



TOWN OF RIB MOUNTAIN

Where Nature, Family & Sport Come Together

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PLAN COMMISSION

OFFICIAL NOTICE & AGENDA

A meeting of the Town of Rib Mountain Plan Commission will be held on **Wednesday, February 10th, 2016; 6:30 P.M. at 3700 North Mountain Road, Town of Rib Mountain Municipal Center.** The Town Board may attend for purposes of gathering information. Subject matter for consideration and possible action follows:

- 1.) Call to Order
- 2.) Roll Call
- 3.) Minutes
 - a. **Approval of the minutes of the 1-27-2016 Plan Commission meeting.**
- 4.) New Business:
 - a. **Discussion on draft zoning text amendments to Rib Mountain Municipal Code Subchapter X - Signage Regulations – related to Electronic Message Signs. Docket #2016-06**
 - b. **Discussion on potential zoning text amendments to Rib Mountain Municipal Code Subchapter X – Signage Regulations – related to maximum monument and pylon sign height. Docket #2016-07**
 - c. **Update on the Marathon County Uniform Addressing System project**
- 5.) Correspondence/ Questions/Town Board Update:
- 6.) Public Comment
- 7.) Adjourn

TOWN OF RIB MOUNTAIN
PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING
January 27, 2016

Chairman Kevin Mataczynski called the meeting to order at 6:30 pm. Other Plan Commission members present included Jim Hampton, Laura McGucken, Tom Steele, Christine Nykiel and Ryan Burnett. Also present were Community Development Director, Steve Kunst, and Building Inspector / Assistant Zoning Administrator, Paul Kufahl. Commissioner Harlan Hebbe was excused.

MINUTES:

Motion by Tom Steele, seconded by Jim Hampton to approve the minutes of the December 9, 2015 Plan Commission meeting, as presented. Motion carried 6-0.

Prior to the commencement of New Business, Commissioner Steele indicated that he would like the Plan Commission to discuss Monument Signage Standards for UDD Zoning in light of recent height increase requests from a number of local businesses. Chairman Mataczynski noted that it can be addressed as part of the Correspondence and Questions portion of the meeting as time permits, or may be added as an agenda item for a future Plan Commission Meeting.

NEW BUSINESS:

- a. Tim Vreeland, agent, Final Plat review for Woodlawn Pines Plantation 1st Addition, for the property addressed 2101 Snowflake Lane, parcel #34.940.000.026.02.00, Docket #2016-01*

Community Development Director Kunst noted he received a request from Tim Vreeland, agent for Woodlawn Pines, to move this agenda item to a later portion of the meeting to allow for a representative from Marathon Technical Services (MTS) to be present in his absence. The request was granted, and what follows is Plan Commissions discussion and recommendation as presented after item B of the New Business.

Chairman Mataczynski asked Steve Kunst to provide the commission with a brief narrative of the preliminary plat and the course of action required for the final plat review. Mr. Kunst noted the preliminary plat was recommended for approval by the Plan Commission in October of 2015 conditioned upon SAFER's approval. Since the preliminary approval by the Town, the plat has received approval from SAFER, Rib Mountain Sanitary, the Department of Administration and the Marathon County Planning and Zoning Committee. Kunst also indicated Rib Mountain Sanitary and Marathon County had a number of conditions to be addressed, and that those items were revised as part of the final plat, as presented.

Commission members expressed concern about the Stormwater Management Plan and other conditions of approval set by Marathon County. Mr. Kunst indicated most items were common among similar projects and that the Town Staff and their Engineering Consultant would work with the projects Representatives to establish an appropriate Stormwater Plan which would be approved separately by

Town. Nick Bancuk, agent, Marathon Technical Services was present and addressed some of the Commissions Stormwater Management concerns.

The final plat was deemed to be consistent with the preliminary plat, as reviewed by staff, and Kunst suggested the next step would be to recommend approval of the final plat for Town Board consideration. Steve also noted the "Items to be finalized", as presented in the meeting informational packet, should be considered as potential conditions of the plats approval.

Motion by Tom Steele, seconded by Christine Nykiel to recommend approval of the Final Plat for Woodlawn Pines Plantation 1st Addition with the following conditions as noted by the "Items To Be Finalized" section of the Plan Commission meeting agenda and informational packet. Motion carried 6-0.

