

AGRICULTURE, NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Contextual Setting

Natural resources that are present in Elm Grove represent important visual, recreational and ecological assets. The most significant resources, in terms of size and quality, include woodlands, wetlands and wildlife habitats associated with the Underwood Creek and the Dousman Ditch environments. While natural resources present challenges for management and protection, long-term investment in the maintenance and enhancement of natural resources will directly benefit those who live in, work in or visit the Village.

Natural Resources Goal, Objectives, & Policies

Goal

Preserve, protect and enhance existing natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas that contribute to the positive and distinctive character of the Village.

Objective I

Improve the quality of water in the Underwood Creek drainage area and associated tributaries.

Policies

- Continue to utilize general surface water “best management practices” and conservation design techniques outlined in A Stormwater and Floodland Management Plan for the Dousman Ditch and Underwood Creek Subwatersheds in the City of Brookfield and the Village of Elm Grove, Waukesha County, Wisconsin (Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Community Assistance Planning Report No. 236; February 2000). This regional plan should be coordinated with stormwater management objectives and policies outlined in the Utilities and Community Facilities element of this comprehensive plan.



- Continue to implement stormwater, sediment and site erosion control practices for all new development and redevelopment to ensure compliance with Village regulations (Chapter 325: Water Control, Elm Grove Code of Ordinances; Chapter 13 – Surface Water and Storm Water, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District). In addition, construction site inspection methods shall be enforced to ensure that the erosion control is properly installed and maintained.

Objective 2

Protect groundwater from surface contamination.

Policy

- Encourage groundwater recharge through the use of infiltration practices in conjunction with surface water management for all new and redeveloping properties. Facilities such as bioswales and raingardens of appropriate scale should be considered in site design.

Objective 3

Maintain and support the connected system of public parks and open spaces that improve the value of wildlife habitat and natural vegetation communities.

Policies

- In conjunction with impacted private property owners, explore potential opportunities to “daylight” (i.e. naturalize) the Underwood Creek in the Downtown Business District.
- Consider the connectivity and quantity of natural systems in the Village.

Objective 4

Protect and enhance the quality of streams, woodlands and wetland resources.

Policies

- For new development and redevelopment, require wetland buffers with widths ranging from a minimum of 10 feet to 50 feet for wetlands that exceed 2.5 acres (Chapter 325, Code of Ordinances). The buffers shall be maintained in a natural condition (not mowed) and, if planted, shall incorporate native vegetation.
- Consider the possibility of developing a natural resource management and maintenance plan for Village-owned parks and open space to include activities such as monitoring for the presence of invasive plant species and other non-native flora identified in the Village Code of Ordinances, § 266-1 (Trees and Vegetation). The plan should be developed in coordination with the maintenance staff and Village Forester to ensure appropriate management and maintenance techniques are understood and used.

Objective 5

Protect and enhance the quality of habitat for bird species.

Policy

- Within publicly maintained areas, utilize native plantings that benefit bird species to the greatest degree possible. The Village shall encourage the use of native plantings in landscape plans of properties that undergo development or redevelopment. Consideration should be given to native plant species that do not attract undesirable wildlife.

Objective 6

Coordinate preservation and restoration of natural resources with appropriate local, state and federal agencies.

Policies

- Continue to meet with representatives from the WDNR, Waukesha County, MMSD, adjacent municipalities, and others that share a mutual interest in the natural resource base within the Village. In collaboration with other agencies, the Village shall continue to share information about natural resources, coordinate and prioritize management efforts, and determine responsibilities and capabilities for implementation of management and implementation plans affiliated with the Village's natural resource base.
- Continue sending local staff to various training opportunities, including those offered by the University of Wisconsin Extension program.

Objective 7

Continue to provide public awareness on and education of issues related to Elm Grove's urban forest.

Policies

- Continue to offer seminars on invasive species and yard plantings in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Extension program.
- Provide literature at the Elm Grove Library related to tree care and arbor culture.
- Continue to provide information via the Village website.



Environmental Corridors

Natural resource features in the Village of Elm Grove include corridors and acreage in which wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat and other features of environmental merit are concentrated.

Within Elm Grove, two “secondary” environmental corridors that possess natural resource merit have been identified by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC).

