

**VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE
PLEASANT PRAIRIE VILLAGE BOARD
PLEASANT PRAIRIE WATER UTILITY
PLEASANT PRAIRIE SEWER UTILITY**

Village Hall Auditorium

9915 - 39th Avenue

Pleasant Prairie, WI

November 5, 2018

6:00 p.m.

A regular meeting of the Pleasant Prairie Village Board was held on Monday, November 5, 2018. Meeting called to order at 6:00 p.m. Present were Village Board members John Steinbrink, Kris Keckler, Mike Pollocoff, Dave Klimisch and Mike Serpe. Also present were Nathan Thiel, Village Administrator, Tom Shircel, Assistant Village Administrator; Jean Werbie-Harris, Community Development Director; Kathy Goessl, Finance Director; Dave Smetana, Chief of Police; Craig Roepke, Chief of Fire & Rescue; Matt Fineour, Village Engineer; John Steinbrink Jr., Public Works Director; Carol Willke, Human Resources Director; Dan Honore', IT Director; Sandro Perez, Inspection Superintendent; Craig Anderson, Recreation Director and Jane C. Snell, Village Clerk. No citizens attended the meeting.

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3. ROLL CALL

4. CITIZEN COMMENTS (Please be advised per State Statute Section 19.84(2), information will be received from the public on items not on the agenda; however, no discussion is allowed and no action will be taken under citizen comments.)

Jane Snell:

Mr. President, there were no signups this evening.

John Steinbrink:

Anyone wishing to speak under citizens' comments? Hearing none I'll close citizens' comments.

5. ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

Nathan Thiel:

Village President and Village Board, as presented about a month ago the Village contacted with Dooley and Associates to address several branding needs for the Village. These included a Village wordmark, the re-evaluation of the RecPlex apparel logo, and then also the Pleasant Prairie Convention and Visitors Bureau logo. At this time the Pleasant Prairie Convention and Visitors Bureau logo is still in production. However, I did want to bring to you the RecPlex logo and also a wordmark for Pleasant Prairie just to present.

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Just to review, the RecPlex logo I can ask Craig to come up just for fun. The main concerns that we were dealing with with the RecPlex logo at the time was the multiple colors. If you'll recall probably about a year ago made a modification to the RecPlex logo, used the triathlon swooshes and had a different RP. The multiple colors of that logo made it difficult to apply to apparel. Also, the incorporation of the triathlon graphic was a limited message in the sense that it wasn't represented of all the RecPlex activities. And then also there was some concern about the relevance was dependent upon the triathlon continuing to be here in Pleasant Prairie. And then also just that the graphic itself was complex and kind of defeated the original intent to have kind of the simple look. So with staff we spent quite a bit of time. I guess, Craig, I'll let you introduce this concept and kind of the thoughts and feels for the new apparel logo.

Craig Anderson:

So for the P and the R it's kind of a hidden message. And with under armor they've got the U and the A, and the U and the A are the actual mouth pieces. Most people don't know that but it's the mouth pieces upside down. For us what we tried to go with was the P representing kind of the oval of the track. The inside of the P being what the hockey rink would be, and then the R with the leg of the R kind of what the lap lanes would be in a pool. So it was to incorporate the whole recreation complex. It's very clean. It looks good on apparel with the RecPlex and Pleasant Prairie. Ours was very long if you will, high. This is a nice stand alone where it's clean up top with just the logo. And then with the whole thing down below it's just going to look a lot better for -- because we're going to use that one logo for our Play by Play and then, of course, for our apparel, the different things that we can do with hats and shirts and stuff.

Nathan Thiel:

One thing just to add is that we do still intend to use the Village logo as a brand for the RecPlex facility, and also for even in the Play by Play you'll still see the Village stamp if you will. One other item, this is still kind of a discussion point, but just to give allow you to understand the flexibility and the versatility of this log is there is also the ability for us to modify the colors. So we're using the blue as kind of the dominant color. But we haven't quite talked about this at least for the different departments or the different areas in the RecPlex, but a possibility would be to make modifications where that could be a red or a green, green for the field house, red for personal fitness or any other combination. So we're really excited about this. And I guess we've prepared this final proof and wanted to present it to the Village Board. And if there are any questions otherwise we can let Craig sit down.

So then the last bid is the wordmark. Basically when I first arrived Mary Jo our communications manager at the time had expressed some concerns with the brand of the Village being able to be applied at a horizontal level. Our current logo is very vertically aligned so it's horizontally challenged if you will. And so with that a wordmark basically serves as a stamp and is a tool that rounds out the brand of the Village. It can also be applied to apparel or to photos, videos and other materials.

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And so this is basically the concept that was brought forward by Dooley. I think that it's smart and utilizes the main theme of the current Village logo. Our intent is to still use the vertical logo in all of our formal forms and pieces, our signage and etc. But if we ever come to a point where we're horizontally challenged I guess we might use the backup logo. The wordmark would be more for pieces like if it were to be on apparel. Or let's say, for instance, you wanted to create a pen that could be used for a Pleasant Prairie pen that's the concept at least. So unless there are any questions or comments. Tourism is still in the process of making their logo. They're working very diligently on that, and that's a discussion for another day. But we're pleased with what we've created or rounded out the tools, the assets that we have and what Dooley has provided us.

Dave Klimisch:

So with these logos the horizontal logo would be obviously the color unless it's black and white, and the wordmarks it would be one of those three?

Nathan Thiel:

Yeah, so for instance if it's white most likely we would use the color for the wordmark. If it's a white you could use black if you wanted to depending on the situation if it's like a black and white piece. The blue all that's to represent is like let's say for instance you were to put it against a photo and there were a dark background you could use that white stamp. And so it's just to show you that you can use either the black or the white to provide the stamp. Most of the time, though, we would use the color. That's all I have.

John Steinbrink:

Definitely going to work on Band-Aids and bumper stickers. That's it, Nathan?

Nathan Thiel:

That's all I have.

John Steinbrink:

All right, thank you, Nathan.

6. NEW BUSINESS

- A. Consider Resolution #18-44 Authorizing the Issuance and Sale of \$1,380,000 General Obligation Promissory Notes, Series 2018.**

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Kathy Goessl:

Mr. President and Village Board this is our first and only issue for this year. So we're actually issuing debt for general government. What we're issuing for is to finish our dark fiber ring from the Village Hall along 165 out toward RecPlex. And then an ambulance we're contributing \$253,000 to an ambulance that we purchased. The ambulance is over \$300,000 but we're only doing \$253,000 of borrowing, and then a fire truck. Both the dark fiber and the ambulance we've already paid for. And the fire truck will be delivered and paid for in 2019. So the total borrowing project cost is \$1,352,000.

And we went out for sale today. We're looking at issuing a four year note with a little bit higher principal interest in the first two years, and a little bit lower in the third and fourth year. Our effective interest rate we got was 2.43 percent. This fund was rated by Standard and Poors, and we maintained our double A rating. And we have Gene Schulz in the audience which is our underwriter representing Piper Jaffray. Our financial advisor Jim Towne couldn't be here tonight, so I'm looking for a roll call vote to approve this issue of this bond.

Dave Klimisch:

You said the principal's paid back at a higher rate in the first couple years meaning there's less interest paid overall?

Kathy Goessl:

Yes, we're looking at a four year note. Usually we go ten years out, but we structured this one a little bit shorter with more principal due in the first two years which is '19 and '20. Our budget for '19 doesn't have any borrowing in it so we're able to keep our debt level by having the same amount for '19 and '20. And then to give us some leeway in '21 and '22 we brought the principal amount down a little bit.

Mike Pollocoff:

To Gene, what's the outlook in the coming year on municipal bonds? What's the crystal ball with the underwriters?

John Steinbrink:

Give us your name and address for the record, Gene.

Gene Schulz:

Gene Schulz, Managing Director with Piper Jaffray. My address is 14024 Evans Lane, Sturtevant, Wisconsin. Interest rates, I did a little checking on that today to get kind of the lowdown on where we were and where we are now and where we're going to go. I looked back

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one year, and compared it to the rates for today. And the tax exempt rates have gone up 36 percent, and that compares almost exactly with the increase with the increase in the ten year treasury which went up 37 percent. Now, the trend is, of course, up. The next question is will that trend continue. And if I knew that answer, of course, I probably wouldn't be here, I'd be talking to some university or something.

But if the economy keeps going good I will say that the trend will probably continue up. If the economy kind of takes a nose dive, a lot of people are talking recession, then the rates will steady if not drop. So I can tell you exactly what happened in the past, but what's going to happen in the future, but the trend is definitely up. I still remember when I was finance director for City of Kenosha and we were looking at a issue for I think Kenosha Water Utility, now this was a tax exempt rate, it was 13.5 percent. Needless to say that was refunded a few times. And, of course, the treasury note was at about 16 percent, and today it's at 3.21. But, of course, it had dropped down to about a 140 if you go back sometime within the last two years. Historically we're still in good shape. If you look back two years we're obviously starting to go up.

Mike Pollocoff:

Those other lower rates they were real but they weren't real.

Gene Schulz:

That's right.

Mike Pollocoff:

I don't know how many times in a generation you're going to see rates that low.

Gene Schulz:

Especially when we talk about low rates in Europe, and Germany especially they got actually, it's really hard to believe, negative interest rates. If somebody would have told me that five years ago I'd have probably tried to commit that person. But that's the truth, negative interest rates. But those are starting to change, too.

Kathy Goessl:

So these are bank qualified because we're issuing under \$5 million is it?

Gene Schulz:

Five million, right.

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Kathy Goessl:

And interest over the four years that we would pay is \$94,415.

