 13-1-200.
 - (5) Public parks and recreation areas.
 - (6) State-licensed adult community-based residential facilities and adult day care centers which have a capacity for eight (8) or fewer persons.
 - (7) Family day care home for not more than eight (8) children.
 - (8) Home occupations and professional home offices per Section 13-1-93.
 - (9) Class 2 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure without substantial modification, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (10) Preschool or licensed daycare centers serving six (6) or fewer children.
 - (11) Uses customarily incidental to any of the above uses, provided that no such use generates traffic or noise that would create public or private nuisance.
- (c) **Conditional Uses.** The following are conditional uses within the R-1 District:
- (1) State-licensed adult community-based residential facilities and adult day care centers which have a capacity for nine (9) or more persons.

- (2) Planned residential developments (PUD).
 - (3) Bed and breakfast inns [7011].
 - (4) Churches and public buildings, except public buildings housing uses incompatible with the characteristics of the District, such as sewage systems and incinerators.
 - (5) Public utility structures, except those incompatible with the characteristics of the district, including water storage and sewage disposal facilities.
 - (6) Preschool or licensed daycare centers serving more than eight (8) children.
 - (7) Public parks, playgrounds and community facilities or buildings.
 - (8) Public and parochial schools.
 - (9) Siting and construction of any new mobile support structure and/or facility or a Class 1 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (10) Barber shops and hair styling salons.
 - (11) Uses customarily incident to any of the above uses, provided that no such use generates traffic or noise that would create a public or private nuisance.
- (d) **Area, Height and Yard Requirements.**
- (1) **Lot.**
 - a. Area: Minimum nine thousand six hundred fifty (9,600) square feet.
 - b. Width: Residential lots shall not be less than eighty (80) feet wide measured at the right-of-way line; such minimum lot width may be located on the outer radius of a curbed street, such as a cul-de-sac. In no case shall lot width measured at the right-of-way line of a cul-de-sac be less than seventy (70) feet.
 - (2) **Building Height.** Maximum: Thirty-five (35) feet.
 - (3) **Yards.**
 - a. Minimum Street Yard: Twenty-five (25) feet. (Note: More restrictive standards may be imposed by state regulations in certain circumstances; for example, on lots fronting on certain classes of State Highways.)
 - b. Minimum Rear Yard: Twenty-five (25) feet from principal buildings
 - c. Minimum Side Yard:
 1. Ten (10) feet minimum per side.
 2. For comer lots, each side adjacent to a street shall have a setback of fifteen (15) feet.
 - (4) **Building Size.** Minimum ground floor area per dwelling shall be not less than nine hundred sixty (960) square feet for a one (1) story dwelling and not less than seven hundred fifty (750) square feet for dwellings having more than one (1) story.
 - (5) **Navigable Water Setbacks.** There shall be a setback of not less than seventy-five (75) feet of all buildings and structures from navigable water as measured from the ordinary high water mark, as determined by the Zoning Administrator, and as measured from the edge of the roof overhang to the high water mark. There shall be a setback of not less than fifty-five (55) feet for all decks and patios which are

without a permanent roof. The exception hereto may be for landings, having a maximum size of forty (40) square feet and having no part of the landing overhanging the water, and for stairs, each of which may extend to the water's edge.

Sec. 13-1-43 R-2 Single-Family Residential District (Medium Density).

- (a) **Purpose.** The purpose of the R-2 District is to provide the opportunity for maintenance of primarily single-family detached dwelling units at a medium dwelling unit density in the existing older neighborhoods in the Village of Wheeler or in medium density newer neighborhoods. It is recognized that this District's heritage is one of diverse lot sizes and setbacks that makes dimensional standardization difficult.
- (b) **Permitted Uses.** The following are permitted uses in the R-2 District:
- (1) Single-family detached dwellings, excluding all mobile homes, and their permitted accessory structures; for purposes of this Chapter manufactured homes are included in the definition of single-family dwelling.
 - (2) Manufactured homes complying with all of the following requirements and limitations:
 - a. The home shall be a double wide of at least twenty-four (24) feet in width and thirty-six (36) feet in length.
 - b. The home shall be installed on an approved Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) foundation system in conformity with the uniform building code. The wheels and axles must be removed. The enclosed foundation system shall be approved by the Building Inspector and/or Village Engineer; the Building Inspector may require a plan to be certified by a registered architect or engineer to ensure proper support for the home.
 - c. The home shall be equipped with foundation siding which in design, color and texture appears to be an integral part of the adjacent exterior wall of the manufactured home.
 - d. The home shall be covered by a roof pitched at a minimum slope of three (3) inches in twelve (12) inches, which is permanently covered with non-reflective material.
 - e. The home shall have a pitched roof, overhanging eaves and such other design features required of all new single-family dwellings located within the Village of Wheeler.
 - (3) Private detached garage and accessory structures per Section 13-1-200; no garage or other accessory structure shall be used for human habitation.
 - (4) Gardening, storage sheds, and other accessory buildings incidental to the residential use and meeting the requirements of Section 13-1-200.
 - (5) Public parks and recreation areas.

13-1-43

- (6) State-licensed adult community-based residential facilities and adult day care centers which have a capacity for eight (8) or fewer persons.
 - (7) Family day care home for not more than eight (8) children.
 - (8) Home occupations and professional home offices per Section 13-1-93.
 - (9) Class 2 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure without substantial modification, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (10) Preschool or licensed daycare centers serving six (6) children or less.
 - (11) Uses customarily incident to any of the above uses, provided that no such use generates traffic or noise that would create public or private nuisance.
- (c) **Conditional Uses.** The following are conditional uses within the R-2 District
- (1) State-licensed adult community-based residential facilities and adult day care centers which have a capacity for nine (9) or more persons.
 - (2) Planned residential developments (PUD).
 - (3) Bed and breakfast inns [7011].
 - (4) Churches and public buildings, except public buildings housing uses incompatible with the characteristics of the District, such as sewage systems and incinerators.
 - (5) Public utility structures, except those incompatible with the characteristics of the district, including water storage and sewage disposal facilities.
 - (6) Preschool or licensed daycare centers serving more than seven (7) children.
 - (7) Public parks, playgrounds and community facilities or buildings.
 - (8) Public and parochial schools.
 - (9) Siting and construction of any new mobile support structure and/or facility or a Class **1** collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (10) Barber shops and hair styling salons.
 - (11) Uses customarily incident to any of the above uses, provided that no such use generates traffic or noise that would create a public or private nuisance.
- (d) **Area, Height and Yard Requirements.**
- (1) **Lot.**
 - a. Area: Minimum nine thousand (9,600) square feet.
 - b. Width: Residential lots shall not be less than eighty (80) feet wide measured at the right-of-way line; such minimum lot width may be located on the outer radius of a curbed street, such as a cul-de-sac. In no case shall lot width measured at the right-of-way line of a cul-de-sac be less than seventy (70) feet.
 - (2) **Building Height.** Maximum: Thirty-five (35) feet.
 - (3) **Yards.**
 - a. Minimum street yard: Twenty-five (25) feet. (Note: More restrictive standards may be imposed by state regulations in certain circumstances; for example, on lots fronting on certain classes of State Highways.)
 - b. Minimum Rear Yard: Twenty-five (25) feet from principal buildings

- c. Minimum Side Yard:
 1. One story: Ten (10) foot minimum each side.
 2. Two-story: Twelve (12) foot minimum each side.
 3. For corner lots, each side adjacent to a street shall have a setback of fifteen (15) feet.
- (4) **Building Size.** Minimum ground floor area per dwelling shall be not less than nine hundred sixty (960) square feet for a one (1) story dwelling and not less than seven hundred fifty (750) square feet for dwellings having more than one (1) story.
- (5) **Setback Averaging.** In this District, where a lot is located between two (2) lots, each of which has a principal building located thereon, the street yard requirement on such lot shall not be less than the average front yard established by the adjacent existing principal structures.
- (6) **Nonconforming Structures.** In the R-2 District, existing principal structures may be rebuilt or reconstructed to the pre-existing building profile.
- (7) **Navigable Water Setbacks.** There shall be a setback of not less than seventy-five (75) feet of all buildings and structures from navigable water as measured from the ordinary high water mark, as determined by the Zoning Administrator, and as measured from the edge of the roof overhang to the high water mark. There shall be a setback of not less than fifty-five (55) feet for all decks and patios which are without a permanent roof. The exception hereto may be for landings, having a maximum size of forty (40) square feet and having no part of the landing overhanging the water, and for stairs, each of which may extend to the water's edge.

Sec. 13-1-44 R-3 Two-Family Residential District.

- (a) **Purpose.** The purpose of the R-3 Two-Family District is to provide the opportunity for construction and maintenance of primarily two-family or duplex dwelling units, particularly in new subdivisions and growth areas.
- (b) **Permitted Uses.** The following are permitted uses in the R-3 District:
 - (1) Single-family dwellings.
 - (2) Two-family dwellings (duplex); zero lot line duplex land divisions are not permitted.
 - (3) State-licensed community-based facilities and adult day care centers which have a capacity for eight (8) or fewer persons.
 - (4) Home occupations and professional home offices per Section 13-1-93.
 - (5) Private garages per Section 13-1-200; such garage shall not be used in the conduct of any business, and no garage or other accessory structure shall be used for human habitation.
 - (6) Gardening, storage sheds and other accessory buildings meeting the requirements of Section 13-1-200 incidental to the residential use.

13-1-44

- (7) Class 2 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure without substantial modification, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (8) Preschool or licensed daycare centers serving six (6) children or less.
 - (9) State-licensed adult community-based residential facilities and adult day care centers which have a capacity for eight (8) or fewer persons.
 - (10) Uses customarily incident to any of the above uses, provided that no such use generates traffic or noise that would create public or private nuisance.
- (c) **Conditional Uses.** The following are conditional uses in the R-3 District:
- (1) Conditional uses allowed in the R-1 District.
 - (2) Siting and construction of any new mobile support structure and/or facility or a Class 1 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (3) Single-family dwellings meeting the requirements of the R-1 District.
 - (4) Public footings.
- (ct) **Area, Height and Yard Requirements.**

Two-Family Dwelling

- (1) **Lot Size.**
 - a. Minimum Width 90 feet
 - b. Minimum Area 10,000 sq. ft.
- (2) **Building.**
 - a. Maximum Height. 35 feet
 - b. Minimum Floor Area See 13-1-42(d), except reduced by 100 sq. ft. per floor
- (3) **Yards.**
 - a. Minimum Street Yard 25 feet
 - b. Minimum Rear Yard 25 feet
 - c. Minimum Side Yard 8 feet

Sec. 13-1-45 R-4 Multiple-Family Residential District.

- (a) **Purpose.** The purpose of the R-4 District is to provide the opportunity for construction and maintenance of multiple-family dwelling units and to delineate areas where more compact residential development, including condominiums and rental apartments, has occurred or will likely occur in accordance with the Village Comprehensive Plan.
- (b) **Permitted Uses.** The following are permitted uses in the R-4 District:
 - (1) Two-family dwellings (duplex).
 - (2) Multiple-family dwellings over two (2) units up to and including twelve (12) units.
 - (3) Accessory structures occupying not more than twenty percent (20%) of the rear yard.

- (4) Preschool and daycare facilities serving not more than sixteen (16) children.
 - (5) Charitable institutions, rest homes, convalescent homes, nursing homes, homes for the care of children, homes for the care of the aged, homes for the care of the indigent, and similar institutions.
 - (6) Neighborhood parks and playgrounds.
 - (7) Class 2 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure without substantial modification, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (8) State-licensed adult community-based residential facilities and adult day care centers which have a capacity for eight (8) or fewer persons.
 - (9) Uses customarily incident to any of the above uses, provided that no such use generates traffic or noise that would create public or private nuisance.
- (c) **Conditional Uses.** The following are conditional uses in the R-4 District:
- (1) Multi-family buildings providing more than twelve (12) dwelling units.
 - (2) Professional home offices or home occupations.
 - (3) Planned unit residential developments, including condominium clusters.
 - (4) Schools and churches.
 - (5) Government, cultural, and public uses such as fire and police stations, community centers, libraries, public emergency shelters and museums.
 - (6) Retirement homes.
 - (7) State-licensed adult community-based residential facilities and adult daycare centers which have a capacity for more than eight (8) persons.
 - (8) Siting and construction of any new mobile support structure and/or facility or a Class 1 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (9) Public buildings.
- (d) **Area, Height and Yard Requirements.**

	<i>Two-Family Dwelling</i>	<i>Multi-Family Dwelling</i>
(1) Lot Size.		
a. Minimum Width	100 feet	100 feet
b. Minimum Area	Minimum 10,000 sq. ft., with a minimum of 2,000 sq. ft. of lot area for each dwelling unit. The above grade occupied by the principal bldg., accessory bldgs. & parking stalls shall not exceed 50% of the total area of the lot	
(2) Building.		
a. Maximum Height	35 feet	45 feet
b. Min. Floor Area	800 sq. ft.*	700 sq. ft.*
c. 1 Bedroom Unit	*Add 100 s.f./add'l. bdrm.	
(3) Yards.		
a. Min. Street Yard	25 feet	30 feet
b. Min. Rear Yard	25 feet	30 feet
c. Min. Side Yard	12 feet	12 feet

Sec. 13-1-46 R-5 Residential Estate District.

- (a) **Purpose.** The R-5 Residential Estate District is intended to provide for a single-family residential countryside estate development, at densities not to exceed one (1) dwelling unit per gross two (2) or more acres, served by municipal sewer and water facilities.
- (b) **Permitted Uses.** The following uses are permitted in the R-5 District:
 - (1) Single-family detached dwellings, excluding all mobile homes; for purposes of this Chapter manufactured homes are included in the definition of single-family dwelling.
 - (2) Manufactured homes complying with all of the following requirements and limitations:
 - a. The home shall be a double wide of at least twenty-four (24) feet in width and thirty-six (36) feet in length.
 - b. The home shall be installed on an approved foundation system in conformity with the uniform building code. The wheels and axles must be removed. The enclosed foundation system shall be approved by the Building Inspector and/or Village Engineer; the Building Inspector may require a plan to be certified by a registered architect or engineer to ensure proper support for the home.
 - c. The home shall be equipped with foundation siding which in design, color and texture appears to be an integral part of the adjacent exterior wall of the manufactured home.
 - d. The home shall be covered by a roof pitched at a minimum slope of two (2) inches in twelve (12) inches, which is permanently covered with non-reflective material.
 - e. The home shall have a pitched roof, overhanging eaves and such other design features required of all new single-family dwellings located within the Village of Wheeler.
 - (3) Community living arrangements which have a capacity for eight (8) or fewer persons subject to the limitations set forth in Sec. 62.23(7)(i), Wis. Stats.
 - (4) Essential services.
 - (5) Home occupations.
- (c) **Conditional Uses.**
 - (1) Utility substations.
 - (2) Solar collectors erected as an accessory structure.
 - (3) Community living arrangements which have a capacity for nine (9) or more persons.
 - (4) Single-family dwelling units served by private sewer and water systems.
- (d) **Area, Height and Yard Requirements.**
 - (1) **Lot.**
 - a. Area. Lots shall be a minimum of two (2) acres in area and shall be: not less than one hundred twenty-five (125) feet in width at front setback.
 - b. Height. No building or parts of a building shall exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height.

- c. **Building Area.**
 - 1. The total floor area of a dwelling shall be not less than one thousand six hundred (1,600) square feet.
 - 2. Building coverage on the lot shall not exceed thirty-five percent (35%) of the total lot area.
- (2) **Yards.**
 - a. **Street.** There shall be a minimum building setback of thirty-five (35) feet from the street right-of-way.
 - b. **Side.** There shall be a side yard on each side of all buildings not less than twenty (20) feet in width.
 - c. **Rear.** There shall be a rear yard of not less than fifty (50) feet.
- (e) **Other Development Standards.**
 - (1) Rural cross section streets may be permitted with special permission from the Village Board under the following circumstances and conditions of development:
 - a. **Minimum roadway design standards:**
 - 1. Twenty-two (22) feet blacktop pavement width per Village standards.
 - 2. A one and one-half (1-1/2) foot rolled curb concrete shoulder or curb with a minimum of seven (7) inches on each side of the blacktop.
 - 3. Sixty-six (66) foot right-of-way.
 - 4. One hundred thirty-two (132) feet cul-de-sac bulb right-of-way.
 - b. Where rural cross sections are used, the developer shall submit and the Village Board shall approve detailed grading plans for the swale network. The swale system shall be installed at time of street work and shall be designed as a component of the storm water management plan.
 - c. A culvert installation permit and detailed lot grading permit shall be granted by the Building Inspector prior to any disturbance of the site associated with grading, excavation or culvert installation. The developer shall secure a performance bond or deposit of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) plus twenty-five percent (25%) of the total cost to ensure appropriate culvert installation and shall pay an administrative and inspection fee of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) prior to the grading of a culvert installation permit.
 - (2) Livestock such as, but not limited to, cattle, swine, horses, ponies, poultry and other fowl, may only be allowed in the R-5 District following issuance of a conditional use permit after public hearing. As a general policy guideline, the R-5 District is not intended to be used for intensive raising or boarding of livestock or fowl. A conditional use permit for livestock or fowl may only be issued if such use is compatible with the neighborhood.

Sec. 13-1-47 C-1 Conservancy District.

- (a) **Purpose.** The purpose of the C-1 Conservancy District is to preserve, protect, and maintain the natural environment and character of areas exhibiting significant natural

resource features which contribute to the productive, recreational, or aesthetic value of the Village of Wheeler.

(b) **Permitted Uses.** The following are permitted uses in the C-1 District:

- (1) Preservation and/or controlled use of existing: trees, shrubs and plants; prairie grasses; wildlife habitat and nesting areas; wetlands and drainage ways; floodplains and shorelands.
- (2) Forest and game management.
- (3) Fishing and hiking.
- (4) Utilities.
- (5) Class 2 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure without substantial modification, per Section 13-1-182.
- (6) Non-residential buildings used solely in conjunction with the raising of water fowl or fish.
- (7) Harvesting of wild crops such as: marsh hay, ferns, moss, watercress, wild rice, berries, fruits, seeds, sustained yield forestry, or raising of wildlife.
- (8) Preservation of areas of scenic, historic or scientific value.
- (9) Soil and water conservation programs,
- (10) Public and semi-public open space uses such as: parks, hiking trails, ski trails, bridle paths, fishing ponds, picnic areas, greenways, and wildlife preserves.
- (11) Uses similar and customarily incidental to any of the above.

(c) **Conditional Uses.** The following are conditional uses in the C-1 District:

- (1) Dams, flowages, ponds, and water storage and water pumping facilities.
- (2) Power plants deriving their power from the flow of water, and transmission lines and other facilities accessory thereto.
- (3) Utilities such as, but not restricted to telephone, telegraph, power, or other transmission lines.
- (4) Archery ranges, sports fields and skating rinks.
- (5) Land restoration, flowage, ponds.
- (6) Ski hills and trails.
- (7) Recreation camps.
- (8) Public and private campgrounds.
- (9) Riding stables.
- (10) Sewage disposal plants.
- (11) Governmental, cultural and public buildings or uses.
- (12) Siting and construction of any new mobile support structure and/or facility or a Class I collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure, per Section 13-1-182.
- (13) Any building construction incidental to a permitted use.
- (14) Any filling, dredging, stream channel modification, or earthmoving involving more than one thousand (1,000) square yards in area.
- (15) Agricultural cropping, and grazing with confining fences.

(d) **Area, Height and yard Requirements.**(1) **Lot.**

- a. Area: Minimum one (1) acre.
- b. Width: Minimum one hundred fifty (150) feet.

(2) **Building Height.** Maximum thirty-five (35) feet.(3) **Other Structures Height.** Maximum one-half (1/2) the distance from the structures nearest lot line.(4) **Yards.**

- a. Street: Minimum forty (40) feet.
- b. Rear: Minimum twenty (20) feet.
- c. Side: Minimum twenty (20) feet except structures used for the housing of shelters of animals must be one hundred (100) feet from lot lines.

Sec. 13-1-48 B-1 General Commercial District.(a) **Purpose.** The B-1 General Commercial District is intended to provide an area for the business, financial, professional, and commercial needs of the community, especially those which can be most suitably located in the Village's compact and centrally located business area. The B-1 District is intended to:

- (1) Provide for present and future commercial activities within traditional business area: of the Village of Wheeler.
- (2) Accommodate community service functions, public and quasi-public land-use needs, at a central location;
- (3) Permit residential units above established businesses in accordance with Village building codes and zoning requirements;
- (4) Protect the commercial character of the District by prohibiting the incursion of incompatible land use.

(b) **Permitted Uses.** The following are permitted uses in the B-1 District:

- (1) Paint, glass and wallpaper stores. [523]
- (2) Hardware stores. [525]
- (3) Variety stores, general merchandise stores. [53]
- (4) General grocery stores, fruit and vegetable stores, delicatessens, meat and fish stores and miscellaneous food stores. [54]
- (5) Motels or lodges.
- (6) Dairy products stores. [5451]
- (7) Retail bakeries, including those which produce some or all of the products sold on the premises, but not including establishments which manufacture bakery products primarily for sale through outlets located elsewhere or through home service delivery. / [546]

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- (8) Clothing and shoe stores. [56]
 - (9) Furniture, home furnishings, floor covering and upholstery shops/stores. (57)
 - (10) Restaurants, lunch rooms and other eating places, except drive-in type establishments. (5812)
 - (11) Taverns, bars and other drinking places with permit by Village Board. (5813)
 - (12) Drug stores and pharmacies. (591)
 - (13) Liquor stores. (592)
 - (14) Antique stores and secondhand stores. (593)
 - (15) Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops. (5941)
 - (16) Bookstores, not including adult books. (5942)
 - (17) Gift, novelty and souvenir shops. (5947)
 - (18) Florist shops. (5992)
 - (19) Banks and other financial institutions. (60-62)
 - (20) Offices of insurance agents, brokers and service representatives. (63-64)
 - (21) Offices of real estate agents, brokers, managers and title companies. [65-67]
 - (22) Miscellaneous business offices.
 - (23) Heating, electrical, and plumbing supplies (provided all material storage is inside a building).
 - (24) Retail laundry and dry cleaning outlets, including coin-operated laundries and dry cleaning establishments, commonly called laundromats and launderettes. Tailor shops, dressmakers' shops, and garment repair shops.
 - (25) Photographic studios and commercial photography establishments. (722)
 - (26) Barbershops, beauty shops and hairdressers. (723-4)
 - (27) Trade and contractor's offices (office only).
 - (28) Printing, blueprinting, photocopying, addressing, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; small print shops. (733)
 - (29) Computer services. [737]
 - (30) Miscellaneous retail stores. (5999)
 - (31) Offices/clinics of physicians and surgeons, dentists and dental surgeons, osteopathic physicians, optometrists, massage therapists, counselors and chiropractors, but not veterinarian's offices. (801-4)
 - (32) Law offices. (811)
 - (33) The offices, meeting places, churches, and premises of professional membership associations; civic, social, and fraternal associations; business associations, labor unions and similar labor organizations; political organizations; religious organizations; charitable organizations; or other non-profit membership organizations. (86)
 - (34) Engineering and architectural firms or consultants. (891-3)
 - (35) Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping firms or services. (8721)
 - (36) Professional, scientific, or educational firms, agencies, offices, or services, but not research laboratories or manufacturing operations. (899)

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- (37) The offices of governmental agencies and post offices. [91-92, 431]
 - (38) Telephone and internet service providers. [481-2]
 - (39) Day care centers; public and private schools. [481-2]
 - (40) Class 2 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure without substantial modification, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (41) Bowling alleys.
 - (42) Existing residential developments, including dwelling units above established businesses, provided they comply with the Village Building Codes and the basic provisions of the R-1 Residential Zoning District as set forth herein.
- (c) **Conditional Uses.** The following are permitted as conditional uses in the B-1 District; provided that no nuisance shall be afforded to the public through noise, the discharge of exhaust gases from motor-driven equipment, unpleasant odors, smoke, steam, harmful vapors, obnoxious materials, unsightly conditions, obstruction of passage on the public street or sidewalk, or other conditions generally regarded as nuisances; and provided that where operations necessary or incident to the proper performance of these services or occupations would tend to afford such nuisances, areas, facilities, barriers, or other devices shall be provided in such a manner that the public is effectively protected from any and all such nuisances. These uses shall be subject to the consideration of the Village Board with regard to such matters.
- (1) Miscellaneous repair shops and related services. [769]
 - (2) Dwellings are allowed as a conditional use on the second floor of a building used for a business purpose or on the ground and/or second floors of a building formerly used for a business purpose. The Village Board may impose certain conditions, including design review and approval, on any such ground floor conversions from a commercial to residential use. Business uses may be established on ground or second floors where dwelling units are not established in the structure.
 - (3) Farm supplies, wholesale trade. [5191]
 - (4) Outdoor sports facilities or beer gardens at licensed premises (see Section 7-2-19).
 - (5) Veterinary clinics (excluding kennels).
 - (6) Public facilities and uses including governmental, cultural, public buildings or uses, such as fire and police stations, community centers, libraries, public emergency shelters, parks, playgrounds and museums.
 - (7) Siting and construction of any new mobile support structure and/or facility or a Class 1 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (8) Agricultural implement sales and repairs.
 - (9) Automobile sales and repairs
 - (10) Cabinet making or carpenter's shop.
 - (11) Drive-in restaurant or food serving facilities.
 - (12) Plumbing or heating fixture or supply shop, machine shop, tin shop, sheet metal shop, welding shop, pattern shop, sign shop, printing shop, monument works or similar business or industry employing more than three (3) persons on the premises.

- (13) Secondhand store or business dealing in secondhand goods or antiques.
- (d) **Lot, Yard and Building Requirements.**
- (1) **Lot Width.** Minimum eighty-five (85) feet, or building width plus required side yards.
 - (2) **Lot Area.** Minimum eight thousand (8,000) square feet for new sites; no minimum for existing parcels.
 - (3) **Principal Building.**
 - a. Front Yard: Minimum - none.
 - b. Side Yard: Minimum ten (10) feet if sideyard is necessary to be compatible with neighborhood; otherwise none.
 - c. Rear Yard: Minimum fifteen (15) feet if rear yard is necessary to be compatible with neighborhood; otherwise none.
 - (4) **Building Height.** Maximum forty-five (45) feet.
 - (5) **Minimum Floor Area.** As required to serve business needs.
 - (6) **Alley Setback.** Minimum fifteen (15) feet.
- (e) **Other Development Regulations.** For new structures in the B-1 District:
- (1) No outdoor storage of any material shall be permitted in this District except within enclosed containers or properly screened, as determined by the Village Board.
 - (2) No lighting shall be permitted which would excessively glare from this District onto any street right-of-way or onto any adjacent property.

NOTE: Pre-existing structures may be nonconforming. In blocks in the business district which are already developed, the dimensional requirements of this Chapter can be modified if in the opinion of the Village Board, such action would be in keeping with the purpose of this Zoning Code where a practical difficulty or hardship would result from a literal enforcement of the requirements.

Sec. 13-1-49 B-2 Highway Business District.

- (a) **Purpose.** The B-2 Highway Business District is intended to provide for the orderly and attractive grouping at appropriate locations along principal highway routes, of those new businesses and customer services which are logically related to and dependent upon highway traffic, or which are specifically designated to serve the needs of such traffic.
- (b) **Permitted Uses.** The following are permitted uses in the B-2 District:
 - (1) Retirement and nursing homes.
 - (2) Lodges and fraternal uses.
 - (3) Governmental, cultural, and public buildings or uses, such as fire and police stations, community centers, libraries, public emergency shelters, parks, playgrounds and museums.
 - (4) Class 2 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure without substantial modification, per Section 13-1-182.

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- (5) Restaurants, lunch rooms and other dining places, not including drive-in establishments.
 - (6) Retail shops and stores.
 - (7) General grocery stores.
 - (8) Candy, nut and confectionery stores/sales.
 - (9) Nursery and garden centers.
 - (10) Funeral establishments.
 - (11) Open space uses such as: agricultural crops and grazing, parks, parking lots, recreational facilities, greenways and similar such open space uses.
 - (12) Establishments engaged in the retail sale and/or repair of automobiles, trailers, mobile homes, or campers. [551-2, 556]
 - (13) Stores for the sale and installation of tires, batteries, mufflers or other automotive accessories. [553]
 - (14) Gasoline service stations; provided, further, that all gasoline pumps, storage tanks and accessory equipment must be located at least thirty (30) feet from any existing or officially proposed street line. [5541]
 - (15) Establishments engaged in the daily or extended-term off-site rental or leasing of house trailers, mobile homes or campers. [703]
 - (16) Establishments engaged in daily or extended-term rental or leasing of passenger automobiles, limousines or trucks, without drivers, or of truck trailers or utility trailers. [751]
 - (17) Establishments for the washing, cleaning or polishing of automobiles, including self-service car washes. [754]
 - (18) Hotels, motor hotels, motels, tourist courts, tourist rooms, etc. [70]
 - (19) Farm implement sales.
 - (20) Mini-warehouses.
- (c) **Conditional Uses.** The following are conditional uses in the B-2 District:
- (1) Amusement activities.
 - (2) Automobile and truck retail services.
 - (3) Automobile repair, tire and fuel services.
 - (4) Bars and taverns.
 - (5) Gasoline service stations.
 - (6) Gift, novelty and souvenir sales.
 - (7) Hotels, motels and tourist courts.
 - (8) Night clubs, dance halls and taverns.
 - (9) Restaurants.
 - (10) Sales, service and installation of tires, batteries and accessories.
 - (11) Animal shelters, veterinary clinics, and kennels.
 - (12) Clinics.
 - (13) Public assembly uses.

13-1-49

- (14) Commercial recreation facilities.
- (15) Off-season storage facilities.
- (16) Lodges and fraternal buildings.
- (17) Nursing homes.
- (18) Nursery and day care centers.
- (19) Retirement homes.
- (20) Drive-in food and beverage establishments.
- (21) Drive-banks.
- (22) Drive-in theaters.
- (23) Vehicle sales and service.
- (24) Public parking lots.
- (25) Sewage disposal plants.
- (26) Utilities; siting and construction of any new mobile support structure and/or facility or a Class **1** collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure, per Section 13-1-182.
- (27) Mobile home sales.
- (28) Farm implement sales.
- (29) Other uses listed as conditional uses in the B-1 District.
- (30) Gasoline service stations, provided that all gasoline pumps, storage tanks, and accessory equipment shall be located a minimum of thirty (30) feet from any existing or officially proposed street line, or as required by the Wisconsin Administrative Code, whichever is more restrictive.
- (31) Government, cultural, and public buildings or uses, such as fire, ambulance or emergency medical services stations, community centers, libraries, public emergency shelters, parks, playgrounds and museums.
- (32) Schools and churches.
- (33) Seasonal roadside stands for the sale of farm produce only.
- (34) Establishments or facilities for the sale, rental, service, repair, testing, demonstration or other use of motorcycles, motorized bicycles, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, motorboats, other watercraft, or any other motolized vehicles and components.
- (35) Wholesale merchandise establishments.
- (36) Warehouses.
- (37) Motor carrier facilities.
- (38) Commercial establishments selling used, secondhand, or reconditioned merchandise (Uunk yards excluded).
- (39) Commercial sales and services requiring outdoor storage yards; truck terminals; and transshipment depots.
- (40) Open space uses such as: agricultural crops and grazing, parks, parking lots, recreational facilities, greenways and related open space uses.
- (41) Other uses similar to or customarily incidental to any of the above uses.

- (d) **Area, Height and Yard Requirements.**
- (1) **Lot.**
 - a. Building Area: Twenty thousand (20,000) square feet.
 - b. Width: Minimum seventy-five (75) feet.
 - (2) **Building Height.** Maximum thirty-five (35) feet.
 - (3) **Yards.**
 - a. Street: Minimum sixty (60) feet (may include parking).
 - b. Rear: Minimum twenty (20) feet.
 - c. Side: Minimum twenty (20) feet each side.

Sec. 13-1-50 1-1 Industrial District.

- (a) **Purpose.**
- (1) The I-1 District is intended to provide an area for manufacturing, marketing, and industrial and agribusiness-related activities. It is also intended to provide an area for a variety of uses which require relatively large installations, facilities or land areas, or which would create or tend to create conditions of public or private nuisance, hazard, or other undesirable conditions, or which for these or other reasons may require special safeguards, equipment, processes, barriers, or other forms of protection, including spatial distance, in order to reduce, eliminate, or shield the public from such conditions.
 - (2) Uses permitted in the I-1 District are subject to the following conditions:
 - a. Dwelling units and lodging rooms, other than custodian's quarters, are not permitted.
 - b. All business, servicing, or processing, within three hundred (300) feet of a Residence or Commercial District shall be conducted within completely enclosed buildings.
 - c. All storage within three hundred (300) feet of a Residence District or Commercial District, except of motor vehicles in operable condition, shall be within completely enclosed buildings or effectively screened by shrubbery or a solid wall or fence (including solid entrance and exit gates) not less than six (6) feet nor more than eight (8) feet in height.
- (b) **Permitted Uses.** The following uses are permitted uses in the I-1 District:
- (1) Building construction contractors. [15-17]
 - (2) Food locker plants.
 - (3) Offices.
 - (4) Class 2 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure without substantial modification, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (5) Packaging, processing, production, warehousing or wholesaling of products, without open storage from: agricultural crops and produce, furs and leathers, glass, metals, paper, plastic, textiles, wood and related materials of local origin.

13-1-50

- (6) Manufacture, packaging or warehousing, without open storage of products, such as: appliances, confections, cosmetics, electronic devices, instruments, jewelry, toiletries or pharmaceuticals.
- (7) Service industries without open storage, such as:
 - a. Bakeries.
 - b. Breweries.
 - c. Bottling of beverages.
 - d. Commercial cleaners.
 - e. Greenhouses.
 - f. Laboratories.
 - g. Machine shops.
 - h. Painting.
 - i. Printing and publishing.
 - j. Storage and sale of lumber and related construction materials.
- (8) Open space uses, such as:
 - a. Agricultural crops and grazing.
 - b. Parks.
 - c. Parking lots.
 - d. Recreational facilities.
 - e. Greenways and open space uses.
- (c) **Conditional Uses.** The following are conditional uses pursuant to Article E within the I-1 District. Such use shall be subject to the consideration of the Village Board and Plan Commission with regard to such matters as the creation of nuisance conditions for the public or for the users of nearby areas, the creation of traffic hazards, the creation of health hazards, or other factors:
 - (1) Manufacturing establishments, usually described as factories, mills or plants, in which raw materials are transformed into finished products, and establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products. [20, 23-28, 30, 32-39]
 - (2) The outdoor storage of industrial products, machinery, equipment, or other materials associated with a permitted or conditional use, provided that such storage be enclosed by a Village-approved suitable fence or other manner of screening. Includes outdoor storage and manufacturing areas such as recycling facilities, scrap yards, salvage yards, wrecking or demolition yards. [50, 51]
 - (3) Railroads, including rights-of-way, railroad yards, and structures normally incident to the operation of railroads, including station houses, platforms, and signal towers, but not including warehouses owned by companies other than railroad companies or road terminal companies.
 - (4) Wholesale establishments and warehouses. [50-51]
 - (5) Highway passenger and motor freight transportation. [41-42]
 - (6) Commercial service facilities such as: fueling stations, garages, automotive repair shops, truck terminals, transshipment depots, provided such services are related to the industrial district users and/or employees.

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- (7) Light Industry and Service Uses.
 - a. Automotive servicing and body repair.
 - b. Automotive upholstery.
 - c. Cleaning, pressing, dyeing.
 - d. Commercial bakeries.
 - e. Commercial greenhouses.
 - f. Distributors.
 - g. Printing and publishing.
 - h. Trade and contractor's facilities.
 - 1. Painting services.
 - J. Retail sales and service facilities such as retail and surplus outlet stores, and restaurants and food service facilities when established in conjunction with a permitted manufacturing or processing facility.
 - k. Recreation vehicle, boat and miscellaneous storage.
 - (8) Public Facilities and Uses.
 - a. Governmental, cultural and public buildings or uses, such as fire and police stations, community centers, libraries, public emergency shelters, sewage plants, pumping stations, public utilities facilities, parks, playgrounds and museums.
 - b. Schools and churches.
 - c. Airports, airstrips and landing fields.
 - (9) Agriculture Related Industry and Service Uses.
 - a. Production of natural and processed cheese.
 - b. Production of shortening, table oils, margarine and other edible fats and oils.
 - c. Production of condensed and evaporated milk.
 - d. Wet milling of corn.
 - e. Production of creamery butter.
 - f. Drying and dehydrating fruits and vegetables.
 - g. Preparation of feeds for animal and fowl.
 - h. Creameries and dairies.
 - 1. Production of flour and other grain mill products; blending and preparing of flour.
 - J. Fluid milk processing.
 - k. Production of frozen fruits, fruit juices, vegetables and other specialties.
 - I. Fruit and vegetable sauces and seasoning, and salad dressing preparation.
 - m. Production of sausages and other meat products, provided that all operations are conducted within an enclosed building.
 - n. Corn shelling, hay baling and threshing services.
 - o. Grist mill services.
 - p. Horticultural services.
 - q. Canning of specialty foods.
 - r. Grain elevators and bulk storage of feed grains.

13-1-50

- s. Fertilizer production, sales, storage, mixing and blending.
 - t. Sales or maintenance of farm implements and related equipment.
 - u. Animal hospitals, shelters and kennels.
 - v. Veterinarian services.
 - w. Sawmills.
- (10) Establishments engaged in the publishing and printing of newspapers, periodicals or books. [2711]
 - (11) Wind energy systems per Sec. 13-1-181.
 - (12) Siting and construction of any new mobile support structure and/or facility or a Class **1** collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (13) Adult entertainment establishments under an AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District classification per the requirements of this Article and also meeting the standards of Title **11**, Chapter 7, whichever is most restrictive.
- (d) **Prohibited Uses.** The following are prohibited uses in the **I-1** District:
- (1) Specifically excluded from this designation and expressly prohibited is any use or business which is dangerous or which would create a public nuisance.
 - (2) All residential uses are expressly prohibited.
 - (3) Mining (metallic and non-metallic, including processing or transloading facilities).
 - (4) Also specifically excluded and expressly prohibited is any use or business involving garbage removal or the slaughter of animals or poultry.
- (e) **Lot, Yard and Building Requirements.**
- (1) **Lot Size.**
 - a. Minimum Width: One hundred (100) feet.
 - b. Minimum Area: Fifty thousand (50,000) sq. ft.
 - (2) **Building.**
 - a. Maximum Height: Sixty (60) feet.
 - b. Minimum Floor Area: As required.
 - (3) **Yards.**
 - a. Minimum Street Yard: Forty (40) feet.
 - b. Minimum Side Yard: Twenty (20) feet.
 - c. Minimum Rear Yard: Forty (40) feet.
 - (4) **Required Buffer Strips in Industrial Districts.** Where an Industrial District abuts a Residential District, there shall be provided along any rear, side or front line, coincidental with any industrial-residential boundary, a Village-approved buffer strip not less than forty (40) feet in width as measured at right angles to said lot line. Plant materials at least six (6) feet in height of such variety and growth habits as to provide a year-round, effective visual screen when viewed from the Residential District shall be planted in the exterior twenty-five (25) feet abutting the Residential District. If the required planting screen is set back from the industrial-residential

boundary, the portion of the buffer strip facing the Residential District shall be attractively maintained. Fencing may be used in lieu of planting materials to provide said screening. The Village-approved fencing shall be not less than four (4) nor more than eight (8) feet in height, and shall be of such materials as to effectively screen the industrial area. The exterior twenty-five (25) feet of the buffer strip shall not be devoted to the parking of vehicles or storage of any material or accessory uses. The interior fifteen (15) feet may be devoted to parking of vehicles.

Sec. 13-1-51 A-1 Agricultural District (Limited Livestock).

- (a) **Purpose.** The A-1 Agricultural District is intended to provide for the continuation of general non-livestock or limited livestock farming and related uses in those areas of the Village of Wheeler that are not yet committed to non-agricultural development. It is further intended for this District to protect lands contained therein from development until their orderly transition into urban-oriented districts is required. Livestock farming is allowed by conditional use permit only.
- (b) **Permitted Uses.** The following are permitted uses in the A-1 District:
- (1) General non-livestock farming, including crop-raising agriculture, floriculture, forestry, grazing, hay, orchards, truck farming and viticulture (grape growing).
 - (2) General livestock farming with one hundred (100) or fewer livestock units.
 - (3) Forestry, grazing, nurseries, orchards, and truck farming.
 - (4) Harvesting of wild crops and management of wildlife including nonresidential buildings used solely in conjunction with such activity.
 - (5) In-season roadside stands for the sale of farm products produced on the premises, and up to two (2) unlighted signs not larger than eight (8) square feet each advertising such sale.
 - (6) Customary home occupations.
 - (7) One (1) and two (2) family farm residences and a single mobile home, but only when occupied by owners and/or persons engaged in farming activities on the farm on which it is located.
 - (8) Woodlots and tree farms.
 - (9) Production of forest crops, including tree plantations.
 - (10) Class 2 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure without substantial modification, per Section 13-1-182.
- (c) **Permitted Accessory Uses.** The following are permitted accessory uses in the A-1 District:
- (1) Attached or detached private garages and carports accessory to permitted or permitted accessory uses.
 - (2) General farm buildings including barns, silos, sheds, storage bins and including not more than one (1) roadside stand for the sale of farm products produced on the

premises. Any such stand shall conform to the setback, sign and other provisions of this Chapter.

- (3) One (1) farm dwelling. The only residences allowed as permitted uses on newly established parcels are those to be occupied by a person who or a family at least one (1) member of which earns a substantial part of his or her livelihood from farm operations on the parcel or is related to the operator of the larger farm parcel from which the new parcel is taken. Preexisting residences located in areas subject to zoning under this Section which do not conform to this paragraph may be continued in residential use. The minimum parcel size to establish a residence or a farm operation is thirty-five (35) acres. No structure or improvement may be built on the land unless consistent with agricultural uses.
 - (4) Private garages and parking space.
 - (5) Private swimming pool and tennis court.
 - (6) Home occupations and professional home offices per Section 13-1-93.
 - (7) Signs as regulated by the Village.
 - (8) Buildings temporarily located for purposes of constructing on the premises for a period not to exceed time necessary for such constructing.
 - (9) Gardening and other horticultural uses where no sale of products is conducted on the premises.
- (d) **Conditional Uses.** The following are conditional uses in the A-1 District:
- (1) Airports, airstrips and landing fields provided that the site is not less than twenty (20) acres.
 - (2) Housing for farm laborers and seasonal or migratory farm workers.
 - (3) Transmitting towers, receiving towers, relay and microwave towers without broadcast facilities or studios; siting and construction of any new mobile support structure and/or facility or a Class 1 collocation of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure, per Section 13-1-182.
 - (4) Utilities.
 - (5) Veterinary clinics, provided that no structure or animal enclosure shall be located closer than one hundred fifty (150) feet to a property boundary. [074, 075]
 - (6) Public and parochial schools, provided no building shall be located within fifty (50) feet of any lot line.
 - (7) Churches, including those related structures located on the same site which are an integral part of the church proper, convents or homes for persons related to a religious function on the same site, provided no more than ten (10) persons shall reside on the site and no building shall be located within fifty (50) feet of any lot line.
 - (8) Essential service structures, including but not limited to buildings such as telephone exchange stations, booster or pressure-regulating stations, wells, pumping stations, elevated tanks, lift stations and electrical power substations, provided no building shall be located within ten (10) feet from any lot line of an abutting lot in a Residential

District. Prior to granting such permit, it shall be found that the architectural design of service structures is compatible to the neighborhood in which it is to be located and thus will promote the general welfare.

- (9) Cemeteries.
 - (10) Kennels, greenhouses and other agricultural uses that may cause noxious odors or noise, or create health or sanitation hazards.
 - (11) Livestock operations subject to conditions required by the Village Board. Large livestock operations shall be subject to the requirements of Section 13-1-94.
- (e) **Lot, Yard and Building Requirements.**
- (1) **Lot Frontage.** Minimum two hundred (200) feet.
 - (2) **Lot Area.** Minimum two (2) acres.
 - (3) **Principal Building.**
 - a. Front Yard: Minimum eighty (80) feet.
 - b. Side Yards: Minimum fifty (50) feet.
 - c. Rear Yard: Minimum fifty (50) feet.
 - (4) **Accessory Building.**
 - a. Front Yard: Minimum eighty (80) feet.
 - b. Side Yards: Minimum forty-five (45) feet.
 - c. Rear Yard: Minimum forty-five (45) feet.
 - d. Building Height: Maximum fifty (50) feet.

Sec. 13-1-52 AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District.

- (a) **Authority.**
- (1) The Village Board has authority, to be liberally construed in favor of the Village of Wheeler, under its general police powers set forth in Ch. 61, Wis. Stats., to act for the good order of the Village and for the health, morals, safety and welfare of the public; and may carry out its powers by regulation and suppression; and
 - (2) The Village Board recognizes it lacks authority to regulate obscenity under Sec. 66.0107(3), Wis. Stats., and does not intend by adopting this Section to regulate obscenity, since nudity in and of itself is not obscene, it declares its intent to enact an ordinance addressing the secondary effects of live, totally nude, non-obscene, erotic dancing in bars and taverns; and
 - (3) Adult establishments in other communities tended to further the increase of criminal and other offensive activity, to disrupt the peace and order of the communities, to depreciate the value of real property, to harm the economic welfare of the communities and to negatively affect the quality of life of the communities; and such secondary effects are detrimental to the public health, safety and general welfare of citizens; and

- (4) The Village Board recognizes the U.S. Supreme Court has held that material with adult content is within the outer perimeters of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and therefore entitled to some limited protection under the First Amendment, and the governing body further recognizes that freedom of speech is among our most precious and highly protected rights, and wishes to act consistently with full protection of those rights; and
 - (5) However, the Village Board is aware, based on the experiences of other communities, that adult establishments may and do generate secondary effects which the governing body believes are detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the Village of Wheeler; and
 - (6) Among these secondary effects are:
 - a. The potential increase in prostitution and other sex-related offenses, as well as other crimes and offenses;
 - b. The potential depreciation of property values in neighborhoods where adult establishments featuring nude dancing exist;
 - c. Health risks associated with the spread of sexually transmitted diseases; and
 - d. The potential for infiltration by organized crime for the purpose of unlawful conduct; and
 - (7) The Village Board finds that the sale or presence of alcohol beverages on adult entertainment premises significantly increases detrimental secondary effects.
 - (8) The Village Board desires to minimize, prevent and control these adverse effects and thereby protect the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the Village of Wheeler; protect the citizens from increased crime; preserve the quality of life; preserve the property values and character of surrounding neighborhoods; and deter the spread of urban blight; and
 - (9) The Village Board has determined that the enactment of a zoning ordinance provision allowing adult establishments viable areas in which to exist within the Village while keeping those adult establishments separated from each other, residential areas, schools, churches, day care centers, or bars or taverns, promotes the goal of minimizing, preventing and controlling the negative secondary effects associated with such adult establishments.
- (b) **Purpose.** The purpose of the AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District is to create an overlay zoning district whereby adult establishments are sufficiently separated from each other and conflicting uses so as to ameliorate the negative secondary effects of adult uses while providing adult establishments sufficient area and opportunity to operate within the Village of Wheeler so as not to suppress their existence.
- (c) **Definitions.** For purposes of this District, the following definitions shall be applicable:
- (1) **Adult Establishments.** Includes adult-oriented bookstores, motion picture theaters, mini-motion picture theaters, adult bath houses, massage parlors, modeling studios, body painting studios, cabarets, and video stores and more specifically defined as:

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- a. **Adult Bookstore.** An establishment as described in this Section.
 - b. **Adult Motion Picture Theater.** An enclosed building or outdoor theater as described in this Section.
 - c. **Adult Mini-Motion Picture Theater.** An enclosed building with a capacity for less than fifty (50) persons used for presenting material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas" as defined herein for observation by patrons therein.
 - d. **Adult Bath Houses.** An establishment or business which provides the services of baths of all kinds, including all forms and methods of hydrotherapy, that is not operated by a medical practitioner or a professional physical therapist licensed by the State of Wisconsin and which establishment provides to its patrons an opportunity for engaging in "specified sexual activities" as defined in this Section.
 - e. **Adult Massage Parlors.** An establishment or business with or without sleeping accommodations which provides the services of massage and body manipulation, including exercises, heat and light treatments of the body, and all forms and methods of physiotherapy, not operated by a medical practitioner or professional physical therapist licensed by the State of Wisconsin and which establishment provides for its patrons the opportunity to engage in "specified sexual activities" as defined in this Section.
 - f. **Adult Modeling Studios.** An establishment or business which provides the services of modeling for the purpose of reproducing the human body wholly or partially in the nude by means of photography, painting, sketching, drawing or otherwise.
 - g. **Adult Body Painting Studio.** An establishment or business wherein patrons are afforded an opportunity to paint images on a body which is wholly or partially nude. For purposes of this Section, the adult body painting studio shall not be deemed to include a tattoo parlor.
 - h. **Adult Cabaret.** An establishment or business which features male and/or female topless and/or bottomless dancers, go-go dancers, exotic dancers, strippers, burlesque shows, male or female impersonators, or similar entertainers.
 - i. **Adult Novelty Shop.** An establishment or business having as a substantial or significant portion of its stock-in-trade in novelty or other items which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on, or designed for "specified sexual activities" as defined herein or stimulating such activity.
 - J. **Adult Video Store.** An establishment having as a substantial or significant portion of its stock and trade in videotapes, CDs, DVDs or similar such electronic media for sale or rent which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to "specific sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas" as defined herein or an establishment with a segment or section devoted to the sale, display or rental of such material.

- (2) **Adult Bookstore.** An establishment which as its substantial course of conduct, presents adult entertainment for observation by patrons therein, or which, as part of its substantial course of conduct, offers for sale, rent, trade, lease, inspection or viewing books, films, videocassettes, magazines or other such media, which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matters depicting, describing or relating to specified anatomical areas or specified sexual activities.
- (3) **Adult Entertainment.** Any exhibition of any motion picture, live performance, display or dance of any type which has as a significant or substantial portion of such performance, or is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on, any actual or simulated performance of specified sexual activities or exhibition and viewing of specified anatomical areas.
- (4) **Adult Motion Picture Theater.** Any establishment for the presentation of motion pictures that as its dominant theme, or distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on, matters depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities, or specified anatomical areas for observations by patrons therein.
- (5) **Adult Novelty Store.** Any establishment which as its substantial course of conduct offers for sale, rent, trade, lease, inspection or viewing any adult novelty items, sex toys, sexual gratification appliances, or other similar products, excluding contraceptives or similar products of medical value, that are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matters depicting, describing or relating to specified anatomical areas or specified sexual activities.
- (6) **Specified Anatomical Areas.** Means either:
 - a. Less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals pubic region.
 - b. Human male genitals in a discernible turgid state, even if opaquely covered.
 - c. Less than completely and opaquely covered nipples or areolas of the human female breast.
- (7) **Specified Sexual Activities.** Means simulated or actual:
 - a. Showing of human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal;
 - b. Acts of masturbation, sexual intercourse, sodomy, bestiality, necrophilia, sadomasochistic abuse, fellatio or cunnilingus;
 - c. Fondling or erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttocks or female breasts;
 - d. Flagellation or torture in the context of a sexual relationship;
 - e. Masochism, erotic or sexually oriented torture, beating or the infliction of pain;
 - f. Erotic touching, fondling or other such contact with an animal by a human being;
or
 - g. Human excretion, urination, menstruation, vaginal or anal irrigation as part of or in connection with any of the activities set forth in Subsections (c)(7)a-f above.
- (8) **Substantial.** Forty percent (40%) or more of business stock in trade, display space, floor space or retail sales in any one month. Upon reasonable belief that an entity is

in excess of the forty percent (40%) threshold, that entity shall provide all necessary records, receipts and documentation to the Village upon request. Failure to do so shall result in a presumption that the entity is operating in excess of the threshold.

