CHAPTER 8: UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

The type and quality of services a community provides are often two of the most important reasons people choose to locate to and remain within a community. For residents, police protection, fire protection, and parks and recreation are often considered the most important services the community can provide. Other services, typically not provided by the local community such as schools, hospitals/clinics, and child care, are also often important to residents. For businesses, public sanitary sewer, water, and solid waste disposal are often considered the most important services the community can provide. Other services, typically not provided by the local community such as power supply, power transmission, and telecommunications, are also important to businesses.

Experiences from across the country have shown time and again that to provide high quality services, a community must maintain, upgrade, and regularly reevaluate its utility, facility, and community service needs. Reevaluation is particularly important because as a community grows and matures, often so does its need for such services. Furthermore, these facilities and services influence, and in turn are influenced by, the transportation system, which is described in Chapter 7 of this Plan. In addition, as the average age of the City's residents continues to increase, the relative importance of some services will increase, while others will decrease.

The utility and community facilities element set forth in this chapter is based upon principles, goals, objectives, policies, and programs which reflect the desires of community residents, committee members, elected officials, and sound planning practices. These principles, goals, objectives, policies, and programs are discussed in greater detail later in this chapter.

The Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Legislation recognizes how important this subject is as it has identified utilities and community facilities as one of the nine required elements of comprehensive plans. Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes requires the Utilities and Community Facilities element to provide a compilation of goals, objectives, policies, maps, and programs that guide the future development of various utilities and community facilities. Furthermore, Section 16.965 of the Wisconsin Statutes sets forth goals related to the Utilities and Community Facilities element that may be addressed as part of the planning process. They are:

- Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

The purpose of this chapter is to address the issues and requirements set forth by the Wisconsin Statutes, which is quoted below.

> "A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools, and other governmental facilities. The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for governmental services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities."

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

> "A compilation of … programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools, and other governmental facilities." Excerpt from Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)

The City of Franklin is a growing suburban community within the Milwaukee Metropolitan Area that provides a full range of utilities, facilities, and other services. The following is a list of many, but not all, of the utility and community facilities related programs and services provided within the City of Franklin. Additional information about the most important of these programs and services from a comprehensive planning perspective is provided later in this chapter. Additional information about the other programs and services listed here, as well as other programs and services not listed here, can be obtained from the City of Franklin or from the provider of the specific program or service.

- Municipally provided:
    - Health Department;
    - Police Department;
    - Fire Department (includes rescue services);

  - Public Works Department (includes streets, parks, and engineering services);
  - Library;
  - Wastewater collection; and
  - Water distribution.

- Contractually provided:
  - Solid Waste Collection (includes leaf and brush collection, recycling, and household hazardous waste collection services);
  - Wastewater treatment;
  - Water supply; and
  - Animal Control.

- Other Publicly or Privately provided:
  - Education (includes public and private schools);
  - Recreation (includes among others the Milwaukee County Sports Complex, three golf courses, and the Crystal Ridge Ski Hill);
  - Electric power transmission;
  - Natural gas transmission;
  - Telecommunication services;
  - Recycling and Disposal Facility (landfill services);
  - Health care (includes medical and dental services);
  - Child care;
  - Elderly care;
  - Correctional Facility (county jail services); and
  - U.S. Postal Service (Post Office).

GUIDING PRINCIPLES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

> "A compilation of objectives, … goals … to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools, and other governmental facilities." Excerpt from Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)

The following goals, objectives, and policies will guide the City of Franklin's utility and community facilities related activities. Where possible and appropriate, existing local, regional, or state land use related guidelines have been used, as noted herein.

Any additional details set forth in this chapter, such as recommendations for further study or educational efforts pertaining to police and fire service, and the provision of additional government buildings, are intended to ensure that the full scope of the utility and community facility related needs of the City are eventually addressed. They are not intended to create any further allowances or restrictions by the Comprehensive Master Plan or to create any additional conditions or requirements of the Comprehensive Master Plan. However, should the Common Council determine that changes to the Comprehensive Master Plan as a result of the studies or educational efforts are warranted, any such changes would then be made to the Comprehensive Master Plan through the formal amendment process to ensure an appropriate level of consistency between the Plan and such study or educational effort.

Principles

The following guiding principles of the City's utility and community facilities related efforts are as follows:

- The residents of Franklin will have access to parks, open space, and a wide range of recreational programs and facilities that help to promote an active and healthy lifestyle. [from "City of Franklin's Vision Statement and Mission Statement"]

- Franklin will be a community where modern conveniences, friendly people, and a small town atmosphere combine with low crime, a clean environment, and quality educational opportunities to make Franklin the primary destination to live and learn, work and play, and to do business. [from "City of Franklin's Vision Statement and Mission Statement"]

Goals and Objectives

The following goals and objectives are organized by general topic or theme, with the associated objectives indented and listed underneath the related goal. More specific policies and recommendations are set forth later in this chapter.

- **Continue to provide City residents with high-quality, efficient services, utilities and community facilities. [from public input]**
    - Regularly review service levels and demand to ensure the provision of the best services possible and appropriate. [from consultant input]
    - Develop a phased plan for the extension of sewer and water services that can be used to prioritize the City investments and to leverage the actions and investments of MMSD and surrounding communities. [from public input]
    - Encourage upgrade of the internet and cable services in the southern part of the City to provide an improved service for existing residents and a competitive market for future development. [from public input]
    - Support efforts to develop a Community Center. [from public input]
    - Work with the school districts to identify the needs and locations for new facilities. [from public input]
    - Determine future Police Department staff levels to determine the need for and location of new facilities. [from public input]
- **Provide adequate infrastructure and public services to meet existing and future conditions. [from one of the 14 goals required by Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation for state comprehensive planning grants]**
    - Upgrade and expand City (and joint) services, utilities and community facilities as necessary to meet demand. [from public input]
- **Provide the fire protection facilities necessary to maintain high quality fire protection throughout the City. [from the 1992 Comprehensive Master Plan]**
    - Determine future Fire Department and Emergency Service Department staff levels to determine the need for and location of new facilities. [from public input]
- **To retain a refined sanitary sewer service area that is in conformance with both the adopted area wide water quality management plan and this Plan. [from the 1992 Comprehensive Master Plan]**

Policies

In addition to the goals and objectives noted above, the following utility and community facility related policies are also intended to help guide the City of Franklin as it deals with these important issues.

- As portions of the City of Franklin infrastructure (including but not limited to public sanitary sewers, watermains, and stormwater management facilities) reach the end of their design life, an increasingly greater proportion of these components will need to be replaced over the coming years. To ensure the most efficient and cost-effective infrastructure possible, replacement, rehabilitation, and new construction should take place in a planned and coordinated manner. For instance, whenever possible, sanitary sewer system modifications within a specific area should be undertaken at the same time as water, stormwater, and/or road construction or reconstruction, so that construction impacts are minimized and efficiency between the projects is maximized. Also, the development/redevelopment of land adjacent to, and the use of underutilized infrastructure, should be encouraged over the extension of new infrastructure. When the extension of new infrastructure is warranted, it should be provided in such a manner that encourages compact and contiguous development patterns.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

> "The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for governmental services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities." Excerpt from Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)

This section of the Utilities and Community Facilities chapter provides detailed information about the utilities, facilities, and other community services within the City of Franklin. These utilities, facilities, and other community services may be provided by the City, or by some other public sector entity, or by the private sector. It cannot be stressed enough though, that all of these services, if well provided, contribute to the community's quality of life.

Utilities

Utilities are one of the most important services a community can provide (or can obtain from other public or private sector entities) to ensure the health, welfare, and/or safety of its citizens. They can directly affect the location, timing, and rate of growth and development, and can indirectly affect the type of growth and development. Many utilities, such as sanitary sewer service and stormwater management, can also directly

affect the overall quality of surface and ground waters, and can indirectly affect the overall quality of other natural resources.

Utilities such as public sanitary sewer service, municipal water service, and stormwater management are also among the more traditional elements of infrastructure provided by the public sector. In addition, when one is provided, the others usually are as well. Sanitary sewers, watermains, and storm sewers sometimes share the same easements, and are often extended concurrently with one another.

Sanitary Sewer Service

Several major federal laws have been enacted over the past 100 years to protect the nation's waters, and each of these laws imposed subsequently greater restrictions upon the discharge of pollution into lakes, rivers, and streams. With the passage of the 1972 Clean Water Act, all discharges of pollution required a permit, the use of best achievable pollution control technology was encouraged, and billions of dollars were provided for the construction of sewage treatment plants. This law also required comprehensive water quality planning for both point and nonpoint sources of pollution. For the City of Franklin this federal/state/regional planning is currently set forth in:

- SEWRPC Planning Report NO. 30, A Regional Water Quality Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin—2000, Volume One, Inventory Findings, September 1978; Volume Two, Alternative Plans, February 1979; and Volume Three, Recommended Plan, June 1979, prepared by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission;

- SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report NO. 176, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the City of Franklin, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, dated October 1990, prepared by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission; [adopted by the Common Council by Resolution NO. 90-3540]; and

