

**PLEASANT PRAIRIE PLAN COMMISSION MEETING
VILLAGE HALL AUDITORIUM
9915 39TH AVENUE
PLEASANT PRAIRIE, WISCONSIN
5:00 P.M.
January 8, 2007**

A regular meeting for the Pleasant Prairie Plan Commission convened at 5:00 p.m. on January 8, 2007. Those in attendance were Thomas Terwall; Michael Serpe; Wayne Koessler; Andrea Rode; Jim Bandura; John Braig; and Judy Juliana. Donald Hackbarth and Larry Zarletti were excused. Also in attendance were Michael Pollocoff-Village Administrator; Jean Werbie, Community Development Director; Peggy Herrick-Asst. Planner/Zoning Administrator and Tom Shircel-Asst. Planner/Zoning Administrator.

- 1. CALL TO ORDER.**
- 2. ROLL CALL.**
- 3. CORRESPONDENCE.**
- 4. CONSIDER THE MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER 27 and DECEMBER 11, 2006 PLAN COMMISSION MEETINGS.**

Judy Juliana:

Move to approve.

Wayne Koessler:

Second.

Thomas Terwall:

MOTION BY JUDY JULIANA AND A SECOND BY WAYNE KOESSL TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER 27TH AND DECEMBER 11, 2006 PLAN COMMISSION MEETINGS AS PRESENTED IN WRITTEN FORM. ALL IN FAVOR SIGNIFY BY SAYING AYE.

Voices:

Aye.

Thomas Terwall:

Opposed? So ordered.

5. CITIZEN COMMENTS.

Thomas Terwall:

If you're here tonight for Items 6A or 6B on the agenda, both of those matters are items for public hearing. We would ask that you hold your comments for when the public hearing is held so your comments can be incorporated as an official part of the record. However, if you're here for Items C or D, or if you're here to ask a question or discuss an item that's not on the agenda, now would be your opportunity to do so. We would ask you to step to the microphone and begin by giving us your name and address. Is there anyone wishing to speak under citizens' comments?

6. NEW BUSINESS

A. PUBLIC HEARING AND CONSIDERATION OF ADDENDUM #1 TO CREEKSIDING CROSSING CONDOMINIUM for the request of Kari Kittermaster, agent for Regency Hill-Creeside Crossing, LLC, the developer, to consider the correction of the incomplete legal description on the Creekside Crossing Condominium Plat and the Creekside Crossing Declaration of Condominium.

Jean Werbie:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Plan Commission and audience, this is a request of Kari Kittermaster, agent for Regency Hill-Creeside Crossing, LLC, the developer, and it's a public hearing to consider the correction of the incomplete legal description on the Creekside Crossing Condominium Plat and the Creekside Crossing Declaration of Condominium.

The petitioner is requesting approval of an Addendum to the Creekside Crossing Condominium Plat and an Amendment to the Creekside Crossing Declaration of Condominium to correct the incomplete legal description in said documents that were recorded at the Kenosha County Register of Deeds office on December 12, 2005.

These amendments affect the properties known as Buildings 1-23 and Outlots 1 and 2 of Creekside Crossing Condominiums located in a part of U.S. Public Land Survey Section 15, Township 1 North, Range 22 East in the Village. The properties are further identified Tax Parcel Numbers 92-4-122-153-1011 through 92-4-122-153-1238; 92-4-122-153-0720 and 92-4-122-154-0710.

The Village's Land Division Ordinance requires that even though this is a very administrative correction that a public hearing for the Village Plan Commission to hold is required for this particular project with this correction. With that I'd like to continue the public hearing if you have any further comments. The petitioner, Kari, is in the audience.

Thomas Terwall:

This is a matter for public hearing. Is anybody wishing to speak on this matter? Anybody wishing to speak? Anybody wishing to speak? Hearing none, I'll open it up to comments and questions from Commissioners and staff.

Mike Serpe:

I'd move approval of the addendum.

Jim Bandura:

Second.

Thomas Terwall:

IT'S BEEN MOVED BY MIKE SERPE AND SECOND BY JIM BANDURA TO SEND A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION TO THE VILLAGE BOARD TO APPROVE THE AMENDMENT SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OUTLINED IN THE STAFF MEMORANDUM. ALL IN FAVOR SIGNIFY BY SAYING AYE.

Voices:

Aye.

Thomas Terwall:

Opposed? So ordered.

B. PUBLIC HEARING AND CONSIDERATION OF SEVERAL ZONING TEXT AMENDMENTS to Sections 420-118, 420-119, 420-120, 420-121, 420-122; 420-123, 420-124, 420-148; 420-152 of the Village Zoning Ordinance related to defining a convenient cash business, allowing a convenient cash business in the B-2 District with approval of a Conditional Use Permit with specific conditions, and prohibiting a convenient cash business in the B-1, B-3, B-4, B-5, M-1 and M-2 Districts.

Jean Werbie:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Plan Commission, this next item is a public hearing and consideration of several zoning text amendments to Sections 420-118, 420-119, 420-120, 420-121, 420-122; 420-123, 420-124, 420-148 and 420-152. These are of the Village Zoning Ordinance related to defining a convenient cash business, allowing a convenient cash business in the B-2 District with approval of a Conditional Use Permit with specific conditions, and prohibiting a convenient cash business in the B-1, B-3, B-4, B-5, M-1 and M-2 Districts.

The City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie area have experienced a proliferation of convenient cash business and similar businesses such as check-cashing businesses and payday loan stores that make non-traditional, short-term customer loans or consumer loans. Instead of offering a product that enables borrowers to escape emergencies, payday lenders flip borrowers, renewing their loans repeatedly for high fees without extending further credit, which traps borrowers into paying back many times the amount of the original loan at annual interest rates that are typically 400 percent or higher. The clustering of payday loan agencies in and around economically challenged neighborhoods causes significant financial problems for the residents of those areas; and research has shown that such businesses target lower income neighbors and neighborhoods. Convenient-cash businesses, because of the frequency of cash transactions and

the amount of money exchanged, are attractive to criminals seeking to commit robberies, and the health, safety and welfare of Pleasant Prairie residents should be protected by legislation limiting the geographic concentration of convenient cash businesses and similar establishments and the proximity of such establishments to residentially zoned areas.

As a result, on November 6, 2006 the Village Board of Trustees adopted Resolution #06-51 to impose an 180 day moratorium upon the granting of any zoning or building permit for a convenient cash business or similar establishment to provide time for the Village Board of Trustees to develop and implement ordinances containing appropriate restrictions for the establishment of such businesses. In those circumstances where zoning and building permits which have been issued by the Village prior to the effective date of the resolutions, they shall be valid and those existing uses can continue. Furthermore, on December 18, 2006, the Village Board of Trustees adopted Resolution #06-60 to initiate the process to amend the Zoning Ordinance as it relates to convenient cash businesses which may include amendments to multiple sections of the Zoning Ordinance such as but not limited to specific regulations relating to the districts in which the use is allowed, districts in which the use is prohibited and specific conditions for granting a conditional use as well as their definitions.