Gene Schulz:

Now what makes a bank qualified debt a little bit cheaper at least as far as interest rate goes is that banks that buy them they can take a deduction on the interest they have to pay to carry those bonds. In other words if they wanted to buy \$1,380,000 to buy Pleasant Prairie they can take that interest rate and use it as a deduction on the federal tax form. Otherwise they would not be able to do it. And the only issuers that can do that are those that issue no more than \$5 million in one year.

Michael Serpe:

Is that national or just in Wisconsin?

Gene Schulz:

No, that would be national.

Michael Serpe:

I'd move approval of 18-44.

Kris Keckler:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

We have a motion and a second. Any further discussion?

Kris Keckler:

Just for clarification you said most of the funds for the ambulance were coming out of this. Why not all of it?

Kathy Goessl:

When we budgeted for it we had money in the levy enough to cover a very small amount. We just set an amount at \$253,000 for the borrowing part of it. So we need a roll call vote for the item.

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Jane Snell:

Mike Serpe?

Michael Serpe:

Aye.

Dave Klimisch:

Aye.

Mike Pollocoff:

Aye.

Kris Keckler:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Aye. Motion carries. Thank you, Kathy.

SERPE MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION #18-44 AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF \$1,380,000 GENERAL OBLIGATION PROMISSORY NOTES, SERIES 2018; SECONDED BY KECKLER; ROLL CALL VOTE - SERPE – YES; KLIMISCH – YES; POLLOCOFF – YES; KECKLER – YES; STEINBRINK – YES; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

B. Consider proposed 2019 Clean Water Utility, Fleet Internal Service Fund, Solid Waste Utility, Sewer Utility and Water Utility budgets:

- 1) Resolution #18-39 relating to the adoption of the 2019 Clean Water Utility Budget**
- 2) Resolution #18-40 relating to the adoption of the 2019 Fleet Internal Service Fund Budget**
- 3) Resolution #18-41 relating to the adoption of the 2019 Solid Waste Utility Budget**
- 4) Resolution #18-42 relating to the adoption of the 2019 Sewer Utility Budget**
- 5) Resolution #18-43 relating to the adoption of the 2019 Water Utility Budget**

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Kathy Goessl:

John and I are up here giving the presentation for these five budgets. We'll go through each budget and then stop for questions. I don't know if you want to approve the resolution for each one or wait until the end. The first budget we're going to go over is the Clean Water fund operating budget. This is a summary of the Clean Water budget. It has what the 2018 budget was, what we're proposing for the 2019 and the dollar changes and the percent changes comparing the two years.

Revenue for 2019 budget up slightly due to building. As we build we have more surfaces that we charge the ERUs to so that's the slight increase there. Operating expense-wise our total operating expenses are actually up \$81,383. The first personnel, the majority of the increase is pension expense. We now need to start recording pension expense in the budgets. In 2018 we didn't budget for pension. That was the first year we had to calculate it. This is a noncash entry for our participation in Wisconsin Retirement. So the majority of the \$29,000 is due to pension of \$21,732.

Contractual services are down \$49,000. In 2018 we budgeted for shoreline protection at Lake Andrea for \$20,000 and stormwater system planning for \$30,000, and neither of those are budgeted for again in 2019. Supplies and maintenance is up. The largest expenses here are being cost of gravel and crushed stone and culvert installation. \$39,000 was budgeted in 2019, \$10,000 more than we budgeted for these items in 2018. Insurance has a slight increase. Depreciation is budgeted up from 2018 based on historical information. More infrastructure is being depreciated.

Non-personnel is up \$2,300 which is basically these are the support departments that charge out their operating expenses. It includes IT, finance, HR, administration and the Village Clerk. Internal service fund there are charges for vehicles and equipment used by the Clean Water fund up \$42,000 reflecting how 2018 is ending the year. And our contingency with our increased capitalization limit on infrastructure from \$5,000 to \$50,000 which started in 2018 we budgeted for that in 2018 of \$50,000. We will continue to budget about \$50,000 for contingency for projects that come up that are under \$50,000 that need to be expensed. The decision packet is \$25,000 for shoreline protection at Lake Andrea.

So you can see at the bottom we have a net operating loss a little bit greater than the previous year, but we have noncash of depreciation and our pension expense I talked about earlier. Our main concern on these budgets is just to keep the cash flow positive, or if it goes down don't bring it down too much and keep a reserve for future replacement of infrastructure.

Here's a graph showing the expense categories. You can see depreciation is our largest expense which is a noncash followed by personnel and then the fleet internal service charge for equipment and vehicles used by this fund. The other ones are very small in comparison as you can see by the graph. The blue is 2018 and the orange is 2019.

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These are the nonoperating expenses of the Clean Water fund. The only nonoperating expense is interest income which we're anticipating an increase due to the increase in interest rates being earned on investment. So we end the year with a loss of \$47,377. As I mentioned before we're looking for cash flow more than we are for actual gain on the utility. I'll turn this over to John to discuss our decision packets and our capital being recommended.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Good evening, Board. The first thing I'll cover will be the decision packet. There's only one included this year for the Clean Water Utility, shoreline protection at Lake Andrea. We did get permits with the Department of Natural Resources to take care of that entire north shoreline. And the staff has recommended and the Board has approved around \$25,000 per year just to kind of tick away a little bit at it so it doesn't take a huge hit. It takes a couple weeks for staff to install it. So we addressed the worst areas on the north side and addressed them accordingly. We can do roughly 300 feet of shoreline protection. Years back in the '90s when the park was first included they took care of everything on the east, west and on the south sides because the north was a little bit protected. But now erosion has gotten worse over there, and actually to a point where there's some elevation changes of around five feet. So we're addressing the worst areas first. And within a couple years we should have that all complete.

Next I'll talk about some of the capital project we are recommending. There's five projects. The first one is the Beverly Woods storm phase. The engineering department went through, and they're in the process of reviewing some survey work and completing design for the Beverly Woods storm component of it. We're estimating, engineer's estimate around \$600,000. Half of it would be an assessable price or cost to everyone that benefits. And then the other half of it, \$300,000, would be a Village component of it. The reason it's half and half is the Village policy has been anytime that there is some sort of an improvement within the public right of way we take care of it, we maintain it, we replace it when it's exceeded its useful life. So there's around 50 percent of it that has some fashion of storm sewer so the Village would pick up that cost. And then any additional components of it will be picked up and assessed over the basin. We don't have an exact assessment schedule done yet until design is complete. But just for budgeting purposes this should put us pretty close to where we need to be.

The second one is paving program, Clean Water adjustments. Anytime that we do work with the paving program within a subdivision, any curb that needs to be replaced, any inlets that need to be replaced or adjusted, any storm pipe that has to be done we want to take care of that just before the road gets paved during that construction process. So construction management has gone through and identified roughly feet of curb, how many inlet structures have to be replaced, and it comes up to an estimate of \$120,000. So we do budget that ahead of time. So when the subdivision is paved it's complete 100 percent. And you'll see the same thing with the water, with the sanitary sewer also.

Next we have Lake Michigan shoreline protection for \$50,000. This year staff went through and evaluated pretty much the entire shoreline from 128th all the way up to 85th. Entered into a

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contract with Clark Dietz, and they did an evaluation of all of the shorelines, rated them like one through five and took some pictures and documentation just to kind of give us an idea of the severity of the shoreline erosion within Lake Michigan. We did that for the public and for the private. We just received those documents a month or so ago. We're in the process of reviewing them. Next year what I'd like to do is specifically do some design and engineering on the five outfalls that go into Lake Michigan. They have been failing over the course of the years. So having an engineer take a hard look at what has to be done to fix it 100 percent to make it right, whether it's some additional jetties or changing it and all the permitting costs. So we are looking at \$50,000 for that.

The next one is the Chateau Eau Plaines stormwater improvements. This has been on the docket for at least 20 years, possibly even longer. Engineering did work very hard along with Board and staff, and we did get it permitted for -- actually it's permitted now to be done. So we are looking at possibly they'd have to go through an assessment and all the projects that happen with that. But if that does go through we're estimating the cost of just over half a million dollars to fix those drainage problems.

And the last one is the Greenway Court culvert replacement. Greenway Court is the road that comes off of Russell Road back to the Residential Recycling Center. There's a cross-culvert under there. So before we put the final lift of asphalt on there it makes sense to replace that culvert. It's a small metal culvert right now that's kind of deteriorated. So we're going to put in a concrete box culvert, and then it should be good for the duration or at least for the next 50 to 75 years. And those are the decision packets and capital projects for the Clean Water Utility.

Kathy Goessl:

As I mentioned we're concerned about cash flow, so the last slide I have for the Clean Water budget is showing their cash balance. We're estimating to end the year at \$2.6 million, up a little bit, over \$194,000. This proposed budget will actually use that amount plus a little bit more to end 2019 proposed at \$2,333,567 estimate of cash balance at the end of the year. This budget is not recommending any increases in fees. So any questions on this budget, any of the projects we have here?

Mike Pollocoff:

I'd recommend adoption of Resolution 18-39 for the 2019 Clean Water Utility budget.

Kris Keckler:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

We have a motion and a second. Any further discussion?

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Dave Klimisch:

John, I have a question on the Lake Michigan shoreline protection. Is that \$50,000 a year over several years, or are we expecting \$50,000 to do what we need to do for that whole stretch?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

We're hoping that the \$50,000 will cover the price of engineering and design just for the five outfalls. The other component for the private and the public shoreline protection erosion that study has been complete, and it's under staff review before it's final.

Nathan Thiel:

One thing I can just add to that is right now we kind of have an earmark of \$50,000 for shoreline protection out in the future. But that is one thing that it's kind of just a holding place. We recognize there's probably going to need to be more resources directed that way in order to address the shoreline along Lake Michigan.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Once we have all the studies done we'll be able to determine the best technique to preserve the shoreline protection. Nathan was just at a conference maybe six months ago or four months ago when he first started, and actually they had some really innovative things that have been working very well, actually protecting the shoreline from a distance outside of the shore to break the water out there so we're looking. And it's going to take a little bit of time to evaluate and design and budget. So like Nathan said we just have an earmark, but we are trying to find the best solution at the least cost effective price.