- (d) **Permitted Uses.** No principal uses shall be permitted as a matter of right in the AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District. All uses shall be conditional uses.
- (e) **Conditional Uses.** The following are conditional uses in the AEO Overlay District:
 - (1) Adult bath houses.
 - (2) Adult body painting studios.
 - (3) Adult bookstores.
 - (4) Adult cabarets.
 - (5) Adult entertainment centers.
 - (6) Adult massage parlors.
 - (7) Adult mini-motion picture studios.
 - (8) Adult modeling studios.
 - (9) Adult motion picture theaters.
 - (10) Adult novelty shops.
 - (11) Adult video stores.
- (f) **Underlying District Standards.** Lot area and width, building height and area, yard and sanitary sewer system requirements in the underlying district shall be complied with in the AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District.
- (g) **Procedures for Establishing Adult Entertainment District.**
 - (1) A petition to amend the Zoning Code to establish an AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District and an application for a conditional use permit regarding adult entertainment-type use shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator. The rezoning request shall proceed per Article M procedures. The Zoning Administrator shall refer each petition and application to the Plan Commission for its review and recommendation per Article E, followed by referral and action by the Village Board. The requirements set forth in Article E regarding the conditional use application, review and approval, conditional approval or disapproval of conditional use permits shall be followed. No Adult Entertainment Overlay District shall be created which does not substantially comply with the standards set forth in this Section.
 - (2) A petition to amend the Zoning Code to establish an Adult Entertainment Overlay District and for a conditional use permit must be accompanied by three (3) copies of the proposed site plan prepared by a certified land surveyor or planner in addition to any other information required under this Section or by the Zoning Administrator.
 - (3) The Zoning Administrator shall make a recommendation to the Plan Commission and Village Board. Such recommendation may approve, disapprove or approve, subject to conditions or modifications, the zoning and conditional use permit petition, and shall include a written statement of the Zoning Administrator's findings. No petition for an AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District shall be subject to approval by the Village Board unless the following findings have been made:

- a. That all standards and requirements of this Section and other applicable Village ordinances can be met by the proposed use.
 - b. That the proposed use will not be detrimental to the public welfare.
 - c. That the proposed zoning is consistent with the general intent of the Comprehensive Plan.
 - d. That existing streets and utility services are adequate for the proposed use.
 - e. That the proposed use will in no substantial way contribute to the deterioration of the surrounding neighborhood.
 - f. That the presence of the proposed use will not have a harmful influence on children residing in or frequenting the area.
 - g. That there will be full compliance with other Village ordinance requirements, including, but not limited to, Title **11**, Chapter 7 of this Code of Ordinances. In the case of a conflict in regulatory requirements, the stricter provisions shall be complied with.
- (h) **Standards for Adult Entertainment Uses.** In addition to all other applicable requirements in this Zoning Code, all adult entertainment uses shall meet the following standards:
- (1) The AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District shall only be established for parcels for which the underlying district is an Industrial District.
 - (2) No more than one (1) of the adult entertainment uses defined herein may be established on any one (1) parcel and any of the adult entertainment uses defined herein shall be at least one thousand (1,000) feet from any other adult entertainment use. No adult entertainment use shall be permitted within five hundred (500) feet of any establishment serving alcohol beverages, within one thousand (1,000) feet of property zoned Residential, within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of any property zoned Agricultural, or within two thousand (2,000) feet of any school, library, church, park, playground, or daycare facility.
 - (3) There shall be no sale of intoxicating or fermented malt beverages in the AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District.
 - (4) Signs advertising any of the adult entertainment uses defined herein shall conform with Article **H** of this Chapter with the exception, however, that no tower-mounted signs, portable signs or billboards shall be permitted on the premises, and with the further exception that signs will not depict or describe "specified anatomical areas" or "specified sexual activities", and providing further that there shall be no flashing or traveling lights located outside the building.
 - (5) Adequate parking shall be provided in a lighted area; all such lighting shall be properly shielded.
 - (6) There shall be no display windows on the premises.
 - (7) The owner and/or operator of the adult entertainment establishment shall comply with all federal, state and local laws and ordinances, including obscenity, liquor, fermented

- malt beverage and cabaret laws, and shall further ensure that minors are not permitted on the premises. Solicitation for purposes of prostitution shall be strictly prohibited.
- (8) In the case of adult cabarets, the hours of operation for such establishments shall be limited to the same hours of operation for bars and taverns within the Village.
 - (9) Prior to the establishment of an AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District, an inventory of the surrounding area and population shall be made along with a study of the proposed project and plans for the general area so as to enable the Village Board to make appropriate findings relative to the effect of the establishment of an AEO Overlay District in that area.
 - (10) The owner of the parcel upon which the adult entertainment use is to be established and the operator of the establishment and the owner of the establishment shall appear in person before the Plan Commission and Village Board.
 - (11) In the event of noncompliance with any conditions imposed on the adult entertainment use, the zoning permit may be revoked, the AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay District may be abolished by Village Board action, and the parcel shall revert to its underlying zoning classification.

Sec. 13-1-53 through 13-1-69

Reserved for Future Use.

Article D: **Planned Unit Development (PUD) Overlay District Procedures**

Sec. 13-1-70 PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District - Intent.

- (a) **Purpose.** The PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District is intended to:
- (1) Permit developments that will, over a period of time, be enhanced by coordinated area site planning, diversified location of structures and/or mixing of compatible uses;
 - (2) Provide a safe and efficient system for pedestrian and vehicle traffic;
 - (3) Provide attractive recreation and open spaces as integral parts of the developments;
 - (4) Enable economic design in the location of public and private utilities and community facilities;
 - (5) Ensure adequate standards of construction and planning;
 - (6) Allow for flexibility of overall development design with benefits from such design flexibility intended to be derived by both the developer and the community, while, at the same time, maintaining insofar as possible, the land use density and other standards or use requirements as set forth in the underlying basic zoning district; and
 - (7) Accommodate areas of integrated mixed land uses, innovative lot sizes and physical design, and strong commitments to commonly held open space.
- (b) **Overlay District Approach; Application To Existing Use Districts.**
- (1) The PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall operate as an overlay zone and as an alternative to the permitted uses and regulations applicable to existing districts. The PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District is a supplemental zoning classification applied "over" an underlying zoning district or districts to provide an opportunity to develop land in a manner that does not fit the configuration or standards of the underlying districts.
 - (2) The PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall be applicable only to those lands which may hereafter be zoned PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District by the Village Board, at its discretion.
 - (3) Basic underlying zoning requirements for lands overlay zoned as a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall continue in full force and effect, and shall be solely applicable until such time as the Village Board grants final approval to the PUD under the procedures hereinafter provided in this Article.
- (c) **Applicability To Parcels With Single Ownership.** The unified and planned development of a site in a single, partnership or corporate ownership or control or in common ownership under the Unit Ownership Act set forth in Chapter 703, Wis. Stats., (condominiums) may be permitted by the Village of Wheeler upon specific petition under Section 13-1-77 of this Chapter and after public hearing, with such development encompassing one (1) or more

principal uses or structures and related accessory uses or structures when all regulations and standards as set forth in this Chapter have been met.

(d) **Conformance With Laws and Regulations.**

- (1) A PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, authorized and approved as herein provided, shall be carried out in conformity with all federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations. However, in the interpretation and application of this Article, the regulations contained in this Article shall be controlling in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this Article and other local zoning or subdivision regulations.
- (2) A PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District project shall be consistent in all respects to the expressed intent of this Article and to the intent and spirit of this Zoning Code and its underlying districts; it shall be in conformity with the adopted Village Comprehensive Plan (also called a Master Plan or Smart Growth Plan) or any component thereof and shall not be contrary to the general welfare and economic prosperity of the community.

Sec. 13-1-71 Definitions.

In addition to the general Zoning Code definitions contained in Section 13-1-300, the following definitions shall be applicable in this Article:

- (a) **Basic Zoning Regulations/Districts.** Such zoning regulations as are applicable to the use district other than the regulations set forth in this Article.
- (b) **Building Site.** A tract of land not divided by public streets or into lots, excepting for single-family dwelling purposes and which will not be so subdivided, or where the tract of land, if so divided, is in single ownership or is owned by a condominium group. The site must be located on a public street or have direct access over a private right-of-way.
- (c) **Comprehensive Plan.** The official guide for the physical, social, and economic growth of the Village of Wheeler properly enacted or adopted according to Section 62.23, Wis. Stats., which is now or may hereafter be in effect. May also be referred to as a "Master Plan" or "Smart Growth Plan".
- (c) **Cluster.** The grouping together of a number of structures which have similar use or intended purpose.
- (e) **Density.** The number of dwelling units permitted per square foot of land area or number of dwelling units permitted per acre of land area.
- (f) **Development Plan, General.** The proposal for development of a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, consisting of a general concept plan for the entire area.
- (g) **Open Space.** A parcel or parcels of land or an area of water or a combination thereof with the site designated for a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, and designated and intended for the use or enjoyment of residents of the planned development.

- (h) **Pedestrian Way.** A right-of-way designed for the purpose of providing pedestrian access.
- (i) **Planned Development District {PUD}.** An area of land controlled by a single owner, corporation, or other legal entity which is to be developed as a single unit and is referred to herein as a PUD.
- U) **Precise/Specific Implementation Plan.** The proposal for development of a part of or the whole of the General Development Plan.

Sec. 13-1-72 Types of Planned Unit Developments; Permitted Uses.

- (a) **Types.** This Article contemplates that there may be a Residential, Commercial, Industrial Planned Unit Developments and Mixed Compatible Use Developments as PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay Districts.
- (b) **Permitted Uses.**
 - (1) **Basic Underlying Permitted Uses.** All uses permitted under the basic zoning regulations applicable to the underlying zoning district in which the particular property is located are allowed.
 - (2) **Permitted Accessory Uses.** Any accessory use permitted in the underlying zoning district(s) is permitted in the PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District
 - (3) **Conditional Uses.** Any conditional use permitted in the underlying zoning district(s) may be applied for in the PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District. The review of conditional uses proposed to be located within the planned unit development would be conducted as part of the overall review of the PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District application.
 - (4) **Schools, Parks, and Recreation Facilities.** The developer in the preparation of his/her PUD proposal shall consult with and receive the approval of the Village as to the reservation of suitable sites for adequate area for future schools, parks, playgrounds, drainageways, and other public uses if so designated on the Comprehensive Plan, Official Map, or component area development plan, if any, or as required by the Village of Wheeler.
 - (5) **Non-Residential Uses.** Nonresidential uses are limited to those uses specifically approved by the Plan Commission and Village Board are permitted in a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, based, in part, on the following criteria:
 - a. Nonresidential development shall be integrated into the total design of the PUD project.
 - b. The Village, at its option, may require that the areas and types of nonresidential facilities to be allowed in a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District project be based on a market analysis. The market analysis shall demonstrate that the amount of land proposed is needed and can realistically be supported by area residents and consumers. For these purposes, such analysis should contain the following determinations:

1. Determination of the expected trade area of the proposed commercial facilities.
 2. Determination of the trade area population, present and prospective.
 3. Determination of the expected effective buying power in such trade area.
 4. Determination of net potential customer buying power for stores in the proposed PUD and, on such basis, the recommended store types and floor area.
- c. Offices shall be permitted in residential PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay Districts only when use specifically for the marketing of such development or as allowable professional home offices per Section 13-1-93.

Sec. 13-1-73 General Design Standards for Planned Unit Developments.

(a) **General Considerations.**

- (1) **Adequacy of Design.** Design standards and requirements outlined in this Section shall be utilized by the Village in determining the adequacy of all plans for proposed planned unit developments.
- (2) **Consideration of Comprehensive Plans.** Consideration shall be given to applicable provisions of the Village Comprehensive Plan, Official Map and other adopted plans as they pertain to future school sites, recreation sites, water supply, sewage treatment systems, highway and street alignments, environmental integrity, and other public facilities where appropriate.
- (3) **Consideration of Existing Adjacent Development.** The development of the proposed PUD shall take into consideration relevant features of adjacent existing development.
- (4) **Unsafe or Hazardous Conditions.** Land with unsafe or hazardous conditions, such as open quarries, unconsolidated fill, floodplains or steep slopes, shall not be developed unless the PUD provides for adequate safeguards which are approved by the Village Board.

- (b) **Location of Structures.** Specific lot size, building location, height, size, floor area, and other such requirements shall be based upon determination by the Village Board, following advisory recommendations from the Plan Commission, as to their appropriateness to the proposed uses and structures as they relate to the total environmental concept of the planned development, consistent with the criteria set forth in this Article, and, as near as practicable, consistent with standards established in applicable existing basic zoning districts and regulations, and with those generally accepted basic standards necessary to insure the protection of the public health, safety and general welfare of that area of the community.

- (c) **Minimum Area Requirements.** Areas designated as planned unit developments shall contain a minimum development area as follows:

Principal Uses	Minimum Area of PUD
Residential PUD	2 acres
Commercial PUD	3 acres
Industrial PUD	3 acres
Mixed Compatible Use	5 acres

(d) **Allowable Residential Densities**

(1) **General Lot Area, Density, Width and Setback/Yard Requirements.**

- a. In a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, area and width requirements of the basic use district may be modified; however, in no case shall the average density in a residential district exceed the number of dwelling units by more than five percent (5%) that would have been permitted if the planned unit development regulations had not been utilized.
- b. Setbacks required by the underlying base use district may be modified in PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay Districts; however, no setback shall be less than twenty-five (25) feet from any street right-of-way.
- c. No principal structures in planned unit developments shall be located closer than thirty (30) feet to another structure.
- d. Structures in residential PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay Districts shall have a rear yard of not less than twenty-five (25) feet.

(2) **Minimum Lot Area Requirements.** Provided the overall number of dwelling units per acre (density) is not increased by more than five percent (5%) beyond the number of dwelling units that would have been permitted if the PUD District had not been utilized, and provided adequate open space is maintained, the planned unit development may include lot areas per dwelling unit smaller than those normally required in the underlying zoning district. However, no lot shall be less than the minimum lot areas indicated below:

Use	Minimum Lot Area per Dwelling Unit (square feet)
Single-family	6,000
Two-family	4,000
Multiple-family (1 story)	3,000
Multiple-family (2 story)	3,000
Multiple-family (3 story)	2,000

(3) **Residential Permitted Densities Standards; Common Open Space Requirements.**

In the case of residential uses, the allowable density shall be based on the following considerations:

- a. That there will result an appropriate relationship between the number of dwelling units and the facilities required and available to service them, such as sewer, water, schools, streets, and other appropriate municipal services.
 - b. That there will be an appropriate provision of common open space to compensate for clustering or other concentration of dwelling units, consistent with the goal of creating a desirable living environment. Except as provided below, no plan for a planned unit development shall be approved unless such plan provides for permanent open space equivalent to twenty percent (20%) of the total area in single-family residential planned unit developments, twenty-five percent (25%) in multi-family residential planned unit developments, and five percent (5%) in commercial/industrial planned unit developments. Such open space may be in any of the following forms, provided they contribute realistically and specifically to the enhancement of the environmental character of the development for benefit of the residents thereof and the general community:
 - 1. Natural areas such as woods, unique meadows, marshes, lakes, wetlands, streams and ponds, providing either an environmental amenity or serving a useful ecological purpose.
 - 2. Agricultural areas, including prime crop land, pasture, orchards, and tree nurseries, contributing to the preservation of the agricultural land resource or significantly contributing to the environmental character of the area.
 - 3. Recreational areas, such as parks, parkways, greenbelts, playfields, and golf courses.
 - c. That there will result an appropriate relationship between the character of existing developments or likely to result from the zoning of property thereto.
- (e) **Building Height and Area Requirements.**
- (1) Buildings in a planned unit development shall not exceed the height permitted in the basic use district.
 - (2) Buildings in a planned unit development shall have a minimum area that is equal to or greater than that required in the basic use district.
- (f) **Single Parcel, Lot or Tract.** At the time of filing, the land proposed for a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall be considered as one (1) tract, lot or parcel, and the legal description must define said PUD as a single parcel, lot or tract.

Sec. 13-1-74 Planned Unit Development Site Design Standards.

- (a) **Natural Features.** Physical layout and form of all structures shall be designed with regard to the topography and natural features of the site.
- (b) **Visual Aspects.** The overall design shall provide for the appearance of external unity throughout the planned unit development project. Variations of building elevations and

materials used therein shall be encouraged insofar as they reinforce rather than hamper the design harmony. Housing and other facilities near the periphery of the planned unit development shall be designed so as to be harmonious with neighboring areas.

(c) **Landscaping.**

(1) **Topographic Features Preservation.** Where natural or existing topographic features contribute to the beauty and utility of a development, consideration shall be given to this preservation. Modifications to topography features should only occur where it contributes to good appearance.

(2) **Plant Types.** Plant material shall be selected for interest in its structure, texture, color, and for its ultimate growth. Further, it is recommended that native materials be employed for their ability to tolerate prevailing weather and natural conditions.

(3) **Plant Guards.** In locations where plant materials will be susceptible to injury by pedestrians and/or motor vehicles, appropriate curbs, tree guards, or other protective devices shall be employed.

(d) **Street Design Standards.** All streets within a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District dedicated to the public shall be so indicated on the General Development Plan and shall be constructed in accordance with Village standards (see Title 14), or as modified under this Subsection. Standards of design and construction of roadways within the PUD may be modified as is deemed appropriate by the Village Board; however, in considering such modifications, the Village Board shall consider the impact on traffic/pedestrian safety, snowplowing, and law enforcement/firefighting/emergency medical services responses. Right-of-way widths and street pavement widths may be reduced where it is found that the General Development Plan provides for the separation of motorized traffic from bicycle/pedestrian circulation patterns. The use of private roadways and streets is discouraged.

(e) **Accommodation of Pedestrian Traffic.**

(1) **Sidewalks; Walkways.** Sidewalks and/or other walkways and bicycle paths shall be provided where necessary for the safety and convenience of pedestrian and cyclist traffic within project boundaries. Special attention shall be given to connections accommodating pedestrian movement between the dwelling units' common open space, recreation facilities, schools, commercial establishments, and parking facilities.

(2) **Design Considerations.** Walkway widths and surface treatment of all walkways shall be designed with regard to their function and the anticipated manner of usage. The natural features of the area traversed in the walkway system and suitable lighting in scale with the project shall also be considered. Utilization of pedestrian ramps as required by law and necessary to either resolve conflicts with vehicular traffic or facilitate the movement of senior citizens and/or children.

(f) **Parking and Loading.**

(1) **Required Number of Parking Spaces.** Accessible off-street parking and loading facilities shall be provided as required and specified in Article G of this Chapter.

- (2) **Landscaping of Parking Areas.** Parking areas shall be planned to provide a desirable transition from the streetscape and to provide for adequate landscaping, pedestrian movement, and parking areas. In keeping with this purpose, the following design standards shall be followed for projects in a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District; in the event of conflict between these standards and those prescribed in Article G, the following standards shall be applicable:
- a. Parking areas shall be arranged so as to prevent or limit thru traffic to other parking areas.
 - b. Parking areas shall be screened from residential structures and streets with hedges, dense plantings, earth berms, changes in grade and/or walls, or a combination thereof, except where parking areas are designed as an integral part of the street.
 - c. No more than fifteen (15) parking spaces shall be permitted in a continuous row without being interrupted by landscaping unless otherwise approved by the Plan Commission.
 - d. All off-street loading and unloading areas shall be paved and according to the standards in Sec. 13-1-121, the design thereof approved by the Plan Commission.
 - e. All parking areas shall be adequately lighted. All such lighting shall be so arranged as to direct the light away from adjoining residences and shall be of a downward-directed design.
 - f. All parking areas and off-street loading and unloading areas shall be graded and drained so as to dispose of all surface water without erosion and flooding.

(g) **Common Open Space Standards.**

(1) **Common Open Space Covenant/Easement.**

- a. All common open space shall be protected by a "common open space covenant" and "open space easement", approved by the Village Board, following review by the Village Attorney, and sufficient to its maintenance and preservation.
- b. Such common open space covenant or open space easement shall specify:
 1. Ownership of any common open space;
 2. Property rights of owners to such common open space;
 3. Method of maintenance;
 4. Responsibility for maintenance;
 5. Maintenance assessments/obligations and provisions for insurance;
 6. Enforcement of non-payment of assessments/obligations;
 7. Enforcement of negligent maintenance;
 8. An agreement that noncompliance with said covenant enables the Village to assess the property owners of the common open space, to cover the cost of assuming maintenance or improvements;
 9. A warranty that any change in such covenant will not be made without the consent of the Village Board; and
 10. Any other specifications deemed necessary by the Village Board.

- c. Said covenant shall obligate the stated responsible parties to adequately maintain any common open space and complete any necessary improvements to any common open space.
- (2) **Recording of the Common Open Space Covenant.** Such covenant shall be written so as to run with the land and the covenant shall become part of the deed to each lot or parcel within the development.
- (3) **Enforcement of the Common Open Space Covenant.**
 - a. Noncompliance with the above standards governing common open space empowers the Village, as well as other owners in the development, to enforce the common open space covenant.
 - b. If the Village determines that the responsible party is not in compliance with any provisions of the covenant and is not satisfactorily maintaining the common open space, or has not made the necessary improvements to the common open space, the Village of Wheeler may, at its own discretion, intervene to maintain the common open space, or complete the necessary improvements to the common open space, and may specifically assess by special charge the property owners within the development which have a right of enjoyment of the common open space, an amount of money sufficient to cover any costs incurred by the Village.
 - c. Such charges shall be paid by the owners of said properties within thirty (30) days after receipt of a statement therefor and, if not paid, such charges shall be placed on the property tax roll as a special assessment or charge.
- (4) **Condominium Open Space.** Any common open space held under condominium ownership shall meet the minimum requirements of Chapter 703, Wis. Stats., governing condominiums, and shall provide a common open space covenant as part of the required condominium declaration.

Sec. 13-1-75 General Requirements as to Public Services and Facilities.

- (a) **Drainage.** The development site shall be provided with adequate drainage facilities for surface and storm waters. All applicable stormwater management requirements shall be fully complied with.
- (b) **Public Road Accessibility.** The site will be accessible from public roads that are adequate to carry the traffic that can be expected to be generated by the development.
- (c) **Undue Burden on Public Services.** No undue constraint or burden shall be imposed on public services and facilities, such as fire and police protection, street maintenance, sanitary sewer and storm drainage, and maintenance of public areas by the developments.
- (d) **Public Utilities.** Adequate water and sewer services shall be provided.

Sec. 13-1-76 Subsequent Land Division.

The division of any land or lands within a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District for the purpose of change or conveyance of ownership may be accomplished pursuant to the land division/subdivision regulations of the Village (Title 14) when such division is contemplated.

Sec. 13-1-77 Procedural Requirements-Intent.

Sections 13-1-70 through 13-1-76 set forth the basic philosophy and intent in providing for PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay Districts, the kinds thereof, the general requirements, physical requirements and requirements as to public services and facilities. The following sections are intended to set forth the procedures and considerations involved leading to possible approval of such developments.

Sec. 13-1-78 Procedural Requirements for Planned Unit Developments.

- (a) **General Zoning Procedures.** The procedure for zoning to a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall be the same as required for any other rezoning application, except that an application for zoning to a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District may be considered only in conjunction with a General Development Plan as hereinafter defined and shall be subject to the following additional requirements below.
- (b) **Pre-Application Conference.** Prior to the official submission of the petition for the approval of a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, the applicant (owner or his/her agent) shall meet with the Plan Commission, Village zoning staff and/or appropriate technical professionals advisory to the Village for a preliminary discussion as to the scope and nature of the proposed development, and to discuss possible alternative approaches to the development of the specific area.
- (c) **Petition for Review and Approval; General Development Plan.** Following the pre-application conference, the owner or his/her agent may file a petition with the Village Clerk-Treasurer for an amendment to the Village's Zoning Map designating and adding a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, thereby permitting the application of the provisions of this Article to the designated area. Such petition shall be accompanied by a review fee as prescribed by Section 1-3-1, as well as incorporate the following information:
 - (1) **General Informational Statement.** A statement which sets forth the relationship of the proposed PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District to the Village's adopted Comprehensive Plan, Neighborhood Plan, or any adopted component thereof, and the general character of and the uses to be included in the proposed PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, including the following information:

- a. Total area to be included in the PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, area of open space, residential density computations, proposed number of dwelling units, population analysis, availability of or requirements for municipal services and other similar data pertinent to a comprehensive evaluation of the proposed development.
 - b. A general summary of the estimated value of structures and site improvement costs, including landscaping and special features.
 - c. A general outline of the organizational structure of a property owner's or management's association, which may be proposed to be established for the purpose of providing any necessary private services.
 - d. Any proposed departures from the standards of development as set forth in the Village zoning regulations, land division/subdivision ordinance, other Village regulations or administrative rules, or other universal guidelines.
 - e. The expected date of commencement of physical development as set forth in the proposal and also an outline of any development staging which is planned.
- (2) **General Development Plan.** The General Development Plan consists of a general concept plan for the entire area covered by the proposed PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, and shall be submitted concurrently with the petition for rezoning of the area to a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District. In addition to any other site plan or architectural review requirements in this Chapter, the General Development Plan shall provide the following in sufficient detail to make possible an evaluation under the criteria prescribed in Sec. 13-1-79:
- a. A legal description of the boundaries of the subject property included in the proposed PUD and a general location map showing the relationship of the proposed development site to surrounding properties. The boundaries of the proposed planned unit development shall be dimensioned and drawn at a scale no smaller than 1" = 200', identifying the use(s) of all abutting properties.
 - b. The topography of the site showing contours at an interval of no more than five (5) feet and showing all significant natural terrain features such as wooded areas, marshes, drainageways, and water bodies.
 - c. The location of actual and proposed public and private roads, driveways, sidewalks and parking facilities.
 - d. The size, arrangement, location and use of any proposed individual building sites and building groups on each individual site, and the type, size and location of all structures. Specifically addressed shall be the proposed density of residential development.
 - e. General architectural plans, elevations and perspective drawings and sketches illustrating the design and character of proposed structures.
 - f. The location of institutional, recreational and open space areas and areas reserved or dedicated for public uses, including schools, parks and drainageways.

- Specifically addressed shall be the character of recreational and open space areas, including designation of any such areas to be classified as "common open space".
- g. General landscape treatment.
 - h. The existing and proposed location of public sanitary sewer, water supply facilities and stormwater drainage facilities.
 - i. The existing and proposed location of all private utilities or other easements.
 - J. Anticipated uses of adjoining lands in regard to roads, surface water drainage and compatibility with existing adjacent land uses.
 - k. If the development is to be staged, a staging plan.
 - I. A plan showing how the entire development can be further subdivided in the future.
 - m. Appropriate statistical data relative to the proposed development.
 - n. A general outline of intended organizational structure related to property owners' associations, deed restrictions, etc.
 - o. A general summary of the total estimated value of the completed development including structures, site improvement costs, landscaping and special features.
 - p. The expected date of the commencement of the physical development of the site, which shall include a statement outlining the amount of construction which shall constitute "commencement of the physical development of the site". As a condition of processing, this date and statement shall be mutually agreed upon by the petitioner and the Village of Wheeler.
 - q. A written construction schedule mutually agreed upon by the petitioner and the Village, which details the amount of completed construction which will be equivalent to seventy-five percent (75%) of the projected cost of the development. For purposes of this Article, such figure shall be referred to as the amount of development construction which has been "substantially completed."
 - r. A subdivision plat of all subdivided lands in the same form and meeting all the requirements of a normal subdivision plat, if subdivided lands are included in the planned unit development. (Note: The submission of one (1) or more of the above documents and plans, or a portion(s) of any one of the above documents and plans may be waived by the Village when such are not applicable for the review of a particular type of development).
 - s. Any other information deemed appropriate and necessary by the Plan Commission, Village Board or Village zoning officials.
- (d) **Referral to Plan Commission.** Upon submittal to the Village Clerk-Treasurer, the petition for a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall be referred to the Plan Commission for its review and consideration. The Plan Commission shall, within sixty (60) days after referral, forward the petition to the Village Board with a recommendation that the zoning and related General Development Plan be approved as submitted, approved with modifications, or disapproved. The Plan Commission may add any additional conditions

or restrictions which it may deem necessary or appropriate to recommend to promote the spirit and intent of this Zoning Code and the purpose of this Article guiding planned unit developments.

- (e) **Public Hearing.** Upon receipt of the Plan Commission's recommendations, the Village Board shall, before determining the disposition of the petition, hold a public hearing on the petition for a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District in the manner provided in Sections 13-1-84 through 13-1-85 for Conditional Uses. Notice of such hearing shall include reference to the development plans filed in conjunction with the requested zoning change.
- (f) **Village Board Approval.** The Village Board, following a recommendation from the Plan Commission and public hearing thereon and after due consideration, shall either deny the petition, approve the petition as submitted, or approve the petition subject to any additional conditions, restrictions and/or modifications the Village Board may impose. Approval of the proposed zoning to a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall constitute approval of the related General Development Plan, which shall be made part of the zoning record as an integral component of the right of use for the area in conformity with such plan.
- (g) **Detailed Implementation Plan; Submittal and Approval.**
 - (1) **Submittal Requirement; Timeframe.** Within eighteen (18) months following the approval of the General Development Plan and PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, unless the time is extended by the Village Board, a Detailed Implementation Plan for the entire area, or a portion/phase thereof, shall be submitted to the Village Clerk-Treasurer.
 - (2) **Contents.** The Detailed Implementation Plan shall include the following:
 - a. A written statement describing the area of the proposed development and its relationship to the General Development Plan, along with a description of any proposed variations.
 - b. A plat of survey as required by Chapter 236, Wis. Stats., of the areas of the Detailed Implementation Plan showing all existing utilities and recorded easements.
 - c. The topography of the area of the Detailed Implementation Plan showing contours at an interval of no more than five (5) feet.
 - d. A detailed site development plan showing at a scale no smaller than 1" - 200' the specific designation of proposed land utilization, including the pattern of public and private roads, driveways, walkways, and parking facilities; detailed lot layout, and the arrangements of building groups other than single family residences; the use intended for any non-residential buildings; and the specific treatment of open spaces.
 - e. A proposed grading plan for the area of the Detailed Implementation Plan.
 - f. Specific landscape plans for all common open space, amenities or housing groups other than private single-family lots, including fences, walls, signs and lighting.

- g. Architectural plans for any non-residential buildings, multi-family structures or building clusters other than conventional single-family homes on individual lots in sufficient detail to indicate the floor area, bulk, and visual character of such buildings.
 - h. Detailed storm drainage, sanitary sewage disposal, and water system plans approved by the Village Engineer.
 - 1. Proposed engineering standards for all roads, parking areas, and walkways.
 - J. Agreements, bylaws, covenants, and other documents providing for permanent preservation and maintenance of common open space areas and amenities.
 - k. A schedule and map as to the intended phasing of development if more than one (1) phase is intended.
 - 1. Any other information deemed appropriate and necessary by the Village Board, Plan Commission or Village zoning officials.
- (3) **Review and Approval.** Upon submittal, the Village Clerk-Treasurer shall refer the Detailed Implementation Plan and related documents to the Plan Commission. The Plan Commission shall, within sixty (60) days of referral, forward its recommendation to the Village Board that the Detailed Implementation Plan be approved as submitted, approved with modifications, or disapproved. The Village Board shall then take whatever action it deems appropriate on such Detailed Implementation Plan. Before plans submitted for a Detailed Implementation Plan will be approved, the developer shall give satisfactory proof that he/she has contracted to install all necessary improvements or file a performance bond, letter of credit or cash deposit, approved as to form by the Village Attorney, that such improvements will be installed within the time required by the Village Board. A Detailed Implementation Plan which is in conformity with an approved General Development Plan shall be entitled to approval, subject only to approval of the details of the Detailed Implementation Plan.
- (4) **Variations.** Consistent with the basic goal of limited flexibility, minor variations may subsequently be permitted in details of the approved plans, subject to approval of the Plan Commission. If, in the opinion of the Plan Commission, any requested variation constitutes a substantial alteration of the original General Development and Detailed Implementation Plans as approved, the matter shall be referred to the Village Board for a hearing and action thereof. The introduction of any new category of use or increase of more than two percent (2%) from the approved density shall automatically constitute a substantial variation.
- (h) **Development Implementation.**
- (1) **Conformity With Approved Plans.** No specific use or building permit shall be issued for any part of such approved General Development Plan except for an area covered by an approved Detailed Implementation Plan and in conformity with such Plan.
 - (2) **Official Record.** Detailed building and landscape plans, as well as all other commitments and contractual agreements with the Village related to a Detailed

Implementation Plan, shall be made a part of the official record and shall be considered supplementary components of the PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District.

(i) **Phasing Time Schedule; Extensions.**

- (1) **Phasing Schedule.** Each Detailed Implementation Plan shall be accompanied by a phasing schedule showing the times within which each phase or segment of the Detailed Implementation Plan will be completed. Approval of any Detailed Implementation Plan by the Village Board shall carry with it approval of the time schedule for completion of each phase or segment thereof, including any changes or amendments required by the Village Board.
- (2) **Time Extensions.** In the event that any portion of such time schedule is not met, the Village Board, upon written request of the developer for an extension of time, delivered to the Village Board at least twenty-five (25) days prior to the expiration of the completion date for which such extension is requested, may, for good cause shown, extend said completion date for such length of time as the Village Board, at its sole discretion, deems justified by the circumstances. There shall be no limit upon the number of time extensions which may be requested.
- (3) **Failure to Meet Phasing Schedule.** Upon failure of the developer to satisfactorily meet any phase or segment of the completion or phasing schedule, as determined by the Zoning Administrator or Building Inspector, within thirty (30) days of the expiration date thereof or within thirty (30) days of denial by the Village Board for extension thereof, all permits and approvals shall be void or suspended on other segments of the Detailed Implementation Plan until such time as the developer is able to be in conformance with the completion schedule phasing.

U) **Rescinding An Approval.** Failure to comply with the conditions, commitments, guarantees, or the conditions established in the approval of such planned unit development project shall be cause for rescinding the approval of the same. Upon notice given by the Zoning Administrator or Building Inspector, the developer shall then be required to appear before the Village Board at a public meeting to explain any such failure to comply. The Village Board at such hearing shall determine whether or not the developer shall have failed to comply and if there has been such a failure, may either:

- (1) **Rescind Its Approval.** The Village Board may rescind its earlier approval, whereupon such rescision and the cessation of all rights and privileges of the developer and owner, including the right to complete construction or to construct any building or other structure or improvements, shall become effective on the 31st day following mailing, by certified mail, to the developer at his/her last known address of a written notice of such rescision; or
- (2) **Compliance Extension.** The Village Board, in the alternative to rescision, may adjourn such hearing for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days to enable the developer to comply; whereupon, if the developer is then in substantial compliance

and has then established to the reasonable satisfaction of the Village Board that there will be compliance in the future, the rights and privileges of the developer and owner shall continue for such period of time that there shall be such compliance. If the developer is not then in substantial compliance or does not establish to the reasonable satisfaction of the Village Board that there will be compliance in the future, the Village Board will proceed in accordance with Subsection (j)(l) above for rescission.

- (k) **Revocation; Abandonment of Plan; Revocation to Basic Zoning Regulations and Uses.**
- (1) **Revocation Upon Failure to Submit Precise Implementation Plan.** In the event the developer shall fail to submit a Detailed Implementation Plan as revoked herein, the General Development Plan shall also be deemed revoked.
 - (2) **Developer Abandonment of Project.** In the event the developer shall elect to abandon the General Development Plan, after the same is approved and the area zoned to PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, the developer shall immediately notify the Village Board, in writing, and, upon receipt of such notice of abandonment, the General Development Plan shall be deemed revoked.
 - (3) **Reclassification to Basic Underlying Zoning District.** When recessions occur pursuant to the above, the area involved shall automatically revert to its underlying zoning and its applicable zoning regulations and uses.
- (l) **Major Changes.**
- (1) **Major Changes Defined.** Subsequent changes which alter the concept or intent of the planned unit development shall be defined as a "major change" and include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Any change in the boundaries of the PUD District.
 - b. Any change in the permitted use to a less restrictive use.
 - c. Any construction of an accessory building or structure that is greater in dimensions than permitted by Section 13-1-200.
 - d. Any increase in the number of dwelling units over limits allowed by this Article.
 - e. Any change in the lot area or width requirements which were established at the time of approval.
 - f. Any change in the yard requirements which were established at the time of approval.
 - g. Any change in the amount or maintenance responsibility of common open space.
 - h. Any change in street locations or alignment.
 - i. Any change in the drainage plan.
 - J. Any subsequent land division.
 - k. Any change in the final governing agreements, provisions or covenants, agreed upon at the time of approval.
 - I. Any other change which is determined by the Zoning Administrator to constitute a major change.

- (2) **Action on Major Changes.** The Zoning Administrator shall forward any major change to the Village Board for approval. Notice of the proposed change shall be given to all current property owners within the planned unit development area, at the expense of the petitioner, and shall be forwarded to any established association, pursuant to the procedures of the submitted association bylaws. Such major change shall be submitted as a new amendment to the PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District and association general development plan and detailed implementation plan, and shall follow the procedures in this Article for new applications.
- (m) **Subsequent Land Division.** Any division of land or lands within a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall be accomplished pursuant to the land divisions regulations contained in Title 14 of the Village of Wheeler Code of Ordinances. If such division is contemplated at the time of application for PUD District treatment, a preliminary plat of the lands proposed to be divided should also be filed with the Village at that time.

Sec. 13-1-79 Criteria for Approval of the Petition for Planned Unit Development.

- (a) **General Requirements.** The approval of a project encompassed in a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall be within the discretion of the Village Board. The Village Board, at its discretion, may determine that consideration of a project as a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District is not appropriate, and that conventional consideration and review under the standard requirements of this Zoning Code is appropriate and in the best interests of the Village and its citizens. The Plan Commission, in making a recommendation, and the Village Board, in making a determination approving a petition for a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, shall base determinations on compliance with the following criteria:
- (1) **Compliance With Intent of Zoning Code.** That the proposed development is consistent with the specific requirements of this Article governing planned unit developments and with the spirit and intent of this Zoning Code.
 - (2) **Professionally-Prepared Plans.** That the proposed development plan has been prepared with competent professional advice and guidance, and produces significant benefits in terms of improved environmental design sufficient to justify the application of the planned unit development concept instead of conventional zoning regulations.
 - (3) **Consideration of Physical Nature of the Site.** That the site development plan reflects sensitive consideration of the physical nature of the site with particular concern for conservation of natural features, preservation of open space, and careful shaping of terrain to ensure proper drainage and preservation of natural features wherever appropriate.
 - (4) **Compatibility With Other Developments.** That the general character and density of use of the planned unit development produces an attractive environment appropriate

to the uses proposed and which is compatible with existing developments in the surrounding area and with general community development plans and policies.

- (5) **Municipal Services.** That the development can be provided with appropriate municipal services.
- (6) **Functional Design.** That proposed design standards provide adequately for practical operation and maintenance based on actual functional need in terms of circulation, parking, emergency services, delivery services, snow plowing, and garbage and refuse collection.
- (7) **Provisions for Common Open Space.** That adequate provision has been made to ensure proper maintenance and preservation of "common open space" which has been provided within the development for the recreational and aesthetic enhancement of the development, or to preserve or protect natural environmental or ecological resources. Such provisions may be made by dedication to the public or by retention in private ownership with appropriate covenants. Private ownership may be in common or individual ownership subject to the following:
 - a. The "common open space" shall be protected against future development by conveying to the Village and to each property owner within the planned unit development intended to be benefitted, as part of the conditions for development plan approval, a perpetual "open space easement" or "common open space covenant" running with the land and over such areas restricting them against future building development or use, except as is consistent with the use as designated on the approved plan for recreational or aesthetic purposes, or for the preservation of conservancy, natural environmental or ecologic resources.
 - b. The care and maintenance of such "common open space" shall be ensured by adequate covenants and deed restrictions, approved by the Village Attorney, running to the Village as well as to each property, assuring such maintenance. Where such maintenance is not carried out to the satisfaction of the Village, the Village shall be empowered and authorized to treat such area as a special service district and to provide the necessary maintenance service and to levy the cost thereof as a special charge on all properties within such service area.
 - c. In the case of roadways and other rights-of-way which are not dedicated to the public as part of the conditions for project approval, there shall be granted to the Village such easements over the same as may be necessary to enable the Village to provide suitable and adequate fire protection, sanitary and storm sewer, water, and other required municipal services of the project area.
 - d. Ownership and tax responsibility of private open space areas and rights-of-way shall be established in a manner acceptable to the Village and made part of the condition of the plan.
 - e. Areas established for public use shall be dedicated to the Village on preliminary and final subdivision plats consistent with the approved development plan.

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- (8) **Other Factors.** Any other factors which in the discretion of the Village Board are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the area of the community.
- (b) **Proposed Construction Schedule.** The Plan Commission and Village Board, in making their respective recommendations and determinations, shall consider the reasonableness of the proposed construction schedule and any staging plan for the physical development of the proposed PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District, commencement of the physical development within one (1) year of approval being deemed reasonable. The petitioners for the proposed PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District shall indicate when they intend to commence development and that the development will be carried out according to the written construction schedule as outlined in Subsection (c)(2)p-q. The construction schedule shall be a binding legal agreement between the developer and the Village, requiring signatures of the authorized agent of the planned unit development project and of the Village. Failure of the developer to commence the physical development of the planned unit development within the specified time period, or failure of the developer to complete the development as agreed under the construction schedule, empowers the Village to take the necessary actions specified in Section 13-1-79(j)-(k).
- (c) **Residential PUD Considerations.** The Plan Commission and Village Board, in making their respective recommendation and determination as to a proposed residential planned unit development, shall further consider whether:
- (1) Such development will create an attractive residential environment of sustained desirability and economic stability, including structures in relation to terrain, consideration of safe pedestrian flow, ready access to recreation space and coordination with overall plans for the community.
 - (2) The total net residential density within the planned unit development will be compatible with the Village Comprehensive Plan, Official Map, Neighborhood Plan, or components thereof, and shall be compatible with the density of the district wherein located.
 - (3) Structure types will be generally compatible with other structural types permitted in the underlying basic use district. To this end, structure type shall be limited as follows:
 - a. Planned residential developments in the residential districts shall not exceed sixteen (16) dwelling units per structure.
 - (4) Provision has been made for the installation of adequate public facilities and the continuing maintenance and operation of such facilities if privately owned.
 - (5) Provision has been made for adequate, continuing fire and police protection.
 - (6) The population density of the development will or will not have an adverse effect upon the community's capacity to provide needed school or other municipal service facilities.
 - (7) Adequate guarantee is provided for permanent preservation of open space areas as shown on the general development plan as approved either by private reservation and maintenance or by dedication to the public.

- (d) **Commercial PUD Considerations.** The Plan Commission and Village Board, in making their respective recommendation and determination as to a proposed commercial planned unit development, shall further consider whether:
 - (1) The economic practicality of the proposed development can be justified.
 - (2) The proposed development will be served by off-street parking and truck service facilities in accordance with this Chapter.
 - (3) The proposed development shall be adequately provided with, and shall not impose any undue burden on, public services and facilities such as fire and police protection, street maintenance, water, sanitary sewer and storm water drainage and maintenance of public areas.
 - (4) The locations of entrances and exits have been designated to prevent unnecessary interference with the safe and efficient movement of traffic on surrounding streets and that the development will not create any adverse effect upon the general traffic pattern of the surrounding neighborhood.
 - (5) The architectural design, landscaping, control of lighting and general site development will result in an attractive and harmonious service area compatible with and not adversely affecting the property values of the surrounding neighborhood.
- (e) **Industrial PUD, Considerations.** The Plan Commission and Village Board, in making their respective recommendations and determination as to a proposed industrial planned unit development, shall further consider whether:
 - (1) The operational character and physical plant arrangement of buildings will be compatible with the existing performance standards and industrial development design and will not result in an adverse effect upon the property values of the surrounding neighborhood.
 - (2) The proposed development shall be adequately provided with and shall not impose any undue burden on public services and facilities, such as fire and police protection, street maintenance, water sanitary sewer and storm water drainage and maintenance of public areas.
 - (3) The proposed development will include provision for off-street parking and truck service areas in accordance with this Chapter and will be adequately served by easy-access; rail and/or arterial highway facilities.
 - (4) The proposed development is properly related to the total transportation system of the community and will not result in an adverse effect on the safety and efficiency of the public streets.
- (f) **Mixed Use PUD, Considerations.** The Plan Commission and Village Board, in making their respective recommendation and determination as to a proposed mixed use planned unit development, shall further consider whether:
 - (1) The proposed mixture of uses which produces a unified composite which is compatible with the zoning district and which, as a total development entity, is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.

- (2) The various types of uses conform to the general requirements as hereinbefore set forth, applicable to projects of such use and character.
- (3) The proposed development shall be adequately provided with and shall not impose any undue burden on public services and facilities, such as fire and police protection, street maintenance, water, sanitary sewer and storm water drainage and maintenance of public areas.

Article E: Conditional Uses

Sec. 13-1-80 Statement of Purpose-Conditional Uses.

The purpose of a conditional use is to provide a reasonable degree of discretion in determining the suitability of certain uses of a special nature, so as to make impractical their predetermination as a principal use in a district. The development and execution of this Article is based upon the division of the Village of Wheeler into zoning districts, within which districts the use of land and buildings, and bulk and location of buildings and structures in relation to the land, are mutually compatible and substantially uniform. However, there are certain uses which, because of their unique characteristics, cannot be properly classified as unrestricted permitted uses in any particular district or districts, without consideration, in each case, of the impact of those uses upon neighboring land or public facilities, and of the public need for the particular use at a specific location. Such uses, nevertheless, may be necessary or desirable to be allowed in a particular district provided that due consideration is given to location, development and operation of such uses. Such uses are classified as conditional uses, and are those uses specifically designated as conditional uses by the zoning district or which are classified as a conditional use under the review procedures in this Article.

Sec. 13-1-81 Authority of the Plan Commission and Village Board; Requirements.

- (a) **Auth_o_rity; Intent.** The Village Board may authorize the Zoning Administrator to issue a conditional use permit after review, public hearing, advisory recommendation from the Plan Commission, and approval of the Village Board, provided that such conditional use and Zoning Code and are further provided: **• ruance with the purpose and intent of this** **vgritP P h nvirnment or thevo** e not hazardous, harmful, offensive or otherwise Village Board action, and the **alue** of the neighborhood or the community. Such period of time for which effective if . . . l wna use permit, when, shall specify the legal description of the affected 'r specified'. the name of the permittee, the location and Village Board shall make findings: . . . Prior to the granting of a conditional use, the herein prescribed are being complied with upon the evidence presented that the standards
- (b) **C d t** **on, ,onal Uses Adjacent toF** permit is requested within five hundred (500) feet of the existing or proposed rights-of-way of freeways, expressways and with (100) feet of the existing or proposed rights-of-way interchange or turnpike lane. All one-half (1/2) mile of their existing or proposed agency that has jurisdiction over the highway shall be specifically reviewed by the highway agency. The Plan Commission and/or Village

13-1-81

Board shall request such review and await the highway agency's recommendation for a period not to exceed twenty (20) days before taking final action.

- (c) **General Authority to Require Conditions.** Per Section 13-1-88, conditions such as landscaping, architectural design, type of construction, construction commencement and completion dates, sureties, lighting, fencing, planting screens, operation control, hours of operation, improved traffic circulation, deed restrictions, highway access restrictions, increased yards or parking requirements may be recommended by the Plan Commission and required by the Village Board upon their findings that these are necessary to fulfill the purpose and intent of this Chapter.
- (d) **Compliance With Other Zoning Conditions.** Compliance with all other provisions of this Chapter, such as lot width and area, yards, height, parking, loading, traffic, highway access and performance standards shall be required of all conditional uses.

Sec. 13-1-82 Initiation of Conditional Use Request.

Any person, firm, corporation or organization having a freehold interest or a possessory interest entitled to exclusive possession, or a contractual interest which may become a freehold interest, or an exclusive possessory interest, and which is specifically enforceable in the land for which a conditional use permit is sought may file an application to use such land for one (1) or more of the conditional uses provided for in this Article in the zoning district in which such land is located, or a conditional use substantially similar to a listed conditional use.

Sec. 13-1-83 Application for Conditional Use.

- (a) **Application Filing Requirements.** An application for a conditional use permit, accompanied with the application fee prescribed by Section 1-3-1 shall be filed on a form upon receipt by the Zoning Administrator or Village Clerk-Treasurer.
- (b) **Required Plans and Information.** The plans and information required for review of all conditional use permit applications shall consist of any or all of the following, as required by the Zoning Administrator:
 - (1) **Site Development Plan.** A site development plan, which shall include and address:
 - a. Location of all buildings, structures, and improvements on lots including both existing and proposed structures.
 - b. Location and number of existing and proposed parking spaces.
 - c. Vehicular circulation.
 - (2) **Dimension Plan.** A site dimension plan, which shall include and address:
 - a. Lot dimensions and area.
 - b. Dimensions of proposed structures.

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- c. Setbacks of all buildings located on property in question.
 - d. Architectural elevations.
 - (3) **Grading Plan.** A grading plan, which shall include and address:
 - a. Existing contour.
 - b. Proposed changes in contour.
 - c. Drainage configuration.
 - (4) **Landscape Plan.** A landscape plan, which shall include and address:
 - a. Location of all existing major trees, and which trees are proposed to be removed.
 - (5) **Statement.** A written statement on why the conditional use is being applied for and what use is intended for the property.
 - (c) **Additional Information.** In order to secure information upon which to base its determination, the Zoning Administrator may require the applicant to furnish, in addition to the information required above and for a building permit, the following information:
 - (1) **Contours; Soil Types.** A plan of the area showing contours, soil types, high water mark, ground water conditions, bedrock, slope and vegetation cover.
 - (2) **Location of Buildings; Parking Areas.** Location of buildings, parking areas, traffic access, driveways, walkways, open spaces, landscaping and lighting.
 - (3) **Building and Utilities Plans.** Plans for buildings, sewage disposal facilities, water supply systems, and arrangements of operations.
 - (4) **Filling/Grading Plan.** Specifications for areas of proposed filling, grading, lagooning or dredging.
 - (5) **Other Information.** Other pertinent information necessary to determine if the proposed use meets the requirements of this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-84 Plan Commission Review.

Upon receipt of the application and the information required by Section 13-1-83 above, the request for a conditional use permit shall be placed on the agenda of the first Plan Commission meeting occurring after ten (10) days from the date of submission. The request shall be considered as being officially submitted when all the information requirements, including the payment of all applicable fees, are complied with. At such meeting, the Plan Commission shall make an advisory recommendation regarding the application and a record of the proceedings shall be kept in such a manner and according to such procedures as the Plan Commission shall prescribe from time to time. The Village Board and/or Plan Commission can, on their own motion, apply conditional uses when applications for rezonings come before their bodies.

Sec. 13-1-85 Public Hearing on Application; Notice.

- (a) **Hearing Requirements.** A public hearing shall be held on all conditional use permit applications. The public hearing may be held either by the Plan Commission or Village

Board. Notice of the time, place and purpose of such hearing shall be given by publication of a Class 2 Notice under Chapter 985, Wis. Stats., a minimum of ten (10) days prior to the public hearing in the official Village newspaper. Notice of the time, place and purpose of such public hearing shall also be sent to the applicant, the Zoning Administrator, members of the Village Board and Plan Commission, and the owners of record as listed in the office of the Village Assessor who are owners of property in whole or in part situated within one hundred (100) feet of the boundaries of the properties affected, said notice to be sent at least ten (10) days prior to the date of such public hearing, except that in the case of livestock facility siting conditional use hearings, such notice shall be sent to owners of property within three hundred (300) feet.

- (b) **Incomplete Notice.** Failure to fully comply with the notice to adjacent property owners shall not, however, invalidate any previous or subsequent action on the application.

Sec. 13-1-86 Standards-Conditional Uses.

- (a) **Standards.** No application for a conditional use shall be recommended for approval by the Plan Commission, or approved by the Village Board, unless the following conditions are present:
- (1) That the applicant has demonstrated that the application and all requirements and conditions established by the Village relating to the conditional use are or shall be satisfied, both of which must be supported by substantial evidence. Per Sec. 62.23(7)(de)b., Wis. Stats., "substantial evidence" means facts and information, other than merely personal preferences or speculation, directly pertaining to the requirements and conditions an applicant must meet to obtain a conditional use permit and that reasonable persons would accept in support of a conclusion.
 - (2) That the establishment, maintenance or operation of the conditional use will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, morals, comfort or general welfare.
 - (3) That the uses, values and enjoyment of other property in the neighborhood for purposes already permitted shall be in no foreseeable manner substantially impaired or diminished by the establishment, maintenance or operation of the conditional use and the proposed use is compatible with the use of adjacent land.
 - (4) That the establishment of the conditional use will not impede the normal and orderly development and improvement of the surrounding property for uses permitted in the district.
 - (5) That adequate utilities, access roads, drainage and other necessary site improvements have been or are being provided.
 - (6) That adequate measures have been or will be taken to provide ingress and egress so designed as to minimize traffic congestion in the public streets.

Article E: Conditional Uses

Sec. 13-1-80 Statement of Purpose-Conditional Uses.