The Village's Attorney and the Village's planning staff evaluated several ordinances related to convenient cash businesses including those ordinances from the City of Kenosha and the Village of Wauwatosa. We found that those two were very similar as to what we would like to do in Pleasant Prairie. Accordingly, the following amendments are proposed to the Village Zoning Ordinance:

The first thing that we did was we defined what a convenient cash business will be.

1. Section 420-152 is hereby amended to create the following definition:

Convenient Cash Business--also referred to as a payday loan business, title for cash business, check cashing business, deferred presentment service provider or similar enterprise licensed pursuant to Wisconsin State Statutes Section 218.05, or a person licensed pursuant to Wisconsin State Statutes Section 138.09, who accepts a check or title, holds the check or title for a period of time before negotiating or presenting the check or title for payment, and pays to the issuer an agreed-upon cash, or who refinances or consolidates such a transaction.

The following amendments will allow convenient cash businesses in the B-2 district only with approval of a conditional use permit. In addition, specific requirements for locating this type of business in the B-2 district will be required in the Plan Commission granting a conditional use permit.

2. Section 420-119 D 2 (f.1) related to Conditional Uses in the B-2 District is hereby created to read that convenient cash businesses would be allowed in that section with a conditional use permit.
3. Section 420-148 B (25.1) related to specific standards for a Convenient Cash Business within the B-2 District. The difference standards we have established are:

a. A Convenient Cash Business in the B-2 District that is proposed to be commenced or expanded shall be not less than 300 feet in a direct line from any lot on which any school, church or day-care center for children is located or has a vested right to locate, or from any lot (or from any portion of a lot) zoned residential, or at the time the application for site and operational plan approval for the commencement or expansion of such proposed convenient cash business use is decided by the Village Plan Commission.

b. No Convenient Cash Business shall be located within 2,640 feet of another similar business regardless of whether such other Convenient Cash Business is located in the Village or adjacent municipality.

c. Hours of Operation. A Convenient Cash Business shall not be open between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. Monday through Friday. In other words, they have to be maintained as being open during the day similar to a bank will be. They shall not be open on Saturdays except between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M.; and shall not be open on Sundays.

The following amendments will prohibit convenient cash businesses in the B-1, B-3, B-4, B-5, M-1 and M-2 DISTRICTS

4. So specifically convenient cash businesses were listed as being prohibited in those districts as listed.

Section 420-123 B (113) related to principal uses in the M-1 District. We do allow ancillary services in the M-1 District which provides service to employees or to customers of other uses of this district, including but not limited to financial services such as banks, credit unions, savings and loans, stockbrokers. However, we put a provision in here that it excludes convenient cash businesses that would not be considered a typical financial use in that particular district as an ancillary service use. And the same provision was also placed into 420-124 B (120) which is related to the principal uses in the M-2 District.

With that, Mr. Chairman, this is a matter for public hearing. I must admit that I did receive a few phone calls, one from the Cush organization representative as well as some other individuals who thought that adopting an ordinance of this type was a good idea for the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Again, some of the provisions that we put into our ordinance really reflect the overlapping nature of our boundaries or the . . . of our boundaries between the City and Pleasant Prairie. So if one of these businesses is located in the City close to our boundaries that will be impacting where new ones are located as well. With that I'd like to continue the hearing.

Thomas Terwall:

This is a matter for public hearing. Is anybody wishing to speak?

Dick Ginkowski:

Dick Ginkowski, 7022 51st Avenue. I want to thank Jean and the Village staff for the work that they've done on this. It's been a couple of months since we had some discussions originally after

the City had enacted its ordinance with regard to this. Unfortunately, shortly thereafter we had businesses of this nature open up across the street in the Village.

The Village has worked hard to improve the quality of life in the community. A good example is the work that was done along the Interstate with some of the businesses there including the Military Museum which was an honorable business but somewhat of an eyesore and not consistent with contemporary use of that property.

These businesses by and large are not honorable businesses. In fact, I want to add a couple of things because I think Jean did a very good job of summarizing some of the issues. One particular characteristic, and I've spent quite a bit of time studying the operational methods of this industry, is that they tend to cluster together. In other words, you may have one store opened up, and if you notice and you've ever seen them in the City, you'll have two, three, four nearby. That is how they do business. The more they cluster together somehow or another the more business they attract. So that is one particular characteristic that you need to understand. That's why, for example, there is a proximity discussion in the ordinance because of the fact that they feed off of each other.

Secondly, one of the other things that's very characteristic and it's not just . . . though there's extraordinarily serious interest rates, I did have the opportunity to talk to neighbors in neighboring businesses adjacent to that--there's a similar check cashing business, a Payday Loan Store in the Southport Plaza Shopping Center in the City, and the feedback that I got from neighboring merchants is it's not just the poor. It's other people coming in presumably maybe having gambling addictions or other problems. It does not attract the type of activity that a progressive community wants to have in its community. Plus the fact that there are alternative financial institutions that people can turn to that would not offer the same level of usurious gouging that these businesses engage in. And when people become involved here they get trapped.

It would be nice if we had good State wide regulation of this. That hasn't happened. It would be nice if we could completely eliminate them from operation within the Village and the City and in the neighboring towns. We are constrained from doing that. This is as good as it gets in terms of the proposal that was offered. And I congratulate the Village staff for the work that they put into this. I highly recommend that the Commission recommend to the Village Board approval of this. It's, quite frankly, overdue.

Thomas Terwall:

Dick, before you sit down a couple of questions. Is it your understanding that Wisconsin is on the leading edge or the trailing edge or in the middle? Where does Wisconsin stand. I agree with you that regulation is almost not existent but is that nationwide?

Dick Ginkowski:

I think a little bit more so here, but it's a nationwide thing. This industry has sprung off and it feeds off of each other I think more rapidly than Legislatures have been able to respond to it. Even attempts in the Legislature to deal with it I think it's become a low priority item because it's sort of a municipal thing. It sort of falls through cracks in the banking network in that traditional banking regulations often don't apply to them. And in addition to that, because it kind of falls

between the cracks, they also have connections sometimes with out of state banks so that they can try to avoid state regulation by saying, well, we're not connected. In some states, for example, it may be a bank in Arizona that is connected to a store in Iowa. So the actual lender is laundered through some banking institution in another state to try to bypass the regulation of a particular state. It's a very cagey business. Thank you.