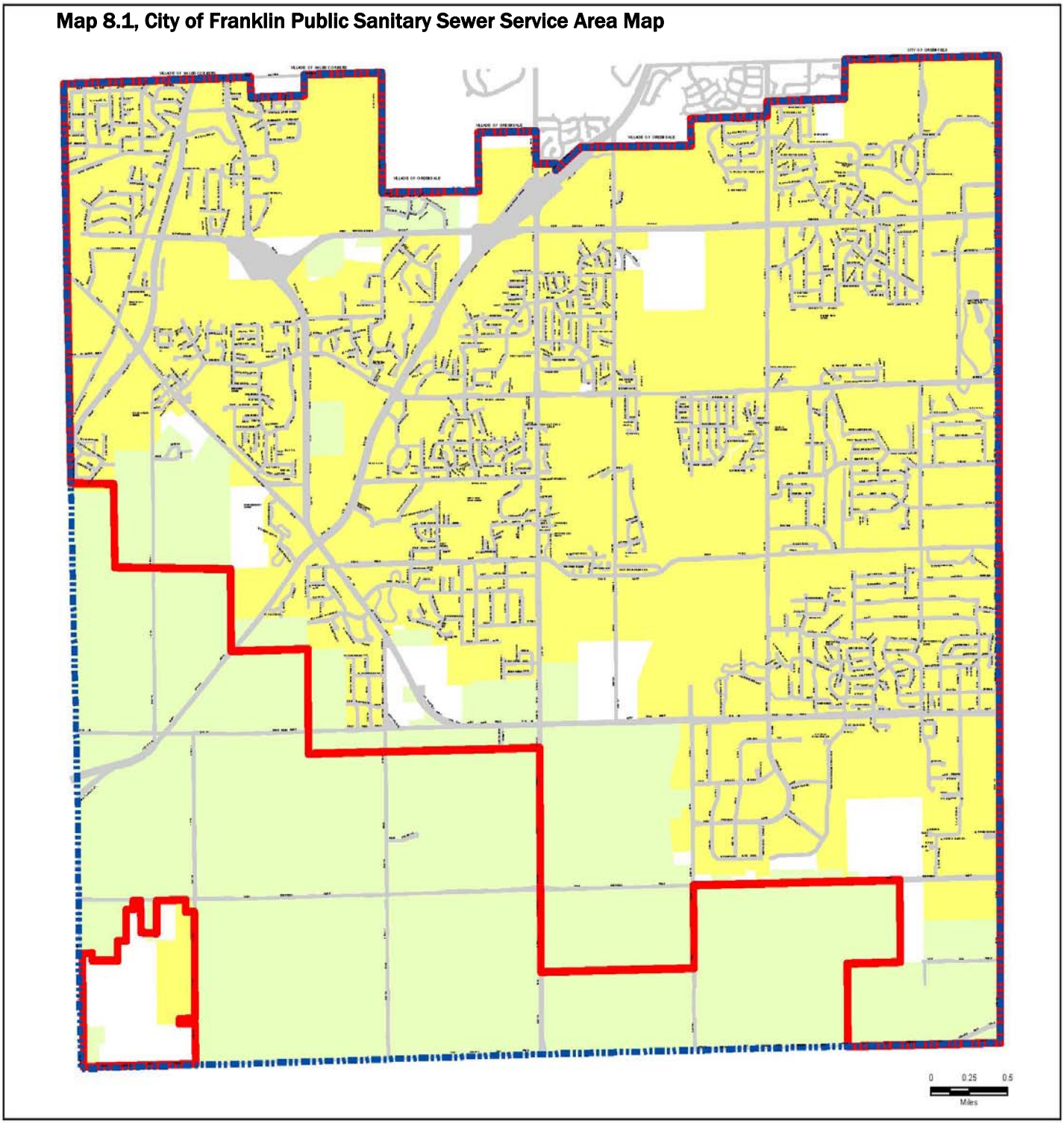
- SEWRPC Planning Report NO. 50, A Regional Water Quality Management Plan Update for the Greater Milwaukee Watersheds, dated December 2007, prepared by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission; [endorsed by the Common Council by Resolution NO. 2009-6515].

- MMSD 2020 Facilities Plan, dated October 2007, prepared by the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District.

Sanitary sewer service is provided within the City of Franklin through the City owned and maintained system of collector sewers tributary to the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District owned and maintained interceptor sewers and wastewater treatment plant (the South Shore Wastewater Treatment Plant located in the City of Oak Creek).

The currently approved City of Franklin Sanitary Sewer Service Area (as set forth in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report NO. 176), is identified on Map 8.1.

Map 8.1, City of Franklin Public Sanitary Sewer Service Area Map



City of Franklin
Public Sanitary Sewer
Service Area Map
Map 8.1

Legend

- City Boundary
- Sanitary Sewer Service Area
- Area Generally Served by Existing Sanitary Sewer
- Unsewerd Area

City of Franklin
GIS Department
9229 W. Loomis Rd.
Franklin, WI 53132
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As shown on this map, in 2009, the currently approved sanitary sewer service area encompassed about 26.8 square miles, or about 77 percent of the City. Only those lands within the southern and southwestern portions of the City were located outside the Sewer Service Area.

The Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) is a regional government agency providing wastewater treatment and flood management services for 28 communities, and 1.1 million people, within a 420-square mile service area. Established by state law, the MMSD is governed by 11 commissioners and does have taxing authority. In addition to its core responsibilities, the MMSD also conducts and provides water quality research, laboratory services, household hazardous waste collection, mercury collection, industrial waste monitoring, and Milorganite production and marketing.

Pursuant to the sanitary sewer service related plans referenced above, to be eligible for sanitary sewer service, an area must be located within the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) as well as within the approved Sewer Service Area (SSA). Within the City of Franklin, the extent of the MMSD area is similar to but generally smaller than the extent of the SSA. More specifically, those lands identified on Map 8.1 as "Unsewered Area" are not located within the MMSD. The MMSD 2020 Facilities Plan does identify all of the City of Franklin within its Planning Area, envisions that all of the City would be tributary to the South Shore Wastewater Treatment Plant, identifies that a proposed Ryan Creek Interceptor Sewer could ultimately provide sanitary sewer service to the remainder of the southwest portions of the City of Franklin (as well as to certain portions of the Cities of Muskego and New Berlin), but does not recommend the construction or funding of the Ryan Creek Interceptor Sewer during the time-frame of its 2020 Facilities Plan.

The City of Franklin has also prepared its own sanitary sewer service related plans, which include:

- *Sanitary Sewer Master Plan*, dated November 1967, prepared by J.C. Zimmerman Engineering Company;
- *Sanitary Sewer Master Plan*, dated December 1996, prepared by J.C. Zimmerman Engineering Company;
- *Ryan Creek Interceptor Study*, dated November 2006, prepared by R. A. Smith and Associates; and
- *Franklin/Muskego/MMSD Advanced Facility Plan Economic Analysis*, dated June 2009, prepared by Ruekert & Mielke, Inc.

The area of the City of Franklin generally served by the sanitary sewer system in 2008 is also shown on Map 8.1. This system encompasses about 18.1 square miles of land (or about 50 percent of the City), consists of about 169 miles of sanitary sewer pipes (comprised of pipes ranging in size from 4 inches in diameter to 48

inches in diameter), and provides public sanitary sewer service to approximately 8,300 customers.[1] The City owned and maintained system consists of collector sewers, lift stations, and forcemains, all of which are tributary to the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District owned and maintained system of interceptor sewers (one of which is an 84 inch interceptor sewer located within the City, extending from 27th Street, westward along Ryan Road to the Root River, northward generally near the Root River, to the Village of Greendale), and wastewater treatment plant. As shown on Map 8.1, most but not all development within the City has been provided public sanitary sewer service. Isolated areas and certain developments within the City have not been provided such service (usually due to the difficulty and cost to extend such service to these isolated areas), including lands west of 76th Street north of Rawson Avenue, and lands along 116th Street.

It is important to note that the City of Franklin Unified Development Ordinance requires that new development within many of the City's zoning districts be provided public sanitary sewer service, and also requires that all new subdivisions, Certified Survey Maps, and Condominium Plats construct sanitary sewer facilities so as to insure that adequate sanitary sewer service is available to each lot within the development, when such public sanitary sewer service is available.

It is also important to note that the Land Use chapter envisions that ultimately, public sanitary sewer service will be provided throughout the entire City of Franklin. It also envisions that the timing of the provision of public sanitary sewer service to the unserved portions of the City will depend upon a combination of factors, including: market conditions; neighborhood support; local, regional and state regulations; and financial capabilities. While the exact timing of the provision of such service to the unserved portions of the City is not known at this time, it is envisioned that such service could potentially occur within the time-frame of this Comprehensive Master Plan.

Based upon this information, it is recommended that the City continue its long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that its collection system remains adequately sized and extended for the anticipated growth and development set forth in this City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan, and beyond. In this regard, it is also recommended that the City of Franklin continue to work with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District to ensure that similar growth patterns and sanitary sewer extension policies are established within their plans and policies.

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[1] In 1965, (as stated in the City's 1965 Comprehensive Master Plan), the City of Franklin provided public sanitary sewer service to an area along 27th Street and College Avenue, and contained a private sewage treatment facility to serve an area at 35th Street and Rawson Avenue. In 1985, (as referenced in the City's 1992 Comprehensive Master Plan, and in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report NO. 176) the City provided public sanitary sewer service to about 16,492 persons (or about 92 percent of the City's population at that time). By 1999, about 142 miles of sanitary sewer pipes were present, serving about 7,500 customers.

It is recommended that: the City's Sanitary Sewer Master Plan (and associated Ryan Creek Interceptor Study and Franklin/Muskego/MMSD Advanced Facility Plan Economic Analysis): SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report NO. 176, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the City of Franklin, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, dated October 1990, prepared by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, and SEWRPC Planning Report NO. 50, A Regional Water Quality Management Plan Update for the Greater Milwaukee Watersheds, dated December 2007, prepared by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, be adopted by reference into the City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan.

Sewer Service. In November of 2006, a sanitary sewer study for the City was completed by R.A. Smith & Associates, Inc. (RAS) to develop local sanitary sewer service scenarios to the southwestern area of the City (Basins 17 & 20). The study was performed as an alternative to the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) Ryan Creek Interceptor sewer extension plan (RCI) which had originally planned for the installation of the multi-community RCI to serve both the southwestern area of the City of Franklin and areas of the City of Muskego, and had since indicated to the City that construction of the RCI is not in MMSD's immediate plans. MMSD's indecision relative to the construction of the RCI and development pressures received in the study area prompted the City to study alternatives for sewer service that do not require the immediate construction of the ultimate RCI alternative.

The City staff identified three (3) areas that had received recent development interest: 76th Street and Ryan Road (STH 100); 76th Street and Oakwood Road; and Ryan Road (STH 100) and Loomis Road (STH 36). These areas of interest, and residents in the area that wish to construct homes and/or non-residential development, are driving the need for a study to identify local sanitary sewer alternatives. The local sanitary sewer would need to discharge to MMSD's system at the nearest Metropolitan Interceptor Sewer (MIS) connection at 60th Street and Ryan Road (STH 100), east of the Root River.

