

**PLEASANT PRAIRIE PLAN COMMISSION MEETING  
VILLAGE HALL AUDITORIUM  
9915 39TH AVENUE  
PLEASANT PRAIRIE, WISCONSIN  
5:00 P.M.  
September 8, 2008**

A regular meeting for the Pleasant Prairie Plan Commission convened at 5:00 p.m. on September 8, 2008. Those in attendance were Michael Serpe; Donald Hackbarth; Wayne Koessl; Jim Bandura; John Braig; Andrea Rode; and Judy Juliana. Thomas Terwall and Larry Zarletti were excused. Also in attendance were Mike Pollocoff, Village Administrator; Peggy Herrick, Assistant Village Planner and Zoning Administrator and Tom Schircel, Assistant Village Planner and Zoning Administrator.

- 1. CALL TO ORDER.**
- 2. ROLL CALL.**
- 3. CORRESPONDENCE.**
- 4. CITIZEN COMMENTS.**

Mike Serpe:

If there's anybody that's wishing to speak about any item on the agenda or any other matter now is the time to speak. All we ask is that you give us your name and address before you start. Anybody wishing to speak? Anybody wishing to speak? We'll close citizen comments.

- 5. NEW BUSINESS.**
  - A. Consider Plan Commission Resolution #08-16 to initiate a zoning map amendment related to a wetland staking being completed.**

Peggy Herrick:

On March 3, 2008, the Village received an application from the property owner for a wetland staking to be completed on the property located at the northwest corner of 1<sup>st</sup> Court and 125<sup>th</sup> Street. And this parcel is identified as parcel 93-4-123-323-1740 known at Lot 1, Block 22 of the Chiwaukee Company Second Subdivision.

The Village received a letter dated August 12, 1008 from the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission that indicated the plat of survey correctly surveyed and correctly identified the wetlands on said property as field staked by the biologist from the Regional Planning Commission on May 6 and June 19, 2008 provided the legal description be corrected. The Village received the corrected plat of survey on August 25, 2008 as shown on Exhibit 2 of the resolution.

In accordance with the Village of Pleasant Prairie Zoning Ordinance, C-1 Lowland Resource Conservancy District requirements that are currently in effect, the Plan Commission shall initiate the appropriate action to change the zoning map to conform with the wetland delineated plat of survey. This resolution initiates that process and a public hearing will be schedule. This

resolution is not making any determinations regarding the merits of this process but is rather only initiating the process by which the proposed changes in the zoning map can be promptly evaluated. Village staff recommends approval.

John Braig:

Move approval of Resolution 08-18.

Judy Juliana:

Second.

Mike Serpe:

**MOTION MADE BY JOHN BRAIG AND SECONDED BY JUDY JULIANA FOR APPROVAL OF 08-16. ALL THOSE IN FAVOR SAY AYE?**

Voices:

Aye.

Mike Serpe:

Opposed? The ayes have it.

**B. Review and consider Chapter XII, “Utilities and Community Facilities Element” of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County.**

Peggy Herrick:

This is Chapter XII. Again, this is the Utilities and Community Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan. As you are aware, we have been working with Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare this update to the County’s Comprehensive Plan, and we’ll be using this data to prepare our Comprehensive Plan.

This Chapter, the Utilities and Community Facilities Element, is one of the nine elements of the Comprehensive Plan required by Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes which requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, programs to guide future development of utilities and community facilities within Kenosha County. And these include sanitary sewer service, water supply, storm water management on-site waste water treatment technology, solid waste disposal recycling facilities, parks, telecommunication facilities, power plant and transition lines, cemeteries, healthcare facilities, childcare facilities, police, fire, rescue, library, schools and other government facilities.

The Village staff and department heads are currently reviewing this chapter and will be providing specific recommendations to the Village Board with the Plan Commission recommendations to provide this back to SEWRPC to incorporate the Village concerns before the final chapter is put together. Once the final chapter is put together this will come back before Plan Commission.