As defined by SEWRPC, environmental corridors are areas in the landscape that contain and connect natural areas, open space, and scenic or other resources. These corridors protect environmentally sensitive areas by providing linkages in the landscape and potential buffers between natural and human communities. SEWRPC uses a weighted system to differentiate between primary and secondary environmental corridors:

- Areas having a point value of 10 or greater with a minimum area of 400 acres and a minimum length of one mile are designated as ‘primary environmental corridor’.
- Areas having a point value of 10 or greater with a minimum area of 100 acres and a minimum length of one mile are designated as ‘secondary environmental corridor’.

The Dousman Ditch area along the western periphery of the Village is designated as a “secondary environmental corridor” due to its connectivity to natural resources that lie within the City of Brookfield. The Underwood Creek drainage that bisects the Village is classified as a “secondary environmental corridor”.

Development is generally prohibited in environmental corridors, due to ordinances and statutes that regulate on development in wetland and floodplain areas. Environmental corridors for Elm Grove are shown on Map 3.



Soils

Soil properties exert a strong influence on the manner in which land is developed and used. Since the Village of Elm Grove is essentially fully built, the need for evaluation of soil types is limited to redeveloping properties.

Soils that represent an obstacle to physical development are those typically associated with hydric properties. These soils are characterized by poor drainage and a shallow depth to the water table. As such, the properties of these soils are somewhat unstable, and include high compressibility, low bearing capacity, seasonal high water tables and occasional flooding. The Village Code of Ordinances requires that all proposals for development or redevelopment include a map that describes soils by hydrologic group as a component of the Stormwater Management Plan (Zoning Code of Ordinances, § 325 Article III).

Topography

The topography of the Village has been principally influenced by the late Wisconsin stage of glacial action. Prior to urban development, Elm Grove consisted of rolling ground moraine, with hills and ridges interspersed with broad undulating plains.

The topographic elevation of the Village ranges from 743.5 to 884.5 feet above sea level. The slope of the lands, to a great extent, determines the land use capabilities. As the Village has developed, land features have been manipulated to accept urban land uses.

Surface Water

The Village of Elm Grove maintains limited surface water resources. There is a 9.6 acre spring-fed pond located in Village Park, which was expanded from its previous size of 2.8 acres as a result of the Village's flood management project (2005-2007). Underwood Creek, a tributary of the Menomonee River, runs from the northern border of the Village (approximately the intersection of North Avenue and Underwood Parkway) to the southeastern corner (124th Street and Bluemound Road).

Wetlands & Floodplains

Wetlands are areas in which the water table is at, near, or above the land surface, and which are characterized by hydric soils and by the growth of wetland vegetation. Within the Village of Elm Grove, wetlands are limited to the Underwood Creek drainage and Dousman Ditch environments.

Protection of wetlands is endorsed through federal, state and local regulations because of their values for wildlife, flood control, water filtering capacity, vegetative diversity and aesthetics. Within the Village, all officially delineated wetlands that are five acres or greater on private and public properties are protected through the Wetland Overlay District (W-1) (Village Code of Ordinances, § 335-27).

Floodplain areas in the Village are designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). In cooperation with FEMA, the State of Wisconsin and the Village of Elm Grove actively enforce regulations limiting development within the designated floodplain area. Such areas are those potentially subject to the 100-year flood event adjacent to navigable waters. Properties outside of identified floodplain areas are not necessarily immune from flooding, as was evidenced in the significant flooding events that occurred in the Village during 1997 and 1998. Development is strongly discouraged and generally prohibited in floodplains, so as to avoid both on-site and property damage both up and downstream.

The Village Code of Ordinances serves as a regulating tool that outlines measures for protection and uses within private and public acreage that is susceptible to flooding. The Village Floodplain Zoning Ordinance (Village Code of Ordinances, § 330) outlines general provisions and standards applicable to private and public acreage that is subject to periodic flooding. The ordinance establishes and defines two districts that comprise the flood plain:

- The Floodway District (FW) consists of the channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel required to carry the regional floodwaters.
- The Flood Fringe District (FF) consists of the portions of the floodplain between the regional flood limits and the floodway.