Thomas Terwall:

Is there anybody else wishing to comment on this matter? Anybody else?

Gus Hauser:

Gus Hauser, 143 113th Street. I just would like to clarify one thing. Can that business be located on a residential lot? I noticed it cannot be located within 300 feet of residential lots, but can it be located as a home business? Because we have a situation, grass cutting businesses, are not allowed normally in Pleasant Prairie on residential lots but, yes, they can do it. My understanding that they are always home offices but yet we have situation where you have grass cutting business in Pleasant Prairie that repair their equipment and store their equipment out of residential lots and I don't think that's correct. I want to make sure that those businesses cannot operate out of residential lots. Thank you.

Thomas Terwall:

Good point. Jean, you want to respond?

Jean Werbie:

No, they cannot operate out of residential.

Thomas Terwall:

Anybody else?

Tom Riser:

Tom Riser. I'm at 11107 79th Street, Pleasant Prairie. I also represent organized labor. I'm usually not opposed to anything being built in the area but I'm definitely opposed to this kind of structure going up at all. I'm sure you're under restrictions of law, but from what Jean said if it's in the B-2 District if that's the best protection of the Village I'm for that then. If it could be banned altogether I'd be for it, because all they do is prey on the less fortunate of this community. It sounds like you guys are doing a good job of it. Thank you.

Thomas Terwall:

Thank you. Anybody else? Hearing none, I'm going to open it up to comments.

Jim Bandura:

Just a quick question to Dick. Have you ever known that to be the case where a banking system in another state skirts our way of doing it and it comes under the guise of a bank?

Dick Ginkowski:

Well, it's sort of like, Jim, if you go to apply for a loan at let's say a car dealer and you buy a new car, and you go into the finance person, and the finance person has ten different lenders that you can borrow money from. Some of those may be out of state banks. Now, those banks are subject to regulation in Wisconsin because of the intricacies of motor vehicle regulations. But this is completely different. It's essentially an unregulated industry. The regulations that exist are minuscule. So one way of operation of these things, even in the states that have tried to prohibit them, is to launder the operations through an out of state bank.

Jim Bandura:

That's kind of what I'm getting at. If they come in under the heading of the Bank of Georgia or the Bank of Arizona or something like that is that skirting--

Dick Ginkowski:

Oh, no, they don't do it that way. They still operate through these places except that the paper is run through another organization. The way the proposed ordinance is set up is it deals with the character of the business. No, they don't hide behind themselves and call themselves a bank per se, but sometimes they do have ties with banks in other areas. Does that answer the question?

Jim Bandura:

Yes, that's fine. I have one other question. I guess in response to Gus's issue, would it be prudent to raise the limit to 1,000 feet?

Jean Werbie:

Well, in meeting with our Village Attorney we wanted to try to be as consistent as we were with some other land uses within the Village that are requiring special licensing or special types of conditional use permits within the B-2 District. So in order to be consistent with respect to the way that we legislate, we recommended the 300 foot separation spacing. Again, there's still a half mile spacing separation between these types of uses. So we will not allow a clustering of these types of uses to be located within the Village once this ordinance is adopted.

Thomas Terwall:

Jean, I understand we have one currently in operation and another planned. Those two are within less than a half mile of each other.

Jean Werbie:

You are correct. One is existing, and then one the building and zoning permits have not been issued. They have not yet opened.

Thomas Terwall:

And what's the zoning in that area? Is that B-2?

Jean Werbie:

B-2, correct.

Thomas Terwall:

But they're grandfathered in?

Jean Werbie:

They'd be legal nonconforming.

Thomas Terwall:

As long as they don't paint the building white. Has that been resolved?

Jean Werbie:

Oh, yes.

John Braig:

A follow up on Gus's concern. Jean, maybe you could comment. Where is the dividing line between the teenager who gets paid to cut his neighbor's grass and the man that employs any number of employees, has several trucks, trailers, vehicles and so on working out of his home as Gus alluded to?

Jean Werbie:

The Village has very specific regulations when it comes to home occupation and professional home businesses. And anyone who wants to operate a home business if it complies with the regulations then I'm obligated to issue a home occupation or a professional home occupation license to them. There are very specific guidelines and then we go through on a step by step basis. But the key is whether or not this business is an inconvenience or providing some type of nuisance to the neighborhood or, in their case, they have a number of neighbor issues going on back and forth.

I wasn't aware of anything current with respect to there being a violation of any type of home occupation. But typically a home occupation is incidental to that residential use of the property. It's not something that everyone is aware of that is going on that they're running a business. But

the tools in the business must be typical tools that you use at your home. If you usually cut your grass and most people do, you could have lawnmowers. You could have sharpening tools in your garage to sharpen the types of blades on your lawnmowers and such.

It's on a case-by-case basis, but there are specific regulations that are set forth in the ordinance that I can go through. The home occupation shall be incidental to the residential use of the property. The home occupation shall not be detrimental to the health, safety and welfare. No outside storage shall be used in connection with the home occupation. No chemical, electrical or mechanical equipment that's not part of a home shall be used in connection with the home occupation. No internal or external alterations inconsistent with the residential use of the building or the accessory structure. No more than 25 percent of the accessory structure or the home can be used in the operation.

John Braig:

25 percent of the accessory structure is all that would be permitted?

Jean Werbie:

Correct.

John Braig:

So parking of trucks and trailers would exceed that limitation in all likelihood?

Jean Werbie:

That's correct. But in Carol Beach there aren't any restrictive covenants. For example, you have to look at it on a subdivision by subdivision basis as to whether or not they prohibit someone from having a pickup truck and a trailer behind it parked in the driveway. I don't know if they do or they don't, but if they do then there are other avenues to pursue. In some of the brand new subdivisions you're not allowed to have those parked on a regular basis for a business to operate. So you would have to look at the very unique specifics and facts for that particular location to find out whether or not he complies or he doesn't comply. If he had four trucks and they all had his name printed on them, you know, there might be some issues. But I don't know if they're being used as passenger vehicles or only for the commercial business.

John Braig:

I can see where that would be a headache because there are a large number of service units that are in business in and around the Village.

Thomas Terwall:

Let me get us refocused on the issue at hand. The issue of home businesses ought to come up at another meeting I think. The issue before us tonight is whether or not a check cashing business is allowed in any residence and the answer is no.

Mike Serpe:

In talking to some people about these businesses that are popping up all over the country and not just in Kenosha County, some of the deposits that these businesses take in end up outside of the country. They don't stay here. I won't ask you to pinpoint where they end up but we did talk about it. If there was ever a need for regulation it's for something like this. Kenosha County has a large Department of Social Services that takes care of the needs of a lot of needy people. And sometimes those are the people that feel there's a quick fix of their financial problems and they go to these places and they get deeper and deeper in trouble. That's going to fall deeper and deeper onto the Department of Social Services that's funded by the taxpayer. So if there was ever a need that the State or the federal government could regulate these types of businesses it's now and it couldn't happen fast enough. I don't know if anybody has anything else to say on this but I would move approval of this zoning text amendment.