The following State comprehensive planning goals related to the Utilities and Community Facilities Elements are set forth in Section 16.965 of the statutes and were addressed as part of the planning process, and they include promotion of the redevelopment of land with the existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures; the encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government and utility costs; encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government; provide adequate infrastructure and public services as an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

This chapter is broken up into two parts. Part 1 is projected utilities and community facility requirements for the year 2035. The second part of the chapter specifies goals, objectives and policies for implementing this portion of the plan.

Sanitary sewer service - an area wide quality management plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region was developed by SEWRPC in 1979. One of the elements is the point source pollution abatement which sets forth recommendations concerning sanitary sewer services and sewage treatment facilities in the region. The Regional Water Quality Management Plan has been amended several times since 1979. It is estimated that by the year 2035 assuming existing waste water treatment plant capacities. Sewage flows to the Bristol Utility District #1 plan will be nearing 80 percent of design capacity. Sewage flows to the City of Kenosha and the Village of Twin Lakes plans will have exceeded the 80 percent threshold and will be approaching or equaling the plant's design capacity. Sewage flows to the Village of Paddock Lake, Village of Silver Lake and Salem Utility District #2 plants will have exceeded plant design capacity.

Table 1 in this chapter indicates selected characteristics of public sewage treatment facilities in Kenosha County. Map X-1 which is in the Chapter X of the plan indicated the adopted sanitary sewer areas and existing areas served by sewer in Kenosha County. I just wanted to show this slide as a reminder as to where those areas where.

Related to water supply, there were six municipal water supply utility systems in Kenosha County in 2005, and these are shown on Map XII-1, projected developed under this regional water supply plan anticipate that each of the existing municipal water utility service areas will experience an increase in water demand by 2035. It is anticipated in the regional water supply plan that municipal water systems may be developed in the Village of Silver Lake, Village of Twin Lakes and portions of the Town of Salem and the Powers, Benedict combo lakes area by 2035.

In table XII-2 in the report it indicates the total population by area served by municipal water systems in 2000 and the anticipated population in area served in 2035. The population served by municipal water in 2000 is about 111,000 persons and will serve approximately 200,000 residents by the year 2035. The area serviced by municipal water supply system in Kenosha County is expected to increase by about 122 percent from about 30 square miles in 2000 to about 66 square miles in 2035.

In addition to municipal water systems described above, there are at least two privately owned community water systems and about 54 self-supplied water systems that are anticipated to continue supplying water to and through 2035. There are expected to be about 11,200 persons or about 5 percent of the total County's population serviced by private domestic wells in 2035. About 213 square miles are expected to be located outside the plan 2035 municipal water utility

service area. These private domestic wells would withdraw approximately .7 million gallons per day from the shallow groundwater aquifer assuming the average use of 66 gallon use per person per day.

The next portion of the plan talks about storm water management. Storm water management facilities include overland flow paths, roadside swales or ditches and other open channels, curbs, gutters and catch basins, inlets, storm sewers, culverts, storm water storage facilities for both quality and quantity control and infiltration facilities. Although this is often designed on a subdivision by subdivision or project by project basis, storm water management facilities should be part of an integrated system of storm water and floodplain management facilities for the entire watershed or for the entire community which is considered given to the watershed in which the community is located.

As you are aware, in 2006 the Village created a Clean Water Utility to comply with the terms of the storm water discharge permit under NR 216 and to fund capital projects needed to improve storm water quality. The Clean Water Utility is intended to maintain Village owned storm water infrastructure, repair and clean catch basins and storm sewers, preserve natural drainage systems such as streams and vegetative buffers and build a capital fund to complete projects and replace existing infrastructure.

The next section talks about on site waste water treatment technology. Kenosha County regulates private on site waste water treatment systems for any new development in the County that is not serviced by sanitary sewer.

The next section talks about solid waste disposal. All of the municipal solid waste currently collected in Kenosha County is land filled in the Pheasant Run Landfill located in the Town of Paris or in the Mallard Ridge Landfill located in the Town of Darien in Walworth County. We Energies operates the landfill that provides disposal of boiler and coal ash from its nearby electric power generating plant in the Village. As reported by the DNR in January 2008, the landfill has about 4 million cubic yards of open capacity and has an estimated site life of about 100 years.