Both the floodway and flood fringe are further regulated through zoning overlay districts that specifically outline permitted and conditional uses that can occur within these areas

(Floodway Overlay District; Village Code of Ordinances, § 335-28 and Floodplain Fringe Overlay District Village Code of Ordinances, § 335-29).

The floodplain boundaries (delineated on Map 3) are derived from the 1982 Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). To date, this represents the most accurate representation of the floodplain area in the Village of Elm Grove. However, remapping efforts have been initiated to establish a new floodplain boundary.

The primary impetus behind such efforts was the Village's \$12 million flood management project, which was approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in the fall of 2005. This project has created additional wet and dry detention storage areas (to retain flood waters) as well as a diversionary culvert to reroute floodwaters away from the downtown area. Ultimately, these mitigation efforts have coalesced to reduce the overall floodplain area. It is anticipated that final FEMA approval of a revised floodplain area (based upon the components of the flood management project) should be secured in late 2008 or 2009.

Woodlands

Woodland resources contribute to ecological and aesthetic merits of the community. The dominant tree species are Elm (*Ulmus*), Locust (*Gleditsia*) and Ash (*Fraxinus*). Naturally-occurring native stands and specimen trees are commonly observed in the western section of the Village. In contrast, much of the eastern area of the community that once supported open agricultural fields has been planted with a variety of introduced native and non-native tree species. While the Village's urban forest condition is fair, continued concerns of Dutch Elm disease and Ash decline may require more intensive treatment strategies, greater diversification of species and replanting in the future.

In 1990, Elm Grove enrolled in the Tree City U.S.A.® program, and maintains standards to ensure that a viable tree management plan is implemented. The Village adopted tree vegetation regulations as a component of Code of Ordinances in 1964, and augmented woodland management with Hazardous Tree regulation in 1990.

(Tree City U.S.A.® program is sponsored by National Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters)

The Village prepared an Urban Forestry Strategic Plan (June, 2001) and a Street Tree Inventory Report (January, 2006) for the purpose of managing Elm Grove's urban forest. These documents build on the Village's history of decisions and actions to create and maintain woodland resources. Noteworthy findings from the Street Tree Inventory Report include:

- A total of 8,245 trees and 903 planting sites were inventoried along Elm Grove's street right-of-ways.
- Trees in the Village right-of-way are fairly young with 60% in the 1 - 10" diameter range.
- Total tree value for the Elm Grove inventory is \$5,105,498.31 or an average of \$608.45 for each inventoried tree.

Wildlife Habitat

Areas of the Village that remain in a natural condition continue to support a limited spectrum of native and migratory wildlife species. No threatened and endangered wildlife species have been identified or surveyed in the Village. In addition to non-game species such as songbirds, waterfowl and deer are present in limited populations. As delineated by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, the highest value habitat in the Village correlates with secondary environmental corridors.

The Village of Elm Grove was officially designated a “bird sanctuary” in 1971 for the purpose of protecting avian species from being hunted or culled within the Village limits (Zoning Code of Ordinances, Chapter § 95-6). Through forestry management, the Village promotes preservation and enhancement of bird habitat to ensure quality habitat for resident and migratory birds.

Productive Agriculture Areas

There is no acreage in the Village that supports productive agriculture.

Metallic and Non-metallic Mineral Resources

There are no identified mineral resources, current extraction operations, or historic excavation sites that warrant land reclamation.





Cultural Resources Goal, Objectives, & Policies

Goal

Encourage preservation of buildings, neighborhoods, and landscapes with historic, architectural, or cultural significance through regulatory tools

Objective 1

Continue to evaluate historic, architectural and landscape resources that contribute to community character.

Policy

- Work with the Wisconsin Historical Society to update the Architecture and History Inventory that was conducted in 1993 (109 properties).

Objective 2

Participate in continued cooperation between the Village, local schools, churches and regional recreational organizations in the provision and development of recreational facilities.

Policy

- Continue to consider opportunities and funding partners for collaborative development projects to help improve and expand recreation opportunities throughout the community in a cost-effective manner.

Objective 3

Maintain a park, recreation and open space system that supports the recreational and leisure needs of Village residents and contributes to the unique character of the community.