- **Finalized Stormwater Management Plan approved by Town Engineer**
- **Finalized Stormwater Maintenance Agreement (see attached sample)**
- **A signed developer's agreement covering all public improvements (street, utilities, etc.) and financial sureties**
- **Finalized Street Plans approved by the Town Engineer**
- **Up-to-Date subdivision covenants containing primary contact person for the Homeowners Association**

b. Discussion of potential zoning text amendments to Rib Mountain Municipal Code Section 17.190-Fencing Standards. Docket #2016-05

Kunst opened discussion with an explanation of events triggering the proposed amendment. He noted current consumer fencing panels can range from 5'9" or 6'0" in height and when properly installed would typically result in non-compliant fences. Although they still meet the intent of the codes 6'0" height restriction, Kunst noted the actual code language was pretty clear. As a result, it is likely many residential fences throughout the Town are technically non-compliant. A previous dispute between residents and the need for clarification on the maximum height of fencing was also noted as prompting the discussion of the zoning text amendment.

Commissioner Hampton clarified the purpose of the text amendment was to establish a maximum height for fences, and Mr. Kunst noted that it was the intent. Chairman Mataczynski requested that the illustration, as presented in the agenda, be part of the future text amendment. Additionally, Commissioners established the definition of vinyl fencing, so that it would refer specially to vinyl prefabricated panels, and Christine Nykiel suggested a number of edits to the proposed text.

Upon completion of the fencing discussion, a proposed amendment related to the Fee Schedule was also introduced by Kunst. This amendment would remove the fee schedule from the zoning code and specifically reference the annually adopted fee schedule as approved by Town Board. Commission members agreed that this would be beneficial and suggested moving forward with both proposed amendments.

c. Discussion on potential zoning text amendments to Rib Mountain Municipal Code Subchapter X – Signage Regulations – related to Electronic Message Signs. Docket #2016-06

Kunst began discussion with a brief review of previous conversations regarding Electronic Message Signs and presented a few potential definitions and example ordinance alternatives from other municipalities and the United States Sign Council. Kunst noted the intent is to establish a clear definition of Electronic Message Signs and create specific parameters by which Staff, Plan Commission, and Town Board can make consistent decisions.

Plan Commission members debated how a decision to prohibit or regulate this signage may impact the character of the Town and how the Town compares to the example municipalities. The majority of Commissioners felt that prohibiting Electronic Message Signs would be in the best interest of the Town, and they would like to consider a future Design Standard Overlay District to help control the future appearance of the Rib Mountain Drive corridor. The Commission suggested that staff move forward with draft ordinance language prohibiting Electronic Message Signs.

d. Video Training Session – ‘Role of Plan Commission’ presented by the UW-Extension Center for Land Use Education

Commissioners discussed information provided in their meeting packet from the Center for Land Use Education related to the role of the Plan Commission and noted future training opportunities would be beneficial for all members. Kunst indicated that he would contact the Center for Land Use Education to establish future training opportunities as well as document a regular Plan Commission training regimen.

CORRESPONDENCE/QUESTIONS:

a. Future consideration of conditions for Monument Signage Standards for UDD Zoning Districts

Tom Steele indicated he would like to see some parameters set on monument signage for UDD zoning districts so that Plan Commission has a basis for establishing future decisions. Commissioners agreed this would be a good idea and that it should be added to the agenda for a future Plan Commission meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENT: None

ADJOURN:

Motion by Tom Steele, seconded by Jim Hampton to Adjourn. Motion carried 6-0. Meeting adjourned at 7:54 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Paul Kufahl, Building Inspector / Assistant Zoning Administrator

REPORT TO PLANNING COMMISSION

FROM: Steve Kunst, Community Development Director
DATE: February 5, 2016
SUBJECT: RMMC Subchapter X – Signage Regulations

APPLICANT: Town of Rib Mountain

REQUEST: Plan Commission input on draft text amendments to the Town of Rib Mountain Zoning Ordinance related to Electronic Message Signs

NARRATIVE:

The Plan Commission has discussed amendments to the sign code related to electronic messaging signs at each of the last two meetings. General concerns center on overall aesthetics and traffic safety within the Town’s primary commercial corridor. At the most recent meeting, the Commission agreed upon on a new definition for electronic message signs (see below), with the majority in attendance in favor of prohibiting them in the future. Attached you may find draft Ordinance text amendments reflecting these conversations.

1) Existing Rib Mountain Definition

Changeable message sign: a sign which is electronically capable of altering its color, appearance, or message. These signs are only permitted as unique signs.