This local sanitary sewer involved various sub-basin systems (i.e., shallower, less than twenty-five feet (25) +/- in depth, lift station/forcemain or gravity systems) that could be developed without the immediate construction of the RCI. The planned conveyance scenarios were designed with the use of either "temporary" or "permanent" lift stations, along with the construction of interceptor and collector sewers built in stages, driven by development in the area. The interceptor sewer network would be left in-place with the planned lift stations to be abandoned with the future construction of the RCI.

The City preferred a scenario that presented two lift stations located at naturally occurring low areas along the proposed RCI route. A 6.5 million gallon per day (MGD) lift station is located at Ryan Road and 112th Street, with the other larger lift station (18 MGD) located on the eastern end of the study area along 76th Street. Each lift station utilizes separate forcemains to the 76th Street and Ryan Road intersection, then combine into one forcemain that discharges to the MIS. The combined forcemain installed under the Root River is less costly and more feasible to construct and was the preferred option of the City staff in lieu of constructing large diameter gravity sewer under the Root River to connect to the MIS.

Presently, the City is reconsidering a gravity sewer option that would serve the above described southwestern area of the City in addition to areas of the City of Muskego. This gravity sewer interceptor option would remove the need for either lift station described in the above scenario, but would utilize the arterial sewer infrastructure identified in the above study.

Water Supply

The Franklin Water Utility was created in 1977, and now includes all but a small area in the northeast and a very small area in the northwest portions of the City[2]. Since 1997, the City of Franklin's drinking water has been obtained from Lake Michigan through purchase from the Oak Creek Water and Sewer Utility, which treats this water and then pumps it to the Franklin city limits. The Franklin Water Utility then provides the water to its customers through a distribution system composed of water mains, pumps, and storage facilities. The western portion of the City's water system is lifted by a booster pumping station located near 58th and Drexel.

Prior to 1997, the City's drinking water was obtained from groundwater. However, levels of naturally occurring radium within the groundwater exceeded federal and state standards and necessitated the change from groundwater to Lake Michigan water. Currently, Franklin's well system is now used only as a backup during periods of high usage. About one percent of the water supplied by the Franklin Water Utility comes from groundwater, and is blended with the lake water to be below the minimum radium standards set by federal and state regulations.

The City of Franklin has prepared a number of municipal water supply related plans, which include:

- *Report On Water Supply Improvements*, dated July 1969, prepared by J.C. Zimmerman Engineering Company;
- *Water System Master Plan*, dated November 1979, prepared by J.C. Zimmerman Engineering Company;

[2] The City of Franklin obtains retail water service from the City of Milwaukee for an approximately 320 acre area immediately south of College Avenue between 27th Street and 43rd Street extended, and a six acre area immediately southeast of the intersection of College Avenue and STH 100.

- *Comprehensive System Plan*, Lake Michigan Water Supply, dated August 1992, prepared by Back and Veatch;
- *Water System Study*, dated May 2000, prepared by Kaempfer & Associates, Inc.; and
- *Water System Study Project Report*, dated March 2009, prepared by Kaempfer & Associates, Inc.

The area of the City of Franklin generally served by the water system in 2008 is shown on Map 8.2. This system encompasses about 15.8 square miles of land (or about 44 percent of the City), consists of about 98 miles of watermains (comprised of pipes ranging in size from 4 inches in diameter to 24 inches in diameter), and provides municipal water service to approximately 7,700 customers.[3] The City owned and maintained system consists of watermains, one 2 million gallon elevated storage tank, one 500,000 gallon elevated water tower, four ground storage reservoirs, 4 wells, and a booster pumping station, all of which are tributary to one of four connection points to the Oak Creek Water and Sewer Utility and its water treatment plant. As shown on Map 8.2, since 1970, most but not all development within the City has been provided municipal water service. Certain previously developed areas within the City have not been provided such service (usually due to the difficulty and cost to extend such service to these areas, or due to the desire of a majority of the residents within the area to continue to use their existing private wells).

In addition to its use as the City's source of drinking water, the Franklin Water Utility's water supply system (water, hydrants, and distribution mains) is also utilized for fire protection purposes.

As stated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, all drinking water, no matter the source, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Contaminants may include microbes, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganics, such as salts and metals; pesticides or herbicides; organic chemicals, such as petroleum byproducts; and radioactive substances. The presence of such contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Further information about this subject can be found within the City of Franklin Safe Drinking Water Report, and by contacting the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The City of Franklin's Safe Drinking Water Report for the year 2008 indicates that there were no violations of any federal or state drinking water standards. In addition, of all the contaminants that the City has tested for, only two (lead and trihalomethanes) have exceeded federal/state identified Maximum Contaminant Level Goals for that substance (but both were significantly below the Maximum Contaminant Level). It can be noted that the

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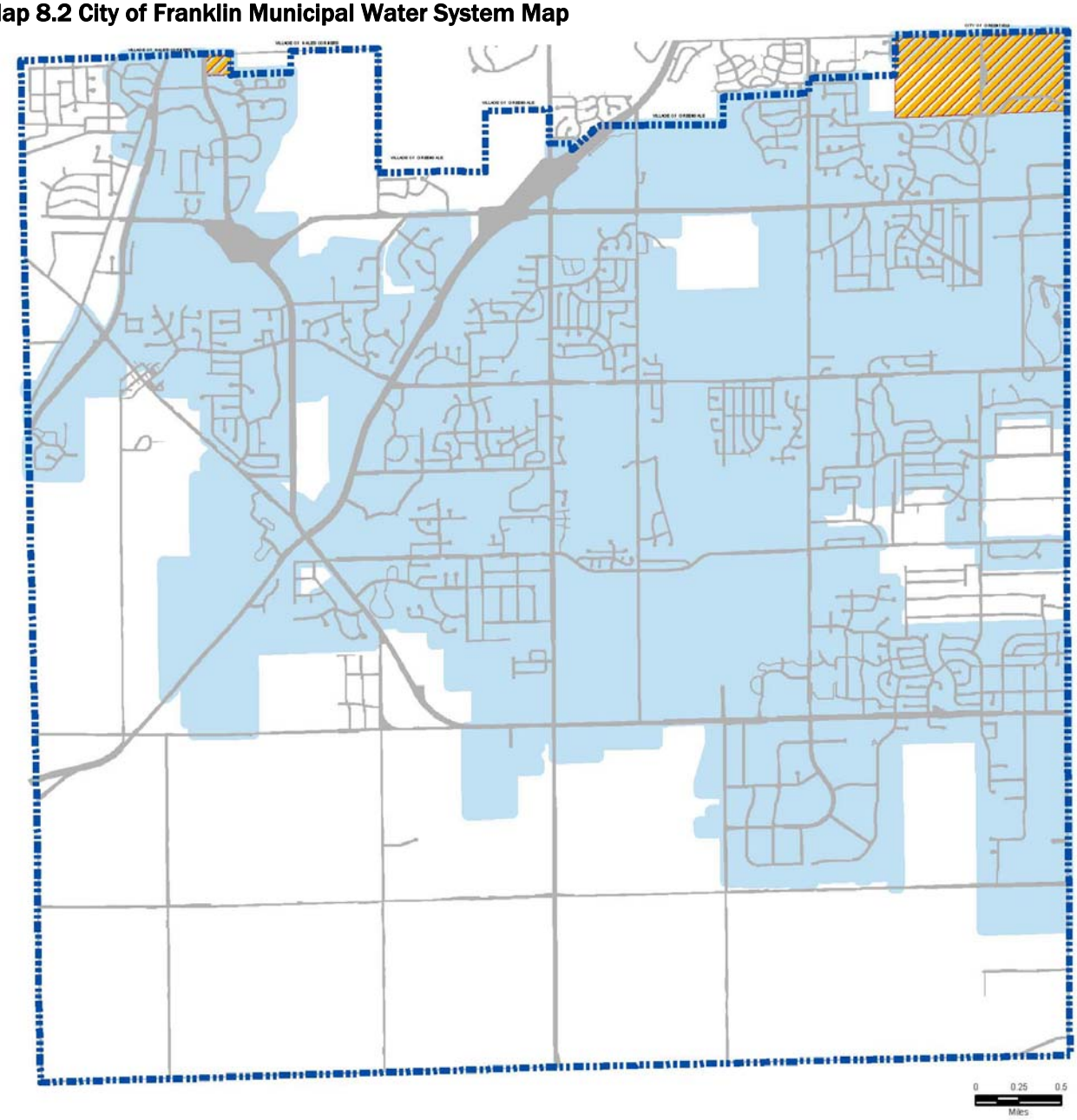
[3] In 1965, (as stated in the City's 1965 Comprehensive Master Plan) the City of Franklin did not possess a municipal water supply system, although about 8.3 percent of the structures within the City were served by private water systems comprised of privately owned and operated wells and distribution systems. In 1992, (as referenced in the City's 1992 Comprehensive Master Plan) the City still did not possess a municipal water supply system although the City had completed a detailed public water supply comprehensive system plan in 1992. By 1999, about 82 miles of watermain pipes were present, serving about 3,900 customers.

Map 8.2 City of Franklin Municipal Water System Map



City of Franklin
Municipal Water System Map

Map 8.2

Legend

- City Boundary
- Milwaukee Retail Water Service
- Area Generally Served by Existing Municipal Water

Disclaimer

The information depicted on this map was compiled from a variety of sources, including photogrammetric means. This map is not intended for use as a legal document, and official map documents, including certified survey maps, plats of survey, flood insurance studies, or other similar documents should be consulted when attempting to locate features on a site or property or when precise accuracy is required.

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City of Franklin

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Franklin, WI 53132
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TRN - 9/2/09
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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is an "ideal goal" for the preferred amount of a contaminant within a community's drinking water supply, while the Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant allowed by federal/state regulations within a community's drinking water supply.