Policies

- Continue to preserve and enhance the value and use of Village-owned land to meet passive and active recreation needs.
- Pursue State and Federal funding programs that can aid in the purchase or development of required park system improvements and continually review the potential of alternative funding sources.
- Identify potential partnerships that exist with other public and private organizations for donations to aid in park system development.
- Continually update the Village's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) every five years to provide the Village with a period of funding eligibility.
- Review the program fee structure that incorporates resident and non-resident users at variable rates.

Objective 4

Consider developing a “Walkable Communities” initiative.

Policies

- Consider walkable community needs when reviewing development proposals.
- Consider seeking funding to support such an initiative.

Existing Cultural Resources

Community Design

Preservation of historic and culturally-defining resources provides an important sense of social and cultural continuity between the past, present and future. Historic and cultural preservation can also provide economic benefits to communities through appreciation and stabilization in property values and long-term residency.

A Village-wide survey (August 2006) and a Stakeholder Workshop (October 2006) highlighted an assortment of themes relevant to character-reinforcing elements of the Village. (Summaries of both documents are reproduced in the Appendix of this Plan).

Non-urban Setting

The Village possesses pedestrian-scaled qualities that are typified by: a compact, modest-sized downtown area (where businesses are clustered), narrow roads and an absence of urbanism. Village identity is also shaped by the characteristics of the inhabitants, such as the length of residency, patronage to local business, and community spirited civic pride. While the Village remains proximate to cultural advantages located in the metropolitan area, it offers a retreat from urban environments by retaining rural qualities that include open/green spaces, natural areas and a mature tree canopy.

Quiet and Safe

The location of a municipal government facility that houses the Police and Fire Departments within the heart of the community is an important characteristic of the Village. Serious efforts to address Village issues are made by local government officials. Furthermore, crime rates are low and there is a general sense of safety throughout the Village.

Since the Village’s major transportation thoroughfares lie on the external boundaries of the Village, the interior of the Village is generally characterized by quiet streets used primarily by residents. Many of the intersections within the Village do not require traffic controls due to low volumes of traffic and vehicular speed.

Streets and Yards

The Village of Elm Grove exhibits various physical characteristics that contribute to its uniqueness within the heart of the Milwaukee metropolitan region. Character-defining elements help to shape neighborhood identity and thus strengthen the affinity for a local community.

Streets Patterns. Roads within the Village are designed for low volumes of automobile traffic, and are classified as local streets and collectors. Arterials are located along the periphery of the Village, and afford efficient travel for high traffic volumes beyond the Village interior.

Street and Right-of-Way Design. The physical design of local streets that traverse Elm Grove differ from roads that are typical of urban settings. Many of the street elements are “semi-rural” or suburban in character, and differ from neighboring municipalities as outlined below:

FIGURE 5-1: STREET AND RIGHT-OF-WAY DESIGN, ELM GROVE

Element	Village of Elm Grove	Typical Urban Community
Right of Way	Variable (60-100 feet)	66 feet
Surfacing	Asphalt	Concrete or asphalt
Driving Lane Width	24 feet	32 feet
Stormwater Conveyance	Grassed swales and culverts	Curb and gutter
Lighting	Generally absent, except in downtown area and at certain residential street intersections (maintained by WE Energies)	Overhead lighting, 50-foot spacing
Right-of-Way Vegetation	No formal planting (typically turf grass)	Street trees, 50-foot spacing
Pedestrian facilities	Limited asphalt path segments; concrete sidewalks in downtown area	Concrete sidewalks separated by a grass “mow strip”

Drainage Swales. Stormwater runoff is principally conveyed by a system of grassed swales and culverts that line the edge of streets. The presence of “soft” swales instead of concrete curbing enhances the rural character of residential districts.

Residential Lawns. The scale of residential yards is significantly greater than those that are typically found in urban residential districts (most lots within the Village are .25 acres or greater; enhanced setbacks of 50 feet for front yards and 20 feet for side yards). A large percentage of residential lots are required to be retained in an undeveloped or open condition, thus allowing for generous private gardens and open lawns.