Andrea Rode:

Second.

Thomas Terwall:

MOTION BY MIKE SERPE BY ANDREA RODE TO SEND A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION TO THE VILLAGE BOARD TO APPROVE THE ZONING TEXT AMENDMENTS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OUTLINED IN THE STAFF MEMORANDUM. ALL IN FAVOR SIGNIFY BY SAYING AYE.

Voices:

Aye.

Thomas Terwall:

Opposed? So ordered.

Andrea Rode:

Tom, I would also like to commend the Village for bringing it up at this time. This has just been so destructive in peoples' lives. For the Village to stay ahead of this and put something like this in effect I just want to say congratulations and I commend you for doing something ahead of time here.

Mike Serpe:

One other thing, Tom. Dick, I know you pushed this on us and for that I thank you. You pushed us a little on this and we really appreciate it. Thank you.

Thomas Terwall:

One final comment. I never realized what kind of money was to be had in this industry until I saw the building that went up on the corner of 60th Street and 22nd Avenue dedicated specifically to this business. Holy cow. There are banks in this community that aren't that large.

John Braig:

And that was after turning down buildings.

C. Consider the request of Lance Skala, agent for CenterPoint WISPARK Land Company, LLC owner, for approval of a Certified Survey Map to subdivide the property located north of 108th Street between STH 31 and 72nd Avenue into two parcels.

Jean Werbie:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Plan Commission, the petitioner is requesting to subdivide the property located north of 108th Street between STH 31 and 72nd Avenue into two parcels. The two new parcels would be Outlot 32 and Lot 13. This is a request by Lance Skala, agent for CenterPoint WisPark Land Company LLC who is the owner of the property.

The property is currently zoned M-1, Limited Manufacturing District, which requires lots to be a minimum of 10,000 square feet with a minimum frontage of 75 feet on a public road.

Outlot 32, as shown on the slide, which has a retention basin constructed on it, is proposed to be 2.57 acres with 409.71 feet of frontage on 72nd Avenue. Outlot 32 is proposed to be transferred to the LakeView Corporate Park Owners Association.

Lot 13, which is vacant, is proposed to be 7.99 acres with over 1200 feet of frontage on 72nd Avenue and 108th Street and 425 feet of frontage on STH 31. Lot 13 is proposed to be conveyed for future development. There will be no direct driveway access from Lot 13 to STH 31 and municipal sanitary sewer, water and storm sewer are available for the development of Lot 13.

Both the lot and the outlot meet and exceed the minimum lot size and area requirements of the M-1 District. The land division conforms with the Village's Comprehensive Plan and all applicable Village Ordinances, and the staff recommends approval of the Certified Survey Map subject to payment of any outstanding taxes and recording the CSM with the Kenosha County Register of Deeds Office and providing a recorded copy to the Village within 30 days.

Thomas Terwall:

Comments or questions?

Wayne Koessl:

I'd move approval.

Judy Juliana:

Second.

Thomas Terwall:

IT'S BEEN MOVED BY WAYNE KOESSL AND SECONDED BY JUDY JULIANA TO APPROVE THE CSM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OUTLINED IN THE STAFF MEMORANDUM. ALL IN FAVOR SIGNIFY BY SAYING AYE.

Voices:

Aye.

Thomas Terwall:

Opposed? So ordered.

D. Review and consider the draft of Chapter III of the Comprehensive Plan related to the Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources.

Jean Werbie:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Plan Commission, I am going to be going through a thorough analysis of Chapter III, the Inventory of Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources. This is for Community Assistance Planning Report No. 299 that's being prepared by SEWRPC in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Multijurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Group for Kenosha County. Again, this is Chapter III. It's a draft chapter. You have the draft chapter in front of you so you can either scan and read through the draft chapter as I'm talking or kind of work with me on the slides. There's quite a few of them. I'm going to go through them kind of quickly unless there are some specific questions or information that you're looking for.

Keep in mind as I'm going through this draft chapter that this information is for Kenosha County as a whole, because we are doing a comprehensive plan for all of Kenosha County. Where in particular specific information is pertinent to Pleasant Prairie, I will add that information or it might be shown on the slide. This is a chapter that is existing natural resource and related information. So we're not really talking too much into the future at all at this point. This is based on existing data that we've collected and SEWRPC and Kenosha County has collected for this portion of the plan.

The multijurisdictional group is going to be meeting at the end of January. As I mentioned previously, our goal is to run these draft chapters through the Plan Commission and the Board, and if there's any items that need to be brought to their attention or corrections to be made, we will certainly do that as part of our discussions and meetings that we hold with them. The other thing that I wanted to mention is that the draft chapters are going to be placed out on the Village's website. We just did get that all coordinated in the last week, that there's going to be a section that's been identified so that if people would like to review these draft chapters. Even though our community is going through them as we go through the process collectively they'll all be out there and then the whole document is going to be coming back to the Plan Commission and to the Board but I will not be going through it on a page-by-page basis at that time.

Chapter III, Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources. The conservation and wise use of agricultural and natural resources and the preservation of cultural resources are fundamental to achieving strong and stable physical and economic development as well as

maintaining the communities identity. The information is necessary in order to avoid serious environmental problems and to protect our natural resources base. Information regarding soil types, existing farmland, farming operations, topography and geology, nonmetallic mining resources, water resources, woodland resources, natural areas and critical species habitats, environmental corridors, park and open space sites and cultural resources are included in the chapter.

The base year for this data, again, is ranging from 1994 to 2006. And just as a reminder this plan is for 2035 so it's pushing us into the future so that's why we've got a wider range of inventory information dates. Inventory data has been collected through the regional land use and natural area planning activities conducted by SEWRPC. In addition, Kenosha County, the Village of Pleasant Prairie and other municipalities have provided information, the Department of Ag, Trade and Consumer Protection and I'll be referring to them as Department of Ag, State Historical Society and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have all provided information for this chapter.

Part one of the chapter covers soils and agricultural resources. As you can see, this particular section does focus on soils, surveys, limitations, suitability and all of those agricultural resources related to farmland as well as their programs. Many of you may know and some of you may know, the USDA Soil Conservation Service, now the Natural Resources Conservation Service, issued a soil survey for Kenosha County back in 1970. The soil survey plays an important role in our land use planning decisions and it is still very applicable today. We have a copy of this document here at the Community Development Department, and our planning staff, the inspectors, as well as the engineers often refer to this because it helps to provide some very basic information for any limitations or any type of restrictions for development within the community. The soil survey identifies areas that are suitable for agricultural use as well as limitations due to wet soils or bedrock near the surface.