The purpose of a conditional use is to provide a reasonable degree of discretion in determining the suitability of certain uses of a special nature, so as to make impractical their predetermination as a principal use in a district. The development and execution of this Article is based upon the division of the Village of Wheeler into zoning districts, within which districts the use of land and buildings, and bulk and location of buildings and structures in relation to the land, are mutually compatible and substantially uniform. However, there are certain uses which, because of their unique characteristics, cannot be properly classified as unrestricted permitted uses in any particular district or districts, without consideration, in each case, of the impact of those uses upon neighboring land or public facilities, and of the public need for the particular use at a specific location. Such uses, nevertheless, may be necessary or desirable to be allowed in a particular district provided that due consideration is given to location, development and operation of such uses. Such uses are classified as conditional uses, and are those uses specifically designated as conditional uses by the zoning district or which are classified as a conditional use under the review procedures in this Article.

Sec. 13-1-81 Authority of the Plan Commission and Village Board; Requirements.

- (a) **Authority; Intent.** The Village Board may authorize the Zoning Administrator to issue a conditional use permit after review, public hearing, advisory recommendation from the Plan Commission and approval from the Village Board, provided that such conditional use and involved structure(s) are found to be in accordance with the purpose and intent of this Zoning Code and are further found to be not hazardous, harmful, offensive or otherwise adverse to the environment or the value of the neighborhood or the community. Such Village Board action, and the resulting conditional use permit, when, shall specify the period of time for which effective, if specified, the name of the permittee, the location and legal description of the affected premises. Prior to the granting of a conditional use, the Village Board shall make findings based upon the evidence presented that the standards herein prescribed are being complied with.
- (b) **Conditional Uses Adjacent to Freeways.** Any development for which a conditional use permit is requested within five hundred (500) feet of the existing or proposed rights-of-way of freeways, expressways and within one-half (1/2) mile of their existing or proposed interchange or turning lane rights-of-way shall be specifically reviewed by the highway agency that has jurisdiction over the traffic way. The Plan Commission and/or Village

Board shall request such review and await the highway agency's recommendation for a period not to exceed twenty (20) days before taking final action.

- (c) **General Authority to Require Conditions.** Per Section 13-1-88, conditions such as landscaping, architectural design, type of construction, construction commencement and completion dates, sureties, lighting, fencing, planting screens, operation control, hours of operation, improved traffic circulation, deed restrictions, highway access restrictions, increased yards or parking requirements may be recommended by the Plan Commission and required by the Village Board upon their findings that these are necessary to fulfill the purpose and intent of this Chapter.
- (d) **Compliance With Other Zoning Conditions.** Compliance with all other provisions of this Chapter, such as lot width and area, yards, height, parking, loading, traffic, highway access and performance standards shall be required of all conditional uses.

Sec. 13-1-82 Initiation of Conditional Use Request.

Any person, firm, corporation or organization having a freehold interest or a possessory interest entitled to exclusive possession, or a contractual interest which may become a freehold interest, or an exclusive possessory interest, and which is specifically enforceable in the land for which a conditional use permit is sought may file an application to use such land for one (1) or more of the conditional uses provided for in this Article in the zoning district in which such land is located, or a conditional use substantially similar to a listed conditional use.

Sec. 13-1-83 Application for Conditional Use.

- (a) **Application Filing Requirements.** An application for a conditional use permit, accompanied with the application fee prescribed by Section 1-3-1, shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Village. Such applications shall be forwarded to the Plan Commission upon receipt by the Zoning Administrator or Village Clerk-Treasurer.
- (b) **Required Plans/Information.** The plans/information required for review of all conditional use permit applications shall generally consist of any or all of the following, as required by the Zoning Administrator:
 - (1) **Site Development Plan.** A site development plan, which shall include and address:
 - a. Location of all buildings on lots, including both existing and proposed structures.
 - b. Location and number of existing and proposed parking spaces.
 - c. Vehicular circulation.
 - (2) **Dimension Plan.** A dimension plan, which shall include and address:
 - a. Lot dimensions and area.
 - b. Dimensions of proposed and existing structures.

- c. Setbacks of all buildings located on property in question.
- d. Architectural elevations.
- (3) **Grading Plan.** A grading plan, which shall include and address:
 - a. Existing contour.
 - b. Proposed changes in contour.
 - c. Drainage configuration.
- (4) **Landscape Plan.** A landscape plan, which shall include and address:
 - a. Location of all existing major trees, and which trees are proposed to be removed.
- (5) **Statement.** A written statement on why the conditional use is being applied for and what use is intended for the property.
- (c) **Additional Information.** In order to secure information upon which to base its determination, the Zoning Administrator may require the applicant to furnish, in addition to the information required above and for a building permit, the following information:
 - (1) **Contours; Soil Types.** A plan of the area showing contours, soil types, high water mark, ground water conditions, bedrock, slope and vegetation cover.
 - (2) **Location of Buildings; Parking Areas.** Location of buildings, parking areas, traffic access, driveways, walkways, open spaces, landscaping and lighting.
 - (3) **Building and Utilities Plans.** Plans for buildings, sewage disposal facilities, water supply systems, and arrangements of operations.
 - (4) **Filling/Grading Plan.** Specifications for areas of proposed filling, grading, lagooning or dredging.
 - (5) **Other Information.** Other pertinent information necessary to determine if the proposed use meets the requirements of this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-84 Plan Commission Review.

Upon receipt of the application and the information required by Section 13-1-83 above, the request for a conditional use permit shall be placed on the agenda of the first Plan Commission meeting occurring after ten (10) days from the date of submission. The request shall be considered as being officially submitted when all the information requirements, including the payment of all applicable fees, are complied with. At such meeting, the Plan Commission shall make an advisory recommendation regarding the application and a record of the proceedings shall be kept in such a manner and according to such procedures as the Plan Commission shall prescribe from time to time. The Village Board and/or Plan Commission can, on their own motion, apply conditional uses when applications for rezonings come before their bodies.

Sec. 13-1-85 Public Hearing on Application; Notice.

- (a) **Hearing Requirements.** A public hearing shall be held on all conditional use permit applications. The public hearing may be held either by the Plan Commission or Village

Board. Notice of the time, place and purpose of such hearing shall be given by publication of a Class 2 Notice under Chapter 985, Wis. Stats., a minimum of ten (10) days prior to the public hearing in the official Village newspaper. Notice of the time, place and purpose of such public hearing shall also be sent to the applicant, the Zoning Administrator, members of the Village Board and Plan Commission, and the owners of record as listed in the office of the Village Assessor who are owners of property in whole or in part situated within one hundred (100) feet of the boundaries of the properties affected, said notice to be sent at least ten (10) days prior to the date of such public hearing, except that in the case of livestock facility siting conditional use hearings, such notice shall be sent to owners of property within three hundred (300) feet.

- (b) **Incomplete Notice.** Failure to fully comply with the notice to adjacent property owners shall not, however, invalidate any previous or subsequent action on the application.

Sec. 13-1-86 Standards-Conditional Uses.

- (a) **Standards.** No application for a conditional use shall be recommended for approval by the Plan Commission, or approved by the Village Board, unless the following conditions are present:
- (1) That the applicant has demonstrated that the application and all requirements and conditions established by the Village relating to the conditional use are or shall be satisfied, both of which must be supported by substantial evidence. Per Sec. 62.23(7)(de)b., Wis. Stats., "substantial evidence" means facts and information, other than merely personal preferences or speculation, directly pertaining to the requirements and conditions an applicant must meet to obtain a conditional use permit and that reasonable persons would accept in support of a conclusion.
 - (2) That the establishment, maintenance or operation of the conditional use will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, morals, comfort or general welfare.
 - (3) That the uses, values and enjoyment of other property in the neighborhood for purposes already permitted shall be in no foreseeable manner substantially impaired or diminished by the establishment, maintenance or operation of the conditional use and the proposed use is compatible with the use of adjacent land.
 - (4) That the establishment of the conditional use will not impede the normal and orderly development and improvement of the surrounding property for uses permitted in the district.
 - (5) That adequate utilities, access roads, drainage and other necessary site improvements have been or are being provided.
 - (6) That adequate measures have been or will be taken to provide ingress and egress so designed as to minimize traffic congestion in the public streets.

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- (7) That the conditional use shall conform to all applicable regulations of the district in which it is located.
 - (8) That the proposed use does not violate floodplain regulations governing the site.
 - (9) That adequate measures have been or will be taken to prevent and control water pollution, including sedimentation, erosion and runoff.
- (b) **Application of Standards.** When applying the above standards to any new construction of a building or an addition to an existing building, the Village Board and Plan Commission shall bear in mind the statement of purpose for the zoning district such that the proposed building or addition at its location does not defeat the purposes and objective of the zoning district and the Village Comprehensive Plan.
- (c) **Additional Considerations.** In addition, in passing upon a conditional use permit application, the Plan Commission and Village Board shall also evaluate the effect of the proposed use upon:
- (1) The maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.
 - (2) The prevention and control of water pollution including sedimentation.
 - (3) Existing topographic and drainage features and vegetative cover on the site.
 - (4) The location of the site with respect to floodplains and floodways of rivers and streams.
 - (5) The erosion potential of the site based upon degree and direction of slope, soil type and vegetative cover.
 - (6) The location of the site with respect to existing or future access roads.
 - (7) The need of the proposed use for a shoreland location.
 - (8) Its compatibility with uses on adjacent land.
 - (9) The amount of liquid wastes to be generated and the adequacy of the proposed disposal systems.

Sec. 13-1-87 Denial of Application for Conditional Use Permit.

When an advisory recommendation of denial of a conditional use application is made by the Plan Commission or an actual denial by the Village Board, the Plan Commission and/or Village Board shall furnish the applicant, in writing, those standards that are not met and enumerate reasons the Plan Commission and/or Village Board has used in determining that each standard was not met. Such findings may be in the form of meeting minutes.

Sec. 13-1-88 Conditions and Guarantees Applicable to All Conditional Uses.

The following conditions shall apply to all conditional uses:

- (a) **Conditions.** Prior to the granting of any conditional use, the Plan Commission may recommend and the Village Board may stipulate such conditions and restrictions upon the

establishment, location, construction, maintenance and operation of the conditional use as deemed necessary to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the community, and to secure compliance with the standards and requirements specified in Section 13-1-86 above. Any condition imposed must be related to the purpose of the Zoning Code and be based on substantial evidence. In all cases in which conditional uses are granted, the Plan Commission may recommend and the Village Board shall require such evidence and guarantees as deemed necessary as proof that the conditions stipulated in connection therewith are being and will be complied with. Such conditions may include specifications for, without limitation because of specific enumeration:

- (1) Landscaping;
 - (2) Type of construction;
 - (3) Construction commencement and completion dates;
 - (4) Sureties;
 - (5) Lighting;
 - (6) Fencing;
 - (7) Operational control;
 - (8) Hours of operation;
 - (9) Traffic circulation;
 - (10) Deed restrictions;
 - (11) Access restrictions;
 - (12) Setbacks and yards;
 - (13) Type of shore cover;
 - (14) Specified sewage disposal and water supply systems;
 - (15) Planting screens;
 - (16) Piers and docks;
 - (17) Increased parking;
 - (18) Conditions pertaining to permit duration, transfer or renewal; or
 - (19) Any other requirements necessary to fulfill the purpose and intent of this Chapter.
- (b) **Site Review.** In reviewing each application and making its recommendation, the Plan Commission shall evaluate each application and may request assistance from any source which can provide technical assistance. The Plan Commission may review the site, existing and proposed structures, architectural plans, neighboring uses, parking areas, driveway locations, highway access, traffic generation and circulation, drainage, sewerage and water systems and the proposed operation/use.
- (c) **Signage.** Signage shall be in compliance with municipal sign regulations.
- (d) **Extent of Use.** At no time shall the proposed conditional use utilize more than thirty-five percent (35%) of the gross floor area of the conforming use.
- (e) **Alteration of Conditional Use.** No alteration of a conditional use shall be permitted unless first approved by the Village Board.
- (f) **Architectural Treatment.** Proposed architectural treatment will be in general harmony with surrounding uses and the landscape. To this end, the Village Board may require the use of certain general types of exterior construction materials and/or architectural treatment.

- (g) **Sloped Sites; Unsuitable Soils.** Where slopes exceed six percent (6%) and/or where a use is proposed to be located on areas indicated as having soils that are unsuitable or marginal for development, on-site soil tests and/or construction plans shall be provided that clearly indicate that the soil conditions are adequate to accommodate the development contemplated and/or that any inherent soil condition or slope problems will be overcome by special construction techniques. Such special construction might include, among other techniques, terracing, retaining walls, oversized foundations and footings, drain tile, etc.
- (h) **Conditional Uses to Comply with Other Requirements.** Conditional uses shall comply with all other provisions of this Zoning Code such as lot width and area, yards, height, parking and loading. No conditional use permit shall be granted where the proposed use is deemed to be inconsistent or conflicting with neighboring uses for reasons of smoke, dust, odors, noise, vibration, lighting, health hazards or significant potential of accidents.

Sec. 13-1-89 Plan Commission Recommendation; Board Action.

- (a) **Plan Commission Advisory Recommendation.**
 - (1) Following referral of conditional use permit applications, the Plan Commission may recommend that the Village Board authorize the Zoning Administrator to issue a conditional use permit for conditional uses specified in this Chapter after review and a public hearing, provided such uses are in accordance with the purpose and intent of this Chapter, and, more specifically, the standards for conditional uses established in this Article.
 - (2) The Plan Commission shall make findings of fact and recommend such actions or conditions relating to the request as the Commission deems necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this Chapter.
- (b) **Village Board Action.**
 - (1) Upon receiving the recommendation of the Plan Commission, the Village Board shall place such recommendation(s) on the agenda for the next subsequent regular Board meeting. Such recommendations, including findings of standards not met as required by Section 13-1-87, shall be entered in and made part of the permanent written record of the Village Board.
 - (2) If, upon receiving the recommendations of the Plan Commission, the Village Board finds that specific inconsistencies exist in the review process or significant new facts have now been made available and thus the final determination of the Village Board will differ from the advisory recommendation of the Plan Commission, the Village Board shall, before taking final action, refer the matter back to the Plan Commission with the written record or separate statement/report explaining the specific reasons for referral. This referral action shall only be permitted one (1) time with each conditional use permit application.

- (3) At the Village Board's discretion, the Board shall have the option to set and hold an additional public hearing at the next subsequent Village Board meeting. Such hearing shall be noticed and conducted as prescribed in this Chapter in compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and the Wisconsin Statutes. The Village Board shall make, and record in the minutes of the Board or in a separate statement/report, findings of fact and may impose and require any conditions the Village Board considers necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare when approving and issuing a conditional use permit. The Village Board's decision to approve or deny the permit must be supported by substantial evidence.
- (c) **Reapplication.** No application for a conditional use permit which has been denied in whole or in part by the Village Board shall be resubmitted for a period of one (1) year from the date of such denial, except on the grounds that substantial new evidence or proof of changes that would result in compliance with applicable conditions is included in the resubmitted application.

Sec. 13-1-90 Validity of Conditional Use Permit.

- (a) Where the Village Board has approved or conditionally approved an application for a conditional use permit, such approval shall become null and void within eighteen (18) months of the date of the approval unless the Village Board has specified a different timeline in its approval or the use is commenced, construction is underway or the current owner possesses a valid building permit under which construction is commenced within six (6) months of the date of issuance and which shall not be renewed unless construction has commenced and is being diligently prosecuted. Approximately thirty (30) days prior to the automatic revocation of such permit, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the holder by certified mail of such revocation.
- (b) A conditional use permit shall remain in effect as long as the conditions upon which the permit was issued are followed; the Village may impose conditions such as, but not limited to, permit duration, transfer or renewal, in addition to any other conditions specified in granting the conditional use permit.
- (c) The Village Board may extend such permit for a period of ninety (90) days for justifiable cause if the conditional use permit included a permit duration condition, if application is made to the Village Board at least thirty (30) days before the expiration of said permit.

Sec. 13-1-91 Complaints Regarding Conditional Uses; Revocation of Permit.

- (a) **Continuing Jurisdiction.** The Village Board shall retain continuing jurisdiction over all conditional uses for the purpose of resolving complaints against all previously approved

conditional uses. Such authority shall be in addition to the enforcement authority of the Zoning Administrator to order the removal or discontinuance of any unauthorized alterations of an approved conditional use, and the elimination, removal or discontinuance of any violation of a condition imposed prior to or after approval or violation of any other provision of this Zoning Code.

- (b) **Complaints.** Upon written complaint by any citizen or Village official, the Village Board shall initially determine whether said complaint indicates a reasonable probability that the subject conditional use is in violation of either one (1) or more of the standards set forth in Section 13-1-86 above or a condition of approval or other requirement imposed hereunder.
- (c) **Hearing.** Upon staff confirmation of possible non-compliance, a hearing shall be held following notice as provided in Section 13-1-85 above. Any person may appear at such hearing and testify in person or represented by an agent or attorney.
- (d) **Board Modification of Conditions.** The Village Board may, in order to bring the subject conditional use into compliance with the standards set forth in Section 13-1-86 or conditions previously imposed by the Village Board, modify existing conditions upon such use and impose additional reasonable conditions upon the subject conditional use.
- (e) **Revocation.** In the event that no reasonable modification of such conditional use can be made in order to assure that standards (a) and (b) in Section 13-1-86 will be met, the Village Board may revoke the subject conditional use permit and direct the Zoning Administrator and the Village Attorney to seek elimination of the subject use. Following any such hearing, the decision of the Village Board shall be furnished to the current owner of the conditional use in writing stating the reasons therefor.

Sec. 13-1-92 Bed and Breakfast Establishments.

- (a) **Bed and Breakfast Establishments as Conditional Use.** Bed and breakfast establishments shall be considered conditional uses and may be permitted in residential districts pursuant to the requirements of this Article governing conditional uses.
- (b) **Definitions.** As used in this Section:
 - (1) **Bed and Breakfast Establishment.** Any place of lodging that:
 - a. Provides ten (10) or fewer rooms for rent for more than ten (10) nights in a twelve (12) month period;
 - b. Is the owner's personal residence;
 - c. Is occupied by the owner or the owner's agent at the time of room rental; and
 - d. In which the only meal served to guests is breakfast.
 - (2) **Agent.** The person designated by the property owner as the person in charge of such establishment and whose identity is filed, in writing, with the Zoning Administrator upon issuance of the conditional use permit, and is updated five (5) days prior to a

a designated agent, or different agent, taking over responsibilities for the bed and breakfast establishment.

(c) **Bed and Breakfast Establishment Regulations.**

(1) **Location.**

- a. All bed and breakfast rooms/units shall be located within a principal structure only.
- b. A bed and breakfast establishment may be located in an officially-designated local, state or national historical structure with a living space area of not less than one thousand (1,000) square feet.
- c. A bed and breakfast establishment may be located in an existing single-family dwelling with a living space area of not less than one thousand (1,000) square feet; a new single-family dwelling shall not be constructed for the purpose of establishing a bed and breakfast operation.

(2) **Number of Rental Units.** A maximum of ten (10) bed and breakfast units may be established in a structure.

(3) **Domicile Requirement.** The bed and breakfast structure shall be the domicile for the establishment's owner or manager.

(4) **Employee Restriction.** The bed and breakfast establishment shall employ not more than the equivalent of two (2) full-time persons who are not domiciled in the principal structure.

(5) **Dining and Other Facilities.** Dining and other facilities shall not be open to the public, but shall be used exclusively by the registered guests and residents, unless allowed by a separate permit.

(6) **Compliance With State Standards.** All bed and breakfast establishments and licensees shall be subject to and comply with Ch. HSS 197, Wis. Adm. Code, relating to bed and breakfast establishments and to any applicable provisions of Ch. HSS 195, Wis. Adm. Code, relating to hotels, motels and tourist rooming houses.

(7) **Guest Registry.** Each bed and breakfast establishment shall provide a register and require all guests to register their legal names and addresses before being assigned quarters. The complete guest registry shall be maintained and be available for inspection by Village representatives for a minimum period of one (1) year after a guest's registration.

(d) **Bed and Breakfast Establishment Conditional Use Permit Required.**

(1) **Permit Required.** In addition to any permits required by Chapters HSS 195 or 197, Wis. Adm. Code, every bed and breakfast establishment, before commencing business, shall first obtain a conditional use permit from the Village of Wheeler.

(2) **Application Requirements.** In addition to the standard conditional use permit application requirements prescribed in this Article, applicants for a bed and breakfast conditional use permit shall also file the following information with the Village:

- a. Site plan showing the location and size of buildings, parking areas and proposed signage.

- b. Number, surfacing type and size of off-street parking stalls.
 - c. Proposed number, size, design and lighting of signs.
 - d. General description of the proposed operation, including number and configuration of rooms to be let to guests.
- (3) **Display of Permit.** Following issuance by the Village, the conditional use permit shall be conspicuously displayed in the bed and breakfast establishment.
- (e) **Off-Street Parking Requirement.** Conditional use permits for bed and breakfast establishments shall only be issued to those establishments that provide a minimum of one
- (1) improved off-street parking space for each room offered for occupancy. The design, location and setbacks for such proposed parking areas is subject to approval and possible conditions from the Village Board. Establishments otherwise qualifying under this Section regulating bed and breakfast shall not be subject to other requirements of this Zoning Code with respect to parking.
- (f) **On-site Signs.** Total signage for bed and breakfast establishments shall be limited to a total of twelve (12) square feet, and may only be lighted in such a manner and nature as to not significantly alter or detract from the nature of the surrounding neighborhood. Establishments otherwise qualifying under this Section regulating bed and breakfast establishment shall not be subject to the requirements of this Zoning Code with respect to signs.
- (g) **Termination of Permit.**
- (1) **Permit Void Upon Sale.** A bed and breakfast establishment conditional use permit shall be void upon the sale or transfer of the property's ownership. The Village Board shall review and conditionally approve or disapprove an application submitted by a person anticipating the purchase of premises for such use.
 - (2) **Voiding of Permit Upon Violation(s).** A permit issued in accordance with this Section shall be valid until terminated by action of the Zoning Administrator for violation of the provisions of this Section, permit conditions imposed pursuant to this Article, or applicable State of Wisconsin regulations as set forth in Chapters HSS 195 or 197, Wis. Adm. Code.

State Law Reference: Chs. HSS 195 and HSS 197, Wis. Adm. Code.

Sec. 13-1-93 Home Occupations/Professional Home Offices.

- (a) **Intent.**
- (1) **Intent.** The intent of this Section is to provide a means to accommodate a small home-based family or professional business home office without the necessity of rezoning from a residential to a commercial district. A home occupation or professional home office exceeding the standards for a permitted home occupation/

professional home office use under this Section may possibly be maintained pursuant to Subsection (e) below as a conditional use under Article E.

- (2) **Cumulative Scope of Activity.** The total number of home occupations or professions conducted within a dwelling unit is not limited, except that the cumulative impact of all home occupations or professions conducted within the dwelling unit or on the premises thereof shall not be greater than the impact of one (1) home occupation.
 - (3) **Purpose.** The regulations of this Section dealing with home occupations and professional home offices are designed to protect and maintain the residential character of established neighborhoods while recognizing that certain professional and limited business activities may be carried on in the home. This Section recognizes that, when properly limited and regulated, such activities can take place in a residential structure without changing the character of either the neighborhood or the structure.
- (b) **Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable in this Section:
- (1) **Home Occupation.** A business or trade conducted within a structure primarily zoned or used for a residential purpose, conducted primarily by a resident of the premises. Common features of a residential home occupation (or professional home office) are whether business-related materials or stock-in-trade are stored on the residential premises, vehicles with a business or delivery purpose are regularly parked on or make deliveries at the residence, the home is advertised as a place of business, and/or there is a business deduction taken for tax purposes for the residential premises.
 - (2) **Professional Home Office.** Residences of telemarketers, computer programmers, typists, clergy, architects, engineers, land surveyors, lawyers, artists, teachers, tradesmen, authors, accountants, musicians or other recognized professions used to conduct their professions; also included are professions listed in Subsection (d) below. Tradesmen are limited to maintaining a business office and small convenience shop as part of their residential premises. "Tradesmen" is defined as a person or persons who hold themselves out to the public as offering a particular skill including, but not limited to, carpenters, masons, plumbers, electricians, roofers, and others involved in the building trades.
- (c) **Home Occupations/Professional Home Office Limited Permitted Use; Restrictions.** Except as provided in Subsection (c) below, home occupations and professional home offices are a limited permitted use in all Residential Districts, provided the requirements of the District in which the use is located and the following are complied with:
- (1) **Location; Size.** The occupation or profession shall be carried on wholly within the enclosed areas of the principal building or an attached or detached garage, but it shall utilize no more than thirty percent (30%) of the gross floor area of the dwelling.
 - (2) **Exterior Alterations.** There shall be no exterior alterations which change the character thereof as a dwelling and/or exterior evidence of the home occupation other than those signs permitted in the district.

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- (3) **Storage.** No storage or display of materials, goods, supplies or equipment related to the operation of the home occupation/profession shall be visible outside any structure located on the premises. There shall not be outside storage of any kind related to the home occupation/profession. The area in which products, materials and goods are kept shall be considered to be part of the thirty percent (30%) of the gross combined floor area permitted for a home occupation.
 - (4) **Nuisances.** No home occupation use shall create smoke, odor, glare, noise, dust, vibration, fire hazard, small electrical interference or any other nuisance not normally associated with the average residential use in the district. A home occupation shall not be detrimental to the health, safety, welfare, peace and quiet or enjoyment of the surrounding property or neighborhood.
 - (5) **Signage.** Only one (1) sign may be used to indicate the type of occupation or business. Such sign shall not be illuminated and shall not exceed four (4) square feet.
 - (6) **Commercial Vehicles.** The home occupation shall not involve the use of commercial vehicles, other than those owned by the applicant for delivery of products or materials to and from the premises. This shall not be interpreted to include delivery and/or pickup services such as United Parcel Service, DHL, Federal Express, etc., in the conduct of their normal operations.
 - (7) **Off-Site Delivery of Goods.** To the extent that there is any sale of any item related to a home occupation, delivery of that item to the buyer should occur off the premises.
 - (8) **Traffic.** No traffic shall be generated by such home occupation/profession in greater volumes than would normally be associated with a residential neighborhood use.
 - (9) **Parking.** There shall be no demand for parking beyond that which is normal to the neighborhood. In no case shall the home occupation cause more than two (2) additional vehicles to be parked on or near the premises.
 - (10) **Equipment Limits.** The types and number of equipment used on the premises may be restricted by the Village Board.
 - (11) **Non-Resident Employees.**
 - a. No more than one (1) non-resident employee may work on the premises. The home occupation is to be conducted only by members of the family residing in the dwelling unit, plus no more than one (1) nonresident assistant or employee employed on the premises at any one time.
 - b. Persons engaged in building trades, similar fields and other activities using their dwelling units or residential premises as an office for business activities carried on off the premises may have more employees than the limitations set forth herein if they are not employed on the premises. The home office location shall not be used as a place for employees/workers to regularly come to receive off-premises work assignments.
 - (12) **Retail Sales.** Retail sales on premises shall be prohibited including the retail sales of merchandise, products, supplies or goods not produced or fabricated on the

premises, provided that minor incidental retail sales may be made in connection with the permitted home occupation. (Example: a dressmaker would be permitted to sell only clothing produced or fabricated onsite and would not be allowed to purchase stocks of dresses for sale to the general public onsite.) The residence shall not be modified to accommodate retail sales activities (example: addition of a display window) and any retail activity shall be a minor use secondary to the primary occupation).

- (13) **Prohibited Home Occupations.** Businesses that involve the storage of heavy equipment on the premises (such as excavating or landscaping businesses) are not permitted as home occupations, nor are other uses prohibited by Section 10-5-8. Home occupations which would involve on-site storage of chemicals and substances requiring federal possession/usage permits are prohibited.
 - (14) **Inspections.** Any party maintaining a permitted home occupation or professional home office business under this Section may be subject to a compliance inspection(s) by a Village Building Inspector, Zoning Administrator, law enforcement officer, or health official if there is a reason to suspect that violations or improper activity may exist.
- (d) **Permitted Home Occupations/Professions Described.** Permitted home occupations/professions consistent with Subsection (c) not requiring a conditional use permit include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following examples:
- (1) Artists, sculptors, authors or composers.
 - (2) Home crafts such as model making, and rug weaving.
 - (3) Office facility of a minister, rabbi, or priest.
 - (4) Office facility of an attorney, architect, professional engineer, surveyor, author, interior decorator, photographer, income tax preparer, accountant, landscape architect, insurance agent or real estate agent, or similar profession which serves several clients onsite per day.
 - (5) Private tutoring limited to eight (8) pupils at any one time.
 - (6) Musical instruction limited to eight (8) pupils at a time; this requirement limiting class size shall not be construed to prohibit occasional exceptions for events such as recitals, demonstrations and other similar gatherings.
 - (7) Dressmaking and millinery work.
 - (8) Computer-oriented support services, such as consulting, clerical services, claims processing, internet-related businesses, etc.
 - (9) Day care or preschools of not more than eight (8) nonresident children.
 - (10) Office for sales representative or manufacturer's agent when no retail or wholesale goods transactions occur on the premises.
 - (11) Telemarketing and telephone answering service.
- (e) **Conditional Use Home Occupations/Professional Home Offices.**
- (1) **Conditional Use Permit Requirement.** A home occupation or professional home office exceeding the standards prescribed in Subsections (c) and (d) above for a

limited permitted home occupation/professional home office use may apply for a standard conditional use permit under Article E of this Chapter. Village approval of an expansion of a home occupation or professional home office as a conditional use is not automatic.

- (2) **Application Procedures.**
 - a. The Village Board, upon the recommendation of the Plan Commission, may approve home occupations or professional home offices in residential districts which do not meet the standards in Subsection (c) above as conditional uses.
 - b. The procedures for conditional use permits prescribed in this Article shall be followed, and the standards in Sections 13-1-86 and 13-1-88 shall be applicable.
 - c. The Village Board may place conditions on the continuation or expansion of such home occupations/professional home offices, or the Village Board may require the relocation of the business to an area that is appropriately zoned.
 - d. Conditional use permits issued for home occupations/professional home offices under this Subsection are valid for a term of three (3) years, or whenever the residence is sold, whichever occurs first. Upon the expiration of such term, the conditional use permit must be reapplied for.
- (3) **Sale of Property.** Sale, transfer of the property, expansion of the use beyond permitted levels, or other significant changes shall cause the conditional use permit for the home occupation/professional home office to be void. A new owner may apply for a new conditional use permit under the procedures of this Article.
- (4) **In-Home Day Care.** In-home day care for children exceeding six (6) nonresident children and community-based residential facilities (adult residential day care) exceeding more than six (6) residents shall be required to obtain a conditional use permit under the requirements of Article E.
- (f) **Home Occupations/Professions Permitted With Conditional Use Permit.** The following uses, by the nature of the investment or operation, have a pronounced tendency once started to rapidly increase beyond the limits permitted for home occupations/professions and thereby impair the use and value of a residentially zoned area for residence purposes. Therefore, home occupations are permitted only after issuance of a conditional use permit, and such occupations include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:
 - (1) Barber shops, beauty salons or hair stylist.
 - (2) Antique shops.
 - (3) Stables and kennels.
 - (4) Medical offices, including, but not necessarily limited to, physicians, surgeons, dentists, chiropractors, acupuncturists, massage therapists, psychiatrists, psychologists, psychotherapists, or optometrists for the general practice of the profession, except for consultation or emergency treatment.
 - (5) Bakeries.
 - (6) Taxidermy shops.

- (7) Uses that involves primarily catalog sales or order processing and which does not involve volumes of stock or merchandise being distributed at the site may be deemed a home occupation, subject to the provisions hereof, provided that such use meets the intent of all standards set forth herein.
- (8) Cabinet-making or woodworking for profit (conducted inside a building only).

Sec. 13-1-94 Large Livestock Facilities Conditional Uses.

- (a) **General Applicability.** The procedures in this Section apply to large livestock facilities that require a conditional use under this Chapter and are supplementary to the general conditional use procedures of this Article. The other provisions of this Article regarding the review and granting of conditional use permits shall not be applicable to large livestock facilities conditional uses unless specifically referred to by this Section.
- (b) **Conditional Use Permits for Existing Livestock Facilities.**
 - (1) **When Required.** A conditional use permit is required for the expansion of a pre-existing or previously approved livestock facility if the number of animal units kept at the expanded livestock facility will exceed all of the following:
 - a. The applicable size threshold for a conditional use permit established for the A-1 Zoning District in Article C where the facility is located.
 - b. The maximum number previously approved or, if no maximum number was previously approved, a number that is twenty percent (20%) greater than the number of animal units kept on the original effective date of this Chapter.
 - (2) **When Permit Is Not Required.**
 - a. A permit is not required for a livestock facility that existed before the original effective date of this Chapter.
 - b. A permit is not required for a livestock facility that was previously issued a conditional use permit or other local approval, except as provided in Subsection (b)(1) above. [Note: A prior approval for the construction of a livestock facility implies approval for the maximum number of animal units that the approved livestock facility was reasonably designed to house, except as otherwise clearly provided in the approval. Prior approval of a single livestock structure, such as a waste storage structure, does not constitute prior approval of an entire livestock facility].
- (c) **Application Procedure.**
 - (1) **Filing Requirements.** A livestock operator filing for a livestock facility conditional use permit shall complete the application and worksheets of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection prescribed in ATCP 51, Wis. Adm. Code, which are incorporated herein by reference without reproduction in full. The application form and worksheets establish compliance with the standards of

ATCP 51, Wis. Adm. Code, and this Chapter. The livestock operator shall file four (4) duplicate copies of the application form, including worksheets, maps and documents (other than engineering design specifications) included in the application. If the conditional use permit application is locally approved, one (1) duplicate copy of the conditional use permit application must be filed with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and one (1) duplicate copy marked "approved" shall be given back to the applicant. It is advisable that the applicant also record a duplicate "approved" copy with County Register of Deeds.

- (2) **Fees.** A nonrefundable application fee as prescribed in Section 1-3-1 shall accompany an application. Processing of the application shall not proceed until such fee is paid.
- (d) **Application Review Procedure.**
- (1) **Notice of Application Completeness.** Within forty-five (45) days after the Village Clerk-Treasurer, or the Zoning Administrator, receives an application, it shall notify the applicant whether the application is complete. If the application is not complete, the notice shall describe the additional information needed. Within fourteen (14) days after the applicant provides all of the required information, the Zoning Administrator or Village Clerk-Treasurer shall notify the applicant that the application is complete. This notice does not constitute an approval of the proposed livestock facility.
 - (2) **Notification of Adjacent Landowners.** Within fourteen (14) days after the Zoning Administrator or Village Clerk-Treasurer notifies an applicant that his/her application is complete, the Zoning Administrator or Village Clerk-Treasurer shall notify adjacent landowners of the application pursuant to the procedures in Section 13-1-85, and this Article, including the public hearing notice requirements below. The Zoning Administrator shall use the approved notice form in ATCP 51, Wis. Adm. Code, and mail a written notice to each property owner situated within three hundred (300) feet of the boundaries of the applicant's property pursuant to the procedures in Section 13-1-85.
 - (3) **Public Hearing.** The Village shall schedule a public hearing on the application/notification pursuant to the requirements of Sections 13-1-84 and 13-1-85 before both the Plan Commission and Village Board meetings, or a joint public hearing may be held.
- (e) **General Standards.** The general standards to be satisfied for issuance of a conditional use permit are as follows:
- (1) **State Livestock Facility Siting Standards.** The State of Wisconsin livestock facility siting standards prescribed under ATCP, Wis. Adm. Code These state standards are incorporated herein by reference, without reproducing them in full.
 - (2) **Ordinance Setbacks.** Setbacks authorized by this Chapter by applicable zoning district.
- (f) **Criteria for Issuance of a Permit.**
- (1) **Compliance With Standards.** A permit shall be issued if the application for the proposed livestock facility contains sufficient credible information to show, in the

absence of clear and convincing information to the contrary, that the proposed livestock facility meets the standards specified in this Section.

- (2) **Basis for Denial.** A conditional use permit application under this Section may be denied if any of the following apply:
 - a. The application, on its face, fails to meet the standard for approval.
 - b. The Village Board finds, based on other clear and convincing information in the record, that the proposed livestock facility does not comply with applicable standards in this Section.
 - c. Other grounds exist authorized by Section 93.90, Wis. Stats., that warrant disapproving the proposed livestock facility.
 - (3) **Conditions.** No conditions may be imposed on a conditional use permit under this Section other than standards described and provided in this Section.
- (g) **Determination.**
- (1) **Plan Commission Advisory Recommendation.**
 - a. Following referral of the conditional use permit application under this Section, the Plan Commission may recommend that the Village Board issue a conditional use for livestock uses specified under this Chapter after review and public hearing, provided such uses are in accordance with the purpose and intent of the underlying zoning district, and, more specifically, the standards for such conditional use permits under this Section.
 - b. The Plan Commission shall make findings of fact and recommend such actions or conditions relating to the request as the Plan Commission deems necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this Section.
 - (2) **Village Board Action.**
 - a. Upon receiving the recommendation of the Plan Commission, the Village Board shall place the application and such recommendation(s) on the agenda for a subsequent Village Board meeting. The hearing requirements of Subsection (d)(3) shall be followed.
 - b. If, following the recommendations of the Plan Commission, the Village Board finds that specific inconsistencies exist in the review process or significant new facts have now been made available and thus the final determination of the Village Board could differ from the advisory recommendation of the Plan Commission, the Village Board may, before taking final action, refer the matter back to the Plan Commission with the written record or separate statement/report, explaining the specific reason(s) for referral. This referral action shall only be permitted one (1) time with each conditional use permit application under this Section.
 - c. At the Village Board's discretion, the Village Board shall have the option to set and hold a public hearing at the next regular Village Board meeting. Such hearing shall be noticed and conducted as prescribed in Sections 13-1-84 and 13-1-85.

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- d. The Village Board shall issue its decision in writing, which may be the minutes of the Village Board's meeting. The Village Board's decision shall be based on written findings of fact supported by evidence in the record. In the event that a livestock facility conditional use permit application is approved, the applicant shall receive a duplicate copy of the approved application, marked "approved". The duplicate copy must include worksheets, maps and other documents included in the application.
 - e. The Village Board shall grant, deny or conditionally approve a livestock facility conditional use permit application within ninety (90) days after the notice of a complete application is provided as required under Subsection (d) above.
 - f. The Village Board may extend this time for good cause, including any of the following:
 1. The Village Board needs additional information to act on the application.
 2. The applicant materially modifies the application or agrees to an extension.
 - g. The Village Board shall give written notice of any extension. The notice shall specify the reason for the extension, and the extended deadline date by which the Village Board will act on the application.
- (h) **Notice To The State.** As required by ATCP 51.36, Wis. Adm. Code, within thirty (30) days of the Village Board's decision on the application, the Village Clerk-Treasurer shall:
- (1) **Notice of Decision.** The Village Clerk-Treasurer shall give the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection written notice of the Village Board's decision.
 - (2) **Filing Of Final Application/Worksheets.** The Village Clerk-Treasurer shall file with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection ("Department") a copy of the final application granted or denied, if the Village has granted or denied an application under this Section. Such copy shall include all of the worksheets, maps and other attachments included in the application, except that it is not required to include the engineering design specifications.
 - (3) **Approval Withdrawal.** If the Village has withdrawn a local animal livestock facility conditional use permit approval under this Section, the Village Clerk-Treasurer shall file with the Department a copy of the Village final notice or order withdrawing the local approval.
- (i) **Permit Expiration.** A conditional use permit under this Section remains in effect regardless of the amount of time that elapses before the livestock operator exercises the authority granted under such permit, and regardless of whether the livestock operator exercises the full authority granted by the approval. However, the Village Board may treat a conditional use permit under this Section as lapsed and withdraw the permit if the permit holder fails to do all of the following within two (2) years after issuance of the permit:
- (1) **Animal Populating Requirement.** Begin populating the new or expanded livestock facility; and

- (2) **Construction Requirement.** Begin constructing all of the new or expanded livestock housing or waste storage structures proposed in the conditional use permit application.
- U) **Permit Modifications.** The operator may make reasonable changes that maintain compliance with the standards in this Section, and the Village Board shall not withhold authorization for those changes.
- (k) **Compliance Monitoring.** The Village of Wheeler shall monitor compliance with this Section as follows:
 - (1) **Inspections.** Upon notice to the livestock facility owner, the Village may request that the Zoning Administrator or designee personally view the permitted facility at a reasonable time and date to insure that all commitments of the application as approved are being complied with.
 - (2) **Inspection Refusal.** If the livestock facility owner refuses the Zoning Administrator or designee the right to view the permitted facility, the Zoning Administrator or designee may request the assistance of law enforcement authorities to obtain an inspection warrant from the circuit court to inspect the permitted facility for the purpose of protection of the public health and safety under Section 66.0119, Wis. Stats.
 - (3) **Noncompliance; Time to Correct.** If a permitted facility is found not to be in compliance with the commitments made in the approved application, the Zoning Administrator or designee shall issue a written notice to the livestock facility owner stating the conditions of noncompliance and directing that compliance of the commitments of the approved application and be complied with in a reasonable amount of time stated in the written notice.
 - (4) **Failure to Correct.** If noncompliance of the conditional use permit conditions as described in the written notice given by the Zoning Administrator continue past the stated reasonable time to comply, the Zoning Administrator may take further action as provided in this Section and Zoning Code, including, but not limited to, issuance of a citation or seeking of injunctive relief.
 - (5) **Compliance Disputes; Hearing.** If the livestock facility owner disputes that the conditions of the permit have not been complied with, the livestock facility owner may request a hearing, such request to be in writing to the Village Clerk-Treasurer within five (5) days of receipt of the notice of noncompliance. Upon receipt of such written hearing request, the Village Board shall schedule a hearing within five (5) days to determine if the conditions of the permit have been complied with or whether noncompliance of the commitments of the approved application and local approval exists.
- (l) **Terms of the Permit; Violations.**
 - (1) **Compliance With Permit Standards.** A livestock facilities conditional use permit, and the privileges granted by such a permit under this Section, is conditioned on the livestock operator's compliance with the standards in this Section, and with the commitments made in the application for a permit.

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- (2) **Violations; Penalties.**
- a. The Village of Wheeler is authorized to suspend a livestock facilities conditional use permit or seek other redress in this Section and Zoning Code for noncompliance, including, but not limited to, penalties under Section 13-1-225 of this Chapter and permit revocation or suspension, forfeiture and/or injunctive relief. In considering permit suspension or revocation, the Village Board shall consider extenuating circumstances, such as adverse weather conditions, that may affect an operator's ability to comply.
 - b. In addition to any penalties herein, the cost of abatement of any public nuisance on the permitted facility by the Village may be collected under this Section or Section 823.06, Wis. Stats., against the owner of the real estate upon which the public nuisance exists. Such costs of abatement may be recovered against the real estate as a special charge under Section 66.0627, Wis. Stats., unless paid earlier.
- (m) **Transferability.**
- (1) **Permit To Run With Land.** A livestock facilities conditional use permit and the privileges granted by the permit run with the land, and remain in effect, despite a change in ownership of the livestock facility, provided the new operator does not violate the terms of the Village approval. An applicant may record with the Register of Deeds, at the applicant's expense, the duplicate copy of the approved application.
 - (2) **Requirements Upon Change of Ownership.** Upon a change of ownership of the livestock facility, the new owner of the facility shall file information with the Village Clerk-Treasurer providing pertinent information, including, but not limited to, such information as the name and address of the new owner and date of transfer of ownership.
- (n) **Appeals.**
- (1) **Appeals Under This Chapter.** Appeals to this Section shall be taken pursuant to Article N of this Chapter.
 - (2) **Appeals To State Livestock Facility Siting Board.**
 - a. In addition to other appeal rights provided by law and this Chapter, Section 93.90(5), Wis. Stats., provides that any aggrieved person may request review by the Livestock Facility Siting Review Board of any decision by the Village in connection with a permit application.
 - b. An aggrieved person may challenge the decision on the grounds that the Village incorrectly applied the standards under this Section or violated Section 93.30, Wis. Stats.
 - c. An "aggrieved person" under this Section as defined in Section 93.90(5), Wis. Stats., means a person who applied to a political subdivision, i.e. Village, for approval of a livestock siting or expansion, a person who lives within two (2) miles of the livestock facility that is proposed to be sited or expanded, or a

person who owns land within two (2) miles of a livestock facility that is proposed to be sited or expanded.

- d. Any appeal to the State Livestock Facility Siting Review Board brought under this Subsection shall be requested within thirty (30) days of the Village Board approval or disapproval or within thirty (30) days after the decision on appeal before the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Sec. 13-1-95 Appeals Regarding Conditional Use Decisions.

Any action of the Village Board in granting or denying a conditional use permit application may be appealed to the Zoning Board of Appeals. In the alternative, any action of the Village Board in denying a conditional use permit application may be appealed directly to circuit court per Sec. 62.23(7)(e)10., Wis. Stats. In the case of appeals to the Zoning Board of Appeals, a written request shall be made within ten (10) days after the date of the Village Board's action granting or denying the permit. Such request for appeal to the Zoning Board of Appeals shall be filed and reviewed pursuant to the procedures in Article N of this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-96 Comprehensive Plan Consistency Requirements and Conditional Use Permits.

Pursuant to Sec. 66.1001(2m)(b), Wis. Stats., a conditional use permit that may be issued by the Village of Wheeler does not need to be consistent with the Village Comprehensive Plan.

State ww Reference: Sec. 66.1001(2m)(b), Wis. Stats.

Sec. 13-1-97 through Sec. 13-1-99 Reserved for Future Use.

Article F: **Nonconforming Uses, Structures and Lots**

Sec. 13-1-100 Intent - Nonconforming Uses, Lots and Structures.

(a) **Intent; Interpretation.**

- (1) Within the zoning districts established by this Zoning Code or amendment thereof, there may exist lots, structures and uses of land which were lawful before this Zoning Code was enacted or amended, but which would be prohibited in the future under the terms of this Zoning Code or amendment thereto.
- (2) It is the intent of the Village of Wheeler to permit nonconforming uses, lots and structures to remain and continue in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth until they are removed due to economic forces, public health or safety grounds, or otherwise. It is not the intent of this Zoning Code to perpetuate and/or encourage the long-term continuance of nonconformities because they are inconsistent with the requirements and character of the districts involved, or to permit nonconformities to be generally enlarged upon, expanded, or extended except as provided for herein. Existing nonconformities shall not be used to justify adding structures or uses prohibited in the zoning district.

(b) **Classification of Nonconformities.** Zoning nonconformities are classified into three (3) categories as follows:

- (1) Nonconforming uses.
- (2) Nonconforming lots.
- (3) Nonconforming structures.

(c) **General Guidelines.** It is the intention of the Village of Wheeler that standards be set forth for the purpose of determining:

- (1) That the nonconforming use, lot or structure existed prior to the effective date of this Chapter or amendment thereto;
- (2) The ways in which the right of the nonconforming use, lot or structure to remain can be preserved and the ways in which the right to continue nonconforming use, lot or structure can be lost;
- (3) The extent of permissible variation in the nonconforming use, lot or structure; and
- (4) The devices available for eliminating such nonconforming uses, lots or structures, where appropriate.

(d) **Burden of Proof Regarding Nonconforming Uses.** Any property owner asserting as a defense to a charge of violating this Chapter because his/her property is a valid nonconforming use has the burden of demonstrating to reasonable certainty by the greater weight of credible evidence that:

- (1) The nonconforming use was legally in existence at the time the zoning ordinance provision that now prohibits that use was adopted. The use must be lawful under then existing zoning regulations and cannot contravene such zoning requirements.

13-1-100

- (2) That the use of the property prior to the nonconformity came into being was so active and actual that the property owner can properly assert that the property owner has acquired a vested interest in its continuance. Such use cannot be occasional or sporadic. For purposes of this Chapter, a property owner shall be deemed to have a vested right in the use of his/her property where that use at the time the nonconformity came into being is both actual and active and a substantial degree of activity or expense had been undertaken prior to the effective date the zoning provision that caused the nonconformity to come into being. Such use must be more than incidental or accessory to the principal use of the property.
- (3) That the use is substantially the same use that existed prior to the enactment of the ordinance or amendment thereto that caused the nonconformity.

Sec. 13-1-101 Article Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in Section 13-1-300(a) of this Chapter, the following definitions shall be applicable in Article; in the event of conflict, the more specific definition shall be applicable:

- (a) **Assessed Value (Lot).** The full market value placed upon the lot by the Village Assessor as of the date that the nonconformity came into being. Such valuation by the Assessor shall be prima facie evidence of an assessed value of the lot.
- (b) **Nonconforming Lot.** [See definition in Sec. 13-1-300(a)].
- (c) **Nonconforming Structure.** [See definition in Sec. 13-1-300(a)].
- (d) **Nonconforming Use.** [See definition in Sec. 13-1-300(a)].

Sec. 13-1-102 Common Ownership of Abutting Nonconforming Lots.

Nonconforming lots of record owned by the same individual or other legal entity shall be combined prior to the issuance of a zoning permit.

Sec. 13-1-103 Existing Nonconforming Structures.

- (a) **Continuation of Nonconforming Structures.**
 - (1) The use of a structure existing on the date that the nonconformity came into being may be continued although the structure's size or location does not conform with the development regulations, parking, loading, or access provisions of this Chapter.
 - (2) Any lawful nonconforming structure may be extended, enlarged, reconstructed, or structurally altered, provided that said extension, enlargement, reconstruction,

movement or alteration complies with the setback and building requirements of the specific zoning district. However, the nonconforming feature of said structure shall not be allowed to become more nonconforming by being extended, enlarged, reconstructed, moved, or structurally altered except under one (1) or more of the following fact situations:

- a. As when required to do so by law, or order.
 - b. To comply with the provisions of this Chapter.
 - c. With the approval of a conditional use permit under the procedures of Article E of this Chapter for the purpose of making required alterations to maintain the structural integrity of the building.
 - d. With the approval of a variance by the Zoning Board of Appeals.
- (b) **Yard Encroachments by Nonconforming Structures.** Nonconforming structures which encroach upon the yard (setback) requirements of this Chapter, but which met yard requirements at the time the nonconformity came into being at the time of construction, may be structurally enlarged or expanded if the existing structure is located at a minimum of at least fifty percent (50%) of the minimum setback requirement(s) and further provided that the alteration does not create a greater degree of encroachment on yard, height, parking, loading, or access requirements. Placement of a new foundation or basement under an existing nonconforming structure shall be allowed as long as no further encroachment is permitted. The setbacks of the zoning district in which the structure is located shall be met if the lot size and existing location of the structure permits the setbacks to be met.
- (c) **Unsafe Nonconforming Structures.** Nothing in this Chapter shall preclude the Building Inspector or any other Village of Wheeler official from initiating remedial or enforcement actions when a lawful nonconforming structure is declared unsafe or presents a danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, constitutes a public nuisance, or is in violation of a licensing regulation.
- (d) **Maintenance, Repair and Remodeling of Nonconforming Structures.** This Chapter does not prohibit, or limit based on cost, the repair, maintenance, renovation, or remodeling of a nonconforming structure.
- (e) **Restoration of Certain Damaged Nonconforming Structures.**
- (1) In the case of damaged or destroyed nonconforming structures, the restoration of a nonconforming structure is permitted if the structure will be restored to the size, subject to Subsection (e)(2) below, location and use that it had immediately before the damage or destruction occurred, or impose any limits on the costs of the repair, reconstruction, or improvement if all of the following apply:
 - a. The nonconforming structure was damaged or destroyed on or after March 2, 2006.
 - b. The damage or destruction was caused by violent wind, vandalism, fire, flood, ice, snow, mold, or infestation.

13-1-103

- (2) Where the criteria under Subsection (e)(1) above exist for a nonconforming structure to be restored, the size of the structure may be larger than the size it was immediately before the damage or destruction if necessary for the structure to comply with applicable federal or state requirements.
- (f) **Shoreland Nonconforming Structures.** Nonconforming structures in shoreland areas damaged or destroyed by violent wind, fire, flood, or vandalism may be reconstructed or repaired, as provided by state law, to the size, location, and use it had immediately before the damage occurred if the landowner can establish that the damage was not due to deliberate act by the landowner or his/her agent, or due to general deterioration or dilapidated condition.
- (g) **Relocation of Nonconforming Structures.** A nonconforming structure shall not be moved or relocated to any other location on the lot unless such structure is made to conform to all regulations of the zoning district in which it is located.

Sec. 13-1-104 Existing Nonconforming Uses.