Historic Resources

The Village of Elm Grove began as a small, rural and agricultural community settled by homesteaders in 1839. The original plat of the Village was laid out on land the School Sisters of Notre Dame purchased from a local farmer in 1869. The survey included approximately 20 lots in the triangular section between Watertown Plank Road and Juneau Boulevard. The area located west of Elm Grove Road remained largely an agricultural community through much of the 1920s. In the 1930s, the suburban trend in living commenced with the development of the Brinsmere Manor and Indian Hills subdivisions. In January of 1955, Elm Grove successfully incorporated.

The Village's historic past is represented by a mixture of religious, commercial, and residential architecture that continue to serve as important landmarks for the Elm Grove community. Several notable buildings are located in downtown Elm Grove (along Watertown Plank Road), including:

School Sisters of Notre Dame (13105 Watertown Plank Road)

Founder Mother Caroline sought financial aid from her homeland and the King of Bavaria, Ludwig II, to build this convent. The King was generous with his support, specifying buildings be constructed in the Bavarian style of architecture, which is displayed through features such as the fairy towers.

Elm Grove Inn (13275 Watertown Plank Road)

Originally a hotel, harness shop, and saloon, the Elm Grove Hotel (as it was named in 1855), served as a stopover on Plank Road. In 1969 a new owner bought the tavern, remodeled it, and opened it as the Elm Grove Inn.

Ramstack's Elm Grove House (13225 Watertown Plank Road)

The Ramstack's purchased this property in 1881, renovating the building into a tavern and hotel business, thus creating a social center for the area. This tradition has been continued by subsequent owners such as Verbrick's Inn and (currently) O'Donoghue's Pub.

Reinders (13400 Watertown Plank Road)

The Reinders' opened a general store at this location in 1866 to serve the neighboring farm community after giving up their Milwaukee store and moving to Elm Grove. The business expanded in 1895 when the adjoining feed mill was built. The commercial focus of Reinders has evolved over the years, but continues to be family operated.

Old St. Mary's Church (13100 Watertown Plank Road)

Erected in 1921 at the triangle property formed by the meeting of Watertown Plank Road and Juneau Boulevard, this church was operated until the larger, new church was constructed across the street. In 2005, Old St. Mary's was restored to its former grandeur and currently serves as office space for the architectural firm Torke Wirth Pujara (TWP).



The State Historical Society’s Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (WAHI) is a collection of information on historic buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts throughout Wisconsin. This Inventory contains 108 records of “properties of historic interest” in the Village of Elm Grove (see map 4). The list encompasses numerous homes still in existence in addition to buildings that have been obliterated. Most properties became part of the Inventory as a result of a systematic architectural and historical survey conducted in 1992. While the purpose of the Inventory is to inform communities about their historical heritage, there are no regulatory or legal conditions affiliated with the WAHI listing. (See the Architectural & Historical Inventory Appendix for a comprehensive list of properties).

Recreational Resources

Presently there are five Village-owned park open space sites maintained in the Village of Elm Grove. This area totals roughly 90 acres.

FIGURE 5-2: VILLAGE-OWNED PARKS, ELM GROVE

Site	Location	Acreage
Village Park	13600 Juneau Blvd.	78.96
Brenner Park	To the west of the intersection of Sunnyslope Road and Bluemound Road	1.19
Former Legion Post site	1195 Legion Drive	1.03
Former T.V. John site	13555 Juneau Blvd	0.78
Southeast Detention Storage Basin	12600 and 12650 Bluemound Road (former sites of the Villager Apartments and Sleepy Hollow Motel)	8.39

Village Park

Village Park is the largest single area of land that the Village owns. It is located in the center of Elm Grove at the intersection of Juneau Boulevard and Legion Drive. Village Park is a publicly owned property, including all of the municipal buildings within its boundaries. Bordered on the east by Underwood Creek and the west by a railroad line, pedestrian flow is restricted into the park.

The park contains various gathering places for people to recreate or relax. There is a 9.6 acre pond, with four water access areas. The pond is stocked with minnows, bluegills, perch, small mouth bass and large mouth bass for fishing.

An outdoor swimming pool and wading pool is open from early June through late August with multiple programs such as swimming lessons, open swim, swim team, pool parties, etc. There are nine tennis courts used by schools for practices, leagues through the Elm



Grove Tennis Club, and for open play. A new sledding hill and skating rink will allow the park to be utilized year round, with the Pool House serving as a warming area.