A soil association is a landscape that has a distinctive pattern of soils. It normally consists of one or more major soils and at least one minor soil and is named for the major soil. The maps in the document are in color just as they are on the board, and you'll see the soil types as well as the stratifications as we go through this chapter. I can explain some of this because I was a soil scientist in a previous life before the Village so I can get some more details a little later.

Soil limitations for development, a variety of soil characteristics can impact the suitability of land for development. Severe structural soils possess properties or site features that are unfavorable and so difficult to overcome that special design, significant increases in construction costs and possible increased maintenance is required. High water tables, flooding, shrinking, swelling, organic layers can cause the movement of footings and affect dwellings with or without basements. Likewise, a high water table depth to bedrock, large stones, slope and flooding can affect the ease of excavation and construction. These factors are all considered during the identification of severe structural soils.

Soil suitability, again, this is something that is in this particular document but for agricultural production it's limited in our areas where we're developing very rapidly, but we still have a number of areas that are being actively farmed in Pleasant Prairie. The soils are divided up into classes. Class 1 and 2 soils are national prime farmland. Class 3 soils are farmlands of statewide significance. Class 4 soils have very severe limitations. Class 5, 6 and 7 are considered suitable for pasture but not for crops. And class 8 soils are so rough, shallow or otherwise limited that they do not produce economically worthwhile crops.

Existing farmlands in 2000 were identified by SEWRPC as part of the regional land use inventory for the region. The land use inventory identified crop lands, pasture lands, orchards, nurseries, specialized farming and nonresidential farm buildings. Farm residents together with a 20,000 square foot dwelling site are classified as single family residential land uses.

Based on the land use inventory, about 94,715 acres or about 148 square miles or 53 percent of our County were used for agricultural purposes in the year 2000. It should be noted that the figure includes lands actually used for agriculture, primarily cultivated lands and lands used for pasture and excludes the wetlands and woodland portions of farms. As you can see, the largest white area is actually the City of Kenosha. There's not too many farmlands left in the City if at all.

Existing farmlands, cultivated lands were the predominant type of agricultural use in the County, and in each local government and accounted for 87 percent of agricultural land. As you can see, in the Village of Pleasant Prairie cultivated acres or lands 6,505 acres; 81.2 percent of ag land, pasture land and unused was 1,366 and that was 17.1 percent. And then we have percentages all the way across.

Farm production and revenue inventory data are useful in determining economic impact of ag within Kenosha County and the major types of agricultural products. There's a chart that reflects that type of information. The number and size of farms. There were 466 farms in the County in 2002. The average farm size was 190 acres and the medium farm size was 75 acres.

State and federal farmland preservation programs, there are a number of State and federal conservation programs that have been created in order to help protect farmland and related rural land. These programs include the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program, Soil and Water Resource Management Program, Conservation Reserve Program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program and Wetland Reserve Program. The State of Wisconsin has recently begun work on the Wisconsin Working Land Initiative which may replace the State Farmland Preservation Program.

This first program was much more active in the 1980s in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. This is the Farmland Preservation Program. And, in fact, in my conversations with Kenosha County today, there are no participating farmers in the formalized Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program in Kenosha County. There are none that are participating. That doesn't mean that they aren't participating in one phase of a tax credit program or one other type of program, but this official program does not have any participants in Kenosha County. The details of the farmland program are outlined on the screen for you. Both the Kenosha County Zoning Ordinance well as the Village of Pleasant Prairie Zoning Ordinance do have provisions and regulations outlined within the ordinances that identify for farmers what it takes to have prime agricultural land in the A-1 District which gives them the right to participate in the program should they choose to do that.

Working Lands Initiative, Wisconsin Department of Ag launched the Working Lands Initiative in 2005 and established a steering committee to develop consensus vision on managing Wisconsin's farm and forest lands. They issued a report in August of this year with a set of recommendations intended to update and explain policies and programs affecting Wisconsin's farmlands and forests. The report recommends an update to the Farmland Preservation Program which would

include setting a flat per acre tax credit for landowners instead of basing the credit on household income, requiring all land in the program to be zoned for exclusive agricultural use, and streamlining the process for applying for the program and claiming the tax credit.

Under the Soil and Water Resource Management Program, it's administered by the State's Land and Water Conservation Department, it provides approximately \$30,000 annually for the installation of conservation practices throughout Kenosha County. In most cases the program funds 70 percent of the cost of a construction project. Eligible projects include grade stabilization structures, livestock fencing, riparian buffers, filter strips, stream bank and shoreline protection, water and sediment basins, well abandonment and wetland restoration. Again, these are typically all the programs for farmers or those in agricultural programs.

The next is the Conservation Reserve Program. The USDA administers this program to help provide water quality protection, reduce soil erosion, protect the nation's ability to produce food and fiber, reduce sedimentation in streams and lakes, improve water quality, establish wildlife habitat and enhance forest and wetland resources. Again, it encourages farmers to convert highly erodible crop land and other sensitive areas to vegetative cover.

The discussions that I'm having with respect to all of these programs are critical portions of the document which must be included under the Smart Growth regulations. So while again some of this may not be as readily applicable to Pleasant Prairie, it is to the farmland areas and to the rest of Kenosha County.

There's also a Wetland Reserve Program which is a voluntary program aimed at restoring wetlands on private property. Participating landowners may establish conservation easements of either permanent or 30 year duration or may enter into restoration cost share agreements where no easement is involved. The voluntary agreements are for a minimum ten year period and provide 75 percent of the cost of restoring a wetland. Easements set limits on how the lands may be used in the future. Restoration cost share agreements establish wetland protection and restoration as the primary land use for the duration of the agreement. We do have some property owners that have been involved with this particular program.

The next program is Environmental Quality Incentives Program which works primarily in locally identified priority areas where there are significant natural resource concerns. Priority is given to areas where State or local governments offer financial, technical or educational assistance. Activities must be carried out according to a conservation plan. Priority area proposals are submitted to the NRCS, the State conservationist who selects those areas within the State based on recommendations from the State Technical Committee. And it's one of the several federal, State and local conservation programs that farms can use to solve their natural resource concerns. This program offers financial, educational and technical help to install or implement structural, vegetative or management practices called for five to ten year contracts.