- a) Handled through the conditional use procedures without specific conditions
- b) Display may not change appearance more than once every 30 seconds

2) NEW Definition

Electronic message sign. A sign whose informational content can be changed or altered on a fixed display screen composed of electronically illuminated parts. Electronic message signs use changing lights to form a message in text form wherein the sequence of the text and rate of change is electronically programmed and can be modified by electronic processes.

- a) The recommendation is to prohibit this form of signage in the future.

POSSIBLE ACTION:

- 1. Direct staff to schedule a public hearing for the draft text amendments, as presented.
- 2. Direct staff to schedule a public hearing for the draft amendments, with edits.
- 3. Refer the item back to staff for additional consideration.

Section 17.213 - Definitions and Regulations Specific to Certain Signs.

The following definitions shall be used by this Subchapter to assist in the establishment of clear cut signage regulations. In general, Sign Purposes refers to where or how a sign is used. Sign Configurations refers to the style of the sign, and Sign Measurement explains how the dimensions of a sign are determined.

Sign: any object, device, display, structure, or part thereof, situated outdoors, which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event, or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination, or projected images. Signs do not include the flag or emblem of any nation, organization of nations, state, city, religious, fraternal, or civic organization; also merchandise and pictures or models of products or services incorporated in a window display, works of art which in no way identify a product, or scoreboards located on athletic fields. Definitions of particular functional, locational, and structural types of signs are listed in this Section. (Traffic control and other public agency signs located within a right-of-way are not included within this definition and are not regulated by the provisions of this Chapter.)

(1) *Sign Purposes.*

- (a) *Advertising sign*: a sign which directs attention to a business, commodity, service, or entertainment conducted, sold, or offered elsewhere than upon the premises where the sign is displayed. Advertising signs include billboards. (Refer to Subsection 17.214(1)(g))
- (b) *Auxiliary sign*: a sign which provides special information such as price, hours of operation, or warning and which does not include brand names, or information regarding product lines or services. It may contain a business logo if the logo is under one square foot in area. Examples of such signs include directories of tenants in buildings, "no trespassing" signs, menu boards, and signs which list prices of gasoline. (Refer to Subsection 17.216(5))
- (c) *Business sign*: a sign which directs attention to a business, commodity, service, or entertainment conducted, sold, offered, or manufactured upon the premises where the sign is located. (Refer to Section 17.216 and Table 17.216(6))

~~(c-1) *Changeable message sign*: a sign which is electronically capable of altering its color, appearance, or message. These signs are only permitted as unique signs under Section 17.216(8). (Cr. #09-02)~~

(c-1) *Electronic message sign*: A sign whose informational content can be changed or altered on a fixed display screen composed of electronically illuminated parts. Electronic message signs use changing lights to form a message in text form wherein the sequence of the text and rate of change is electronically programmed and can be modified by electronic processes. This form of sign is prohibited.

- (d) *Community information sign*: an officially designated sign which is limited to the display of information of interest to the general community regarding scheduled public events and public activities. (Refer to Subsection 17.212(2))
 - 1. Such sign shall only display information regarding events and information of general interest to the residents of Rib Mountain. Copy which may be considered as advertising a product, private or restricted participation event, or activity for private profit shall be prohibited.
 - 2. Such sign may be located on private or public property (including right-of way.)
 - 3. Such sign shall conform to the visibility requirements of Section 17.173
 - 4. Such sign shall not be counted as adding to the area of signage on the subject property for the purposes of regulating sign area per Section 17.216(6).
- (e) *Directional sign, off-premises*: a sign which indicates only the name, direction, and/or distance of a business or activity. It may contain a business logo if the logo is under one square foot in area.

(Refer to Subsections 17.214(1)(f) and (g). Counts against the permitted business sign area and requires a conditional use permit per Section 17.225

