

**VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE
PLEASANT PRAIRIE VILLAGE BOARD
PLEASANT PRAIRIE WATER UTILITY
LAKE MICHIGAN SEWER UTILITY DISTRICT
SEWER UTILITY DISTRICT "D"
9915 39th Avenue
Pleasant Prairie, WI
October 6, 2008
6:30 p.m.**

A Regular Meeting of the Pleasant Prairie Village Board was held on Monday, October 6, 2008. Meeting called to order at 6:30 p.m. Present were Village Board members John Steinbrink, Monica Yuhas, Steve Kumorkiewicz, Clyde Allen and Mike Serpe. Also present were Mike Pollocoff, Village Administrator; Peggy Herrick, Assistant Village Planner; and Jane Romanowski, Village Clerk.

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- 3. ROLL CALL**
- 4. MINUTES OF MEETINGS - SEPTEMBER 15 and 17, 2008**

KUMORKIEWICZ MOVED TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE VILLAGE BOARD MEETINGS OF SEPTEMBER 15 AND 17, 2008 AS PRESENTED IN THEIR WRITTEN FORM; SEOCNED BY ALLEN; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

- 5. CITIZEN COMMENTS - None**
- 6. CORRESPONDENCE**

A. Receive request to amend the Springbrook Place Developers Agreement.

Mike Pollocoff:

Mr. President, I received a letter from Mills Enterprises concerning the Springbrook Place Condominium Development. We had entered into a development agreement with them for the construction of condominiums when they removed the old shopping mall on 91st and Springbrook Road. They're requesting, and as we know the economy is not doing that well, the opportunity to not construct the condominiums this year but put it off to next year. I'd like to be authorized to negotiate an amendment with the developer to have that happen.

We've done this with some of the single family residential class where we've extended those plats to give them a length of time to see if the economy comes back or not. So I'd recommend we do the same thing with this one. I am going to recommend that since this would be happening for this year that we require that they button up the site and get it mowed up, get the silt fence down and squared away so that until next spring it's going to be looking good and being ready for them to start their construction. Assuming they can start next year, and if you watched the news

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today you kind of wonder if next year is going to be the year, but we'll come up with a plan to address that in the amendment.

Mike Serpe:

We can take an action on this tonight?

Mike Pollocoff:

I'd just be looking for authorization to prepare an amendment to the agreement to bring back to the Board at their next meeting.

Mike Serpe:

I would make that motion.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

I second.

John Steinbrink:

A motion by Mike, second by Steve. Further discussion on the item?

Clyde Allen:

Mike, if you would please, this in no way puts the Village in jeopardy? All the burden is on the developer to use his money? Can you explain it?

Mike Pollocoff:

The Village has no bonds, no paper, no CDOs no nothing. This is all an expense that's being carried forth by the developer. What this does in essence is it delays his opportunity to get paid back. So he's really in one sense suffering the financial impact of not being able to sell the condos, but it also means it's going to push his return back even farther. And since we have a back end deadline on that, that means it reduces his likelihood that he could get paid back for his expenses in the end ultimately. I'm not going to recommend we change that back end deadline.

Clyde Allen:

Thank you.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

Another comment. Anything that can be done now, putting fence and grass, is much, much better than it was before. Anything we can do.

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Mike Pollocoff:

I think this has been a good deal for everybody, and it's unfortunate that the economy has done what it's done. But I think the community has been relieved from a site that was contaminated. The groundwater was contaminated over there, and now we've got that cleaned up and it's just a matter of being able to take the next step.

John Steinbrink:

Seeing no further discussion, those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.

7. NEW BUSINESS

- A. Receive Plan Commission Recommendation and consider Ordinance #08-51 for a Zoning Text Amendment to amend Section 420-128B and to adopt the 2005 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Interpolated Wetland Maps.**

Peggy Herrick:

On September 22, 2008, the Village Plan Commission held a public hearing and recommended that the Village Board approve the zoning text amendment which adopts new Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources wetland inventory maps. All the maps for the Village are on the table over there that have been produced. These were produced by the Wisconsin Department Natural Resources with federal funding provided by EPA Region V. The Regional Planning Commission assisted in preparing these maps.

This ordinance amendment amends Section 420-128 B of the Village Zoning Ordinance that specifically now will reference these maps that were prepared. These are the 2005 wetland inventory maps at a scale of 1 inch equals 400 feet, and they are on aerial photographs with current cadastral information. Again, a public hearing was held by the Plan Commission on September 22nd and they recommend approval of the zoning text amendment as presented.

Mike Serpe:

Move approval of Ordinance 08-51.

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Monica Yuhas:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

Motion by Mike, second by Monica. Any further discussion on this item? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? Motion carries.

B. Review and consider Chapter XII, "Utilities and Community Facilities Element" of the Multi-Jurisdictional comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County.

Peggy Herrick:

Again, this is Chapter XII of the Comprehensive Plan that's being prepared by Kenosha County and being reviewed by a multi-jurisdictional committee made up of members of the community, members of each municipality in the County and other interested parties. This has been a three year process that we've been going to and we are in year two right now. This project is supposed to be completed next May, and this is Chapter XII, the Utilities and Community Facilities Element.

The Utilities and Community Facilities Element is, again, one of the nine required elements that's required by the State Statutes to be completed. The following utilities and community facilities are discussed in this chapter: They include sanitary sewer service, water supply, storm water management, on sight treatment technology, solid waste disposal, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunication facilities, power plan and transmission lines, cemeteries, healthcare facilities, child care facilities, police, fire, rescue, libraries, schools and other government facilities.

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 are addressed as part of this planning process. The include, first, the promotion of the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures; the next is the encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government and utility costs; the fourth is the encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government; and the last is to provide adequate infrastructure and public services and to adequately supply developable land to meet existing and future market demands of residential, commercial and industrial uses.

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Part 1 of this chapter talks about projected utilities and community facility requirements for 2035, and Part 2 discusses goals, objectives, policies and recommendations to meet those objectives and goals. The first section talks about sanitary sewer. An area wide water quality management plan for Southeastern Wisconsin was developed by SEWRPC in 1979. One of these elements is a point source pollution abatement which sets the recommendations concerning public sanitary sewer service areas and sewage treatment facilities. The regional water quality management plan has been amended several times since 1979, and it is estimated that by the year 2035, assuming existing waste water treatment plant capacities, the sewer flows to the Bristol Utility District Plan will be nearing 80 percent of its design capacity. Sewage flows to the City of Kenosha and the Village of Twin Lakes Plants have exceeded their 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, the Salem Utility District #2 and the plants will have exceeded their plant design capacity. Table XII-1 in this report indicated selected characteristics of the public sanitary sewage treatment facilities in Kenosha County. This map shows the sanitary sewer service areas in Kenosha County. A lot of these maps were provided in Chapter V of this report. This just gives additional information regarding these different facilities and provides specific recommendations further in the chapter.