The next part of this chapter is part two under natural resources. You can see there are 11 different areas that will be covered in this particular section of the chapter. The first is topography and geology. The land forms and physical features of Kenosha County such as topography and drainage patterns are an important determinant of growth and development. Kenosha County varies from gently rolling glacial plains in the eastern half which is where we are to very steep hills in the western half. Additionally, the subcontinental divide which separates the Mississippi River Basin and the Great Lakes St. Lawrence River Basin traverses the eastern

half of Kenosha County. Actually it runs right through the Town of Somers and part of the City and all through a portion of the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Glaciation has largely determined the land forms and topography as well as soils within the County. The latest and most influential glacial movement in terms of this topography was the Wisconsin Stage which was believed to have ended in the State about 11,000 years ago. One site of geological importance that is located in Pleasant Prairie in the Chiwaukee Prairie area is the Kenosha Sand Dunes or the Kenosha Dunes and the Buried Forest. The Kenosha Dunes and the Buried Forest encompass 36 acres and they're identified as a glacial geology site of County wide or regional significance, again, that lies within the Chiwaukee Prairie area. There's a blue triangle on the map that shows where that particular area is located.

Shoreline erosion and bluff stability conditions are an important consideration in planning for protection and sound development and redevelopment of lands along the lakeshore. These conditions change over time due to climate, water level and geometry of the near shore areas, the extent and condition of shore protection measures and the type and extent of vegetation and type of land uses. Since our entire eastern border is along the Lake Michigan shore, this is of particular significance and has been something that we have been dealing with for many years here in Pleasant Prairie.

Nonmetallic mineral resources. Nonmetallic minerals include but aren't limited to stone, dimension stone, peat, clay, topsoil, asbestos, diamond, coal, feldspar, talc and sand. The nonmetallic mines or quarries in Southeastern Wisconsin, I believe there are only four mining sites currently permitted in Kenosha County, one in the Town of Brighton, the Town of Randall, the Town of Wheatland and another one in the Town of Wheatland. There are no active sites currently in the Village. However, in 1994 the Village of Pleasant Prairie was one of the only and I think we are the only local government in Kenosha County that did adopt a nonmetallic mining ordinance and reclamation ordinance. We actually have I think four or five sites that are still zoned M-3, which is a nonmetallic mining district for mining. However, I believe we are in the process of trying to down zone those areas. They have not been mined for many years and we are going to be focusing on the reclamation of those particular areas.

Under water resources, surface water resources consist of lakes and streams and their associated wetlands, floodplains and shorelands, and they form important element of the natural resource base in Kenosha County. Their contribution to economic development, recreational activity and scenic beauty is immeasurable. There is a listing here, a table, that identifies, for example, in the Village of Pleasant Prairie that there are 337 surface water acres and 3,168 wetlands in acres which is the largest in the County. Both surface water and ground water and interrelated components of the hydrologic system, and ground water resources are hydrologically connected to the surface water.

Water sheds and sub water sheds, as I mentioned previously a subcontinental divide that separates the two basins crosses through Kenosha County from the Town of Somers on the north to Pleasant Prairie on the south. 22 percent of the County is located east of the divide. The remaining or 78 percent of the County drains west into the Mississippi River. The subcontinental divide not only exerts a major physical influence on the overall drainage pattern of the County, but also carries with it legal constraints that, in effect, would prohibit any new water diversion of substantial quantities of Lake Michigan water across the divide. Areas of the east of the divide

can utilize Lake Michigan as a source of water supply with the spent water typically returned to the lake via the sanitary sewer system.

I know that Mike Pollocoff could probably add a considerable amount of discussion. And for those of you that aren't familiar with the water diversion that was granted to Pleasant Prairie, that really would be worth discussing at some future point. It's my understanding that a book was recently published that discusses very specifically the water diversion in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Very interesting, and I'm actually going to bring it as a show and tell at some point in the future for the Plan Commission to take a look at.

Under lakes and streams, major streams are defined as those which maintain at a minimum a small, continuous flow throughout the year except under unusual drought conditions. There's approximately 110 miles of streams in Kenosha County, 16 major lakes of 50 acres or more located within Kenosha County. The only lake that's in Pleasant Prairie that's more than 50 acres is Lake Andrea. We have other lakes in Pleasant Prairie such as Lake Russo and paradise lake and some others that are smaller and are significant to us, but they're just not classified as a major lake.

Lakes and streams are readily susceptible to degradation through improper land use development and management. Water quality can be degraded by excessive pollutant loads including nutrient loads which enter from bad on-site waste treatment facilities or sanitary sewer overflows or from construction or urban runoff, so there's a lot of things that we look at with respect to new developments when located near streams or lakes or any type of channels because of the impact that they could have on the water bodies.

Under wetlands, wetlands generally occur in depressions and near bottoms of slopes particularly along lakeshores and stream banks and on large land areas that are poorly drained. Wetlands perform an important set of natural resource functions which include a variety of desirable and sometimes unique forms of plant life, water quality protection, stabilization of lake levels, stream flows, reduction in storm water runoffs by providing areas for flood water impoundment and storage and protection of shorelands from erosion. As many of you know, we have a significant amount of wetlands in Pleasant Prairie primarily located on the east end of the Village in the Chiwaukee Prairie area. But as you can see by the slide, we have wetlands throughout this Village.

Floodplains, other river are the wide gently sloping areas usually lined on both sides of the river or stream channel. Floodplains are defined as those areas subject to inundation by the 100 year reoccurrence interval flood event. This event has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Floodplains are generally not well suited for urban development because of the flood hazard. In fact, our ordinances prohibit new development in the floodplain. Floodplains in Kenosha County were identified as part of the flood insurance study and accompanying flood insurance rate maps produced by FEMA, Federal Emergency Management Agency. In 1981 FEMA prepared these maps for the City as well as the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and these maps were updated for the Village of Pleasant Prairie and in our area in 1996. In 1998 the Village of Pleasant Prairie adopted the Des Plaines River Watershed Plan wherein new detailed floodplain boundaries and updated floodway information was prepared. Again, that was part of the Des Plaines study in cooperation with SEWRPC. The study started in 1991 and was adopted a number of years later, but we took the initiative in 1998 to adopt the floodplain profiles at that time.

FEMA at this time, however, is currently conducting a map modernization program for Kenosha County which will result in updated FEMA floodplain maps for both incorporated and unincorporated areas. These maps are going to be available on line, they'll be interactive. It will be a great resource for not only the local government but for residents, realtors and developers and others that want to get this information. Preliminary maps are expected to be available in spring of 2007, this spring, and final maps in mid to late 2007. And this will result in new maps for the County.

Under shoreland, as defined by Wisconsin statutes are lands within the following distances of the ordinary high water mark of navigable waterways: 1,000 feet from a lake, pond or flowage, and 300 feet from a river or stream on the landward side of a floodplain whichever distance is greater.