It has also been reported to the DNR that as of January 2008 the open capacity of the Mallard Ridge Landfill was 7 million cubic yards, and the open capacity of the Pheasant Run Landfill was 2.7 million cubic yards. In 2007 the DNR established the site life of the Mallard Ridge at 10 years and the Pheasant run at 2 years. There are currently no plans for expansion of the Mallard Ridge Landfill, but open land not currently owned by the landfill operator is available adjacent to the landfill and is strongly being considered for possible acquisition within the next five years. Mallard Ridge also contains a gas energy power plant that converts the landfill methane gas to electricity. If expansion were to occur at the landfill, adding a fourth engine to the gas energy power plant would also be considered.

The Pheasant Run Landfill is currently in the plan of operation stage which addressed the need for expansion. The landfill owner operates 950 acres of which 182 acres are currently permitted for a landfill. The expansion area encompasses about 50 acres which would provide another 8 to 10 years of site life if permitted by the appropriate regulatory bodies. If the landfill operator continues to receive permits for landfill expansion, it is estimated that the Pheasant Run Landfill has enough land available for continued landfill use for about another 20 years. Both landfills require expansion to accommodate solid waste producing Kenosha County over the

comprehensive design year or new landfills will need to be sited and developed to accommodate solid waste.

The next section is recycling facilities. As of 2007, each community participating in the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan process administered a recycling program for household recyclables. In addition, Pheasant Run Landfill and Waste Management sponsors two household hazardous waste collections every year usually in May and September for Kenosha County Residents.

The next section is parks. County parks provide Kenosha County residents with opportunities for a variety of recreational activities and places for public gathering festivals and other social occasions. The development of the County parks also promotes physical activity and provides a safe environment for those activities. The park and open space plan for Kenosha County has a design year through 2020. This includes implementation and recommended open space preservation elements and outdoor recreational elements and the park plan.

The open space and preservation element recommends the preservation of about 38,162 acres of open space land which encompasses environmental corridors, isolated natural resources, resource areas and natural areas. About 7,464 acres were in public ownership, nonprofit conservation organization ownership or a compatible private outdoor recreational use such as a golf course in 1985. The open space element recommends that an additional 3,225 acres be acquired by public agencies for natural resource protection purposes or public park or trail use. Of this, 2,368 acres are recommended to be acquired by Kenosha County.

The park and open space plan also recommends that 22,473 acres of open space land be placed in protective zoning districts such as conservancy, park or floodplain zoning districts where applicable to prevent incompatible development. An addition 4,818 acres are identified as surface waters within environmental corridors for isolated natural resource areas.

The next section is telecommunication facilities. Telecommunications have become increasingly important in local, national and global economic to the primary infrastructure supporting socioeconomic growth. SEWRPC has undertaken a regional telecommunications planning program that will provide a detailed infrastructure layout to support broadband, wireless and wire line communication networks in the region. This has been documented in two planning reports that were put out by SEWRPC, one in September of 2006 and again another in October of 2007.

The next section talks about power plants, electrical and natural gas service. Most of Kenosha County is provided with electric power service by We Energies including the power plant in the Village which is the largest generating plant in Wisconsin and the Paris generating station in the Town of Paris. Electric power is also provided to the electric power system for Waste Management Pheasant Run Landfill gas to energy facility. The Village of Twin Lakes and the western portion of the Town of Randall receive electric power service from Alliant Energy. Natural gas service is also provided within Kenosha County by We Energies. ANR Pipeline Company also has an underground main line. The American Transmission Company, ATC, owns all major power transmission lines within Kenosha County.

The next section talks about cemeteries. There are 34 cemeteries encompassing about 223 acres in Kenosha County as of 2006. The largest cemeteries in the County have adequate areas for burial well beyond the year 2035.