The next section is water supply. There were six municipal water supply systems within Kenosha County in 2005 as shown on the map on the wall. Projections developed under the regional water supply plan anticipate that each of the existing municipal utility water service areas will experience an increase in water demand by 2035. It is anticipated in the regional water supply plan that the municipal water supply system may be developed in the Village of Silver Lake, Village of Twin Lakes and a portion of the Town of Salem, and the Powers-Benedict Tombeau Lakes area by 2035.

Table XII-2 in the report indicates the total population and the area served by municipal water supply systems in 2000 and anticipated population and area serviced in 2035. In general the population served by municipal water utilities in 2000 was about 111,000 persons and will be about 200,000 residents in 2035. The area served by the municipal water supply system within Kenosha County is expected to increase by about 122 percent from 30 square miles in 2000 to about 66 square miles in 2035. In one of these charts there is some population data. We have a note to remind SEWRPC to correct our numbers since the numbers they are showing in there are not our projected numbers, and we will get them our projected numbers as we had earlier but they need to update that chart. In addition to municipal water systems described, 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 the end of 2035.

The next section of the report talks about storm water management. Storm water management facilities include overland flow paths, roadside swales and ditches and other open channels, curbs and gutters, catch basins and inlets, storm sewers, culverts, storm water storage facilities for both quality and quantity control and infiltration facilities. Although 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 an entire community which is considerable given the watershed in the community it is located.

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Table VI-11 as presented in Chapter VI indicated communities in Kenosha County that have prepared a storm water management plan or an ordinance and that includes the Village.

In 2006, as I noted, the Village created a Clean Water Utility to comply with its terms of its 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 vegetation buffers and to build a capital fund to complete projects and replace the existing infrastructure.

The next section in the chapter talks about on-site waste water treatment technology. Kenosha County regulates private on-site waste water treatment system for any development in the County that is not serviced by sanitary sewer. The table on the wall that was presented in Chapter V indicates the number and type of private on-site waste water treatment systems located in the County as of 2006.

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 a landfill that provides disposal of boiler and coal ash from its nearby electric power general plant here in the Village. And as reported by the DNR in January 2008, this landfill has about four million cubic yards of open capacity and has an estimated site life about 100 years.

It has been reported to the DNR that as of January 2008 the open capacity for the Mallard Ridge Landfill is about seven million cubic yards, and the open capacity for Pheasant Run is about 2.7 million cubic yards. In 2007, the DNR estimated the site life for the Mallard Ridge at about 10 years and Pheasant Run for about two years. There are currently no plans for expansion at the Mallard Ridge, but the open land surrounding that is available for future development.

Pheasant Run is currently in the plan of operation stage which addresses the need for expansion. The landfill operator owns 950 acres in which 182 are currently permitted for landfill use. The expansion area encompasses about 50 acres which would provide another eight to ten years of site life if permitted by the appropriate regulating bodies. If the landfill operator continues to receive permits for landfill expansion, it is estimated that the Pheasant Run Landfill has enough land available to continue landfill use for another 20 years.

The next section of the book talks about recycling facilities. As of 2007 each community participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process administered a recycling program for household recyclables. In addition, Pheasant Run Landfill/Waste Management sponsors two household hazardous waste collections every year usually in May and September for Kenosha County residents.

The next section in the chapter talks about Parks. County parks provide Kenosha County residents with the opportunity for a variety of recreational activities and places for public gathering, festivals and other special occasions. The development of County parks also promotes

physical activity and provides a safe environment for those activities. A Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County has a design year through 2020. This includes implementation of the recommended open space preservation elements and outdoor recreation elements of the park plan.

This slide on the overhead indicates the amount of open space via primary corridors, secondary corridors, isolated natural areas and surface waters in the County. This map was provided in Chapter III when we reviewed that chapter. The plan recommends approximately 38,000 acres of open space land which will encompass all these environmental features. The Park and Open Space Plan also recommends that 22,473 acres of open space lands be placed in protective zoning such as conservancy, park, floodplain zoning districts, where applicable, and to prevent incompatible development. An additional 4,818 acres are identified as surface water within the environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas.

The next section talks about telecommunications. Telecommunications has become increasingly important in local, national and global economies as a primary infrastructure supporting socio-economic growth. SEWRPC has undertaken a regional telecommunications planning program that provides a detailed infrastructure layout to support a broadband wireless and wireline communications network in the region. This network plan has been documented in two planning reports. The first one is the SEWRPC Planning Report No. 51, *A Wireless Antenna Siting and Related Infrastructure Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin* that was done in September 2006, and a Planning Report No. 53, *A Regional Broadband Telecommunications Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin* that was just done in October of 2007.

The next section talks about power plans and electric and natural gas services. Most of Kenosha County is provided by 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 Plant Station in the Town of Paris. Electric power is also provided to the electric power system from Waste Management's Pheasant Run Landfill Gas-To-Energy facility. The Town of Twin Lakes and the western portion of the Town of Randall receive electric power from Alliant Energy.

Natural gas service is also provided within Kenosha County by We Energies, and our pipeline company also has an underground main line. Finally, American Transmission Company owns all major electric power transmission lines in Kenosha County.

The next section talks about cemeteries. There are 34 cemeteries encompassing about 223 acres in Kenosha County as of 2006 as shown on this map in Chapter V. It's all on the overhead. The largest cemeteries in Kenosha County have adequate areas for burial well beyond the plan year of 2035.

The next section talks about healthcare. SEWRPC population projections anticipate changes in the age structure of the County population over the course of the comprehensive planning period. The number of County residents 65 years of age and older is expected to increase from 17,169 in 2000 to 34,147 in 2035. This will cause an increased demand for healthcare services and facilities as the County's population ages over the planning period.

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There are three hospitals offering a full range of medical services in Kenosha County including Aurora Medical Center, Kenosha Medical Center Campus in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village. The Kenosha Medical Center Campus also contains a Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. And, again, the map on the overhead shows locations of these hospitals and clinics for non-specialized medical services in 2006 that are in the County.

The next section talks about child care facilities. Again, this map was provided in Chapter V. It shows the location of the 51 state licensed family child care facilities that were in the County in 2006. There are 63 State licensed group child care facilities as well which provide care for nine or more children and two licensed day camps located throughout Kenosha County. The combined capacity of licensed child care facilities in Kenosha County was 4,543 children. The number of residents in the County under 10 years of age in 2000 was about 22,000 and is projected to increase to 28,472 in 2035. Therefore, there is the need for additional childcare facilities in the County by the year 2035.