Pursuant to Section 62.23(7)(h), Wis. Stats., a nonconforming use may not be extended. The total structural repairs and alterations in such a nonconforming use's building, premises, structure, or fixtures shall not during its life exceed fifty percent (50%) of the assessed value of the building, premises, structure, or fixture unless permanently changed to a conforming use. The nonconforming use of a structure, land, or water existing on the date that the nonconformity came into being may be continued although the use does not conform with the provisions of this Chapter, except that:

- (a) **Change to More Restrictive Use Category.** The nonconforming use of a structure may be changed to a use of the same or more restricted classification, but where the nonconforming use of a structure is hereafter changed to a use of a more restrictive classification, it shall not thereafter be changed to a use of a less restricted classification.
- (b) **Discontinuation of Nonconforming Use.** If a nonconforming use is discontinued or terminated for a period of twelve (12) months, any future use of the structure, land or water shall conform to the provisions of this Chapter.
- (c) **Maintenance of Nonconforming Use Parcels.** Parcels containing a nonconforming use of land or water may be maintained or repaired including grading, paving, and surfacing, or the repair and replacement of bumper or wheel stops, fences, screening and drainage ways, provided that the amount of land, water or storage (i.e. vehicles, equipment and/or materials) devoted to such nonconforming use as it existed prior to the date that the nonconformity came into being is not extended, enlarged or moved.

Sec. 13-1-105 Changes and Substitutions.

Once a nonconforming use or structure has been changed or altered so as to comply with the pertinent district provisions of this Chapter, it shall not revert back to a nonconforming use or structure. Once the Zoning Board of Appeals has permitted the substitution of a more or equally

restrictive nonconforming use for an existing nonconforming use pursuant to the provisions of Article N, the existing use shall lose its status as a legal nonconforming use and become subject to all the conditions required by the Zoning Board of Appeals and pertinent zoning district. Substitution of new equipment may be permitted by the Zoning Board of Appeals if such equipment will reduce the incompatibility of the nonconforming use with the neighboring uses.

Sec. 13-1-106 Floodplain and Shoreland-Wetland Nonconforming Uses and Structures.

- (a) **Nonconformities in Floodplain Zoning Areas.** Nonconformities in Floodplain Zoning areas shall be governed by the provisions of the Village of Wheeler Code of Ordinances regulating floodplain zoning (if adopted by the Village), and pertinent sections of the Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (b) **Nonconformities in Shoreland-Wetland Zoning Areas.** Nonconformities in Shoreland-Wetland Zoning areas shall be governed by the provisions of the Village of Wheeler Code of Ordinances regulating shoreland-wetland zoning (if adopted by the Village), and pertinent sections of the Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code.

State La,w References: Sec. 87.303, Wis. Stats., and NR 116.15, Wis. Adm. Code

Sec. 13-1-107 Nonconforming Performance Standards.

The use of any lot or parcel failing to comply with the performance standards set forth in this Chapter at the time of the adoption of this Chapter shall not be expanded unless the expansion conforms with the performance standards set forth in this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-108 Additions to Pre-Existing Nonconforming Uses and Mobile Homes.

- (a) **Additions.** No additions to nonconforming structures shall be erected unless a variance is granted by the Zoning Board of Appeals.
- (b) **Change of Use to Different Nonconforming Use.** Nonconforming uses may be changed to distinctly different nonconforming uses only with conditional use approval. Conditional use review shall be based on compatibility of the proposed use with prevailing uses in the area.
- (c) **Replacement of Pre-Existing Mobile Homes.** Replacement of pre-existing nonconforming mobile homes may be allowed only in residential districts and shall be subject to the following provisions:

13-1-108

- (1) The pre-existing nonconforming mobile home may be replaced only if it is occupied as a residence at the time of original passage of this Chapter. Replacement of vacated pre-existing nonconforming mobile homes shall not be permitted.
- (2) All setbacks, and dimensional standards for residential district zoning shall be met.
- (3) The replacement mobile home shall:
 - a. Not be previously titled, not more than two (2) years old, not have a value of less than Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00), excluding furnishings;
 - b. Be at least fourteen (14') feet by sixty (60') feet in size;
 - c. Have a shingled, pitched roof;
 - d. Have non-metallic siding;
 - e. Have wheels removed and be placed on pier footings a minimum of forty-eight (48") inches;
 - f. Be anchored and skirted; and
 - g. Be inspected and approved by the Building Inspector prior to occupancy.
- (4) The replacement mobile home shall have been constructed post-1976 and have HUD certification.

Sec. 13-1-109 through Sec. 13-1-119 Reserved for Future Use.

Article G: Traffic Visibility, Loading, Parking and Access

Sec. 13-1-120 Traffic Visibility Triangle.

- (a) **Vision Setback at Intersections of Public Streets.**
- (1) Where two (2) public streets intersect at grade level, the intersection shall be daylighted by excluding all buildings, structures and other obstructions to view; including shrubbery and trees (except highway and street signs) from the triangles adjacent to the intersection described as follows:
- Bounded on two (2) sides by the near boundaries of the intersecting streets and on the third side by a line drawn so as to intersect the street boundaries at points thirty-five (35) feet distant from the point of intersection of the street boundaries at the corner.
- (2) In situations where trees of large diameter, large numbers of trees, or some combination of these are present, this provision shall be construed to mean that a sufficient number of trees shall be removed so as to render an object such as a motor vehicle clearly visible across the vision clearance triangle from one street or road to another, the intent being to provide for the public safety; but it shall not necessarily be construed to mean that every tree in the vision clearance triangle must be removed.
- (b) **Exception.** In the case of arterial streets intersecting with other arterial streets or railways, the corner cutoff distances establishing the triangular vision clearance space shall be increased to fifty (50) feet.

Sec. 13-1-121 Loading Requirements.

- (a) **Loading Space Requirements.** On every lot on which a new business, commercial or industrial use is hereafter established, off-street loading space with access to a public street or alley shall be provided as indicated below for the loading and unloading of vehicles off the public right-of-way:

Uses	Square Feet of Gross Floor Area	Required Off-Street Loading Spaces
Schools		1
Clinics, places of assembly	Under 10,000	1
	From 10,000 - 30,000	1
	For each additional 30,000 or major fraction thereof	1 Additional

13-1-121

Funeral home		1
Office, hotel,	Under 10,000	1
retail, service,	From 10,000 - 25,000	1
wholesale, ware-	From 25,001 - 40,000	2
house, manufac-	From 40,001 - 60,000	3
turing, processing	From 60,001 - 100,000	4
or repairing uses	For each additional 50,000 or major fraction thereof	1 Additional

- (b) **Multiple or Mixed Uses.** Where a building is devoted to more than one (1) use or for different uses and where the floor area for each use is below the minimum required for a loading space but the aggregate floor area of such uses is above such a minimum, then off-street loading space shall be provided as if the entire building were devoted to that use in the building for which the most loading spaces are required.
- (c) **Location.** All loading areas shall be off-street and shall be located on the same lot as the building or use to be served. A loading area shall not be located less than twenty-five (25) feet from any street right of way; nor less than fifty (50) feet from a residential district unless within a building. Loading areas shall not occupy more than one-half (1/2) the required front yard setback. No loading space shall be located within thirty (30) feet of the nearest point of intersection of two (2) streets or require any vehicle to back into a public street.
- (d) **Design Standards.** Each off-street loading space shall have a width of at least twelve (12) feet, a length of at least forty-five (45) feet, and a vertical clearance of at least fourteen (14) feet. Dimensions for loading spaces in connection with funeral homes shall be reduced to ten (10) feet in width, twenty-five (25) feet in length, and eight (8) feet in vertical clearance. Every loading space shall be sufficiently screened in the form of a solid fence or shrubbery to protect neighboring residences.
- (e) **Surfacing.** All open off-street loading berths shall be improved with a compacted gravel base, not less than six (6) inches thick, surfaced with not less than two (2) inches of asphalt or treated with some comparable all-weather dustless material.
- (f) **Utilization.** Space allocated to any off-street loading berth shall not, while so allocated, be used to satisfy the space requirements for any off-street parking facilities or portions thereof.
- (g) **Central Loading.** Central loading facilities may be substituted for loading berths on the individual zoning lots provided the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (1) Each zoning lot served shall have direct access to the Central Loading Area without crossing streets or alleys at grade.
 - (2) Total berths provided shall meet the requirements based on the sum of the several types of uses served. (Areas of types of uses may be totaled before computing number of loading berths.)

- (3) No zoning lot served shall be more than three hundred (300) feet removed from the Central Loading Area.
- (4) The tunnel or ramp connecting the Central Loading Area with the zoning lot served shall be not less than seven (7) feet in width and have a clearance of not less than seven (7) feet.
- (h) **Unlawful Truck Use.** No more than four (4) trucks or semi-trailers, or part thereof, in the Business or Industrial Districts shall be used for the purpose of regular storage of goods or material, or for advertising purposes within the Village of Wheeler. Use for a period in excess of two (2) weeks for the purpose of storage or advertising shall, for the purpose of construction of this Zoning Code, be deemed a regular use in violation of this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-122 Parking Requirements.

The off-street parking provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all buildings and structures erected after the effective date of this Chapter, accessory parking shall be according to the provisions of this Article; where an intensity of the use of any building structure or premises shall be increased, additional parking to match the increased intensity of use shall be provided; or wherever an existing building or structure is converted to a new use, parking shall be provided according to the requirements of the new use. All new nonresidential parking lots and all alterations of existing lots shall be subject to the approval of the Zoning Administrator. Requests for said parking lots shall be accompanied with detailed plans on landscaping, parking layout, drainage provisions and driveway locations. In all districts, there shall be provided at the time any use or building is erected, enlarged, extended, or increased off-street parking stalls for all vehicles in accordance with the following:

- (a) **Access.** Each off-street parking space shall open directly upon an aisle or driveway designed to provide safe and efficient means of vehicular access to such parking space. All off-street parking facilities shall be designed with appropriate means of vehicular access to a street or alley in a manner which will least interfere with traffic movement.
- (b) **Design Standards.** Each parking space shall not be less than one hundred sixty-two (162) square feet in area, eighteen (18) feet in length and nine (9) feet in width, exclusive of aisles and access drives. No parking area of more than two (2) spaces shall be designed as to require any vehicle to back into a public street. Any parking area of more than five (5) spaces shall be sufficiently screened in the form of a solid fence or shrubbery to protect adjacent residential uses. Large expanses of unchanneled parking areas shall be avoided by interior landscaping and safety islands.
- (c) **Location.**
 - (1) All parking spaces required herein shall be located on the same lot with the building or use served, or may be located not to exceed five hundred (500) feet from the principal use.

- (2) Off-street parking is permitted in all yards of all districts except in the nondriveway front yards of single-family and two-family residence districts but shall not be closer than five (5) feet to a nonresidential side lot line or rear lot line or closer than fifteen (15) feet to a right-of-way. No parking space or driveway, except in residential districts, shall be closer than fifteen (15) feet to a residential district lot line. Off-street parking in residential areas shall comply with Section 13-1-124.
 - (3) Off-street parking in the single-family and two-family residence districts is permitted in the front yard in the driveway, even though closer than five (5) feet to a side lot line providing the driveway conforms to the requirements in Sections 6-3-1 and 6-3-2 of this Code of Ordinances.
- (d) **Surfacing.** All new off-street parking areas, except parking spaces accessory to a single-family or two (2) family dwelling, shall be surfaced with a dustless all-weather material capable of carrying a wheel load of four thousand (4,000) pounds (normally, a two [2] inch lift of blacktop on a four [4] inch base or five [5] inches of Portland cement will meet this requirement). Any parking area for more than twelve (12) vehicles shall have the aisles and spaces clearly marked. Compacted stone or gravel may be used only with the approval of the Village Board. All parking lots three thousand (3,000) square feet or larger shall be internally drained with catch basins connected to a municipal storm sewer.
- (e) **Landscaping.**
- (1) **Accessory Landscape Area.** All public and private off-street parking areas which serve four (4) vehicles or more, are located within five (5) feet of any lot line or public right-of-way and are created subsequent to the adoption of this Code of Ordinances are recommended to be provided with accessory landscape areas totaling not less than ten percent (10%) of the surfaced area.
 - (2) **Location.** Location of landscape areas, plant materials and protection afforded the plantings, including curbing and provision for maintenance by the property owner, shall be subject to approval by the Zoning Administrator.
 - (3) **Plans.** All plans for such proposed parking areas, at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator, shall include a topographic survey or grading plan which shows existing and proposed grades and location of improvements. The preservation of existing trees, shrubs and other natural vegetation in the parking area may be included in the calculation of the required minimum landscape area.
 - (4) **Special Residential Requirements.** Those parking areas for five (5) or more vehicles if adjoining a residential use shall be screened from such use by a solid wall, fence, evergreen planting of equivalent visual density or other effective means, built and maintained at a minimum height of four (4) feet. Where a solidly constructed decorative fence is provided along the interior lot line, the minimum setback for the parking area shall be two (2) feet from said lot line. Said fence shall be located a minimum of one (1) foot from the said lot line.
 - (5) **Repair and Service.** No motor vehicle repair work or service of any kind shall be permitted in association with parking facilities provided in Residence Districts.

- (6) **Lighting.** Any lighting used to illuminate off-street parking areas shall be directed away from adjacent properties and public streets in such a way as not to create a nuisance. However, in no case shall such lighting exceed three (3) footcandles measured at the lot line.
- (7) **Street Setback Area.** No parking shall be permitted between the street right-of-way line and the building setback line prevailing in the zone in which the proposed parking area is to be located. The resulting open area shall be planted in grass or otherwise landscaped to create a permanent green area; the Village Board may grant an exception to this green area requirement in instances where it is not feasible to have such an open green space.
- (f) **Curbs or Barriers.** Curbs or barriers shall be installed a minimum of four (4) feet from a property line so as to prevent the parked vehicles from extending over any lot lines.
- (g) **Number of Stalls.** Number of parking stalls required with new projects are shown in the following table:

Use	Minimum Parking Required
Single-family dwellings, duplexes, one bedroom apartments or efficiencies and mobile homes	2 stalls for each dwelling unit
Multi-family dwellings (2 bedrooms or more)	Minimum of 2 stalls for each dwelling unit; 2 or more bedrooms, 1 stall per bedroom
Housing for the elderly	0.75 space for each dwelling with one-half of these spaces to be built before occupancy and the balance of which spaces shall be reserved until such time as the Village Board may order them installed
Hotels, motels	1 stall for each guest room, plus 1 stall for each 3 employees
Hospitals, clubs, lodges, lodging and boardinghouses	1 stall for each 2 beds, plus 1 stall for each 3 employees
Sanitariums, institutions, rest and nursing homes	1 stall for each 5 beds, plus 1 stall for each 3 employees
Medical and dental clinics	8 stalls for each practitioner on the staff

Churches, theaters, auditoriums, community centers, vocational and night schools and other places of public assembly	1 stall for each 5 seats
Secondary and elementary schools	1 stall for each employee, plus 1 stall for each 5 students of 16 years of age or more.
Restaurants, bars, places of entertainment and clubs	1 stall for each 150 sq. ft. of floor area
Manufacturing and processing plants, laboratories and warehouses	1 stall for each 3 employees, plus sufficient stalls to accommodate all trucks and other vehicles used in connection with the business
Financial institutions; governmental and professional offices	1 stall for each 300 square feet of floor area
Funeral homes	1 stall for each 5 seats
Bowling centers	3 stalls for each lane
Bed and breakfast establishments	1 off-street stall for each guest room
Retail stores and repair service shops	1 stall for each 150 square feet of floor area
Shopping centers	1 stall for each 100 square feet of floor area

- (h) **Employee Parking.** In addition to the requirements in Subsection (g), in all districts except industrial there shall be employee off-street parking provided at the ratio of one off-street parking space for each full-time employee. A full-time employee shall be one working forty (40) hours per week. Required parking spaces for part-time employees shall be arrived at by finding the equivalent hours of number of parking spaces needed for full-time employees based on hours worked. The number of employee parking spaces shall be based on employment at the time the building is erected, enlarged, structurally altered or changed to a higher classification use.
- (i) **Uses Not Listed.** In the case of structures or uses not mentioned, the provision for a use which is similar shall apply, as determined by the Plan Commission.
- U) **Computing Requirements.** In computing the number of spaces required, the following rules shall govern:

- (1) Floor space shall mean the gross floor area of the specific use.
- (2) For structures containing more than one (1) use, the required number of spaces shall be computed by adding the space required for each use.
- (3) Where parking spaces are calculated according to the use of the parcel.
- (k) **Combined Uses.** Combinations of any of the above uses shall provide the total of the number of stalls required for each individual use. Two (2) or more uses may provide required off-street parking spaces in a common parking facility less than the sum of the spaces required for each use individually, provided such uses are not operated during the same hours. The following conditions must be met for any joint use:
 - (1) The proposed joint parking space is within four hundred (400) feet of the use it will serve.
 - (2) The applicant shall show that there is no substantial conflict in the principal operating hours of the two (2) buildings or uses for which joint use of off-street parking facilities is proposed.
 - (3) A properly drawn legal instrument approved by the Village Board, executed by the parties concerned, for joint use of off-street parking facilities shall be filed with the Village Clerk-Treasurer. Said instrument may be a three (3) party agreement, including the Village and all private parties involved. Such instrument shall first be approved by the Village Attorney.
- (l) **Handicapped Parking Requirements.**
 - (1) **State Code Requirements.** In addition to any other requirements relating to parking spaces contained in these Ordinances, the provisions contained in Sections 101.13, 346.503 and 346.56, Wis. Stats., and any Wisconsin Administrative Code sections adopted pursuant thereto are hereby adopted by reference and made applicable to all parking facilities whenever constructed. In case of conflict, the most restrictive provision shall be applicable.
- (m) **Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) Requirements for Parking Spaces.**
 - (1) **Accessible Parking Space Requirements.**
 - a. In any self-park facility, a certain number of spaces must be set aside for wheelchair access as summarized in the following table:

Total Spaces	Minimum Accessible Spaces
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1000	2% of total

1001 & over

20 plus 1 per 100
over 1000 spaces

- b. Exceptions:
 - 1. Outpatient units at medical care facilities - 10% of total spaces for that facility.
 - 2. Medical care facilities specifically for treatment of the mobility impaired - 20% of the total spaces for that unit.
- (2) **Accessible Parking Space Dimensions.**
 - a. Standard Accessible Spaces. Accessible spaces shall consist of a sixteen (16) foot wide parking stall adjacent to an eight (8) foot wide access aisle.
 - b. Vertical Clearance. Along at least one (1) aisle to and from each accessible space, a minimum clearance of eight feet two inches (8'2") [ninety-eight inches (98) inches] is required.
- (3) **Location of Accessible Spaces.**
 - a. Accessible parking spaces serving a particular building shall be located on the shortest accessible route of travel to an accessible entrance.
 - b. Accessible parking spaces need not be provided in each parking structure provided the different location has equivalent or greater accessibility in terms of distance from an accessible entrance.
- (4) **Accessible Route.**
 - a. At least one (1) accessible route with a continuous minimum clearance of thirty-six (36) inches must be provided from accessible parking spaces to the nearest accessible pedestrian entrance.
 - b. If an accessible route has less than sixty (60) inches clear width then passing spaces at least sixty (60) inches by sixty (60) inches must be located at reasonable intervals not to exceed every two hundred (200) feet.
 - c. The floor slope along an accessible route shall not exceed one in twelve (1:12) with a maximum rise of thirty (30) inches for any run.
 - d. A level landing shall be provided at the bottom of each ramp and top of each ramp run. The width of the landing shall be at least as wide as the ramp run and at least sixty (60) inches long. At changes in direction a sixty (60) inch by sixty (60) inch landing shall be provided.
 - e. The cross slope of ramps shall not exceed one in fifty (1:50).
 - f. The floor slope at loading zones shall not exceed one in fifty (1:50).
 - g. It is preferable to provide the accessible route at the front of the stalls. Also, the accessible route shall avoid crossing lanes of vehicular travel. When crossing vehicular travel lanes is necessary, the route of travel shall be designated and marked by a crosswalk.
- (n) **Changes in Buildings or Use.** Whenever a building or use is changed, structurally altered or enlarged to create a need for an increase of twenty-five percent (25%) or more in the

number of existing parking spaces, such spaces shall be provided on the basis of the enlargement or change. Whenever a building or use is enlarged to the extent of fifty percent (50%) or more in the floor area, said building or use shall then comply with the parking requirements set forth in the district in which it is located.

- (o) **Off-Lot Parking.**
- (1) Required off-street parking spaces shall be located on the same lot with the principal use, or such parking spaces may be located off-lot provided the parking spaces are located in the same district and not over four hundred (400) feet from the principal use. In cases where off-street parking facilities are permitted on land other than the same lot as the principal use, such facilities shall be in the same possession as the lot occupied by the use to which the parking facilities are necessary or in the possession of the controller of the principal use to which the parking facilities are accessory. Such possession shall be by deed whereby the owner of the land on which the parking facilities are to be located shall be bound by a covenant filed and recorded in the Office of the County Register of Deeds requiring such owner, his/her heirs or assigns to maintain the required facilities for the duration of the use served.
 - (2) Off-lot parking spaces for residential uses shall be within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the principal entrance or the entrance for the individual occupants for whom the spaces are reserved while the farthest portions of a parking lot for all other uses shall be within four hundred (400) feet of the entrance of the establishment.
 - (3) Accessory parking may be located in residential districts provided that said lots or property are immediately adjacent to a commercial, business or industrial zoning district.
 - (4) All off-street parking lots adjoining lots zoned for residential use shall have a minimum setback of ten (10) feet from any interior lot line, except if the adjoining lot is used for legally conforming parking purposes.
- (p) **Signs.** Signs located in parking areas necessary for orderly operation of traffic movement shall be permitted in addition to others permitted in this Chapter.
- (q) **Reduction of Parking Areas.** Off-street parking spaces shall not be reduced in number unless said number exceeds the requirement set forth herein.

Sec. 13-1-123 Highway Access.

- (a) **Highway Access.** No direct private access shall be permitted to the existing or proposed rights-of-way of expressways, nor to any controlled access arterial street without permission of the highway agency that has access control jurisdiction. No direct public or private access shall be permitted to the existing or proposed rights-of-way of freeways, interstate highways and their interchanges or turning lanes nor to intersecting or interchanging streets within 1,500 feet of the most remote end of the taper of the turning lanes (such as exit and

entrance ramps). No driveway openings shall be permitted within one hundred (100) feet of the intersection of an arterial street right-of-way line.

- (b) **Access Barriers.** Access barriers, such as curbing, fencing, ditching, landscaping or other topographic barriers shall be erected to prevent unauthorized vehicular ingress or egress to the above specified streets or highways.
- (c) **Temporary Access.** Temporary access to the above rights-of-way may be granted by the Zoning Administrator after review and recommendation by the highway agencies having jurisdiction. Such access permit shall be temporary, revocable and subject to any conditions required and shall be issued for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months.

Sec. 13-1-124 through Sec. 13-1-139 Reserved for Future Use.

Article H: Signs, Canopies, Awnings and Billboards

Sec. 13-1-140 Purpose of Sign, Canopy and Awning Regulations.

The purpose of this Article is to establish minimum standards to safeguard life and property and promote public welfare and community aesthetics by regulating the appearance, construction, location and maintenance of all signs, awnings, canopies and billboards. The provisions herein contained shall be binding alike upon every owner of a building, every tenant and every person in charge or responsible for or who causes the construction, repair, relocation or alteration of any outdoor sign and other advertising structures in the Village of Wheeler; painting, posting and general maintenance are excepted.

Sec. 13-1-141 Signs, Canopies, Awnings and Billboards-Definitions.

- (a) The following definitions are used in this Article (Note: Not all types of signs defined herein are permitted under this Article):
- (1) **Abandoned Sign.** A sign which no longer correctly advertises a bona fide business, owner, landlord/tenant, product or activity conducted, or product available on the premises where the sign is displayed or elsewhere.
 - (2) **Animated Sign.** Any sign or part of a sign which changes physical position by movement or rotation, or gives the illusion of such change of physical position.
 - (3) **Area of Copy.** The entire area within a single continuous perimeter composed of squares or rectangles which encloses the extreme limits of an advertising message, announcement, or decoration.
 - (4) **Area of Sign.** The area is the perimeter which forms the outside shape, but excluding the necessary supports or uprights on which the sign may be placed unless they are designed as part of the sign. If the sign consists of more than one section or module, all areas will be totaled. The area of an irregularly shaped sign shall be computed using the actual sign face surface.
 - (5) **Awning.** A movable hood or cover which projects from the wall of the building, which can be retracted, folded or collapsed against the face of a supporting structure. For purposes of this Article, an "awning sign" is any awning. Decorative awnings without lettering or imagery are not considered signs.
 - (6) **Banner.** A banner sign is generally constructed of a flexible non-rigid material (i.e. canvas, cloth, plastic, etc.) upon which goods, events or advertising has been placed, mounted to a pole or a building by a permanent frame at one or more edges. National flags, state or municipal flags, or the official flag of any institution or business shall not be considered banners.

- (7) **Billboard.** A flat surface, as of a panel, wall or fence on which signs are posted advertising goods, products, facilities, or services not necessarily on the premises where the sign is located or directs persons to a different location from where the sign is located.
- (8) **Blanketing.** The unreasonable obstruction of view of a sign caused by the placement of another sign.
- (9) **Building Front.** The horizontal, linear dimension of that side of a building which faces a street, a parking area, a mall, or other circulation area open to the general public; and having either a main window display of the enterprise or a public entrance to the building. (In industrial districts a building side with an entrance open to industrial employees also shall qualify as a building front.)
- (10) **Bulletin Board.** A sign used for the purpose of notification to the public of an event or occurrence of public interest, such as a church service, political rally, civic meeting or other similar event.
- (11) **Canopy.** Any structure of canvas, other fabric, plastic, metal or wood or other material, which is permanently attached to any exterior building wall in any manner, intended to shield any wall, window, door, sidewalk or roadway from sun, rain or any other element, and which is not retractable such as an awning.
- (12) **Canopy Sign.** Any sign attached to or constructed in, on or under a canopy for the purpose of this Article, canopy signs shall be controlled by the rules governing projecting signs.
- (13) **Changeable Message Sign.** A sign such as a manual, electronic or electric controlled time and temperature sign message center, or reader board, whether electronic or manual, where copy changes. Any sign may be, or include as part of it, a changeable message sign.
- (14) **Copy Area.** The geometric area in square feet that encloses the actual copy message of the sign.
- (15) **Directional Sign.** Any sign that directs the movement or placement of pedestrian or vehicular traffic on a lot and does not contain any advertising copy.
- (16) **Directly Illuminated Sign.** Any sign designed to give any artificial light directly through any transparent or translucent material from a source of light originating within or on such sign.
- (17) **Directory Sign.** Any sign on which the names and locations of occupants or the use of a building is given. This shall include offices and church directories. Directory signs shall be encouraged for use with advertising of multiple-occupied commercial and industrial buildings.
- (18) **Display Surface or Face.** The display surface is the area made available by the sign structure for the purpose of displaying the advertising message, or which is intended to draw attention to the advertising message.
- (19) **Distance of Sign Projection.** The distance from the exterior wall surface of the building to the outer extremity of a sign attached to a building.

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- (20) **Electric Sign.** Any sign containing internal electrical wiring which is attached, or intended to be attached, to an electrical energy source.
- (21) **Electronic Message Unit Sign.** Any sign whose message may be changed by electronic process, including such messages as copy, art, graphics, time, date, temperature, weather or information concerning civic, charitable or the advertising of products or services for sale on the premises. This also includes traveling or segmented message displays.
- (22) **Flashing Sign.** Any directly or indirectly illuminated sign on which artificial light is not maintained stationary and constant in intensity and color at all times when in use.
- (23) **Flat Sign/Flush Mounted.** See definition for "Wall Signs."
- (24) **Freestanding (Ground and/or Pylon Sign).** Any sign which is supported by structures or supports in or upon the ground and independent of support from any building.
- (25) **Grade.** The elevation or level of the sidewalk closest to the sign to which reference is made. If no sidewalk is present, then grade shall be defined as the elevation or level of the street at the same point, measured at the street's centerline.
- (26) **Gross Area.** The area of a sign determined by using the outside perimeter dimensions of the sign. If the sign consists of more than one module or section, their areas will be totaled. If the modules are formed in the shape of letters or symbols, the rules for Area of Copy apply.
- (27) **Ground Sign.** A sign supported by poles, uprights or braces extending from the ground or an object on the ground but not attached to any part of any building. Also known as a "freestanding sign."
- (28) **Height of Sign.** The vertical distance measured from the mean centerline street grade to the highest point of the sign. If sign and sidewalk are not in essentially parallel planes, then measured vertically at the horizontal midpoint of the sign.
- (29) **Identification Sign.** Any sign which carries only the name of the firm, major enterprise, institution or principal products offered for sale on the premises or combination of these.
- (30) **Illuminated Awning.** An internally illuminated awning fabricated from a translucent material, or one which is backlighted as to appear to illuminate the awning sign. An illuminated awning may be used for an awning sign when other requirements are met.
- (31) **Illuminated Canopy.** An internally illuminated canopy, or one which is backlighted as to appear to illuminate the canopy sign.
- (32) **Illuminated Sign.** A sign lighted by or exposed to artificial lighting either by lights on or in the sign or directed toward the sign.
- (33) **Indirectly Illuminated Sign.** A sign that is illuminated from a source outside of the actual sign.
- (34) **Joint Identification Sign.** A sign which serves a common or collective identification for two (2) or more businesses or industrial uses on the same lot. Such sign may contain a directory to said uses as an integral part thereof.

- (35) **Legal Non-Conforming Sign.** Any sign which was already in existence and displayed on the effective date of this Article, which met code requirements when originally installed, but not meeting the requirements and limitations of this Article.
- (36) **Marquee.** A permanent roof-like structure projecting beyond a building wall at an entrance to a building or extending along and projecting beyond the building's wall and generally designed and constructed to provide protection against weather.
- (37) **Marquee Sign.** Any sign attached to or constructed in a marquee.
- (38) **Nonconforming Sign.** Any sign which does not conform to the regulations of this Article.
- (39) **Off-Premise Third Party Sign.** Any sign, device or display which advertises goods other than that commonly available or services other than that commonly performed on the premise on which the sign is located.
- (40) **On-Premise Sign.** A sign identifying or advertising a business, person, activity, goods, products or services located on a premises where the sign is installed and maintained.
- (41) **Painted Wall Signs.** Signs painted directly onto a building wall.
- (42) **Political Sign.** Any sign displaying a candidate for an election, or a current referendum's or election's subject matter.
- (43) **Portable Sign/Message Boards.** Any sign not permanently attached to the ground or a building which is designed to be easily moved from one location to another.
- (44) **Projecting Sign.** A sign other than a wall sign which projects from a wall or roof and is supported by a wall or roof of a building. (See "Wall Sign".)
- (45) **Pylon Sign.** Any freestanding sign mounted on a pole or other pylon.
- (46) **Real Estate Sign.** Any sign which is used to offer for sale, lease or rent the property upon which the sign is placed.
- (47) **Roof Line.** The highest point on any building where an exterior wall encloses usable floor area including roof area provided for housing mechanical equipment.
- (48) **Roof Sign.** A sign erected upon or above the roof line or parapet of the building or structure.
- (49) **Sandwich Sign.** A hinged or unhinged A-frame portable sign which is generally temporary in nature and placed near the roadway.
- (50) **Sign.** Any object or device or part thereof situated outdoors or indoors which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event or location by any means including words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, motion, illumination or projected images.
- (51) **Sign Contractor.** Any person, partnership or corporation engaged in whole or in part, in the business of erection or maintenance of signs, excluding the business which the sign advertises.
- (52) **Sign Inspector.** That person charged with the responsibility to see that signage in the community is installed and maintained in compliance with this Article. In the Village of Wheeler, the Sign Inspector will be the Zoning Administrator or Building Inspector.

- (53) **Sign Permit.** A building permit issued for the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, moving, improvement, removal, conversion or demolition of any sign, issued pursuant to this Article and the Building Code of the Village of Wheeler.
- (54) **Sign Structure.** Any supports, uprights, braces and framework of the sign which does not include any portion of the sign message.
- (55) **Subdivision Identification Sign.** A sign identifying a subdivision wherein only the name of the subdivision is specified.
- (56) **Swinging Sign.** A sign installed on an arm or mast or spar that is not, in addition, permanently fastened to an adjacent wall or upright pole to limit or prevent free swinging.
- (57) **Temporary Sign.** Any sign which is erected or displayed for a limited period of time not to exceed thirty (30) consecutive days or which is displayed only during regular business hours and removed for storage at other times. A temporary sign shall not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area. Examples of temporary signs include banners and decorative-type displays. For purposes of this Article, a portable sign is not a temporary sign.
- (58) **Time and Temperature Sign.** An electrically controlled sign displaying time and temperature for public service information and may be incorporated into a business identification sign.
- (59) **Third Party Sign.** Any sign which advertises or directs attention to a business, commodity, service or activity conducted, sold or offered elsewhere than on the lot on which said sign is located.
- (60) **Wall Sign.** Any sign attached to, erected on or painted on the wall of a building or structure and projecting not more than sixteen (16) inches from such wall.
- (61) **Window Sign.** Any sign located completely within an enclosed building and visible from a public way. For purposes of this Article a window sign shall not include any sign permanently attached in the window or directly painted on the glass.

Sec. 13-1-142 Required Permits for Signs, Canopies, Awnings and Billboards.

(a) Permit Required.

- (1) Except those specified in Section 13-1-143, no sign, billboard, awning or canopy, as defined in this Article, shall hereafter be located, erected, moved, reconstructed, extended, enlarged, converted or structurally altered without a sign permit and without being in conformity with the provisions of this Article.
- (2) Signs also shall meet all other structural requirements of other applicable codes and ordinances of the Village of Wheeler.
- (3) Signs shall not be erected or altered until a permit has been issued by the Zoning Administrator. "Altered" shall be defined as any modification in the size, height, dimensions, location or mounting of a sign other than routine maintenance.

- (4) The required sign permit fee shall accompany each sign application and shall be required for all new signs and any modifications of any existing sign face or sign structure.
 - (5) Any sign permit granted hereunder may not be assigned or transferred to any other sign or modified sign face or sign structure.
- (b) **Application for a Permit.** Any person, firm, corporation or organization desiring to place, erect, alter or relocate a sign, as herein defined, except an exempt sign, shall make application to the Zoning Administrator and shall provide in writing the following information:
- (1) The name, address and telephone number of the applicant.
 - (2) The name and address of the owner or owners of the premises upon which the sign is to be attached or erected, including written proof of consent from the property owner upon which the sign(s) are to be erected and maintained.
 - (3) The street number and street name or tax parcel number of the land upon which the sign is to be attached or erected.
 - (4) A legible scaled drawing with description and dimensions of the sign(s) to be erected or maintained under that permit and the sign's proposed location on the building or site.
 - (5) The basic materials to be used in the construction of the sign.
 - (6) The name, address and telephone number of the owner of the sign if he or she is neither the applicant nor the owner of the premises on which the sign is to be attached or erected.
 - (7) A description of all electrical equipment if the sign is to be lighted or illuminated.
 - (8) Proof of payment of the appropriate sign permit fee, when required.
 - (9) Any other item of information that may be reasonably required by the Zoning Administrator or other Village officials for the purpose of application evaluation.
- (c) **Application Review.** If the application is complete and the sign conforms to the basic requirements of this Article, the following actions shall be taken:
- (1) If the sign is less than six (6) square feet in area, the Zoning Administrator may issue a permit.
 - (2) If the sign is larger than six (6) square feet, the sign shall be reviewed by the Village Board, except those signs designated in Section 13-1-146.
 - (3) The Village Board shall review all applications within thirty (30) days of submittal. The Village Board shall review the applications and apply the established Sign Design Review Guidelines prescribed in Subsections (d) and (e). If the Village Board cannot act to approve, deny or to agree with the applicant to extend the time within the thirty (30) day review period, the Zoning Administrator shall be authorized to act on the application using the established Sign Design Review Guidelines.
- (d) **Basis for Granting.** In reviewing a sign permit application, the Zoning Administrator and/or Village Board may consider the following factors in deciding whether or not to grant the issuance of a sign permit [see also Subsection (e) below]:

- (1) Whether the sign is designed, installed, and maintained to promote the surrounding environment desired by the general public, pursuant to the objectives of proper design and zoning criteria.
 - (2) Whether the sign is designed, constructed, installed, or maintained in such a manner that it does not endanger public safety or traffic safety.
 - (3) Whether the sign is legible, readable, and visible in the circumstances in which it is to be used.
 - (4) Whether the sign, including size, height, illumination and location, is respectful of reasonable rights of other advertisers whose messages are displayed in the area.
 - (5) Whether the sign is in compliance with the provisions of this Article.
 - (6) Whether the sign is in compliance with the provisions of this Code of Ordinances relating to traffic safety, traffic visibility setbacks, historic preservation and zoning.
- (e) **Sign Design Review Guidelines.** In addition to the criteria established in Subsection (d) above, the following Sign Review Guidelines shall be used by the Village Board in acting on sign permit applications and by the Zoning Board of Appeals in acting on appeals or variance requests:
- (1) Any signage affixed to a building should be dimensioned and located in such a manner that it fits the building's architectural features and proportions.
 - (2) All signs should be designed to fit the zoning and status character of the surrounding area. Special consideration should be made where proposed signage is located on or adjacent to locally identified historic structures or publicly owned recreation and conservancy areas. Signage in special planning areas, such as the downtown, or historic preservation areas, will be required to conform to the planned dominant architectural theme of the area. Signage in or abutting residential properties should be designed and located so as not to create a residential nuisance.
 - (3) As a general guidelines and where feasible, ground mounted, free standing signs larger than six (6) square feet shall be located at least one hundred (100) feet apart.
 - (4) Signs illuminated by floodlight or spotlights must be positioned in such a manner that none of the light spills over onto an adjoining property or glares or shines into the eyes of motorists or pedestrians, and may not exceed three (3) footcandles at the lot line.
 - (5) As a general guideline, the number of colors and materials should be kept to a minimum.
 - (6) Landscape features will be encouraged as part of all ground mounted signs. Landscape plantings or other landscape materials will not be counted as part of the allowable signage area.
- (f) **Permit Issuance/Denial.**
- (1) All sign permit applications shall be reviewed by the Zoning Administrator who shall deny or grant such applications or refer the application to the Village Board, within ten (10) business days of receipt of the complete application and payment of fee. If

the sign meets the requirements of this Article, all other ordinances of the Village and the approval of the Village Board as established herein, the Zoning Administrator shall issue a permit therefor.

- (2) If the sign permit is denied by the Zoning Administrator or Village Board, within five (5) days, a written notice of the denial shall be provided to the applicant, together with a brief written statement of the reasons for the denial.
 - (3) No permit for a sign issued hereunder shall be deemed to constitute permission or authorization to maintain an unlawful sign, nor shall any permit issued hereunder constitute a defense in an action to abate an unlawful sign.
- (g) **Inspection.** The applicant shall, upon completion of the installation, relocation or alteration of the sign, notify the Zoning Administrator who may inspect the premises to inspect whether the sign complies with the regulations of this Article.
- (h) **Appeal of Denial of Sign Permit.**
- (1) Any decision of the Village Board or Zoning Administrator under this Article may be appealed to the Board of Appeals. A request for an appeals hearing shall be made in writing to the Zoning Administrator within thirty (30) days of the date of permit denial.
 - (2) A majority vote of the Board of Appeals is required to modify the earlier determination of the Zoning Administrator or Village Board.
- (i) **Permit Revocation; Appeal.**
- (1) A sign permit may be revoked by the Zoning Administrator in the event that the applicant has failed to comply with the provisions of these regulations or any conditions that may have accompanied the permit at the time of granting.
 - (2) The holder of a revoked sign permit may appeal such revocation action to the Board of Appeals. A request for an appeals hearing shall be made in writing to the Zoning Administrator within thirty (30) days of the date of the original permit revocation.
 - (3) Upon any permit revocation or failure to prevail before the Board of Appeals, the sign(s) subject to such revoked permits shall be removed by the licensee within thirty (30) days of such revocation.
 - (4) Revocation shall not give cause to a right of total or partial reimbursement of license fees paid.
- U) **Standards for Board of Appeals in Reviewing Appeals.** The Board of Appeals may authorize upon appeal, in specific cases, issuance of a sign permit when such decision will not be contrary to the public interest, where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of this Article will result in unnecessary hardship and so that the spirit of this Article shall be observed and substantial justice done. No Board of Appeals's appellate decision shall have the effect of allowing in any district uses prohibited in that district or permit standards significantly lower than those required by state law or this Article.
- (k) **Stay of Proceedings During Appeals.** An appeal shall stay all legal proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the Zoning Administrator certifies to the Board of Appeals that, by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would, in his/her

opinion, cause immediate peril to life or property. In such cases, proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order which may be granted by the Board of Appeals or by a court of record on application, on notice to the Zoning Administrator and on due cause shown.

- (l) **Signs in Historic Districts.** In addition to these sign regulations, all signs within any historic district shall be subject to the provisions of the Village's Historic Preservation Code.
- (m) **Permit Validity.** Any sign permit issued by the Zoning Administrator shall be null and void and automatically revoked in the event that construction, installation, or manufacture of the sign has not been commenced within one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of the issuance of such permit. If work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of ninety (90) days any time after the work is commenced, the original permit shall become null and void. A new permit shall first be obtained to complete the work, and a new permit fee shall be required.

Cross-Reference: Section 13-1-263, Variances.

Sec. 13-1-143 Signs Not Requiring a Permit.

The following signs may be erected and maintained in all zoning districts, except where noted, without a permit and without being deducted from gross sign surface area permitted.

- (a) **Bulletin Boards.** One bulletin board per street frontage, and not over thirty-two (32) square feet in area, for public, charitable or religious institutions located on site.
- (b) **Government Signs.** Government signs for control of traffic and other regulatory purposes, danger signs, railroad crossing signs, and signs of public utilities indicating danger, and aids to service or safety which are erected by or on the order of a public officer in the performance of his/her public duty. Included within this definition are off-premise institutional signs.
- (c) **Interior Signs.** Signs located within the interior of any building or structure which are not visible from the public right-of-way.
- (d) **Memorial Signs.** Memorial signs or tablets, names of buildings and date of erection when cut into any masonry surface, or inlaid so as to be part of the building.
- (e) **Occupant Signs.** Signs limited in content to name of occupant, address of premises, and signs of danger. Occupant signs shall be a maximum of one (1) per street front and no more than three (3) square feet in sign area.
- (f) **Governmental Notices.** Official governmental notices and notices posted by governmental officers in the performance of their duties; governmental signs to control traffic or for other regulatory purposes or to identify streets or to warn of danger.
- (g) **Temporary Construction Safety Signs.** Temporary or permanent signs erected by public utility companies or construction companies to warn of dangerous or hazardous conditions.

- (h) **Traffic and Service Signs on Private Premises.** Traffic and parking signs and devices privately-owned and on private premises, and containing messages such as "exit only", "restricted for _____", and the like, the sole purpose of which is to direct and control traffic on the premises and which does not exceed ten (10) feet in height nor contain more than twelve (12) square feet per face. Signs designating entrances, exits, service areas, parking areas, restrooms and other such signs relating to functional operation of the building or premises shall be permitted without permit under this exception.
- (i) **Signs Required by Law.** Signs required by law, statute or ordinance, constructed and maintained according to the law, statute or ordinance under which the sign was erected.
- U) **Real Estate Signs.** One sign per street frontage may be placed on the offered property and shall not be more than seven (7) square feet in size for residential property and not more than thirty-two (32) square feet in area for non-residential property. The sign may only advertise the sale, rental or lease of the premises upon which it is located and contain the name and/or logo of the real estate company, or individuals and their respective addresses and telephone numbers, posting the sign. Such signs shall be removed within thirty (30) days after sale, rental or lease of the property.
- (k) **Signs in Display Windows.** Signs in the display window of a business which relate to services or products offered therein. This display sign exception is only permitted for properties in the following zoning districts: B-1 General Commercial District and B-2 Highway Commercial District. The window sign must direct attention to a business or profession conducted on the premises or to a product, service or entertainment sold or offered on said premises. Window signs shall be placed only on the inside of commercial buildings and shall not exceed thirty-five percent (35%) of the glass area of the pane upon which the sign is displayed.
- (l) **On-Premise Symbols or Insignia.** Religious symbols, commemorative plaques of recognized historic agencies, or identification emblems of religious orders or historical agencies.
- (m) **On-Premise Temporary and Portable Signs in Residential Districts.** Temporary or portable signs under twenty (20) square feet for the purpose of an on-site open house, model home demonstration, special event such as a birthday or anniversary, and for five (5) days thereafter, but may not exceed a total period of thirty (30) days per twelve (12) month period.
- (n) **Civic Event Temporary Signs.** Temporary off-premises signs not exceeding four (4) square feet in residential or public lands districts, or thirty-two (32) square feet in the B-1, B-2 and I-1 Districts, pertaining to drives or events of civic, philanthropic, educational, religious, or non-profit organizations, provided such signs are posted not more than thirty (30) days before said event and removed within seven (7) days after the event.
- (o) **Political Signs.** Political message, public election or referenda signs during an election campaign, as defined in Sec. 12.04(1), Wis. Stats., limited to one (1) per premises per

candidate or referenda question. Political signs may be posted sixty (60) days before an election and must be removed within seven (7) days after said election. Said sign shall be a maximum of sixteen (16) square feet.

- (p) **Rummage/Garage Sale Signs.** Rummage or garage sale signs not to exceed eight (8) square feet in area, but use of this type of sign shall be limited to seventy-two (72) hours per sale. Rummage or garage sale signs may only be located on the day of the garage sale within street right-of-way lines between the private property line and the pavement edge with the permission of the adjoining private property owner or renter in a location which does not create a visibility or traffic hazard (as determined by the Zoning Administrator or a law enforcement officer).
- (q) **Open/Close Signs.** Illuminated and non-illuminated signs not exceeding ten (10) square feet in area announcing that a business is open or closed.

Sec. 13-1-144 Residential Signs Requiring a Permit.

In addition to those permitted signs not requiring a permit pursuant to Section 13-1-143, the following nonflashing, nonilluminated signs (except as otherwise provided) are permitted under the conditions specified in all residential, mobile home, and agricultural districts, and planned unit developments (residential) established by the Village's Zoning Code.

- (a) **Temporary Signs Accessory to Subdivision Developments or Other Permitted Improvements in Residential Districts.** Subject to the following:
 - (1) **Content.** The signs shall be only for the purpose of identification of homes for sale or rent in the subdivision under construction, of lots for sale, or for the identification of other nonresidential uses under construction.
 - (2) **Area, Number and Setback.** Such signs shall not exceed two (2) in number for each subdivision nor fifty (50) square feet each in area. They shall observe the front yard requirement of the principal use and shall be located at least fifty (50) feet from all other boundaries of the site.
 - (3) **Height.** No sign shall project higher than eight (8) feet above curb level.
 - (4) **Time Limitations.** The sign or signs shall be removed by the applicant or property owner within two (2) years of the date of the issuance of a sign permit or when the parcels being advertised are sold, whichever occurs first.
- (b) **Permanent Subdivision Identification Signs.** Subject to the following:
 - (1) **Content.** The signs shall bear only the name of the subdivision or development.
 - (2) **Area and Number.** There shall be not more than two (2) signs located at each entrance to a subdivision. No sign shall exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area. Such identification signs shall only be erected after review and approval by the Zoning Administrator.
 - (3) **Height.** No sign shall project higher than twelve (12) feet above curb level.

- (4) **Location.** The location of any such sign shall be at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator based upon the character of the area, the type and purpose of the sign.
- (c) **Nonflashing, Illuminated Church Bulletins.** Subject to the following:
- (1) **Area and Number.** There shall be not more than one (1) sign per lot, except that on a corner lot, two (2) signs (one facing each street) shall be permitted. No sign shall exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area nor be closer than five (5) feet from any lot line.
 - (2) **Projection.** No sign shall project beyond the property line into the public right-of-way.
 - (3) **Height.** No sign shall project higher than one (1) story or fifteen (15) feet above the curb level, whichever is lower.
- (d) **Bed and Breakfast Signs.** Subject to the following:
- (1) **Content.** The sign shall bear only the name, address and other pertinent information regarding the bed and breakfast establishment.
 - (2) **Area and Number.** There shall not be more than one (1) sign per lot street frontage. No sign shall exceed sixteen (16) square feet in area. Such sign shall have a ten (10) feet setback from a public right-of-way or lot line.
 - (3) **Projection.** No sign shall project beyond the property line into the public right-of-way.
 - (4) **Height.** No sign shall project higher than six (6) feet above the street level.
- (e) **Home Occupation/Professional Home Office.** Subject to the following:
- (1) **Content.** The sign shall bear only the name, address, hours and other pertinent information regarding the on-site home occupation or professional home office maintained in compliance with the Village's Zoning Code.
 - (2) **Area and Number.** There shall not be more than one (1) sign per lot. No sign shall exceed six (6) square feet in area. Such sign shall have a ten (10) foot setback from a public right-of-way or lot line.
 - (3) **Projection.** No sign shall project beyond the property line into the public right-of-way.
 - (4) **Height.** No sign shall project higher than six (6) feet above the street level.

Sec. 13-1-145 Commercial and Industrial Signs Requiring a Permit.

- (a) **Permitted Signs.** The following signs shall require a permit to be issued by the Village of Wheeler. Signs may be permitted in specific zoning categories, subject to the following restrictions.
- (b) **Height and Setback Requirements.** In commercial or industrial zoning districts where setbacks are required for building construction, no part of any sign shall extend over the property line. In zoning districts where no front yard setbacks are required, a sign must be

attached to the building and shall project no more than four (4) feet over the abutting public sidewalk or established street grade.

(c) **Number of Signs Permitted.**

- (1) **Total Number.** No more than two (2) signs of any type shall be located at any business, except that premises occupied by a shopping center may, as an alternative, have one (1) detached directory sign plus one (1) wall sign for each place of business located in said shopping center, provided that the aggregate total area of all signs located on any premises so occupied shall not exceed the total area permitted for one (1) detached sign and one (1) flat sign as set forth in this Article.
- (2) **Corner Lots.** Businesses with streets fronting both sides shall be allowed two (2) types of signs for each street frontage; no street frontage buildings shall be allowed two (2) of the same type of sign for that particular business.

(d) **Types of Signs, Maximum Size, Number and Location.**

- (1) **Directory Signs.** Directory signs advertising a business or activity conducted, an area of interest, or a service available at a specific location are permitted in the B-1 and I-1 Districts when a part of a Village-sponsored directory sign program. Such signs shall be not more than twenty-four (24) square feet in gross area. There shall not be more than two (2) such signs relating to any one (1) such use in the approaching direction along any one (1) highway. Such signs may be placed at the right-of-way line of the highway. A larger number of signs may be permitted by the Village Board if the Village Board shall find it necessary for directing the traveling public. The Village Board shall designate a uniform sign design for such directory signs.
- (2) **Wall Signs.** Wall signs are permitted in the B-1, B-2 and I-1 Districts. Wall signs placed against the exterior walls of buildings shall not extend more than sixteen (16) inches outside of a building's wall surface, nor extend above or beyond the wall itself. Total sign area (including multiple business/tenant signs on a single property) shall not exceed one (1) square foot for each lineal foot of the building parallel with the main street frontage. Rear or side entrance signs are subject to the same size restrictions as that found at the principal (front/main) entrance to the building. Signs on other building facades (i.e. non-entrance side facades) are limited to one-half (1/2) square foot per lineal foot of such facade. All signs attached or affixed to a building shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height above the mean centerline street grade.
- (3) **Projecting Signs.** Projecting signs fastened to, suspended from, or supported by a building or structure, shall not exceed in gross area for any one (1) premise: forty (40) square feet on each of two (2) faces in the Industrial District. With the exception of existing marquee signs of historic interest, permits shall not be issued for new projecting signs in the B-1 General Commercial District or B-2 Highway Commercial District. Such signs shall not extend into any public right-of-way; shall not exceed a height of twenty (20) feet above the mean centerline street grade; and shall not be less than ten (10) feet above a pedestrian walk nor less than fifteen (15) feet above an alley or driveway.