The next section is healthcare facilities. SEWRPC population projections anticipate change and age structure of the County population over the course of the comprehensive planning period, again, which is to the year 2035. The number of County residents 65 years and older is expected to increase from 17,169 in 2000 to 34,147 in 2035. An increased demand for healthcare services and facilities can be expected as the age composition of the County's population increases over this planning period. There are three hospitals that offer a full range of medical services currently in Kenosha County including Aurora Medical Center Kenosha, Kenosha Medical Center Campus in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The Kenosha Medical Center Campus also contains the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin.

Demands for facilities including nursing home facilities such as community based residential facilities and adult family homes, residential care apartment complexes and senior apartment complexes may increase as the age composition of the County residents changes over this planning period. Kenosha County has been active in providing multiple levels of care for elderly residents of the County through the Brookside Care Center. The care center admits short-term and long-term residents consisting of only County residents as County residency remains a prerequisite for admittance. Kenosha County constructed a new care center in 1996. The County should periodically study the renovation and the expansion of this facility through 2035 to help address the likely increases in demand for nursing home space and senior apartment space in Kenosha County. The County Aging and Disability Resource Center should continue to serve as a one stop shop for information about available services and facilities and for assistance in managing finances.

The next section is childcare facilities. As of 2006 there were 51 State licensed family childcare facilities which can provide for 4 to 8 children; 63 State licensed group care facilities which can provide care for 9 or more children; and 2 licensed day camps located throughout Kenosha County. The combined capacity of licensed childcare facilities in Kenosha County was 4,543 children. The number of residents in the County under 10 years of age since 2000 was 22,007 and is projected to increase to 28,472 in 2035. Therefore, there is a need for additional childcare facilities in the County by the year 2035.

The next section is police services. Each City and Village in the County with the exception of the Village of Paddock Lake have a municipal police department in 2008. The Kenosha County Sheriff's Department provides full-time police service to the town and four hours a day to the Village of Silver Lake and contracted police service to the Village of Paddock Lake for 16 hours a day. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside also provides a law enforcement department for the campus.

Kenosha County Detention Center operates under the direction of the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and had a capacity of 537 inmates in 2008. With a build out capacity of nearly 1,200 inmates, the Detention Center when combined with the Downtown Pre-Trial Facility will allow Kenosha County realize the potential for a 1,500 bed capacity that will meet the detention needs well beyond 2035. Down Pre-Trial Facility had a capacity of 328 inmates in 2008. Each municipal police department should conduct periodic needs, assessments, studies through the Comprehensive Plan design year through 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient officers, equipment and facilities to adequately protect the community they serve.

The next section is fire protection.

Don Hackbarth:

I want to ask a few questions on the police service. In reading over this material here the whole emphasis is the Sheriff's Department and the County. I see nothing in here about Pleasant Prairie. Are we responsible for doing our own planning or our own projecting, or how does that fit into this Chapter XII? How do we fit in here?

Peggy Herrick:

Those are some of the comments that we are going to provide back to the County or to SEWRPC that we wanted to have more of that information for the Village included into this chapter.

Don Hackbarth:

So we have to make the comments and bring them back to SEWRPC?

Peggy Herrick:

Correct.

Mike Pollocoff:

This planning document that comes from the Regional Planning Commission is geared to County operations primarily and then everybody kind of fits in. As you think back to what we've identified as our part of Smart Growth is from the planning process we're going to come up with a land use plan for the Village, and then this component of it which is all the municipal services we're going to build up from what we anticipate that we're going to be needing. They didn't give us a lot of time to do it, but that's what all departments are working on right now.

Don Hackbarth:

I have another question or comment. In looking at the objectives in the plan include, the third item down, continue to strengthen the operations relationship between the County Sheriff's Department and other law enforcement agencies within the County. Where are we moving on that?

Mike Pollocoff:

We aren't moving on that.

Don Hackbarth:

The reason I say that is I don't know how this fits in with Smart Growth, but the feelings that have been generated between Pleasant Prairie and the protection departments, if we had a disaster I think we'd be screwed because I really don't know how we can work together. No?