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

The Kenosha County Detention Center operates under the direction of the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and has 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 to realize the potential of a 1,500 bed capacity that will meet detention needs well beyond 2035.

Mike Pollocoff:

Peggy, just a quick interruption. That map, they got the legend backwards.

Peggy Herrick:

That is correct. That was brought up in Chapter V. I did not make a note on that. That was brought up at our multi-jurisdictional meeting that that is wrong. Each municipal police department should conduct periodic need assessment studies to their comprehensive planning design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient officers, equipment, facilities to adequately protect the communities they serve. Once we get into some goals and objectives and policies, there are some specific things that the staff disagreed with and I'll present those when we get to that section of the chapter.

The next section is fire protection. As of 2006 Kenosha County was served by five departments. This information shall be verified according to the Village Fire Chief. Prior to consolidation of the three independent fire departments and one rescue squad in the Town of Salem, the County was served by 12 fire departments. The true number may be 13 as the Kansasville Fire

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Department in Racine County is contracted to cover parts of Paddock Lake. Today there are ten fire departments as a result of the sale and consolidation. Again, with Kansasville it might be a possibility of 11. So we do want SEWRPC to verify their numbers to make sure we're all talking about the same thing.

The plan indicates and recommends a 1.5 mile to 4 mile service radius as shown on maps 2 and 3 in this chapter. Specifically map 2 identified area within the planned sewer service areas within the Village of Pleasant Prairie and portions of the City of Kenosha, Villages of Paddock Lake and Twin Lakes and the 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, which is map 3 in this chapter, indicated much of the County is located within the recommended service radius of an existing fire station for less intensive development. The service radius standard is a general measure of the potential need for fire stations. A more detailed analysis could take street access and response time into consideration should be conducted to determine if additional fire stations are needed.

Each fire department should conduct periodic need assessment studies through the 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 the Kenosha County population is expected to increase over the comprehensive plan design period. This chapter does not identify the standard that has been applied to where fire stations should be located. According to the Fire Chief, the Insurance Service Office, the ISO, locates future fire stations based upon the actual driving miles. When using a radius to locate fire stations the true time and distance that it takes to respond to a given address is not taken into consideration.

The accepted standard of measurement for fire service is provided in the Insurance Service Office, ISO. The ISO provides for a uniform rating for each community and fire department within Wisconsin. The ISO issued numerical ratings known as a community fire rating using a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being the best and 10 indicating the community does not have a fire department within the required distances. Prior to 1994, Pleasant Prairie had a 7 where there were fire hydrants and a 9 where there were no hydrants. Since July of 1994 Pleasant Prairie enjoys a rating of 4 where there are hydrants and 5 in areas where there are no hydrants which is basically Carol Beach south of 91st Street. That's an area where there are no hydrants.

Pleasant Prairie also participates in a formal evaluation process when it is surveyed by ISO. During the years 1993 and 1994, Pleasant Prairie participated in a lesser but still formal evaluation when it was evaluated by committee forum the League of Municipalities that issued us a WAME award. That was a few years ago. Pleasant Prairie has identified the location of four future fire stations, personnel, equipment, as well as vehicle and routinely evaluated on an annual basis during its annual budget and a five year planning process.

At the last meeting of the multi-jurisdictional committee, getting back to the ISO rating and driving times, that was brought up by a few other municipalities, and SEWRPC is looking into that to try to provide a better example and a better illustration to show how fire stations should be located based on that. They have modeling that they have that they're trying to put that together,

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but that's a little bit harder to represent on a drawing instead of putting a dot. This is the four mile and this is the one and a half mile, but they're going to try to accommodate that as recommended by the Village Fire Department and by other fire departments from other municipalities.

The next section talks about rescue service. As of 2006, Kenosha County was served by ten emergency or EMS departments. Several zones and corresponding departments are shown on this map which is, again, provided in Chapter V. This shall be verified. According to the Village Fire and Rescue Chief that there may be up to eight EMS departments. Again, we want SEWRPC to verify to make sure their numbers are correct.

This chapter should also identify the fact that all departments, both fire and rescue, within Kenosha County share a common mutual aid contract. In fact, the contract is found in over 60 counties within Illinois and over 16 in Wisconsin. Of the most important is the fact that the counties surrounding Kenosha County, including Lake and McHenry Counties in Illinois and Racine and Walworth County, Wisconsin, are partners to this agreement. This is totally missing from this chapter and we think that that should be included in this section regarding rescue.

The next section is emergency management. The emergency management division is under the direction of the Kenosha County Administrative Services and is responsible for the planning, coordinating and implementing of all emergency management and Homeland Security-related activities for Kenosha County. Pleasant Prairie has also participated in a grant obtained by the Kenosha County Emergency Management which causes our emergency management action plan to be reviewed and ultimately adopted by the Village Board. Pleasant Prairie cooperates with the County Emergency Management office because of its requirements for State and federal disaster funds. So this should be included in the chapter as well.

The next chapter talks about libraries. Kenosha County is serviced by seven public libraries which are part of the Kenosha County Library System. This table on the wall indicates the circulation for each of the libraries and total circulation. This does not include the Book Mobile that also has a circulation of about 53,000. Kenosha County should continue to revisit the plan that they have which is a plan that was put together in 2006 for the Kenosha County libraries, a plan that had a plan design year of 2017. This should be reviewed and updated to go up to the design year of our current comprehensive plan of 2035.

The next section talks about schools. As of 2006 there were 54 public schools in 11 school districts and 21 private schools in Kenosha County. They have a combined enrollment of 32,811 students and that was in 2006. School District in the County typically prepare facility plans which include needs assessment for future facilities and land based on development statistics received from local governments that they serve, and they provide projections to SEWRPC and they will assist us in our planning and they continue to assist us as they move forward when we do neighborhood plans and other land use development plans.

Between the year 2000 and 2035 the number of persons under 20 in the County is expected to increase from about 45,000 to 57,000. This increase may require the expansion of existing school

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buildings. In addition, some older schools within the County may require replacement of these facilities as they become aged.

The next section talks about other County and local facilities. These are shown on the map. They include the County Courthouse, County Administration Buildings, Kenosha County Center, human service buildings, public service buildings, Kenosha County Brookside Care Center, Kemper Center, Kenosha Public Museum. City, village and town governments and agencies maintain their own buildings and facilities. Local government facilities may include municipal halls, public works buildings and other public structures. So that gives you a listing and refresher of all the utilities and facilities throughout the County.