It is important to note that the City of Franklin Unified Development Ordinance requires that new development within many of the City's zoning districts be provided municipal water service, and also requires that all new subdivisions, Certified Survey Maps, and Condominium Plats construct water supply facilities so as to insure that adequate public service is available to each lot within the development when such public water supply service is available. The Unified Development Ordinance also indicates that the Common Council may allow development to utilize private water systems if a public water supply is not available.

It is also important to note that the Land Use chapter envisions that ultimately, municipal water service will be provided throughout the entire City of Franklin. It also envisions that the timing of the provision of municipal water service to the unserved portions of the City will depend upon a combination of factors, including: market conditions; neighborhood support; local, regional and state regulations; and financial capabilities. While the exact timing of the provision of such service to the unserved portions of the City is not known at this time, it is envisioned that such service could potentially occur within the time-frame of this Comprehensive Master Plan.

Based upon this information, it is recommended that the City continue its long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that its municipal water supply system remains adequately sized and extended for the anticipated growth and development set forth in this City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan, and beyond.

It is further recommended that the City periodically review and revise as necessary its schedule of impact fees to ensure that the envisioned expansion of the City's municipal water supply system is adequately addressed.

It is recommended that the City of Franklin, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, Water System Study, Project Report, dated March 2009, prepared by Kaempfer & Associates, Inc., be adopted by reference into the City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan.

Water Service. In March of 2009, a Water System Study for the City of Franklin was completed by Kaempfer & Associates to provide a long-range plan for water system improvements. The Study identifies improvements necessary to both correct existing deficiencies and to provide service for the future development of the City. Future land uses were assumed in accordance with existing zoning and the planned land uses for the City under consideration at that time.

The Water System Study includes a recommended plan that identifies improvements needed in the next 20 years to meet projected increases in demand. A flow control station, two elevated storage tanks, eight segments of transmission mains, and a booster pump station are necessary to meet such projections. The

recommended plan is divided into the following three stages, as capital improvement projects are generally planned in stages to coordinate work with revenue:

Stage 1 improvements are needed to improve the reliability of the existing water supply and distribution system and should be completed by the year 2010 or 2011. Planned improvements for Stage 1 include a 20-inch diameter transmission main south on South 51st Street from the intersection of Puetz Road south approximately 3,560 feet. The 20-inch transmission main on South 51st Street will be constructed in 2009. A 5.0 million gallon per day (mgd) booster pump with a 16-inch diameter transmission main on Puetz Road from the intersection of St. Martins Road east approximately 600 feet. The booster pump station and 16-inch diameter transmission main on Puetz Road is planned for construction in 2010. Constructing the booster pump station and transmission main on Puetz Road will defer the need for a second elevated storage tank in the West Pressure Zone for at least 10 to 15 years. A 16-inch diameter transmission main on Oakwood Road from the intersection with South 34th Street west approximately 5,300 feet, planned for construction in 2010 or 2011.

Stage 2 improvements would be constructed to meet ultimate maximum day supply requirements of the City and should be constructed before the maximum day demand reaches 9.0 mgd. It is anticipated that maximum day demand will reach 9.0 mgd between 2015 and 2020. These improvements include a 6.0 mgd flow control station at Puetz Road and South 27th Street, a 24-inch diameter transmission main on Puetz Road between South 27th Street and South 51st Street, and a 2.0 million gallon (mg) elevated storage tank on Puetz Road would be constructed to meet ultimate maximum day supply requirements of the City. (Elevated storage tanks are assumed to be of the steel, single-pedestal design for tanks having a capacity of up to 0.5 million gallons and composite design for tanks having a capacity of .75 mg or greater. Supply and storage facilities are sized to function as operating storage, equalizing storage, fire fighting reserve and emergency reserve.)

Stage 3 improvements include a 1.5 mg elevated storage tank on Lovers Lane, a 16-inch diameter transmission main on St. Martins Road from the intersection with Forest Home Avenue southeast approximately 6,300 feet, and a 12-inch diameter transmission main on Church Street from the intersection with St. Martins Road northeast approximately 1,300 feet would be constructed to meet the ultimate storage requirements of the West Pressure Zone. The transmission main improvements would serve future commercial and residential development and improve reliability in supplying the 1.5 mg elevated storage tank. These improvements should be constructed before the maximum day demand reaches 12.0 mgd. It is anticipated that maximum day demand will reach 12.0 mgd between 2025 and 2030. Water distribution system improvements to serve undeveloped areas should be constructed in response to growth in the City. The exact alignment of future transmission mains will depend on the actual alignment of future roadways.

Stormwater Management

In 1987, the federal government passed an amendment to the Clean Water Act that included several regulations relating to stormwater management and nonpoint source pollution control. The programs

created by this legislation are administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and are targeted to control nonpoint source pollution from municipal, industrial, and construction site runoff. Due to revisions to the federal programs in 1999 and corresponding changes to Wisconsin Administrative Codes, these federal programs apply to most communities, including the City of Franklin, for most construction sites one acre or larger in size. Furthermore, the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) is charged by Wisconsin State Statutes in part to provide and manage a system of facilities for the collection, transmission, and disposal of stormwater and groundwater within the District. The MMSD's rules in this regard apply to all local units of government within the District's ultimate sewer service area (including the City of Franklin), and in part require compliance with its rules for all development with one-half acre or more of new impervious surface area. Additional information on these MMSD standards can be found on its website and in its Surface Water and *Storm Water Rules Technical Guidance*.

As stated in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' model stormwater management ordinance, uncontrolled stormwater runoff from land development activity has a significant impact upon water resources and the health, safety, and general welfare of the community.

Similar to many communities, the City of Franklin requires individual developers to address the stormwater management requirements noted above, including the installation of stormwater management facilities for their developments. Accordingly, the City's role is one of coordination, stormwater management project review, and stormwater management planning on a regional or watershed basis.

In this regard, the City of Franklin has prepared a number of stormwater management related plans, which include:

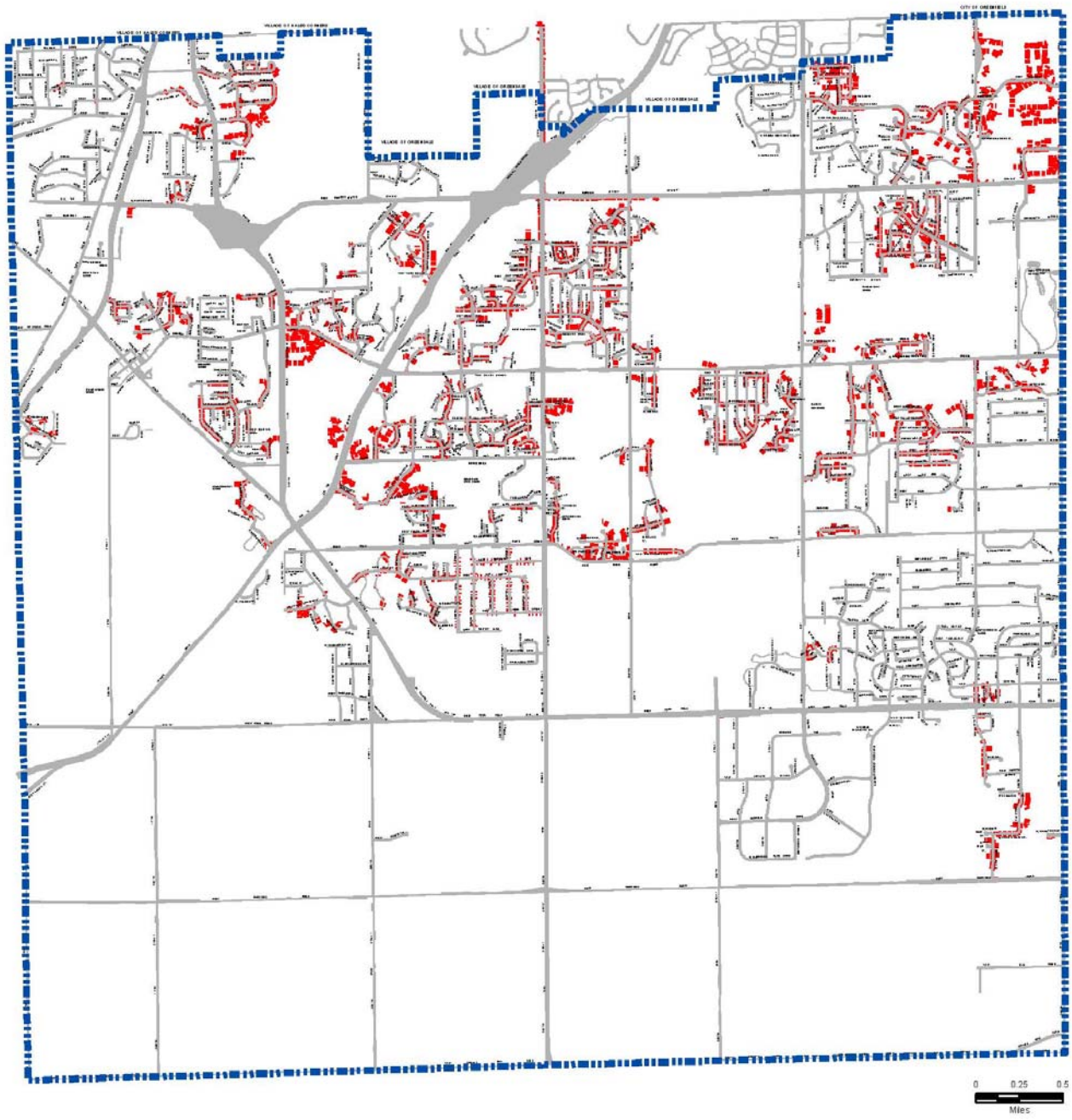
- *Stormwater Management Plan*, dated 1993, prepared by Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc.; and

- *Stormwater Management Plan Update*, dated 2002, prepared by Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc.

The City of Franklin's current stormwater management system is composed of: a conveyance system consisting of swales, roadside ditches, storm sewers, culverts, and channels; and storage systems consisting of wetlands, wetland remnants, and constructed stormwater management facilities. These systems transport stormwater runoff from developed lands to the Root River or the Oak Creek, and ultimately to Lake Michigan. Map 8.3, which was still under preparation at the time of this Plan, identifies portions of the City's stormwater system.