Mike Pollocoff:

I think when it comes right down to it from the operational aspects between Pleasant Prairie, City of Kenosha and the Sheriff's Department, when you look at the guys in the field, the line officers, they're going to get things to happen. I think the problems that exist between Pleasant Prairie and the County or the City and the County really deal with you have professionally managed departments in Pleasant Prairie and Kenosha and Twin and Silver, and you have an elected Sheriff and he answers to an electorate or a political process and his professional is the Chief Deputy. So in amongst what's going on, even in the Sheriff's Department, you have an appointed official who is operating as a professional for that department. It's just that you have that overlying political process that goes on with the Sheriff and that's what we've been dealing with in Pleasant Prairie primarily the last couple years.

But when something has to happen between our department or the Sheriff's Department or the City Police Department it happens. I'm not worried about that. That's not to say there might not be some political angst that goes on once you get to that political level, but when it comes to providing the essential services I don't think that happens. I don't know, Mike, if you've got a comment on that.

Mike Serpe:

What I've been hearing is what happened a couple years past has pretty much gone to the wayside. I think the relations between the Pleasant Prairie Police Department and the Sheriff's Department is much better than it's been in the past, at least the recent past.

Don Hackbarth:

Are you saying personnel?

Mike Serpe:

I think deputies and police officers are getting along better. I think there's a better relationship between Sheriff Beth and Chief Wagner. I think it's improved considerably. We don't have the contention we had a few years back that created all kinds of problems between the two departments and it filtered down to the service that we were providing to the citizens because of whatever reason. Procedures were changed in the 9-1-1 dispatch center that in my personal opinion were ridiculous. But as far as if a tragedy were to happen I think we're in pretty good shape.

Don Hackbarth:

I hope that's true. I proposed being our Chaplain here, I proposed even to the departments that if they wanted to try either a tabletop or an event even at the school to see how they worked together. Let's say . . . because we know we've got some personnel that are good at tactical and so does Kenosha. I mean the Sheriff's Department has all this equipment with all the robots and all that stuff. When an event like that takes place you've got to work together.

The other thing, too, is there's a thing called NIMS, and I'm sure you're aware of that, and what that system is a strategy on a command system. In order for that to work you have to have your



command people agree this is the way it's going to work. I'd hate to see in a tragedy that this command system and the way we work together would fall apart because in the event an event would take place. And I agree, too, the Sheriff's and the Pleasant Prairie Police Department are really working great. I know our Chief is really willing to put some work into getting it going. I think Dave Beth would be willing to. I think we're just going in a good direction. I just hope it is going in a good direction.

Mike Pollocoff:

It's as good as every election.

Judy Juliana:

I have a comment on page 6 on the preliminary draft on the on site waste water treatment technology. The last sentence on there says it is the owner's responsibility to ensure abandonment has occurred on their premises. Do we want to leave that up to the homeowner? Why shouldn't it be the Village? I can't see how that could be enforced if we leave it up to the property owner to make sure—

Mike Pollocoff:

Financially it's up to the property owner. The Village when we connect somebody, when we allow that permit to connect to the public system, if there's a private system there the Village is going to have the enforcement responsibility but the actual financial responsibility is the owners.

Mike Serpe:

While we're on some type of water treatment, Mike, on the water supply, 122 percent increase between 2000 and 2035. This is on page XII-4. The Great Lakes Pact how does this—I mean 122 percent increase is quite large. How does that figure into—

Mike Pollocoff:

I guess what I'd say is to me it's not—I was more concerned that it wasn't enough. You have to remember the Village's capacity to deliver water is 21 million gallons a day. Right now the power plant is our biggest customer, but you pick up some of these other users, as we develop industrially I don't think we have a good current plan, because the sewer and water master plan is really dated and we need to get it updated. But I think we're going to go beyond. I think we're probably within the short term going to hit that percentage right now.

Mike Serpe:

So this increase that we're looking at that says 30 square miles in 2000 to 66 square miles in 2035, that's inside of the—

Mike Pollocoff:

Sanitary sewer service area.

Mike Serpe:

It is?

Mike Pollocoff:

Yeah.

Mike Serpe:

Wow.

Mike Pollocoff:

You've got to remember not everything inside that area has water. It could, it just says that it could have.