The next paragraph is something that I've talked about many times before, under Chapters NR115 and 117 and 116 talks about the regulations of the State and the Kenosha County Shoreland and Floodplain Ordinance and the Village Ordinance that brought those regulations into our community and have incorporated them as part of our regulations when we became a Village back in 1989. The ordinance limits the removal of vegetation and other activities within the shoreland areas and requires most structures to be set back a minimum of 75 feet from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters.

Under ground water resources, ground water not only sustains inland lake levels and wetlands and provides base flow streams, but serves as the water supply for domestic, municipal and industrial water users in Kenosha County with the exception of the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie and portions of Somers and Bristol which obtain their water from Lake Michigan.

Mike Pollocoff:

I'd like to recommend, Jean, that this Chapter goes back to the County group that is doing this with some further discussion on the ground water. I think within this section, and I didn't see it, there needs to be included some description on radium in the ground water source. The DNR has substantiated that it exists in the sandstone aquifer, that you don't even have to go to the base of that sandstone aquifer. And if you were to look at the map showing the elevation that was previous where it just showed the elevations above sea level, the areas in red, pink and the yellow, in addition to the sandstone, you have that unclassified material which includes some sandstone and some of the dolomite that just kind of tumbled when the glacial tilt came down. So that's why you have big areas of Carol Beach where there's radium in the ground water supply, and that red area is also definitely hot. You can almost pick out the Carol Beach well that the Village acquired because that one was not that deep. That was running about 150 feet and the limit is 5 picocuries and they were clicking along between 15 and 20 picocuries per liter.

As a land use tool anybody who is drilling a well in that area really needs to be cognizant of the impact of the radium. SEWRPC should visit with them because it just runs right up the shoreline of Lake Michigan all the way to—they have it in Howard, in Allover, Ashwaubenon, Fond du Lac has it. It's not just a Pleasant Prairie phenomenon. We can't leave the ground water section without a statement on radium because it is a prevailing contamination.

Jean Werbie:

Any other comments on that section? Okay. This is one of the comments that Mike was just making with respect to the aquifers. There are three major aquifers within Kenosha County. From the ground surface downward they include the sand and gravel aquifer which is one of them that I thought he was talking about, the Niagara, dolomite aquifer and the sandstone aquifer.

Under forest resources, woodlands serve a variety of beneficial functions in addition to contributing to clean air and water and regulating surface water runoff. Woodlands help maintain a diversity of plant and animal life. Woodlands are defined as upland areas of one or more acres having 17 or more trees per acre. Each deciduous tree measuring at least four inches in diameter 4.5 feet above the ground and having a canopy coverage of 50 percent or greater. This is really good because we've never had a really good succinct definition of what this was before. And as we take a look at writing and rewriting our C-2 District, we will start to use some of the definitions and some of the specific information that they've set forth in this comprehensive plan.

Woodlands encompassed five percent of the County in 2000. 574 acres were enrolled in a forest management law protective program in 2006. I believe we had one participating in Pleasant Prairie and that is on 85th Street identified as the Christian's Tree Farm

Natural areas and critical species habitat sites, a comprehensive inventory of important plant and animal habitats was conducted by SEWRPC in 1994 as part of a regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and management plan. The inventory identified all remaining high quality natural areas, critical species habitat and sites having geological significance in the region. Natural areas are tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity or sufficiently recovered from these effects of such activity that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before the European settlement.

Natural areas are classified into three categories: NA1 which is natural areas of Statewide or greater significance; NA2 which is natural areas of Countywide or regional significance; and NA3, natural areas of local significance. Their classification is based on diversity of plants and animal species and community type present, the structure and integrity of native plant or animal community, and the uniqueness of features, size of the site and educational value.

The reason why I read that so slowly is because we have many of these sites located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. 39 natural areas encompassing about 3,900 acres or two percent of the County have been identified. Six sites are NA1 sites, 16 are NA2 sites and 17 are NA3 sites. As you can see on the slide there's a number of natural areas of Statewide or greater significance identified with the red triangle down in the Chiwaukee Prairie area. With respect to the blue triangle we have a number of them again in that area which are of Countywide or regional significance. And then we have a number of them in the Des Plaines River basin area of natural area or local significance. We also have some critical species habitat site areas outside of the natural are of Chiwaukee Prairie identified on the slide.

Again, more specifically, there are 12 in Pleasant Prairie that are just under 900 acres. The primary areas are the Carol Beach areas, the Kenosha Sand Dunes and low prairie areas, the mesic prairie, the Carol Beach Prairie, Barnes Creek Dunes, Tobin Creek Prairie, Lake Russo, Des Plaines, Bain Station, Pleasant Road Prairie and Carol Beach Estates Prairies.

Under environmental corridors and isolated natural resources areas, environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas include areas containing concentrations of natural resource and scenic, recreational and historic resources. There are 11 elements of the natural resource base that are considered essential to maintaining the ecological balance and overall quality of life in the region. These cover all of these areas, lakes, wetlands, woodlands, prairies, wildlife habitat, wet poorly drained soils, rugged terrain, park and open space sites, natural, historic and scenic areas.

Primary environmental corridors must be at least 400 acres in area, two miles in length and 200 feet in width. About 16 percent or 2,800 acres in the County in the year 2000 were identified as primary corridor. In looking at the slide you can see we have a large area down in Chiwaukee Prairie that's identified as primary environmental corridor as well as the area on either side of the Des Plaines River.

Secondary environmental corridors are between 100 and 400 acres in size, at least one mile in length except where they serve to connect the corridors. About four percent of the County is in secondary environment corridors. And for isolated natural resource areas they are between 5 and 100 acres and at least 200 feet in width. About two percent of the County is identified in the year 2000 as isolated natural resources areas. We have all of these maps for the Village of Pleasant Prairie back in our department.

Park and open space sites, a comprehensive region wide inventory of park and open space sites was conducted a long time ago in 1973. The inventory is being updated periodically and was updated in 2006 as part of our planning process. The inventory identified all park and open space sites owned by a public agency including federal, State, County and local units of government and school districts. The inventory also included privately owned sites and also, nonprofit conservation organization sites. We have a number of those in Pleasant Prairie.

As of 2006, there were 17,800 acres of park and open space land areas in fee simple ownership in Kenosha County. An additional 23 acres are under conservation or other easements to protect the natural resources of a particular site. Ten percent of the County was park and open space land; 13 sites are owned by Kenosha County; 25 sites were owned by the State; 2 sites were protected through conservation easements; 293 sites were owned by local governments and school districts; 77 sites were privately owned; 6 sites were owned by private organizations for resource protection services.

Mike Pollocoff:

Is there a reason the municipal sites aren't shown in that?