It is important to note that the City of Franklin Unified Development Ordinance requires that all new subdivisions, Certified Survey Maps, and Condominium Plats construct stormwater drainage facilities adequate to serve the proposed development. The Unified Development Ordinance also contains the City of Franklin's Stormwater Management Ordinance, which sets forth the federal, state, and MMSD required stormwater management standards referenced above.

Map 8.3 City of Franklin Storm Water System Map



City of Franklin
Storm Water System Map

Map 8.3

Disclaimer:

The information depicted on this map was compiled from a variety of sources, including photogrametric means. This map is not intended for use as a legal document, and official map documents, including certified survey maps, plats of survey, flood insurance studies, or other similar documents should be consulted when attempting to locate features on a site or property or when precise accuracy is required.

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W E
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City of Franklin
GIS Department
9229 W. Loomis Rd.
Franklin, WI 53132
www.franklinwi.gov

Legend

City Boundary

Stormwater Main

Based upon this information, it is recommended that the City continue its long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that its stormwater management systems remain adequately sized and extended for the anticipated growth and development set forth in this City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan, and beyond.

It is recommended that the *City of Franklin Stormwater Management Plan Update – 2002*, dated December 2002, prepared by Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc., be adopted by reference into the City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan.

Solid Waste Disposal

Prior to 1973, the City had no solid waste collection and disposal, and solid waste from the City of Franklin was put in unregulated garbage dumps or burned in unregulated incinerators. In 1973, the City instituted a garbage collection and disposal service to all single- and two-family residential development. In 1977, the Waste Management Metro Landfill was constructed in the City of Franklin northeast of West County Line Road and South 124th Street. Shortly thereafter, the adjacent Superior Emerald Park Landfill was constructed in the City of Muskego. These landfills were an environmentally- and economically-sound alternative to previous methods of solid waste disposal.

The City of Franklin first began to transfer its solid waste to the Metro landfill in 1973. The 108 acre Metro Landfill is authorized by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to accept contaminated soil, demolition materials, recyclable materials, refuse, and tires. Its original capacity was 5.2 million cubic years, was expanded by 2.6 million cubic yards, and has a remaining capacity of about 4.7 million cubic yards, enough to last approximately four years at current rates. Recently, Waste Management of Wisconsin has been working with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for a proposed expansion of the Metro Landfill. The original proposal consisted of a 24.7 acre expansion, which would provide approximately 2.8 million cubic yards of capacity which would provide an additional 2.9 years of site life.

The City of Franklin provides weekly refuse collection and disposal, three times per year leaf and brush collection, and a Christmas tree pick-up, to all single-family, two-family, and condominium developments. All other development must contract with private firms for garbage and recyclable collection. The City's collection service is outsourced to a private contractor and is re-bid every three years. Also, sharps (needles, syringes, and lancets) from City residents are accepted at the City Health Department for proper disposal. Disposal of large items such as furniture, computers, carpet, etc. is accomplished through separate requests and payment to the City's private contractor, or transported to the Metro Landfill by the residents themselves for free disposal.

It appears that the City of Franklin provides a high quality comprehensive solid waste collection and disposal program, and that maintenance of this program will continue to meet the needs of the City during the 20-year span of this Plan. It is recommended that this service be periodically reviewed to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the City.

It is also recommended that the City continue to address any Metro Landfill associated issues with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc., and the adjacent communities, through the City of Franklin Waste Facility Siting Committee or such other means as the Common Council may determine.

Onsite Wastewater

Onsite sewage disposal systems are those that store, treat, or dispose of wastewater (or perform a combination of these functions) on the site at which the wastewater is generated. Onsite sewage disposal systems are used in those areas that are not served by offsite systems. Typical examples of onsite systems include holding tanks, conventional septic systems, or mound systems used by individual homeowners and small businesses located in rural areas.

Other than in the southwestern portion of the City, significant numbers of additional onsite systems are not anticipated during the 20-year timeframe of this Plan. In the southwestern portion of the City, as set forth in the Land Use chapter, it is envisioned that a significant amount of development could potentially occur prior to the extension of public sanitary sewer service. Should this occur, it is recommended (as set forth in the *Pre-Sanitary Sewer Land Use/Zoning, Land Division, and Public Services Policy for the Southwestern Portion of the City*) that:

- The location of each new lot or parcel created under this policy be designed in such a fashion so as not to impede the proposed future street and lot layout, and the provision of public services, as identified in the Post-Sanitary Sewer Scenario Map.

- Any required Certified Survey Map (or other similar document) clearly state that any new development associated with such land divisions must connect to public sanitary sewer and water when such service becomes available.

- Any land divisions beyond the first per parent parcel shall also include an Area Development Plan which shall indicate the coordination and location of all public infrastructure.

It is recommended that the City periodically review the *Pre-Sanitary Sewer Land Use/Zoning, Land Division, and Public Services Policy for the Southwestern Portion of the City* to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the City.

Recycling

The benefits of recycling are numerous and include saving natural resources, saving energy, reducing the need for landfill space and incineration, reducing pollution, reducing local solid waste management costs, and creating jobs and businesses.

The City provides bi-weekly recycling (newspapers, magazines, cardboard, glass, plastic, etc.) for all single-family, two-family, and condominium developments. This collection service is also outsourced to the same private contractor as is used for solid waste collection.

The City provides a recycling center for its residents adjacent to the Public Works Garage. Residential items such as brush, used motor oil, car batteries, clean glass and plastic, clean tin and aluminum, and newspapers and cardboard are accepted at this site. Certain other residential items are accepted at the Metro Landfill.

Certain hazardous wastes are accepted at Veolia Environmental Services (located adjacent to the Metro Landfill), including paint, fertilizer, pesticides, gasoline, etc.

It appears that the City's current method of recycling will continue to meet the needs of the City during the 20-year span of this Plan. It is recommended that this service be periodically reviewed to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the City.

Power Generating Plants and Transmission Lines

Electricity and natural gas are provided in the City of Franklin by WE Energies. WE Energies provides electricity and natural gas to all of Milwaukee County, as well as to certain surrounding areas. The American Transmission Company (ATC) owns and operates the electric transmission lines and substations in the eastern portion of Wisconsin, including two 138 kV transmission lines, one 230 kV Double Circuit transmission line, and two substations which are located in the City of Franklin.

Review of the ATC's 2008 10-Year Assessment indicates there are no significant planned changes to the facilities located within Franklin, other than modification to one of the substations within the City to upgrade the equipment ratings to avert facility overloads. In addition, review of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin's Strategic Energy Assessment indicates no significant planned changes to facilities within the City.

It is anticipated that this service will continue to be provided by the private sector and will continue to meet the needs of the City.

Policies for Tower Facilities and Telecommunications

Telecommunication is the science and technology of communication at a distance. This technology is quickly becoming more and more important as people rely on these facilities on a daily basis. Today, telecommunications involves the use of electronic devices such as land line telephones, cell phones, televisions, radios, and computers. These tools are used by both business and residential users. A local assessment of telecommunication facilities is necessary to ensure a high level of quality of life for residential users and to meet the needs of business users. In addition, Franklin is able to use these facilities to provide better municipal and community services, such as police and fire emergency response and sharing information and data with Franklin residents via the Internet.

There are several tower facilities within the City. The following is a list of existing tower locations in Franklin:

- 5550 West Airways Avenue
- 8909 West Drexel Avenue
- 11217 West Forest Home Avenue
- 11841 West Oakwood Road
- 7401 West Puetz Road
- 8885 South 68th Street
- 6321 South 108th Street

There are several companies utilizing the sites above to provide customers with a variety of services, as well as a wide range of technologies. Phone, Internet and Cable services are among the most common. Other services such as 911 and public safety communications utilize these facilities. The more common technologies include: Integrated Subscriber Digital Network (ISDN), which supports simultaneous voice and non-voice services, with higher data speeds than voice grade lines; Synchronous Optical Network (SONET), which offers high speed transmission over fiber optic lines and transmits data, voice and video simultaneously; and Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), which is a family of technologies that provides digital data transmission over the wires of a local telephone network.

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission initiated a Regional Telecommunications Planning Program in 2004. The goal of the regional telecommunications planning program is to reach out beyond the current networks to help plan for the next generation of broadband service capabilities that will be required to compete in the global economy. Such planning must also identify the broadband infrastructure required for public needs in such areas as healthcare, education, public safety and the environment. A major objective of the program relates to the provision of high speed, broadband telecommunication services throughout the Region.

It is recommended that Franklin continue to encourage collocated tower facilities as outlined in the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO). Furthermore, UDO, American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Telecommunication Industry Association (TIA), and Federal Communication Commission (FCC) standards shall be followed for new antennas, towers and other telecommunication facilities. Franklin shall strive to provide the most up to date technology to provide an efficient telecommunication network to transmit data, video and multimedia for all Franklin residents and businesses.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities are often of most importance to community residents. Such services, which can include parks, schools, government buildings, hospitals, child day care centers, elderly care centers, etc., are provided by a wide variety of public, private, and non-profit entities. As with utilities, community facilities can also directly and indirectly affect development, natural resources, and the overall quality of life.

Parks and Recreation

Numerous studies across the country have indicated that the presence of outdoor recreation and open space adds to a community's quality of life. Parks, outdoor recreation, and open space sites can enhance the attractiveness of and foster a sense of civic pride in the community. Furthermore, the provision of an adequate supply of areas, facilities, and activities to accommodate the public's open space and recreational needs has been demonstrated to promote the general health, welfare, and safety of the community's citizens.

The City of Franklin recognizes the importance of park, outdoor recreation, and open space services. In this regard, the City provides 13 sites encompassing about 170 acres for these purposes. In addition, the City's 1992 Comprehensive Master Plan specifically addressed park and recreation issues, and the City prepared a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan in 2002.

Within the City of Franklin, park, outdoor recreation and open space sites are provided by both the City and Milwaukee County.