Two ball diamonds are available and may be reserved for private games or picnics. Six soccer fields are mainly used by the Elm Grove Soccer Club for league games throughout the fall and spring and are used in summer for soccer camps. Two sand volleyball courts have been re-constructed and are available primarily for open play with a plan to begin adult summer leagues. A basketball court is used for a summer instructional programs and is open year round. There are two gazebos with grills in the park that can be reserved by Elm Grove residents or businesses for picnics or events throughout the year.

A new, 2.1 mile pathway system was constructed within Village Park and is open for non-motorized use. Lastly, open green space has been left for park users to gather for individual games (e.g. soccer) or to relax in a natural environment.

In addition, there are two community rooms located in Village Hall. The community rooms are used by the Recreation Department and Library for various programs such as fitness classes, art and craft classes, music classes and education classes. Furthermore, residents or Elm Grove organizations may reserve the rooms based on availability for special events or meetings.

Legion Post/T.V. John

The Village of Elm Grove acquired the former Legion Post and T.V. John properties for the Village's flood management project. The Legion Post and T.V. John sites are located adjacent to Village Park at the intersection of Juneau Boulevard and Legion Drive. The area will remain as a native plant demonstration area and function as a dry detention storage area for the purpose of flood management. In addition, the Legion Post property is also host to a Blue Star Marker, commemorating the history of the parcel as the former site of Post #449.

Southeast Detention Storage Facility

The southeast detention storage facility was once the home of an apartment complex and motel. It is an 8.39 acre parcel located along Bluemound Road between Elm Grove Road and 124th Street. Soccer fields will be placed in this area (for programmed use), along with a 38 stall parking area. The trail system through Village Park and the downtown area will extend through this land to meet with the Oak Leaf and the Greenway Trail system at the 124th Street and Bluemound Road intersection (City of Wauwatosa).

Non-Village Owned Land

In addition to recreational features owned and operated by the Village, there are other non-Village owned recreation facilities that also contribute to the outdoor recreation base in Elm Grove. The Elmbrook School District has two schools with associated playgrounds and sports facilities such as baseball diamonds and basketball courts located within Elm Grove's boundaries (Tonawanda Elementary and Pilgrim Park Middle School).

Also, the campus green space at the St. Mary's and Elm Grove Lutheran churches and schools play a part in the recreation base. Privately, Western Racquet Club resides in the Village and offers fitness, tennis, swimming, and social activities to its members.

Agriculture, Natural, Cultural Resources Implementation Strategies

Project or Action	Responsible Party	Timeframe
NATURAL RESOURCES		
Support the connectivity of open spaces.	Village Park and Recreation Committee Partnerships with WDNR, City of Brookfield and City of Wauwatosa	Ongoing
Implement a plan to develop a formal native plant demonstration area in the stormwater retention basin of Juneau Boulevard.	Village Park and Recreation Committee Non-profit Organizations	2007-2008
Implement revised floodplain boundaries following FEMA and DNR approval of the Village's floodplain remapping project.	Village Staff	2009
Coordinate planning to daylight that portion of Underwood Creek within the Sendik's parking lot south of Watertown Plank Road, as agreed upon in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.	Village Staff WDNR	December, 2008
Establish a long-term plan for managing natural resources within Village-owned properties and along street rights-of-way.	Village Staff	Ongoing
Promote the establishment of a Landscape Guide for residents and redevelopment investors that recommend plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, including avian species.	Village Staff	Ongoing
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
Cooperate with the Wisconsin Historic Society to update the inventory of properties that are of historic interest.	Village Staff Wisconsin Historic Society Elmbrook Historic Society	Ongoing
Maintain a current map of properties that are identified as being "of historic interest" by the Wisconsin Historic Society for reference by Village staff and elected officials.	Village Staff	Ongoing
PARKS		
Support maintenance of environmental corridors and natural areas to support public access.	Village Staff Park and Recreation Committee Partnering non-profits and volunteer organizations	Ongoing
Consider developing a "walkable communities" initiative.	Village Staff Park and Recreation Committee Partnering non-profits and volunteer organizations	Ongoing