The next section talks about utilities and community facilities goals, objectives, policies and programs. I'm going to go through some general stuff and some goals, and I'm not going to go through all their programs, objectives and policies, but I am going to present some comments and concerns that the Village has related to these recommendations and policies. The intention is to provide these comments and any additional comments that you may have tonight back to SEWRPC, so when they prepare the final draft of this chapter and bring it back to us for final review hopefully it will be to our satisfaction and we'll be able to approve this as part of the whole comprehensive plan.

The goals, objectives, policies and programs that follow are intended for implementation by Kenosha County in coordination with local communities. Recommendations are organized under the following issues: overall utilities and community facility 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.

The first goal is to maintain and enhance existing level of public services in Kenosha County. Next is to support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private developments; encourage intergovernmental cooperation; provide a safe and healthy environment for Kenosha County residents; develop and implement programs and services that will contribute to the physical, physiological and emotional well being of County residents; provide a safe and secure environment for County residents; provide all County residents with cost effective prompt and high quality County services; to cooperate with other units and agencies of government where appropriate and to provide cost effective government services; to promote better understanding among all levels of government on the roles and responsibilities of each, and the final one is to ensure the public services offered in Kenosha County meet the needs of all County residents.

These are their general goals and they make sense. As you read further into the policies and programs and recommendations, this chapter really recommends consolidation and facilities being run by the County. While the Village does support intergovernmental cooperation and shared services provided it is beneficial to the residents of the Village not only financially but will not reduce the level of services currently being provided or expected from Village residents, as the Village continues to grow and follow its land use plan, the Village has been able to provide efficient and effective services that we believe would not be able to be maintained if provided by the County.

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This chapter needs to address the Village's concerns for the Village to support this chapter. In particular, the Village Police Department and the Village Board are opposed to the concept of law enforcement consolidation and Kenosha County, as well as the concept of a single, centralized dispatch center for the entire County without meaningful examination of what this would actually mean. The Village chooses to fund its own police department as well as its dispatch center and does so for legitimate financial public safety reasons and for the well being of the community. For this report to just assume that everything shall be consolidated because bigger is always better I think is a bad assumption to be made.

Also, Pleasant Prairie provides many other services that other communities in the County do not offer such as fire and rescue service, a Clean Water Utility to pay for capital improvements, maintenance and future replacement of aging infrastructure, automatic single stream recycling, unlimited automated collection of solid waste, curbside bulk leaf collection, recreational opportunities at LakeView RecPlex, and these are just a few of the services and amenities that other communities do not offer in the County.

Related to telecommunications that's another big issue. The residents of Pleasant Prairie benefit from the technology provided to them directly as well as to the Village departments to support them through more efficient and effective methods. Some of these benefits are not offered in other communities as they do not have a dedicated technology staff to support them. The plan brings up to move and consolidate services to Kenosha County including a central move for telecommunications across the County. The Village staff, again, does not support any part of the plan that reduces the level of service or would increase the cost of the services to Village residents. Village staff believes that bigger is not always better and does not always provide the efficient and effective services to the residents of Pleasant Prairie.

So with that, those comments will be forwarded on to SEWRPC in addition to any comments you might have tonight for this chapter.

Mike Serpe:

A couple of things I want to talk about. In the consolidation recommendation or the consolidation thought process here, has anybody put a cost factor on the Village of Pleasant Prairie to consolidate services? In other words, if the Sheriff were to take over all law enforcement, if we just turn everything over to the County, what would that do to the tax—do we know what that would do to the taxpayer of the Village? I think it would increase substantially our mill rate.

Mike Pollocoff:

There would be a leveling. You'd take a low mill rate and bring it up and take a higher mill rate and bring it down. The real problem with this chapter is it takes some really broad sweeping recommendations, consolidates operations and there is no financial review or analysis of it. We've touched in previous years on some of these subjects and through an evaluation of it the

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Village came to the conclusion that such proposals weren't cost effective or they didn't deliver the same level of service that the Village residents enjoy.

There are some things that have been recommendation for consolidation that did make financial sense that weren't. I, myself, I was troubled in looking at the chapter because it was written from the beginning, and I know other municipalities were also concerned about it, that the recommendation for everything to be consolidated under Kenosha County was automatically assumed to be the most cost effective means that things should be done although nobody did a cost analysis on it. I guess the basic assumption was bigger was better rather than evaluating services.

We have a lot of examples, and assessing is one, where we get together and we cooperate and we have an assessing consortium. We wholesale sewer and water service from the City of Kenosha. We've done some other agreements with those communities that help out when needed. MABAS is probably the best example where Pleasant Prairie, along with a couple County departments, took the lead in coming up with a well rounded, well managed fire and rescue service to supplement anything over and above what normally goes on.

So this is probably of the chapters that I've seen so far in the smart planning growth probably one that took too much license, it's my recommendation, where they're saying let's merge everything together and go on and not really address those issues and costs, and typically that's not what happens in a land use plan. You identify the services that are available. It was even ironic that some of the things that are ideal for County services they didn't address at all. But the things that are typical municipal services or local services they identified those as a consolidation item. My recommendation is that we send them back to the drawing board on this. If they really want to get involved in this then they need to do a lot more work than they've done to date.

Mike Serpe:

I have another comment. This whole thing is based on future growth of Kenosha County and where it's going to take place and how it's going to take place. Maybe I'm caught up in what's been happening lately with the economy, but shouldn't somewhere the Kenosha County study start addressing the needs of this County in the event if there's a catastrophe? And I'm not talking about a tornado flying through here. I'm talking about an economic disaster. What comes to mind is if people are losing their homes and people are losing their jobs, Social Services can only do so much. But then that burden is going to fall on the backs of the police department and the fire department, mostly the police. You're going to see an increase in crime, an increase in incarcerations, not just in Pleasant Prairie but the City, everywhere. And then people are going to become desperate because they're going to lose their home and they want to set it on fire to try and sneak an insurance payment for it. That falls on the fire department. There's a whole bunch of things that can happen here, and I think somewhere, and I don't know at what time whether it be a part of this study or some other study, that we should be looking. How are we going to address a meltdown or, for the lack of a better word, a depression if it happens?

Mike Pollocoff:

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I think one of the most important chapters that's in this document is that on economic development. If you sit back and take a look at how the Village has worked, the City has worked, over the past 10 to 12 years to constantly push to get more jobs in this community, no matter what kind of jobs they are, bringing those employers to the community, and some of them are really good jobs and some of them might be entry level jobs, but it's doing everything we can to keep the local economy more employed as possible, keeping the people in the trades building these buildings employed, that's going to be—that's the one thing we can do to help offset what's happening here. And if you were just to take a snapshot of where we've come in the last year or two, some very difficult times that already existed, and the housing market is in really bad shape but we've been able to create an atmosphere where companies are looking to make investments in our community when they're pulling out of other areas, that is truly some of the most important work we do to offset what we're talking about, where there are some communities that can't bring in any jobs. They're looking for anything.