Further information on this topic, including pertinent recommendations, is contained in Chapter 3: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.

Schools

As shown on Map 8.4, and as discussed below, three school districts, Franklin, Oak Creek-Franklin, and Whitnall, are located within or partially within the City. While the Franklin School District is located entirely within the City, only portions of the Oak Creek-Franklin School District and the Whitnall School District are. In addition, neither of the latter two school districts have any school sites within the City.

Franklin School District

The Franklin School District is located entirely within the City, encompasses about 26.5 square miles of the central portion of the City, is comprised of five elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school, and had a total 2008-09 enrollment of 4,080 students. The high school serves grades 9-12, the middle school grades 7-8, and the elementary schools grades K-6 with early childhood classes available at some locations.

- Ben Franklin Elementary School; 7620 S. 83rd St.; 2008-09 enrollment 360 students; constructed in 1999; about 74,000 square feet in size; located on 21.5 acres of land.

- Country Dale Elementary School; 7380 S. North Cape Rd.; 2008-09 enrollment 389 students; constructed in 1953 and upgraded in 1954, 1959, 1961, 1964, 1995, and 1998; about 61,000 square feet in size; located on 9.6 acres of land.

- Pleasant View Elementary School; 4601 W. Marquette Ave.; 2008-09 enrollment 468 students; constructed in 1964 and upgraded in 1966 and 1995; about 68,000 square feet in size; located on 15 acres of land.

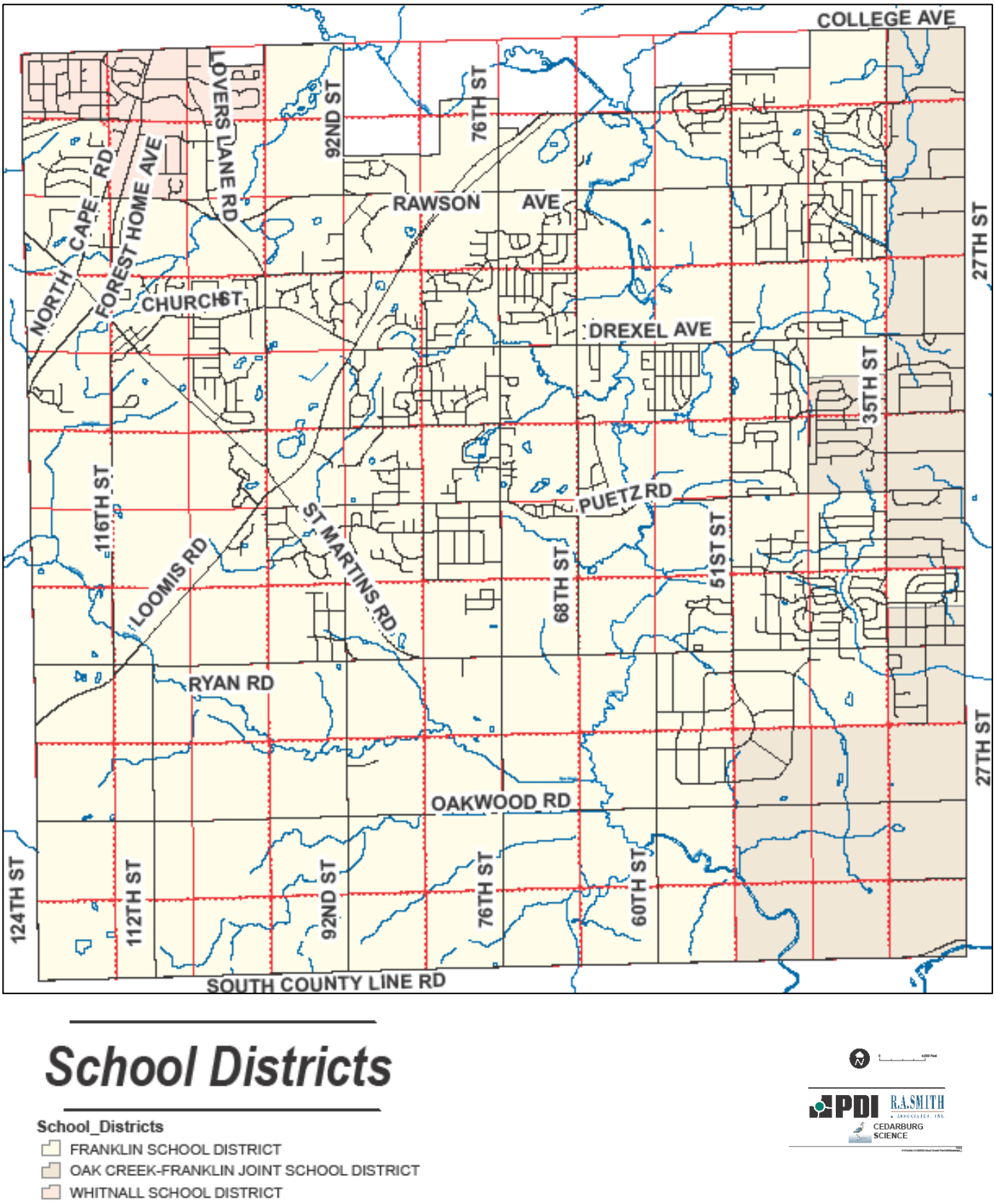
- Robinwood Elementary School; 10705 W. Robinwood Ln.; 2008-09 enrollment 511 students; constructed in 1967 and upgraded in 1968 and 1995; about 63,000 square feet in size; located on 8.6 acres of land.

- Southwood Glen Elementary School; 9090 S. 35th St.; 2008-09 enrollment 394 students; constructed in 1991; about 71,000 square feet in size; located on 8.9 acres of land.

- Forest Park Middle School; 8225 W. Forest Hill Ave.; 2008-09 enrollment 644 students; constructed in 1970; about 123,000 square feet in size; located on 40 acres of land.

- Franklin High School; 8225 W. Forest Hill Ave.; 2008-09 enrollment 1,314 students; constructed in 1962 and upgraded in 1963, 1971, 1976, 1995, and 1999; about 285,000 square feet in size; located on 77 acres of land.

Map 8.4: City of Franklin School Districts



Due to projected student enrollment levels, the Franklin School District in April 2007 conducted a referendum to obtain voter approval for a new high school and renovation of the current high school into a new middle school. Although a site for the new high school was not selected at that time, a number of possible locations were identified. However, the referendum failed, and plans for a new or renovated high school have been temporarily put on hold.

School District representatives have indicated that for future long-range planning purposes, potential sites for future schools include land near:

- the northwest corner of W. Puetz Road and S. 51st Street;
- the southeast corner of W. Puetz Road and S. 51st Street;
- the southeast corner of Ryan Road and S. 92nd Street; and
- the northwest corner of Oakwood Road and S. 76th Street.

The School District representatives have also indicated that all four sites may not be necessary, and have identified their greatest interest in the sites located at the northeast corner of Ryan Road and St. Martins Road, and the southeast corner of Ryan Road and S. 92nd Street.

It should be noted that the Land Use chapter indicates the southeast corner of Ryan Road and S. 92nd Street site, and the northeast corner of Ryan Road and St. Martins Road site, for future institutional land uses (which could include a future school use). Furthermore, the Land Use chapter identifies the northeast corner of Ryan Road and St. Martins Road site for future mixed use land uses (which potentially could in part include a future school use).

Because of the anticipated continued growth of the City of Franklin and the Franklin School District, it is recommended that the City work closely with the School District to address these issues of mutual concern.

Oak Creek – Franklin School District

The 29 square mile Oak Creek – Franklin Joint School District serves a seven square mile portion of the City of Franklin along the city's eastern edge. The district is comprised of six elementary schools serving grades K-5, two middle schools serving grades 6-8, and one high school serving grades 9-12. The schools serving students from the City of Franklin are as follows:

- Cedar Hills Elementary School; 2225 W. Sycamore Ave., Oak Creek;
- Edgewood Elementary School; 8545 S. Shepard Ave., Oak Creek;
- Shepard Hills Elementary School; 9701 S. Shepard Ave., Oak Creek;
- West Middle School; 8401 S. 13th St., Oak Creek;

- Oak Creek High School; 340 E. Puetz Rd., Oak Creek;

As of 2009, the Oak Creek – Franklin Joint School District was preparing a Master Plan for its facilities to address anticipated future enrollment growth, respond to programmatic needs, and enhance the quality of life of the School District.

Because of the anticipated continued growth of the City of Franklin, the City of Oak Creek, and the Oak Creek - Franklin Joint School District, it is recommended that the City of Franklin work closely with the City of Oak Creek and the School District to address these issues of mutual concern.

Whitnall School District

The Whitnall School District serves the Village of Hales Corners along with portions of the Cities of Franklin and Greenfield. The school district is comprised of one K4 charter school, two elementary schools (grades K-5), one middle school (grades 6-8), and one high school. The schools serving students from the City of Franklin are as follows:

- Hales Corners Elementary School; 11319 W. Godsell Ave., Hales Corners;
- Whitnall Middle School; 5025 S. 116th St., Greenfield;
- Whitnall High School; 5000 S. 116th St., Greenfield;

As the lands within the Whitnall School District are fully developed, significant future growth is not anticipated. However, it is recommended that the City stay in contact with the School District in order to address any issues of mutual concern that may arise.

Private Schools

Students in Franklin also have the option of attending a number of private schools in or near the City. These include:

- St. Martin of Tours Parish School; 7933 S. 116th St., Franklin; grades PK-8; enrollment 159
- St. Paul Lutheran School; 6881 S. 51st St., Franklin; grades PK-8; enrollment 167
- Indian Community School; 10405 W. Saint Martins Rd., Franklin; grades PK-8; enrollment 309
- Jubilee Christian School; 3639 W. Ryan Rd., Franklin; grades PK-12; enrollment 167
- Martin Luther High School; 5201 s. 76th St., Greendale; grades 9-12; enrollment 394

It is anticipated that this service will continue to be provided by the private sector and will continue to meet the needs of the City.