Mike Serpe:

I guess the figures look bigger than what they actually are then. Alright.

Don Hackbarth:

On that same page under Pleasant Prairie Water Utility it talks about population 2035. What are we right now, about 18,000?

Peggy Herrick:

About 19,000.

Mike Pollocoff:

19,000 and change.

Don Hackbarth:

So round it off to 20,000. We're looking at 30,000 . . . the map . . .and look at the geographical area . . . (inaudible).

Peggy Herrick:

We provided SEWRPC with those projections. Jean looked at it based on the current trends of the last ten years how population has been projecting. And I thought that we had given them 35,000 by the year 2035.

Don Hackbarth:

30,000 looks a little skimpy.

Peggy Herrick:

Like I think we gave them 35,000. Does it say 30,000 in here?

Don Hackbarth:

(Inaudible)

Peggy Herrick:

I think that's an error. What page are you on?

Don Hackbarth:

It just looked like small figure to me with the geographical area that we have . . . I see more than 10,000 people coming in.

Mike Serpe:

With the exception of the last year and maybe the next couple years we normally go around three percent a year on population, right?

Mike Pollocoff:

Right. The other thing is you have to kind of compare that map that you're talking about and then look at the land use map. Now, if you were to take a look at the land use map, the Village has set aside, right now we have 26 percent of our available land that we can use is in conservancy zoning. If you take 26 percent out right there, then you take a look at what we have available for industrial use and development, that's significant. That's between 31 and the Des Plaines. So when you look at the available land in our plan that we've set aside for residential development it's not the 33 square miles. It's reduced quite a bit. So when you look at that available land we've really set aside not that much. I mean there's available land for residential development, but when you match that up against the density standards that the Commission has adopted we could get more people if we adjusted the density. But our density standards are the quarter acre to half acre lots.

When you look at that land available, I really think that might end up being in the future the policy question that the Commission and the Board deals with in the next 20 years is have we allocated out too much land that's going to get sucked up by—we're going to take a 100 acre farm and put 35 houses on it, or are we going to relay that out with a mixed use and open space and higher densities and some other things like that to maximize the use of the land. You could make the case over the next 20 or 25 years if we're going to take all the open space we have that's identified for residential uses and put on half acre lots, some people are going to be happy with that, but you're going to take that existing land that's available for tax base and you're going to develop it in a less dense manner and that's what this plan anticipates.

Peggy Herrick:

I think this number is wrong. It should be 35,000 is the number I think. I'll have to check, because they had some numbers that were very low and I'm wondering if they didn't change it. I'll have to check. I think that's a wrong number. I think it should be 35,000.

Mike Pollocoff:

The other number that isn't in here is in 2035 what's our daytime population? That's going to drive the services that are in the second part of this chapter for police and fire and all those other things.

Mike Serpe:

What is the number for the status to become a city, 35,000, 45,000?

Mike Pollocoff:

I think 45,000 is the max you can be a Village.

Mike Serpe:

And the way it looks right now we'll never achieve that?

Mike Pollocoff:

Right now with our current land use plan we'd be close but we wouldn't make it.

John Braig:

We'll fill Lakeshore Drive with high rise apartments and condos.

Mike Serpe:

Let's go on.

Peggy Herrick:

I have a few more sections. The next section is fire protection. As of 2006, Kenosha County was serviced by five fire departments. The recommended 1.5 mile and 4 mile service radiuses are shown on the Maps XII-2 and XII-3. These service area radius standards in general measure the potential need for fire stations. More detailed analysis that makes street access and response times into consideration should be conducted to determine if additional fire stations are needed. Each fire department should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through their comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient stations, fire fighters, equipment, water supply and facilities to adequately protect the communities they serve keeping in mind that the County population is expected to increase over the comprehensive design period.

The map on the overhead, XII-2, identifies areas within the planned sewer service area in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and portions of the City of Kenosha, Villages of Paddock Lake, Twin Lakes and Town of Somers that are located outside the 1.5 mile service radius for urbanized areas and may need additional fire protection services. The next map is Map XII-3, and this indicates that much of the County is located within the recommended service radius of the existing fire station for less intense development.

The next section is rescue service. As of 2006, Kenosha County was serviced by 10 emergency medical service or EMS departments. The service zones and corresponding departments are shown on Map X-8 and listed in Table X-10, that was in Chapter X which the Commission reviewed some months back. Each department shall conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient personnel, equipment and facilities to adequately protect the community they serve as the County population increases over the design year. Again, this was mapped in Chapter X-8 which locates those emergency medical service zone boundaries.

The next section is emergency management. The Emergency Management Division is under the direction of the County Department of Administrative Services and is responsible for the planning, coordinating and implementing of all emergency management and homeland security related activities for Kenosha County. The goal of the County Emergency Management Division is to lessen the loss of life and reduce injury and property damage during natural and technological manmade occurrences through mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. It is recommended that the County continue to provide training and educate County residents on emergency planning and continue to provide emergency management services and coordinate it with local government and State agencies in disaster recovery.

The next section is libraries. Kenosha County is serviced by seven public libraries which are a part of the Kenosha County Library System. Four libraries are located in the City of Kenosha, one in each of the Villages of Twin Lakes, Village of Silver Lake, Town of Salem, and they serve all residents of Kenosha County. They had a combined circulation of 1,255,136 items in 2007. Kenosha County Library System also operates a bookmobile that serves the City of Kenosha and those areas of the County that are not part of the Community Library system. The bookmobile had a circulation of 53,783 items. The plan for Kenosha County Library service in Kenosha County from 2008 to 2017 was undertaken in 2006 by the Kenosha County Long Range Library Strategic Planning Committee. Kenosha County should continue to revisit this plan in five year increments through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine various demands on public libraries in the County and how to more efficiently use County funding to address those demands.

Mike Serpe:

Mike what is our portion of our budget that we pay to the City of Kenosha for library services?

Mike Pollocoff:

I can't remember. It's really the portion of the County taxes and I want to say it's less than 10 percent of what the total County tax bill is what the County collects from Village residents on behalf of the library system. So the Village government itself doesn't make a payment. But those payments are made from the Village residents through Kenosha County who then pays it.

Mike Serpe:

And if there's ever a chance we would get a library out—if we were to put a library in Pleasant Prairie that would be on us?

Mike Pollocoff:

That would be on us and then it would come off the County. So it's one of those few services where you don't duplicate services. If you start your own you don't pay for the County's and the Village's you would only pay for the Village's.

Peggy Herrick:

The next section is schools. As of 2006 there were 54 public schools in 11 school districts and 21 private schools in Kenosha County. The combined enrollment of public and private elementary, middle and high school in Kenosha County was 32,811 students in 2006. School districts within the County typically prepare facility plans which include need assessments for new facilities and land based on development statistics received from local governments they serve and the population projection data from agencies such as SEWRPC and the Department of Administration.

Between 2000 and 2035 the number of persons under 20 in the County will increase from about 45,000 to about 57,000 persons. This increase may require the expansion of existing school buildings as well as attendant recreational facilities or the construction of new school buildings. In addition, some older school buildings within the County may require replacement as the facilities become antiquated. Schools should work with local governments, the County and SEWRPC to obtain information regarding proposed residential development and population projections to update facility plans in the short-term increment through the plan design year 2035. Just as a side note, we do work with the Unified School District to provide them updates and information so we have a very good working relationship with them and they have a good handle on schools not only in Pleasant Prairie but in their whole district as a whole.

The next topic is other County facilities. Kenosha County government agencies are located in a number of locations and they include the County Courthouse, the County Administrative Building, Kenosha County Center, Human Service Building, Public Safety Building, Kenosha County Brookside Care Center, Kemper Center and Kenosha Public Museum. Kenosha County should continue to ensure that County government facilities adequately serve the public needs and should continue to maintain buildings and facilities to effectively conduct County government business.