- (4) **Ground Signs.** Ground signs and their supporting structure shall comply with all setback requirements of the District in which they are located. Ground signs shall not exceed in gross area for any one (1) premise: forty (40) square feet on each side in a B-1 General Commercial District or B-2 Highway Commercial District; or one hundred sixty (160) square feet on each side in an I-1 Industrial District. Such signs shall not exceed at their highest point twenty (20) feet in height above mean centerline street grade. One (1) ground sign is permitted on a street frontage provided there is no pylon sign on that side. Any ground sign in an I-1 Industrial District shall have a minimum landscaped area of sixteen (16) square feet around the base of the ground sign.
- (S) **Pylon Signs.** Pylon signs shall not exceed thirty (30) feet in height in a B-2 Highway Commercial District or **I-1** Industrial District. Pylon signs shall not be placed in the **B-1** General Commercial District. Height is measured above the mean centerline of street grade. The sign shall be completely within the property upon which it is located. One (1) pylon sign per street frontage is permitted. Size is limited to one hundred (100) square feet for one (1) side, or two hundred (200) feet for all sides. Any pylon sign shall have a minimum landscaped area of sixteen (16) square feet around the base of the pole.
- (6) **Off-Premise Third Party Signs.** Off-premise third party signs are prohibited except that a business in a B-1 or B-2 District may have an off-premise pylon or ground sign shared with a physically adjacent business on the adjacent business' property. Such a shared sign shall comply with the dimensional requirements of Subsections (d)(4) and (5) above, except that the secondary sign's dimensions shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the primary sign's maximum allowable dimensions. Such signs shall share the same pylon or ground sign mountings.
- (7) **Shopping Center/Industrial Park Directory Signs.** In a shopping center or industrial park, one (1) free-standing identification/directory sign for each street upon which the development fronts may be permitted showing the name of said center or park and represented business or industries. Directory signs for shopping centers or industrial parks are permitted as an alternative to ground signs or projecting signs for individual stores in the shopping center or business in the industrial park. The top of a directory sign shall not exceed thirty-two (32) feet in height above the mean centerline street grade and the bottom of the sign shall not be less than ten (10) feet above the sidewalk and not more than sixteen (16) feet above a driveway or alley. Double supporting pylons shall not be greater than ten (10) feet apart. That portion of the directory sign which advertises the shopping center or industrial park name shall not exceed one hundred (100) square feet for one (1) side and a total of two hundred (200) square feet for all sides. That portion of the directory sign which advertises the individual store/business name shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet for one (1) side and a total of thirty-two (32) square feet for all sides. Directory signs shall meet all yard requirements for the zoning district in which they are located.

Sec. 13-1-146 Special Sign Requirements.

- (a) **Electronic Message Unit Signs.**
 - (1) Such signs may be used only to advertise activities conducted on the premises or to present public service information.
 - (2) Segmented messages must be displayed for not less than one-half (1/2) second and more than ten (10) seconds.
 - (3) Traveling messages may travel no slower than sixteen (16) light columns per second and no faster than thirty-two (32) columns per second.
- (b) **Portable Signs/Message Boards.** Such signs shall be limited in use to seven (7) days at a time following approval by the Zoning Administrator, provided, however, that the Zoning Administrator shall not give approval for placement of a portable sign/message board if it presents a vision obstruction; such signs shall not be displayed more frequently than four (4) times per calendar year at any one (1) location, not more than seven (7) days each time. The maximum size of a portable sign/message board shall be ten (10) square feet on each face, back to back. Portable signs/message boards shall not be located in any public right-of-ways and shall be securely fastened to prevent any hazardous condition.
- (c) **Search Lights.** The Zoning Administrator may permit the temporary use of a searchlight for advertising purposes in any district provided that the searchlight will not be located in any public right-of-way, will not be located closer than ten (10) feet to an adjacent property and will not cause a hazard to traffic or adjoining properties. Searchlight permits shall not be granted for a period of more than five (5) days in any six (6) month period.
- (d) **Sandwich Signs.** In instances where the property owner or business tenant in a B-1 General Commercial District wishes to erect a sandwich board, there is a limit of one (1) sandwich board per business tenant and such sign shall not exceed four (4) feet in height and eight (8) square feet per side display area. Sandwich signs may be placed only after issuance of a sign permit and shall be placed in a manner so as not to present a hazard.
- (e) **On-Site Banner Signs.** On-site banner signs, whether permanent or temporary, are not permitted.
- (f) **Over-the-Street Banners.** Over-the-street banners are not permitted.
- (g) **Neon Signs.** Exterior neon or gas illumination signs require a sign permit.

Sec. 13-1-147 Awnings and Canopies.

- (a) **Permitted Awnings.** No awnings shall be erected or maintained, except such awnings as comply with the following requirements, and then only if the permit required hereunder is first obtained and the same conform to the regulations of the zoning district in which the same are to be located:
 - (1) **Support.** Awnings shall be securely attached to and supported by the building and shall be without posts or columns beyond the setback line.

- (2) **Height.** All awnings shall be constructed and erected so that the lowest portion thereof shall be not less than eight (8) feet above the level of the public sidewalk or public thoroughfare.
 - (3) **Awning Extension from Curb Line.** No entrance awning shall extend beyond a point eight (8) feet into the right-of-way.
 - (4) **Advertising.** No advertising shall be placed on any awning, except that the name and logo of the establishment within the building to which the awning is attached may be painted or otherwise permanently placed in a space not exceeding eight (8) inches in height on the front and side edges.
- (b) **Permitted Canopies.** No canopies shall be erected or maintained, except such canopies as comply with the following requirements, and then only if the permit required hereunder is first obtained and the same conform to the regulations of the zoning district in which the same are to be located:
- (1) **Support.** The structural support of all canopies shall be properly designed and be approved by the Zoning Administrator as in compliance with the Building Code of the Village. All frames and supports shall be designed to withstand a wind pressure as provided in this Article. All canopies and awnings shall be attached to a building, and no supports shall exist beyond the setback line between the canopy and/or awning and the sidewalk or ground below.
 - (2) **Height Above Sidewalk.** All canopies shall be constructed and erected so that the lowest portion thereof shall not be less than eight (8) feet above the level of the sidewalk or public thoroughfare.
 - (3) **Canopy Extension from Curb Line.** No entrance canopy shall extend beyond a point eight (8) feet from the face of a wall or building.
 - (4) **Advertising.** No advertising shall be placed on any canopy, except that the name and logo of the establishment may be painted or placed in a space not exceeding twenty-four (24) inches in average height on the front and side edges. Such name may be so painted or placed irrespective of any prohibition otherwise applicable hereunder, providing, however, that if such canopy shall contain more or other than the name of the establishment in letters more than eight (8) inches high on the front and side edges, it shall be considered as a sign and be subject to all the provisions hereof.

Sec. 13-1-148 Prohibited Features.

Landscape features such as plant materials, berms, boulders, fencing and similar design elements unincorporated or in conjunction with freestanding signs are encouraged and shall not be counted as allowable sign area. The base of signs shall be landscaped so as to conceal footings, mountings, brackets, and related structural elements.

Sec. 13-1-149 Prohibited or Restricted Signs.

- (a) **Traffic Interference.** Signs shall not resemble, imitate or approximate the shape, size, form or color of railroad or traffic signs or devices. Signs, canopies and awnings shall not obstruct or interfere with the effectiveness of railroad or traffic signs, signals or devices or the safe flow of traffic. No sign shall be erected, relocated or maintained so as to prevent free ingress to or egress from any door, window or fire escape. No sign, awning or canopy shall be placed so as to obstruct or interfere with traffic visibility.
- (b) **Moving or Flashing Signs.** No sign shall be erected which has any flashing, rotating or brilliant intermittent parts or lights, bare reflecting-type bulbs, or utilizes a spot or beacon light to illuminate a sign, except those giving public service information such as time, date, temperature, weather or similar information. Public information display signs require approval by the Village Board. No signs, billboards or other advertising media which creates a hazard or dangerous distraction to vehicular traffic or a nuisance to adjoining residential property shall be permitted in any district.
- (c) **Signs on Public Rights-of-Way.** Signs shall not be permitted on public rights-of-way, except for municipal traffic control, parking and directional signs and as otherwise specified in this Article.
- (d) **Billboards.** No new billboards shall be permitted in the Village of Wheeler after the effective date of this Article. Billboards located upon property annexed to the Village and existing as of the effective date of this Article are permitted to remain unless the owner structurally alters such billboard in any manner. If damaged, or if structural alteration is made/required, such billboard shall be permanently removed. However, any billboards existing as of the effective date of this Article must be removed permanently within three (3) years following annexation, and with such removal being agreed to in writing by the owner/lessor/lessee thereof in writing prior to such annexation.
- (e) **Painted Wall and Other Prohibited Signs.** Painted wall signs are signs which are painted directly onto the surface of the building; painted wall signs are prohibited in the Village of Wheeler. No person shall paste or otherwise fasten any paper or other material, paint, stencil or write any number, sign, name or any disfiguring mark within any street right-of-way, on any sidewalk, curb, gutter, street, post, fire hydrant, pole or tree, any other sign, building, fence or other structure, nor shall any of said objects be defaced in any manner. No signage shall be used except those types specifically permitted by this Article.
- (f) **Immoral Sign Subjects.** Signs which bear or contain statements, words, pictures, or symbols of obscene, pornographic or immoral subjects are prohibited.
- (g) **Roof Signs.** Roof signs are prohibited in the Village of Wheeler.
- (h) **Swinging Signs.** Swinging signs are prohibited.
- (i) **Third-Party Signs.** Third-party signs and billboards are prohibited, except as provided in Section 13-1-145(d)(6).
- (j) **Advertising Vehicle Sign Configuration.** No persons shall park any vehicle or trailer on a public right-of-way or on private properties so as to be seen from a public right-of-way,

which has attached thereto or located thereon any sign or advertising device for the basic purposes of providing advertisement of products or directing people to a business activity located on the same or nearby property or any other premise. Business vehicles containing typical business signage and which are actively used on a daily basis for business purposes, are exempt from this prohibition.

- (k) **Floodlighted and Illuminated Signs.** Signs may be floodlighted or illuminated, subject to the following restrictions:
- (1) Signs which are not effectively shielded so as to prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any portion of the traveled ways of a public right-of-way and which are of such intensity or brilliance as to cause glare or to impair the vision of the driver of any motor vehicle, or which otherwise interfere with any driver's operations of a motor vehicle, are prohibited.
 - (2) Signs which are not effectively shielded as to prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any residential property, and which are of such intensity or brilliance as to cause a public nuisance, are prohibited.
 - (3) No sign shall be so floodlighted or illuminated that it interferes with the effectiveness of or obscures an official traffic sign, device, or signal.
 - (4) Spotlights and beacons are restricted under Subsection (b) above.

Sec. 13-1-150 Nonconforming Signs.

- (a) **Nonconforming Signs.**
- (1) **Nonconforming Sign Criteria.** Signs existing as of the effective date of this Article which do not conform to the provisions of this Article are nonconforming signs and shall be subject to the provisions of this Section. Nonconforming signs may be maintained. No nonconforming on-premise sign shall be altered or moved to a new location without being brought into compliance with the requirements of this Article. [Refer to Subsection (b) below.] Compliance is the responsibility of the property owner.
 - (2) **New Signs Not Permitted.** Business signs on the premises of a nonconforming use or building may be continued per this Section, but new signs for such uses shall not be allowed, nor shall expand in number, area, height, or illumination. New signs, not to exceed the maximum allowable aggregate sign area, may be erected only upon the complete removal of all other signs existing at the time of adoption of this Article.
 - (3) **Removal of Nonconforming Signs After Amortization Period.** The Village Board finds that the Village's development and increased competition among various businesses located in the Village has significantly increased the number of signs. The result has been an excessive number of signs, which tend to increase public confusion, interfere with other signs, distract operators of motor vehicles, and cause visual blight.

The Village Board has determined that it is in the public interest to eliminate legal nonconforming signs. The Village Board also recognizes that owners of signs may have property interests of value in such nonconforming signs that may be amortized over time and thus is adopting a reasonable phase-out period. All legal nonconforming signs which could not be erected under the standards of this Article shall be removed, at the cost of the property owner, within ten (10) years of the effective date of this Article.

- (4) **Removal Upon Business Termination.** Nonconforming signs shall be removed when the principal structure located on the premises undergoes a change of use, or shall be removed per Section 13-1-154. Closing businesses must remove their signs within thirty (30) days of closing.
 - (5) **Change in Sign User.** Whenever there is a change in the sign user (excluding off-premise signs) or owner of the property on which the sign is located, the new sign user or new property owner shall forthwith notify the Zoning Administrator of the change. No new sign permit is required unless there is modification of the sign face or sign structure.
- (b) **Alteration of Signs.**
- (1) **Alteration Defined.** For the purpose of this Article, alteration of a sign is considered to be any change to the exterior appearance of any part of the sign, its frame, its supporting structure, or its lighting including: changing the message (except for marquee or off-premise advertising signs), symbols, color, material, height or location.
 - (2) **Maintenance Exception.** Altering a sign does not include maintaining the existing appearance of the sign; replacing the sign face or the supporting structure with identical materials, colors, and messages; changing the message of a marquee sign; or changing the face of an off-premise advertising sign.
- (c) **Loss of Legal Nonconforming Status.**
- (1) In addition to the standards in Subsections (a) and (b) above, a sign may also lose its nonconforming status if one (1) or more of the following occurs:
 - a. If said sign is damaged by fire, flood, explosion, earthquake, vandalism, war, riot or Act of God; or structurally altered in any way, except for normal maintenance and repair; the sign may be reconstructed and used as before if it is reconstructed within three (3) months after such calamity, unless the damage to the sign is fifty percent (50%) or more of its replacement value, in which case, the constructed sign shall comply with the provisions of this Article.
 - b. The sign is relocated;
 - c. The sign fails to conform to the Village requirements regarding maintenance and repair, abandonment or dangerous or defective signs;
 - (2) On the date of occurrence of any of the above, the sign shall be immediately brought in compliance with this Article with a new permit secured therefor or shall be removed.

13-1-150

- (d) **Legal Nonconforming Sign Maintenance and Repair.** Nothing in this Article shall relieve the owner or use of a legal nonconforming sign or the owner of the property in which the sign is located from the provisions of this Article regarding safety, maintenance and repair of signs. However, legal nonconforming signs shall not be reinstalled, reconstructed or have their useful life extended.

Sec. 13-1-151 Dangerous and Abandoned Signs.

- (a) **Removal of Dangerous Signs.** All signs shall be removed by the owner or tenant of the premises upon which the sign is located if in the judgment of the Zoning Administrator, such sign is so old, dilapidated or has become so out of repair as to be dangerous or unsafe, whichever occurs first. If the owner or tenant fails to remove it, the Zoning Administrator may remove the sign at cost of the owner, following adequate written notice. The owner may appeal the decision of the Building Inspector to the Board of Appeals.
- (b) **Abandoned Signs.** Except as otherwise herein provided, all sign messages shall be removed by the owner or lessee of the premises upon which an off-premise sign is located when the business it advertised is no longer conducted where advertised. If the owner or lessee fails to remove the sign, the Zoning Administrator shall give the owner sixty (60) days' written notice to remove said sign and thereafter upon the owner's or lessee's failure to comply may remove such sign, any costs for which shall be charged to the owner of the property or may be assessed as a special assessment against the property, and/or the Zoning Administrator may take any other appropriate legal action necessary to attain compliance.
- (c) **Violations.** All signs constructed or maintained in violation of any of the provisions of this Sign Code after the date of adoption are hereby declared public nuisances within the meaning of the Village of Wheeler Code of Ordinances. In addition to the penalty provisions for violations of this Article, the Zoning Administrator or Village Board may bring an action to abate the nuisance in the manner set forth in the Wisconsin Statutes or Village ordinance.

Sec. 13-1-152 Construction and Maintenance of Signs.

- (a) **Installation.** All signs shall be properly secured, supported and braced and shall be kept in reasonable structural condition and shall be kept clean and well painted at all times. Bolts or screws shall not be fastened to window frames. Every sign and its framework, braces, anchors and other supports shall be constructed of such material and with such workmanship as to be safe and satisfactory to the Building Inspector or Zoning Administrator.
- (b) **General Requirements.**
 - (1) **Construction Standards.** All signs, except flat signs and those signs weighing less than ten (10) pounds, shall be designed, fastened and constructed to withstand a wind pressure of not less than thirty (30) pounds per square foot of area and shall be

constructed, attached, fastened or anchored to adequately support the dead load and any anticipated live loads (i.e., ice, snow) of the sign.

- (2) **Projection.** Signs including supports shall not interfere with surrounding properties or traffic.
- (3) **Prohibited Mounting.** No signs shall be painted on, attached to or affixed to any trees, rocks, or other similar organic or inorganic natural matter, including utility poles or apparatus.
- (4) **Maintenance.** All signs, including supports and attachments, shall be properly maintained and have an appearance that is neat and clean. All signs shall be kept in good structural condition, well painted, and clean at all times and the immediate premises shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary and inoffensive condition and kept free and clear of all obnoxious substances, rubbish and weeds.
- (5) **Annexed Areas.** All signs in newly annexed areas shall comply with this Article within three (3) years of annexation.

Sec. 13-1-153 Variances or Exceptions.

Variances or exceptions to these sign regulations may be granted by the Board of Appeals following a recommendation from the Zoning Administrator, pursuant to the procedures of the Village Zoning Code.

Sec. 13-1-154 Violations of Sign Code.

- (a) **Construction Without Permit.** Any person, firm or corporation who begins, erects, improperly alters, or completes the erection or construction of any sign, awning or canopy controlled by this Article prior to the granting of a sign permit shall pay a penalty double the amount of the permit otherwise required.
- (b) **Compliance Notice.**
 - (1) If the Zoning Administrator finds any sign, awning or canopy regulated herein unsafe or insecure or is a menace to the public, or has been improperly erected, altered or maintained, it shall give written notice to the sign owner and to the property owner.
 - (2) If such sign, awning or canopy owner fails to remove or alter the sign, awning or canopy so as to comply with the standards herein set forth within five (5) days after such notice, the Zoning Administrator may cause such sign, awning or canopy to be removed or altered at the expense of the owner of the sign, awning or canopy or the owner of the property upon which it is located so as to comply with the provisions of this Article.
- (c) **Violations; Penalties.** Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Article shall be subject to a penalty which shall be as follows:

13-1-154

- (1) Any person found guilty of violating any part of this Article who has previously been notified of being in violation, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a forfeiture as prescribed by Section 13-1-176.
- (2) Each violation and each day a violation continues or occurs shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Village from also maintaining any appropriate action to prevent or remove a violation of any provision of this Article.

Sec. 13-1-155 through Sec. 13-1-159 Reserved for Future Use.

Article I: Performance Standards-Industrial Developments

Sec. 13-1-160 Article Intent.

It is the intent of this Article to use performance standards for the regulation of industrial uses to facilitate a more objective and equitable basis for control and to insure that the community is adequately protected from potential hazardous and nuisance-like effects.

Sec. 13-1-161 Vibration.

- (a) No operation or activity shall transmit any physical vibration that is above the vibration perception threshold of an individual at or beyond the property line of the source. Vibration perception threshold means the minimum ground- or structure-borne vibrational motion necessary to cause a normal person to be aware of the vibration by such direct means as, but not limited to, sensation by touch or visual observation of moving objects.
- (b) Vibrations not directly under the control of the property user and vibrations from temporary construction or maintenance activities shall be exempt from the above standard.

Sec. 13-1-162 Regulation of Outdoor Lighting.

- (a) **Purpose; Intent.** It is the intent of this Section to define practical and effective measures by which the obtrusive aspects of excessive and/or careless outdoor light usage can be minimized, while preserving safety, security and nighttime use and enjoyment of property. These measures will reasonably curtail the degradation of the nighttime visual environment by encouraging lighting practices that direct appropriate light amounts of light where and when it is needed, increasing the use of energy-efficient sources, and decreasing the wastage of light, sky glow, and glare resulting from over-lighting and poorly shielded or inappropriately directed lighting fixtures.
- (b) **Conformance With Applicable Codes.** All outdoor illuminating devices shall be installed and maintained in conformance with the provisions of this Section, the Village Building and Electrical Codes, and applicable zoning and sign regulations of the jurisdictions as applicable and under appropriate permit and inspection.
- (c) **Applicability.**
 - (1) **New Uses, Buildings and Major Additions or Modifications.**
 - a. For all proposed new land uses, developments, buildings and structures that require a building permit or other authorization from the Village, all outdoor lighting fixtures shall meet the requirements of this Section.

- b. All building additions and/or modifications of twenty-five percent (25%) or more in terms of additional dwelling units, gross floor area, or parking area, either with a single addition or with cumulative additions subsequent to the effective date of this Section, shall be subject to the requirements of this Section for the entire property, including previously installed lighting and any new lighting.
- (2) **Existing Uses.** Existing uses shall be exempted from the provisions of this Section pursuant to the circumstances as described in Subsection (h) below. Existing uses and lighting which substantially deviate from the purposes and intent stated in Subsection (a) above, and which are brought to the attention of the Village Board by an aggrieved party or by a report from a Village official, may constitute a public nuisance, subject to abatement or other relief pursuant to Village ordinances and state law.
 - (3) **Resumption of Use After Abandonment.** If a property or use with non-conforming lighting is abandoned as defined below in Subsection (d), then all outdoor lighting shall be reviewed and brought into compliance with this Section before any use is resumed.
 - (4) **Street Lighting.** Lighting for public roadways and streets is exempted from the provisions of this Section.
- (d) **Definitions.** As used in this Section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, certain words and phrases shall mean the following:
- (1) **Development Project.** Any residential, commercial, industrial or mixed use subdivision plat, certified survey map parcel, or other development plan which is submitted to the Village for approval.
 - (2) **Diffuse.** To spread or scatter widely or thinly.
 - (3) **Direct Illumination.** Illumination resulting from light emitted directly from a lamp or luminaire, not light diffused through translucent signs or reflected from other surfaces such as the ground or building surfaces.
 - (4) **Fully Shielded Light Fixture.** A lighting fixture constructed in such a manner that all light emitted by the fixture, either directly from the lamp or a diffusing element, or indirectly by reflection or refraction from any part of the luminaire, is projected below the horizontal as determined by a photometric test or certified by the manufacturer. Any structural part of the light fixture providing this shielding shall be permanently affixed.
 - (5) **Glare.** The sensation produced by a bright source within the visual field that is sufficiently brighter than the level to which the eyes have adapted to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss in visual performance and visibility. The magnitude of glare depends on such factors as the size, position, brightness of the source, and on the brightness level to which the eyes have become adopted.
 - (6) **Installed.** The attachment, or assembly fixed in place, whether or not connected to a power source, of any outdoor light fixture.
 - (7) **Light Pollution.** Any adverse man-made light.

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- (8) **Light Trespass.** Light from an outdoor luminaire falling on an adjacent property as observed at four (4) feet above ground at the property line.
 - (9) **Lumen per Acre Cap.** The upper limit, or most light allowed. Lower lighting levels are encouraged.
 - (10) **Luminaire.** The complete lighting assembly, less the support assembly.
 - (11) **Outdoor Light Fixture.** An outdoor illuminating device, outdoor lighting or reflective surface, lamp or similar device, permanently installed or portable, used for illumination or advertisement. Such devices shall include, but not be limited to, lights used for:
 - a. Parking lot lighting.
 - b. Buildings and structures.
 - c. Recreational areas.
 - d. Landscape lighting.
 - e. Billboards and other signs (advertising or other).
 - f. Product display area lighting.
 - g. Illuminating building overhangs and open canopies.
 - (12) **Outdoor Recreation Facility.** An area designed for active recreation, whether publicly or privately owned, including, but not limited to, baseball diamonds, soccer and football fields, golf courses, tennis courts, and swimming pools.
 - (13) **Person.** Any individual, tenant, lessee, owner, or any commercial entity including, but not limited to, firm, business, partnership, joint venture, corporation, or limited liability company.
 - (14) **Sign, Externally Illuminated.** A sign illuminated by light sources from outside the sign surface.
 - (15) **Sign, Internally Illuminated.** A sign illuminated by light sources enclosed entirely within the sign cabinet and not directly visible from outside the sign.
 - (16) **Sign, Neon.** A sign including luminous gas-filled tubes formed into the text, symbols or decorative elements and directly visible from the outside of the sign cabinet.
 - (17) **Sky Glow.** The brightening of the night sky that results from the scattering of artificial visible radiation by the constituents of the atmosphere.
 - (18) **Temporary Lighting.** Lighting which does not conform to the provisions of this Section and which will not be used for more than one consecutive thirty (30) day period within a calendar year, with one (1) consecutive thirty (30) day extension. Temporary lighting is intended for uses which by their nature are of a limited duration; for example, holiday lighting decorations, civic events, or construction projects.
 - (19) **Translucent.** Permitting light to pass through but diffusing it so that persons, objects, etc., on the opposite side are not clearly visible.
 - (20) **Use, Abandonment of.** The relinquishment of a property, or the cessation of a use or activity, by the owner or tenant for a continuous period of six (6) months,

excluding temporary or short-term interruptions for the purpose of remodeling, maintaining or rearranging a facility. A use shall be deemed abandoned when such use is suspended as evidenced by the cessation of activities or conditions which constitute the principal use of the property.

- (e) **Shielding and Outdoor Lighting Standards.** The following lighting standards are hereby imposed and required:
- (1) **Shielding Requirement.** All non-exempt outdoor lighting fixtures shall be fully shielded.
 - (2) **Light Trespass Prohibited.** All non-exempt outdoor lighting fixtures shall be placed so as to not cause light trespass, or light glare.
 - (3) **Fixture Limitation.** All non-exempt outdoor lighting fixtures shall be of a type and placed so as to not allow any light above the horizontal, as measured at the luminaire.
 - (4) **Shielding.** All light fixtures that are required to be shielded shall be installed and maintained in such a manner that the shielding is effective as described in Subsection (d)(4) for fully shielded fixtures.
 - (5) **Maximum Lumens Per Acre.** Residential and all other uses except commercial or business uses shall not exceed five thousand five hundred (5500) lumens per acre. Commercial or business zoned uses shall not exceed seventy thousand (70,000) lumens per property.
- (f) **Outdoor Advertising Signs.** External illumination for signs shall conform to all provisions of this Section. All upward directed lighting is prohibited.
- (g) **Special Uses.**
- (1) **Recreational Facilities.** Lighting for outdoor athletic fields, courts or tracks are exempt from the provisions of this Section except that field lighting for these facilities shall be turned off within one-half hour after the last game or event of the night.
 - (2) **Temporary Exemptions.** Any person may request of the Village Board a temporary exemption from the provisions of this Section.
- (h) **Exemptions.**
- (1) **Nonconformance.** Any lighting in existence as of the original effective date of this Section is subject to the following:
 - a. Bottom-mounted or unshielded outdoor advertising sign lighting shall not be used beginning five (5) years after enactment of this Section.
 - b. All other outdoor light fixtures lawfully installed prior to and operable on the original effective date of this Section are exempt from all requirements of this Section. There shall be no change in use or lamp type, or any replacement (except for same-type and same-output lamp replacement), or structural alteration made, without conforming to all applicable requirements of this Section. Further, if the property is abandoned, or if there is a change in use of the property, the provisions of this Section will apply when the abandonment ceases or the new use commences.

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- (2) **State and Federal Facilities.** Compliance with the intent of this Section at all state and federal facilities is encouraged, but is not mandatory.
 - (3) **Emergency Lighting.** Emergency lighting, used by law enforcement, firefighting, or medical personnel, or at their direction, is exempt from all requirements of this Section as long as the emergency exists.
 - (4) **Swimming Pool and Fountain Lighting.** Underwater lighting used for the illumination of swimming pools and fountains is exempt from the lamp type and shielding standards, though it must conform to all other provisions of this Section.
 - (5) **Residential Fixtures.**
 - a. Outdoor light fixtures attached to residential buildings and located below the eave and less than two thousand (2,000) lumens are exempt from the provisions of this Section. Light fixtures two thousand (2,000) lumens and over are not exempt. Outdoor fixtures above the eave, or attached to buildings or poles separate from the residence are not exempt. Spot or flood lights shall be fully shielded and directed no more than 45° above straight down.
 - b. Examples of lamps with two thousand lumens or less: The acceptability and shielding restrictions applicable to a particular lamp are decided by its initial lumen output, not wattage (check manufacturer's specifications). Examples of lamp types of two thousand (2,000) lumens or less are:
 1. 100 watt standard incandescent.
 2. 15 watt cool white fluorescent.
 3. 15 watt compact fluorescent.
 4. 18 watt low pressure sodium.
 - (6) **Flags, Lighted.** United States and State of Wisconsin flags are exempt from the provisions of this Section. All other outdoor lighted flags, such as, but not limited to, decorative and commercial flags shall conform to the provisions of this Section.
 - (7) **Holiday Lighting.** Holiday lighting is exempt from the provisions of this Section from the seven (7) days before Thanksgiving until January 30 of the following year.
 - (8) **Internally Illuminated and Neon Outdoor Signs.** Internally illuminated and neon lighted outdoor signs are exempt from the provisions of this Section.
 - (9) **Laser and Search Lights.** Laser and search lights are exempt from the provisions of this Section when used for temporary purposes of not more than five (5) consecutive days in a six (6) month period. This restriction shall apply to either the same person or same property.
 - (10) **Towers.** Legally required safety lighting for towers shall be exempt from this Section.
 - (11) **Airfields and Airports.** Airfields and airports, both commercial and non-commercial, shall be exempt from the provisions of this Section where lighting is used for air safety reasons. All other lighting shall conform to this Section.
 - (i) **Special Considerations.** When an existing light would be in violation of this Section, but is exempted, the exemption may be withdrawn if the Village Board finds the lighting to be:

13-1-162

- a. Substantially aggravating or constitutes a nuisance to affected properties or traffic on public right-of-ways; or
 - b. The lighting serves little useful purpose or is excessive in view of its purpose, upon finding of the Village Board.
- (j) **Appeals.** Any person substantially aggrieved by any decision of the designated official made in administering this Section has the right to appeal to the Zoning Board of Appeals.
- (k) **Law Governing Conflicts.** Where any provision of federal, state, county, or local statutes, codes, ordinances, or laws conflict with any provision of this Section, the more restrictive shall govern unless otherwise regulated by law.

Sec. 13-1-163 Odor.

No operation or activity shall emit any substance or combination of substances in such quantities that create an objectionable odor as defined in Chapter NR 154.18, Wis. Adm. Code.

Sec. 13-1-164 Particulate Emissions.

No operation or activity shall emit into the ambient air from any direct or portable source any matter that will affect visibility in excess of the limitations established in Chapter NR 154.11, Wis. Adm. Code.

Sec. 13-1-165 Visible Emissions.

No operation or activity shall emit into the ambient air from any direct or portable source any matter that will affect visibility in excess of the limitations established in Chapter NR 154.11(6), Wis. Adm. Code.

Sec. 13-1-166 Hazardous Pollutants.

No operation or activity shall emit any hazardous substances in such a quantity, concentration or duration as to be injurious to human health or property, and all emissions of hazardous substances shall not exceed the limitations established in Chapter NR 154.19, Wis. Adm. Code.

Sec. 13-1-167 through Sec. 13-1-179 Reserved for Future Use.

Article J: Signal Receiving Antennas; Wind Energy Systems; Wireless Telecommunications Systems

Sec. 13-1-180 Signal Receiving Antennas (Satellite Dishes).

- (a) **Purpose.** In order to secure uniformity and compliance with Federal Communications Commission rules (FCC 96-328) on over-the-air reception devices implementing Section 207 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, this Section regulating the placement of signal receiving antennas and over-the-air reception devices is adopted to:
- (1) Provide uniform regulation where necessary of all signal receiving antenna devices;
 - (2) Secure placement of such antennas in an aesthetically sensitive manner while allowing users reasonable reception of signals;
 - (3) Preserve the integrity of historic preservation districts;
 - (4) Protect the public from injury from roof-mounted antennas that are inadequately mounted, unduly susceptible to wind pressure, improperly installed and wired, or are placed on structures insufficiently designed or constructed to safely support the roof-mounted antenna; and
 - (5) Provide for placement of such antennas in locations that preserve access to rear property areas by firefighting apparatus and emergency personnel.
- (b) **Definitions.**
- (1) For purposes of this Section, a "signal receiving antenna" is defined as any apparatus capable of receiving communications from a transmitter or a transmitter relay located in a planetary orbit. This definition includes all types of signal receiving antennas, and over-the-air reception devices, including, without limitation, parabolic antennas, home earth stations, satellite television disks, UHF and VHF television antennas, and AM, FM, ham and short-wave radio antennas, regardless of the method of mounting.
 - (2) "Owner" means the holder of record of an estate **in** possession in fee simple, or for life, in land or real property, or a vendee of record under a land contract for the sale of an estate in possession in fee simple or for life but does not include the vendor under a land contract. A tenant in common or joint tenant shall be considered such owner to the extent of his/her interest. The personal representative of at least one (1) owner shall be considered an owner.
- (c) **Limited Permit Requirement.**
- (1) No owner shall, within the Village of Wheeler, build, construct, use or place any type of signal receiving antenna or over-the-air reception device that is roof-mounted or proposed to be located in a designated historic preservation district until a permit shall have first been obtained from the Zoning Administrator.
 - (2) Application for a signal receiving antenna permit when required under Subsection (c)(1) shall be made in writing to the Zoning Administrator. With such application, there shall be submitted a sufficient set of mounting plans and specifications to allow

a determination to be made that the device can be safely roof-mounted, or, in the case of a historic preservation district, can be located in such a manner as to not seriously detract from the historic character of the district. There is no fee for such permit. If such application meets the requirements of this Section, the application shall be approved.

- (d) **Exemption.** Signal receiving devices less than twenty-four (24) inches in diameter are exempt from the requirements of this Section, except for the requirements in Subsection (e)(I), (6), (8) and (11).
- (e) **Installation Standards.** Signal receiving antennas installed in any zoning district within the Village of Wheeler shall comply with the following provisions:
 - (1) **Setbacks.**
 - a. Any signal receiving antenna and its mounting post shall be located a minimum of ten (10) feet from any property line. The purpose of setback regulations is to protect the aesthetics of the area and to preserve adequate access for emergency equipment and personnel.
 - b. Subject to the provisions herein, signal receiving antennas shall only be located in the rear yard of any lot. If reasonable reception of signals is not possible with a rear yard placement due to the physical characteristics of the lot and area, the signal receiving antenna shall be placed in the side yard of the lot. In the event that reasonable reception of signals is not possible by locating the signal receiving antenna on the rear or side yard of the property, such antenna may be placed in the front yard or on the roof of structures on the property following compliance with Subsection (c) above. For corner lots, a side yard is only a yard that does not face a street.
 - c. If side yard, front yard or roof mounting is requested, the Zoning Administrator shall determine where reasonable reception is possible, based on evidence provided by the person seeking to erect or construct the antenna.
 - (2) **Mounting.** Signal receiving antennas attached to the roof of any principal or accessory structure shall be permitted only if the structure is properly constructed to carry all imposed loading and complies with applicable state and local building code requirements. The Zoning Administrator may require engineering calculations.
 - (3) **Diameter.** The diameter of the signal receiving antenna shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet for the ground-mounted antenna and ten (10) feet for the roof-mounted antenna, except for stations used to provide community antenna television services.
 - (4) **Height.**
 - a. A ground-mounted signal receiving antenna, including any platform or structure upon which said antenna is mounted or affixed, may not exceed eighteen (18) feet in height, as measured from the ground to the highest point of the dish.
 - b. A roof-mounted antenna may not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height above the surrounding roof line as measured from the lowest point of the existing roof line.

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- (5) **Wind Pressure.** All signal receiving antennas shall be permanently mounted in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications for installation. All such installations shall meet a minimum wind load design velocity of eighty (80) mph.
 - (6) **Electrical Installations.** Electrical installations in connection with signal receiving antennas, including grounding of the system, shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Safety Code, Wisconsin State Electrical Code and the instructions of the manufacturer. In cases of conflict, the stricter requirements shall govern. All cable used to conduct current or signals from the signal receiving antenna to the receivers shall be installed underground unless installation site conditions preclude underground. If a signal receiving antenna is to be used by two (2) or more residential property owners, all interconnecting electrical connections, cables and conduits must also be buried. The location of all such underground lines, cables and conduits shall be shown on the application for a permit. All signal receiving antennas shall be grounded against direct lightning strikes.
 - (7) **Temporary Placement.** No portable or trailer-mounted signal receiving antenna shall be allowed, except for temporary installation for on-site testing and demonstration purposes for periods not exceeding five (5) days. However, such trial placement shall be in accordance with all provisions of this Section.
 - (8) **Advertising.** No form of advertising or identification, sign or mural is allowed on the signal receiving antenna other than the customary manufacturer's identification plates.
 - (9) **Interference with Broadcasting.** Signal receiving antennas shall be filtered and/or shielded so as to prevent the emission or reflection of an electromagnetic radiation that would cause any harmful interference with the radio and/or television broadcasting or reception on adjacent properties. In the event that harmful interference is caused subsequent to its installation, the owner of the signal receiving antenna shall promptly take steps to eliminate the harmful interference in accordance with Federal Communications Commission regulations.
 - (10) **Compliance with Federal Regulations.** The installation and use of every signal receiving antenna shall be in conformity with the Federal Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 and regulations adopted thereunder.
 - (11) **Aesthetic Considerations.** Signal receiving antennas shall be located and designed to reasonably reduce visual impact from surrounding properties at street level.
- (f) **Enforcement.**
- (1) It shall be unlawful to construct, use, build or locate any signal receiving antenna in violation of any provisions of this Section. In the event of any violation, the Village Board, a Village enforcement official or any property owner who would be specifically damaged by such violation may institute appropriate action or proceedings to enjoin a violation of this Section.
 - (2) Any person, firm or corporation who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section shall, upon conviction, be subject to the general penalty found in Section 1-1-6.

Sec. 13-1-181 Wind Energy Systems.

No person shall construct or operate a wind energy conversion system (WECS) in the Village of Wheeler without having fully complied with the provisions of PSC 128, Wis. Adm. Code.

Sec. 13-1-182 Mobile Tower Siting.

(a) **Title; Purpose; Authority.**

- (1) **Title.** This Section is entitled the Village of Wheeler Mobile Tower Siting Ordinance.
- (2) **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to regulate by zoning permit:
 - a. The siting and construction of any new mobile service support structure and facilities;
 - b. With regard to a Class I collocation, the substantial modification of an existing support structure and mobile service facilities; and
 - c. With regard to a Class II collocation, collocation on an existing support structure which does not require the substantial modification of an existing support structure and mobile service facilities.
- (3) **Authority.** The Village of Wheeler Village Board has the specific authority under Secs. 62.23 and 66.0404, Wis. Stats., to adopt and enforce this Section.

(b) **Definitions.** The following definitions shall be applicable in this Section:

- (1) **Antenna.** Communications equipment that transmits and receives electromagnetic radio signals and is used in the provision of mobile services.
- (2) **Building Permit.** A permit issued by the Village that authorizes an applicant to conduct construction activity that is consistent with the Village's Building Code [Title 15, Chapter 1 of the Code of Ordinances].
- (3) **Class 1 Co/location.** The placement of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure such that the owner of the facility does not need to construct a free standing support structure for the facility but does need to engage in substantial modification.
- (4) **Class 2 Collocation.** The placement of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure such that the owner of the facility does not need to construct a free standing support structure for the facility or engage in substantial modification.
- (5) **Collocation.** Class 1 or Class 2 collocation or both.
- (6) **Distributed Antenna System.** A network of spatially separated antenna nodes that is connected to a common source via a transport medium and that provides mobile service within a geographic area or structure.
- (7) **Equipment Compound.** An area surrounding or adjacent to the base of an existing support structure within which is located mobile service facilities.

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- (8) **Existing Structure.** A support structure that exists at the time a request for permission to place mobile service facilities on a support structure is filed with the Village.
 - (9) **Fall Zone.** The area over which a mobile support structure is designed to collapse.
 - (10) **Mobile Service.** Has the meaning given in 47 USC 153(33).
 - (11) **Mobile Service Facility.** The set of equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and associated equipment, that is necessary to provide mobile service to a planned geographic area, but does not include the underlying support structure.
 - (12) **Mobile Service Provider.** A person who provides mobile service.
 - (13) **Mobile Service Support Structure (Tower).** A freestanding structure that is designed to support a mobile service facility.
 - (14) **Permit.** A permit, other than a building permit, or approval issued by the Village which authorizes any of the following activities by an applicant:
 - a. A Class 1 collocation.
 - b. A Class 2 collocation.
 - c. The construction of a mobile service support structure.
 - (15) **Public Utility.** Has the meaning given in Sec. 196.01(5), Wis. Stats.
 - (16) **Search Ring.** A shape drawn on a map to indicate the general area within which a mobile service support structure should be located to meet radio frequency engineering requirements, taking into account other factors including topography and the demographics of the service area.
 - (17) **Substantial Modification.** The modification of a mobile service support structure, including the mounting of an antenna on such a structure, that does any of the following:
 - a. For structures with an overall height of two hundred (200) feet or less, increases the overall height of the structure by more than twenty (20) feet.
 - b. For structures with an overall height of more than two hundred (200) feet, increases the overall height of the structure by ten percent (10%) or more.
 - c. Measured at the level of the appurtenance added to the structure as a result of the modification, increases the width of the support structure by twenty (20) feet or more, unless a larger area is necessary for collocation.
 - d. Increases the square footage of an existing equipment compound to a total area of more than two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet.
 - (18) **Support Structure.** An existing or new structure that supports or can support a mobile service facility, including a mobile service support structure, utility pole, water tower, building, or other structure.
 - (19) **Utility Pole.** A structure owned or operated by an alternative telecommunications utility, as defined in Sec. 196.01(l), Wis. Stats.; public utility, as defined in Sec. 196.01(5), Wis. Stats.; telecommunications utility, as defined in Sec. 196.01(10), Wis.

Stats.; political subdivision; or cooperative association organized under Ch. 185, Wis. Stats.; and that is designed specifically for and used to carry lines, cables, or wires for telecommunications service, as defined in Sec. 182.017(1g)(cq), Wis. Stats.; for video service, as defined in Sec. 66.0420(2)(y), Wis. Stats.; for electricity; or to provide light.

(c) **Siting and Construction of Any New Mobile Service Support Structure and Facilities; Regulation Limitations.**

(1) ***Application Process.***

- a. A Village zoning permit is required for the siting and construction of any new mobile service structure and facilities. The siting and construction of any new mobile service support structure and facilities is a conditional use in the Village obtainable with this permit through the conditional use permit process.
- b. A written permit application shall be completed by the applicant and submitted to the Village Clerk-Treasurer. The application shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
 1. The name and business address of, and the contact individual for, the applicant; applicable telephone number(s), fax number, and email address - shall be provided.
 2. The location of the proposed or affected support structure.
 3. The location of the proposed mobile service facility.
 4. If the application is to substantially modify an existing support structure, a construction plan which describes the proposed modifications to the support structure and the equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and related equipment associated with the proposed modifications.
 5. If the application is to construct a new mobile service support structure, a construction plan which describes the proposed mobile service support structure and the equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and related equipment to be placed on or around the new mobile service support structure.
 6. If an application is to construct a new mobile service support structure, an explanation as to why the applicant chose the proposed location and why the applicant did not choose collocation, including a sworn statement from an individual who has responsibility over the placement of the mobile service support structure attesting that collocation within the applicant's search ring would not result in the same mobile service functionality, coverage, and capacity; is technically infeasible; or is economically burdensome to the mobile service provider.
- c. A permit application will be provided by the Village upon request to any applicant, or, in the alternative, the applicant can provide the required information in the form of correspondence or report with supporting documentation.

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- d. If an applicant submits to the Village an application for conditional use and zoning permits to engage in an activity described in this Section, which contains all of the information required under this Section, the Village shall consider the application complete. If the Village determines that the application is incomplete, the Village shall notify the applicant in writing, within ten (10) days of receiving the application, that the application is not complete. The written notification shall specify in detail the required information that was incomplete. An applicant may resubmit an application as often as necessary until it is considered complete.
 - e. Within ninety (90) days of its receipt of a complete application, the Village shall complete all of the following or the applicant may consider the application approved, except that the applicant and the Village may agree in writing to an extension of the ninety (90) day period:
 1. Review the application to determine whether it complies with all applicable aspects of the Village's Building Code and, subject to the limitations in this Section, provisions of this Zoning Code.
 2. Make a final decision whether to approve or disapprove the application.
 3. Notify the applicant, in writing, of its final decision.
 4. If the decision is to disapprove the application, include with the written notification substantial evidence which supports the decision.
 - f. The Village may disapprove an application if an applicant refuses to evaluate the feasibility of collocation within the applicant's search ring and provide the sworn statement under Subsection (c)(1)b6.
 - g. If the applicant provides the Village with an engineering certification showing that a mobile service support structure, or an existing structure, is designed to collapse within a smaller area than the setback or fall zone area required in the Zoning Code, that Zoning Code provision does not apply to such a structure unless the Village provides the applicant with substantial evidence that the engineering certification is flawed.
 - h. The fee for the permit shall be as provided in Section 1-3-1 [but may not exceed Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) per Sec. 66.0404(4)(d), Wis. Stats.].
- (2) **Regulatory and Application Limitations.** With regard to the siting and construction of a new mobile service support structure/facilities, the substantial modification of an existing support structure and mobile service facility as part of a Class 1 collocation, or a Class 2 collocation, the Village, pursuant to Sec. 66.0404(4), Wis. Stats., shall not:
- a. Impose environmental testing, sampling, or monitoring requirements, or other compliance measures for radio frequency emissions, on mobile service facilities or mobile radio service providers.
 - b. Enact a moratorium ordinance on the permitting, construction, or approval of any such activities.

- c. Enact an ordinance regulation prohibiting the placement of a mobile service support structure in particular locations within the Village.
- d. Charge a mobile radio service provider a fee in excess on the amounts prescribed in Sec. 66.0404(4)(d), Wis. Stats.
- e. Charge a mobile radio service provider any recurring fee for an activity described in Sec. 66.0404(2)(a), Wis. Stats., or a Class 2 collocation.
- f. Permit third-party consultants to charge the applicant for any travel expenses incurred in the consultant's review of mobile service permits or applications.
- g. Disapprove of an application to conduct an activity described in Sec. 66.0404(2)(a), Wis. Stats., based solely on aesthetic concerns.
- h. Disapprove an application to conduct a Class 2 collocation on aesthetic concerns.
- i. Enact or enforce a Village ordinance related to radio frequency signal strength or the adequacy of mobile service quality.
- J. Impose a surety requirement, unless the requirement is competitively neutral, nondiscriminatory, and commensurate with the historical record for surety requirements for other facilities and structures in the Village which fall into disuse. [Note: Per Sec. 66.0404(4)(i), Wis. Stats., there is a rebuttable presumption that a surety requirement of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00) or less complies with this Subsection.]
- k. Prohibit the placement of emergency power systems.
- I. Require that a mobile service support structure be placed on property owned by the political subdivision.
- m. Disapprove an application based solely on the height of the mobile service support structure or on whether the structure requires lighting.
- n. Condition approval of such activities on the agreement of the structure or mobile service facility owner to provide space on or near the structure for the use of or by the Village at less than market rate, or provide the Village other services via the structure or facilities at less than the market rate.
- o. Limit the duration of any permit that is granted.
- p. Require an applicant to construct a distributed antenna system instead of either constructing a new mobile service support structure or engaging in collocation.
- q. Disapprove an application based on an assessment by the Village of the suitability of other locations for conducting the activity.
- r. Require that a mobile service support structure, existing structure, or mobile service facilities have or be connected to backup battery power.
- s. Impose a setback or fall zone requirement for a mobile service support structure that is different from a requirement that is imposed on other types of commercial structures.
- t. Consider an activity a substantial modification under Subsection (b)(1 7)a-b above if a greater height is necessary to avoid interference with an existing antenna.

- u. Consider an activity a substantial modification under Subsection (b)(17)c above if a greater protrusion is necessary to shelter the antenna from increment weather or to connect the antenna to the existing structure by cable.
- v. Limit the height of a mobile support structure to under two hundred (200) feet.
- w. Condition the approval of an application on, or otherwise require, the applicant's agreement to indemnify or insure the Village in connection with the Village's exercise of its authority to approve the application.
- x. Condition the approval of an application on, or otherwise require, the applicant's agreement to permit the Village to place at or collocate with the applicant's support structure any mobile service facilities provided or operated by, whether in whole or in part, the Village or an entity in which the Village or other political subdivision has a governance, competitive, economic, financial or other interest.

(d) **Class 1 Collocation.**

(1) ***Application Process.***

- a. A zoning permit is required for a Class 1 collocation. A Class 1 collocation is a conditional use in the Village obtainable with this permit through the conditional use process of this Chapter.
- b. A written permit application shall be completed by the applicant and submitted to the Village. The application must contain, at a minimum, the following information:
 - 1. The name and business address of, and the contact individual for, the applicant; applicable telephone number(s), fax number, and email address shall be provided.
 - 2. The location of the proposed or affected support structure.
 - 3. The location of the proposed mobile service facility.
 - 4. If the application is to substantially modify an existing support structure, a construction plan which describes the proposed modifications to the support structure and the equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and related equipment associated with the proposed modifications.
 - 5. If the application is to construct a new mobile service support structure, a construction plan which describes the proposed mobile service support structure and the equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and related equipment to be placed on or around the new mobile service support structure.
 - 6. If an application is to construct a new mobile service support structure, an explanation as to why the applicant chose the proposed location and why the applicant did not choose collocation, including a sworn statement from an individual who has responsibility over the placement of the mobile service

support structure attesting that collocation within the applicant's search ring would not result in the same mobile service functionality, coverage, and capacity; is technically infeasible; or is economically burdensome to the mobile service provider.

- c. A permit application will be provided by the Village upon request to any applicant, or, in the alternative, the applicant can provide the required information in the form of correspondence or report with supporting documentation.
 - d. If an applicant submits to the Village an application for a permit to engage in an activity described in this Section, which contains all of the information required under this Section, the Village shall consider the application complete. If the Village does not believe that the application is complete, the Village shall notify the applicant in writing, within ten (10) days of receiving the application, that the application is not complete. The written notification shall specify in detail the required information that was incomplete. An applicant may resubmit an application as often as necessary until it is complete.
 - e. Within ninety (90) days of its receipt of a complete application, the Village shall complete all of the following or the applicant may consider the application approved, except that the applicant and the Village may agree in writing to an extension of the ninety (90) day period:
 - 1. Review the application to determine whether it complies with all applicable aspects of the Village's Building Code and, subject to the limitations of this Section, zoning ordinances.
 - 2. Make a final decision whether to approve or disapprove the application.
 - 3. Notify the applicant, in writing, of its final decision.
 - 4. If the decision is to disapprove the application, include with the written notification substantial evidence which supports the decision.
 - f. The Village may disapprove an application if an applicant refuses to evaluate the feasibility of collocation within the applicant's search ring and provide the sworn statement described under Subsection (d)(1)b6.
 - g. If an applicant provides the Village with an engineering certification showing that a mobile service support structure, or an existing structure, is designed to collapse within a smaller area than the setback or fall zone area required in a zoning ordinance, that Zoning Code provision does not apply to such a structure unless the Village provides the applicant with substantial evidence that the engineering certification is flawed.
 - h. The fee for the permit shall be as provided in Section 1-3-1 [but may not exceed Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) per Sec. 66.0404(4)(d), Wis. Stats.].
- (2) **Regulatory and Application Limitations.** The regulatory and application parameters and limitations prescribed in Subsection (c)(2) above shall be applicable.
- (e) **Class 2 Collocation.**
- (1) **Application Process.**
 - a. A Village zoning permit is required for a Class 2 collocation. A Class 2 collocation is a permitted use in the Village but still requires the issuance of Village building permits.