I think the Board over the last ten years has shown when it wasn't popular to be spending money and doing things to create economic development. John has been working at the State to bring more State money in here, but those are the things that are going to separate Kenosha County from the rest of the pack. And if you look at the current numbers even that are put out by the State Workforce Development, there are drops in Kenosha County but Kenosha County is not dropping as bad as other places, and that's not even counting the jobs and the economic development that's currently in the pipeline where they haven't landed yet but they've started.

I agree with you all those other essential services need to be in place, but the less expensive money we spend is to make sure that we do everything we can to keep growing the economic environment in this County to keep us ahead of it and know that those industries that we bring to this community and the work that takes place are recession proof or those industries are those that there's going to be an ongoing need for and not get trapped into something that's a trend or something that's short lived.

When you look at this economy, the competitive environment we're in, that's one of the most important things we do that we accomplish with this Smart Growth plan to make sure that we can do that and the community can live within its means based on what we're able to deliver through economic development.

Mike Serpe:

I agree with you, Mike, and I've been saying the same thing that Kenosha County and Pleasant Prairie especially is looking good because of what we're developing here. But I guess just with the recent talk about the economy, even as good as the buildings that we're putting in Pleasant Prairie and the City, if the bottom does fall out there's still nobody to sell this stuff to. And that's what worries me and that's what I'm saying. Should somebody be looking at what if and how many cops are we going to need to patrol the streets and how many more jail cells we're going to need to keep the violators off the streets? It's just something to think about. This isn't the same society in 2008 as it was in 1929. It's just not. In 1929 you had a country that was all working together and people that pretty much had respect for one another. I don't have to tell you how it's changed. Just read the paper and just look around. And I think all those factors are going to

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come into play in a very negative way through the entire country if things turn real sour. I think somebody in Kenosha County thought process should be looking at what if the worst happens what are we going to be needing here.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

Looking at the plan, honestly, I don't believe that this plan fits our needs or the County needs. You're talking about 1929 and I don't go that far but I go 45 years ago when I moved here. I saw this County and this Village grow from a township. We're in the best area right now probably in any part of the County when you read what's going on, but we're still floating . . . float here in this County, especially in Pleasant Prairie. And some of the requirements here in this report . . . complete a lot of them are not updated because the institutions are . . . so I'd like to keep the fire department. Kenosha County doesn't have a fire department. We have the best fire department in the State, same with the police department. Do we want to share with the County? Not in my opinion. We want to remain independent. I want to keep our services the way that we are.

I don't think that this report does any good or any justice to our system here. Parks, we've got all kind of parks. The County would like to have control of all our parks, no question . . . I'd like to along with that over my dead body. To me we should send it back and reject or whatever you think is best in my opinion.

Mike Serpe:

If I misunderstood you, Mike, the recommendation would be to send this back with the recommendations that Peggy read?

Mike Pollocoff:

Correct.

Mike Serpe:

That would be my motion.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

I second that.

John Steinbrink:

Motion by Mike, second by Steve. Further discussion on this item? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

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John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.

C. Consider Second Amendment to the Development Agreement for the Devonshire Subdivision.

Mike Pollocoff:

Mr. President, we've been requested by the developers of Devonshire, MasterCraft, to amend the development agreement to provide for the construction of concrete roads instead of asphalt roads. Right now our development agreements and our Village road spec calls for asphalt for residential roads. And primarily it's an outgrowth probably since the early '60s where asphalt was less expensive, you could accomplish typically the same amount of wear life with asphalt as you could concrete because concrete was cost prohibitive. But prices being what they are we're now at the point where concrete is less expensive and it can accomplish the same thing. All our roads in LakeView Corporate are concrete. We just have a skin coat of asphalt over them.

So the developer is requesting that the Village consider amending our agreement and included here is the concrete pavement specifications that the Village Engineers reviewed, and we would have in the Devonshire development concrete streets instead of asphalt street with this amendment. It takes away the two step process of installing the roads where you put down a surface coat, binder coat, and it can all go in at once and we'd be done with it. So from a maintenance standpoint we'd like it. It's just we've never been in a situation where the costs would warrant it. So I'd recommend that the Village Board consider the second amendment to the development agreement for Devonshire and allow modifications for a concrete road as specified by the Village Engineer in this agreement.

Mike Serpe:

I have a question. Mike, when it comes to replacing that concrete road, 39th Avenue for example, is replacing the concrete not more expensive than replacing or grinding up the asphalt and relaying it?

Mike Pollocoff:

Well, when you go to pull it out if you do need to pull the entire thin out that's going to be an expensive process. But based on the specs we have here I don't think we'd have to pull it out. Typically you might have some squares that go bad and you replace those, and if at such point in time, say 50 years from now, we decide the road needs to be replaced we'd grind up the concrete and at that point there would be nothing that would preclude the Village in putting in an asphalt road if we felt that was less expensive.

Mike Spence:

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If I can add to that, too, Mike, one of the advantages is it's almost like when you're comparing asphalt and concrete you need to do a life cycle analysis. That's one of the things that even if asphalt has a cheaper first cost that doesn't necessarily mean in the long run, your question about replacing the concrete down the road, most likely it probably would at that point in time be more expensive than asphalt although it's hard to say. But the life of a concrete road based on its properties and it's capabilities is a lot longer than asphalt. And, also, in asphalt there's a lot of interim maintenance. It still is a good quality product but all those things have to be taken into consideration.

Mike Serpe:

What's the depth of this concrete pour on these streets?

Mike Spence:

The particular section that we put together for this is six inches as opposed to five inches of the asphalt. The typical section that we have now for residential is five feet of asphalt and two lifts over 12 inches of base. In this particular instance for Devonshire it almost would be like a retrofit because we have the 12 inches of base, and the curb and gutter are in, so we are going to have to take out one inch of the base and then put in six inches of concrete.

Mike Serpe:

Reinforcement, any reinforcement?

Mike Spence:

Yes, it is reinforced, yes.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

Six inches is enough?

Mike Spence:

Yes, we actually did a lot of research to make sure because we haven't done this. There's a street pave program that the Assistant Village Engineer and I ran to see what the recommend thickness was, and actually based on the parameters that we put in there, the thickness that we would need based on the level of service is actually a little bit less than six. So the six inches actually gives us a little bit additional layer or level of safety.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

Another concern I've got, what happens in a hot summer, with the . . . concrete, it's going to heave the concrete?

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Mike Spence:

It should not. Again, the section that we have has both longitudinal joints and transverse joints to allow for expansion and contraction with weather conditions. So I feel very confident that shouldn't be an issue.