Jean Werbie:

Well, the next section identifies the park and open space sites specific to the individual municipalities. Good question. And the chart for the Village of Pleasant Prairie is just a little bit misleading and we actually started to restructure the whole chart and to redefine some of the information because we found that there were some conflicts between what our inventories had identified and what SEWRPC had provided. We feel that the way they categorized them it's too general and too misleading as to where they are and how big they are. So this part of the chart identifies public park, recreation and open space sites for the Village of Pleasant Prairie in 2006.

The Village owns 42 sites encompassing 1,503 acres. The City of Kenosha also owns a 12 acre open space site. It's used as a retention basin but it's located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. There are three public elementary schools in the Village that provide 24 acres for park and open space. There are also five private sites located in the Village encompassing 605 acres for a total of 2,144 acres within park and open space sites.

Again, we had been working on these numbers for the last couple of weeks, and so what we'd like to do is finalize and do some comparisons with SEWRPC since this is still a draft. We would like to get some things finalized and kind of resolved and categorized a little different so they'll be easier to identify.

Thomas Terwall:

Jean, where is the 12 acre site that the City owns in the Village?

Jean Werbie:

That is on 80th Street just to the east of the Courtyard Junction Apartments. There's a retention basin. In fact, recently they just redug that right at 57th Avenue, at the north end of 57th Avenue behind Lawler's.

Part three is cultural resources. It covers historical, archeological resources and local historical societies and museums. Cultural resources in Kenosha County have important recreational and educational values. They provide the County and each of its distinct communities with a sense of heritage, identity and civic pride. Resources such as historical and archeological sites in historic districts can also provide economic opportunities through tourism.

In 2006 there were 25 historic places and districts in the County that were listed in the National and State Register of Historic places, 16 historic buildings, 3 historic districts, 6 historic sites. The following historic sites located in the Village are the Barnes Creek Site, the Chesrow Site and the Lucas Site. The County is also home to ten Wisconsin State historical markers through a program administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation. And we have a couple of those also in the Village of Pleasant Prairie on Highway 32 and just off of Highway 31. The 25 historic places and districts listed in the registers are only a small fraction of the buildings, structures and districts listed in the Wisconsin Architecture and History inventories.

Under historical resources, a lot of this information can be accessed and information can be learned from the wisconsinhistory.org website. There's 25 historic places and districts in our area and Kenosha County. We don't have any of those specifically within Pleasant Prairie other than three sites that I have mentioned, but you're certainly welcomed to go on the websites to get any additional information for Kenosha County.

Under archeological resources, preservation of archeological resources is also important in preserving the cultural heritage of Kenosha County like historical sites and districts, significant prehistoric and historic archeological sites provide the County and each of the communities with a sense of heritage and identity which can provide for economic opportunities through tourism if properly preserved. Archeological sites found in Kenosha County fall under two categories:

prehistoric sites and historic sites. Prehistoric sites are defined as those sites which date from before written history. Historic sites are sites established after history began. From our standpoint the State Historical Society defines this date as 1650.

As of 2006, there were 438 known prehistoric and historic archeological sites in Kenosha County, and these include prehistoric and historic campsites, village, farmsteads, marked and unmarked burial sites and Native American Mounds. The Barnes Creek, Chesrow and Lucas sites in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Wehmhoff Mound in the Town of Wheatland are prehistoric archeological sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Schaffer Mammoth site in the Town of Paris was designated as a State Historical Marker as a site of prehistoric archeological significance.

Back in the early 1990s Mike Pollocoff and I were involved in working with an archeologist group from Milwaukee as part of the sanitary sewer installation along Sheridan Road and Highway 165. And we have a thick documented report that talks about all the archeological and geological significant sites in the Village of Pleasant Prairie that are of some significance and where areas are suspected to be. We have that information is anyone is interested in looking at it.

Local historical societies and museums, there are two affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. One is the Kenosha County Historical Society. The second is the Western Kenosha County Historical Society which maintains a wealth of information. They maintain facilities that contain items of historical or archeological significance as well as historical records. Other museums in Kenosha County include the Kenosha Public Museum, which is a natural history and fine and decorative arts museum, and the Durkee Mansion and the Anderson Arts Center both located on the grounds of Kemper Center. As you know, another museum is under construction and that would be the Civil War Museum in the City of Kenosha.

Just a brief summary of Chapter III then. The chapter provides inventory information on existing agricultural, natural and cultural resources in Kenosha County and each local government partner. Information regarding soil types, farmland, farming operation, mining resources, topography, geology, water resources, forest, natural areas, critical habitat sites, corridors, park and open space sites, historical, archeological sites were all presented in this chapter.

The planning recommendations are directly related to the inventory information that are presented in this chapter. The rest of the information that I have and we have slides for really just kind of provides an overview for the website and for those that would like to read it of general information as it relates to Kenosha County. So I'm not going to go through and read all this information. With that, are there any questions?

Thomas Terwall:

Comments or questions?

Jim Bandura:

A quick one to staff. I read someplace where there's going to be an open public meeting for floodplain and wetlands. I thought I saw it in the *Kenosha News*.

Jean Werbie:

There was something in the *Kenosha News*. There were two articles, one written by John this past weekend. I can't remember what it covered to be perfectly honest. But there was something about sites within Kenosha County.

Jim Bandura:

The article that I read—

Jean Werbie:

Land Legacy Reports from the Wisconsin DNR.

Jim Bandura:

But I thought there was going to be a public informational meeting related to the wetlands and floodplains of Southeast Wisconsin.

(Inaudible)

Jean Werbie:

We will be having a multijurisdictional plan meeting. It's usually the last Tuesday of the month where we go over all of this information.

Jim Bandura:

Is it open to the public?

Jean Werbie:

It is open to the public. It's the last Tuesday at the month at the Kenosha County Center from 2 to 4 or something like that.

Thomas Terwall:

Any other comments or questions? Is there a motion to adopt the draft?

Mike Serpe:

So moved.

John Braig:

Second.

Thomas Terwall:

MOTION BY MIKE SERPE AND A SECOND BY JOHN BRAIG TO ADOPT THE DRAFT OF CHAPTER III OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN RELATED TO THE INVENTORY OF AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES.

Jean Werbie:

And I will sit down with Mike and get some narrative discussion together to include within the ground water section regarding the radium in the ground water, the impact on new development in those particular areas.

Thomas Terwall:

Thank you. All in favor signify by saying aye.

Voices:

Aye.

Thomas Terwall:

Opposed? So ordered.

7. ADJOURN.

John Braig:

So moved.

Wayne Koessl:

Second.

Thomas Terwall:

MOVED BY JOHN BRAIG AND SECONDED BY WAYNE KOESSL TO ADJOURN. ALL IN FAVOR SIGNIFY BY SAYING AYE.

Voices:

Aye.

Thomas Terwall:

Opposed?