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- b. A written permit application shall be completed by the applicant and submitted to the Village. The application must contain, at a minimum, the following information:
 1. The name and business address of, and the contact individual for, the applicant; applicable telephone number(s), fax number, and email address shall be provided.
 2. The location of the proposed or affected support structure.
 3. The location of the proposed mobile service facility.
 - c. A permit application will be provided by the Village upon request to any applicant, or, in the alternative, the applicant can provide the required information in the form of correspondence or report with supporting documentation.
 - d. Per Title 15, Chapter 1 of this Code of Ordinances, a Class 2 collocation is also subject to the same requirements for the issuance of a building permit to which any other type of commercial development/construction or land use development is subject.
 - e. If an applicant submits to the Village an application for a permit to engage in an activity described in this Section, which contains all of the information required under this Section, the Village shall consider the application complete. If any of the required information is not in the application, the Village shall notify the applicant in writing, within five (5) days of receiving the application, that the application is not complete. The written notification shall specify in detail the required information that was incomplete. An applicant may resubmit an application as often as necessary until it is complete.
 - f. Within forty-five (45) days of its receipt of a complete application, the Village shall complete all of the following or the applicant may consider the application approved, except that the applicant and the Village may agree in writing to an extension of the forty-five (45) day period:
 1. Make a final decision whether to approve or disapprove the application.
 2. Notify the applicant, in writing, of its final decision.
 3. If the application is approved, issue the applicant the relevant permit.
 4. If the decision is to disapprove the application, include with the written notification substantial evidence which supports the decision.
 - g. The fee for the permit shall be as provided in Section 1-3-1 [but may not exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or the commercial building permit fee equivalent, per Sec. 66.0404(4)(d)].
- (2) **Regulatory and Application Limitations.** The regulatory and application parameters and limitations prescribed in Subsection (c)(2) above shall be applicable.
- (f) **Penalty Provisions.** Any person, partnership, corporation or other legal entity that fails to comply with the provisions of this Section shall, upon conviction, be subject to the penalties and/or forfeitures prescribed in Section 13-1-225, plus applicable surcharges,

13-1-182

assessments, and costs for each violation. Each day a violation exists or continues constitutes a separate offense under this Section. In addition, the Village of Wheeler may seek injunctive relief from a court of record to enjoin further violations.

Sec. 13-1-183 through Sec. 13-1-199 Reserved for Future Use.

Article K: Accessory Uses and Structures; Screening and Landscaping; Fences and Hedges

Sec. 13-1-200 Accessory Uses or Structures.

- (a) **Building Permit Required for Accessory Buildings.**
- (1) **Permit Required.** No owner shall, within the Village of Wheeler, build, construct, use or place any type of an accessory structure or building, including prefabricated accessory buildings, until a building permit shall have first been obtained from the Building Inspector. Application for an accessory structure permit shall be made in writing to the Building Inspector. With such application, there shall be submitted a fee pursuant to the Village Building Code fee schedule and a complete set of plans and specifications, including a plot plan or drawing accurately showing the location of the proposed accessory structure with respect to adjoining alleys, lot lines and buildings. If such application meets all requirements of this Section, the application shall be approved.
 - (2) **Applicability to Temporary, Movable and Permanent Buildings.** For purposes of this Zoning Code, no regulatory distinction is made between temporary, permanent, prefabricated or movable accessory buildings (such as those mounted on skids).
- (b) **Principal Use to be Present.** An accessory use or structure in any zoning district shall not be established prior to the principal use or structure being present or under construction, unless a special limited-duration one-time waiver is granted by the Village Board due to unique circumstances. Any accessory use or structure shall conform to the applicable regulations of the district in which it is located, except as specifically otherwise provided.
- (c) **Accessory Building Number Limits.** In any residential district, in addition to the principal building, a detached garage or attached garage and two (2) additional accessory buildings may be placed on a lot, greenhouses excepted.
- (d) **Standards for Attached Accessory Buildings/Garages.**
- (1) **Setback Requirements.** All accessory buildings which are attached to the principal building, including attached garages, shall comply with the yard/setback requirements of the principal building. An accessory structure or use shall not be forward of the front line of the principal structure.
 - (2) **Determination of Attached Status.** When accessory buildings are attached to the principal building, including attached garages, by a breezeway, passageway or similar means, or are separated by a nominal gap, they are considered to be a part of the principal building and shall comply in all respects with the yard/setback requirements and local building code requirements for the principal building.
 - (3) **Carports.** For purposes of this Section, a carport, as defined in Section 13-1-300(a), shall be considered to be an attached garage.

- (4) **Attached Garage Square Footage Limits.**
- a. The maximum square feet of attached garage floor area shall be limited to one thousand two hundred (1,200) square feet.
 - b. The maximum square feet of attached garage floor area shall be limited to the smaller of either six hundred (600) square feet or the first floor dwelling unit area in the case of a duplex, two-family dwelling, or multi-family dwelling.
- (e) **Standards for Detached Accessory Buildings/Garages; Lot Area Coverage; Square Footage.**
- (1) **Size Restrictions.** In the aggregate, detached accessory buildings and structures, including detached garages, shall not occupy more than twenty percent (20%) of any required rear/side yard areas, or be larger than five hundred (500) square feet, whichever is more restrictive, on residential lots of fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet or less. On lots of fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet or larger, detached accessory buildings and structures shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of any required rear yard area or one thousand (1,000) square feet, whichever is more restrictive.
 - (2) **Front or Side Yard Placement Prohibited.** No detached accessory building shall occupy any portion of the required front yard. Only rear or side yard placement is permissible. An accessory structure or use shall not be located forward of the front line of the principal structure.
 - (3) **Height.** Single-story detached garages and other single-story detached accessory buildings shall be twenty (20) feet or less in height. Two-story detached garages and other detached accessory buildings shall be twenty-five (25) feet or less in height. Accessory buildings in commercial and industrial districts shall not exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.
 - (4) **Setback Requirements.** Detached accessory buildings and garages shall have a three (3) foot setback from side or rear lot lines, except where the zoning district classification requires a specific setback standard. However, where a rear lot abuts an alley, accessory buildings not attached to the principal building shall be located so as to be not closer than six (6) feet to the rear lot line, except that when the accessory building is a garage that has its entrance facing the alley, the rear yard setback shall be twenty (20) feet for the garage.
 - (5) **Setback from Principal Structure.** An accessory building shall not be nearer than ten (10) feet to the principal structure unless the applicable building code regulations in regard to one (1) hour fire-resistive construction are complied with. In no event can the accessory uses or structures be forward of the front line of the principal structure.
 - (6) **Setback from Other Accessory Buildings.** No detached accessory building shall be located within five (5) feet of any other accessory building.

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- (7) **Placement Where Utility Easements Exist.** Where there is an existing utility easement, no detached garage or accessory building may be located closer than three (3) feet to such utility easement. In newly platted land divisions, detached garages and accessory buildings shall be located ten (10) feet from the utility easement.
 - (8) **Exterior Finishes.** Galvanized exterior finishes are not permitted on detached accessory structures. All accessory structures and garages shall be constructed of durable materials and shall not utilize fabric/plastic/rubber materials used in such a fashion or manner so as to be a substitute for building walls and/or roof or roofs of said accessory structure or garage.
 - (9) **Lot Area Coverage Determination.** The dimensions of any swimming pool, children's play structure, detached garage, detached wind and solar energy conversion units, and other detached accessory buildings/structures shall be included in the determination of available lot area coverage for accessory structures.
 - (10) **Required Roof Overhangs.** All detached structures over one hundred fifty (150) square feet in size, in a residential district, must have a minimum one (1) foot overhang with fascia and soffit on all sides, unless an alternative option is approved by the Village Board.
 - (11) **Setback/Yard Requirements.** Except where a zoning district requires specific setback standards, detached accessory structures shall not be closer than three (3) feet to any lot line.
- (f) **Use Restrictions - Residential District.** Accessory uses or structures in residential districts shall not involve the conduct of any business, trade or industry except for home occupations as defined herein and shall not be occupied as a dwelling unit. Accessory buildings shall not be used for residential purposes.
 - (g) **Corner Lots.** When an accessory structure is located on the rear of a reversed corner lot, it shall not be located beyond the front yard required on the adjacent interior lot to the rear, nor nearer than three (3) feet to the side line of the adjacent structure.
 - (h) **Landscaping Uses and Lawn Accessories.** Accessory decorative lawn accessories, structures and vegetation used for landscaping may be placed in any required yard area. Permitted landscaping structures and vegetation include flag poles, ornamental light standards, lawn furniture, sun dials, fountains, statuary, bird baths, walks, paths, paved terraces, ornamental pools, trees, shrubs and flowers and gardens, provided newly placed vegetation and accessories are located no closer than three (3) feet to a property or right-of-way line.
 - (i) **Temporary Accessory Uses.** Temporary accessory uses such as real estate sale field offices or shelters for materials and equipment being used in the construction of the permanent structure may be permitted by the Zoning Administrator.
 - (j) **Garages in Embankments in Front Yards.** Where the mean natural grade of a front yard is more than eight (8) feet above the curb level, a private garage may be erected within the front yard, provided as follows:

- (1) That such private garage shall be located not less than five (5) feet from the front lot line;
 - (2) That the floor level of such private garage shall be not more than one (1) foot above the curb level; and
 - (3) That at least one-half (1/2) the height of such private garage shall be below the mean grade of the front yard.
- (k) **Outdoor Lighting.** Outdoor lighting installations shall not be permitted closer than three (3) feet to an abutting property line and, where not specifically otherwise regulated, shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height and shall be adequately shielded or hooded so that no excessive glare or illumination is cast upon the adjoining properties and shall not register more than one-half foot candles at the property line.
- (l) **Retaining Walls.** Retaining walls may be permitted anywhere on the lot, provided, however, that no individual wall shall exceed six (6) feet in height, and a terrace of at least three (3) feet in width shall be provided between any series of such walls.
- (m) **Children's Play Structures.** For purposes of this Section, children's play structures, including play houses, tree houses or elevated play structures and climbing gyms, shall be considered accessory structures and shall comply with the requirements of this Section, specifically setback standards, whether such play structures are placed on a foundation or not. Swing sets, slides and sandboxes are not considered children's play structures for purposes of this Section. A building permit is not required for the construction of a play structure. Play structures shall not be used for storage or be constructed out of materials that would constitute a nuisance.
- (n) **Terrace Area Restrictions.** In addition to the definitions and restrictions contained in Title 6, Chapter 2 of this Code of Ordinances, no person shall place any accessory structure or use, including landscaping ornaments, stones and basketball backboard/hoops, in the terrace area.
- (o) **Offensive Uses Prohibited.** No accessory use shall be dangerous, obnoxious or offensive to persons residing in the vicinity, nor shall it impair the use, enjoyment or value of any property.
- (p) **Prohibited Dwelling Use.** No accessory dwelling unit in any Residential District shall be used or let for living purposes, whether for compensation or not.
- (q) **Gardening.** Home gardening is a permitted accessory use on any residential lot with a dwelling or the principal use on any vacant lot or parcel.
- (r) **Dog Houses/Runs.** Dog houses and/or runs shall comply with the setback requirements in Section 13-1-202.
- (s) **Agricultural Structures.** Agricultural structures in properly zoned agricultural districts such as barns, silos and windmills shall not exceed in height twice their distance from the nearest lot line.
- (t) **Tents; Fabric-Covered Structures; Hoop-Supported Structures.**
- (1) **Prohibited Use as Permanent Accessory Structure.** No tent, plastic or fabric-covered structure, or a structure supported by hoops or a tubular frame, may be used as a permanent accessory structure in a non-agricultural district without Village Board

approval; such structures may be erected and used no more than six (6) months per year without being removed. An exception is that a plastic or fabric-covered hoop-supported or tubular greenhouse may be maintained if used exclusively for personal greenhouse use.

- (2) **Anchoring Requirement.** Any permitted tent, plastic or fabric-covered structure, or a structure supported by hoops or a tubular frame shall be fastened or anchored in a stable manner to the ground.
- (3) **Limitations on Utility Service.** No plumbing, electrical, heating or other utility service may be installed in a tent, plastic or fabric-covered structure, or a structure supported by hoops or a tubular frame except for seasonal use in personal greenhouses. A tent shall not be used as a dwelling other than for temporary recreational use.
- (4) **Compliance with Accessory Building Requirements.** Any tent, plastic or fabric-covered structure, or a structure supported by hoops or a tubular frame, shall comply with the dimensional and yard/setback requirements of this Section.

Sec. 13-1-201 Outside Storage of Firewood.

- (a) **Permitted Limited Storage.** No person shall store firewood in the front yard on residentially zoned property, except that firewood may be temporarily stored in the front yard for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of its delivery.
- (b) **Storage.** Firewood should be neatly stacked and may not be stacked closer than two (2) feet to any lot line and not higher than six (6) feet from grade, except adjacent to a fence where firewood can be stacked against the fence as high as the fence. Fences as used in this Section shall not include hedges and other vegetation. Any structures erected to shelter firewood are accessory structures subject to the standards in Section 13-1-200.
- (c) **Debris Removal.** All brush, debris and refuse from processing of firewood shall be promptly and properly disposed of and shall not be allowed to remain on the premises.
- (d) **Diseased Wood.** Woodpiles that contain diseased wood that is capable of transmitting disease to healthy trees and woodpiles that harbor or are infested or inhabited by rats or other vermin are public nuisances and may be abated pursuant to the provisions of this Code of Ordinances.
- (e) **Lot Area Coverage.** Not more than twenty percent (20%) of the side and rear yard may be used for storage of firewood at any one (1) time.

Sec. 13-1-202 Fences.

- (a) **Definitions.** The following words and terms shall have the meanings herein provided in this Section:

- (1) **Arbor.** A decorative solid or latticework structure or trellis which is used as an entrance focal point along a barrier which serves the purpose of a fence.
 - (2) **Berm.** A mound of earth higher than the final elevation of a lot.
 - (3) **Fence.** An enclosed barrier or vertical screen device consisting of wood, stone, vinyl or metal intended to limit ingress or egress and/or provide privacy and containment. This definition also includes, but is not limited to, trellises, railings and walls when used around the perimeter of a property.
 - (4) **Fence, Agricultural/Farm.** A fence meeting the agricultural fence standards of Chapter 90, Wis. Stats., consisting of wire strands, high tensile strands or other types of material used for agricultural purposes meeting the statutory requirements.
 - (5) **Fence, Architectural or Aesthetic.** A fence constructed to enhance the appearance of the structure or the landscape.
 - (6) **Fence, Boundary.** A fence placed on or within five (5) feet of the property lines of adjacent properties.
 - (7) **Fence, Good Neighbor.** A fence constructed of solid or spaced boards where the face boards are installed at the center of the posts so that the fence looks the same from both sides.
 - (8) **Fence, Protective.** A fence constructed to enclose a hazard to the public health, safety and welfare.
 - (9) **Fence, Security.** A fence designed for protection of a site, of an open-type similar to woven wire or wrought iron fencing, not exceeding eight (8) in height.
 - (10) **Install, Installation, Installed.** To construct, erect, install, place, or replace over sixteen (16) lineal feet.
 - (11) **Lot, Double Frontage.** An interior lot having street frontage on the front and the rear of the lot.
 - (12) **Trellis.** A frame or structure of open latticework no higher than eight (8) feet..
- (b) **Fence Permit Required.** No person shall install a fence in the Village of Wheeler without first obtaining a fence permit from the Village, including special purpose fences under Subsection (n), paying the required permit fee prescribed of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00), and complying in all respects with the terms and conditions of this Section. A fence permit shall be valid only for the term of issuance, unless sooner revoked. A fence permit is not required for painting, maintenance, or repair or replacement of less than sixteen (16) lineal feet of a fence within a five (5) year period. A fence permit may include reasonable conditions required by the Village. A fence permit application shall be filed with the Village and include the following:
- (1) **Fee Payment.** Payment of the permit fee and completed application forms required by the Building Inspector, Zoning Administrator or Village Clerk-Treasurer.
 - (2) **Plan.** A drawing, site plan or plat map displaying property boundaries, the location of buildings and structures on the property, the proposed location of the fence and its distances from other structures on the parcel.

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- (3) **Design Information.** Accurate design information for the proposed fence, including height and materials to be utilized.
 - (4) **Leased Property - Owner's Consent.** If the fence is proposed to be installed on leased or rented property, the written consent of the owner.
- (c) **Responsibilities of Property Owner; Location Determination.**
- (1) **Proper Location Responsibility.** The property owner installing a fence is solely responsible for ensuring that the fence is properly located on his/her property, and is in compliance with height, setback, vision clearance and materials requirements. If uncertainty exists regarding the actual location of lot lines, it is the owner's responsibility to secure a lot survey.
 - (2) **Covenant/Easement Compliance.** The property owner is responsible for complying with any private subdivision covenants or deed restrictions or utility easement(s) restrictions, including any applicable plan review/approval requirements.
- (d) **Fence Installation General Requirements.** No fence shall be installed except in strict compliance with this Section:
- (1) **Digger's Hotline.** Prior to fence installation, the applicant shall contact Diggers Hotline service to have the project site marked.
 - (2) **Good Neighbor Placement Requirement.** Structural and support components of a fence shall face internally into the applicant's lot, facing away from adjacent properties. Fences shall be installed with the finished side facing adjacent properties or the public right-of-way. Fence posts shall be located on the inside of the fence facing the property on which the fence is located, except when the style of fence is of a design commonly known as a "Good Neighbor Fence."
 - (3) **Grade; Contour.** Fences shall be installed plumb and the top finish of the fence shall be uniform. Fences shall follow the contour of the ground to the extent practical. Adjustments for grade shall occur at the bottom of the fence.
 - (4) **Height.** Fence height shall be measured from the surface of the ground immediately below the fence. Berms, retaining walls or other methods to raise the elevation of the fence site shall require approval by the Building Inspector prior to installation. The height of fences and walls shall be measured vertically from the finished grade on the exterior side of the fence. Raising the finished grade by placing fill solely for the purpose of adding additional height to a fence is prohibited. If a fence is placed on a berm, the berm shall be included in the height of the fence and the height will be measured vertically from the base of the berm.
 - (5) **Placement Near Sidewalks.** Fences shall be installed no closer than six (6) inches to a public sidewalk.
 - (6) **Fence Placement Where Utility Easements Exist.** Where there is an existing utility easement, no fence may be located closer than three (3) feet to such utility easement. In newly platted land divisions, fences shall be located ten (10) feet from the utility easement.

(e) **Approved Fence Materials.**

- (1) **Proper Materials.** Fences located in side and/or rear yards of residential parcels shall be constructed using materials suitable for residential-style fencing, including, but not limited to: brick, fieldstone, wrought iron, vinyl, chain link [with a required top rail support and a minimum nine (9) gauge thickness], split rail wood, stockade or board-on-board wood.
- (2) **Open Visibility Standard.** Residential front yard fences shall be fifty percent (50%) open (see-through) and be of wrought iron, picket or split rail design. Chain link fencing is permitted in side or rear yards only and its use is not permitted in residential front yards.
- (3) **Agricultural Fences.** Agricultural/farm fences shall only be permitted in agriculturally-zoned or used districts, as determined by the Village, and shall comply with Ch. 90, Wis. Stats.
- (4) **Improper Materials.** No fence shall be constructed of used, discarded or scrap materials in disrepair, including, but not limited to, pallets, tree branches/stumps, crates, vehicle parts, refuse or other similar items. Materials not specifically manufactured for fencing, such as doors, railroad ties, landscape timbers or utility poles shall not be used in fences. Fences shall not be constructed of luminous materials or smooth or corrugated metal materials.
- (5) **Finish.** All fences, including privacy fences, shall only be painted or stained in neutral colors.

(f) **Modifications to Existing Fences.** All modifications to a pre-existing fence shall comply with this Section. Any existing fence shall not be enlarged, extended or replaced for more than sixteen (16) linear feet in a three (3) year period except in compliance with this Section.

(g) **Height and Placement of Residential Fences Regulated.**

- (1) **Height.** Residential fences six (6) feet or less in height are permitted with a two (2) foot setback on rear and side lot lines, but shall not continue beyond the front of the principal structure or the required front yard setback, whichever is furthest from the street right-of-way. A fence may be placed on a rear or side lot line. Residential fences less than or equal to four (4) feet in height are permitted in the street/front yard setback area but shall not be closer than two (2) feet to any public right-of-way and shall not exceed two and one-half (2-1/2) feet in height in a vision clearance triangle [see Subsection (j) below].
- (2) **Narrow Lot Standards.** In any residential district or on any lot or premises, the principal use of which is for residential purposes, no lengthwise fence or other lengthwise barrier or obstruction shall be erected, placed, installed or reinstated in any area where there is a distance between main residential buildings of ten (10) feet or less.
- (3) **Non-Residential Fences Adjacent to Residential Parcels.** No fence or wall shall be erected, placed or maintained along a lot line on any non-residentially zoned

- property, adjacent to a residentially zoned property, to a height exceeding eight (8) feet.
- (4) **Lot Line Placement.** Residential fences may be constructed on lot lines but shall not extend into the front setback area as extended to the side lot lines.
- (h) **Industrial/Commercial Security Fences.** Security fences are permitted on the property lines in all districts except residential districts, but shall not exceed eight (8) feet in height and shall be of an open type similar to woven wire or wrought iron fencing.
- (i) **Corner Lot Vision Clearance Requirements.**
- (1) **Standards.** In order to provide adequate vision clearance on corner lots, no fence shall be erected or maintained within the triangular space formed by two (2) intersecting street, alley, or driveway (public or private) property lines and a line joining points on such property lines (or projections thereof) located less than:
- A minimum of twenty (20) feet from the intersection of the two street property lines;
 - A minimum of fifteen (15) feet from the intersection of the two alley property lines; or
 - A minimum of ten (10) feet from the intersection of the two driveway property lines.
- (2) **Determination.** Street or alley property lines are measured from the right-of-way or easement lines establishing such street or alley. Driveway lines are measured from the easement establishing such driveway, or, in the case of no easement, from the edge of the driveway surface.
- U) **Prohibited Fences.**
- (1) **Dangerous Condition; Barbed Wire.** No fence shall be constructed which is of a dangerous condition, or which uses barbed wire, provided, however, that barbed wire may be used in industrially zoned areas if the devices securing the barbed wire to the fence are eight (8) feet above the ground or height and project toward the fenced property and away from any public area.
- (2) **Electric Fences.** Although fences which conduct electricity or are designed to electrically shock are generally prohibited, such fences using smooth wire are allowed for the limited purpose of deer control if located five (5) feet from a lot line.
- (3) **Improper Wire Fencing.** No woven, twisted, welded or interlaced wire fence or farm-type woven wire, such as using chicken wire, shall be located in a non-industrial district, unless such fencing is ornamental in character.
- (4) **Improper Wood-Slat Fencing.** No wood-slat or plastic snow fence shall be permitted as a regular use in a Residential District, except as a temporary use under Subsection (m).
- (5) **Post-Only Fences.** No fence shall consist solely of fence posts or be maintained as an incompletely constructed fence consisting only of posts and supporting members.
- (k) **Fences to be Repaired; Corrective Action.**
- (1) **Good Repair Requirement.** All fences shall be maintained and kept safe and in a state of good repair, and the finished side or decorative side of a fence shall face

adjoining property. Fences shall be maintained in a manner as to prevent rust, corrosion and deterioration, so as not to become a public or private nuisance, and so as not to be dilapidated or a danger to adjoining property owners or the public. Fences shall not create an appearance of patchwork, which is indicative of a state of disrepair. Every fence installed shall be maintained by the owner in such a way that it will remain plumb and in good repair.

- (2) **Compliance Standards for Existing Fences.** Any existing fences which do not conform to the requirements of this Section and which are damaged, or in need of repair to the extent that exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the then value of the fence, said entire fence shall either be completely dismantled or reconstructed in compliance with the provision of this Section.
 - (3) **Failure to Maintain.** All new and existing fences shall be maintained in such a manner so as not to allow rust, dents or deterioration to take place. Failure to maintain a fence in good condition and repair will result in the Village issuing an order to the property owner to take whatever steps are necessary to correct the condition. Said notice shall set forth a reasonable time for compliance and shall set forth a notice that failure to comply will result in a violation and with a penalty set forth in Section 1-1-6.
- (I) **Temporary Fences; Permit Not Required.**
- (1) **Standards.** Fences erected for the protection of planting or to warn of construction hazard, or for similar purposes, shall be clearly visible or marked with colored streamers or other such warning devices at four (4) foot intervals. Such fences shall comply with the setback requirements set forth in this Section. The issuance of a permit shall not be necessary for temporary fences as described herein, but said fences shall not be erected for more than forty-five (45) days.
 - (2) **Seasonal Fences.** This Section is not intended to regulate seasonal or temporary fences such as garden or snow fences except that such fences shall be removed when the condition or season for the said fence was erected no longer exists. Under no circumstances shall a snow fence be erected for more than five (5) months.
- (m) **Special Purpose Fences.**
- (1) **Swimming Pool/Hot Tub Fences.** Swimming pool and hot tub fences shall comply with the requirements of Section 13-1-203.
 - (2) **Pet Enclosures; Dog Runs.** Pet enclosures and dog runs shall be permitted in residential districts subject to the following conditions:
 - a. No fence permit is required prior to installation of a pet enclosure or dog run.
 - b. No pet enclosure or dog run shall be in excess of two hundred and fifty (250) square feet in area, or be more than six (6) feet in height above the surface of the ground.
 - c. Pet enclosures and dog runs may be constructed of any material permitted for a residential fence.

- d. No pet enclosure or dog run shall be constructed contrary to required vision clearance area requirements.
 - e. Pet enclosures and dog runs shall be located no closer than ten (10) feet to a side or rear lot line, and shall not be located to the front of the principal structure.
- (3) **Anhydrous Ammonia Sites.** Anhydrous ammonia tank sites shall be fenced as prescribed in Section 8-1-13.
- (n) **Nonconforming Fences.** Any fence existing on the effective date of this Chapter and not in conformance with this Section may be maintained, but alterations, modifications or improvements of more than fifty percent (50%) of said fence shall require the owner to bring the fence into compliance with this Section.

Sec. 13-1-203 Swimming Pools and Hot Tubs.

- (a) **Definition.** A private or residential swimming pool is an outdoor structure containing a body of water in a receptacle or other container having a depth for water at any point greater than two (2) feet located above or below the surface of ground elevation, having an area greater than one hundred fifty (150) square feet, used or intended to be used solely by the owner, operator or lessee thereof and his/her family, and by friends invited to use it, and includes all structural facilities, appliances and appurtenances, equipment and other items used and intended to be used for the operation and maintenance of a private or residential swimming pool. Such pool is installed in such a manner that the pool will remain in place as a fixture throughout the full year and will be considered as a permanent or semi-permanent structure on the land.
- (b) **Exempt Pools.** Storable children's swimming or wading pools, with a maximum dimension of fifteen (15) feet and a maximum wall height of twenty-four (24) inches and which are so constructed that it may be readily disassembled for storage and reassembled to its original integrity are exempt from the provisions of this Section. Inflatable pools of all types are exempt.
- (c) **Permit; Construction Requirements.**
- (1) **Permit Required.** Before work is commenced on the construction or erection of private or residential swimming pools or hot tubs or on any alterations, additions, remodeling or other improvements, an application for a swimming pool or hot tub building permit to construct, erect, alter, remodel or add must be submitted in writing to the Building Inspector. Plans and specifications and pertinent explanatory data shall be submitted to the Building Inspector at the time of application. No work or any part of the work shall be commenced until a written permit for such work is obtained by the applicant. The required building permit fee pursuant to the Village Building Code shall accompany such application.
 - (2) **Construction Requirements.** In addition to such other requirements as may be reasonably imposed by the Zoning Administrator, the Zoning Administrator shall not

issue a permit for construction or installation of a swimming pool or hot tub unless the following construction requirements are observed and the fee as prescribed in Section 1-3-1 is paid:

- a. All materials and methods of construction in the construction, alteration, addition, remodeling or other improvements for pool or hot tub installation shall be in accord with all state regulations and with any and all Ordinances of the Village of Wheeler now in effect or hereafter enacted.
- b. All plumbing work shall be in accordance with all applicable Ordinances of the Village of Wheeler and all state codes. Every private or residential swimming pool or hot tub shall be provided with a suitable draining method and, in no case, shall waters from any pool or hot tub be drained into the sanitary sewer system, onto lands of other property owners adjacent to that on which the pool is located or in the general vicinity.
- c. All electrical installations, including lighting and heating equipment, not limited thereto, which are provided for, installed and used in conjunction with a private swimming pool or hot tub shall be in conformance with the Village and Village Ordinances regarding electrical installations.

(d) **Setbacks and Other Requirement .**

- (1) **Permitted Locations.** Private swimming pools or hot tubs shall be erected on rear or side lots only and only on a lot occupied by a principal building. No swimming pool or hot tub shall be erected on an otherwise vacant lot. A lot shall not be considered vacant if the owner owns the lot and said lot is occupied by a principal building.
- (2) **Setbacks.** Outdoor hot tubs shall be at least ten (10) feet from any lot line or building, measured at the water line, unless designed and approved by the Village as an addition to a building.
- (1) **Prohibited Placement Areas.** Swimming pools and hot tubs shall not be constructed in the front yard or in a required rear yard.
- (3) **Pool Enclosures.** Swimming pools either open or enclosed shall be considered the same as accessory buildings for purpose of calculating the setback; however they may be located in a required rear yard.

(e) **Other Requirements:**

- (i) **Pool Enclosures.** All pool doors, low grade swimming pools, shall have a fence or other solid structure at least four (4) feet in height completely enclosing the pool with no opening therein (other than doors or gates) larger than three (3) feet in height. All gates or openings through the enclosure shall be completely closed and locked at all times; when in actual use shall be equipped with a self-latching device designed to keep and be completely locked during our CT gate is curdy locked at all time when not in actual use;

(ii) **Pool Wall.** Pool Wall shall be a solid wall of durable material of which the wall itself is constructed and shall extend directly above the vertical water

level. An exterior wall shall consist of a solid wall of durable material of which the wall itself is constructed and shall extend directly above the vertical water

- enclosing wall of the pool: Such walls shall extend more than three (3) feet above the level of the ground immediately adjacent to the pool. Such a solid
 - pool wall barrier shall not be located within six (6) feet of any other wall or
 - fence or other structure which can be readily climbed by children. Every entrance to a pool, such as a ladder, must be secured or adequately safeguarded to prevent unauthorized entry into the pool.
- b. The pool enclosure may be omitted where portable pools are installed above ground and have a raised deck around the entire pool perimeter with an attached enclosed railing a minimum of thirty-six (36) inches high on the top.
- (3) **Miscellaneous Requirements.**
- a. Swimming pools and hot tubs surrounded in whole or in part by a deck which has steps leading to the swimming pool or hot tub shall be equipped with a gate a minimum of four (4) feet in height and capable of being latched and locked with a combination lock or by a lock worked by a key to secure access to the swimming pool or hot tub when not in use.
 - b. Service gates and gates which are part of a fence or wall enclosing a swimming pool or hot tub which are located across a driveway shall be kept closed and latched at all times by the property owner or occupier when not in use for ingress or egress. When such areas are not in use, such gates shall be locked with a combination lock or by a lock worked by a key.
 - c. Hot tubs equipped with a fitted cover and capable of supporting a minimum of two hundred (200) pounds shall be exempt from required fencing.
- (f) **Draining and Approval Thereof.** No private swimming pool shall be constructed so as to allow water therefrom to drain into any sanitary sewer nor to overflow upon or cause damage to any adjoining property. Provisions may be made for draining the contents of any swimming pool into a storm sewer, but such installation shall be subject to prior approval by the Plumbing Inspector.
- (g) **Filter System Required.** All private swimming pools within the meaning of this Chapter must have, in connection therewith, some filtration system to assure proper circulation of the water therein and maintenance of the proper bacterial quality thereof.
- (h) **Dirt Bottoms Prohibited.** All swimming pools of a permanent nature shall have the sides and bottom of a smooth finish, and no sand or dirt bottom shall be permitted.
- (i) **Compliance.** All swimming pools and outdoor hot tubs existing at the time of original passage of this Code of Ordinances not satisfactorily fenced shall comply with the fencing requirements of this Section or when water is placed in the pool. Enclosures on existing pools shall be inspected by the Building Inspector for compliance. Variations in enclosure requirements that do not adversely affect the safety of the public may be approved.

Sec. 13-1-204 Retaining Walls.

- (a) **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to protect public and private property from the effects of poorly designed and constructed retaining walls.
- (b) **Permit Required.** A permit shall be required for all retaining walls constructed that exceed twenty-four (24) inches in height, including terraced retaining wall projects where the total height of all walls exceeds twenty-four (24) inches, and are closer than fifteen (15) feet to a property line.
- (c) **Application.** Application shall be made to the Zoning Administrator on forms provided and shall include a site plan and a set of construction plans. Plans sealed by a professional engineer registered in the State and/or other information necessary to adequately review the proposed retaining wall may also be required by the Zoning Administrator.
- (d) **Performance Standards.** A retaining wall shall be designed to resist the lateral pressure of the retained material in accordance with accepted engineering practice. Walls retaining drained earth may be designed for pressure equivalent to that exerted by an equivalent fluid weighing not less than thirty (30) pounds per cubic foot and having a depth equal to that of the retained earth. Any surcharge shall be in addition to the equivalent fluid pressure.
- (e) **Setbacks.** Setbacks for retaining walls shall be the same as for fences under Section 13-1-202.

Sec. 13-1-205 Portable Storage Units.

- (a) **Scope of Provisions.**
 - (I) **Portable Storage Container Units.** A portable storage unit may be either:
 - a. Any container, shed-like container, or other portable structure, typically enclosed or open only on the top of the unit, no larger in dimension than ten (10) feet wide x ten (10) feet in height x twenty (20) feet in length and transported to a residential location for temporary storage purposes (typically known as PODs, MODs, etc.). Such units or containers are designed or intended to be used for the storage of personal property and are located for such purposes outside of an enclosed building; or
 - b. Non self-propelled, fully enclosed trailers that are designed or used to transport materials, goods and equipment and are temporarily placed on property zoned or used for residential purposes (semi-trailers) for storage purposes.
 - (2) **Units Excluded; Limitations.** Dumpsters and commercial shipping containers of the kind used to ship goods and materials by rail, ship or truck are not included in the scope of this Section and are subject to different regulations. Commercial shipping containers shall not be placed or used for storage or any other purpose on a residential property.

- (b) **Permissible Portable Storage Unit Use.** The use of portable storage units on a residential parcel is allowed under the following conditions:
- (1) **Authorization.** Authorization has been obtained from the Building Inspector pursuant to Subsection (c) below for temporary placement on a property.
 - (2) **Number.** There shall be no more than one (1) portable storage unit per residential property. No other type of temporary storage or shipping container may also be located on the property.
 - (3) **Duration.** A portable storage unit shall not remain on a residential property for more than sixty (60) consecutive days, and must not be placed on any one property in a zoning district in excess of sixty (60) days in a twelve (12) month period.
 - (4) **Placement Location.**
 - a. The portable storage unit shall be placed within the buildable area of the lot and be on a concrete, asphalt or similar hard surface.
 - b. If a portable storage unit is placed in the required front yard, the unit shall be located only in the area primarily used for vehicular ingress and egress and shall be located a minimum of ten (10) feet from the edge of the curb. Where no curb exists, the portable storage unit shall have a fifteen (15) foot setback from the edge of the pavement.
 - c. If a portable storage unit is placed in a rear or side yard, the setback requirements for accessory buildings for that zoning district shall be complied with.
 - (5) **Prohibited Materials.** Portable storage units shall not be used to store materials and substances including or of a similar nature: contractor's materials and equipment, nonresidential items and equipment, solid waste, refuse, hazardous materials, explosives, flammable liquids, and other harmful or illegal substances and materials.
 - (6) **Construction Site Exception.** Portable storage units for the temporary storage of personal property associated with and made necessary by construction at a residential property are exempt from the aforementioned conditions. Portable storage units associated with construction activities at a site where a building permit has been issued are permitted for the duration of the construction and shall be removed from the site within fifteen (15) days of the end of construction.
- (c) **Authorization Procedures.**
- (1) **Notification.** The owner or occupant of a residential lot or parcel on which a portable storage unit will be placed is responsible for providing notice to the Building Inspector within twenty-four (24) hours of placement. The owner or occupant shall provide his/her name, property address, contact telephone number(s), and email address.
 - (2) **Authorization.** The Building Inspector will respond by mail or email with a written authorization if the owner or occupant has provided sufficient information. Upon request, the Building Inspector may grant a time extension upon a showing of good cause and there have been no violations of the requirements under this Section.

Zoning Code

13-1-206

Sec. 13-1-206 through Sec. 13-1-219 Reserved for Future Use.

Article L: Administration

Sec. 13-1-220 General Administrative System.

This Chapter contemplates an administrative and enforcement officer entitled the "Zoning Administrator" to administer and enforce the same. Certain considerations, particularly with regard to granting of permitted conditional uses, planned unit development conditional uses, changes in zoning districts and zoning map, and amending the text of this Zoning Chapter require review and recommendation by the Plan Commission and ultimate action by the Village Board. A Zoning Board of Appeals is provided to assure proper administration of the Chapter and to avoid arbitrariness.

Sec. 13-1-221 Zoning Administrator.

(a) **Appointment.**

- (1) The Village Board shall designate the Zoning Administrator as the administrative enforcement officer for the provisions of this Chapter. The duty of the Zoning Administrator shall be to interpret and administer this Chapter and to issue, after on-site inspection, all permits required by this Chapter.
- (2) Due to the size of the Village of Wheeler, it may not be feasible to find a suitable person willing to take on the responsibility of being Zoning Administrator on a part-time basis. It is therefore provided that the function of the Zoning Administrator can be delegated to a committee of the Village Board, to another Village official, or a single member of the Village Board or the Village President. An officer other than a Village Board member or another employee of the Village may also be designated to handle the duties of Zoning Administrator on a part-time basis in addition to the other duties performed by such person.

(b) **Duties.** In enforcing and administering this Chapter, the Zoning Administrator shall perform the following duties:

- (1) Issue the necessary building permits and occupancy and zoning use permits required by the provisions of this Chapter, provided its provisions have been complied with.
- (2) Keep an accurate record of all permits, numbered in the order of issuance, in a record book for this purpose.
- (3) In case of any finding of a violation of a provision of this Chapter, notify, in writing, the actual violator where known, the owner of the property on which the violation has taken place and the Village Board, indicating the nature of the violation and the action necessary to correct it.
- (4) Receive, file and process for action all applications for conditional uses, variances and amendments to this Chapter which are filed in the zoning office.

- (5) Initiate, direct and review, from time to time, a study of the provisions of this Chapter and make reports of the recommendations to the Plan Commission and Village Board for investigation and appropriate action.
- (6) Carry out such additional responsibilities as are hereinafter set forth by the provisions of this Chapter.
- (c) **Authority.** In the enforcement of this Chapter, the Zoning Administrator shall have the power and authority for the following:
 - (1) At any reasonable time and for any proper purpose to enter upon any public or private premises and make inspection thereof.
 - (2) Upon reasonable cause or question as to proper compliance, to revoke any building or occupancy permit and issue cease and desist orders requiring the cessation of any building, moving, alteration or use which is in violation of the provisions of this Chapter, such revocation to be in effect until reinstated by the Zoning Administrator or the Zoning Board of Appeals, or take any other action as directed by the Village Board to insure compliance with or to prevent violation of its provisions.
 - (3) In the name of the Village and with authorization of the Village Board commence any legal proceedings necessary to enforce the provisions of this Chapter or the Building Code, including the collection of forfeitures provided for herein.

Sec. 13-1-222 Role of Specific Village Officials in Zoning Administration.

- (a) **Plan Commission.** The Plan Commission, together with its other statutory duties, shall make reports and recommendations relating to the plan and development of the Village of Wheeler to the Village Board, other public officials and other interested organizations and citizens. In general, the Plan Commission shall have such powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform its functions and promote municipal planning. Under this Chapter, its functions are primarily recommendatory to the Village Board pursuant to guidelines set forth in this Chapter as to various matters and, always, being mindful of the intent and purposes of this Chapter. Recommendations shall be in writing. A recording thereof in the Commission's minutes shall constitute the required written recommendation. The Commission may, in arriving at its recommendation, on occasion of its own volition, conduct its own public hearing. The Plan Commission shall have the powers to conduct and hold public hearings on all proposed amendments to the Village Zoning Ordinance as provided in Sec. 62.23(7)(d), Wis. Stats.
- (b) **Village Board.** The Village Board, the governing body of the Village, subject to recommendations by the Plan Commission and the holding of public hearings by said Board, has ultimate authority to grant planned unit development applications, issue conditional use permits, make changes and amendments in zoning districts, the zoning map and supplementary floodland zoning map and to amend the text of this Chapter. The

Village Board may delegate to the Plan Commission the responsibility to hold some or all public hearings as required under this Chapter.

- (c) **Zoning Board of Appeals.** A Zoning Board of Appeals is established to provide an appeal procedure for persons who deem themselves aggrieved by decisions of administrative officers in enforcement of this Chapter. See Article N of this Chapter for detail provisions.

Sec. 13-1-223 Zoning Permit.

- (a) **Permit Required.** No building shall be erected, moved or structurally altered until a zoning permit has been applied for and issued.
- (b) **Application.** All applications for a zoning permit shall be accompanied by a location sketch in duplicate, drawn to scale, showing the location, actual shape and dimensions of the lot to be built upon, the exact size and location on the lot of the proposed or existing building and accessory building, the lines within which the building shall be erected, altered or moved, the existing or intended use of each building, or part of a building, the number of families the building is intended to accommodate, and such other information with regard to the lot and neighboring lots or buildings as may be necessary to determine and provide for the enforcement of these zoning regulations.
- (c) **Application; Dimensions.** All dimensions shown relating to the location and size of the lot shall be based on actual survey. The lot and the location of the building thereon shall be staked out on the ground before construction is started.
- (d) **Issuance or Denial.** Except as otherwise provided in these zoning regulations, the Zoning Administrator shall forward the application, with his/her recommendation, to the Village Board for determination, and the Village Board shall issue or refuse to issue a zoning permit within thirty (30) days after receipt of an application therefor. Refusal to issue a zoning permit shall be given in writing, with the reasons for such refusal.
- (e) **Proper Applicants; In General.** The following shall be considered proper applicants for a zoning permit or certificate of compliance under the terms of these zoning regulations:
 - (1) Record title owner under properly recorded instrument of conveyance;
 - (2) Vendee under properly recorded land contract;
 - (3) Vendee under written contract of sale, agreement to sell, earnest money agreement, or similar real estate agreement;
 - (4) Duly authorized agent for any of the above.
- (f) **Identification.** The Zoning Administrator may request proper proof of the applicant showing that he/she is a proper applicant, under the terms of this Chapter. The application for a zoning permit or certificate of compliance shall not be considered filed until such time as the requested proof is filed with the Zoning Administrator office. The Zoning Administrator may revise the form of application for zoning permit and certificate of compliance to conform with the terms of this Chapter. If the applicant is not the fee simple

owner of the property involved, the name of the owner of any lienholder shall be included in the application.

- (g) **Time Limitations.** Any zoning permit granted under this Chapter shall become null and void within six (6) months after it is issued if construction on the property for which the permit is granted has not been commenced within the six (6) month period. In all such cases where a permit has become null and void, a new application must be filed for a new zoning permit before any construction can be commenced at such location. All zoning permits granted under the terms of this Chapter shall be valid for only twelve (12) months. Zoning permits shall expire on the first anniversary date from their issuance. If a certificate of compliance has not been issued for the property by the expiration date of the zoning permit, application for a new zoning permit must be made in order to continue work on the premises involved.
- (h) **Conditions for Refusal; Appeal Procedure.** The Zoning Administrator or Village Engineer shall not issue a zoning permit for any property, the improvement of which might tend to interfere with the exterior lines of planned new streets, highways, parkways, parks or playgrounds, or the exterior lines of planned widening or extending of existing streets, highways, parkways, parks or playgrounds. Any person who feels aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Administrator or Village Engineer may appeal to the Zoning Board of Appeals, which has power in a specific case, by the vote of a majority of its members, to grant a permit for a building or such street, highway, parkway, park or playground, which will as little as practicable increase the cost of opening such street, highway, parkway, park or playground and such Zoning Board of Appeals may impose reasonable requirements as a condition of granting such permit, which requirements shall be designed to promote the health, convenience, safety or general welfare of the Village. Such board shall refuse a permit where the applicant will not be substantially damaged by placing his/her building outside the planned street, highway, parkway, park or playground.
- (i) **Fees.** Prior to issuing a zoning permit the Zoning Administrator shall collect from the applicant to defray the cost to the Village of processing the application, a permit fee.
- U) **Additional Requirements.** In addition to other requirements of this Chapter, no building, zoning or moving permit shall be issued unless:
 - (1) Sanitary sewer and water is available, or installation thereof has been approved by the Village Board or, alternatively;
 - (2) A sanitary sewer system in accordance with SPS 382, Wis. Adm. Code, and related sections thereof, has been approved for the premises and the premises is in compliance with NRI 12.01 through NRI 12.25, Wis. Adm. Code.

Sec. 13-1-224 Site Plan Approval.

- (a) **Site Plan Approval.** All applications for Zoning Permits for any construction, reconstruction, expansion or conversion, (including mobile home parks and subdivisions)

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- except for one (1) and two (2) family residences in Residential Districts, shall require site plan approval by the Plan Commission in accordance with the requirements of this Section.
- (b) **Application.** The applicant for a zoning permit shall also submit a site plan and sufficient plans and specifications of proposed buildings, machinery and operations to enable the Plan Commission or its expert consultants to determine whether the proposed application meets all the requirements applicable thereto in this Chapter.
- (c) **Administration.** The Zoning Administrator shall make a preliminary review of the application and plans and refer them, along with a report of his/her findings, to the Plan Commission within ten (10) days. The Plan Commission shall review the application and may refer the application and plans to any expert consultants selected by the Village Board to advise whether the application and plans meet all the requirements applicable thereto in this Chapter. Within forty (40) days of its receipt of the application, the Plan Commission shall authorize the Zoning Administrator to issue or refuse a Zoning Permit.
- (d) **Requirements.** In acting on any site plan, the Plan Commission shall consider the following:
- (1) The appropriateness of the site plan and buildings in relation to the physical character of the site and the usage of adjoining land areas.
 - (2) The layout of the site with regard to entrances and exits to public streets; the arrangement and improvement of interior roadways; the location, adequacy and improvement of areas for parking and for loading and unloading and shall, in this connection, satisfy itself that the traffic pattern generated by the proposed construction or use shall be developed in a manner consistent with the safety of residents and the community, and the applicant shall so design the construction or use as to minimize any traffic hazard created thereby.
 - (3) The adequacy of the proposed water supply, drainage facilities and sanitary and waste disposal.
 - (4) The landscaping and appearance of the completed site. The Plan Commission may require that those portions of all front, rear and side yards not used for off-street parking shall be attractively planted with trees, shrubs, plants or grass lawns and that the site be effectively screened so as not to impair the value of adjacent properties nor impair the intent or purposes of this Section.
- (e) **Effect on Municipal Services.** Before granting any site approval, the Plan Commission may secure such professional recommendations from retained experts as may be deemed necessary from the Village Engineer or other municipal officials, with special attention to the effect of such approval upon existing municipal services and utilities. Should additional facilities be needed, the Plan Commission shall forward its recommendations to the Village Board and shall not issue final approval until the Village Board has entered into an agreement with the applicant regarding the development of such facilities.

Sec. 13-1-225 Violations and Penalties.

- (a) **Violations.** It shall be unlawful to use or improve any structure or land, or to use water or air in violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter. In case of any violation, the Village Board, the Zoning Administrator or any property owner who would be specifically damaged by such violation may cause appropriate action or proceeding to be instituted to enjoin a violation of this Chapter or cause a structure to be vacated or removed.
- (b) **Remedial Action.** Whenever an order of the Zoning Administrator has not been complied with within thirty (30) days after written notice has been mailed to the owner, the resident agent or occupant of the premises, the Village Board, the Zoning Administrator or the Village Attorney may institute appropriate legal action or proceedings.
- (c) **Penalties.**
 - (1) Any person, firm or corporation who fails to comply with the provisions of this Chapter or any order of the Zoning Administrator issued in accordance with this Chapter or resists enforcement shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a forfeiture and such additional penalties as provided for in Section 1-1-6 of this Code of Ordinances.
 - (2) Failure to obtain a permit prior to commencement of work under this Chapter shall double the fee for the required permit.
 - (3) The Village of Wheeler may refuse to issue a building permit for structures/parcels in violation of any provision of this Zoning Code.

Sec. 13-1-226 Fees.

The following fees shall be applicable for this Chapter:

- (a) **Rezoning and Zoning Application.** A fee per application (including repetitions of previous applications) is required, as prescribed by the fee schedule in Section 1-3-1.
- (b) **Conditional Use Permit Application.** All conditional use applications shall be filed with the Village Clerk-Treasurer along with a filing fee prescribed in Section 1-3-1.
- (c) **Variance and Appeals Applications.** All applications for variances and appeals shall be filed with the Village Clerk-Treasurer along with a filing fee prescribed in Section 1-3-1.
- (d) **Building Permit Application.** The fees for building permits shall be established in Title 15, Building Code, of this Code of Ordinances.

Sec. 13-1-227 through Sec. 13-1-239 Reserved for Future Use.

Article M: Changes and Amendments to the Zoning Code

Sec. 13-1-240 Authority.

Whenever the public necessity, convenience, general welfare or good zoning practice requires, the Village Board may, by ordinance, change the district boundaries established by this Chapter and the Zoning Map incorporated herein and/or the Supplementary Floodland Zoning Map incorporated herein, or amend, change or supplement the text of the regulations established by this Chapter or amendments thereto. Such change or amendment shall be subject to the review and recommendation of the Plan Commission.

Sec. 13-1-241 Initiation of Changes or Amendments.

The Village Board, the Plan Commission, the Zoning Board of Appeals and other government bodies and any private petitioners may apply for an amendment to the text of this Chapter to the District boundaries hereby established or by amendments hereto in the accompanying zoning map made a part of this Chapter and/or the Supplementary Floodland Zoning Map to be made a part of this Chapter by reference.

Sec. 13-1-242 Procedure for Changes or Amendments.

(a) **Petition.**

- (1) Petitions for any change to the district boundaries and map(s) or amendments to the text regulations shall be addressed to the Village Board and shall be filed with the Village Clerk-Treasurer. The person requesting such action shall provide all information requested on the petition including:
 - a. Name and street address of the petitioner.
 - b. The lot number of any real estate owned by the petitioner adjacent to the area proposed to be changed.
 - c. Legal description of the property to be altered.
 - d. The existing use of all buildings on such land.
 - e. The principal use of all properties within three hundred (300) feet of such land.
 - f. Purpose for which such property is to be used.
 - g. Reciting of facts indicating that the proposed change will not be detrimental to the general public interest and the purposes of this Chapter.
 - h. Names and addresses of all abutting and opposite property owners within three (300) feet of the property to be altered.

1. Plot plan or survey plat, drawn to scale, showing the property to be rezoned, location of structures, and property lines within three hundred (300) feet of the parcel.
 - J. Any further information requested to the petition or which may be required by the Plan Commission to facilitate the making of a comprehensive report to the Village Board.
- (2) Failure to supply such information shall be grounds for dismissal of the petition.
 - (3) A petition for change or amendment submitted by a private property owner shall be prepared in triplicate and filed with the Village Clerk-Treasurer and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee to defray the cost of giving notice, investigation and other administrative processing.
- (b) **Plan Commission Recommendation.** The Village Board or the Village Clerk-Treasurer shall cause the petition to be forwarded to the Plan Commission for its consideration and recommendation. The Plan Commission shall review all proposed amendments to the text and zoning map(s) within the corporate limits and shall recommend in writing that the petition be granted as requested, modified or denied. A recording of the recommendation in the Plan Commission's official minutes shall constitute the required written recommendation. In arriving at its recommendation, the Commission may on occasion, of its own volition, conduct its own public hearing on proposed amendment(s).
- (c) **Public Hearing.**
- (1) The Village Board, following receipt of recommendation of the Plan Commission, shall hold a public hearing upon each proposed change or amendment, giving notice of the time, place and the change or amendment proposed by publication of a Class 2 notice, under Chapter 985, Wis. Stats. At least ten (10) days' prior, written notice shall also be given to the clerk of any municipality within one thousand (1,000) feet of any land to be affected by the proposed change or amendment.
 - (2) The Village Board may delegate to the Plan Commission the responsibility to hold public hearings as required under this Section.
- (d) **Village Board Action; Rezoning Voting; Down Zoning.**
- (1) Following such public hearing, the Plan Commission shall make a recommendation on the proposed rezoning ordinance making the proposed rezoning, change or amendment. The Village Board shall then review the Plan Commission's recommendation and make its determination.
 - (2) The Village Board may enact a down zoning ordinance only if the ordinance is approved by at least two-thirds of the members-elect, except that if the down zoning ordinance is requested, or agreed to, by the person who owns the land affected by the proposed ordinance, the ordinance may be enacted by a simple majority of the members-elect.
 - (3) "Down zoning ordinance" means a zoning ordinance that affects an area of land in the following ways:

- a. By decreasing the development density of the land to be less dense than was allowed under its previous usage; or
- b. By reducing the permitted uses of the land that are specified in a zoning ordinance, or other land use regulation, to fewer uses than were allowed under its previous usage.

State ww Reference: Section 66.1005, Wis. Stats.

Sec. 13-1-243 Protest.