Post Secondary Schools

While there are no post secondary schools within the Franklin city limits, the Milwaukee area is home to a wide variety of colleges and universities, technical schools, and other options.

It is anticipated that this service will continue to be provided by the private sector and other public sector entities, and will continue to meet the needs of the City.

Health Care

The residents of and visitors to the City of Franklin have a wide range of health care services available to them. The City of Franklin Health Department provides many health care related services, and the City is home to one hospital and numerous medical and dental clinics.

The City of Franklin Health Department provides the following services:

- Lead testing;
- Car seat check-ups;
- Community education programs;
- Disease information;
- Immunization clinics;
- Blood pressure screening;
- Tuberculosis skin testing;
- Home safety assessments;
- Communicable disease monitoring;
- Tobacco control education and advocacy;
- Well water test kits; and
- Inspection of all food and drink establishments within the City.

It is envisioned that this service will continue to meet the needs of the City of Franklin during the 20-year timeframe of this Plan.

The City of Franklin is home to the following health care facilities:

Hospitals

- Wheaton Franciscan – located at S. 27th Street and Oakwood Road, this facility opened in April of 2008. The five story, 275,000 square foot building features an 18 room emergency area, a surgical center, full service imaging, primary care and specialty physician offices, a physical therapy center, walk-in care, a cardiac rehabilitation area, and a sleep lab and headache center. The building was built to allow future expansion.

Additional demands for this service should continue to be addressed by the private sector, and the City should encourage such uses when properly designed and located.

Clinics

- Rawson Medical Center;
- St. Luke's Health Center;
- Family Acupuncture and Herbal Therapies;
- Foot & Ankle Health Center;
- Women's Care Center SC;
- Blount Orthopedic Clinic;
- Franklin Rehab Physical Therapy; and
- numerous other clinics.

Additional demands for this service should continue to be addressed by the private sector, and the City should encourage such uses when properly designed and located.

Elderly Care

The City contains numerous elderly care facilities. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services defines elderly care to include adult day care, adult family homes, community based residential facilities, residential care apartment complexes, and nursing homes. As of 2009, the Wisconsin Department of Health Services listed 22 such facilities within the City.

Additional demands for this service should continue to be addressed by the private sector, and the City should encourage such uses when properly designed and located.

Child Care

The City of Franklin contains numerous child care facilities offering individual care to all ages of children from infant to pre-teen. The Wisconsin Department of Children & Families defines child care to include family

child care, group child care, and day camps, and regulates many of these establishments. As of 2009, the Wisconsin Department of Children & Families listed 10 such licensed child day care facilities in the City.

Additional demands for this service should continue to be addressed by the private sector, and the City should encourage such uses when properly designed and located.

Cemeteries

There are six cemeteries within the City of Franklin: Carman Family Cemetery; Dutch Redemption Cemetery; Painesville Memorial; Sacred Heart Cemetery; St. Martin of Tours Cemetery; and St. Peter's Cemetery.

Additional demands for this service should continue to be addressed by the private sector, and the City should encourage such uses when properly designed and located.

Government Facilities

The City of Franklin provides a wide array of government facilities, including its own Fire Department, a City Hall, a Law Enforcement Center (which includes the Municipal Court and the Police Department), a library, and a public works facility. Detailed information about these facilities is provided below.

Franklin Fire Department

The Franklin Fire Department was created in 1954 as an all volunteer service with one fire engine which was stored in the Fire Chief's barn. Prior to this date, Franklin relied on the Village of Hales Corners for fire protection. The first "station" was a garage located next to the Wildwood Tavern at 9643 W. 76th Street. The tavern keeper initiated the phone tree to contact the volunteers. In the 1960's the fire department moved into shared space at the Department of Public Works, and firefighters started receiving minimal compensation.

As Franklin expanded in the 1970's, the fire department followed suit. Improvements were made to medical training, equipment, and staffing, and in 1970, the first full-time employee of the Fire Department was hired. The year 1971 saw the construction of two new fire stations: Station Two, located at 11615 W. Rawson, and Station Three at 4755 W. Drexel Avenue (Station Two was redeveloped as a park in 2001). In the late 1970's a dive rescue team was implemented. A new main station was built in 1980 at 8901 W. Drexel Avenue. The city began using 911 emergency service in the 1980's, and in 1989 the City of Franklin was awarded a paramedic unit by Milwaukee County.

Call volume greatly increased in the 1990's, and the Franklin Fire Department upgraded by installing a computer system and purchasing thermal imaging equipment. The City also entered into the development of a joint Haz-Mat team. By 1994, Franklin fire stations featured 24-hour staffing.

Another new station was built in 2002 at 9911 S. 60th Street. As of 2006, the Franklin Fire Department was receiving over 3,000 emergency calls per year. In 2009, construction of a new station immediately adjacent to Station 3 was completed (and the old station was subsequently demolished).

Current Stations:

- Station #1 (headquarters); located at 8901 W. Drexel Avenue; built 1980
- Station #2; located at 9911 S. 60th Street; built 2002
- Station #3; located at 4755 W. Drexel Avenue; built 2009

The Franklin Fire Department provides high quality proactive and reactive fire and rescue services. It offers a full service fire department including fire suppression, hazardous materials response, confined space, Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support (also referred to as paramedic service), and many other services to the citizens of Franklin. It operates out of three fire stations with a goal of providing ambulance response in five minutes 90 percent of the time and fire response in six minutes 90 percent of the time. In order to accomplish this goal, a minimum of ten Emergency Medical Service (EMS) firefighters need to work out of the three fire stations located throughout the City.

Personnel are trained to State of Wisconsin Firefighter II certification.

In 2008, the Fire Department responded to over 3,356 calls. About 75 percent of its calls were Emergency Medical Services.

The Franklin Fire Department envisions that as growth and development continue within the City, such call volumes will increase by about 9 percent per year.

To address this issue, the Department has identified a number of improvements, subject to Common Council approval, that will be needed to maintain its fire and rescue services. These include increasing staff levels to meet state and national standards, and the expansion, remodeling, or replacement of the department headquarters.

In addition, should public sanitary sewer service and attendant development levels occur in the southwest portion of the City, as identified in the Future Land Use Map set forth in Chapter 6 of this Plan, the Franklin Fire Department has identified the following issues.

- The adequacy of fire protection in the City is evaluated by the Insurance Service Office (ISO) through the use of the Grading Schedule for Municipal Fire Protection. Basically, this classifies the fire

defenses and physical conditions of municipalities. These grades are used throughout the United States to establish base rates for fire insurance. They base this on analyses of fire department equipment, alarm systems, water supply, fire prevention programs, building construction, and distance from the station to potential hazard areas such as central business districts. The largest piece of this is public water supply (hydrants). Franklin currently has an ISO rating of four in areas protected by hydrants and a nine in areas not protected. The lower the rating, the lower the insurance costs are to each homeowner and business. Also, in-place sprinkler protection is the best defense against fire and required in Franklin for most businesses. Without municipal water, the installation of sprinkler systems will not be as effective. Therefore, it is the recommendation of the fire department, subject to Common Council approval, to install municipal water along with the public sanitary sewer.

- Development of this size will require consideration of fire station location. It is the Fire Chief's opinion that two options exist to provide a station to protect the citizens in this area. The first option is to acquire land in the Crossroads area and relocate station 1 to this area. Because of the access to both Highway 100 and Loomis Road, this location would allow the fire department to protect a large area including the new development while maintaining a three station concept to protect the citizens of Franklin. This would require a large headquarters station capable of housing as many as nine on-duty personnel and the administrative offices.

  The second option is to secure land somewhere in the newly developed area for a fourth fire station. This station would be capable of housing as many as five personnel. The city currently owns land on the Oakwood Road, 112th Street intersection. This land can be considered dependent upon the development. If this site is not favorable, an area near 112th and Ryan should also be considered.

- The Fire Department also envisions that two additional pieces of apparatus would be necessary. One ambulance for Emergency Medical Services and a Fire Engine for fire suppression emergencies will be necessary.

Based upon the preceding information, it is herein recommended that further study of this matter be undertaken by the City, to more accurately determine the impact of such growth and development upon the Fire Department and the services it provides, to recommend an appropriate course of action, and to obtain Common Council support of such recommendations.

It is further recommended that the City periodically review and revise as necessary its schedule of impact fees to ensure that provision of the City's fire services are adequately addressed.

Franklin Police Department

Prior to incorporation in 1956, police services were provided by a Town Constable supplied by the Milwaukee County Sheriff Department. Following incorporation, the city employed a constable and two part-time officers with supplementary services still provided by the County Sheriff. The Franklin Police Department was formally organized in 1964, and it initially operated out of the Town Hall Annex. The Department's second home was a farmhouse located at S. 55th Street and Highway 100. In 1971 the Franklin Police Department moved into the new City Hall building; and in 1981 the Department moved into a larger wing of the City Hall.

The Franklin Police Department moved into its own facility in 2001, following the construction of the Franklin Law Enforcement Center located at 9455 W. Loomis Avenue. This new 68,300 square foot facility quadrupled the size of the previous space, and it contains all aspects of the police operations as well as the municipal court.

The Franklin Police Department provides 24-hours per day, seven days per week service with three personnel shifts. The Police Department coordinates with numerous other emergency services agencies, including all Milwaukee County law enforcement agencies, the Wisconsin Department of Justice, federal law enforcement agencies including but not limited to the FBI, ATF, DEA, and Homeland Security.

Special units within the department include the S.W.A.T. team, Motor Unit, Bicycle Patrol Unit, and the K-9 Unit.

The City of Franklin Police Department is a full service, community-oriented law enforcement agency. The Department's long-term vision is closely aligned with the City of Franklin's Vision and Mission Statement, which includes many goals related to police and emergency services.

Personnel are trained to provide basic and specialized police protective services as well as crime prevention services.

The Franklin Police Department envisions that as growth and development continue within the City, the need for increased personnel and specialized equipment will be needed to meet the increased demand for protective services. To address this issue, and subject to Common Council approval, the Department has identified a number of improvements that will be needed to maintain its services. These include the increased use of the internet to provide web based services including, but not limited to, access to crime mapping, ability to file minor reports electronically, the ability to request and receive open record documents electronically, and to pay for and receive permits electronically. In addition, the Department will need to rely on remote video surveillance to monitor crime in order to minimize the need for increased personnel.