Mike Pollocoff:

And with the base underneath it. We've had concrete streets in LakeView for 20 years and we haven't had an issue.

Mike Serpe:

What's the depth of those streets in the park?

Mike Pollocoff:

Those are eight. They're I believe on 12 or 10 inches of stone.

Mike Serpe:

The only thing I'm thinking is with a six inch pour that's a new development so you have a lot of cement trucks, a lot of construction equipment going in and out of there on six inches of road. You might run into some problems down the road when that thing is built out. I hope not.

Mike Spence:

Right, and that's something that we tried to—it's hard to account for that, but we tried to account for a certain amount of truck traffic, maybe even more so than a residential development that's already built out. Wisconsin has a Concrete Pavement Association. It's a clearing house, and we've done a lot of talking with them because I wanted to make sure. In addition to this we also talked to Mike Lemons in Kenosha. I also talked to people that I know up in the Milwaukee area and Wauwatosa and West Allis. West Allis had concrete streets for a long time and they've had a lot of good success.

Mike Serpe:

You just convinced me that I over poured my driveway because I made it six inches.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

That's what I was concerned about. I was concerned about construction traffic and six inches. It appears to me asphalt is more flexible where concrete is not.

Mike Spence:

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Again, the program that we used to do the typical section it gives you recommendations as far as joint spacing to handle the flexions and expansions and contractions due to weather. And, again, that's why in the typical section that I put together we've got the spacing that we do.

Monica Yuhas:

Question for you, Mike Pollocoff. This is the first time this is being done in the Village for a subdivision?

Mike Pollocoff:

Right.

Monica Yuhas:

Are we going to amend our ordinance to let development put in asphalt or cement?

Mike Pollocoff:

It would be my recommendation to do that, because I really believe the Village ends up with a far better product with the concrete. I mean asphalt is good, but concrete to acknowledge the performance of it is to look at LakeView and see what we've done in there. I don't know how many concrete panels have driven over that road as new buildings have been built and we really haven't had any problems. I think I feel more comfortable with this, to be honest with you, than what we had before with the asphalt in two phases. You go on some of those roads and you can see the beating that they've been taking. It was just never attainable.

When I saw this I was in Oklahoma 25 years ago where pouring concrete curb to curb was about the same price as asphalt. But since then it's always been asphalt that's less expensive. You can achieve the same results by letting the developer using something less expensive everybody wins. But I think in this case everybody wins as long as those numbers work out. I wouldn't have a problem if somebody came back next year and the asphalt prices go down. We could go back to the other profile. We've made due with that just as well. But I think having that concrete and the specifications is going to be good for the Village and for developers that choose to use it.

Monica Yuhas:

So when do we rewrite that ordinance?

Mike Pollocoff:

I'd be looking to bring that back probably next month. We don't have any plats that are coming in.

Mike Spence:

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I guess if I can address that, too. That's one of the things that I wanted to do some serious looking at. I really want to look at our asphalt ordinance, too, because we have now is kind of like a one size fits all, and my goal would be to make a compatible ordinance where you could use asphalt or concrete but it's more performance based, based on the type of road, the type of traffic and the service that it's going to get. So revising the ordinance just for concrete I guess I'm also looking at the asphalt to make sure the two are consistent with each other.

Monica Yuhas:

With that I move for approval.

Mike Serpe:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

Motion by Monica, second by Mike. Further discussion on this item? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.

D. Consider Survey Proposal Agreement for the Tobin Creek Floodplain Study.

Mike Pollocoff:

Mike, do you want to take that?

Mike Spence:

Sure. This agreement is providing survey services for a floodplain study that was performed by Hey & Associates under a separate contract with Kenosha Southshore Properties. This survey is required for the Tobin Creek Floodplain Study. It's for submittal to FEMA, and we need to have a uniform survey. Right now we've got different pieces, and we want to make sure it's all done by one surveyor. So this survey would create a topographic map which would be included into this floodplain study. This is part of the overall--also is included is Tobin Creek and then Southshore we haven't mapped the 100 year floodplain so this is all tied together. And it will, as I said, result in a uniform survey for our submittal to FEMA. I did take two proposals on this and Terra Tec was the lowest price, best value for this. So I'm recommending that the Board approve the agreement for these survey services.

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Mike Serpe:

Who pays for this, Mike?

Mike Spence:

I think what we're talking about is it's probably a shared payment. Part of it would be the developer of Southshore as I understand it and then part of it would be the Village. I don't know, Mike, if it's 50/50.

Mike Pollocoff:

It's based on area.

Mike Serpe:

Clean Water Utility?

Mike Spence:

Yes.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

This is the first time we're dealing with this company?

Mike Pollocoff:

We've seen their work and reviewing it when they've done it for developers, but they had the best price and their work has been fine in what we've seen.

Mike Spence:

Part of the benefit, the reason why their price was less, is because they're going to be able to incorporate some of the survey work that they've done for the Southshore project.

Mike Serpe:

Move approval.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

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Motion by Mike, second by Steve. Further discussion on this item? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.

E. Consider recommendation to reject the bid received for the 1-94 Water Tower Repaint project.

Mike Pollocoff:

Mr. President, we advertised for bids to repaint the I-94 water tower inside and out. We only had one bidder who bid \$483,133 for this job. They must have had a trip planned someplace. So my recommendation is we reject this bid and re-advertise for next spring. That's quite a bit more than what we anticipated.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

I'll make a motion to reject the bid.

Monica Yuhas:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

Motion by Steve, second by Monica. Any discussion on this item? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.

F. Consider Professional Engineering Design Services Agreement for the West Frontage Road North of STH 165.

Mike Spence:

This agreement is for the surveying, design and construction plans and specifications and permitting for the realignment of the I-94 West Frontage Road north of State Highway 165 or Q

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to a point where it would connect with the previous work that the Village did south of County Trunk Highway C.

This project is part of an overall plan on the west side of the Interstate to maximize the developmental capabilities. Specifically, this project will increase the amount of developable property from KABA which is just to the west of the southbound exist ramp off of I-94. Crispell-Snyder was selected because they've been heavily involved in all the work that we've done on the west side of the Interstate. There's a definite economy of scale. They just finished or were in the process of constructing the Frontage Road south of County Trunk Highway Q. They're familiar with all of the players out there and all the work that needs to be done. So it was a very logical choice to get a proposal from them.

The fee for these services is \$173,000 which is consistent with the level of effort and the overall estimated construction cost for the project. It also will be an interesting project in that it will require a lot of coordination with Abbott and KABA, the County. There's a number of entities. Again, Crispell-Snyder has done all that with the southwest Frontage Road as well as Q. So with that I was recommending that this contract be awarded to Crispell-Snyder.

Mike Pollocoff:

This is a project that's in Tax Increment District #2 as part of the original project plan. We need to get this project out and under way. I-94 is going to be widened the year after next so we need to get our road constructed and out of the way so we don't incur any greater cost while the State is doing their project.

Mike Spence:

The other thing from a timing perspective we've learned from what we did this year and the design for the south Frontage Road we need the time to be able to do the coordination. DOT has been heavily involved, much more than we had anticipated, and it resulted in design changes after the fact even though the road is our road. So with that said we're hoping that this extra time will result in efficient design. The plan is to go to construction probably around April of next year and have this completed next summer, which works out really good with the overall I-94 corridor plan, because they're going to be working on County Trunk Highway C and the Frontage Road north of C so it will all be under construction at the same time.

Monica Yuhas:

Move to approve.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

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Motion by Monica, second by Steve. Further discussion on this item? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.

G. Consider Professional Engineering Design Services Agreement for the reconstruction of 85th Street from Cooper Road west to 63rd Avenue.

Mike Spence:

This particular project is one where the Village received a local roads improvement grant, so that's going to be part of the funding for this project. This project is basically the widening and reconstruction of 85th Street from Cooper Road to west of 64th Avenue. The section would be similar to what is existing on both the east and west sides of that stretch. Again, the project would include paving, landscaping, street trees. We're also going to be looking at signals at two of the intersections, Cooper and 85th and 85th and 60th Avenue. There is another section on 57th Avenue that we're talking to the City of Kenosha about where there's a rural section, but it's fronted on one side by Pleasant Prairie and we're looking at some type of agreement with Kenosha on that.

But this particular proposal we sent out an RFP to six firms. Four responded. We had a set of selection criteria that the Public Works Superintendent, myself and our Assistant Engineer all reviewed the proposals received. We came out independently with the same number one firm and that happened to be Crispell-Snyder. They had done the previous design on both sides. We did basically a qualifications based evaluation, but we did ask for a level of effort to see approximately where they would be, the firms, in terms of their effort, and Crispell-Snyder was the lowest in the terms of effort that they had estimated. Again, part of that was because of the fact that they developed the specifications, for example, for 80th Street so, again, they're not reinventing the wheel.

So then we went back and did a detailed scope and negotiated a fee and that fee is \$102,700. With that I guess I recommend that they would be selected to do the design of this roadway.

John Steinbrink:

This is probably the section we've really been waiting for for quite a while, because once the City opened up east of 39th Avenue that just changed the whole dynamics of this area. If you talk to any of the residents that live in that area, and Jane used to live over there and she can attest to the challenge of getting out of your driveway and onto the roadway, and along with that the safety aspect for people using that road, not only the residents but kids that are moving up and down because there is a school in the area. At one time we had the grant for it and opposition from

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outside the area killed the project. That was very unfortunate and now we're finally getting this done. So this is long overdue. When you look at the traffic count there and the access from Sheridan Road to 31 this is one I think a lot of folks are going to be very happy this is going to be completed finally.

Mike Spence:

I will also mention that a couple things that we are planning on having is a couple public involvement meetings, because there are mature trees and I anticipate some issues similar to what we had on 80th Street. Maybe not quite that way. So I think it's good that we have that. Also, we have a fairly ambitious schedule again that we're hoping to get the design complete by early spring so that we can get it constructed. Again, we're hoping that we can get it constructed before school starts next September.

John Steinbrink:

When you look at the project we did east of Cooper Road there was a lot of concern by residents on what it was going to look like, what it was going to do their yards. We had some deep ditches and a lot of things. I think when the project was finished you'd be hard pressed to find any resident that wasn't happy with the project. Really, a lot of them said they wished this would have happened a lot of years before this.

Mike Spence:

I think our intent is to try to be proactive and get the residents hopefully on board fairly early so that there aren't any surprises.

Mike Pollocoff:

I think the last sketch of this we don't need to acquire any land. So we're going to be working within the existing right of way. The road isn't going to be where we're going to have to acquire someone's front yard to widen that road.

Clyde Allen:

Make a motion to approve with a question, Mike.

Mike Serpe:

I'll second.

John Steinbrink:

Motion by Mike, second by Clyde. Clyde?

Clyde Allen:

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Mike, will this lead down the road to open 63rd Avenue from 85th to 82nd to alleviate some of the 82nd?

Mike Pollocoff:

It sure helps. We would need some additional improvements on 63rd because 63rd is offset. That one would require some right of way from the property owners on either side of 63rd. We don't have our full 66th and our 66th isn't in the right spot. So we would need to smooth that together. We've been hesitant to open that up because we didn't have good road to bring them onto once they got down to 85th.

Clyde Allen:

Would we need to obviously work in conjunction with the City to tie that in?

Mike Pollocoff:

Yes. I'm sure they'd cooperate. We've had discussions and I'm sure Mike has with Mike Lemons over the years. They'd like to see that one open as well.

Mike Serpe:

What's the estimated length of the project?

Mike Pollocoff:

In linear feet?

Mike Serpe:

No, length of time to get it done.

Mike Pollocoff:

We're talking April to September so we're looking five months. That's if the weather is good. It will be tight to get it done by Labor Day.

Mike Serpe:

93rd Street is going to be a well used road for a while.

Mike Pollocoff:

Yes, then 93rd Street will be in our budget for this next year for some improvements as well.

John Steinbrink:

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John Steinbrink:

Most of the canal is closed in.

Mike Pollocoff:

The canal doesn't exist anymore, but there is a little piece there that goes nowhere but it's still on the map.

John Steinbrink:

It's going to be turned over to Diane Giles and she'll have to figure out what happened to the canal. Motion and second. Any other discussion on this item?

SERPE MOVED TO APPROVE A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING DESIGN SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH CRISPELL0SNYDER FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF 85TH STREET FROM COOPER ROAD WEST TO 63RD AVENUE AS OUTLINED BY STAFF; SECONDED BY ALLEN; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

H. Consider Resolution #08-36 - Resolution approving the transfer of Springbrook Road from 89th Street to STH 165 from Kenosha County to the Village.

Mike Pollocoff:

Mr. President, I'm requesting this resolution, Resolution 08-36, be adopted. This resolution would transfer Springbrook Road to the Village from 89th Street to 165. We'd be doing this primarily to consolidate the road right of way planning needs for the Village Green Center and getting that area set up, as well as if you look at our Comprehensive Land Use Plan we're looking for some residential uses along Springbrook over time. It's not going to happen in the near future. It's an arterial road but it's a former State highway that ended up being a County Road so now it's going to be a Village road. The transfer would take place January 1st of 2009, so the Village would begin plowing operations for those residents in this next winter cycle. So it would be my recommendation that the Board adopt this resolution and forward it to Kenosha County.

Monica Yuhas:

Move to approve.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

Motion by Monica, second by Steve. Comment or question?

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Steve Kumorkiewicz:

Question for Mike. You say we service the road now in the winter?

Mike Pollocoff:

January 1.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

Okay, that's clear now.

John Steinbrink:

Any other comment or question? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.

I. Consider Resolution #08-35 - Resolution Appointing Special Registration Deputies for the November 4, 2008 General Election.

Jane Romanowski:

Not that I'm counting or anything, but we're about 29 days away from closing the polls on the largest election in the Village I'm sure. So in preparation for that I present the resolution to allow us to use employees from the Finance Department to conduct voter registration only here at the Village Hall polling place. We did this back in November of 2006 and it worked very well. These employees currently register voters during office hours. They're well trained and well qualified, and it is much easier on a large turnout to use people that do this more often than some of the poll workers actually. They do this all year long. So I've asked Kathy and she's agreed that we'll have two people work shifts during the day, maybe two or three at a time depending on our high peak times, from the Village Hall here to conduct voter registration right here. I won't use them at any other place. I have 52 other poll workers. So we're gearing up and this is just another step for us to make voter registration go easier on election day. It is one of our toughest challenges for a presidential election.

John Steinbrink:

We always say leave the expertise to the Clerks because that way it will be done right.

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Mike Serpe:

Move approval of 08-35.

Clyde Allen:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

Motion by Mike, second by Clyde. Further discussion? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.

8. CONSENT AGENDA

- 1) Approve a Letter of Credit Reduction for the Bain Station Crossing Development.**
- 2) Approve a Letter of Credit Reduction for the Ashbury Creek Development.**
- 3) Approve a Letter of Credit for the Hwy. 50 Shoppes at Prairie Ridge.**
- 4) Approve a Letter of Credit for the Shoppes at Prairie Ridge and Target Store Development.**
- 5) Approve a Letter of Credit for the Whispering Knolls Development.**
- 6) Approve Bartender License Applications on file.**

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

So moved to approve.

Clyde Allen:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

Motion by Steven, second by Clyde. Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

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John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.

9. VILLAGE BOARD COMMENTS

Monica Yuhas:

Mr. President, I have a few comments tonight. Starting with on Wednesday, September 17th, I had the opportunity to spend time with the Pleasant Prairie Police Department. I watched the officers do their qualifying at the range, and I was allowed to see them shoot at different distances and at different heights. I was also able to use the handgun, shotgun and semi-automatic weapons as well. Sergeant Durkee was very helpful in explaining uses of weapons and when they come into play, and I would like to thank Chief Wagner for letting me have that opportunity. It was a very good experience. I've never shot a semi-automatic weapon before, and to see the magnitude of that bullet going out it really puts things in perspective and gives you a better idea what those officers could be facing in having to make that split second decision. So that was quite helpful to me and I do appreciate the opportunity, Chief Wagner.

On Friday, September 19th, I spent the day in inspections with Jeff Sorenson. He took me around the office inside Village Hall to show me how the maps are laid out by different development and by the years of the Village also and how the filing is done. And he also took me out to some developments that are going on in the Village, Towne 3 and 4, the spec building number 12, and out to the JC Penney site to do inspections that were going on. We also did a couple inspections in residential areas. That was interesting to see what residents have to go through in order to have a fence put up or to see what the contractors have to do with these larger buildings that are going up in the Village. So I appreciate Jeff taking his day to do that with me.

On Friday, September 26th, I spend second shift in dispatch, and that was amazing. It was very interesting to see the new dispatch. To see the old dispatch last year to what it is now you wouldn't even recognize it. It is so user friendly, and everything is right there within their reach. They have everything they need. I was working with Katie Morino that night. I've never seen someone multi-task so much in one night, between answering phone lines and greeting citizens at the window and keeping track of who is where it was very interesting. And after spending time in there you see what the Village of Pleasant Prairie does dispatch. You see what we do, and it just reinforces for me more why consolidation isn't an option, because we do so much besides just answer telephone calls or helping citizens or the filing that goes on. There's the evidence. There is so much going on in that area, and it's very important to keep that here. So, Chief Wagner, and I thank Katie, she was great. She answered so many of my questions. It just brings things into perspective when you're going over the budget and you see why departments are asking for what they're asking for. Because you've been there and you see it, it makes sense. It's been very helpful to me.

Then this past Friday, October 3rd, I went back to utilities with Ron Kammerzelt. He took me out to Highway 31 where the forced main is being put in and I got to see the process of that. I said it

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before but we have some of the best workers in the Village. We have the best employees. To see these gentlemen using these big pieces of equipment and they're so precise in digging this road up and how clean and how—it's just perfect. It's amazing to me how they're able to take this equipment, dig it, go down in that hole, stick the forced main in there, drop the stone, dig out some more and keep working and they work as a group. They know exactly what the other one is doing because they've been working together for so long. That was really interesting to see the forced main.

I also went into Devonshire and we were looking for leaks in sewer pipes. Ron showed me the camera with a couple workers and how the camera worked it looks like it almost belongs on Mars because it's robotic and it goes down and it has a camera. We have two cameras, one with one lens and another camera with two, and they're able to control it from inside the truck with this joy stick. It can go up, it can go down, it can go 800 feet, and they can look for leaks in pipes or roots. And the pipe tech software that they're using now they're able to keep track of everything so much better and they have it at their fingertips. If the Superintendent of Utilities needs a report it's right there at his fingertips and they're able to access that software in the truck. So it was a good experience for me. I've never seen a sewer before so that was quite interesting.

I thank everyone for giving me the opportunity to spend time in your departments because it's made me a better Trustee and it's informed me as to what's going on. Budget is right around the corner so I have a few departments to do. But, again, thank you to everyone for giving me the opportunity.

Mike Pollocoff:

Thanks for going in. I know the employees really like having the Trustees come out and visit them. That camera is so like War of the Worlds if you've ever seen it. It goes down the manhole and all of a sudden like a baby camera pops off and then it starts. It goes up the sewer lateral. It's really a nice technology. That saves tons of time from what we used to do.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

We used to use a contractor about six years ago . . . we've got a presentation right here. Excellent.

John Steinbrink:

Just a reminder when you're over 50 get that colonoscopy.

10. ADJOURNMENT

Mike Serpe:

I think we've got to adjourn.

Steve Kumorkiewicz:

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Second.

John Steinbrink:

We have a motion for adjournment and a second. Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? So carries.