- (a) **Statutory Protest - Rezoning.** In the event of a protest against amendment to the zoning map, duly signed and acknowledged by the owners of twenty percent (20%) or more, either of the areas of the land included in such proposed change, or by the owners of twenty percent (20%) or more of the land immediately adjacent extending one hundred (100) feet therefrom, or by the owners of twenty percent (20%) or more of the land directly opposite thereto extending one hundred (100) feet from the street frontage of such opposite land, such changes or amendments shall not become effective except by the favorable vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the full Village Board membership.
- (b) **Statutory Protest - Zoning Code Text Amendment.** In the event of protest against amendment to the text of the regulations of this Chapter, duly signed and acknowledged by twenty percent (20%) of the number of persons casting ballots in the last general election, it shall cause a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the full Village Board membership to adopt such amendment.

Sec. 13-1-244 Notifications to Registered Citizens Regarding Zoning or Comprehensive Plan Changes.

- (a) **Notice Registry.**
 - (1) **List of Registered Citizens; Scope.** The Village of Wheeler shall maintain a registry list of persons who submit a written or electronic request to receive notice of any proposed municipal zoning action or ordinance change, or comprehensive plan amendment, which would affect the allowable use of the person's property. This notification list shall apply to any proposed zoning ordinance or comprehensive plan amendment which would impact the allowable use, size or density requirements pertaining to the registered person's property.
 - (2) **Registration Requests.** To be included on the list to receive notice of such proposed zoning regulation or comprehensive plan changes, a person shall make a written or electronic request to the Village Clerk-Treasurer. Verbal requests shall not be accepted. With such request, the person shall provide:

- a. His/her name;
 - b. Mailing address;
 - c. Telephone number (landline, cellphone, fax);
 - d. Email address; and
 - e. PrefeITed method of notification (non-binding on the municipality).
- (b) **Annual Registration Information Notice.**
- (1) **Public Notification to be Provided.** Annually, the Village shall inform residents of the municipality that they may add their names to the notification list. The date of providing such annual notice shall be set by the Village of Wheeler.
 - (2) **How Annual Notification is Provided.** The annual notice requirement providing information on the notice registry can be provided by any one of the following methods, or combination of methods:
 - a. Publication of a Class 1 notice pursuant to Ch. 985, Wis. Stats.;
 - b. First class mail;
 - c. Giving notice on the Village's website; or
 - d. Including the information in a mailing that is sent to all property owners, such as, but not limited to, tax or utility statements, newsletters, etc.
- (c) **Form of Notifications.** Following recommendation from the Plan Commission on the proposed zoning regulation change or comprehensive plan amendment but prior to action by the Village Board to vote on such proposal, the Village shall send a notice to each person on the notice registry list. Such notice shall include a copy of the proposed zoning or change or comprehensive plan amendment, or a summary thereof. Such notice shall be by first class mail or by any other reasonable form agreed to by the registered person and the Village, including email, voice mail or text message. The Village shall not require a fee for the sending of such notices except that the Village may charge each person on the list who receives a notice by first class mail a fee that does not exceed the approximate cost of providing the mailed notice to the person. An ordinance or amendment that is subject to this notice requirement may take effect even if the Village fails to send the notice.

State Law Reference: Secs. 62.23(7)(d)4. and 66.1001(4)(f), Wis. Stats.

Sec. 13-1-245 through Sec. 13-1-259 Reserved for Future Use.

Article N: Appeals

Sec. 13-1-260 Appeals to the Zoning Board of Appeals.

- (a) **Scope of Appeals.** Appeals to the Zoning Board of Appeals may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board or bureau of the Village of Wheeler affected by any decision of the administrative officer. Such appeal shall be taken within thirty (30) days of the alleged grievance or judgment in question by filing with the officer(s) from whom the appeal is taken and with the Zoning Board of Appeals a notice of appeal specifying the grounds thereof, together with payment of a filing fee as may be established by the Village Board. The officer(s) from whom the appeal is taken shall forthwith transmit to the Zoning Board of Appeals all papers constituting the record of appeals upon which the action appeals from was taken.
- (b) **Stay of Proceedings.** An appeal shall stay all legal proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certified to the Zoning Board of Appeals that, by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would, in his/her opinion, cause immediate peril to life or property. In such cases, proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order which may be granted by the Zoning Board of Appeals or by a court of record on application, on notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown.
- (c) **Powers of Zoning Board of Appeals.** In addition to these powers enumerated elsewhere in this Code of Ordinances, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the following powers:
 - (1) **Errors.** To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Zoning Administrator or Building Inspector.
 - (2) **Variances.** To hear and grant appeals for variances as will not be contrary to the public interest where, owing to practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship, so that the spirit and purposes of this Chapter shall be observed and the public safety, welfare and justice secured.
 - (3) **Interpretations.** To hear and decide application for interpretations of the zoning regulations and the boundaries of the zoning districts; the Plan Commission may make a recommendation but is not mandatory.
 - (4) **Substitutions.** To hear and grant applications for substitution of more restrictive nonconforming uses for existing nonconforming uses provided no structural alterations are to be made; the Plan Commission may make a recommendation but is not mandatory. Whenever the Zoning Board of Appeals permits such a substitution, the use may not thereafter be changed without application.
 - (5) **Unclassified Uses.** To hear and grant applications for unclassified and unspecified uses provided that such uses are similar in character to the principal uses permitted

in the district; the Plan Commission may make a recommendation but is not mandatory.

- (6) **Temporary Uses.** To hear and grant applications for temporary uses, in any district provided that such uses are of a temporary nature, do not involve the erection of a substantial structure and are compatible with the neighboring uses; the Plan Commission may make a recommendation but is not mandatory. The permit shall be temporary, revocable, subject to any condition required by the Zoning Board of Appeals and shall be issued for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months. Compliance with all other provisions of this Chapter shall be required.
- (7) **Permits.** The Zoning Board of Appeals may reverse, affirm wholly or partly, modify the requirements appealed from and may issue or direct the issue of a permit.

Sec. 13-1-261 Hearing on Appeals.

The Zoning Board of Appeals shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing, cause notice thereof to be published in the official newspaper not less than seven (7) days prior thereto, cause notice to be given to the appellant or applicant and the administrative officer(s) appealed from by regular mail or by personal service not less than five (5) days prior to the date of hearing. In every case involving a variance, notice shall also be mailed not less than five (5) days prior to the hearing of the fee owners of records of all land within one hundred (100) feet of any part of the subject building or premises involved in the appeal.

Sec. 13-1-262 Decisions of Zoning Board of Appeals.

- (a) **Timeframe.** The Zoning Board of Appeals shall decide all appeals and applications within thirty (30) days after the public hearing and shall transmit a signed copy of the Board's decision to the appellant or applicant and the Zoning Administrator.
- (b) **Conditions.** Conditions may be placed upon any zoning permit ordered or authorized by the Zoning Board of Appeals.
- (c) **Validity.** Variances, substitutions or use permits granted by the Zoning Board of Appeals shall expire within eighteen (18) months unless substantial work has commenced pursuant to such grant.

Sec. 13-1-263 Variances.

- (a) **Purpose.**
 - (1) A request for a variance may be made when an aggrieved party can submit proof that strict adherence to the provisions of this Zoning Code would cause him/her undue hardship or create conditions causing greater harmful effects than the initial condition.

A variance granted to a nonconforming use brings that use into conformance with the district and zoning requirements.

- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals may authorize upon appeal, in specific cases, such variance from the terms of the Zoning Code as will not be contrary to the public interest, where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of the Zoning Code will result in unnecessary hardship and so that the spirit of the Zoning Code shall be observed and substantial justice done. No variance shall have the effect of allowing in any district uses prohibited in that district, permit a lower degree of flood protection that the flood protection elevation for the particular area or permit standards lower than those required by state law.
 - (3) For the purposes of this Section, "unnecessary hardship" shall be defined as an unusual or extreme decrease in the adaptability of the property to the uses permitted by the zoning district which is caused by facts, such as rough terrain or good soil conditions, uniquely applicable to the particular piece of property as distinguished from those applicable to most or all property in the same zoning district.
- (b) **Application for Variances.** The application for variation shall be filed with the Village Clerk-Treasurer. Applications may be made by the owner or lessee of the structure, land or water to be affected. The application shall contain the following information:
- (1) Name and address of applicant and all abutting and opposite property owners of record.
 - (2) Statement that the applicant is the owner or the authorized agent of the owner of the property.
 - (3) Address and description of the property.
 - (4) A site plan showing an accurate depiction of the property.
 - (5) Additional information required by the Village Clerk-Treasurer, Building Inspector, Village Engineer, Zoning Board of Appeals and/or Zoning Administrator.
- (c) **Public Hearing of Application.**
- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall conduct at least one (1) public hearing on the proposed variation. Notice of such hearing shall be given not more than thirty (30) days and not less than seven (7) days before the hearing in one (1) or more of the newspapers in general circulation in the Village, and shall give due notice to the parties in interest, the Zoning Administrator and the Village Board. At the hearing the appellant or applicant may appear in person, by agent or by attorney. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall thereafter reach its decision within thirty (30) days after the final hearing and shall transmit a written copy of its decision to the appellant or applicant, Zoning Administrator and Village Board.
- (d) **Action of the Zoning Board of Appeals.** For the Zoning Board of Appeals to grant a variance, it must find that:
- (1) Denial of variation may result in hardship to the property owner due to physiographical consideration. There must be exceptional, extraordinary or unusual circumstances or conditions applying to the lot or parcel, structure, use or intended

use that do not apply generally to other properties or uses in the same district and the granting of the variance would not be of so general or recurrent nature as to suggest that the Zoning Code should be changed.

- (2) The conditions upon which a petition for a variation is based are unique to the property for which variation is being sought and that such variance is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of substantial property rights possessed by other properties in the same district and same vicinity.
 - (3) The purpose of the variation is not based exclusively upon a desire to increase the value or income potential of the property.
 - (4) The granting of the variation will not be detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the other property or improvements in the neighborhood in which the property is located.
 - (5) The proposed variation will not undermine the spirit and general and specific purposes of the Zoning Code.
- (e) **Conditions.** The Zoning Board of Appeals may impose such conditions and restrictions upon the premises benefited by a variance as may be necessary to comply with the standards established by this Chapter. Per Sec. 62.23(7)(e)7.e., Wis. Stats., the Village Board authorizes the Zoning Board of Appeals to impose an expiration date for a variance if such date relates to a specific date by which action or work authorized must be commenced or completed. In the absence of a different expiration date being established at the time of granting a variance, no order of the Zoning Board of Appeals granting a variance shall be valid for a period longer than eighteen (18) months from the date of such order unless within such period the erection or alteration of a building is started or the use is commenced per the variance approval.
- (f) **Standards for Qualifying For A Variance.** To qualify for a variance, the applicant must demonstrate that their property meets the following three (3) requirements:
- (1) **Unique Property Limitations.**
 - a. The applicant must show that the property has conditions that are unique or special to that property, that such unique physical characteristics prevent compliance with the regulations of this Zoning Code. Examples, but not limited to, of such conditions are physical limitations unique to the property such as wetlands or exceptionally unique steep slopes.
 - b. The following are non-exclusive examples of items Wisconsin courts have decided cannot be a basis for granting a variance under the "unique property limitation" test:
 1. Financial considerations of the applicant.
 2. The personal circumstances of the applicant (i.e. need for an expanded garage, a growing family, an unemployed family member returning home, etc.).
 3. The existence of nearby Zoning Code violations.
 4. Lack of objections from neighbors.

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- (2) **No Harm To Public Interests.** To qualify for a variance, the applicant must demonstrate that the proposed variance is not contrary to the public interest. In applying this test, the Zoning Board of Appeals must consider the impacts of the variance proposal, and, if setting a precedent, the cumulative impacts of similar projects on the interests of the neighbors, the overall Village of Wheeler and the general public. Such factors are generally identified in Section 13-1-4.
- (3) **Unnecessary Hardship.**
- a. To qualify for a variance, the applicant must demonstrate that the special condition(s) of the property creates an unnecessary hardship. When determining whether an unnecessary hardship exists, the property as a whole shall be considered rather than a portion of the property.
 - b. The following are non-exclusive examples of items Wisconsin courts have decided cannot be a basis for granting a variance under the "unnecessary hardship" test:
 1. Conditions which are self-imposed or created by a prior owner (i.e. owner expands home and then argues there is no suitable location for a proposed new garage).
 2. Economic or financial hardship to the applicant (i.e. construction of a new garage in a complying location would cost more than placing the garage in a location requiring a variance).
 3. Lack of objections from neighbors.
 - c. Due to Wisconsin court decisions, the "unnecessary hardship" determination requires that the Board of Appeals apply different tests for use variances and area variances:
 1. For a use variance, unnecessary hardship can be determined to exist only if the property owner can show that he/she would have *no reasonable use of the property* without a variance. A use variance would permit a property owner to put property to an otherwise prohibited use.
 2. For an area variance, unnecessary hardship can be determined to exist only if the property owner can show that compliance with the requirements of the Zoning Code would *unreasonably prevent the property owner from using the land for a permitted purpose* (leaving the property owner without any use that is permitted for the property under the Zoning Code) or would render *conformity with such zoning restrictions unnecessarily burdensome*. Area variances are intended to provide an increment of relief (usually small) from a physical dimensional requirement of the Zoning Code such as building height or setback requirements. In applying the test for an area variance, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider the purpose of the Zoning Code, the Zoning Code's restrictions on the applicant's property, and the cumulative effects granting of a variance would have on the neighborhood, community and on the public interests.

3. Unless the Zoning Board of Appeals finds that a property cannot be used for any permitted purpose, area variances shall not be granted for greater than a forty percent (40%) deviation in the area, setback, height or density requirements specified in this Chapter.

(Note: The above standards reflect the Wisconsin Supreme Court's decisions in *State ex rel. Ziervogel v. Washington County Board of Adjustment*, 2004 WI 23, 269 Wis. 2d 549, 676 N.W.2d 401 and *State v. Waushara County Board of Adjustment*, 2004 WI 56, _ Wis. 2d _, 679 N.W.2d 514).

Sec. 13-1-264 Review by Court of Record.

Any person or persons aggrieved by any decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may present to a court of record a petition, duly verified, setting forth that such decision is illegal and specifying the grounds of the illegality. Such petition shall be presented to the court within thirty (30) days after the filing of the decision in the offices of the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Sec. 13-1-265 Substandard Lots.

- (a) **Definition.** Per Sec. 66.10015(1)(e), Wis. Stats., a "substandard lot" is a legally created lot or parcel that met any applicable lot size requirements when it was created, but does not meet current lot size requirements."
- (b) **Prohibited Actions Regarding Substandard Lots.** Notwithstanding any other law or rule, or any action or proceeding under common law, the Village, and its subunits and officials, may not enact or enforce an ordinance or take any other action that prohibits a property owner from doing any of the following:
 - (1) Conveying an ownership interest in a substandard lot.
 - (2) Using a substandard lot as a building site if all of the following apply:
 - a. The substandard lot or parcel has never been developed with one (1) or more of its structures placed partly upon an adjacent lot or parcel.
 - b. The substandard lot or parcel is developed to comply with all other ordinances of the Village.
- (c) **Prohibited Lot Merger Requirement.** Notwithstanding the authority granted under Secs. 61.35 and 62.23, Wis. Stats., the Village may not enact or enforce an ordinance or take any other action that requires one (1) or more lots to be merged with another lot, for any purpose, without the consent of the owners of the lots that are to be merged.

State Law Reference: Sec. 66.10015, Wis. Stats.

Sec. 13-1-266 through Sec. 13-1-279 Reserved for Future Use.

Article 0: **Mobile Home Communities**

Sec. 13-1-280 Intent-Where Mobile Home Communities Permitted.

- (a) **Location.** Mobile home communities may be established in the R-4 Residential District as a conditional use in accordance with the procedures, requirements and limitations set forth in this Article. Within such mobile home communities, mobile homes, with such additional supporting uses and occupancies as are permitted herein, may be established subject to the requirements and limitations set forth in these and other regulations.
- (b) **Intent.** It is the intent of this Article to recognize mobile homes constructed prior to 1976 as distinct and different from units designated as Mobile Homes within the definitions of this Article and to prohibit units not meeting the requirements for Mobile Homes as defined herein. Units constructed prior to 1976 and without HUD certification are prohibited. Mobile Homes meeting the requirements of the One- and Two-Family Building Dwelling Code shall not be permitted in a mobile home community except as a conditional use. Permits may be obtained only after approval by the Village Board. Manufactured or modular homes are not mobile homes for purposes of this Article.
- (c) **Exceptions.** No person shall park, locate or place any mobile home outside of a licensed mobile home community in the Village of Wheeler, except:
 - (1) Unoccupied mobile homes may be parked on the lawfully situated premises of a licensed mobile home dealer for the purposes of sale display; the lawfully situated premises of a vehicle service business for purposes of servicing or making necessary repairs; the premises leased or owned by the owner of such mobile home for purposes of sales display for a period not exceeding one hundred twenty (120) days, provided no business is carried on therein, or in an accessory private garage, building or rear yard of the owner of such mobile home, provided no business is carried on therein.
 - (2) Individual mobile homes may be allowed by the Village Board in Residential Districts as temporary uses not to exceed one hundred twenty (120) days under exceptional circumstances, such as to provide temporary housing during reconstruction following a fire.
 - (3) Existing mobile homes outside of mobile home parks may be replaced pursuant to Section 13-1-109(c).

Sec. 13-1-281 Definitions.

The following definitions are used in this Article:

- (a) **Mobile Home Communities (Parks).** Mobile home communities/parks are distinguished from subdivisions lacking common facilities and continuing management services. The

latter would be controlled by general subdivision regulations, which would apply also to mobile home subdivisions without common open space or continuing management.

- (b) **Mobile Home Subdivision.** A parcel of land platted for subdivision according to all requirements of the comprehensive plan, designed or intended for lots to be conveyed by deed to individual owners for residential occupancy primarily by mobile homes.
- (c) **Residential Manufactured Home.** A single-family dwelling built on or after October 1, 1976, in accordance with the ANSI Code (American National Standards Institute) or in accordance with the HUD Code (Housing & Urban Development), both of which govern the heating and cooling systems, electrical systems, fire safety, body and frame construction, thermal protections and plumbing systems. All said homes shall bear the proper approved Wisconsin insignia as required by the pertinent codes of the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services, Wis. Adm. Code.
- (d) **"Mobile home"** means a dwelling constructed prior to October 1, 1976 which is, or was as originally constructed, designed to be transported by any motor vehicle upon a public highway and designed, equipped and used primarily for sleeping, eating and living quarters, or is intended to be so used; and includes any additions, attachments, annexes, foundations and appurtenances, except that a mobile home is not deemed a mobile home if the assessable value of such additions, attachments, annexes, foundations and appurtenances equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the assessable value of the mobile home. The term "mobile home" shall not include a factory-built structure or manufactured or modular home meeting the following requirements:
 - (1) Intended to be set on a foundation by virtue of its construction.
 - (2) Which is normally transported only once, from the factory to the construction site.
 - (3) Which, from its construction, is designed to be permanently affixed to land.
- (e) **Foundation Siding.** A fire and weather resistant, pre-finished material surrounding the entire perimeter of a home and completely enclosing a space between the exterior wall of such home and the ground. Foundation siding shall be properly vented, harmonious, and compatible with the house and installed within sixty (60) days from the date of placement on site.
- (f) **Primary Exposure.** Open areas adjacent to the front wall (or main entrance) of a dwelling unit.
- (g) **Secondary Exposure.** Open areas adjacent to side and rear walls of a dwelling unit.
- (h) **Statutory Definitions.** In addition to the above definitions, definitions contained in the Wisconsin Statutes shall also be applicable.

Sec. 13-1-282 Mobile Home Occupancy Permits.

- (a) Mobile homes legally located and occupied on premises outside a licensed mobile home community prior to the original enactment of this Chapter may be continued in such location, provided that the owner of the premises on which such unit is located shall apply

to the Zoning Administrator within sixty (60) days after the original effective date of this Chapter for a use permit showing the date on which such use and occupancy commenced, the names of the owner and occupants and that such use and occupancy is otherwise in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations of the state and Village. Such nonconforming use shall be automatically terminated upon a discontinuance for any reason for twelve (12) consecutive months or if the total structural repairs and alterations to the mobile home exceed fifty percent (50%) of the net value.

- (b) The owner or occupant of a mobile home shall, within five (5) days after entering of a licensed mobile home community or removing to another mobile home community within the Village, obtain a permit from the Zoning Administrator. Such permits shall be issued only for mobile homes which bear a seal, stamp or certificate of the manufacturer guaranteeing that the mobile home is constructed in accordance with the standards of the American National Standards Institute Book A 119.1, as originally existing, or, if amended, as amended.
- (c) Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of a mobile home under Subsection (a) hereof from replacing the mobile home with a newer model, provided that the replacement unit meets all applicable standards of construction in the industry existing as of the date of replacement, not at the date of manufacture of the replacement unit.

Sec. 13-1-283 Minimum Number of Lots or Spaces.

- (a) Where a new mobile home community is to be established for the development of a single mobile home community, the minimum area shall be two (2) acres. Minimum number of lots or spaces completed and ready for occupancy before first occupancy is permitted shall be established as twenty-five percent (25%) of total units permitted on the site.
- (b) These limitations shall not apply where expansion of an existing mobile home community is concerned and where such expansion will not increase variation from requirements applying to mobile home communities, as set forth herein.

Sec. 13-1-284 Permitted and Permissible Uses and Structures.

The following principal uses and structures are permitted within authorized mobile home communities:

- (a) **One-Family Detached Mobile Homes (residential mobile home).** In mobile home communities, recreational vehicles shall not be occupied as living quarters and sales lots shall not be permitted, but dwellings may be sold on lots they occupy in residential use.
- (b) **Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures.** Uses and structures that are customarily accessory and clearly incidental to permitted principal uses and structures shall be permitted, except for those requiring specific approval as provided below.

Sec. 13-1-285 Mobile Home Community Developer's Permit.

- (a) No person shall construct or extend any mobile home community or mobile home community building or facility within the limits of the Village of Wheeler without first securing a mobile home community developer's permit from the Village. Such permits shall be issued by the Village Clerk-Treasurer upon approval by the governing body.
- (b) Applications for mobile home community developer's permits shall be filed with the Village Clerk-Treasurer with sufficient copies for the Village Clerk-Treasurer to forward one (1) each to the Building Inspector, Fire Chief and law enforcement authorities who shall investigate and review said application to determine whether the applicant, the premises on which said community will be located and the proposed design and specifications thereof and all buildings proposed to be constructed thereon will comply with the applicable regulations, ordinances and laws of the state and Village and report their findings in writing to the governing body within sixty (60) days. Such reports shall be considered by the governing body before any permit is issued hereunder. Failure of any officer or body to report within the allotted time shall be deemed a favorable recommendation.
- (c) Applications for mobile home community developer's permit shall be accompanied by a fee as prescribed by the Village to cover the cost of investigation and processing, plus regular building permit fees for all buildings or structures to be erected within the proposed mobile home community.
- (d) Applications shall be made on forms furnished by the Village Clerk-Treasurer and shall include the following information:
 - (1) Name and address of applicant.
 - (2) Location and legal description of the proposed mobile home community, addition, modification or extension.
 - (3) A complete plot plan showing compliance with all applicable provisions of this Chapter and the municipal building code and zoning and subdivision ordinances.
 - (4) Completion preliminary engineering plans and specifications, including a scale drawing of the proposed community showing, but not limited to:
 - a. Plans and specifications of all utilities, including: sewerage collection and disposal, storm water drainage, water and electrical distribution and supply, refuse storage and collection, lighting, telephone and cable television/internet systems.
 - b. Location and width of roadways and walkways, buffer strips, recreational and other common areas.
 - c. The location of mobile home stands with the mobile home spaces, including a detailed sketch of at least one (1) typical mobile home space and stand therein.
 - d. Landscape plan showing all plantings.
 - e. Plans and specifications of all mobile home community buildings and structures.
 - (5) Interest of applicant in proposed mobile home community or extension thereof. If owner of tract is a person other than applicant, a duly verified statement by the owner

that applicant is authorized by him/her to construct and maintain the proposed mobile home community, addition, modification or extension and make the application.

- (6) Written statements describing proposed mobile home community operations, management and maintenance, including proposed fees and charges and other requirements to be imposed on mobile home community occupants by the mobile home community operator.
- (e) Final engineering plans and specifications complying with the provisions of this Article and the zoning regulations and any modifications or conditions imposed by the governing body shall be submitted to the Village Clerk-Treasurer and checked by the proper municipal officials for compliance before the license is issued.

Sec. 13-1-286 Standard Requirements for Mobile Home Communities, Additions or Extensions.

All new mobile home communities and modifications of or additions or extensions to existing mobile home communities shall comply with the following:

- (a) Chapter HSS 177, Wisconsin Administrative Code, as now existing or hereafter amended, is hereby made a part of this Chapter and incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth, except that such regulations shall not be deemed to modify any requirement of this Chapter or any other applicable law or ordinance of the state or Village of Wheeler.
- (b) Mobile home spaces shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet wide and one hundred (100) feet in depth, have a setback of twenty (20) feet from all street right-of-ways, and have a side yard setback of ten (10) feet, except that driveways may extend to within four (4) feet of a property line. Accessory structures, such as awnings, cabanas, storage cabinets, carports, windbreaks or attached porches shall be considered part of the unit for purposes of determining compliance with this provision. No mobile home site shall be rented for a period of less than thirty (30) days. There shall be two (2) surfaced automobile parking spaces for each mobile home. Unless adequately screened by existing vegetative cover, a mobile home community shall be screened around its outer perimeter by a planting of hedges or trees, capable of reaching a height of fifteen (15) feet or more, the individual trees to be such a number and so spaced that within ten (10) years they will have formed a screen equivalent in opacity to a solid fence or wall. Such permanent planting shall be grown or maintained to a height of not less than fifteen (15) feet when mature.
- (c) No mobile home community shall be laid out, constructed or operated without Village sanitary sewer service.
- (d) All liquid wastes originating at units, service or other buildings shall be discharged into a sewerage system extended from and connected with the public sewerage system. Such systems shall comply with all provisions of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and Village ordinances relating to plumbing and sanitation. Each individual space shall be provided

with a three (3) inch watertight sewer connection protected from damage by heaving and thawing or parking of the unit and located within the rear one-third (1/3) of the stand, with a continuous grade which is not subject to surface drainage, so constructed that it can be closed when not in use and trapped in such a manner that it can be kept odor free.

- (e) Adequate provision shall be made for the disposal of solid and liquid wastes in a manner approved by the Village Board. Open burning of waste or refuse is prohibited.
- (f) All television cable systems, electrical and telephone distribution lines and oil or gas piping serving the mobile home community or spaces therein shall be installed underground. Distribution systems shall be new and all parts and installations shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local codes.
- (g) Each space shall be provided with direct electrical service of not less than one hundred (100) amperes for two hundred twenty (220) volt service.
- (h) A minimum of two (2) off-street parking spaces surfaced with bituminous concrete or similar material capable of carrying a wheel load of four thousand (4,000) pounds shall be provided for each mobile home space.
- (i) Condition of soil, ground water level, drainage and topography shall not create hazards to the property, health or safety of occupants of mobile home spaces or living units. The site shall not be exposed to objectionable smoke, noise, odors or other adverse influences, and no portion subject to unpredictable and/or sudden flooding, subsidence or erosion shall be used for any purpose which would expose persons or property within or without the park to hazards.
- U) Exposed ground surfaces in all parts of every mobile home community shall be paved or covered with stone screenings or other solid material or protected with a vegetative growth that is capable of preventing soil erosion and eliminating objectionable dust.
- (k) The ground surface in all parts of every mobile home community shall be graded and equipped to drain all surface water in a safe, sanitary and efficient manner.
- (l) All mobile home communities shall be furnished with individual outdoor lot lighting of twenty-five to sixty (25-60) watts so spaced and equipped with luminaires placed for the safe movement of pedestrians and vehicles at night.
- (m) All mobile home spaces shall abut upon a street. All streets shall be provided with a smooth, hard and dense surface which shall be well drained under normal use and weather conditions for the area. Pavement edges shall be curbed and protected to prevent raveling of the wearing surface and shifting of the pavement base. Grades of streets shall be sufficient to insure adequate surface drainage but not more than eight percent (8%), provided a maximum grade of twelve percent (12%) may be used if approved by the street superintendent, as safe and designed to avoid traffic hazards. Streets shall be at approximately right angles within one hundred (100) feet of an intersection. Intersections of more than two (2) streets at one (1) point shall not be allowed. A distance of at least one hundred fifty (150) feet shall be maintained between center lines of offset intersecting streets.

- (n) All mobile home communities shall be provided with pedestrian walks between individual mobile homes, park streets and community facilities of not less than three (3) feet in width. Grade and surfacing of walks shall be approved by the Village Engineer as safe and comparable to sidewalks in other areas of the municipality subject to similar usage, except, that as an alternative, inverted curbing may be used which provides approximately three (3) feet of concrete walking area adjacent to the curbline.
- (o) All mobile home communities shall have a greenbelt or buffer strip not less than ten (10) feet wide along all boundaries. Unless adequately screened by existing vegetative cover, all mobile home communities shall be provided within such greenbelt or buffer strip with screening of natural growth or screen fence, except where the adjoining property is also a mobile home community. Compliance with this requirement shall be made within five (5) years from the granting of the mobile home community developer's permit. Screening or planting requirements may be waived or modified by the governing body if it finds that the exterior architectural appeal and functional plan of the mobile home community, when completed, will be materially enhanced by modification or elimination of such screen planting requirements.
- (p) Mobile home community operators shall, at the time of approval, pay the mobile home community development fees required for conventional subdivisions in Title 14 of this Code of Ordinances.
- (q) Single-family nondependent mobile homes and approved accessory structures included in the original plans and specifications or revisions thereof, parks, playgrounds, open space, off-street parking lots, one (1) mobile home community office and service buildings for exclusive use of mobile home community residents shall be the only permitted uses in mobile home communities, provided the Village Board may approve the following uses when designed and limited to exclusive use of mobile home community residents:
 - (1) Laundromats.
 - (2) Clubhouses and facilities for private, social or recreation clubs.
 - (3) Swimming pools.
- (r) No signs shall be erected in mobile home communities.
- (s) All mobile home communities shall be provided with safe and convenient vehicular access from abutting public streets or roads to each mobile home space. Entrances to mobile home communities shall be designed to minimize congestion and traffic hazards and allow free movement of traffic on adjacent streets.

Sec. 13-1-287 Mobile Home Community Operator's License.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to establish, operate, maintain or administer or permit to be established, operated or maintained upon any property owned, leased or controlled by him/her a mobile home community within the Village of Wheeler without a valid,

unexpired mobile home community license issued by the Village Clerk-Treasurer and approved by the Village Board upon determination that the standards in this Section have been met and payment of the required fees.

- (b) Mobile home community licenses shall be issued for a calendar year and shall expire on December 31 next succeeding date of issue. Licenses may be issued after January 1 of any year but no rebate or diminution of the fee shall be allowed therefor.
- (c) The annual fee for a mobile home community license shall be per Section 1-3-1 for each fifty (50) mobile home spaces or fraction thereof; such fee shall also be paid upon the renewal of such license. Licenses may be transferred during a license year for a fee per Section 1-3-1.
- (d) Licenses granted under this Section shall be subject to revocation or suspension by the governing body for cause in accordance with applicable statutory procedures, and the procedures in that Section shall be followed. "Cause" as used in this Subsection shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) Failure or neglect to abide by the requirements of this Chapter or the laws or regulations of the State of Wisconsin relating to mobile home communities and their operation.
 - (2) Conviction of any offense under the laws of the state or ordinances of the Village relating to fraudulent or misleading advertising or deceptive practices regarding the sale or renting of mobile homes or the leasing or rental of mobile home spaces or sale, lease or operation of community facilities.
 - (3) Operation or maintenance of the mobile home community in a manner inimical to the health, safety or welfare of mobile home community occupants or the inhabitants of the Village, including, but not limited to, repeated violations of laws or ordinances relating to health, sanitation, refuse disposal, fire hazards, morals or nuisances.
 - (4) Transfer or sale of an ownership interest in any mobile home space or the underlying land other than to another eligible licensee. Such action shall also subject the owner of the underlying land to all requirements of the state or municipal subdivision control laws and regulations regardless of the size or number of lots or spaces so transferred or sold.
- (e) Except as provided in Subsection (f) of this Section, no mobile home community license shall be granted for any premises or to any person not meeting the following standards and requirements:
 - (1) All standards and requirements set forth in Section 13-1-286 except as specifically waived or modified in writing by the Village Board and endorsed on the mobile home developer's permit. This requirement includes a valid certificate from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services that the mobile home park complies with the provisions of Ch. HSS 177, Wis. Adm. Code, applicable thereto.
 - (2) Mobile home communities should be used only for the parking and occupancy of single-family nondependent mobile homes and accessory structures and appurtenances and uses.

- (3) Applicant shall file with the Village Board certificates certifying that all equipment, roads, sanitary facilities, water facilities and other equipment and facilities, including roads, have been constructed or installed in the mobile home community as required by this Chapter and are in required operating condition at the time of said application. In addition, the Building Inspector and the Chief of the Fire Department shall inspect or cause to be inspected each application and the premises to determine compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and ordinances applicable thereto. These officials shall furnish the Village Board in writing the information derived from such investigation and a statement as to whether the applicant and the premises meet the requirements of the department for whom the officer is certifying.
- (4) Location and operation of the mobile home community shall comply with all zoning and land use ordinances of the state and Village.
- (f) Mobile home communities in existence and operating under a valid mobile home community license upon the effective date of this Chapter, including mobile home communities in areas hereafter annexed to the Village, shall be exempt from the requirements hereof relating to land use and occupancy provided such use and occupancy complies with the applicable laws and ordinances in effect at the time of issuance of the original license but shall file application for a mobile home community developer's nonconforming use permit and comply with all other provisions of this Chapter within six (6) months after the effective date hereof, provided that an existing mobile home community having a density in excess of that provided in Section 13-1-286 shall not increase its density and shall be operated in other respects in accordance with this Chapter. The governing body may extend the time for compliance as herein required upon such conditions as it shall determine necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of mobile home community occupants or inhabitants of the Village. All extensions, modifications or additions to lawfully licensed existing mobile home communities or facilities or structures therein shall comply with this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-288 Operation of Mobile Home Communities; Responsibilities of Mobile Home Community Management.

- (a) In every mobile home community there shall be located an office of the attendant or person in charge of said mobile home community. A copy of the mobile home community license and of this Chapter shall be posted therein and the mobile home community register shall, at all times, be kept in said office.
- (b) The attendant or person in charge and the mobile home community licensee shall operate the mobile home community in compliance with this Chapter and regulations and ordinances of the Village and state and their agents or officers and shall have the following duties:

- (1) Maintain a register of all mobile home community occupants, to be open at all times to inspection by state, federal and municipal officers, which shall show:
 - a. Names and addresses of all owners and occupants of each mobile home.
 - b. Number of children of school age.
 - c. State of legal residence.
 - d. Dates of entrance and departure of each mobile home.
 - e. Make, model, year and serial number or license number of each mobile home and towing or other motor vehicles and state, territory or country which issued such licenses.
 - f. Place of employment of each occupant, if any.
- (2) Notify mobile home community occupants of the provisions of this Chapter and inform them of their duties and responsibilities and report promptly to the proper authorities any violations of this Chapter or any other violations of law which may come to their attention.
- (3) Report to law enforcement authorities all cases of persons or animals affected or suspected of being affected with any dangerous communicable disease.
- (4) Supervise the placement of each mobile home on its stand which includes securing its stability and installing all utility connections and tiedowns.
- (5) Maintain mobile home community grounds, buildings and structures free of insect and rodent harborage and infestation and accumulations of debris which may provide rodent harborage or breeding places for flies, mosquitoes and other pests.
- (6) Maintain the mobile home community free from growth of noxious weeds.
- (7) Maintain the mobile home community free of litter, rubbish and other flammable materials; provide portable fire extinguishers of a type approved by the Fire Chief in all locations designated by the Chief and maintain such extinguishers in good operating condition and cause every area within the mobile home community designated as a fire lane by the Fire Chief to be kept free and clear of obstructions.
- (8) Check to ensure that every mobile home unit has furnished, and in operation, a substantial, fly-tight, watertight, rodentproof container for the deposit of garbage and refuse in accordance with the ordinances of the Village.
- (9) Provide for the sanitary and safe removal and disposal of all refuse and garbage at least weekly. Removal and disposal of garbage and refuse shall be in accordance with the laws of the State of Wisconsin and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality, including regulations promulgated by the Fire Chief.
- (10) Allow inspections of mobile home community premises and facilities at reasonable times by municipal officials or their agents or employees.

Sec. 13-1-289 Responsibilities and Duties of Mobile Home Community Occupants.

- (a) Mobile home community occupants shall comply with all applicable requirements of this Chapter and regulations issued hereunder and shall maintain their mobile home space, its facilities and equipment in good repair and in a clean and sanitary condition.

- (b) Mobile home community occupants shall be responsible for proper placement of their mobile homes on the mobile home stand and proper installation of all utility connections in accordance with the instructions of the mobile home community management.
- (c) No owner or person in charge of a dog, cat or other pet animal shall permit it to run at large or to cause any nuisance within the limits of any mobile home community.
- (d) Each owner or occupant of a nonexempt mobile home within a mobile home community shall remit to the licensee or authorized mobile home community management the cash deposit and monthly parking permit fee.
- (e) It shall be the duty of every occupant of a mobile home community to give the mobile home community licensee or management, or his/her agent or employee, access to any part of such mobile home community or mobile home premises at reasonable times for the purpose of making such repairs or alterations as are necessary to effect compliance with this Chapter or any law or ordinance of the state or Village or lawful regulation or order adopted thereunder.
- (f) Mobile homes shall be parked only on the mobile home stands provided and shall be placed thereon in accordance with all requirements of this Chapter.
- (g) No mobile home owner or occupant shall conduct in any unit or any mobile home community any business or engage in any other activity which would not be permitted in single-family residential areas in the Village.
- (h) No person shall discharge any wastewater on the surface of the ground within any mobile home community.
- (i) No person shall erect or place upon any mobile home space any permanent or temporary structure intended to be used for dwelling purposes or in connection with any mobile home unit except as specifically authorized by this Chapter.

Sec. 13-1-290 Additional Regulations on Mobile Homes and Mobile Home Communities.

- (a) Wrecked, damaged or dilapidated mobile homes shall not be kept or stored in a mobile home community or upon any premises in the Village. The Building Inspector or Village Board shall determine if a mobile home is damaged or dilapidated to a point which makes it unfit for human occupancy. Such mobile homes are hereby declared to be a public nuisance. Whenever the Building Inspector or Village Board so determines, he/she shall notify the licensee or landowner and owner of the mobile home in writing that such public nuisance exists within the mobile home community or on lands owned by him/her giving the findings upon which his/her determination is based and shall order such home removed from the mobile home community or site or repaired to a safe, sanitary and wholesome condition of occupancy within a reasonable time, but not less than thirty (30) days.
- (b) Authorized representatives of the Village Board are authorized and directed to inspect mobile home communities not less than once in every twelve (12) month period to

determine the health, safety and welfare of the occupants of the mobile home community and inhabitants of the Village as affected thereby and the compliance of structures and activities therein with this Chapter and all other applicable laws of the state and ordinances of the Village.

- (c) Fires in mobile home communities shall be made only in stoves and other cooking or heating equipment intended for such purposes. Outside burning is prohibited except by permit and subject to requirements or restrictions of the Fire Chief.
- (d) All plumbing, building, electrical, oil or gas distribution, alterations or repairs in the mobile home community shall be in accordance with the regulations of applicable laws, ordinances and regulations of the state and municipalities and their authorized agents, and may be performed by a professional mobile home service technician.
- (e) All mobile homes in mobile home communities shall be skirted unless the unit is placed within one (1) foot vertically of the stand with soil or other material completely closing such space from view and entry by rodents and vermin. Areas enclosed by such skirting shall be maintained free of rodents and fire hazards.
- (f) No person shall construct, alter or add to any structure, attachment or building in a mobile home community or on a mobile home space without a permit from the Building Inspector. Construction on, or addition or alteration to the exterior of a mobile home shall be of the same type of construction and materials as the mobile home affected. This Subsection shall not apply to addition of awnings, antennas or skirting to mobile homes. Accessory structures on mobile home spaces shall comply with all setback, side yard and rear yard requirements for mobile home units.
- (g) Storage under mobile homes is prohibited.

Sec. 13-1-291 Compliance with Plumbing, Electrical and Building Ordinances.

All plumbing, electric, electrical, building and other work on or at any mobile home community under this Chapter shall be in accordance with the ordinances of the Village and the requirements of the State Plumbing, Electrical and Building Codes and the regulations of the State Board of Health. Licenses and permits granted under this Chapter grant no right to erect or repair any structure, to do any plumbing work or to do any electric work.

Sec. 13-1-292 Standards for General Site Planning for Mobile Home Communities.

The following guides, standards and requirements shall apply in site planning for mobile home communities:

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- (a) **Principal Vehicular Access Points.** Principal vehicular access points shall be designed to encourage smooth traffic flow with controlled turning movements and minimum hazards to vehicular or pedestrian traffic. Merging and turnout lanes and/or traffic dividers shall be required where existing or anticipated heavy flows indicate need. In general, minor streets shall not be connected with streets outside the community in such a way as to encourage the use of such minor streets by substantial amounts of through traffic. No lot within the community shall have direct vehicular access to a street bordering the development.
- (b) **Access for Pedestrians and Cyclists.** Access for pedestrians and cyclists entering or leaving the community shall be by safe and convenient routes. Such ways need not be adjacent to or limited to the vicinity of vehicular access points. Where there are crossings of such ways and vehicular routes at edges of planned developments, such crossings shall be safety located, marked and controlled and where such ways are exposed to substantial vehicular traffic at edges of communities, safeguards may be required to prevent crossings except at designated points. Bicycle paths, if provided, shall be so related to the pedestrian way system that street crossings are combined.
- (c) **Protection of Visibility-Automotive Traffic, Cyclists and Pedestrians.** At intersections of any streets, public or private, the provisions of Section 13-1-120 shall apply and is hereby adopted by reference.
- (d) **Ways for Pedestrians and/or Cyclists in Exterior Yards.** In any exterior yard, required or other, ways for pedestrian and/or cyclists may be permitted, if appropriately located, fenced or landscaped to prevent potential hazards arising from vehicular traffic on adjacent streets or other hazards and annoyances to users or to occupants of adjoining property. When otherwise in accord with the requirements concerning such ways set forth above, approved ways in such locations shall be counted as common recreation facilities and may also be used for utilities easements.
- (e) **Internal Relationships.** The site plan shall provide for safe, efficient, convenient and harmonious groupings of structures, uses and facilities, and for appropriate relation of space inside and outside buildings to intended uses and structural features. In particular:
- (1) **Streets, Drives and Parking and Service Areas.** Streets, drives and parking and service areas shall provide safe and convenient access to dwellings and community facilities and for service and emergency vehicles, but streets shall not be so laid out as to encourage outside traffic to traverse the community, nor occupy more land than is required to provide access as indicated, nor create unnecessary fragmentation of the community into small blocks. In general, block size shall be the maximum consistent with use, the shape of the site and the convenience and safety of the occupants.
 - (2) **Vehicular Access to Streets.** Vehicular access to streets from off-street parking areas may be direct from dwellings if the street or portion of the street serves fifty (50) units or less. Determination of units served shall be based on normal routes anticipated for traffic. Along streets or portions of streets serving more than fifty (50)

dwelling units, or constituting major routes to or around central facilities, access from parking and service areas shall be so combined, limited, located, designed and controlled as to channel traffic conveniently, safely and in a manner that minimizes marginal traffic friction, and direct vehicular access from individual dwellings shall generally be prohibited.

- (3) ***Ways for Pedestrians and Cyclists; Use by Emergency, Maintenance or Service Vehicles.***
- a. Walkways shall form a logical, safe and convenient system for pedestrian access to all dwellings, project facilities and principal off-street pedestrian destinations. Maximum walking distance in the open between dwelling units and related parking spaces, delivery areas and trash and garbage storage areas intended for use of occupants shall not exceed one hundred (100) feet.
 - b. Walkways to be used by substantial numbers of children as play areas or routes to school, bus stops or other destinations shall be so located and safeguarded as to minimize conflicts with normal automotive traffic. If an internal walkway system is provided, away from streets, bicycle paths shall be incorporated in the walkway system. Street crossings shall be held to a minimum on such walkways and shall be located and designated to provide safety and shall be appropriately marked and otherwise safeguarded. Ways for pedestrians and cyclists, appropriately located, designed and constructed may be combined with other easements and used by emergency, maintenance or service vehicle but shall not be used by other automotive traffic.

Sec. 13-1-293 through Sec. 13-1-299

Reserved for Future Use.

Article P: Definitions

Sec. 13-1-300 Definitions.

- (a) **Zoning Definitions.** For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall be used, unless a different definition is specifically provided for a section. Words used in the present tense include the future; the singular number includes the plural number; and the plural number includes the singular number. The word "shall" is mandatory and not permissive. The word "person" includes individuals, all partnerships, associations, and bodies political and corporate. The word "lot" includes the word "plot" or "parcel" or "tract". The word "used" or "occupied" as applied to any land or building shall be construed to include the words "intended", "arranged", or "designed to be used or occupied".
- (1) **A Zones.** Areas of potential flooding shown on the Village's "Flood Insurance Rate Map" which would be inundated by the regional flood as defined herein. These zones may be numbered as AO, A1 to A99, or be unnumbered A Zones. The A Zones may or may not be reflective of flood profiles, depending on the availability of data for a given area.
 - (2) **Abutting.** Have a common property line or district line, or are separated only by a river, stream, or transportation or utility right-of-way.
 - (3) **Accessory Apartment.** A separate complete housekeeping unit that is substantially contained within the structure of a single-family dwelling, but can be isolated from it.
 - (4) **Accessory Building.** A subordinate building or portion of the main building, the use of which is incidental to the permitted use of the main building. An accessory building is considered to be an accessory structure.
 - (5) **Accessory Structure.** A subordinate structure, the use of which is incidental to, customarily found in connection with, and located on the same lot as the principal structure or use of the property. Accessory structures include, but are not limited to, detached garages and carports, sheds, barns, gazebos, swimming pools, hot tubs, fences, firewood protection structures, retaining walls and detached stairways and lifts; parking lots, sidewalks, patios and decks (both detached and attached). For purposes of this Chapter, no regulatory distinction is made between permanent, temporary, prefabricated or moveable accessory buildings or structures. An accessory structure may consist of just a roof and may have one (1) or more open sides.
 - (6) **Accessory Use.** See "Use, Accessory".
 - (7) **Acre, Net.** The actual land devoted to the land use, excluding public streets, public lands or unusable lands, and school sites contained within forty-three thousand five hundred sixty (43,560) square feet.

- (8) **Adjacent Property Owner.** The owner of property located within three hundred (300) feet of a subject property under this Zoning Code.
- (9) **Adult-Oriented Establishment.** Any premises including, without limitation, "adult bookstores," or "adult motion picture theaters." It further means any premises to which public patrons or members are invited or admitted and which are so physically arranged so as to provide booths, cubicles, rooms, compartments, or stalls separate from the common area of the premises for the purposes of viewing adult-oriented motion pictures, or wherein an entertainer provides adult entertainment to a member of the public, a patron, or a member, whether or not such adult entertainment is held, conducted, operated, or maintained for a profit, direct or indirect. "Adult-Oriented Establishment" further includes, without limitation, any premises physically arranged and used as such whether advertised or represented as an adult entertainment studio, rap studio, exotic dance studio, encounter studio, sensitivity studio, modeling studio, or any other term of like import.
- (10) **Agriculture, Animal.** The use of land for animal feeding operations, including areas for the storage, treatment and disposal of manure and other related waste products.
- (11) **Agriculture, Crop.** The use of land for the production of row crops, field crops, tree crops, timber, bees, apiary productions, and fur-bearing mammals.
- (12) **Agriculturally-Related Residence.** A residence which is occupied by:
 - a. A person who, or a family at least one (1) member of which earns a substantial part of his/her livelihood from farm operations on the land; or
 - b. A parent or child of the owner of the farm.
- (13) **Agricultural Processing and Packaging.** An establishment primarily engaged in refining, processing or otherwise adding value to raw agricultural goods, including, but not limited to, washing, sorting, cutting, bagging, freezing, canning, packing, bottling or butchering.
- (14) **Agricultural Research and Development.** The use of land or buildings for agriculture research and the cultivation of new agricultural products.
- (15) **Agricultural Sales and Service.** An establishment primarily engaged in:
 - a. The sale or rental of farm tools and implements, feed and grain, tack, animal care products, farm supplies and the like; or
 - b. Performing agricultural or horticultural services on a fee or contract basis, including, but not limited to, crop dusting and spraying services, harvesting and plowing services, agricultural land grading services, farm equipment service and repair, and large animal veterinary services.
- (16) **Agricultural Storage.** Grain elevators and other facilities for the warehousing and storage of agricultural products.
- (17) **Agricultural Use.** Beekeeping; commercial feedlots; dairying; egg production; floriculture; fish or fur farming; forest and game management; grazing; livestock raising; orchards; wholesale plant greenhouses and nurseries; poultry raising; raising

- of grain, grass, mint and seed crops; raising of fruits, nuts and berries; sod farming; placing land in federal programs in return for payments in kind; owning land, at least thirty-five (35) acres of which are enrolled in the conservation reserve program under 16 USC 3831 to 3836; participating in the milk production termination program under 7 USC 1446(d); and vegetable raising.
- (18) **Aircraft Landing Strip.** A site maintained for occasional use by manned aircraft for landing or take off.
- (19) **Airport, Public.** Any airport which complies with the definition contained in Sec. 114.013(3), Wis. Stats., or any airport which serves or offers to serve common carriers engaged in air transport.
- (20) **Alley.** A public or private right-of-way not more than twenty-one (21) feet wide which affords only a secondary means of access to the side or rear of an abutting property.
- (21) **Alley.** A public or private way which affords only secondary vehicular access to abutting property.
- (22) **Animal Hospital/Veterinary Services.** A place where animals or pets are given medical or surgical treatment and are cared for during the time of such treatment. Use of a kennel shall be limited to short-term boarding and shall be only incidental to such hospital use.
- (23) **Animal Unit.** As defined in Ch. NR 243.03(3), Wis. Adm. Code.
- (24) **Animal Waste.** Manure, milking center waste and other organic waste generated by livestock, farm animals, or any number combination of animal units or portion thereof. It includes animal bedding, water, soil, hair, feathers, and other debris that becomes intermingled with animal excreta in normal waste handling operations.
- (25) **Animal Waste Storage Structure.** A waste storage impoundment made by constructing embankments, excavating a pit or dugout, or fabricating a structure. Does not include equipment used to apply waste to land. For purposes of ATCP 51.12(2) and 51.14, Wis. Adm. Code, does not include any of the following:
- a. A structure used to collect and store waste under a livestock housing facility.
 - b. A waste digester consisting of a sealed structure in which animal waste is subject to managed biological decomposition.
- (26) **Animal Waste Utilization.** The application of animal waste on suitable land in a manner which will achieve compliance with livestock performance standards and prohibitions established in Ch. NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code, NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Code 590 and meet other designated water quality objectives. Land suitable for animal waste utilization excludes wetlands or lands below the OHWM, closed depressions, slopes in excess of twenty-five percent (25%) and other areas that may be determined as sensitive and adversely affecting surface water or groundwater quality.
- (27) **Antenna.** Any device or equipment used for the transmission or reception of electromagnetic waves, which may include an omni-directional antenna (rod), a directional antenna (panel) or a parabolic antenna (dish).