Michael Serpe:

John, I'd ask this question. Most of the shoreline is pretty much protected, but there's one or two parcels that have homes that are no shoreline protection. If the lake rises and starts eating along that shoreline we're obligated to protect Lakeshore Drive obviously. If we put the shoreline protection in on that parcel, can we charge that back to that property owner?

Mike Pollocoff:

In '86 and '87 we had that happen with a number of parcels. In '86 and '87 we had that happen with a number of parcels. And we did charge them. And we had an overall project where we did private and public work, and we assessed everybody that used the Village materials that we had at that time as well as the contractor that did the installation. But as they gone what happens is the house is gone and then it take some more time, then really until it gets to the right of way we don't have a legal basis to go and get it. But it's coming up, but I'm not sure if any of you guys

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have done the study recently with Clark Dietz how much is getting close to the right of way from those private parcels.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

I was actually surprised on how good the shoreline was protected all the way on that stretch from 85th to 128th. And like Trustee Serpe said there were some areas that are not protected, and we can address that with the residents to give them options on what to do once the report is reviewed and complete.

Nathan Thiel:

But your question is relevant in the sense of what is the correct policy and the correct approach to pay for these improvements. Who is supposed to bear the burden of the cost? Is it the general taxpayer, or is it something that is more specific to the property owner? And so those are questions that we're going to need to evaluate. We have kind of a placeholder if you will because we're trying to be cognizant and aware of the needs that are going to be coming down the pike. But clearly we recognize that nowadays \$50,000 doesn't buy you much.

John Steinbrink:

We had a motion and a second. Further discussion? Hearing none, just a regular vote on these?

Jane Snell:

Yes.

John Steinbrink:

Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? Motion carries.

POLLOCOFF MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION #18-39 RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE 2019 CLEAN WATER UTILITY BUDGET; SECONDED BY KECKLER; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

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Kathy Goessl:

Our next budget is Fleet Internal Service Fund. Again, here's a comparison of our 2018 budget to the 2019 for the Fleet Internal Service Fund with dollar changes and percent changes. Revenue we're keeping the same in the base budget. We are recommending an increase as one of our decision packets. Operating expenses is up \$100,000 for personnel. That's because we added a fourth mechanic and we, again, added some pension expense of \$16,892 to this budget that was not budgeted in 2018.

Contractual services it's all due to contractual equipment and vehicle maintenance being up \$19,000. Supplies and maintenance fuel budget up \$22,000 offset by a reduction in equipment and vehicle maintenance supplies of \$35,000. Insurance it pretty much the same, up only \$1,000. Depreciation is budgeted at historical levels and has decrease slightly by \$40,000. Decision packets, well, fleet is pretty similar, up \$2,000, and then decision packets up \$33,000 is the revenue for a two percent increase in fleet charge out that we're recommending.

Here are our categories in graph format. You can see, again, depreciation is one of our larger expenses because of the assets we hold in this utility. And then it's followed by supplies and maintenance to maintain these vehicles and equipment, and then personnel to also maintain these vehicles and equipment. Supplies and maintenance includes minor equipment, fuel, equipment maintenance supplies and vehicle maintenance supplies. That's the second biggest category here. All the rest of a lot smaller than those three major categories I just talked about.

These are nonoperating expenses in this utility. This one also has interest income which is up due to the interest rates being up. And then also when we trade in or sell vehicles, when we get new vehicles we get a small gain on the sale of these vehicles which we're budgeting similar to what we had last year of \$3,500 net gain on the vehicles. So this fund does have a positive gain proposed at \$107,840, but it's down from the year before \$31,000. I did mention this recommended increase of two percent to cover operating costs of the Fleet Internal Service Fund like inflation and to just keep up and not fall behind in that area. We've done this for the last couple years, and we'll continue if we can in the future depending on how our budgets are going. John, if you want to go over your fleet capital request.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Thank you, Kathy. The items that we're looking this year is we always earmark some money for vehicles at an auction. We do go to a public auction down south, and we've had very good luck over the last ten years purchasing some equipment that we may not put a lot of miles or a lot of hours on, but it's very useful to have where we won't have to contract it out. There's chipper trucks, there's been other large chassis, elevated boom trucks, stuff like that. And so we have it general because you never really know what's going to be at the auction, how much things are going to go for so we just earmark some money for that, and we've been very successful with that.

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We are looking at replacing some larger pickup trucks, purchasing a used rear loader, garbage truck, not the one with the arms on the side but the one that picks up the large containers in the rear, building a plow truck with a used cabin chassis. So that's another item where we'll go through and we'll buy some piece of equipment that has a chassis that's very similar to what we need for a snowplow truck that's seven years old, it's very clean, take off whatever is on the back of that existing piece of infrastructure, resell that at auction, then put the new plow equipment on it. We save about \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year by doing that. The chassis is very clean, and it's been working out well for us. So we plan to continue to do that.

A zero turn lawnmower, replacing our combination backhoe with the mini excavator, replacing a vehicle for the appraisal department in the fleet and possibly a van for the RecPlex would be the items that we're looking to get. Some of the items we buy at auction, some of them we buy used, and some of them we buy off of the state bid contract depending on the best fit for the fleet. That's all I have for the Fleet Internal Service.

Kathy Goessl:

The last slide here on the Fleet budget is our cash balances. Currently we're estimating to end the year at \$928,000. And our proposed budget increases the cash balance slightly to end 2019 at \$975,000. I'm looking for approval of Resolution 18-40 which would increase our charges by two percent to the other enterprise funds and the general government when they use the vehicles and equipment.

Mike Pollocoff:

I'll move that, but I've got a question on it also.

Michael Serpe:

I'll second it.

John Steinbrink:

We have a motion and a second. Mike?

Mike Pollocoff:

I know we've excluded the fire equipment, the pumpers and the tankers and the ambulance from that. But have we taken a look back at what like the fire trucks -- I mean the pickup trucks and the Chief's vehicles as well, have we done an evaluation on those as well for the fleet vehicles for maintenance?

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John Steinbrink, Jr.:

As far as completing the maintenance within house we have not done it. But it's something I could talk with the Chiefs about.

Mike Pollocoff:

I'd like to see that next year. I mean I think right now I don't think the fund could afford to buy the fire equipment, but if they're going to buy another grass truck and replace our Chief's SUVs or the police cars I think it's time to give another look see and see whether or not we could do it at a cost effective rate for the fund and the department.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Would you be looking at actually having those vehicles in the fleet, maintaining them, having them, paying for them and charge out but just not the large pieces of apparatus?

Mike Pollocoff:

Well, if we had unlimited money we'd take the large, too, but I don't think we have the money to do it.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Right, you are correct. Okay, well, I can definitely work with the two Chiefs and we can see if we can come up with something with Nathan and Kathy and present it for next year.

Mike Pollocoff:

Not for this, for next year, yeah.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Absolutely, absolutely.

Nathan Thiel:

The only thing I'd add to that, Mike, is just being cognizant that sometimes, and I don't know where John's staff is as far as training and so forth for the larger pieces of apparatus, but it's something that we can consider. I know that that's not what you specifically asked, but just to be aware of there might be some specialties that might be required as we evaluate that.

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John Steinbrink:

We have a motion and a second. Any further discussion? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? Motion carries.

POLLOCOFF MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION #18-40 RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE 2019 FLEET INTERNAL SERVICE FUND BUDGET; SECONDED BY SERPE; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

John Steinbrink:

Kathy?

Kathy Goessl:

Now we continue with our Solid Waste Fund budget. Again, I have the same slides that I did for Clean Water and Fleet. This first slide shows our comparison, what we're proposing versus 2018. Operating revenue we had a decrease of \$17,000. The biggest decrease is in our recycling and rebate of \$42,800 offset by an increase in a couple of the other revenue categories. The recycling rebate that we received from our recycling company has pretty much disappeared due to the market.

Operating expense-wise we're down \$61,000 overall. First of all depreciation is up based on historical trends by \$4,000. Office supplies are down slightly \$1,600. Compost site expense is up \$8,000 mainly due to labor and contractual services offset by a reduction in Fleet. Administrative costs are up \$33,000 mainly because of the pension expense that I mentioned in the other two budgets of \$29,947. We did not budget for this last year. It was the first year it was implemented, and this is also a noncash accounting entry for the Wisconsin Retirement System. Leaf collection is up slightly by \$4,861 or 4.9 percent. Recycling expense is up \$38,000 mainly due to tipping of \$12,000 and contractual services grinding up \$22,000. Garbage expense is down mainly due to personnel reductions.

Our decision packets which we'll talk about in the next couple of slides would bring an additional revenue of \$123,321. We're still looking -- with that increase in revenue sources we're still looking at an operating loss of \$85,000 for this utility. Again, remember we're looking at cash flow not as much as operating loss. Here's our categories we have. You can see our biggest expense category is garbage collection being budgeted at \$818,739 for 2019. Followed by

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recycling collection and administration cost. And then the other categories fall into place with leaf collection, compost expense, office supplies and depreciation.

Nonoperating we have our grant which is our hazardous waste grant and our recycling grant. The biggest portion of this is our recycling grant. The smaller portion around \$10,000 or \$11,000 is our hazardous waste grant. We're looking at just a slight reduction of \$145 we're budgeting based on what we got this year. And then interest expense again is up slightly due to our increased interest earnings. John, if you want to go through these recommendations for decision packets.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Thank you, Kathy. We are looking at three decision packets. The first one is yard waste acceptance. When we were negotiating our contract for our solid waste and our recycling with Advanced Disposal it did bring out the possibility that they have a municipality just over the border that would be considering to bring their yard waste into the RFC. So they would collect it with the large rear loader truck and then just bring one of those rear load trucks into the RFC every day.

That would generate -- if we can make this happen it would generate around \$40,000 of additional revenue. We estimate around \$5,000 of grinding, processing, turning, all that stuff. So it would be a net gain of \$35,000 if we can make that work. So I think it was something worth entertaining. I contacted the DNR to make sure they were okay with it with our permit. They said as long as we stay underneath our 20,000 cubic yards of volume at one point they'd be okay with it. They really didn't have a problem. We have plenty of room within our permit, plenty of room within our physical space. And if we can generate some additional funds with it without that much labor involved it seems like at least something to bring before the Board.

The second one we have is installing lights Residential Recycling Center Drive, that's Greenway Court. That's the same road they were looking at doing the culvert. Prairie produce is proposing to come in just to the east of the Residential Recycling Center. If that does happen that road will actually open up all the way through to the end where the recycling is. That gate will go away, the development will pay for a cul-de-sac and actually street lights along there. So once that development happens the development will pay for those improvements. If that development does not happen those improvements will not happen. And that's why it's a zero dollar cost.

And the second one normalizing the fees at the Residential Recycling Center. We have noticed that we have not been covering our costs. And we haven't raised any of our white goods or tires or bulk probably almost since we started the solid waste 13 years ago now that it's been. So we are looking at increasing the bulk cost. Well, actually right now you can bring as much bulk as you want for free. We're finding out that we're really getting a lot of bulk in there. And then by the time we handle it, we haul it to the landfill we're really losing some money. So all we're trying to do is just make a wash out of that.

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So what steps we're proposing to do is the first cubic yard, so the first three by three by three or whatever you can haul in the back of the pickup truck roughly, or like the trunk of a SUV, it's free, no charge for that. For every cubic yard in addition that you bring to that is \$7. So if you come in with a big trailer of stuff because you clean up the garage it may cost you \$14 to get rid of it. But the Village has a cost to have that. If there's a contractor that may be doing something where they're not supposed to be dumping it at least we're capturing some money with that also. We are looking at bumping up the cost of the white goods 20 percent just to cover our cost that it takes to get rid of a refrigerator or a dehumidifier because those prices have been creeping up over the years.

And then the tires we are looking at raising the price of tires to just cover our cost of what we are. And actually breaking the tires up into three different categories. So we'll have just your residential car tire like in a minivan, you'll have your pickup truck tire. And believe or not we do get some semi tires or front end loader tires. So based on the average weight of each of those tires we know how much the landfill is charging us to recycle those. And so we're just looking to cover our costs with that.

And then the balance of it we would be looking to do an increase on the monthly fee \$1 just to cover the increase in the tipping fee that we have, the increase in the fuel, the increase in everything else that's associated within the solid waste just to cover those costs. We have not had an increase in probably three, four years. But that tipping fee which is up around \$300,000 or \$400,000 per year goes up incrementally from \$45 to \$48 to \$54. And if you take the amount of tons that we have all of a sudden that utility starts to lose money. So we're just looking to keep up with our big ticket expenses that we really have no control over and just pass those onto the users as listed out within the decision packet.

Michael Serpe:

John, before you go on, a question on the yard waste acceptance. We're not having a problem getting rid of the composting and everything else that we presently have?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Right now we've been able to get rid of everything that we do produce in there. We have not been screening anymore. We did stop the screening operation because our screener was getting very expensive to maintain. So we actually sold the screener, and we've just been handing it out unscreened. It's still a good product at the end of the day. One of the things that we are looking to do is the contractor that comes in to grind our compost --so when you take the leaves and the brush and the grass you grind it all together and that kind of starts the compost process. He has another machine, a screener he can bring out. So we could screen a small amount and possibly charge or bag or try to generate some revenue out of that product. So we'll look at starting that a little bit just small scale to see how much of a demand is there for screened compost where there's a nominal fee versus unscreened that you may get for free.

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Michael Serpe:

That's good. Your \$1 increase when you consider the services that you're providing the Village with solid waste, recycling, the use of the recycling center, I don't know, what does it come out to, \$17 or \$18 a month now?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Yeah, it's like \$17.50. So raising it one more dollar. And there's also hazardous waste, there's curbside leaf collection.

Michael Serpe:

That's something we could get from the private carrier.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

If you would try to charge that out it would be much more expensive with all of the services that we do provide for the Village residents.

Michael Serpe:

I give you credit for bringing that forward. It's a good move.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Thank you.

Mike Pollocoff:

I agree that charging on the bulk is good. I was out there one time when I was bringing some weeds out, and a guy had a lowboy, and that thing was packed. It was like a garage he demolished, but that was his bulk. And the way it's structured now we end up having to load up that whole garage that's been torn down and haul it off at now cost. He dropped it off on us. He had a Village sticker on his truck for when he brings his own personal stuff, but some of that stuff gets tough to handle. So I agree with you I think it's a good idea because this is really meant to make it easy for people on a basic week, whatever they have at their place they can get rid of it. But not to facilitate the demolition of a garage.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

And everyone can still bring in a cubic yard of solid waste per day. And if that person, so let's say I have a garage on my personal property that I take down and I load it up on a truck and I want to get rid of it, at least now I'm going to weight is it just easier just to run to the landfill on

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my own and do it, or take it and haul it off. So I think it's something that's going to be a good decision packet to have for the utility.

Mike Pollocoff:

I think that's a lot fairer for the rate payers.

Nathan Thiel:

Just a point of clarification, though, I think because this slide isn't exactly clear. One of the things that as staff we were bouncing around, and the \$88,000 was based on that thought process of potentially charging for the sticker itself to enter into the recycling center. Since that point we've gotten some feedback that that probably would not be the best practice or the best policy moving forward. And so with that that's the reason for suggesting that we're going to need to do some type of rate increase on the monthly bill. So it's not necessarily exactly clear in the slide, but I just wanted to clarify that point that in order for us to make up the difference if we were to get rid of kind of a user fee for the recycling center we're going to need to have some type of difference made up in the rates itself.

Kris Keckler:

I did have a couple questions. The yard waste acceptance agreement with our neighbors here, you had mentioned that even with what's expected to come we're still well below our allowance annually, is that right?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Yeah, they would proposing to bring in would rear loader around 13 cubic yards of material, and they would just be tipped per truckload that they bring in on average, 13 cubic yards [inaudible].

Kris Keckler:

Is this something that could be expanded if it's deemed successful? Is this on a trial basis?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

[Inaudible] yeah, it could be expanded to answer your question, yes. As long as we stay under our 20,000 cubic yards of material in the site at one point as permitted by the DNR.

Kris Keckler:

Okay. And then the contractual obligation is it just on a trial basis, month-to-month to see how it works?

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John Steinbrink, Jr.:

We have not finalized the contract yet. We're still in the negotiating stage of it. So if it works out I would like to try it for one year, evaluate it, and then we can go for a multiple year contract and actually expanding out with other municipalities down the road.

Kris Keckler:

I think it's a really good idea and obviously a good use for our resources and for some type of net gain as well. My other question I had with the diversion rate for recycling, it's on some of the narrative that it's declined a little bit and still the expectation to have increased education out in the residential areas. But that seems to be the trend over the last couple years that overall the community of Pleasant Prairie hasn't been recycling more and more as hopeful.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

If you compare us with other municipalities, I think anytime you have the single stream recycling your diversion rate is going to be a little bit higher. Meaning that if you give them an easy access to a large container where it's not a lot of work for the resident, where you take your paper and your plastic and your cans and everything and put them in one container then it's just taken care of, that works out a lot easier. We do have a lot of people that actually fill that 95 gallon recycling, and it's just human nature that once that recycling container is full, oh, there's one right next to it that's got a little bit of space, throw it in there. So we do offer an additional recycling container no charge.

And I have been actually working with Nathan and Emily on some public education. And one of the ideas was doing a magnet. So a magnet that gets out on the 'fridge that says here's some of the items, really doing some PSAs on social media which has been very proactive, on the website, just really getting the word out. We try to get within the schools to talk to the kids because you'll be surprised how much impact that the kids have even when the parents don't recycle. Like, hey dad, wait a minute, that's supposed to go in the other container. So that happens a lot, too. So we're trying to get some public education out to get that diversion rate up and save the utility some money at the end of the day.

Kris Keckler:

And I'm not pushing for this right now, I just know of other communities that have instituted some type of fee just because of the community not being able to address the recycling needs and expectations. I'm only asking in the sense do we know if that's existed in anyplace where that seemed to have been a positive impact? That it deterred people away from taking more accountability to recycling.

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John Steinbrink, Jr.:

We are looking at doing some RFID readers which we'll be getting into with the capital. So at least we'll know if some people are not recycling whatsoever. I think the public education is going to help. And I think at the end of the day it's almost just a generational thing where back 40, 50 years ago there was no recycling. And now all the younger kids kind of grew up with recycling. So I think as generations get older I think that diversion rate is going to increase also. One of the things that we talked about earlier was the amount that we spent on the tipping fees. So if we can just educate people and just really push that point home over and over again that whatever goes into recycling that we get paid for doesn't have to go in the landfill that we're paying the \$64 a ton. So if you can change 10 ton, 100 ton, 1,000 tons now you're talking some serious money that hopefully in the future we'll eliminate any need for increases. But if our diversion rate stays a little bit lower and then we're forced to pay the additional fees and the additional tonnages at the landfill.

Kris Keckler:

Thank you.

John Steinbrink:

I don't believe we had a motion. We don't have a motion.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

We're not done yet. And the next one we have is the capital. We do have one item of capital recommended, and that's getting three RFID readers within our solid waste trucks. Our solid waste carts do have the technology to know that, hey, I've been tipped or I haven't been tipped whatsoever. And so a tip is anytime that the garbage truck picks it up, dumps it in the truck, puts it back on the ground is a tip. With this we would have the technology in place to know this cart was tipped on this day at this time. It does a couple of things for the utility. One, it lets us know that people are recycling. It lets us know that someone calls to say, hey, my garbage wasn't picked up. Well, we drove by and it just wasn't out. It saves us some time transporting, stuff like that.

So we are looking to get to the point where we have all the RFID tags within the carts and the readers in the trucks with the ultimate goal to know if somebody never puts their recycling cart out but they always have a garbage cart out it's costing everyone within the utility money because now everyone has to pay for someone else's recycling going within the garbage. And so we'll send out some public education as phase one. We'll send them out a letter phase two. And then we do have the authority through the DNR to issue them a citation if someone is just not complying to recycle. Haven't had that problem yet, but we really don't have the technology to track it. So hopefully this will be something that we can do to keep our diversion rate high, to

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keep as much material out of the landfill as we can and ultimately keep our rates lower for everyone within the utility.

Dave Klimisch:

Do you have the capacity to weight the recycle bin to see if it's empty or full or half full?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

That's technology that's being developed right now, but it has a hard time weighing something. Just the weight of the arm and everything else on there it could weight a thousand pounds to weight the recycling cart where the material inside may only weight 10, 15 pounds. That variance is so small. So I think as technology catches up with it there will be a point, and it's called pay as you throw is what it's called. So as much as you actually put into the truck it's how you're charged down the road. We're not there yet. That's something that the solid waste industry is developing for solid waste and for recycling. I think it's a ways out there yet. I'm not sure how far.

Dave Klimisch:

I suppose somewhere in that technology is a screen shot of what's being dumped also?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

That technology is out there also. We actually have four cameras within every garbage truck, one in the rear, one on each of the sides to assist the drivers, and one actually in the hopper. And so we do know if someone has yard waste in their recycling or something like that then they can pull it out or we can sticker them or issue them a citation. And that is the last of the capital that I have for the Solid Waste Fund.

Kathy Goessl:

Okay, we end this budget also with a cash balance report. We're looking at estimating 2018 at \$206,000, a little over. And then with this budget it would increase our cash by a little less than \$60,000 at \$266,440. That will adjust a little bit based on our discussion tonight of not charging for compost stickers but to add a \$1 fee per month onto the utility bill. The resolution will have to be changed also because it's not written that way. So Resolution #18-42 instead of -- it would read the third paragraph down whereas adoption of the Solid Waste Utility budget requires a \$1 per month increase in the monthly billing effective during 2019 when water and sewer rates are changed and increase of other fees at the Residential Recycling Center.

So we are also looking at the analysis on both the Sewer and Water Utility, and I'm recommending that this \$1 increase doesn't happen until the water rates are approved. Then the sewer rates should be done at that same time, and then we'll add the \$1 to the monthly bills.

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Every time you make even a little change on the bills, even \$1, you get a lot of phone calls coming in asking why my utility bill has changed because we have a lot of flat bills out there in terms of people that don't have water but they have a sewer flat and then everything else is very similar. So I'm looking for a recommendation on the modified Resolution 18-41.

Dave Klimisch:

So moved on 18-41 with the modified language.

Kris Keckler:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

We have a motion and a second. Further discussion? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? Motion carries.

KLIMISCH MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION #18-41 RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE 2019 SOLID WASTE UTILITY BUDGET; SECONDED BY KECKLER; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

Kathy Goessl:

Now I have the sewer and then the water budget. I have some slides at the end of these budgets that kind of talk about overall utilities. So if you want to hold off until the end to approve the two remaining resolutions for both the sewer and water. Here's a summary of the sewer utility. I made it a more summarized than the other budgets because there's a lot of detail underneath, especially the operating expenses of this budget. So I will just hit the high points of the operating expenses and operating revenues. Again, the same comparison '18 budget to 2019 proposed.

Our operating revenue is up 2019 by \$312,000. The majority of this is in the industrial surcharge at \$200,000. There's more customers that we are sampling and billing so this has caused this area to increase. Operating expenses an increase of \$269,000 when compared to your 2018 budget. Treatment expense is up \$200,000. Depreciation noncash is up \$20,000 in that category. So those are the major changes in all of our expense categories. The sewer budget is very detailed and is in your budget packets in the agenda showing each of the different categories we have.

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Nonoperating, this is interest expense on debt netted against interest income on investments. And capital contributions we just estimate \$100,000. So interest is down -- the interest we pay for our debt is down \$26,000. Interest income that we earned is up \$50,000 for an increase in revenue of \$76,000 that's shown on this slide. Decision packets which John will go over shortly in the next couple slides is actually a total of \$104,000 worth of requests.

These, again, are operating revenues on this. It shows our different categories of where our revenue is coming in. Residential is one of our bigger categories at \$2.6 million or 41 percent of our budget. The second biggest is industrial at 2.6 percent or 40 percent of our budget. This includes the \$1 million surcharge, \$1 million for last year and \$1.2 million for this year being proposed in 2019. Our third category is commercial at a little over \$1,150,000 or 18 percent of our revenue budget. And public authority stays the same at one percent or \$62,000 of the revenue sources we have for utilities.

Operating expenses, breakdown again, treatment expense is our largest category at \$2.2 million being proposed for 2019 or 41 percent of our expenses. Kenosha Water Utility charges the Village for sewer treatment. Personnel is \$.9 million or 17 percent of our budget. This includes both our operational personnel, clerical and administration allocations. Depreciation is a little over \$1.4 million or 28 percent of our expense. This recognizes the cost of the infrastructure over its useful life. This is a noncash expense when recognized. And infrastructure is either donated by developers or installed and paid by special assessments.

The other category is 11 percent or a little over \$589,000 for 2019. This includes our electrical of \$77,000, other contractual services, supplies and own, etc. ISF which is Fleet Internal Service Fund charges is \$172,000 or three percent. It's for the use of our vehicles and equipment by the Sewer Utility. I'll turn it over to John to talk about our decision packets and capital programs being recommended.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Thank you, Kathy. We do have six decision packets. The first one that we have are purchasing three more sewer samplers. Like she talked about with some of the increased revenue with the sanitary surcharge currently we're limited to the nine samplers that we have, and we can only sample three days a week. So by the time you drop a sampler in, pick it up on Tuesday, pick it up Wednesday, pick it up on Thursday you can only get three because the lab only works on certain days.

We're sampling around 66 per month right now. We'd like to sample over 100 sites just to make sure that anyone that has the high BOD which is the concentration of the sewer, any additional solids or [inaudible] in their sample, we're capturing those and sending them a bill because the Village has to pay for that when it hits the meter on 7th Avenue going into City of Kenosha. So purchasing those three additional samplers for the \$15,000 hopefully brings us in that addition \$312,000 in revenue.

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The next one we have it does say repave Bentz lift station, but we are looking just to add security fencing around Bentz lift station for the same price of \$15,000 and also adding some security fencing around 192 lift station. Bentz lift station is just to the north of the Prange Center around the 8500 block of Highway 31. And then the 192 lift station is around the 6800 block of 88th Avenue. The part-time utility to full-time position is taking a year around part-time position from part-time to full-time. And that position will be funded or the additional increase will be funded 50 percent by water, 50 percent by sewer.

The next one is the technical support DPW crew lead. So currently we have five field staff in our department of technical services. Maybe I should just back up just a quick second. Our sewer and water divisions they have a maintenance division which takes care of cleaning the sewer mains, installing the water, any of the dirty field work. And then we actually have a technical service, the guys that read the meters, the guys that take the chlorine residuals, that take all the samples. Any requirements that we have by the PSC, by the DNR, anything, that staff is just a little bit more educated. I believe they all have college degrees. The maintenance guys are just really good at running backhoes and driving truck and laying pipe and stuff like that. So we do have a utility division and a technical service division just as a little bit of a background.

So we do have the five field personnel, but they really don't have a crew leader out in the field. So we're proposing just over \$10,000 to have four field personnel and the one crew lead. That crew lead will still be a working position out in the field, but it will be that one person that you can go to with questions. If there's a problem you can go right to that working crew lead instead of having to go to myself or to Tom or anyone else in administration.

And then the last one is developing a sanitary sewer master plan. This was in the plan for this year, but with everything going on we just didn't have a chance to get to it so it's kind of a carry over. We did develop a water master plan which we're actually hoping to have finalized within the next month. And then the next one would be the sanitary sewer master plan. So as the Village develops where are the sanitary sewers going to go? Where do the lift stations have to go to make sure the interceptor mains are sized right as development comes around? So that is something we'd like to have for the decision packets.

We do have four capital projects recommended. The first one is the Highway 50 sewer rehab. The state is looking to reconstruct Highway 50 as I'm sure many of you know from four lane to six lane. I believe year one starts at I-94 and then it works east a ways. A lot of this work will be not so much for rehabbing the sewer but at least determining what work has to be done in developing some designs, some plan or profile so we can have a cost in future years. So before Highway 50 gets done we can have the sewer done just a year ahead of it or at least while that's being constructed. So we're allocating some money for that.

The sewer rehab to reduce I and I. Over the last ten years we have been going down and taking \$200,000 or \$300,000 per year and just kind of piecing away at the sewer lining, the manhole reconstruction, the grouting around the connections. We are looking at just going and finishing

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this all off in one contract. We do feel that we'll get a better price. The Sewer Utility is in a financial position where it does have the funds available to do it. So we are looking to finish this off. And that is about just under 12 miles of sanitary sewer main to have lined.

It would be grouting of just under 800 connections, and then just some spot repairs. And then for manholes we do have 317 manholes that would be sealed and grouted. And so there would be some savings by the lack of infiltration that would be coming into the system with everything that we treat, and then this project would just be complete. So we only do this project on clay mains. Back in the day they would take a three foot piece of clay main, shove it in, a little bit of tar, shove another one. Well, it's going to leak, it's going to crack. The technology out there since probably the mid to late '80s was PVC. PVC doesn't leak, it doesn't crack. It's just a much more stable product.

There's two different ways that you can maintain this clay main. One, you can go down and open up the road and open up a trench, and you can dig it all up and just put a new PVC. It's very costly to do that. A technology has been out for couple decades now, we've been doing it probably for ten years is a sewer lining. And you guys are all familiar I believe with the sewer lining process. We did it in the Cooper Road drainage basin and it worked great. Most people in the neighborhood really had no idea that their sewer was relined, that the manholes were done. They come in with a truck, they put in a liner from the manhole, they invert it with epoxy, they steam it, they fill it up with water, it's sealed, they cut some holes for the laterals, they grout it and it's been very successful. So we would just like to finish up that process this year for the \$3.3 million and just reline all of our clay, grout all the laterals that are associated with it and reline all of our sanitary manholes.

The next one that I have is rebuilding a lift station, Slaters lift station on 39th Avenue. Village staff has been going through every year and just rebuilding one of the older lift stations. A lot of our lift stations happen around the late '80s, '90s, and they've just exceeded their useful life. The reason I like doing it with in house staff is that it's a great training program for our utility to build the wet well, to put in the pumps, to do the transducers, to do all the electronics and all the mechanics that go with it. And when something goes wrong with that lift station in the future the staff knows exactly how to repair it because they built it. So I believe this will be lift station number seven now that we're doing. It's worked out great.

Back probably in 2000 we were going out every day, every other day for a call of a bad pump, a bad float, something going on. Those calls are far and few between now because we've been maintaining and rebuilding these lift stations using these funds. We have a great maintenance program so it's really been working out well.

The last one that I have is a paving program sewer adjustment. Like we talked about anytime that we do a road paving program we make sure that the barrel section is good, the cone is good, the rings are sealed, the casting is good. Any adjustments that have to be made that's really the time to address it is during the paving program process. So we're estimating around \$170,000 to maintain the sewer that's included under the boundaries of the paving program for next year.

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And then the last one that I have is split between sewer and water. Under our historian that's our more database end of our SCADA. SCADA is the system that we use that monitors the lift stations, the remote meters, the water tower stuff. We are looking to add SCADA to the post office lift station. So when there is a problem with that now instead of having to dial or call or having somebody see a red light on a panel to call in now we'll actually know real time that there's a problem, address it, and then we can be much more responsive with any issues that may come up. And that's all I have for the capital.

Michael Serpe:

John, I have a question for you. In the springtime we get heavy rainfalls in the whole Village. But in the area of Cooper Road in the 8000, 8100 block we're getting constant backups in the basements. I don't know if it's our fault, a combination of our fault with the city not being able to convey enough sewage in the lines. Is there anything the works that's going to address this?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Well, the parts of the sanitary sewer that we've addressed so far is we've addressed the main, we relined the mains. We've sealed the manholes, and then we've sealed the actual connections. The last point of that system to the house is the sanitary lateral. So there's still most of those homes have a clay lateral. I say most of them, but a lot of those 300 homes in that basin still have a clay lateral. The next part of the process once all the lining is done will be to either re-excavate, put in PVC, or reline the laterals.

I'm not proposing that as part of this budget right now because there was a patent pending on that process of the laterals. And I believe that patent is up this year or next year. So I'm presuming that once the patent is up more contractors will be available to do it. That price is going to go up from the \$75 a foot that it is now hopefully to much less. And so we still have to address the lateral component of it. And I think we need to go back and reinspect the homes on a regular basis.

There are some people that anytime that their sump pump it starts getting to the top or they can't run it out the window or run it out their sump pump line they put it right into a floor drain which is tied into the sanitary sewer. Some people do it on a spot when it big rains, other people just have it plumbed in direct. So we'll catch them on inspections, but we need to get in the house to do that. So the sanitary sewer is really only designed just for your residential use, your toilet, your bathtub, your sinks, any water that you have.

Once you start discharging a sump pump into that or two or three people out of 300 do it, the next thing you know the person at the bottom of the hill around that 8100 block that becomes the available storage once the pipe is full is their basement. And so I think a combination of getting the mains, the manholes and the connections sealed up, then doing the laterals sealed up whether it's a lining or it's a replacement, and then finally just doing that inspection to make sure that

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everyone gets compliant. And there's ways that we can video in the main to see if a sump pump is discharging out a lateral. We can do die tests and stuff like that. So we'll probably become more aggressive and some sort of preventative measures to make sure that that's not happening within the sanitary sewer.

Michael Serpe:

Is there any chance that the city could be causing some of the -- not having enough capacity down wherever it goes, 75th Street or 80th Street, wherever it's going?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

One of the things that we are going to look at is the actual velocity of the sewer at the meter around that 7900 block. So the way that the sewer meter works is that it just shoots a beam or it measures the elevation of the water in the main at the meter at a specific manhole. Well, the one point that it's missing is that how fast with the velocity and feet per second that it's moving through that main. So if the city is backed up that means so the water level is going up. But if it's not moving then it becomes a city problem that we need to address. So we are looking to evaluate that over the next months, six months, something like that. There's some special meters that we can get to do. And then we'll have to work out something with the City of Kenosha if that is the case. I don't know if it is or not, but we are always looking at ways to make sure that our customers are served.

Mike Pollocoff:

I have a couple questions. One is I think that the City is going through some I and I work in that Forest Park neighborhood. I think it's on around 57th. I mean they're actually bypassing from the sanitary sewer right to the storm sewer because they set the pump people when they know it's going to rain.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Right around 67th to 57th they have a pump right out there very time.

Mike Pollocoff:

I think that area is -- my experience over the years is that it does backflow into the system. And I think you're on the right track to get that different meter. My other question as I looked at our treatment flows for this year and they were up, any feeling for what the ratio is from new growth to precipitation? We had a pretty wet year.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Are you talking about why our treatment costs are up or why our volumes are up you're saying?

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Mike Pollocoff:

Both.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

All right. Well, we did have a situation with one of our users within the industrial park that did have some very high BODs, and it was a large water user. So we did work with them. They corrected the problem. The money that we collected within the surcharge through the random sampling we ended up going from monthly random sample to a daily sample every day. We worked with the company very closely, and we were actually able to assist them to get their surcharge back down. So that's worked out well. But that was probably \$600,000 of addition cost. So that's something that happened this year that we incurred in the expense side, but we did offset it on the revenue side.

We did have a wet year this year. As far as inches of rain I don't have that number available right now. But generally speaking anytime that there is a wet year you're going to have more infiltration. Anytime you have more infiltration it ends up down at 7th Avenue on the meter. We do have a step that we try to anytime it's really wet after a big rain we'll start popping manhole lids and just looking for leaks somewhere. So you can see them in the manholes easy. A little bit harder to see in the main.

So then the guys are trained to when you look at one manhole if it's a quarter pipeful, if you go to the next manhole and it's half a pipeful you know chances are there's some sort of infiltration at the pipe. We'll send out a video crew. If we need to do a lining or an excavation to repair it we'll do that. We would like to do more of that down the road. And I think by having these additional full-time employees will allow us to do some of those additional proactive measures to keep our infiltration and hence our costs down.

Mike Pollocoff:

The other thing I'd like to recommend as you start doing that work is I think on Cooper Road I mean I'm ready to put up the white flag. We've gone through and we've evaluated all the footings and foundations, drains that were going to sanitary sewer we have that completed. And we provided a grant of \$600 to each home to get a sump pump in that didn't have a sump pump in. And we had another one of \$1,000 to disconnect the perimeter tile from the sanitary sewer.

But I really believe that's a fundamental basic flaw in Cooper Road from 83rd probably to 79th and primarily on the west side of the road. And I don't think the elevation between the basements on that side of the road and the sewer main is that much different. And I think we ought to take a look and deal with is get them to suspend their plumbing in their houses, just identify that, and we just need to go in and we know what the elevations are, we need to get a floor elevation in those places. I think that's going to be the thing that's going to take care of it. If they still have some

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sewage coming in their house it's because they've got some backflow around their perimeter tile that's connected.

But that sewer it was like I want to say it's the second sanitary sewer that was put in the Town of Pleasant Prairie. It's pretty old. And my experience with those things they were engineered on the back of a legal pad and they just whipped them in. So we could spend a lot of money trying to get a lot of things done out there and we have done a lot of things. But I think maybe it's time at least where we have the basin problems is to say, okay, you can't provide basement service out there. So you have to go to a grinder pump or suspend their plumbing. They'll be a lot happier, we'll be happier, and I think it ends that problem. Cities they're at their lowest point where we connect, they can't go any lower so that we can make our line any lower. So we have what we have. Our only other option is to relay the whole sewer system to run it south, and I don't think anybody wants to do that.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

And you are correct with everything you said. Between that 7900 to 8300 block primarily on the east side of the road there's not a very big elevation change from the basements to the elevation of the sanitary sewer. So when we go down by the meter which is very close at the 7900 block, once a surcharging a couple feet up over the top of the main we know that it's getting really close to entering into those basements. So then we take some reactive measures to make sure that that doesn't happen. We'll actually pump water out of there. The best way to fix that is to either hang that sewer and then put in a grinder pump for your floor drain or bathroom because now you're raising that gradient or the elevation from ground zero at the floor up to maybe three, four feet. And so now instead of surcharging when it's one or three feet up, it would almost have to be six, seven, eight feet which it never gets to.

So that's something that we can work with those residents. I mean if they're willing, and I would assume if they're having problems they would be willing to let us in to take some elevations, to do a little bit of engineering and then come up with some sort of a program to assist them because it has been a problem ever since I can remember and probably ever since it's been built to be honest with you.

Mike Pollocoff:

Yeah, I think so.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

I think that would be money well spent.

Mike Pollocoff:

We're going to make a motion when we do water, right? Are we done with the sanitary sewer?

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Kathy Goessl:

So this is the sewer debt. Right now at the end of 2019 they will have a little over \$2,175,000 of outstanding debt. And all of the rest of the enterprise funds have zero debt issued. You can see Water, Clean Water, Fleet and Sanitary. This is a graph of the declining Sewer Utility debt. The Sewer Utility will be debt free in 2020 when they pay off a balloon payment of \$2,175,000. Principal payments for 2019 is \$300,000.

Again, for the sewer budget I have the cash estimates and proposed. We're looking at ending the year at a little over \$9,700,000. Both for 2018 and '19 we had operating gains of \$1.2 million for both years contributing to the increasing cash. For '19 we're recommending a \$3.4 million sewer rehab to reduce I and I, offset the operating increases causing a reduction in cash for 2019 of \$1.3 million to end the year proposed at \$8.4 million. Even with the cash reserves at increased levels we're still not at enough for future replacement of the sewer infrastructure. So we are submitting this budget for a sewer rate evaluation to see what kind of adjustments we may be able to make.

I'll switch to the Water Utility budget, and at the end we'll approve the two resolutions. The Water Utility operating revenue, so this is the same, the fifth budget we're going over, the same type of summary, 2018 budget compared to 2019 proposed. Our operating revenue is looking at going up \$296,000 or a 5.8 percent increase. It's mainly due to increase in volumes of \$140,000 for commercial and \$142,000 for public fire protection.

Operating expenses an increase of \$104,000 compared to your 2018 budget. The majority of this increase is in depreciation of \$95,000. Nonoperating revenue is interest income on investments up \$20,000. Transfers is the utility tax transfers to the general government of \$900,000, and a cell phone transfer to the RecPlex for their TR program of \$120,000. Utility tax is down \$30,000 due to the decrease in the Village's mill rate for this coming year.

We have decision packets which we'll go over in the next couple of slides. Water operating revenue you can see the biggest customer here is our industrial customers at \$1.5 million or 30 percent of our budget. They're down from the previous year slightly. The next biggest component is our residential \$1.5 million or 30 percent of our budget. It's up some for 2019. And then our third is public fire protection, \$1.1 million or 22 percent up some in that category also. And the other categories are multifamily up some, commercial also up and then public authority about the same, \$85,000 or two percent of our revenue source.

None of this reflects any changes by the Public Service Commission because we have submitted - we have done the application. It's currently in our consultant Baker Tilly's hands to review the application. It's gone through most of the review process. It still has upper management in the firm to review it, and then it will be submitted to the Public Service Commission for their recommendations.

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Water operating expenses you can see the breakdown of expenses. Treatment is the biggest which is \$2.1 million or 46 percent of our budget. This is Kenosha Water Utility. We purchase all of our water from them. And it's about the same in terms of the cost from one year to the next. Personnel is at \$.6 million or 14 percent of our budget. It includes operational labor, clerical and administration allocations. Depreciation \$1.2 million or 25 percent of our budget. Recognizing the cost of the infrastructure over its useful it's a noncash expense which we're recognizing. And the infrastructure is actually either donated or by developers or installed and paid by special assessments.

Other charges of 13 percent includes electric of \$131,000 which is similar to our 2018 budget. And contractual services, supplies, etc., in this category. ISF or Fleet Internal Service Fund charges up two percent or \$97,000 for the use of the vehicles and equipment operated and maintained by the Fleet Internal Service Fund. I'll had it over to John to talk about our decision packets and our capital requests.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Thank you, Kathy. I do have five decision packets that I'm recommending. The first one is replacing three of our hydrometers. Anytime a contractor or a resident wants to use some water out in the field, so let's say someone is filling a pool or a contractor is doing a development and they need some water for whatever that they need, we actually offer a hydrant with a backflow -- not a hydrant but they have a meter with a backflow preventer on a hydrant, and then we rent that out to them as an option to purchase water from the Village. So we have some that have exceeded their useful lives. We have nine total, and we're looking to replace three of them.

The next one we have is some water system planning models \$10,000. We do have a model that we run through. It hasn't been calibrated, and it's been a few years nw. So we are looking to update that model especially with a lot of the large users that we've had with Haribo and the hospital and some other potential developments coming in just to make sure that everything we have is sized correctly.

Painting the Ladish water tower we are looking to do an interior and an exterior paint on that tower. That's located around Highway C very close to Station 2. I believe it's been over 15 years since that's been painted to that's due to be painted. And then the other two are the 50 percent from the Sewer Utility, this is just the water component of it, converting a part-time to full-time position. And then that technical support crew lead which is a working field position from. It just gives them a little bit extra pay to make those decisions out in the field. And that's what I have for decision packets.

Capital that we have we have a lot of water meter proposed in here. We are proposing some monies for new meters based on how much development we're going to have. We do have a replacement schedule of 20 years for the residentials from the Public Service Commission. So we track how many meters are due for that. So we're looking at some money to replace them. We have been upgrading our industrial commercial meters. The old ones they had hard time

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capturing some of the low flow when they're accurate with high flow. So the new technology on these meters is very good at capturing low flow like at a quarter gallon a minute up to like 500, 600, 700 even over 1,000 gallons a minute. And so we do believe by capturing the low flow and high flow more accurately we will offset the cost for that.

Traverse City hydrant replacement for the \$15,000 we are looking at replacing two of those. It's just an older hydrant that we have within the Village. We don't actively go out and try to replace them. They tend to just leak on their own. They don't offer parts or these hydrants anymore so we do replace them with the more current ones. So just to be proactive we allocate to. If none leak we don't do it. If four end up leaking then we're a little bit over budget. Hopefully it averages out to the two year.

Paving program water adjustments is just a component of the paving program for adjusting valves, making sure if there's anything wrong within the water system we make those repairs when the road repaving is done. The water meter MXU repair, the MXU is actually the transmitting device that gets the data from the meter out to the person out reading the meter. And then for paving sites we did repaint the 93rd water booster last year. So now that that's repaved and done, the contractors are out of there, we are looking at repaving the area from 93rd Street up around including the T-turnaround of the 93rd booster station . That's our five million gallon ground storage unit.

And there's a one-time capital that we are recommending is the installation of antenna for a remote water meter read. We have around 4,500 give or take some meters within the Village. Someone has to go out and read all those meters every month. They don't have to physically walk up to them but make a drive and go around and so you get the monthly data. So you know the average home maybe used 2,000 or 3,000 gallons and that's really all that you know. Once you get to some of the industrial you just know this company used a million gallons this month or whatever it may be.

By having the remote water meter read you can actually get down to one hour reads. So you'll know how much water somebody used within an hour which is really nice once you get to water conservation. If you have a house where they're using water like one gallon a minute all night they probably have a leaking toilet. We can send them a letter, hey, you know what, we noticed you're using a little bit of water 24/7. There may be a problem that you want to look into. We could use it for some of our industrial users. I mean there's a lot of applications for it. And then we don't have to go out and actually physically read every month all the water meters. So that is the capital that I have for the Water Utility.

Mike Pollocoff:

So with approving that capital program we wouldn't be reading water meters by a drive by or anything?

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John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Correct, we would not have to. I mean if there's a problem we would still have to go down and change an MXU, that's the reading device, if it stopped reading. Those also have a life on them of around ten years. It's a battery operated device. But, yeah, we would not have to go out and read meters anymore. And there are some communities like Madison has been doing it and some other communities in Wisconsin that have been doing it, and so we wouldn't be the first one out of the shoot either which is always good.

Mike Pollocoff:

I think we could use the personnel a lot more efficiently for something else.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Absolutely. Because back in the day we'd spend about two weeks reading water meters and then one week going out and doing a re-read. So one person pretty much full time taking care of that. With the 4,500 meters that we have about 4,200 have that remote reading device on them. And we are budgeting to do the 180 of them this year. So by the time the antenna gets up, it will be the end of the year before it's up and going, but we should have everyone ready to go on that.

Dave Klimisch:

Those water meters once they're switched out every home will essentially report, right? Their water usage will be read here at your office.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Correct, we will not have to switch the meters out. The meters are already in place. The readers are already in place, but we just don't have one common antenna to collect all the signals from those transmitters. By putting a reader, it's actually on top of the Lakeview lift tower which is on the 5700 block of 165, actually with the line of sight we'll be able to capture all the meters within Pleasant Prairie.

Dave Klimisch:

So this will pay for itself easily within a year where -- essentially one staff person is reading meters for \$42,000 that will pay for itself in a year.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Right now we're spending about one week reading meters because we don't have to go door to door. The reference that I made with Trustee Pollocoff was back 10, 15, 20 years ago you actually had to go and actually put a little touch pad it was called and touch something on every

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meter. And then they had the MXUs where it was remote where you would have to just kind of get close to it and really do a drive by. And now there will be a spot where you won't even have to drive, you'll have an antenna that will bring it up to the 165 tower or the Lakeview tower and actually transmit the data over to the Prange Center where we can do the billing from there.

Dave Klimisch:

So it will pay for itself in three years then.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Yeah, it will pay for itself in some duration, correct.

Mike Pollocoff:

Are you ready for motions?

Kathy Goessl:

No. A couple more slides here. So first of all, again, we're ending this budget with the Water Utility cash balances. We're estimating gaining some cash in the Water Utility for 2018 ending the year at \$5.4 million. And then this proposed budget even without any changes in rates will bring an additional \$200,000 for a total of \$5.6 million ending cash balance. Cash balance is important for future replacement of infrastructure. So the next slide shows your capital asset value at the end of 2016 and '17. Actually the total asset value for 2017 is \$126 million across all of our enterprise funds which is up from \$124 million in 2016 with the water and sewer having the most costly infrastructure across these five different enterprise funds.

This is our cash summary. We've been talking about cash at the end of the budgets. And so this summarizes our cash across all the enterprise funds. Sewer had the largest decrease we're proposing in cash of \$1.4 million because of that I and I lining project we're doing for over \$3 million. There's also a decrease in cash of \$.3 million for the Clean Water Utility. And there's small increases in cash across all the other funds. Overall we're expecting 2018 with \$19 million cash across all the enterprise funds. And, again, in 2019 pretty much maintaining with the ups and downs across all the funds for \$19 million.

How does this compare to our assets in these funds? In 2017 across all the enterprise funds on this graph cash of \$13.8 million average 11.4 percent of capital assets which are valued at \$122.4 million. Of the three largest enterprise funds the Sewer Utility has the best cash position with the replacement of 13.39 percent of its infrastructure cost.

So we have already forwarded both the Sewer and Water Utility to Baker Tilly our consultant. Baker Tilly themselves will be evaluating our sewer rates. For the Water Utility the Public Service Commission needs to determine and do a rates case on the Water Utility. So we filed

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with Baker Tilly, they've reviewed our application, and we have a couple of higher level management staff at Baker Tilly that had to put their final stamp on it. So I don't think it's been filed with the Public Service Commission but it will be very shortly. So the Public Service Commission will determine when they'll finish the rate case which could be anywhere from five to six months. And then at that point we should be done with the sewer rate review and determine how that comes out.

With the Water Utility the major reason we have filed with them, and the resolution actually gave you the time frames of when we had our last full blown rate case and also when did a couple purchased water adjustments. But since then we've had Niagara added as a customer, we've lost We Energy as our largest customer, and we are looking at Bristol being a wholesale water customer. And we need a rate for Bristol to determine what their wholesale rate is. So we have those three major things going on that we needed to file with the Public Service Commission to balance or adjust the rates.

I'm sure there might be some kind of rate increase for the Water Utility based on how their cash balance is. The Sewer Utility may be a rate adjustment or downward because we are gaining cash at a great rate in the Sewer Utility. But once we get these back and we work through these we might adjust the budget because we don't want too big of increases. So we might adjust the budget at that point and bring back a budget amendment with sewer rate and water rate recommendations.

Michael Serpe:

Is the city considering any increases in sewer and water?

Kathy Goessl:

I think they're looking at a water rate in a year or two because they applied for the lead program, and they have to do a rate study within two years.

--:

Within two years.

Kathy Goessl:

Within two years of that program being started. So I'm expecting the water to come forward pretty quickly. But we have done a lot of improvements in our system to hopefully help us offset any increases they may have. We got rid of our standby meters along the northern border more toward the middle of the Village. And then we also have relayed the lines so that when it comes into the Village it doesn't go through a subdivision anymore, it goes straight to our booster station. So they're no longer providing public fire protection to that subdivision that this main used to run through. So hopefully with those couple changes when they file a rate increase we

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will be there to give them our case in terms of what kind of rates they're proposing and what changes we've made. If you have any questions, otherwise we have the two resolutions. Both the resolutions have historical information on when our last rate increases were and the information that we are filing with our consultant Baker Tilly and with the Public Service Commission.

Kris Keckler:

Move approval of Resolution 18-42 for the 2019 Sewer Utility budget as recently outlined.

Mike Pollocoff:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

We have a motion and a second. Any further discussion? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? Motion carries.

KECKLER MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION #18-42 RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE 2019 SEWER UTILITY BUDGET; SECONDED BY POLLOCOFF; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

Dave Klimisch:

Move approval of Resolution 18-43 for the 2019 Water Utility budget.

Michael Serpe:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

Motion and a second. Any further discussion on 18-43? Those in favor?

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Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? Motion carries. Thank you, Kathy.

KLIMISCH MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION #18-43 RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE 2019 WATER UTILITY BUDGET; SECONDED BY SERPE; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

John Steinbrink:

That brings us to Item C and they're looking to table this one.

C. Consider and accept the Suburban Mutual Assistance Response Teams Agreement.

Chief Smetana:

That's correct. Thank you, Mr. President and members of the Board. My intent tonight was to come forward and have you review and approve a memo of understanding between the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the other agencies involved in the SMART concept. The SMART concept is as you said the suburban mutual aid response team for law enforcement. As our due diligence in this I had the Village Attorney review it. It came back with a clean bill of approval there. He recommended that we have our insurance carriers take a look at it. Our general liability insurance carrier took a look at it. They approved it. I'm waiting at this point for the Workers Comp. carrier and the auto coverage carrier to review it and give their approval to it before I bring it to you. I don't have that at this point. I was anticipating having that and I don't have that right now. So I would request that this be tabled for a future date.

Mike Pollocoff:

I move to table the proposed suburban mutual assistance response teams agreement.

Kris Keckler:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

We have a motion and a second. This doesn't need a time line for tabling?

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Chief Smetana:

No.

John Steinbrink:

All right, further discussion? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? Motion carries.

**POLLOCOFF MOVED TO ACCEPT THE SUBURBAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE
RESPONSE TEAMS AGREEMENT; SECONDED BY KECKLER; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.**

John Steinbrink:

Thank you, Chief.

D. Consider and approve Resolution #18-38 Accepting Public Improvements as it relates to the Arbor Ridge Subdivision.

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Mr. President and members of the Board, this evening I bring before you a proposed acceptance of public improvements for the Arbor Ridge Subdivision generally located in the Prairie Ridge commercial area just a little bit south of Highway 50 north of Highway C and west of 94th. As you can see on the first slide, the roadway is in, the curb and gutter is in. They have the erosion control established with the grass and the silt fence. It actually looks really nice. They've done a really nice job. A little bit slower than what we like to see it move, but they were able to get it down and actually a verbal to start construction within those single family lots in there.

And so we're looking at approving for the sanitary sewer main. And Village crews, a Village construction management team went down and inspected this from start to finish. 2,270 feet of sanitary sewer with 45 services, the storm sewer at 2,810 feet with 45 services, and the water main was 2,490 feet of water main, 45 services with just under 2,500 feet of actual roadway completed. The developer has been compliant with everything that we've asked them to do. And I do recommend accepting these public improvements in the Arbor Ridge Subdivision. There

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will be a warranty period. And once that warranty period is up we will release any funds that are held for those public improvements.

Mike Pollocoff:

Was this under the new road spec?

John Steinbrink, Jr.:

Yes, it was. This does have the gravel, the concrete with the inch and three quarter overlay of asphalt.

Mike Pollocoff:

I move that we approve the Resolution 18-38 in accepting the public improvements at Arbor Ridge.

Dave Klimisch:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

We have a motion and a second. Any further discussion? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? Motion carries.

POLLOCOFF MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION #18-38 ACCEPTING PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AS IT RELATES TO THE ARBOR RIDGE SUBDIVISION; SECONDED BY KLIMISCH; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

John Steinbrink:

Thank you, John.

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E. Consider and approve Resolution #18-35 Village of Pleasant Prairie Close the Dark Store Loopholes - Stop the Shift.

Michael Serpe:

We'll find out tomorrow night just how well this is going to go.

Nathan Thiel:

I believe that this is a League resolution that was drafted, and you know the issue well enough so I won't belabor the evening discussing the dark store loopholes. Like has already been said we hope that our legislators will recognize the need to address this issue so that residential taxpayers and small businesses do not bear the burden.

Michael Serpe:

Move to adopt Resolution 18-35.

Dave Klimisch:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

We have a motion and a second. Any further discussion.

Michael Serpe:

With a prayer.

John Steinbrink:

I guess their motto is better late than never. But this comes at the expense of the residential and small business taxpayers so very important. And hopefully they will take heart of this resolution and get things moving. Further discussion? Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Opposed? Motion carries.

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SERPE MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION #18-35 VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE CLOSE THE DARK STORE LOOPHOLES - STOP THE SHIFT; SECONDED BY KLIMISCH; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.

7. VILLAGER BOARD COMMENTS

Michael Serpe:

Just a comment to Jane Snell and to Kathy's group at the front counter for the last couple weeks. It's been very busy, over 3,000 early votes. That's a lot of people to content with at the front counter. And as far as I know it's been handled very well, and hopefully tomorrow will go smooth, and we'll get through this until the next big one comes around.

Nathan Thiel:

3,400 to be exact. How much larger was it since the last gubernatorial? I think 2,100 Jane was it?

Jane Snell:

Yeah, the last one was 2,100, so about 1,200 more voters voting absentee.

Nathan Thiel:

So we thank our legislators who are also very concerned with elections and causing a little bit more stress on the front line crews to eke out whatever vote they need.

Michael Serpe:

Listen to the excuses after tomorrow night.

Dave Klimisch:

And the same accolades to the staff involved with the budget. There's never enough money going around, and there's creativity and sacrifice and ways to find money here and there. So to everybody involved with the budget process every year it amazes me that we do what we do with the budget that we have.

John Steinbrink:

One other items is if you've read the obituaries the last couple days Betty Weinberger passed away, a longtime resident. Her and her husband very active in the community and sad to see her go.

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8. ADJOURNMENT

Michael Serpe:

With that I'd move to adjourn.

Mike Pollocoff:

Second.

John Steinbrink:

Motion and a second. Those in favor?

Voices:

Aye.

John Steinbrink:

Motion carries.

**SERPE MOVED TO ADJOURN THE MEETING; SECONDED BY
POLLOCOFF; MOTION CARRIED 5-0.**