The next section talks about local government facilities. City and village and town governments and agencies maintain their own building and facilities. Local government facilities may include municipal halls, public works buildings and other public structures, City, village and town governments in the County should continue to ensure that government facilities adequately serve the public needs and should continue to maintain municipal halls and other local government facilities to effectively conduct city, village and town government business.

Again, this next section is Part 2 and this talks about the goals and objectives and policies and programs related to utilities and community facilities. The goals and objectives and policies and programs that follow are intended for implementation by Kenosha County in coordination with local communities. Recommendations are organized under the following issues. Again, they have goals, objectives, policies and programs under each of these categories.

The first category is overall utilities and community facilities issues, environmental quality issues, environmental health and sanitation issues, healthcare issues, safety and emergency management issues, general County service issues, intergovernmental cooperation issues and other service provider issues.

I'm just going to go quickly through the goals. I'm not going to go through the objectives and policies and programs. You folks probably have read those so I'm not going to re-read all of that. But there are a number of goals that are listed in this chapter. The first goal is to maintain and enhance an existing level of public services in Kenosha County. Next goal is to support and encourage sustainable energy options in the public and private development. Third goal is encourage intergovernmental cooperation. The fourth goal provide a safe and healthy environment for County residents. Next goal to develop and implement programs and services that will contribute to the physical, physiological and emotional well being of County residents. Next goal is to provide a safe and secure environment for Kenosha County residents. Provide all County residents with cost effective, prompt and high quality County services. The next goal is to cooperate with other units and agencies of government where appropriate to provide cost effective government services. Next is to promote better understanding among all levels of government on the roles and responsibilities of each. And the last goal is to ensure the public services offered in Kenosha County meet the needs of all County residents.

With that that's a brief overview of this next chapter. Again, the Village department heads are currently reviewing this and will be providing their recommendations to staff along with the Village Board, and we will be providing all those comments back to SEWRPC to incorporate it into the final chapter.

John Braig:

I'm looking at page 17 dealing with the colleges, Carthage, Concordia, Gateway, Parkside. Isn't there one more out in the-

Peggy Herrick:

Yes there is, that is Cardinal Stritch.

Mike Pollocoff:

That's in Prairie Ridge.

Peggy Herrick:

There's one in Johnson Bank, that's Concordia in Johnson Bank on the upper floors.

John Braig:

But Cardinal Stritch is not mentioned. Should it be?

Mike Serpe:

There's quite a few on the Internet system, too.

John Braig:

I think they're talking physical facilities, brick, mortar, that sort of stuff.

Peggy Herrick:

We can have them list both of those.

John Braig:

Thank you.

Mike Serpe:

Anybody else have a question or comment? If you read this thing it's obviously going to look like it's recommending one government. If that's going to be the future of this County somewhere after 2035 or 2050 or whatever, I'm sure that a lot of State laws are going to have to change. Mike mentioned earlier you have an elected official in the Sheriff's Department, and nothing against any elected official, but if you're going to do this you want to get people that are qualified in the field to run these and any department for that matter, not just the Sheriff's Department, all departments. So I think if we look at this thing in about 20 years from now we're going to look at, wow, where do they start and where did it end up. It's going to be probably substantially different than we just read tonight.

Don Hackbarth:

How much of a workload is this putting on the Village, our staff?

Peggy Herrick:

It is, but it's going to be a bigger workload next year when we have to take this information and tailor it to the Village so we can update our Comprehensive Plan to meet the Smart Growth regulations.

Don Hackbarth:

I move approval of Chapter XII.

Judy Juliana:

I'll second it.



Mike Serpe:

**MOTION MADE BY DON HACKBARTH AND SECONDED BY JUDY JULIANA FOR APPROVAL. ALL THOSE IN FAVOR SAY AYE.**

Voices:

Aye.

Mike Serpe:

Opposed? The ayes have it.

**6. ADJOURN.**

John Braig:

Move adjournment.

Wayne Koessl:

Second.

Mike Serpe:

Motion made and seconded for adjournment. All those in favor say aye.

Voices:

Aye.

Mike Serpe:

Opposed? The ayes have it. Thank you.

**Meeting Adjourned: 5:48 p.m.**