- (28) **Apartment.** A suite of rooms or a room in a multiple dwelling, which suite or room is arranged, intended or designed to be occupied as a residence of a single family, individual or group of individuals, with separate facilities and utilities which are used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking and eating.
- (29) **Arterial Street.** A public street or highway used or intended to be used primarily for large volume or heavy through traffic. Arterial streets shall include freeways and expressways as well as arterial streets, highways and parkways.
- (30) **Authority.** A person, committee, or board to whom the power to issue a permit, or make a determination, decision, or judgment has been delegated.
- (31) **Automobile Wrecking/Salvage Yard.** Any premises on which is kept more than one (1) vehicle, not in running order or operating condition, or in a general state of disrepair, which is not completely enclosed within a building.
- (32) **Basement.** A story partly or wholly underground. The height of a basement shall be the vertical distance between the surface of the basement floor and the surface of the floor next above it. A basement shall be counted as a story for the purposes of height measurements if the vertical distance between the ceiling and the main level of the adjoining ground is more than five (5) feet, or if used for business purposes, or if used for living purposes by other than the owner and his immediate family, and a janitor or servants of the owner.
- (33) **Bed and Breakfast Establishment Building.** A building that provides ten (10) or fewer sleeping rooms for temporary occupancy for compensation by transient guests who are traveling for business or pleasure and is the owner's personal residence and occupied by the owner at the time of rental. The partnership form of ownership shall be allowed under this definition.
- (34) **Best Management Practices (BMPs).** Practices and industry standards designed to minimize environmental damage.
- (35) **Block.** A tract of land bounded by streets or by a combination of streets and public parks or other recognized lines of demarcation.
- (36) **Bluffline.** A line along the top of a slope preservation zone. There can be more than one bluffline.
- (37) **Boarding House.** A building other than a hotel or restaurant where meals or lodging are regularly furnished by prearrangement for compensation for three (3) or more persons not members of a family, but not exceeding ten (10) persons and not open to transient customers.
- (38) **Boathouse.** A building or portion thereof used for the housing or care of boats and other associated marine equipment for noncommercial purposes and not permitted to be used for human habitation.
- (39) **Buffer Zone.** A designated neutral area designed to separate conflicting land uses. A natural vegetative screening of trees, shrubs or other plantings is usually employed in such a designated area.

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- (40) **Buildable Lot Area.** The portion of a lot remaining after required yards have been provided.
- (41) **Building.** Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls used or intended to be used for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, equipment, machinery or materials. When a building is divided into separate parts by unpierced walls extending from the ground up, each part shall be deemed a separate building.
- (42) **Building, Accessory.** A building or portion of a building subordinate to the main building and used for a purpose customarily incidental to the permitted use of the main building or the use of the premises. An automobile trailer or other vehicle or part thereof or other building shall not be used as a dwelling or lodging place and shall not be considered an accessory building or use.
- (43) **Building, Alterations of.** Any change or rearrangement of the supporting members such as bearing walls, beams, columns or girders of a building, an addition to a building, or movement of a building from one location to another.
- (44) **Building Area.** The total area bounded by the exterior walls of a building at the floor levels, but not including basements, utility rooms, garages, porches, breezeways and unfinished attics.
- (45) **Building, Detached.** A building surrounded by open space on the same lot.
- (46) **Building, Front Line of.** A line parallel to the street intersecting the foremost point of the building, excluding uncovered steps.
- (47) **Building, Height of.** The vertical distance from the average curb level in front of the lot or the finished grade at the building line, whichever is higher, to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof, to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a gambrel, hip or pitch roof.
- (48) **Building, Principal or Main.** The building on a lot in which is conducted the principal use as permitted on such lot by the regulations of the district in which it is located.
- (49) **Building Setback Line.** A line parallel to the lot line at a distance parallel to it, regulated by the yard requirements set up in this Zoning Code. A line measured across the width of a lot at that point where the principal structure is placed in accordance with setback provisions.
- (50) **Building, Principal.** A building in which the principal use of the lot on which it is located is conducted.
- (51) **Bulkhead Line.** A geographic line along a reach of navigable water that has been adopted by the Village and approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources pursuant to Sec. 30.11, Wis. Stats., and which allows limited filling between this bulkhead line and the original ordinary highwater mark, except where such filling is prohibited by the floodway provisions of this Title.
- (52) **Business.** An occupation, employment or enterprise which occupies time, labor and materials, or wherein merchandise is exhibited or sold, or where services are offered.

- (53) **Camouflage Design.** A wireless communication service facility that is disguised, hidden or screened, but remains recognizable as a tower or antenna.
- (54) **Campground.** Any parcel of land which is designed, maintained, intended or used for the purpose of providing sites for nonpermanent overnight use by four (4) or more camping units, or which is advertised or represented as a camping area.
- (55) **Camping Unit.** Any portable device, no more than four hundred (400) square feet in area, used as a temporary shelter, including but not limited to a camping or travel trailer, motor home, bus, van, pickup truck, tent or other mobile recreational vehicle.
- (56) **Canopy.** A rigid structure attached to and extending outward from a building, designed to protect the building and/or people under the canopy from the sun, rain or snow.
- (57) **Carport.** A carport is a covered structure used to offer limited protection to vehicles, primarily cars, from the elements. The structure can either be free standing or attached to a wall. Unlike most structures a carport does not have four (4) walls, and usually has one or more sides open. (See "Accessory Structure".)
- (58) **Cellar.** That portion of a building having more than half of the floor-to-ceiling height below the average grade of the adjoining ground. This portion is not a completed structure and serves as a substructure or foundation for a building.
- (59) **Centerline.** A line connecting the points on highways from which setback distances shall be measured, at any point on the highway.
- (60) **Certificate of Compliance.** A certification that the construction and the use of land or building, the elevation of fill or the lowest floor of a structure is in compliance with all of the provisions of this Chapter.
- (61) **Channel.** Those floodlands normally occupied by a stream of water under average annual high-water flow conditions while confined within generally well-established banks.
- (62) **Clinic, Medical or Dental.** A group of medical or dental offices organized as a unified facility to provide medical or dental treatment as contrasted with an unrelated group of such offices, but not including bed-patient care.
- (63) **Club or Lodge.** A building or portion thereof or premises owned by a corporation, association, person or persons for a social, educational or recreational purpose, but not primarily for profit or to render a service which is customarily carried on as business.
- (64) **Cluster Subdivision.** A subdivision in which the lot sizes are reduced below those normally required in the zoning district in which the development is located, in return for the provision of permanent undeveloped land.
- (65) **Complete Application for Local Approval - Livestock Facilities Conditional Use.** An application that contains everything required under ATCP 51.30(1)-(4), Wis. Adm. Code.
- (66) **Compliant Building Location.** An area on a lot where a building could be located in compliance with all applicable ordinance requirements.

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- (67) **Conditional Use.** The occupations, vocations, skills, arts, businesses, professions or uses specifically designated in each zoning district, which for their respective conduct, exercise or performance in such designated districts may require reasonable, but special, peculiar, unusual or extraordinary limitations, facilities, plans, structures, thoroughfares, condition modification, or regulations in such district for the promotion or preservation of the general public welfare, health, convenience or safety therein and in the Village and, therefore, may be permitted in such district only by a conditional use permit.
- (68) **Community Living Arrangement.** The following facilities licensed or operated or permitted under the authority of the Wisconsin Statutes: Child welfare agencies under Section 48.60, group foster homes for children under Section 48.02(7m) and community-based residential facilities under Section 50.01, but does not include day care centers, nursing homes, general hospitals, special hospitals, prisons and jails. The establishment of a community living arrangement shall be in conformance with applicable Sections of the Wisconsin Statutes, including Sections 46.03(22), 69.97(15), 62.23(7)(i) and 62.23(7a), Wis. Stats., and amendments thereto, and also the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (69) **Conforming Use.** Any lawful use of a building or lot which complies with the provisions of this Chapter.
- (70) **Controlled Access Arterial Street.** The condition in which the right of owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons to access, light, air or view in connection with an arterial street is fully or partially controlled by public authority.
- (71) **Corner Lot.** On corner lots, the setback shall be measured from the street line on which the lot fronts. The setback from the side street shall be equal to seventy-five percent (75%) of the setback required on residences fronting on the side street - but the side yard setback shall in no case restrict the buildable width to less than thirty (30) feet. Said corner lots shall be consisting of a parcel of property abutting on two (2) or more streets at their intersection providing that the interior angle of such intersection is less than one hundred thirty-five degrees (135°).
- (72) **Conservation Standards.** Guidelines and specifications for soil and water conservation practices and management enumerated in the *Technical Guide*, prepared by the USDA Soil Conservation Service for Dunn County, adopted by the County Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors, and containing suitable alternatives for the use and treatment of land based upon its capabilities from which the landowner selects that alternative which best meets his needs in developing his soil and water conservation.
- (73) **Court.** An open, unoccupied space other than a yard, on the same lot with a building, and which is bounded on two (2) sides by the building.
- (74) **Craw/ways or Crawl Space.** An enclosed area below the first usable floor of a building, generally less than five (5) feet in height, used for limited access to plumbing and electrical utilities.

- (75) **Curb Break.** Any interruption or break in the line of a street curb in order to connect a driveway to a street or otherwise to provide vehicular access to abutting property.
- (76) **Curb Level.** The level of the established curb in the front of the building measured at the center of such front.
- (77) **Day Care Center, Family.** A place or home which provides care for eight (8) or more children under the age of seven (7) years for less than twenty-four (24) hours a day and is licensed as provided for in Sec. 48.65, Wis. Stats.
- (78) **Day Care Center, Group.** A dwelling or center that provides care and supervision for nine (9) or more children and is licensed by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services.
- (79) **Deck.** An unenclosed exterior structure that has no roof or sides, but has a permeable floor that allows the infiltration of precipitation.
- (80) **Development.** Any artificial or man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, the construction of buildings, structures or accessory structures; the construction of additions or alterations to buildings, structures or accessory structures; the repair of any damaged structure or the improvement or renovation of any structure, regardless of percentage of damage or improvement; the placement of buildings or structures; subdivision layout and site preparation; mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations; the storage, deposition or extraction of materials or equipment; and the installation, repair or removal of public or private sewage disposal systems or water supply facilities.
- (81) **Development Regulations.** The part of a zoning ordinance enacted under Section 62.23(7), Wis. Stats., that applies to elements including setback, height, lot coverage, and side yard. [See Section 62.23(7)(hb)a, Wis. Stats.]
- (82) **Disabled.** Having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
- (83) **District, Basic.** A part or parts of the Village for which the regulations of this Chapter governing the use and location of land and building are uniform.
- (84) **District, Overlay.** Overlay districts, also referred to herein as regulatory areas, provide for the possibility of superimposing certain additional requirements upon a basic zoning district without disturbing the requirements of the basic district. In the instance of conflicting requirements, the more strict of the conflicting requirements shall apply.
- (85) **Double Wide Mobile Home.** A double wide mobile home is a mobile home consisting of two (2) mobile home sections combined horizontally at the site while still retaining their individual chassis for possible future movement.
- (86) **Dwelling.** A building designed or used exclusively as a residence or sleeping place, but does not include boarding or lodging houses, motels, hotels, tents, cabins or mobile homes.
- (87) **Dwelling Unit.** A group of rooms constituting all or part of a dwelling, which are arranged, designed, used or intended for use exclusively as living quarters for one (1) family.

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- (88) ***Dwelling, Efficiency.*** A dwelling unit consisting of one (1) principal room with no separate sleeping rooms.
- (89) ***Dwelling, Single-Family.*** A detached building designed for or occupied by one (1) family.
- (90) ***Dwelling, Two-Family.*** A detached building containing two (2) separate dwelling (or living) units, designed for occupancy by not more than two (2) families.
- (91) ***Dwelling, Multiple-Family.*** A residential building designed for or occupied by three (3) or more families, with the number of families in residence not to exceed the number of dwelling units provided.
- (92) ***Dwelling Unit.*** A building or portion thereof used exclusively for human habitation, including single-family, two-family and multi-family dwellings, but not including hotels, motels or lodging houses.
- (93) ***Elderly Day Care Home.*** Locations which provide day care and food service for adults who are unable to be left alone while other family members are at work or otherwise not at home during the day. Overnight lodging is not to be provided at a day care center.
- (94) ***Emergency Shelters.*** Public or private enclosures designed to protect people from aerial, radiological, biological or chemical warfare; fire; flood; windstorm; riots; or invasions.
- (95) ***Equal Degree of Hydraulic Encroachment.*** The effect of any encroachment into the floodway is to be computed by assuming an equal degree of hydraulic encroachment on the opposite side of a river or stream for a significant hydraulic reach, in order to compute the effect of the encroachment upon hydraulic conveyance. This computation assures that the property owners up, down or across the river or stream will have the same rights of hydraulic encroachment.
- (96) ***Essential Services.*** Services provided by public and private utilities, necessary for the exercise of the principal use or service of the principal structure. These services include underground, surface or overhead gas, electrical, steam, water, sanitary sewerage, storm water drainage, and communication systems and accessories thereto, such as poles, towers, wires, mains, drains, vaults, culverts, laterals, sewers, pipes, catch basins, water storage tanks, conduits, cables, fire alarm boxes, police call boxes, traffic signals, pumps, lift stations and hydrants, but not including buildings.
- (97) ***Expanded Livestock Facility.*** The entire livestock facility that is created by the expansion after May 1, 2006, and includes all livestock structures in the expanded facility, regardless of whether those structures are new, existing or altered.
- (98) ***Expansion.*** An addition to an existing structure regardless of whether the addition is vertical or horizontal or both.
- (99) ***Expansion of Livestock Facility.*** An increase in the largest number of animal units kept at a livestock facility on at least ninety (90) days in any twelve (12) month period. The acquisition of an existing livestock facility, by the operator of an adjacent

livestock facility, does not constitute an "expansion" unless that operator increases the largest number of animal units kept at the combined livestock facilities for at least ninety (90) days in any twelve (12) month period.

- (100) **Family.** One (1) or more persons immediately related by blood, marriage or adoption and living as a single housekeeping unit in one (1) dwelling unit shall constitute a family. A family may include in addition thereto two (2) but not more than two (2) persons not related by blood, marriage or adoption. A person shall be considered to be related for the purpose of this Section if he is dwelling for the purpose of adoption or for a foster care program.

Exceptions: Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit, under the definition of "Family," priests, laybrothers, nurses or such other collective body of persons living together in one (1) house under the same management and care, subsisting in common, and directing their attention to a common object or the promotion of their mutual interest and social happiness as set forth by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *Missionaries of Our Lady of LaSalette vs. Village of Whitefish Bay Board of Zoning Appeals*, 267 Wis. 609, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

- (101) **Family Day Care Home.** A dwelling also licensed as a day care center by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services where, for compensation of consideration, a resident of the dwelling provides group care for at least four (4), but not more than eight (8), children between the ages of infancy and seven (7) years of age at a location other than the child's own home or the home of relatives or guardians.
- (102) **Farm.** Land consisting of five (5) acres or more on which produce, crops, livestock or flowers are grown primarily for off-premise consumption, use or sale.
- (103) **Farm Animals.** See "Livestock".
- (104) **Farming - General.** General farming shall include floriculture, forest and game management, orchards, raising of grain, grass, mint and seedcrops, raising of fruits, nuts and berries, sod farming and vegetable farming. General farming includes the operating of such an area for one (1) or more of the above uses with the necessary accessory uses for treating or storing the produce, provided, however, that the operation of any such accessory uses shall be secondary to that of the normal farming activities.
- (105) **Farmstead.** A single-family residential structure located on a parcel of land, which primary land use is associated with agriculture.
- (106) **Flood.** A temporary rise in streamflow or stage in lake level that results in water overtopping the banks and inundating the areas adjacent to the steam channel or lake bed.
- (107) **Flood Insurance Study.** An examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations; or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mud flow) and/or floor-related erosion hazards. Such studies shall result in the publication of a Flood Insurance Rate Map showing the intensity of flood hazards in either numbered or unnumbered A Zones.

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- (108) **Flood Profile.** A graph showing the relationship of the floodwater surface elevation of a flood event of a specified recurrence interval to the stream bed and other significant natural and man-made features along a stream.
- (109) **Flood Protection Elevation.** A point two (2) feet above the water surface elevation of the 100-year recurrence interval flood. This safety factor, also called "freeboard," is intended to compensate for the many unknown factors that contribute to flood heights greater than those computed. Such unknown factors may include ice jams, debris accumulation, wave action and obstructions of bridge openings.
- (110) **Flood Stage.** The elevation of the floodwater surface above an officially established datum plane, which is Mean Sea Level, 1929 Adjustment, on the Supplementary Floodland Zoning Map.
- (111) **Flood/ands.** For the purpose of this Zoning Code, the floodlands are all lands contained in the "regional flood" or 100-year recurrence interval flood. For the purpose of zoning regulation, the floodlands are divided into the floodway district, the floodplain conservancy district and the floodplain fringe overlay district.
- (112) **Floodplain Fringe.** Those floodlands, outside the floodway, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood. For the purpose of this Zoning Code, the floodplain fringe includes the floodplain conservancy district and the floodplain fringe overlay district.
- (113) **Floodproofing.** Measures designed to prevent and reduce flood damage for those uses which cannot be removed from, or which, of necessity, must be erected in the floodplain, ranging from structural modifications through installation of special equipment or materials, to operation and management safeguards, such as the following: reinforcing the basement walls; underpinning of floors; permanent sealing of all exterior openings; use of masonry construction; erection of permanent watertight bulkheads, shutters and doors; treatment of exposed timbers; elevation of flood-vulnerable utilities; use of waterproof cement; adequate fuse protection; sealing of basement walls; installation of sump pumps; placement of automatic swing check valves; installation of seal-tight windows and doors; installation of wire reinforced glass; location and elevation of valuable items; waterproofing, disconnecting, elevation or removal of all electric equipment; avoidance of the use of flood-vulnerable areas; temporary removal of waterproofing of merchandise; operation of emergency pump equipment; closing of backwater sewer valve; placement of plugs and food drain pipes; placement of movable watertight bulkheads; erection of sand bag levees; and the shoring of weak walls or structures. Floodproofing of structures shall be extended at least to a point two (2) feet above the elevation of the regional flood. Any structure that is located entirely or partially below the flood protection elevation shall be anchored to protect it from larger floods.
- (114) **Floodway.** A designated portion of the 100-year flood area that will safely convey the regulatory flood discharge with small, acceptable upstream and downstream stage increases, limited in Wisconsin to 0.1 foot unless special legal measures are provided.

The floodway, which includes the channel, is that portion of the floodplain not suited for human habitation. All fill, structures and other development that would impair floodwater conveyance by adversely increasing flood stages or velocities or would itself be subject to flood damage should be prohibited in the floodway.

- (115) **Floor Area-Business and Manufacturing Buildings.** For the purpose of determining off-street parking and off-street loading requirements, the sum of the gross horizontal areas of the floors of the building, or portion thereof, devoted to a use requiring off-street parking or loading. This area shall include accessory storage areas located within selling or working space occupied by counters, racks or closets and any basement floor area devoted to retailing activities, to the production or processing of goods, or to business or professional offices. However, floor area, for the purposes of determining off-street parking spaces, shall not include floor area devoted primarily to storage purposes except as otherwise noted herein.
- (116) **Floor Area - Dwelling Units.** The square feet of floor space of the several floors of a dwelling unit within the outside line of walls and includes the total of all space on all floors of a building, but not including porches, balconies, garages or space in a basement or cellar when the same is used for storage or incidental uses. Residential floor area is measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the center lines of walls or portions separating dwelling units.
- (117) **Floor Area - Business and Manufacturing Buildings.** For uses other than residential, the floor area shall be measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centerline of walls or partitions separating such uses, and shall include all floors, lofts, balconies, mezzanines, cellars, basements and similar areas devoted to such uses. For the purpose of determining off-street parking and off-street loading requirements, the sum of the gross horizontal areas of the floors of the building, or portion thereof, devoted to a use requiring off-street parking or loading. This area shall include elevators and stairways, accessory storage areas located within selling or working space occupied by counters, racks or closets and any basement floor area devoted to retailing activities, to the production or processing of goods, or to business or professional offices. However, floor area, for the purposes of determining off-street parking spaces, shall not include floor area devoted primarily to storage purposes except as otherwise noted herein.
- (118) **Footprint.** The land area covered by a structure at ground level, measured on a horizontal plane. The "footprint" of a residence includes attached garages and porches, but excludes decks, patios, carports and roof overhangs.
- (119) **Foster Family Home.** The primary domicile of a foster parent which is four (4) or fewer foster children and which is licensed under Section 48.62, Wis. Stats., and amendments thereto.
- (120) **Frontage.** All the property butting on one (1) side of a street between two (2) intersecting streets or all of the property abutting on one (1) side of a street between an intersecting street and the dead end of a street.

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- (121) **Frontage, Reversed.** Where the rear lot line of a corner lot coincides with all or part of the side lot line of an adjoining lot in the same block.
- (122) **Garage, Private.** An accessory building or space for the storage only of not more than four (4) wheeled, licensed motor vehicles.
- (123) **Garage - Public.** Any building or portion thereof, not accessory to a residential building or structure, used for equipping, servicing, repairing, leasing or public parking of motor vehicles.
- (124) **Garage, Storage.** Any building or premises used for the storage only of motor-driven vehicles, pursuant to previous arrangements, not to transients, where no equipment, parts, fuel, grease or oil are sold and vehicles are not equipped, serviced, repaired, hired or sold.
- (125) **Garden Center.** A place of business where retail and wholesale products and produce are sold to the consumer. These centers, which may include a nursery and/or greenhouses, import most of the items sold, and may include plants, nursery products and stock, potting soil, hardware, power equipment and machinery, hoes, rakes, shovels, and other garden and farm variety tools and utensils.
- (126) **Gasoline Station.** Any area of land, including structures thereon, that is used for the sale of gasoline or other motor vehicle fuel and oil and other lubricating substances; sale of motor vehicle accessories; and which may include facilities used or designed to be used for polishing, greasing, washing, spraying, dry cleaning or otherwise cleaning or servicing such vehicles.
- (127) **Gift Stores.** Retail stores where items such as art, antiques, jewelry, books and notions are sold.
- (128) **Grade.** When used as a reference point in measuring the height of a building, the "grade" shall be the average elevation of the finished ground at the exterior walls of the main building.
- (129) **Gravel Pit.** An open land area where sand, gravel, and rock fragment are mined or excavated including such on-site processing that are related to the mining or excavation of the sand, gravel, and rock fragment such as stockpiling of materials, blending mineral material aggregates or non metallic minerals, crushing, screening, scalping and dewatering.
- (130) **Group Foster Home.** Any facility operated by a person required to be licensed by the State of Wisconsin under Section 48.62, Wis. Stats., for the care and maintenance of five (5) to eight (8) foster children.
- (131) **Hardware Stores.** Retail stores where items such as plumbing, heating and electrical supplies, sporting goods and paints are sold.
- (132) **Home Occupation.** Any business or profession carried on primarily by a member of the immediate family residing on the premises, carried on primarily within the principal building thereto and meeting the standards of Section 13-1-93.
- (133) **Hospital.** An institution intended primarily for the medical diagnosis, treatment and care of patients being given medical treatment. A hospital shall be distinguished from a clinic by virtue of providing for bed-patient care.

- (134) **Hotel.** A building in which lodging, with or without meals, is offered to transient guests for compensation and in which there are more than five (5) sleeping rooms with no cooking facilities in any individual room or apartment.
- (135) **Institution.** A building occupied by a nonprofit corporation or a nonprofit establishment for public use.
- (136) **Junk.** Any scrap, waste, reclaimable material or debris, whether or not stored or used in conjunction with dismantling, processing, salvage, storage, baling, disposal or other use or disposition. Junk includes, but is not limited to, vehicles, tires, vehicle parts, equipment, paper, rags, metal, glass, building materials, household appliances, brush, wood and lumber.
- (137) **Junkyard.** Any place at which personal property is or may be salvaged for reuse, resale or reduction or similar disposition and is owned, possessed, collected, accumulated, dismantled or assorted, including but not limited to used or salvaged or new scrapped base metal or metals, their compounds or combinations, used for salvaged rope, bags, paper, rags, glass, rubber, lumber, millwork, brick and similar property, except animal matter; and used motor vehicles, machinery or equipment which are used, owned or possessed for the purpose of wrecking or salvaging parts therefrom.
- (138) **Kenel.** Any facility where dogs or cats are kept for twenty-four (24) hours or more for boarding, training, or similar purposes for compensation, except that "kennel" does not include any of the following:
- a. An animal shelter.
 - b. A facility owned or operated by a veterinarian licensed under Ch. 453, Wis. Stats., where animals are boarded only in conjunction with the provision of veterinary care.
- (139) **Livestock.** Domestic animals traditionally used in Wisconsin in the production of food, fiber or other animal products, and includes cattle, swine, poultry, sheep and goats. The term "livestock" does not include equine animals, bison, farm-raised deer, fish, captive game birds, ratites, camelids or mink.
- (140) **Livestock Facility.** A feedlot, dairy farm or other operation where livestock are or will be fed, confined, maintained or stabled for a total of forty-five (45) days or more in any twelve (12) month period. A "livestock facility" includes all of the tax parcels of land on which the facility is located, but does not include a pasture or winter grazing area. Related livestock facilities are collectively treated as a single "livestock facility" for purposes of this Chapter, except that an operator may elect to treat a separate species facility as a separate "livestock facility".
- (141) **Livestock Structure.** A building or other structure used to house or feed livestock, to confine livestock for milking, to confine livestock for feeding other than grazing, to store livestock feed, or to collect or store waste generated at a livestock facility. Livestock structure includes a barn, milking parlor, feed storage facility, feeding

- facility, animal lot or animal waste storage structure. Livestock structure does not include a pasture or winter grazing area, a fence sun-ounding a pasture or winter grazing area, a livestock watering or feeding facility in a pasture or winter grazing area, or a machine shed or like facility that is not used for livestock.
- (142) **Loading Area.** A completely off-street space or berth on the same lot for the loading or unloading of freight can-iers, having adequate ingress and egress to a public street or alley.
- (143) **Lodging House.** A building where lodging only is provided for compensation for not more than three (3) persons not members of the family.
- (144) **Lot.** A parcel of land having frontage on a public street, or other officially approved means of access, occupied or intended to be occupied by a principal structure or use and sufficient in size to meet the lot width, lot frontage, lot area and other open space provisions of this Zoning Code as pertaining to the district wherein located.
- (145) **Lot Area.** The area of contiguous land bounded by lot lines, exclusive of land designated for public thoroughfares.
- (146) **Lot, Corner.** A lot situated at the intersection of two (2) streets.
- (147) **Lot Coverage (residential).** The area of a lot occupied by the principal building or buildings and accessory building.
- (148) **Lot Coverage (except residential).** The area of a lot occupied by the principal building or buildings and accessory buildings including any driveways, parking areas, loading areas, storage areas and walkways.
- (149) **Lot, Interior.** A lot with frontage on only one (1) street.
- (150) **Lot, Reversed Corner.** A comer lot, the street side lot line of which is substantially a continuation of the front lot line of the first lot to its rear.
- (151) **Lot, Substandard.** A parcel of land held in separate ownership having frontage on a public street, or other officially approved access, occupied or intended to be occupied by a principal building or structure together with accessory buildings and uses, having insufficient size to meet the lot width, lot area, yard, off-street parking area, or other open space provisions of this Chapter.
- (152) **Lot, Through.** A lot having a pair of opposite lot lines along two (2) or more parallel public streets and which is not a corner lot. On a through lot both street lines shall be deemed front lot lines.
- (153) **Lot Depth.** The shortest horizontal distance between the front lot line and the rear lot line measured at a ninety (90) degree angle from the road right-of-way.
- (154) **Lot Line.** Legally established lines dividing one (1) lot, plot of land or parcel of land from an adjoining lot or plot of land or parcel of land as defined herein.
- (155) **Lot Line, Front.** A line separating the lot from the street or approved private road.
- (156) **Lot Line, Rear.** A lot line which is opposite and most distant from the front lot line and, in the case of an irregular or triangular-shaped lot, a line ten (10) feet in the length within the lot, parallel to and at the maximum distance from the front lot line.

- (157) **Lot Line, Side.** Any lot boundary line not a front line or a rear lot line.
- (158) **Lot of Record.** A lot which has been recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds prior to the effective date of this Chapter.
- (159) **Lot Width.** The horizontal distance between the side lot lines at the building setback line.
- (160) **Machine Shops.** Shops where lathes, presses, grinders, shapers, and other wood and metal working machines are used, such as blacksmith, tinsmith, welding, and sheet metal shops; plumbing; heating and electrical repair and overhaul shops.
- (161) **Marquee or Canopy.** A roof-like structure of a permanent nature which projects from the wall of a building.
- (162) **Manufactured Dwelling.** A dwelling structure or component thereof as is defined in Sec. 20.07(52), Wis. Adm. Code, One- and Two-Family Uniform Dwelling insignia certifying that it has been inspected and found to be in compliance with Subchapter V of said Uniform Dwelling Code.
- (163) **Manufactured Home.** A dwelling structure or component thereof fabricated in an off-site manufacturing facility for installation at the building site and certified and labeled as a manufactured home under 42 USC Secs. 5401-5426, which, when placed on the site:
- a. Is set on an enclosed foundation in accordance with Sec. 70.43(1), Wis. Stats., and SPS 321, Subchapters III, IV and V, Wis. Adm. Code, or is set on a comparable enclosed continuous foundation system approved by the Building Inspector, who may require a plan for such foundation to be certified by a registered architect or engineer to ensure proper support for such structure;
 - b. Is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
 - c. Is properly connected to utilities;
 - d. Has an area of at least eight hundred (800) square feet of living space, with a minimum of twenty-four (24) square feet in width in its smallest horizontal dimension, exclusive of attached garage, carport or open deck, and is used exclusively as a single-family residence; and
 - e. Meets other applicable standards of this Chapter.
- (164) **Manure Pit.** A structure or earthen pond located outside of a barn or shelter and used for containment of manure and other wastes from livestock and poultry.
- (165) **Mini-Storage/Warehouse Structure.** A structure where self-contained sections thereof are rented for storage purposes, typically serving residential and small business clients.
- (166) **Minor Structures.** Any small, movable accessory erection or construction such as birdhouses, tool houses, pet houses, play equipment, arbors and walls and fences under four (4) feet in height.
- (167) **Mobile Home.** A manufactured home that is HUD certified and labeled under the National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. A mobile

home is a transportable structure, being eight (8) feet or more in width (not including the overhang of the roof), built on a chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities.

- (168) **Mobile Home (see also Manufactured Home).** That which is, or was as originally constructed, designed to be transported by any motor vehicle upon a public highway, and designed, equipped and used primarily for sleeping, eating and living quarters, or is intended to be so used; including any additions, attachments, annexes, foundations and appurtenances. In the purpose of this Section, a mobile home shall remain classified as a mobile home regardless of whether its wheels or other rolling devices have been removed or not, and even though assessable value of additions, attachments, annexes, foundations and appurtenances or other added investments to the mobile home equal or exceed fifty percent (50%) of the assessable value of the mobile home. Excluded from this definition are "manufactured homes" as defined above.

Note: Mobile Homes vs. Modular Homes

"Mobile homes" have been required to follow construction standards, including heating, electrical and plumbing, since 1976 through a Federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program,. In Wisconsin this is administered under contract by the Division of Safety and Buildings, Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services. The current proper and legal term for mobile homes is "manufactured homes". While the manufactured home itself is not covered by the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC), any site-built addition to that home, such as a basement, crawl space or room addition attached to the home, does have to be constructed to meet the requirements of the UDC if the manufactured home was built after June 1, 1980.

While manufactured homes are constructed to the HUD construction standards, "manufactured dwellings" must meet the UDC standards. Such non-HUD factory-built homes are referred to as "manufactured dwellings". However, double-wide manufactured mobile homes often are similar in appearance to modular homes. For purposes of identification, a manufactured (mobile) home is identified with a red metal rectangular label affixed to the rear of each full or half unit. This indicates the home has been constructed in accordance with the HUD manufactured home standards. In contrast, a modular home or manufactured dwelling will be identified with a red plastic sticker, called a "Wisconsin Insignia", imprinted with the outline of the State

of Wisconsin. It will usually be affixed to the electrical panel, vanity base cabinet or kitchen cabinet. Inspectors must first identify what they are looking at before applying the applicable code regulations.

- (169) **Mobile Home Lot.** A parcel of land for the placement of a single mobile home and the exclusive use of its occupants.
- (170) **Mobile Home Community.** A parcel of land which has been developed for the placement of mobile homes and is owned by an individual, a firm, trust, partnership, public or private association, or corporation, and where individual lots are rented to individual mobile home users. A mobile home community is also any lot on which two (2) or more mobile homes are parked for the purpose of permanent habitation and including any associated service, storage, recreations and other community service facilities designed for the exclusive use of community occupants.
- (171) **Mobile Home Subdivision.** A land subdivision, as defined by Chapter 236, Wis. Stats., and any Village Land Division Ordinance (Title 14), with lots intended for the placement of individual mobile home units. Individual homesites are in separate ownership as opposed to the rental arrangements in mobile home communities.
- (172) **Modular Unit.** A prefabricated, detached single- or double-family dwelling unit designed for long-term occupancy and containing sleeping accommodations, a flush toilet, a tub or shower bath and kitchen facilities with plumbing and electrical connections provided for attachment to outside systems, which is or was designed to be transported and mounted on a permanent foundation.
- (173) **Motel.** A building containing lodging rooms having adjoining individual bathrooms, and where each lodging has a doorway opening directly to the outdoors, and more than fifty percent (50%) of the lodging rooms are for rent to transient tourists for a continuous period of less than thirty (30) days.
- (174) **Motor Freight Terminal.** A building or area in which freight brought by motor truck is assembled and/or stored for routing in intrastate and interstate shipment by motor truck.
- (175) **Navigable Waters.** Has the meaning in Section 30.01(4m), Wis. Stats.
- (176) **New Livestock Facility.** A livestock facility that will be used as a livestock facility for the first time, or for the first time in at least five (5) years. "New livestock facility" does not include an expanded livestock facility if any portion of that facility has been used as a livestock facility in the preceding five (5) years.
- (177) **Nonconforming Lot.** A lot of record existing on the date of passage of this Chapter which does not have the minimum width or contain the minimum area for the zone in which it is located.
- (178) **Nonconforming Structure.** A dwelling or other building that existed lawfully before the current zoning ordinance was enacted or amended, but that does not conform with one (1) or more of the development regulations in the current zoning ordinance. [See Section 62.23(7)(hb)b, Wis. Stats.]

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- (179) **Nonconforming Use.** A use of land, a dwelling, or a building that existed lawfully before the current zoning ordinance was enacted or amended, but that does not conform with the use restrictions in the current ordinance. [See Section 62.23(7)(ab), Wis. Stats.]
- (180) **Nonmetallic Mining.** Operations or activities for the extraction from the earth for the sale or use by the operator of mineral aggregates or nonmetallic minerals such as stone, sand, gravel, asbestos, beryl, clay, feldspar, peat, talc, topsoil, including such operations or activities such as excavation, grading, and dredging.
- (181) **Nuisance.** An injurious effect on the safety, health, or morals of the public, or use of property which works some substantial annoyance, inconvenience, or injury to the public and which causes hurt, inconvenience or damage.
- (182) **Nursery.** Any building or lot, or portion thereof, used for the cultivation or growing of plants and including all accessory buildings.
- (183) **Nursery School.** Any building used routinely for the daytime care and education of preschool age children and including all accessory buildings and play areas other than the child's own home or the homes of relatives or guardians.
- (184) **Nursing Home.** Any building used for the continuous care, on a commercial or charitable basis, of persons who are physically incapable of caring for their own personal needs.
- (185) **Official Letter of Map Amendment.** Official notification from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map has been amended.
- (186) **Operator.** A person who applies for or holds a local approval for a livestock facility.
- (187) **Ordinary Maintenance and Repair.** Any work done on a nonconforming structure that does not constitute expansion, structural alteration or reconstruction and does not involve the replacement, alteration or improvement of any portion of the structure's foundation.
- (188) **Other Official Approved Access.** A private road or easement extending from a private property to a component of the public street system which the Village Board has approved as a primary means of access.
- (189) **Outlot.** A lot remnant or parcel of land within a plat remaining after platting, which is intended for open space use, for which no development is intended other than that which is accessory to the open space use. An outlot may not be developed for any use or structure that requires a private, onsite wastewater treatment system.
- (190) **Parking Area, Semi-Public.** An open area other than a street, alley or place used for temporary parking of more than four (4) self-propelled vehicles and available for public uses, whether free, for compensation, or as an accommodation for clients or customers.
- (191) **Parking Lot.** A structure or premises containing five (5) or more parking spaces open to the public.

- (192) **Parties in Interest.** Includes all abutting property owners, all property owners within one hundred (100) feet, and all property owners of opposite frontages.
- (193) **Party Wall.** A wall containing no opening which extends from the elevation of building footings to the elevation of the outer surface of the roof or above, and which separates contiguous buildings but is in joint use for each building.
- (194) **Person.** An individual, corporation, partnership, cooperative, limited liability company, trust or other legal entity.
- (195) **Places of Assembly.** Places where people gather or congregate for amusement, worship, learning, etc. This includes schools, churches, theaters, playgrounds, etc.
- (196) **Planned Unit Development.** A large lot or tract of land containing two (2) or more principal buildings of uses developed as a unit where such buildings or uses may be located in relation to each other rather than to a lot line or zoning district boundaries.
- (197) **Populate (Animals).** To add animal units for which a permit or other local approval is required.
- (198) **Porch.** A building walkway with a roof over it, providing access to a building entrance.
- (199) **Private Individual Sewage Treatment System.** A sewage treatment and disposal system serving a single structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same lot as the structure. This term includes alternative sewage systems, substitutes for the septic tank or soil absorption field, a holding tank, a system serving more than one (1) structure or a system located on a different parcel than the structure.
- (200) **Private Individual Water System.** A system supplying water for human consumption with a well and pump serving a single structure located on the same lot as the structure. This term includes alternative water supply systems, substitutes for the well or pump, a system serving more than one (1) structure or a system located on a different parcel than the structure.
- (201) **Professional Home Offices.** Residences of doctors of medicine, practitioners, dentists, clergymen, architects, landscape architects, professional engineers, registered land surveyors, lawyers, artists, teachers, tradesmen, authors, musicians or other recognized professions used to conduct their professions. Tradesmen shall be defined as a person or persons who hold themselves out with a particular skill including, but not limited to, carpenters, masons, plumbers, electricians, roofers and others involved in the building trade.
- (202) **Property Line.** A line that separates parcels of land owned by different persons.
- (203) **Qualified Nutrient Management Planner.** A person qualified under ATCP 50.48, Wis. Adm. Code.
- (204) **Quarrying.** The removal of mineral aggregates, topsoil or other natural materials from the earth by excavating, stripping or any other mining process.
- (205) **Racetrack.** A facility or track operated where vehicles of any type competitively race, whether for compensation or not.

- (206) **Railroad Right-of-Way.** A strip of land with tracks and auxiliary facilities for track operation, but not including freight depots or stations, loading platforms, train sheds, warehouses, car or locomotive shops, or car yards.
- (207) **Rear Yard.** A yard extending across the full width of the lot, the depth of which shall be the minimum horizontal distance between the rear lot line and a line parallel thereto through the nearest point of the principal structure. This yard shall be opposite the street yard or one (1) of the street yards on a corner lot.
- (208) **Reasonable Accommodation.** Allowing a disabled person to deviate from the strict requirements of the Village's zoning ordinances if an accommodation is necessary and reasonable, in order not to unlawfully discriminate against the disabled person and to allow them equal housing opportunity.
- (209) **Recreational Vehicle.** Any vehicle or structure designed and used for temporary, seasonal human living quarters which meets all of the following qualifications:
- Is not used as the permanent residence of the owner or occupant;
 - Is used for temporary living quarters by the owner or occupant while engaged in recreation or vacation activities;
 - Is towed or self-propelled on public streets or highways incidental to such recreation or vacation activities;
- Examples of such vehicles include van campers, tent camping trailers, self-contained travel trailers, pickup campers, camping buses, and self-contained, self-propelled truck chassis mounted vehicles providing living accommodations. Manufactured or mobile homes that are towed or carried onto a parcel of land, but do not remain capable of being towed or carried, including park model homes, do not fall within the definition of "recreational vehicles". The term "recreational vehicle" does not include a temporarily placed "manufactured" or "mobile" home.
- (210) **Recreational Vehicle Camp.** A part, court, campsite, lot, parcel or tract of land designed, maintained or intended for the purpose of supplying the location or accommodations for any recreational vehicles as defined herein, and upon which said recreational vehicles are parked.
- (211) **Recycling Center.** A facility designed to be a collection point where only recyclable materials are sorted and temporarily stored prior to shipment to others who will use those materials for reuse and/or processing into new products. This shall not include junk yards.
- (212) **Regional Flood.** This regional flood is a flood determined to be representative of large floods known to have generally occurred in Wisconsin and which may be expected to occur on a particular stream because of like physical characteristics. The flood frequency of the regional flood is once in every one hundred (100) years; this means that in any given year, there is a one percent (1%) chance that the regional flood may occur or be exceeded. During a typical thirty (30) year mortgage period, the regional flood has a twenty-six percent (26%) chance of occurrence.

- (213) **Related Livestock Facilities.** Livestock facilities that are owned or managed by the same person, and related to each other in at least one (1) of the following ways:
- a. They are located on the same tax parcel or adjacent tax parcels of land. (Note: A mere acquisition of a neighboring livestock facility does not constitute an "expansion" unless more animal units are added to the combined facilities).
 - b. They use one (1) or more of the same livestock structures to collect or store manure.
 - c. At least a portion of their manure is applied to the same landscaping acreage.
- (214) **Restaurant.** A business establishment consisting of a kitchen and dining room, whose primary purpose is to prepare and serve food to be eaten by customers seated in the dining room.
- (215) **Restaurant, Drive-in.** A business establishment consisting of a kitchen, with or without a dining room, where food is prepared and packaged to be eaten either off the premises or within automobiles parked on the premises.
- (216) **Retail.** The sale of goods or merchandise in small quantities to the consumer.
- (217) **Roadside Stand.** A building or part of a building no more than five hundred (500) square feet used for the retail sale of agricultural and related incidental products, excluding livestock, produced on the farm where the stand is located. There shall be no more than one (1) such stand on any one premises.
- (218) **Sanitary Landfill.** A land disposal facility where solid waste is disposed on land by utilizing the principles of engineering to confine the solid waste to the smallest practical area, to reduce it to its smallest practical volume, and to cover it with a layer of earth or other approved material as required.
- (219) **School, Private.** An elementary or intermediate school other than a parochial school giving regular instruction capable of meeting the requirements of state compulsory education laws and approved as such and operating at least five (5) days a week for a normal school year and supported by other than public funds, but not including a school for the mentally handicapped or a college or other institution of higher learning.
- (220) **School, Commercial.** A school limited to special instruction such as business, art, music trades, handicraft, dancing or riding.
- (221) **Seat.** Furniture upon which to sit having a linear measurement not less than twenty-four (24) inches across the surface used for sitting.
- (222) **Separate Species Facility.** A livestock facility that meets all of the following criteria:
- a. It has only one (1) of the following types of livestock, and that type of livestock is not kept on any other livestock facility to which the separate species facility is related. (Note: See also definition for "related livestock facility"):
 1. Cattle.
 2. Swine.
 3. Poultry.

4. Sheep.
 5. Goats.
 - b. It has no more than five hundred (500) animal units.
 - c. Its livestock housing and manure storage structures, if any, are separate from the livestock housing and manure storage structures used by livestock facilities to which it is related.
 - d. It meets one (1) of the following criteria:
 1. Its livestock housing and manure storage structures, if any, are located at least seven hundred and fifty (750) feet from the nearest livestock housing or manure storage structure used by a livestock facility to which it is related.
 2. It and the other livestock facilities to which it is related have a combined total of fewer than one thousand (1,000) animal units.
- (223) **Setback.** The minimum horizontal distance between the front lot line and the nearest point of the foundation of that portion of the building to be enclosed. The overhang cornices shall not exceed twenty-four (24) inches. Any overhang of the cornice in excess of twenty-four (24) inches shall be compensated by increasing the setback by an amount equal to the excess of cornice over twenty-four (24) inches. Uncovered steps shall not be included in measuring the setback.
- (224) **Signs.** Any medium, including its structure, words, letters, figures, numerals, phrases, sentences, emblems, devices, designs, trade names or trademarks by which anything is made known and which are used to advertise or promote an individual, firm, association, corporation, profession, business, commodity or product and which is visible from any public street or highway.
- (225) **Site Plan.** Includes but is not limited to a drawing to scale of not less than one (1) inch equals fifty (50) feet, showing all physical aspects such as buildings, setback dimensions, sidewalks, driveways, playgrounds, parking, and so forth which pertain to the proposed development and its relation to the surrounding area in conformance to the zoning of the area in which the development will exist.
- (226) **Stable, Commercial.** A building or land where horses are kept for remuneration, hire, sale, boarding, riding or show.
- (227) **Story.** That portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor above it, or if there is no floor above it, then the space between the floor and the ceiling next above it. Any portion of a story exceeding fourteen (14) feet in height shall be considered as an additional story for each fourteen (14) feet or fraction thereof. A basement having one-half (1/2) or more of its height above grade shall be deemed a story for purposes of height regulation.
- (228) **Story, Half.** That portion of a building under a gable, hip or mansard roof, the wall plates of which, on at least two (2) opposite exterior walls, are not more than four and one-half (4-1/2) feet above the finished floor of such story. In the case of one (1) family dwellings, two (2) family dwellings and multi-family dwellings less than three

- (3) stories in height, a half (1/2) story in a sloping roof shall not be counted as a story for the purposes of this Zoning Code.
- (229) **Street.** A public or private thoroughfare which affords the principal means of access to abutting property.
- (230) **Street Yard.** A yard extending across the full width of the lot, the depot of which shall be the minimum horizontal distance between the existing street or highway right-of-way line and a line parallel thereto through the nearest point of the principal structure. Corner lots shall have two (2) street yards.
- (231) **Structural Alterations.** Any change in the supporting members of a structure, such as foundations, bearing walls, columns, beams or girders.
- (232) **Structural Component.** Any part of the framework of a building or other structure. The structural components of a building's exterior walls include the vertical studs, top and bottom plates, and window and doorsills and headers. A structural component may be non-loadbearing, such as the framework of a wall at the gable end of a one-story house. Wall coverings, such as siding on the exterior and dry wall on the interior, are not included in the definition of structural component.
- (233) **Structural Erosion Control Measure.** A retaining wall or other man-made structure whose primary function is to control erosion.
- (234) **Structure.** Any man-made object with form, shape and utility, that is constructed or otherwise erected, attached to or permanently or temporarily placed, either upon the ground, a river bed, stream bed or lake bed or upon another structure. Structure includes swimming pools, hot tubs, patios, decks and retaining walls, but does not include landscaping or earthwork such as graded areas, filled areas, ditches, berms or earthen terraces. Structure does not include small objects that are easily moved by hand, such as lawn chairs, portable grills, portable picnic tables, bird feeders, birdhouses and birdbaths.
- (235) **Temporary Structure.** A movable structure not designed for human occupancy nor for the protection of goods or chattels and not forming an enclosure, such as billboards.
- (236) **Tent or Hoop-Supported Structure.** Any structure, building, enclosure, canopy, or tent top, with or without full sidewalls, temporary or permanent, primarily constructed of a frame of any material covered by a fabric of natural or synthetic material, whether opaque, translucent, or transparent, but does not include:
- a. Family or individual camping tents used by the resident of the lot and the resident's non-paying guests for camping activities.
 - b. Party tents or canopies erected for a party or event.
 - c. Screen tents or picnic canopies of the type usually used to shelter a family picnic table or outdoor furniture.
- (237) **Tourist Camp.** A tract or parcel of land on which one (1) or more automobile trailers, tents or camp cabins are located, open to the public free or for a fee.

- (238) **Transmission Services.** Electric power lines, telephone and telegraph lines, communication towers, cables, sewage lift stations, sewer and water pipes, and other pipes, conduits and accessory structures that are used to transport power, convey information or transport material between two (2) points, other than wireless communication service facilities.
- (239) **Use.** The purpose or activity for which the land or building thereof is designed, arranged or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.
- (240) **Use, Accessory.** A subordinate building or use which is located on the same lot on which the principal building or use is situated and which is reasonably necessary and incidental to the conduct of the primary use of such building or main use, when permitted by district regulations.
- (241) **Use, Permitted.** A use which may be lawfully established in a particular district or districts, provided it conforms with all requirements, regulations and performance standards, if any, of such districts.
- (242) **Use, Principal.** The main use of land or building as distinguished from subordinate or accessory use.
- (243) **Utilities.** Public and private facilities, such as water wells, water and sewage pumping stations, water storage tanks, electrical power substations, static transformer stations, telephone and telegraph exchanges, microwave radio relays and gas regulation stations, inclusive of associated transmission facilities, but not including sewage disposal plants, municipal incinerators, warehouses, shops, storage yards and power plants.
- (244) **Utility Building or Structure.** An accessory building used for storage of gardening or home-related supplies of limited size not exceeding ten by fourteen (10 x 14) feet and no greater than nine (9) feet in height.
- (245) **Utility Room.** A room or area in the home used for the mechanicals of the home (furnace, water heater, water softener).
- (246) **Value Added Agriculture.** A small commercial, manufacturing or service operation, which is accessory to an agricultural use. Examples of value added agriculture include, but are not limited to, small scale food processing, handcrafting, agriculture-related product packaging and marketing, and agricultural tourism. These farm-based activities cannot exceed a certain size and scale, but may involve new structures. Additional permits and licenses may be required to carry on these activities.
- (247) **Variance.** A relaxation of the terms of this Chapter by the Board of Appeals where the literal enforcement of this Chapter would deny to the property owner a use of his/her property enjoyed as a right by other property owners within the same zoning district.
- (248) **Vehicle, Motor.** Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported.
- (249) **Vending Machine.** A retail business device, electrically or manually operated, used by the general public to obtain dairy products, cigarettes, foodstuffs or other merchandise without entering a public shop, store, market or other such building.

- (250) **Vision Setback Area.** An unoccupied triangular space at the intersection of highways or streets with other highways or streets or at the intersection of highways or streets with railroads. Such vision clearance triangle shall be bounded by the intersecting highway, street or railroad right-of-way lines and a setback line connecting points located on such right-of-way lines by measurement from this intersection as specified in this Chapter.
- (251) **Wall, Retaining.** A structure designed to resist the lateral displacement of soil or other materials.
- (252) **Waste.** Manure, milking center waste, and other organic waste generated by a livestock facility.
- (253) **Waste Storage Facility.** One (1) or more waste storage structures, and includes stationary equipment and piping used to load or unload a waste storage structure if the equipment is specifically designed for that purpose and is an integral part of the facility. "Waste storage facility" does not include equipment used to apply waste to land.
- (254) **Waste Storage Structure.** A waste storage impoundment made by constructing embankments, excavating a pit or dugout, or fabricating a structure. "Waste storage structure" does not include equipment used to apply waste to land. Pursuant to the purposes of ATCP 51.12(2) and 51.14, Wis. Adm. Code, "waste storage facility" does not include any of the following:
- a. A structure used to collect and store waste under a livestock housing facility.
 - b. A manure digester consisting of a sealed structure in which manure is subjected to managed biological decomposition.
- (255) **Winter Grazing Area.** Cropland or pasture where livestock feed on dormant vegetation or crop residue, with or without supplementary feed, during the period October 1 to April 30. "Winter grazing area" does not include any of the following:
- a. An area, other than a pasture, where livestock are kept during the period from May 1 to September 30.
 - b. An area which at any time has an average of more than four (4) livestock animal units per acre.
 - c. An area from which livestock have unrestricted access to navigable waters of the state, such that the livestock access prevents adequate vegetative cover on banks adjoining the water.
 - d. An area in which manure deposited by livestock causes nutrient levels to exceed the standards in ATCP 51.16, Wis. Adm. Code.
- (256) **WPDES Permit.** A Wisconsin pollutant discharge elimination permit issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under NR 243, Wis. Adm. Code.
- (257) **Yard.** An open space on the same lot with a building, unobstructed by structures except as otherwise provided herein.
- (258) **Yard, Front.** A yard extending the full width of the lot between the front lot line and the nearest part of the principal building excluding uncovered steps. On corner lots,

the front yard shall be considered as parallel to the street upon which the lot has its least dimensions.

- (259) **Yard, Rear.** A yard extending the full width of the lot between the rear lot line to the nearest part of the principal building.
- (260) **Yard, Side.** A yard on each side of the principal building extending from the building to the lot line and from the front yard line to the rear yard line.
- (261) **Yard, Street.** Yard abutting a street.
- (262) **Yard, Transitional.** That yard which must be provided on a zoning lot in a Business District which adjoins a zoning lot in a Residential District, or that yard which must be provided on a zoning lot in an Industrial District which adjoins a zoning lot in either a Residential or Business District.
- (263) **Zero Lot Line.** The concept whereby two (2) respective dwelling units within a building shall be on separate and abutting lots and shall meet on the common property line between them, thereby having zero space between said units.
- (264) **Zoning Permit.** A permit issued by the Zoning Administrator to certify that the use of lands, structures, air and waters subject to this Chapter are or shall be used in accordance with the provisions of said Chapter.