In regard to future staffing levels, the Police Department has indicated that:

- There are no national standards or methods for determining staff levels.
- The total number of officers varies from community to community, depending upon many factors.
- Of all the factors to consider, the primary and most inclusive factor is the level of police service demanded by the public.
- Aside from the above factors, there is also a widely used rule of thumb measure to properly gauge staffing levels in police departments. This measure is a 'per capita' method, or the number of officers per one thousand residents. This measure is often used by local agencies as a starting point in determining proper staffing levels.
    - Currently, Franklin has 1.72 officers per 1,000 residents.
    - The average of Milwaukee County police departments (excluding the City of Milwaukee) is 1.94 officers per 1,000 residents.
    - The average of Wisconsin police departments of similar size to Franklin (between 20,000 to 40,000 population) is 1.74 officers per 1,000 residents.

Based on that information, and subject to Common Council approval, the Police Department has identified a future staffing level of 81 officers, and 27 other personnel, by 2020 (based on a population projection of 45, 314 persons by the year 2020), and a future staffing level of 102 officers, and 37 other personnel, when the City is fully developed (based on a population projection of 57,015 persons).

In regard to building needs, the Department envisions that the current Law Enforcement Center, with minor to moderate revisions, would be adequate to handle staffing levels for the foreseeable future. Possible revisions may include conversion of current storage and workout areas to office and administrative uses. However, in order to provide proper service to the southwest portion of the City (when it develops at suburban densities), the Department recommends (subject to Common Council approval), that space be allocated for a police sub-station (of approximately 1,000 square feet in size) whenever a new city building would be built in that area of the City.

Lastly, in order to take advantage of beneficial future technological innovations, the Department recommends (subject to Common Council approval), that the City place a high priority on funding technological advances in the police department.

Based upon the preceding information, it is herein recommended that further study of this matter be undertaken by the City, to more accurately determine the impact of such growth and development upon the Police Department and the services it provides, to recommend an appropriate course of action, and to obtain Common Council support of such recommendations.

It is further recommended that the City periodically review and revise as necessary its schedule of impact fees to ensure that provision of the City's police services are adequately addressed.

Franklin City Hall

The Franklin City Hall building was built in 1970 to assemble several city departments together into one structure. Prior to construction, the City Council, the Health Department, the City Assessor, and the Fire Department were housed in the Department of Public Works building; the Engineering Department was housed in the 19th century Town Hall building; and the Police Department called an old farmhouse home. All of these services (other than the Fire Department) moved into the 22,400 square foot City Hall upon its completion in 1970. Around 1980, the City Hall was expanded by approximately 24,800 square feet to provide space for an expanded police department as well as the Franklin Public Library.

Currently the City Hall building houses the following departments: Administration, Assessor, Building Inspection, City Clerk, City Development, Engineering, Finance (Accounting), Finance (Cashier-Treasury), Health, Human Resources, Information Services, and Inspection.

Franklin Public Library

The Franklin Public Library was created in 1980, initially occupying the 'Hearing Room' at the Franklin City Hall. The following year the library relocated to a larger space in the newly constructed City Hall addition. The current 40,000 square foot Franklin Public Library building was completed in 2002. According to the website Wisconsin.EdcationBug.org the library houses over 100,000 printed materials, 5,800 audio materials, 6,500 video materials, 206 print subscriptions, and 35 public internet terminals. Annual circulation transactions number over 400,000 with 178,000 annual visits. It contains a number of meeting rooms that are available to the public upon reservation, and hosts many events including programs for adults and children.

It is envisioned that this facility will continue to meet the needs of the City of Franklin during the 20-year timeframe of this Plan.

It is further recommended that the City periodically review and revise as necessary its schedule of impact fees to ensure that provision of the City's library services are adequately addressed.

Other Government Buildings

In addition to the City Hall, Law Enforcement Center, Fire Stations, and Library discussed above, the City of Franklin also possesses: DPW Garage (new); DPW Garage (old); and Sewer & Water Building.

It is recommended that these buildings be remodeled and expanded as necessary to continue to meet the needs of the City during the timeframe of this Plan. Any major renovations or additional buildings should first be the subject of further review and study, and approval by the Common Council.

CULTURAL FACILITIES

In additional to the cultural resources identified and discussed in Chapter 3 of this Plan, the City of Franklin contains many other cultural, civic, and community related facilities, organizations, and services. A brief summary of some of these are set forth below. More information on these facilities, organizations, and services can be obtained by contacting the individual organization.

Franklin Cultural Arts Center

The Franklin Cultural Arts Center is a group that organizes and hosts a number of musical and theatrical performances at a variety of venues in and around Franklin. The group's goals include the creation of a non-tax supported arts facility, the enhancement of community wide cultural and arts opportunities, the creation of a collaborative multi-community environment, and the encouragement of a multi-community and regional commitment to attracting visiting artists and performers.

The group is currently raising money and laying the groundwork for a new state of the art building which would house a 1,000 seat theatre, a 500 seat banquet hall, an art gallery, and a number of classrooms, work rooms, and rehearsal rooms. The group hopes to open the new building, at a yet to be determined location, in 2011.

It is recommended that the City assist this organization and its efforts in such manner as may be determined by the Common Council.

Community Service Organizations

The City of Franklin is served by many community service or civic organizations. Contact information for many of these organizations is located on the City of Franklin website. These include but are not limited to:.

- Cub Scouts, Country Dale Pack 507
- Daily Reporter Newspaper
- Franklin Cultural Arts Center

- Franklin Educational Foundation
- Franklin Historical Society
- Franklin Hub Newspaper
- Franklin Lioness Club
- Franklin Lions Club
- Franklin Little League
- Franklin Memorial VFW Post #5272
- Franklin Noon Lions
- Franklin Public Library Foundation/Friends of the Franklin Public Library
- Franklin Senior Citizens
- MOMS Club of Franklin
- Mothers of Preschoolers
- Polish Center of Wisconsin
- Root River Junior Woman's Club (formerly the Franklin Area Junior Woman's Club)
- Sand Hill Boosters
- South Suburban Chamber of Commerce
- Wehr Nature Center

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of the recommendations contained within this chapter.

- It is recommended that the City continue its long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that its public sanitary sewer collection system remains adequately sized and extended for the anticipated growth and development set forth in this City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan, and beyond.

- It is recommended that the City of Franklin continue to work with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District to ensure that the City's growth patterns and sanitary sewer extension policies (as set forth in this Plan) are established within their plans and policies.

- It is recommended that the City continue its long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that its municipal water supply system remains adequately sized and extended for the anticipated growth and development set forth in this City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan, and beyond.

- It is recommended that the City periodically review and revise as necessary its schedule of impact fees to ensure that the envisioned expansion of the City's municipal water supply system is adequately addressed.

- It is recommended that the City continue its long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that its stormwater management system remains adequately sized and extended for the anticipated growth and development set forth in this City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan, and beyond.

- It is recommended that Franklin's solid waste disposal service be periodically reviewed to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the City.

- It is recommended that the City continue to address any Metro Landfill associated issues with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc., and the adjacent communities, through the City of Franklin Waste Facility Siting Committee or such other means as the Common Council may determine.

- It is recommended that the City periodically review the Pre-Sanitary Sewer Land Use/Zoning, Land Division, and Public Services Policy for the Southwestern Portion of the City to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the City as it applies to onsite wastewater issues.

- Because of the anticipated continued growth of the City of Franklin and the Franklin School District, it is recommended that the City work closely with the School District to address issues of mutual concern.

- Because of the anticipated continued growth of the City of Franklin, the City of Oak Creek, and the Oak Creek - Franklin Joint School District, it is recommended that the City of Franklin work closely with the City of Oak Creek and the School District to address these issues of mutual concern.

- As the lands within the Whitnall School District are fully developed, significant future growth is not anticipated. However, it is recommended that the City stay in contact with the School District in order to address any issues of mutual concern that may arise.

- It is recommended that the City periodically review and revise as necessary its schedule of impact fees to ensure that provision of the City's library services are adequately addressed.

- It is recommended that further study be undertaken to more accurately determine the impact of the planned growth and development upon the Fire Department and the services it provides and to identify an appropriate course of action to address those impacts.

- It is recommended that the City periodically review and revise as necessary its schedule of impact fees to ensure that provision of the City's fire services are adequately addressed.

- It is recommended that further study be undertaken to more accurately determine the impact of the planned growth and development upon the Police Department and the services it provides and to identify an appropriate course of action to address those impacts.

- It is recommended that the City periodically review and revise as necessary its schedule of impact fees to ensure that provision of the City's police services are adequately addressed.

- It is recommended that the City's other government buildings be remodeled and expanded as necessary to continue to meet the needs of the City during the timeframe of this Plan. Any major renovations or additional buildings should first be the subject of further review and study, and approval by the Common Council.

    - It is recommended that the City's Sanitary Sewer Master Plan (and associated Ryan Creek Interceptor Study and Franklin/Muskego/MMSD Advanced Facility Plan Economic Analysis) be adopted by reference into the City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan.

    - It is recommended that SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report NO. 176*, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the City of Franklin, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin*, dated October 1990, prepared by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, be adopted by reference into the City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan.

    - It is recommended that SEWRPC Planning Report NO. 50, *A Regional Water Quality Management Plan Update for the Greater Milwaukee Watersheds*, dated December 2007, prepared by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, be adopted by reference into the City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan.

    - It is recommended that the *City of Franklin, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, Water System Study, Project Report*, dated March 2009, prepared by Kaempfer & Associates, Inc., be adopted by reference into the City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan.

    - It is recommended that the *City of Franklin Stormwater Management Plan Update – 2002*, dated December 2002, prepared by Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc., be adopted by reference into the City of Franklin 2025 Comprehensive Master Plan.

- It is recommended that Franklin shall continue to encourage collocated telecommunication tower facilities as outlined in the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO).