



## **CHAPTER 12**

### **UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Utilities and Community Facilities Element is one (1) of the nine (9) elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001 (2) (d) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide future development of utilities and community facilities within the City of Kenosha. The *Statutes* also require an inventory of existing utilities and community facilities and an approximate timetable that projects the need to expand, rehabilitate, or replace existing utilities and community facilities or construct new utilities and community facilities. A goal, objective, policy, program, or map has been developed for each of the following utilities and community facilities:

➤ Sanitary sewer service	➤ Cemeteries
➤ Water supply	➤ Health care facilities
➤ Stormwater management	➤ Child care facilities
➤ Onsite wastewater treatment technology	➤ Police
➤ Solid waste disposal	➤ Fire
➤ Recycling facilities	➤ Rescue
➤ Parks	➤ Libraries
➤ Telecommunications facilities	➤ Schools
➤ Power plants and transmission lines	➤ Other government facilities

In addition, the following State comprehensive planning goals related to the utilities and community facilities element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and were addressed as part of the planning process:<sup>1</sup>

- Promotion of the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
- Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

Chapter 5 of this report includes an inventory of existing utilities and community facilities, and Part 1, page 2, of this Chapter includes an approximate timetable that projects expansion, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing, or the construction of new, utilities and community facilities. Part 2 of this Chapter on page 16 sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the City of Kenosha through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

<sup>1</sup> Chapter 1 lists all 14 of the Comprehensive Planning Goals included in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes*.

## PART 1: PROJECTED UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS FOR 2035

### Inventory of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities

Data and maps regarding the location and capacity of existing utilities and community facilities located in the City of Kenosha or serving residents are set forth in Chapter 5, *Inventory of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities*, of this report.<sup>2</sup> The inventory of existing utilities and community facilities is based on Section 66.1001 (2) (d) of the *Statutes*, which requires information regarding the location and capacity of the utilities and community facilities listed in the introduction section of this Chapter. This information was gathered from several sources, including the regional water quality management plan, regional water supply plan, regional telecommunications plan, Kenosha County, and the City of Kenosha.

### Projected Utilities and Community Facilities Requirements for 2035

Section 66.1001 (2) (d) of the *Statutes* requires a projection of the demand for future utilities and community facilities in the City of Kenosha and an approximate timetable of the expansion, rehabilitation, and replacement of existing facilities and the construction of new facilities to meet the projected demand. The projected demand and approximate timeline for various utilities and community facilities in the City of Kenosha are based on recommendations set forth by regional plans and the anticipated land use development pattern set forth in Chapter 9, *Land Use Element*, of this report and the regional land use plan.

### Sanitary Sewer Service

An area wide water quality management plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region was developed by SEWRPC in 1979. The plan consists of five (5) elements. One (1) of these elements is a point source pollution abatement element with recommendations concerning the location and extent of sanitary sewer service areas and the location, type, and capacity of, and level of treatment to be provided at, wastewater treatment facilities. The plan was endorsed by the Natural Resources Board in 1979. Under State law, this endorsement requires certain actions by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), including approval of State and Federal grants for the construction of wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities and approval of locally proposed sanitary sewer extensions, be consistent with the regional water quality management plan (RWQMP).

The RWQMP recommends that communities in southeastern Wisconsin continue to assess their wastewater conveyance and treatment systems so as to provide the capacity necessary to allow for future development as it occurs while adhering to the conditions of their operating permits. The RWQMP evaluates facilities planning needs based on a criterion that planning for expansion or improvements to wastewater treatment plants should be initiated when the average daily flow to a wastewater treatment plant reaches 80 percent of the plant design capacity. As shown on Table 12-1, it is estimated that by the year 2035, assuming existing wastewater treatment plant design capacities, sewage flows to the City of Kenosha plant will have exceeded the 80 percent threshold and will be approaching, or equaling, the plant design capacity.

**TABLE 12-1  
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2000, 2020, AND 2035**

Public Wastewater Treatment Plant <sup>a</sup>	2000 Estimated Area Served (sq. miles)	2000 Estimated Population Served	2000 Unsewered Population <sup>b</sup>	Date of Last Major Modification	Receiving Water	Design Capacity (million gallons per day)	2003 Average Annual Flow Rate (million gallons per day)	Planned 2020		Ratio of Estimated 2020 Avg. Annual Flow Rate to Design Capacity	Planned 2035		Ratio of Estimated 2035 Avg. Annual Flow Rate to Design Capacity
								Estimated Population Served <sup>c</sup>	Estimated Average Annual Flow Rate		Estimated Population Served	Estimated Average Annual Flow Rate	
Kenosha	31.7	111,680	2,780	1984	Lake Michigan	28.60	18.38	136,868	21.47	0.75	155,760	23.83	0.83

<sup>a</sup> The existing Pleasant Prairie Sewer Utility Districts "D" and No. 73-1 are to be abandoned and connected to the Kenosha wastewater treatment plant by 2010. The far northern portion of the Town of Somers along CTH KR is located in the Racine sanitary sewer service area.

<sup>2</sup> Information regarding parks is inventoried in Chapter 3, Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources.

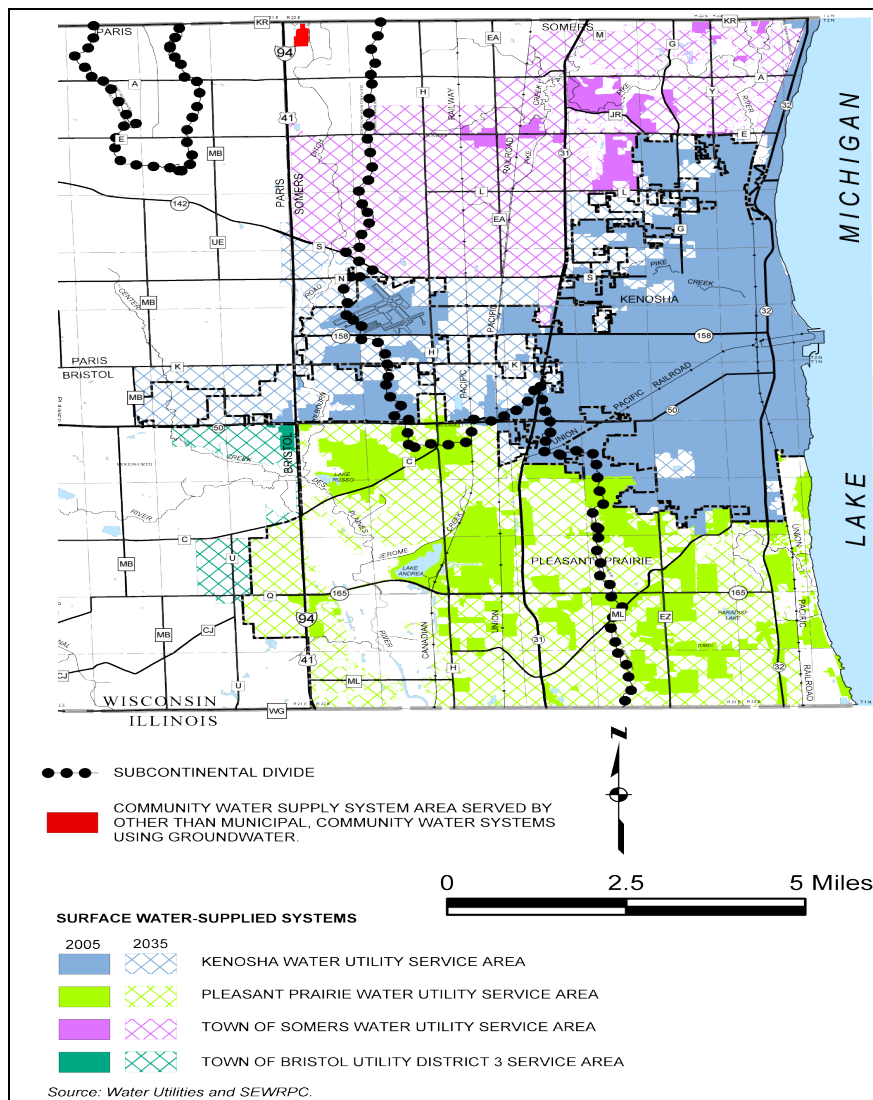
b Year 2000 unsewered population within sewer service areas that is proposed to be sewer under the Regional Water Quality Management Plan (RWQMP). This column includes persons living within a planned sewer service area, but not currently served by a sewer system.  
 c Based on interpolation between the 2000 population and the 2035 recommended plan level as set forth by the 2035 regional land use plan.

Source: SEWRPC

The City of Kenosha will be near the 80 percent plant design capacity (about 75 percent) by 2020, and it is recommended that the City prepare a facilities plan between 2020 and 2030.

Chapter 5 describes adopted planned sewer service areas. Planned sewer service areas are shown on Map 5-1, in Chapter 5. In addition to implementation of the recommendations set forth by the RWQMP, the City of Kenosha should continue to work with SEWRPC to update their adopted sewer service area plan to accommodate new urban-density residential, commercial, and industrial growth based, in part, on the land use development pattern anticipated in the comprehensive plan. This will help to ensure adequate wastewater treatment facilities planning is in place to serve residents through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

**MAP 12-1  
 CITY OF KENOSHA WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM**



**Water Supply**

*Municipal Water Supply System*

There is one (1) municipal water supply utility system in the City of Kenosha, as shown on Map 5-2, in Chapter 5 and on Map 12-1<sup>3</sup>, page 3. The system relies on Lake Michigan as the source of supply. The City of Kenosha Water Utility water treatment plant is the municipal source of water supply for the greater Kenosha area. The Kenosha Water Utility provides water on both a retail and wholesale basis for use in portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers and to a subdivision located at the northwest corner of 22<sup>nd</sup> Avenue (CTH Y) and CTH KR in the Village of Mount Pleasant in Racine County, and provides wholesale water service to the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3.

There has been a long-standing coordinated water supply and sanitary sewerage system planning program for the planned urban service areas of the City of Kenosha, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3, and the Town of Somers. The integration of water supply and sanitary sewerage services for these areas is particularly important because the subcontinental divide traverses the planned urban service area. The entire service area is proposed to be served by water supply provided by the Kenosha Water Utility water treatment plant, which uses Lake Michigan as a source of supply. The spent water is conveyed as sanitary sewage to the Kenosha Water Utility sewage treatment plant, which discharges treated effluent to Lake Michigan.

As shown on Table 12-2, the total resident population served by the City of Kenosha Water Utility in 2000 was about 98,700 persons. The total population projected to be served by the utility in 2035 under the regional water supply plan is 109,900 residents, which is an increase of about 11,200 persons, or about 11 percent, over the planning period. The area served by the City of Kenosha Water Utility system within Kenosha County is expected to increase by about 54 percent between 2000 and 2035, from about 20.2 square miles in 2000 to about 31 square miles in 2035. Table 12-2 provides projected changes in population and area of urban development expected for the water service area for the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

**TABLE 12-2  
MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE POPULATION AND AREA  
COMPARISON FOR CITY OF KENOSHA: 2000-2035**

Utility	Population				Area Served			
	2000 Population	2000-2035 Increment		2035 <sup>a</sup> Population	2000 Area Served (square miles)	2005-2035 Increment		2035 Area Served (square miles)
		Change in Population	Percent Change			Change in Area (square miles)	Percent Change	
Kenosha Water Utility	98,700	11,200	11	109,900	20.2	10.8	54	31

*a The population estimate developed by SEWRPC to prepare the regional water supply plan may differ from the population projection developed by each local government as part of this comprehensive planning effort (see Table 7-9 in Chapter 7 for local government population projections.)*

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Supply Plan.

Estimates were made of the future water use demands and pumpage for the Kenosha Water Utility Service Area, which includes the City of Kenosha Water Utility, Village of Pleasant Prairie Water Utility, Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3, and Town of Somers Water Utility, based on the changes in population and land use within the service area, as shown in Table 12-3, page 5. The total water use demand on an average daily basis for the Kenosha Water Utility is estimated to increase from about 10.8 million gallons per day (mgd) in 2000 to 16.8 mgd in 2035. The corresponding pumpage is estimated to increase from about 14.5 mgd to 22.2 mgd on an average daily basis and from about 21.6 mgd to 33.4 mgd on a maximum daily basis. These pumpage estimates include water use based on sales, water used for production and system maintenance, and unaccounted for water. Unaccounted-for water is the difference between the volume of water pumped into a water distribution system

<sup>3</sup> Map 12-1, page 3, shows parcels served by a public water system in 2005 in a solid color. Such parcels were those connected to and receiving public water. Additional parcels were within the area served by water distribution lines and were capable of being served, but were not yet connected to the water supply system.

and the volume of water sold or otherwise accounted for. Unaccounted-for water is typically water lost due to leaks in the distribution system.

**TABLE 12-3**  
**CITY OF KENOSHA MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE POPULATION,**  
**AREA, WATER DEMAND AND PUMPAGE DATA: 2000-2035**

Utility	2000 Population	2035 Population	2000 Area Served (square miles)	2035 Area Served (square miles)	Water Demand					
					Year 2000			Year 2035		
					Avg. Water Use Demand (gal. per day x 1,000)	Avg. Daily Pumpage (gal. per day x 1,000)	Maximum Daily Pumpage (gal. per day x 1,000)	Avg. Water Use Demand (gal. per day x 1,000)	Avg. Daily Pumpage <sup>b</sup> (gal. per day x 1,000)	Maximum Daily Pumpage (gal. per day x 1,000)
Kenosha Water Utility Service Area <sup>a</sup>	108,900	156,000	28.9	46.3	10,761	14,549	21,644	16,822	22,229	33,375

<sup>a</sup> Includes City of Kenosha Water Utility.

Source: SEWRPC.

The projected increase in water use between 2000 and 2035 for the Kenosha Water Utility system is due to existing development not currently served, but located within the planned 2035 service areas shown on Map 12-1, page 3.

*Non-Municipal Community Systems and Self-Supplied Systems*

Generally, any home located outside an area served by a municipal water supply system shown on Map 12-1, page 3 is served by a private domestic well. It is expected that the entire City of Kenosha growth area will be served by the Kenosha Water Utility by 2035.

**Stormwater Management**

Stormwater management facilities include overland flow paths, roadside swales or ditches, other open channels, curbs and gutters, catch basins and inlets, storm sewers, culverts, stormwater storage facilities for both quantity and quality control, and infiltration facilities.<sup>4</sup> Although often designed on a subdivision-by-subdivision or project-by-project basis, stormwater management facilities ideally should be part of an integrated system of stormwater and floodplain management facilities for an entire watershed. As listed in Chapter 6, the City of Kenosha has prepared a stormwater management ordinance.

In 2007, the City of Kenosha created a stormwater utility district to fund stormwater management facilities and operations through user fees. The utility is funded by fees collected from all properties, including tax exempt properties that contribute water to the stormwater management system. Exceptions are made for lands within railroad rights-of-way, public and private streets, lands located within a riparian service area, navigable waters, wetlands, stormwater detention basins, and lands with onsite stormwater management and treatment facilities that are designed to properly manage the stormwater runoff from impervious surface areas. The district is intended to monitor construction site erosion control; increase street sweeping; provide a drop-off site for yard waste, household hazardous waste, solid waste, and recyclables; enforce ordinances; and construct and maintain stormwater detention facilities. The City of Kenosha has also adopted a construction site erosion control ordinance.

Chapter NR 151 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* requires that municipalities with a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit reduce the amount of total suspended solids in stormwater runoff by 20 percent by 2008 and by 40 percent by 2013, with respect to stormwater runoff from areas of existing development with no controls as of October 2004. Under Federal law and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, municipal separate storm sewer systems within an "Urbanized Area" or serving a population of 10,000 or more with a population density of 1,000 or more persons per square mile are required to obtain a

<sup>4</sup> Infiltration facilities include bioretention, rain gardens, infiltration basins, infiltration swales (bioswales), and porous (pervious) pavement. Rain barrels can promote infiltration by collecting roof runoff that is then applied to lawns and gardens as needed.

WPDES stormwater discharge permit. As a result of the requirements, the City of Kenosha will be required to obtain a WPDES stormwater discharge permit.

### ***Onsite Wastewater Treatment Technology***

As noted in Chapter 5, Kenosha County regulates private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) for any development in the County that is not served by sanitary sewer. The number and type of POWTS located in the County as of 2006 are set forth in Table 5-1 in Chapter 5. The authority to regulate POWTS comes from Chapters Comm 5, Comm 16, Comm 82 through 87, and Comm 91 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. Chapter 15, Sanitary Code and Private Sewage System, of Kenosha County *Code of Ordinances*, sets forth the regulations for POWTS in the County. When municipal sewers have been approved by the Department of Natural Resources and installed by a sanitary district or a municipality and have become available for connection to a structure or premises served, the POWTS must be disconnected and abandoned when the connection to the sewer is completed. It is the owner's responsibility to insure abandonment has occurred on their premises.

### ***Solid Waste Disposal***

All of the municipal solid waste currently collected in the City of Kenosha is landfilled in the Pheasant Run Landfill located in the Town of Paris. It has been reported to the DNR that as of January 2008, the open capacity (available space for disposal) of the Pheasant Run Landfill was 2.7 million cubic yards. In 2007, the DNR estimated the site life for Pheasant Run at two (2) years.

Pheasant Run Landfill is currently in the “plan of operation” stage, which addresses a need for expansion. The landfill operator is currently designing and engineering the expansion area, which must be approved by the appropriate regulating bodies. The landfill operator owns 950 acres, of which 182 acres are currently permitted for landfill use. The expansion area encompasses about 50 acres, which would provide another eight to 10 years of site life, if permitted by the appropriate regulating bodies. If the landfill operator continues to receive permits for landfill expansion, it is estimated that the Pheasant Run Landfill has enough land available for continued landfill use for about another 20 years. Pheasant Run will require expansion to accommodate the solid waste produced in Kenosha County over the comprehensive plan design period, or new landfills will need to be sited and developed to accommodate solid waste.

### ***Recycling Facilities***

The City of Kenosha administers a recycling program for household recyclables through curbside pick-up, the onyx recyclers on 46<sup>th</sup> Street west of 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue and a compost facility on 88<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Various businesses in Kenosha County accept automotive-related waste items, such as tires, oil, and batteries, some with nominal fees; Good Will, the Salvation Army, other thrift stores, and various businesses accept cell phones for recycling; and the Kenosha Correctional Center collects computers for recycling with the intent of salvaging, repairing, and upgrading the computers for resale at a nominal cost or properly disposing of unusable equipment. The *Kenosha/Racine Counties Reduce/Reuse Recycling Guide 2008*, prepared by UW-Extension, provides general information to County residents about which communities provide services for disposing of various household items and which institutions or private businesses and industries accept or collect various household items for proper disposal. The guide can be viewed at [http://kenosha.uwex.edu/ag/documents/Recycling\\_brochure.pdf](http://kenosha.uwex.edu/ag/documents/Recycling_brochure.pdf).

### ***Parks***

The City of Kenosha has adopted local park and open space plans through *The City of Kenosha Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* and each such outdoor recreation plan and park and open space plan is hereby recognized as an element of this comprehensive plan. The City of Kenosha, when accommodating residential development at densities of less than one (1) home per acre, should provide a system of community and neighborhood parks.

*The City of Kenosha Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* should be updated to a plan design year of 2035, following adoption of this comprehensive plan, and updated periodically to comply with DNR requirements to maintain eligibility for recreational grant programs. Additional park and open space policies and programs set forth in Chapter 8, Agricultural, Natural Resources and Cultural Resources Element, and Chapter 9, Land Use

Element, and additional bicycle and pedestrian facilities policies and programs set forth in Chapter 11, Transportation Element, should also be implemented to ensure residents are provided with adequate opportunities for outdoor recreation.

### ***Telecommunications Facilities***

Telecommunications has become increasingly important in local, national, and global economies as a primary infrastructure supporting socio-economic growth. This importance is emphasized in broadband communications networks which form a “backbone” of the world economy. Areas lacking broadband communications are likely to become economically stagnant facing long-term business decline. With the very competitive nature of capital markets, smaller metropolitan regions such as Southeastern Wisconsin should become pro-active to compete for limited capital dollars for advanced communications infrastructure. For this reason, SEWRPC has undertaken a regional telecommunications planning program to provide a detailed infrastructure layout to support a broadband wireless and wireline communications network in the Region. This network plan has been documented in two (2) planning reports; SEWRPC Planning Report No. 51, *A Wireless Antenna Siting and Related Infrastructure Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, September 2006, and Planning Report No. 53, *A Regional Broadband Telecommunications Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, October 2007.

Planning Report No. 51 sets forth the basic principles and objectives that should be met by an advanced wireless communications system, presents both infrastructure and performance inventories for the existing cellular/PCS mobile wireless networks as well as the scattered fixed wireless networks operating in the Region, describes a recommended wireless telecommunications plan for the Region, and sets forth an approach to implement the plan. The wireless communications plan consists of two (2) levels of wireless networks – a wireless backhaul network plan<sup>5</sup> and a community-level wireless network plan. The plan also sets forth an approach to implement both the regional wireless backhaul network and community level wireless network plans. A regional backhaul network is vital for the economic viability of community-level networks to allow for economic interconnection to fiber-based Internet gateways. The proposed plan implementation process is intended to influence, rather than replace, existing competitive private sector, market-driven planning in order to promote the public interest within the Region.

A regional broadband communications access plan, which built upon the wireless telecommunications plan, was completed in October 2007. Upon implementation, this plan will support a mixture of wireline and wireless networks that will provide fourth generation (4G) video, voice, and data communications services to the entire Region. A central feature of the recommended plan is the potential for cooperative efforts between the public and private sectors in which infrastructure costs are shared between the public safety and commercial networks. Implementation of the recommended plan will require county or multi-county action, although partial implementation can be achieved at the community or multi-community level.

Telecommunications facilities in the City of Kenosha were inventoried as part of the regional telecommunications planning program and were documented in SEWRPC Planning Reports Nos. 51 and 53. Planning Report No. 51 provides an inventory of the regional wireless communications infrastructure with an emphasis on Cellular/PCS mobile wireless networks (see Table 5-2 in Chapter 5). Wireline networks with an emphasis on broadband telephone and cable facilities were inventoried in Planning Report No. 53. The latter report also documented the selection of a regional Wireless Plan as the preferred comprehensive broadband telecommunications plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. The Regional wireless plan features a combined public/private infrastructure in which public safety communications are supported in the 4.9 GHz frequency band and commercial communications traffic in the 5.8 GHz band. This public-private partnership significantly improves the economic viability of broadband wireless networks.

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<sup>5</sup> A backhaul network is designed to convey wireless communications data from multiple users in a relatively small service area to a centralized access point. Multiple access points in a larger service area in turn transmit wireless data to a cable Internet connection (gateway) maintained by a local exchange company. Information is also disseminated from the Internet to the access network, then to local users through the backhaul network.

Kenosha County became the first county in the Region to actively support the potential deployment of the regional wireless plan. The County executed a contract with SEWRPC to demonstrate the long-range geographic coverage and high-speed throughput in the 4.9 GHz and 5.8 GHz frequency bands. This demonstration is scheduled for completion in Spring 2009, at which time a contract for the full-scale deployment of a 4.9 GHz/5.8 GHz broadband, wireless communications system is anticipated. Kenosha County is expected to be the first county in the U.S. with such broadband communications capability in a public safety network.

### ***Power Plants and Electric and Natural Gas Service***

The City of Kenosha is provided with electric power service by WE Energies. A WE Energies electric power generation facility is located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and is the largest generating plant in Wisconsin, contributing 33 percent of the electrical energy production capability to the total WE Energies' generating system. WE Energies also owns and operates the Paris Generating Station in the Town of Paris. The plant's contribution to the total WE Energies' system is less than one (1) percent. Electric power is also provided to the electric power system from Waste Management's Pheasant Run Landfill Gas-To-Energy facility. Electricity is available throughout the City of Kenosha on demand and is not currently or anticipated to be a constraint to development during the comprehensive plan design period.

Natural gas service is also provided within the City of Kenosha by WE Energies. ANR Pipeline Company has an underground mainline that runs primarily east-west through the northern portion of the County in the City of Kenosha and Towns of Brighton, Paris, and Somers. ANR Pipeline Company operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines, and provides natural gas to WE Energies. The North Shore Gas Company also has an underground natural gas pipeline that runs parallel to and west of I-94 through the eastern portion of the Town of Bristol and portions of the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie until it connects with the ANR Pipeline in the Town of Paris. WE Energies also has underground natural gas pipelines that branch off main natural gas pipelines, and are located in the City of Kenosha and Town of Somers. Natural gas is available throughout the City of Kenosha on demand and is not currently or anticipated to be a constraint to development during the comprehensive plan design period.

The American Transmission Company (ATC) owns all major electric power transmission lines in the City of Kenosha. Electric power transmission lines of 69 kilovolts (kV) and greater in Kenosha County are shown on Map 5-3 in Chapter 5.

### ***Cemeteries***

There were four (4) cemeteries encompassing 78 acres in the City of Kenosha as of 2006 (shown on Map 5-12 and listed on Table 5-10 in Chapter 5). The two (2) largest cemeteries in the City of Kenosha (each 15 acres or larger) were Green Ridge Cemetery and St. George Cemetery. It is estimated that Green Ridge Cemetery has adequate area well beyond 2035, and St. George Cemetery has adequate area for another 25 years.

### ***Healthcare Facilities***

SEWRPC population projections anticipate changes in the age structure of the Kenosha County population over the course of the comprehensive planning period, as shown on Table 7-6 and Figure 7-1 in Chapter 7. The number of Kenosha County residents 65 years of age and older is expected to almost double between 2000 and 2035, from 17,169 to 34,147 residents. Projected populations by age group are not available for the City of Kenosha. However, it can be expected that this age group will also substantially increase in the City of Kenosha. An increased demand for health care services and facilities can be expected as the percentage of City of Kenosha residents in this age group increases over the planning period.

Map 5-13 in Chapter 5 shows hospitals and clinics for non-specialized medical services in the City of Kenosha and surrounding area in 2006. There are three (3) hospitals offering a full range of medical services; Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha, Kenosha Medical Center Campus in the City of Kenosha, and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The Kenosha Medical Center Campus facility also contains Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, which is contained within the Pediatric Unit of the hospital and is funded by Milwaukee Children's Hospital. A plan to expand St. Catherine's Medical Center has received final approval from the



Village of Pleasant Prairie. The expansion would double the size of the hospital with the addition of a third and fourth floor, and includes 100 new patient rooms, provides additional rooms for medical staff and personnel, and the redesigning and relocating of other service departments to improve efficiency within the hospital.

Demand for facilities including nursing homes, facilities such as community based residential facilities (CBRF) and adult family homes, residential care apartment complexes, and senior apartment complexes may increase as the age composition of City of Kenosha residents changes over the planning period. As of 2007, there were 18 independent housing and senior apartment facilities, seven (7) nursing homes, 25 CBRFs, 15 adult family homes, two (2) residential care apartment complexes, and zero (0) adult day care facility located in the City of Kenosha.<sup>6</sup> Each type of facility provides a different level of care for residents requiring a variety of services. All types of facilities are important for providing a continuum of care to persons with disabilities and other City residents as they age or recover from illness, injury, or addiction.

Kenosha County has been active in providing multiple levels of care for elderly residents of the County through the Brookside Care Center. Brookside Care Center is a County-owned skilled nursing care facility with a 154-bed capacity, including 60 beds dedicated to people with Alzheimer's or some other form of dementia. The Care Center provides 24-hour care with registered nurse supervision and many additional skilled and specialized medical services to residents. The Care Center admits short-term and long-term residents consisting of only County residents, as County residency remains a prerequisite for admittance. Kenosha County constructed a new Care Center in 1996. The County should periodically study the renovation and expansion of the facility through 2035 to help address the likely increase in demand for nursing home space and senior apartment space in Kenosha County. The Brookside Care Center was at 100 percent of its capacity in 2008.

Options for long-term care are expected to improve with the introduction of the Family Care program. In 2006, the County Board approved the Family Care program and in February 2007, the program began in the County. Family Care is a State program intended to foster independence and quality of life for the elderly and persons with disabilities in Wisconsin. It is a public-private partnership between the State, counties, and non-profit care management organizations, which administer the program under contract to each county. Community Care is the non-profit organization that received a grant to manage the Kenosha County Family Care program.

One of the goals of the Family Care program is to eliminate waiting lists for nursing homes and other long-term care facilities in the County by December 31, 2008. The program is also intended to provide planning and consumer choice, including alternatives for housing (own home, CBRF, or an alternative facility). The Family Care program is an optional program for persons who qualify for public assistance. Individuals may choose to remain in the Medicare or Medicaid programs.

Kenosha County maintains an Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) for all elderly persons and persons with disabilities in the County, including those who do not qualify for public assistance. The ADRC is a "one-stop shop" for information about available services and facilities, and for assistance in managing finances. The Center serves as a clearinghouse of information for long term care. Services available through the Resource Center include but are not limited to information and assistance, long-term care option counseling, and benefits counseling.

### ***Child Care Facilities***

As of 2006, there were 36 State-licensed family child care facilities, which can provide care for four (4) to eight (8) children, and 39 State-licensed group child care facilities, which can provide care for nine (9) or more children. As indicated in Table 5-12 in Chapter 5, the combined capacity of licensed child care facilities in the City of Kenosha was 3,016 children. As indicated in Table 2-3 in Chapter 2, the number of residents in the City of Kenosha under 10 years of age was 13,964. SEWRPC population projections anticipate the number of Kenosha County residents under the age of 10 will increase from 22,007 to 28,472 in 2035. There will likely be a

<sup>6</sup> Independent housing and senior apartments are inventoried in Table 10-32; nursing homes, residential care apartments, adult family homes, and an adult day care are inventoried in Table 10-33 and 10-36; and CBRFs are inventoried in Tables 10-33 and 10-36 in Chapter 10.

need for additional child care facilities in the City of Kenosha by 2035 based on the projected increase in the number of residents in Kenosha County under the age of 10.

### ***Police Services***

The City of Kenosha is provided with 24 hour police protection through the City of Kenosha Police Department. The police department should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient officers, equipment, and facilities to adequately protect the City of Kenosha. The City of Kenosha should also assess existing and potential shared-service agreements, such as the Intergovernmental Agreement for Emergency Dispatch Services provided through the Kenosha City/County Joint Services-Communications Center to any interested community located in the County, and the possibility of future department consolidation. Potential cost savings and potential increases or decreases in the level of service currently provided should be evaluated when considering joint services or consolidation.

In January 1999, the Kenosha County Detention Center, which is located on 88<sup>th</sup> Avenue in the City of Kenosha, began operation under the direction of the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department. The facility serves secure housing needs of the Detention System by employing a direct supervision method of secure detention for sentenced misdemeanants and felons, including Huber work release inmates. The Detention Center had a capacity of 537 inmates in 2008. With a "build out" capacity of nearly 1,200 inmates, the Detention Center, when combined with the Downtown Pre-Trial Facility, will allow Kenosha County to realize the potential for a 1,500-bed capacity that will meet detention needs well beyond 2035. The Downtown Pre-Trial Facility had a capacity of 328 inmates in 2008.

A strategic plan for police protection service for the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department is documented in a report entitled *Strategic Plan 2003-2006*. The plan was prepared by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and serves as a framework for yearly operating goals and objectives for the Department. Some noteworthy goals and objectives in the plan include:

- Encourage active community relations
- Continue developing in-house training areas and techniques and educating Department personnel
- Continue to strengthen the operations relationship between the County Sheriff's Department and other law enforcement agencies within the County
- Provide community educational programs about crime prevention to the public
- Expand the Kenosha County Detention Center
- Annually review the Strategic Plan
- Develop annual goals that fulfill the objectives of the Strategic Plan

Kenosha County Sheriff's Department should continue to periodically review and update the Strategic Plan, and conduct needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if personnel in its various divisions are adequate to serve City of Kenosha residents.

### ***Fire Protection and Rescue Services***

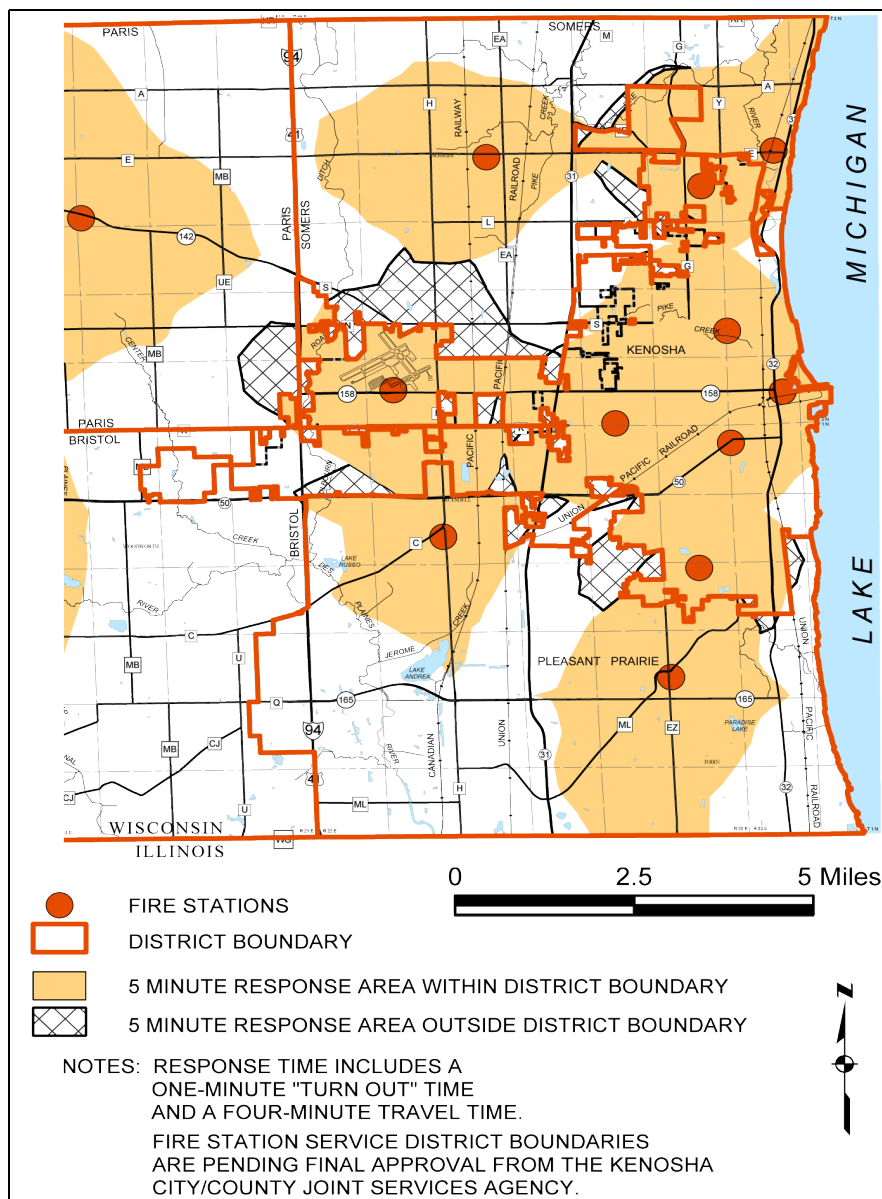
As of 2008, the City of Kenosha was served by seven (7) fire stations (shown on Map 5-9 in Chapter 5 and Map 12-2 in Chapter 12 on page 11). Service standards for fire stations and equipment are developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). The NFPA recommends a response time of four (4) minutes or less<sup>7</sup> for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire, plus a one-minute "turnout" time. The "turnout" time is defined as the time beginning when units acknowledge notification of an emergency incident to the time when travel to the incident begins. A performance objective of not less than 90 percent for achieving the five-minute response time has also been established by the NFPA.

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<sup>7</sup> NFPA 1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, 2004 Edition.

A five-minute response time area from each fire station serving the City of Kenosha, which assumes a one-minute turnout time and a four-minute drive time, has been prepared using the modeling software used by SEWRPC for its transportation planning. The results of the analysis are shown on Map 12-2 and assumes that emergency vehicles have the ability to change traffic signals from red to green using preemption control devices and that there are no delays at railroad crossings. Map 12-2 identifies areas within the planned sewer service area for portions of the City of Kenosha that are located outside the five-minute response time for fire stations. Additional analysis would need to be conducted to determine if at least 90 percent of all calls could be answered within five (5) minutes given the existing pattern of development; however, if urban development occurs by 2035 to the full extent of planned sewer service areas, it is unlikely that the five-minute response time would be met at least 90 percent of the time.

**MAP 12-2  
FIRE STATIONS FOUR MINUTE CONTOURS**



Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC

As of 2008, the City of Kenosha was served by four (4) municipal emergency medical service (EMS) departments. Service zones and corresponding departments are shown on Map 5-10 and listed in Table 5-8 in Chapter 5. In addition, the Scout Leaders Rescue Squad, a volunteer rescue unit, and LJH (Larry and Janet Helton) Ambulance, a private ambulance service, also provide emergency medical services in the City of Kenosha.

The fire department should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient personnel, equipment, and facilities to adequately protect the City of Kenosha population increases over the comprehensive plan design period. The City of Kenosha should continue to provide service to the Joint Services-Communications Center (Countywide Public Safety Answering Point) for police, fire, and emergency dispatch services throughout the City of Kenosha.

The fire and rescue department that serves the City of Kenosha is also contracted with the Mutual Aid Box Alert System (MABAS). MABAS is a mutual aid organization that involves a cooperative agreement in the sharing of fire, emergency medical, and emergency management resources between contracted members, and includes over 550 member fire departments in Wisconsin and Illinois with over 25,000 firefighters and daily staffed emergency response units, over 750 fire stations, 900 engine companies, 275 ladder trucks, 600 ambulances, 150 heavy rescue squads, 125 light rescue squads, and 225 water tankers. Fire and EMS reserve units account for more than 600 additional emergency vehicles. MABAS also offers specialized operations teams for hazardous materials (HAZMAT), underwater rescue or recovery (DIVE), and above grade, below grade, and trench and building collapse rescues (Technical Rescue Teams). In addition, all MABAS agencies operate on a common radio frequency, the Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network (IFERN). Counties adjacent to Kenosha County in Wisconsin (Racine and Walworth Counties) and Illinois (Lake and McHenry Counties) are also members of MABAS.

### ***Emergency Management***

The Emergency Management Division is under the direction of the Kenosha County Department of Administrative Services and is responsible for the planning, coordinating, and implementing of all emergency management and Homeland Security-related activities for Kenosha County. The goal of the County Emergency Management Division is to lessen the loss of life and reduce injuries and property damage during natural and technological man-made occurrences through mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The Emergency Management Division coordinates and carries out Federal and State directives under the Homeland Security Act, operates and maintains the County's emergency warning systems, provides coordination for First Responder Agencies and personnel involved in emergency management issues, develops and coordinates County training opportunities for all First Responders, identifies and develops protocols for and assists in strengthening countywide critical infrastructure facilities, and identifies and develops protocols for and coordinates responses during actual events, including the Citizen Corps. It is recommended that the City of Kenosha continue to provide training and educate residents on emergency planning and continue to provide emergency management services and coordinate with other governments and State agencies in disaster recovery.

The Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development, Division of Emergency Planning, and SEWRPC worked with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs to prepare a Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan.<sup>8</sup> The hazard mitigation plan provides guidance and identifies goals, strategies, and recommendations for responding to natural disasters throughout the County. The plan also identifies available funding sources and programs for residents seeking disaster relief.

### ***Libraries***

The City of Kenosha is served by four (4) public libraries, which are part of the Kenosha County Library System (KCLS). The City of Kenosha had a combined circulation of 1,072,036 items in 2007. Table 12-4, page 13, lists the circulation of each library. The KCLS also provides inter-library loan, delivery, and consulting services to member libraries in Kenosha County.

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<sup>8</sup> See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 278, Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan, November 2004, and revisions in April 2005.

**TABLE 12-4**  
**PUBLIC LIBRARY CIRCULATION IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2007**

Community	Library	Circulation
City of Kenosha	Northside Kenosha Public Library	346,711
	Simmons Kenosha Public Library	57,248
	Southwest Community Library	637,580
	Uptown Kenosha Public Library	30,497
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,072,036<sup>a</sup></b>

*a Does not include the Bookmobile circulation of 53,783 items.*

*Source: Kenosha County Library System and SEWRPC.*

The Kenosha County Library System also operates a bookmobile that serves the City of Kenosha and other areas of the County that are not part of the Community Library System. The bookmobile has a circulation of 53,783 items. Residents are encouraged to use one of the public libraries in the City of Kenosha for reference services due to the limited capacity of the bookmobile. The Kenosha County Library System also contracts with the Lakeshores Library System<sup>9</sup> to provide access for Kenosha County residents at libraries in Racine and Walworth counties, in addition to providing access for Lakeshores Library System users to Kenosha County libraries. Due to the passage of 2005 Wisconsin Act 420 in 2006, the City of Kenosha is required to reimburse libraries outside the County beginning in 2008 for services provided to City of Kenosha residents. Similarly, libraries in the City of Kenosha will receive funding from adjacent Counties whose residents use City of Kenosha libraries.

A plan for County Library Service in Kenosha County from 2008 to 2017 was undertaken in 2006 by the Kenosha County Long Range Library Strategic Planning Committee, which included members of the KCLS appointed by the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors. Sub-committees appointed by the Kenosha Public Library and Community Library advised the Strategic Planning Committee. The plan includes a mission statement and plans of action to foster orderly and efficient progress among Kenosha County library agencies. Recommendations cited in the plan include:

- Maintaining and improving traditional public library services and facilities
- Expanding access to computerized collections
- Developing and improving effective partnerships
- Working within the framework of the existing public libraries

Additional information such as previous library system plans, SEWRPC demographic trends through 2035, County population projections from the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA), library use data compiled by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, and public perceptions of library service as reported in an independent citizen telephone survey conducted both statewide and in Kenosha County were used to help develop the library plan.

The Kenosha County Library User and Non-User Survey was conducted in May 2007 and prepared for the Kenosha County Library System by Morrill Solutions Research. The purpose of the survey was to gather information relating to the public perception of County libraries and use. Some noteworthy findings from the survey include:

- About 85 percent of users and about one-half of non-users were “Very Satisfied” with their public library, and about 99 percent of users and 86 percent of non-users were altogether “Satisfied” with their public library
- Library users were more likely to live in the City of Kenosha, use a library close to home, and less likely to have Internet access at home
- Forty percent of library users visited more than one public library

<sup>9</sup> The Lakeshores Library System comprises of libraries located in Racine County and Walworth County.

The City of Kenosha should continue to revisit the plan in five-year increments through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine various demands on public libraries in the County and how to most efficiently use funding to address those demands.

### **Schools**

As of 2006, there were 27 public schools in four (4) school districts and 15 private schools in the City of Kenosha or serving City of Kenosha residents, which are shown on Map 5-11 and listed on Table 5-9 in Chapter 5. The combined enrollment of public and private elementary, middle, and high schools in the City of Kenosha and the City of Kenosha growth areas was 23,268 students in 2006. School districts within the City of Kenosha typically prepare facilities plans, which include needs assessments for new facilities and land, based on development statistics received from the local governments they serve and population projection data from agencies such as SEWRPC and the DOA. Even though SEWRPC projections anticipate that the overall percentage of residents under 20 years of age in Kenosha County will decrease between the 2000 level of 30 percent and the 2035 level of 27 percent, the actual number of residents under 20 in the Kenosha will increase by about 12,513 persons, or about 28 percent, from about 44,939 to about 57,452 persons. This increase may require the expansion of existing schools buildings, as well as attendant recreational facilities, or the construction of new school buildings. In addition, some older school buildings within the City of Kenosha may require replacement as the facility becomes antiquated. School districts should work with the City of Kenosha, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC to obtain information regarding proposed residential developments and population projections to prepare facilities plans in short-term increments through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

The Kenosha Unified School District and the Westosha Central High School District are the only districts that have prepared a facilities plan to date. The Kenosha Unified School District has prepared a strategic plan and a facilities plan. The Kenosha Unified School District strategic plan<sup>10</sup> sets forth strategies and objectives for district schools, which include implementing plans for overcrowding at existing district schools. Recommendations in the plan include:

- Constructing a new elementary school in the western portion of the district and expanding Prairie Lane Elementary School
- Promoting enrollment at Indian Trail Academy and Lakeview Technology Academy
- Consider renting rooms at Gateway Technical College
- Expanding Indian Trail Academy
- Establishing another alternative high school similar to Reuther Central High School.

Some of the recommendations have been implemented, including the expansion of Prairie Lane School, in which Phase I was completed in the summer of 2006, and the construction of a new elementary school, Charles Nash Elementary School, which was completed in the summer of 2007.

The Kenosha Unified School District facilities plan is reviewed annually and updated every five years by a long-range facilities planning committee. The facilities plan sets forth district enrollment projections, provides an assessment of potential new facilities based on projected build-out, and identifies potential improvements or renovations at existing facilities. When preparing the plan, the committee worked with the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers staffs, and identified the best locations for new elementary, middle, and high school facilities. Using the estimated enrollment at projected buildout, the school district determined it will need 12 new elementary schools, four new middle schools, and three new high schools at the time when all developable land within the school district has been developed and/or existing underutilized parcels have been redeveloped.

The *Central High School Master Facilities Plan* was prepared by the District of Westosha Board of Education and sets forth facility recommendations for Westosha Central High School. Recommendations in the report include

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<sup>10</sup> Document titled, Strategic Planning: Implementing a Plan for Our Future, September 29, 2006, prepared by the Kenosha Unified School District Educational Support Center.

expansion of the high school to the south of the existing structure. The expansion of the high school could potentially occur within the next 10 years.

Kenosha County is also home to Cardinal Stritch University – Kenosha Campus, Carthage College, Concordia University – Kenosha Campus, Gateway Technical College – Kenosha Campus, and the University of Wisconsin-Parkside. These institutions should consider obtaining population projection information from the City of Kenosha, Kenosha County or SEWRPC; however, their student base in many cases is wider ranging than Kenosha County. These institutions should partner in economic development initiatives undertaken by the City of Kenosha, Kenosha Area Business Alliance, and the Office of Equity and Diversity (OED). These initiatives may require planning for additional facilities and programs, academic faculty and staff, and equipment.

#### ***Other County Facilities Located in the City of Kenosha***

Kenosha County government agencies are located in a number of locations. The Kenosha County Administration Building, located at 1010 56<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Kenosha, houses the County Executive and administrative agencies and officials, including the County Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, and the Department of Administration. The County Board also holds its meetings in the Administration Building.

The Kenosha County Courthouse/Molinaro Building, located at 912 56<sup>th</sup> Street in the City of Kenosha, houses the Corporation Counsel and the court system.

Other Kenosha County facilities include the Human Services Building, the Public Safety Building, the Kenosha County Brookside Care Center, the Kemper Center, and the Kenosha Public Museum, all located in the City of Kenosha.

The County Courthouse was constructed in 1928. An extensive renovation project was completed in 1998. In 1982, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The County Administration Building was purchased in 1993, underwent a major renovation, and was occupied by County personnel in 1995. The Human Services Building was renovated, and two stories were added to the building in 2003. The County Safety Building was constructed in 1982 and was expanded in 1998. A 60,000 square foot addition is being constructed in 2009-10. A new Brookside Care Center was constructed in 1996.

The City of Kenosha Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a study of the City's capital spending requirements, needs, desires, and policy intentions. Providing necessary information for annual budget recommendations, the CIP assesses the City of Kenosha's anticipated capital improvements over a period of five (5) years, anticipating revenues and expenditures for analytical purposes. The CIP does not have the legal standing of the annual budget, but is a planning tool that provides a collection of facts, trends, and suggestions that outline the fiscal requirements and priorities for the preservation of the City of Kenosha's capital assets. The adoption of the CIP by the Common Council is a non-binding assertion of future intent only. Project appropriations for the upcoming year are considered and approved as part of the annual City of Kenosha budget process, representing the legally appropriated expenditures that will be used to implement the approved capital improvements.

Capital projects are defined as acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance of assets with a cost greater than \$25,000 and a useful life of greater than 10 years. The development of the City of Kenosha's five-year CIP is guided by nine (9) distinct areas of focus: Airport Services, Department of City Development, Fire, Library, Museum, Parks, Police, Department of Public Works, and Transit.

The City of Kenosha Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for 2009 to 2013 includes: airport safety enhancements; new vehicles and equipment for the fire department; restroom and limestone improvements to Simmon's Library; roof replacement and parking lot improvements at the Northside Library; new exhibits at the Public Museum and a new roof at the Dinosaur Discovery Museum; a police radio upgrade; nature trails, picnic area, and parking lot improvements at Nash Park; new equipment and park renovations; the extension of 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue from 27<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> Street; street repairs; bike trail expansion; replacing street lights with L.E.D. lighting; acquisition of blighted property; storm water equipment; and bus replacement.

### **Local Government Facilities**

The City of Kenosha also maintains its own buildings and facilities. City of Kenosha government facilities includes the municipal building, public works buildings, and other public structures. The City of Kenosha government buildings are listed on Table 5-5 in Chapter 5. The City of Kenosha should continue to ensure that government facilities adequately serve the public's needs, and should continue to maintain the municipal building and other City of Kenosha government facilities to effectively conduct city business.

## **PART 2: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS**

The general utilities and community facilities issues identified in Chapter 7 were derived from the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis and input received during the Kenosha County Café. The existing educational system, health care systems, and park and recreational facilities and opportunities in the City of Kenosha were identified as strengths in the SWOT analysis. Opportunities identified during the SWOT analysis were to increase access to the existing technical and higher educational system, the Museum Complex, tourism and recreation, and wireless technology. Water supply was identified as a weakness in the SWOT analysis. Overall, water quality and quantity are not anticipated to be problems during the planning period, particularly if recommendations in the regional water supply plan are implemented.

Benefits experienced from the growth of the City of Kenosha over the last decade, as identified during the Kenosha County Café, include a countywide library system, schools and education, recreational opportunities, sewer service, and health and public safety resources. Those benefits are tempered by a concern about the impact of growth and development on government services. The rate of development outpacing the ability to provide public services was considered a threat in the SWOT analysis and was a recurring theme throughout the visioning process.

Unified services, developing and using alternative sources of energy, great schools, and healthy residents and a healthy environment were part of the vision for the future of the City of Kenosha identified during the Kenosha County Café. The following goals, objectives, policies, and programs have been developed to address these concerns. The *Statutes* require a number of utilities and community facilities to be addressed in this element; however, utilities and community facilities are provided by many units and levels of government and also by the private sector. The following is a brief summary of the utilities and facilities provided in the City of Kenosha:

- **The City of Kenosha** provides services or administers ordinances associated with stormwater management, solid and hazardous waste collection and disposal, recycling facilities, parks, fire protection, and rescue services. Land use regulations affect the location of telecommunications facilities, power plants, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, and schools. The City of Kenosha also provides sewage collection, treatment, and disposal, water supply, library, and police and fire protection services. A description of utilities and community facilities provided by the City of Kenosha is included in Chapter 5.
- **School districts** are responsible for planning, constructing, and operating school facilities and for providing educational services.
- **The private sector** typically provides electric power, natural gas, communications services, health care, and child care services, although there are some cases (most notably health care) where these services are also provided by the County or a local government.

Overall Utilities and Community Facilities Issues (from Chapter 7)

### **Goals:**

- Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in the City of Kenosha.
- Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.



**Objectives:**

- Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in the City of Kenosha.
- Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of residents.
- Maintain and enhance the high quality educational system.
- Maintain and enhance the high level of healthcare services.
- Encourage use of alternative energy sources.
- Encourage “green” development concepts.

**Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs**

The goals, objectives, policies, and programs that follow are intended for implementation by the City of Kenosha. Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to an issue listed below. Recommendations have been developed to address each of the utilities and community facilities issues through the identification of goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

- *Environmental Quality Issue*
- *Environmental Health and Sanitation Issue*
- *Health Care Issue*
- *Safety and Emergency Management Issue*
- *General Government Services Issue*
- *Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue*
- *Other Service Provider Issue*

***Environmental Quality Issue*****Goal:**

- Continue local services to maintain the high level of environmental quality.

**Objectives:**

- Protect and enhance surface water quality.
- Work to ensure City of Kenosha residents are not adversely affected by stormwater runoff and flooding.

**Policies:**

- Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control programs to maintain or improve water quality.
- Support the implementation of water control plans, regulations, and facilities to manage stormwater runoff and flooding and minimize the adverse effects of flooding.

**Programs:**

- Continue the cooperative process among DNR, SEWRPC and County and City governments for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply facilities and services.
- Continue to implement Chapter 32, Kenosha Water Utility, of the City of Kenosha Code of General Ordinances, which includes regulation of water and sewerage systems.
- Support and implement, where appropriate, the recommendations of the Regional Water Supply Plan to help ensure an adequate supply of safe water for residents and businesses.
- Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities and practices, including wastewater treatment plants, to effectively meet the water treatment needs of residents.
- Continue to support and implement, where applicable, the recommendations of the regional water quality management plan to maintain or improve water quality.
- Continue to conduct City of Kenosha and local Erosion Control and Stormwater Management reviews on all Subdivision Plats, Certified Survey Maps, Conditional Use Permits (CUPs) and Site Plan Reviews.

- Continue to develop Stormwater Management Plans and Ordinances and joint agreements to provide centralized and/or shared stormwater management facilities, if cost savings and/or service level improvements would result.
- Continue to promote and participate in joint watershed planning programs to minimize urban and rural stormwater runoff.
- Continue to implement the Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to help protect residents from flooding hazards.
- Cultivate existing relationships and look for new opportunities to coordinate efforts with local grassroots groups; conservation and wildlife clubs; local, State and Federal agencies; local schools; and youth groups.

### **Environmental Health and Sanitation Issue**

#### **Goal:**

- Provide a safe and healthy environment for residents.

#### **Objectives:**

- Continue to implement programs and regulations that protect public health.
- Continue to provide programs to meet solid waste disposal needs.

#### **Policies:**

- Support State, County, and local programs to identify and reduce public health hazards related to environmental factors.
- Implement programs and ordinances to reduce the human and environmental risks posed by sewage and other contaminants.
- Implement programs to reduce the human and environmental risks posed by household waste, including hazardous waste and illicit discharge.

#### **Programs:**

- Continue to work with the County Sanitarian for the proper siting, operation, and maintenance of Private On-site Wastewater Treatment System (POWTS).
- Continue to provide education and assistance to citizens on potential environmental problems that may impact human health, including home health hazards such as mold, lead, and asbestos; indoor and outdoor air quality; solid and hazardous waste; and pest control.
- Continue to support the Kenosha County Health Department's capacity to offer health and environmental safety programs.
- Continue the Hazardous Household Waste Collection Program.
- Continue to cooperate with DNR in implementing the Wisconsin Mercury Reduction program.
- Encourage the development of a Pharmaceutical Collection Program.
- Continue local solid waste collection and disposal services and local recycling programs, including used tires.
- Explore regional partnership options for recycling programs and facilities.
- Continue to monitor *E.coli* bacteria levels at Lake Michigan beaches during the summer months and report beach advisories and closing as indicated.
- Work with State officials and agencies, private industry, and WE Energies to support projects that improve air quality.

### **Health Care Issue**

#### **Goal:**

- Develop and implement programs and services that will contribute to the physical, psychological, and emotional well-being of residents.

**Objective:**

- Work to provide residents with adequate health care facilities to maintain the high level of health care in the City of Kenosha.

**Policies:**

- Continue providing health care services and facilities that are currently provided by County and local agencies.
- Study the expansion of current County and local health care services and facilities and the possibility of developing new health care services and facilities as necessary.
- Support affordable health care and access to health care for all residents.

**Programs:**

- Continue to support public health, health care, and transportation programs and services offered by Kenosha County government departments and agencies, including the Aging and Disability Resource Center Health Department, Children and Family Services, and Veterans Service.
- Continue to support the Care Giver Alliance.
- Continue to support managed care programs that serve people with mental illnesses, developmental disabilities, and juvenile defenders such as Community Aids and Youth Aids.
- Support health care services to the uninsured and underinsured by looking at gaps in health care facilities and services, including prenatal care and diabetes in the African-American and Hispanic communities.
- Continue to cooperate with the Kenosha County Health Care Center.
- Continue to support preventative health care service to County residents through the Kenosha County Division of Health Clinic.
- Continue to provide immunization clinics and promote and administer seasonal vaccinations.
- Consider assisting private non-profit agencies in applying and receiving grants for programs and facility development for the Kenosha County homeless shelter service, Kenosha County Interfaith and Human Concerns Network.
- Continue to support the Aging and Disability Resource Center.
- Promote programs at UW-Parkside, Concordia University, Carthage College, and Gateway Technical College, to have an educated and adequate supply of skilled workers to provide health care services to residents.
- Partner with appropriate agencies and organizations to educate local businesses on the cost and time commitment associated with family care giving, and encourage policies at local businesses to reduce care giver impact.

**Safety and Emergency Management Issue****Goal:**

- Provide a safe and secure environment for residents.

**Objective**

- Continue to provide high-quality public safety programs and personnel.

**Policy**

- Continue to provide adequate police, criminal justice, emergency management, and rescue services to residents.

**Programs:**

- Continue to provide police protection to residents through the City of Kenosha Police and Fire Departments and EMS.

- Continue to conduct needs assessment studies to determine if the Police and Fire Departments have adequate personnel and equipment to provide residents with police and fire protection, and emergency medical services.
- Continue to promote shared services and equipment between the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and the City Police Department, where shared services would result in cost savings and maintenance or improvement in the existing level of service.
- Continue to support and cooperate with the Kenosha County Emergency Management Division, which is responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing all emergency management and Homeland Security-related activities in the City of Kenosha.
- Continue to assist in the review and update the Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Continue to utilize the Mutual Aid Box Alert System (MABAS) into fire dispatching and rescue services and the continued establishment of a Rapid Intervention Team.
- Continue to provide dispatch services through the integrated County emergency call dispatch center, which is operated by the Kenosha City/County Joint Services-Communications Center.

### **General Government Services Issue**

#### **Goal:**

- Provide all residents with cost-effective, prompt, and high quality government services.

#### **Objectives:**

- Work to ensure residents have access to public libraries and library services.
- Ensure that City of Kenosha government facilities are adequate to enable municipal departments and agencies to operate effectively.

#### **Policies:**

- Support the Kenosha County Library System and the public libraries located in the City of Kenosha.
- Continue to assess City of Kenosha government facilities and department needs on a regular basis.
- City of Kenosha government will strive to be a role model in implementing "green" site development methods and operating energy-efficient facilities and programs.

#### **Programs:**

- Cooperate with the Kenosha County Library System to develop and implement recommendations developed in the strategic plan prepared and updated periodically.
- Continue to provide funding to the Kenosha County Library System.
- Continue to prepare a Capital Improvement Program to help identify major public projects and funding sources to implement desired projects.
- Continue to evaluate personnel and resources necessary to maintain or improve the public services offered by the City of Kenosha government as part of the annual budget process.
- Evaluate the use of Green Building standards when designing and constructing new public buildings or expanding existing public facilities.
- Continue recycling programs in public buildings.

### **Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue**

#### **Goals:**

- Cooperate with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective government services, provided the level of service will be maintained or improved.

#### **Objectives:**

- Continue to share information on ordinances, services, and programs among units and agencies of government.

- Work with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to construct and/or operate community services and facilities in a cost-effective and efficient way through joint service agreements.
- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for public facilities such as schools, fire stations, and libraries.

**Policies:**

- Continue to encourage shared services where appropriate.
- Continue to promote shared services and equipment between the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and local police, fire, and rescue departments, upon request of the local government, and with emergency disaster relief.
- Continue to work cooperatively to plan and develop a system of Countywide parks, trails, and recreational facilities.

**Programs:**

- Continue to explore cooperating with Kenosha County and other local officials about opportunities for and examples of shared services and facilities.
- Continue to provide information to other local governments about park and open space sites and recreational facilities, and coordinate with other local governments for the joint development and use of facilities, where appropriate.

**Other Service Providers Issue****Goal:**

- Ensure the public services offered in the City of Kenosha meet the needs of all residents.

**Objectives**

- Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services.
- Maintain and enhance the high-quality educational systems.
- Maintain and enhance the high level of health care services.

**Policies**

- Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of residents.
- Cooperate with school districts, on request, to help them identify the need for and suitable locations for new or expanded schools.
- Work with electric and gas service providers, such as WE Energies, to determine future demand in the City of Kenosha.
- Support utility efforts to develop alternative sources of energy, including the use of renewable energy (i.e. wind and solar power), in appropriate locations.
- Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to institutional uses such as educational buildings, institutions, and hospitals to serve residents.
- Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to communication and utility uses, such as sewage disposal plants and treatment lagoons, water towers, and water supply plants to efficiently serve residents.
- Consider recommendations set forth in State and Regional plans affecting the provision of utilities and community facilities and information regarding existing and planned land uses and other facilities in the City of Kenosha.

**Programs:**

- Continue to provide development information to school districts for use in preparing facilities plans.
- Provide population projection data to health care providers, on request, for use in determining the need for health care facility expansion or for potential new health care facilities.

- Support and implement, where desired, the objectives, principles, and standards recommended by the regional telecommunications plan.
- The City of Kenosha will work with health care providers, school districts, and private service providers, as appropriate, to help find suitable sites for hospitals and other healthcare facilities, schools, and alternative energy sites..
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on Land Use Plan maps to allow for the expansion of health care facilities or construction of new health care facilities to meet the health care needs of residents.
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on Land Use Plan maps to allow for the expansion of schools or construction of new schools to meet the educational needs of residents.
- Explore, supply and develop Wi-Fi throughout the City of Kenosha.

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