- (f) *Directional sign, on-premises*: a sign which indicates only the name or direction of a pedestrian or traffic facility, or a particular building within a complex of structures, on the property on which said facility or building is located. For each permitted or required parking area that has a capacity of more than 5 cars, one sign, not more than 2 square feet in area, designating each entrance and/or exit; and one sign, not more than 9 square feet in area, designating the conditions of use of the parking area. It may contain a business logo if the logo is under one square foot in area. On-premises directional signs shall not exceed 4 square feet in area. No lot shall contain more than 3 such signs.
 - (g) *Group sign*: a sign displaying the collective name of a group of uses such as the title of a shopping center, office park, or industrial park and its tenants. No sales or price information shall be permitted. Portions of the sign containing names of individual tenants shall be considered as part of the area of a group sign. Group signs shall only be permitted within developments serving 5 or more nonresidential tenants, and shall limit information to the name of the development. (Refer to Table 17.216(6))
 - (h) *Identification sign*: a sign indicating the name and/or address of the tenant of the unit or manager of the property located upon the residential premises where the sign is displayed. (Refer to Sections 17.215, and 17.216(1) and (2).)
 - (i) *Temporary sign*: a sign or advertising display intended to be displayed for a certain period of time (as permitted by Section 17.217). Included in the definition of "temporary signs" are retailers' signs temporarily displayed for the purpose of informing the public of a "sale" or special offer. If a sign display area is permanent but the message displayed is subject to periodic changes, that sign shall not be considered as temporary. A mobile or portable sign shall not be considered a temporary sign or used for such a purpose.
 - (j) *Unique sign*: A sign which, in the opinion of the Zoning Administrator, does not fall into any of the above categories.
 - (k) *Residential nameplate sign*: a freestanding sign indicating the name of the tenant and/or address of the premises. This type of sign may be attached to a mailbox, yard light, ornamental light or erected as a freestanding sign on posts. Except for those attached to a mailbox, this type of sign shall not be located closer ~~than~~ 5 feet from the front or street side lot line per Section 17.096(4)(a)2.
- (2) *Sign Configurations.*
- (a) *Freestanding sign*: a self-supporting sign resting on or supported by means of poles, standards, or any other type of base on the ground. This type of sign includes monument signs and pylon signs. The base or support(s) of any and all freestanding signs shall be securely anchored to a concrete base or footing. The footing and related supporting structure of a freestanding sign including bolts, flanges, brackets, etc., shall be concealed by the sign exterior, masonry covering, earth and permanent groundcover, or through the use of evergreen shrubs. (Refer to Sections 17.213(3)(b)1. and 17.216(3).)
 - (b) *Marquee sign*: an overhanging sign providing a canopy of a theater, auditorium, fairground, museum or other use, which advertises present and scheduled events. (Refer to Section 17.213(3)(b)1.)
 - (c) *Mobile or portable sign*: Any sign not permanently attached to the ground or other permanent structure, or a sign designed to be transported, including, but not limited to, signs designed to be transported by means of wheels; signs converted to A- or T-frames; menu and sandwich board signs; balloons used as signs; umbrellas used for advertising; and signs attached to or painted on vehicles parked and visible from the public right-of-way, unless said vehicle is used in the normal day-to-day operation of the business. These signs are prohibited.

- (d) *Monument sign*: a freestanding sign whose top edge is located no more than 8 feet from ground level. The base or support(s) of any and all monument signs shall be securely anchored to a concrete base or footing. The height of a monument sign shall not exceed 8 feet in height, nor shall it be otherwise erected so that they impede visibility for safe pedestrian and/or vehicular circulation. The footing and related supporting structure of a monument sign including bolts, flanges, brackets, etc., shall be concealed by the sign exterior, masonry covering, earth and permanent groundcover, or through the use of evergreen shrubs. (Refer to Section 17.173 and Table 17.216(6).)
 - (e) *Projecting sign*: a sign, other than a wall sign which is attached to and projects more than one foot, generally perpendicular from a structure or building face. The bottom edge of such sign shall be located a minimum of 10 feet from the ground level directly under the sign. Such sign shall be mounted directly to a building. The sign must be located in an Urban Commercial District (UC).
 - (f) *Pylon sign*: a freestanding sign erected upon one or more pylons or posts. The base or support(s) of any and all pylon signs shall be securely anchored to a concrete base or footing. The height of a pylon sign shall be measured from the ground grade adjacent to the sign to the top of the sign. The height of a pylon sign shall not exceed 10 feet. Pylon signs shall be erected so that they do not obstruct vision triangles for street and/or driveway intersections. (Refer to Sections 17.214(2)(g) and Table 17.216(6).)
 - (g) *Wall sign*: a sign mounted parallel to a building facade or other vertical building surface. Wall signs shall not extend beyond the edge of any wall or other surface to which they are mounted, nor shall they project more than 18 inches from its surface. The height of a wall sign shall be measured from the base of the building below the sign to the top of the sign face. The top of the sign shall be no higher than the nearest portion of the building to which it is mounted.
- (3) *Sign Measurement.*
- (a) *Ground level*: the average elevation of the ground upon which the sign supports are placed, except when the sign supports rest upon a berm or other area elevated above the surrounding ground. In such cases, the average elevation of the base of such berm or other area shall be considered as the ground level.
 - (b) *Sign area* shall be measured in the following manner:
 1. In the case of a sign placed within a frame, marquee sign, or other structure, sign area consists of the entire surface area of the sign on which copy could be placed. The supporting structure or bracing of a sign shall not be counted as a part of the sign face area unless such structure or bracing is made a part of the sign's message. Where a sign has 2 display faces, the combined total area of one face or the largest face shall be considered the sign face area.
 2. In the case of a sign whose message is fabricated together with the background which borders or frames that message, sign face area shall be the total area of the entire background.
 3. In the case of a sign whose message is applied to a background which provides no border or frame, sign face area shall be the area of the smallest rectangle which can encompass all words, letters, figures, emblems, and other elements of the sign message.
 4. Signs less than one square foot in area are not regulated by this Ordinance.
 5. The following illustrations demonstrate how sign face area shall be determined.

Section 17.214 - General Signage Regulations.

The regulations contained in this Section apply to signs in all districts.

(1) *Sign Prohibitions and Limitations.*

- (a) *No sign shall use any word, phrase, symbol, shape, form, or character in such manner as to interfere with moving traffic, including signs which incorporate typical street-type and/or traffic control-type signage designs and colors.*
- (b) *No fluttering, undulating, swinging, rotating, or otherwise moving signs, pennants or other decorations shall be permitted.*
- (c) *No illuminated flashing signs shall be permitted. Flashing signs are those which change their appearance more than once in every 30 seconds. (Am. #09-02)*
- (d) *No illuminated sign shall be permitted unless the illumination of the sign is so designed that the lighting element is not visible from any property within a residential zoning district (per Section 17.032). All illuminated signs shall comply with the State Electrical Code, and limited to the hours of customer access.*
- (e) *No mobile or portable signs shall be permitted.*
- (f) *No off-premises directional signs shall be permitted for non-governmental or non-institutional uses or for any use outside of a public right-of-way except with the granting of a Conditional Use Permit per Section 17.213(1)(e). However, such signs are permitted within a public right-of-way per Subsection (2)(e), below, for governmental and institutional uses.*
- (g) *No advertising signs shall be permitted, except for specific information signs as provided within public rights-of-way per the State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation.*

Rationale: The adoption of Subsection (g), above, reflects a formal finding of fact on the part of the Town of Rib Mountain Plan Commission and Town Board that the prohibition of advertising signage furthers 2 compelling government interests: 1) the general public interest of reducing visual clutter caused by advertising signage which the Town has determined is a significant cause of unsafe traffic conditions; and 2) the public interest served by furthering the implementation of the purposes of this Chapter and the Town of Rib Mountain Comprehensive Master Plan in terms of limiting the further spread of strip commercial development—of which advertising signs are a primary contributor. Furthermore, the Town of Rib Mountain advocates that this regulation leaves ample and adequate alternative channels of commercial speech communication for the messages portrayable on such advertising signs—namely distributed print media, broadcast media, and point-of-purchase display, and is narrowly defined so as to limit said prohibition to commercial speech on exterior signage.

~~(h)–No electronic message signs shall be permitted.~~

(2) *Sign Location Requirements.*

- (a) *No sign shall be erected or maintained at any location where by reason of its position, proximity to the street right-of-way, wording, illumination, size, shape, or color it may obstruct, impair, obscure, interfere with the view of, or be confused with, any authorized traffic control sign, signal or device.*
- (b) *No sign shall be erected or maintained at any location where by reason of its position, proximity to the street right-of-way, wording, illumination, size, shape, or color creates a safety hazard for pedestrians or the operators of motor vehicles.*
- (c) *No sign shall be located within a required bufferyard or within a permanently protected green space area (see Section 17.055).*

- (d) *No sign* shall be mounted on a *roof*.
- (e) *No sign*, temporary or otherwise, shall be affixed to a *tree or utility pole* unless otherwise authorized by the Director of Public Works.
- (f) *Private signs* shall not be allowed within any street *right-of-way*.
- (g) *Projecting signs* located over a *vehicle circulation area* shall not be permitted.
- (h) *Pylon signs* are not permitted in any *residential district* (See Section 17.032
- (i) *No signs* shall be located within the USH 51/STH 29 Overlay District unless a conditional use is granted in compliance with Section 17.225, standards and procedures applicable to all conditional uses.
- (j) *No sign* shall be erected which does not comply with the visibility standards of Section 17.173

REPORT TO PLANNING COMMISSION

FROM: Steve Kunst, Community Development Director
DATE: February 5, 2016
SUBJECT: Discussion of Maximum Height for Pylon / Monument Signs

NARRATIVE:

The Plan Commission has asked that a closer look be given to the maximum height allowed for pylon and monument signs. Current code limits sign heights to 10 feet outside of the HWY 51/29 Corridor (allows for up to 35 feet in height). However, previous actions have approved taller signs within UDD projects. The question came to light with the recent request from the Jim Kryshak/Cellcom development. As part of that review, the Plan Commission debated the merit of increased height allowances for multi-tenant developments in comparison to stand alone businesses.

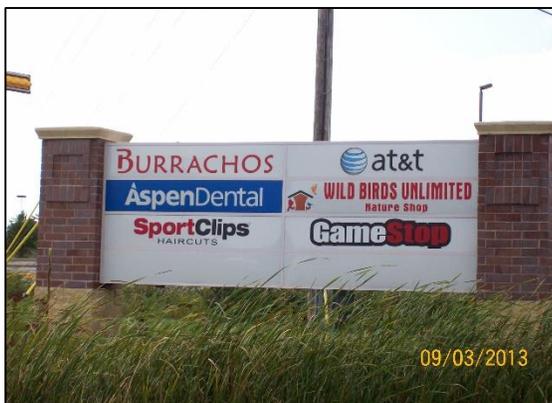
GOAL / DESIRED OUTCOME:

It is the understanding of staff the Plan Commission seeks to place a range of acceptable heights for multi-tenant pylon/monument signs, similar to the process in place for detached accessory buildings. With this example, a standard size (1,000 ft²) of accessory building is permitted by right. Proposals exceeding the permitted area are reviewed via conditional use, up to a maximum of 1,500 ft². Staff is seeking Plan Commission input/verification on this interpretation.

CHALLENGES:

Initial discussions of this item related to the review of UDD requests, as this process has previously been used by developers to circumvent traditional signage regulations. Regardless of subsequent changes to the standard zoning districts, an applicant may propose anything within a UDD request. It's important to remember no specific regulations apply to the UDD zoning district. An approved site plan (PIP) simply becomes the district. In essence, if the Plan Commission desires a maximum height/range for UDD requests, it would need to come in the form of an informal policy and consistent decision making.

EXISTING SIGNS:



7'6"



17'4"



8'0"

POSSIBLE ACTION: No official action to be taken. Item is for discussion purposes only.

REPORT TO PLANNING COMMISSION

FROM: Steve Kunst, Community Development Director
DATE: February 5, 2016
SUBJECT: Marathon County Uniform Addressing System Project Update

NARRATIVE:

Marathon County is in the process of deciding whether to implement a new County-wide addressing system. In theory this would result in a uniform grid throughout Marathon County, thus requiring every address to change to a six-digit number and likely changes to road/street names. Below are some key points of the proposal.

Need for the Project

County Officials identified a number of reasons of need for the project:

1. The County needs to replace its law enforcement and Land Records software, as the current version will no longer be supported
2. Issues with duplicative addresses within the County
3. Sheriff and Emergency Services issues with various numbering schemes within the existing 10 grid system.
 - a. GPS services do not track well within the 10 grid system
 - b. Difficulty pinpointing mobile phones with emergency call location.

Goal for the Project – 100% Participation

The County’s goal is to have every community within its boundary participate in a Countywide Addressing system. Incorporated municipalities (cities and villages) are not required to participate; however, unincorporated areas, including the Town of Rib Mountain, would be required to participate if the project is approved by the County Board.

Who Would Pay?

Marathon County is covering the costs of the software updates mentioned previously. All other costs would fall on the given local municipality and its residents. The County is proposing setting aside roughly \$20 per address to help offset some of the impact for local residents and businesses.

Rib Mountain’s Position

On October 20th, 2015 the Rib Mountain Board of Supervisors passed a resolution (see attached) requesting the ability to decide whether to participate in the County-wide addressing project, just as our neighboring municipalities are able.

Currently, Rib Mountain’s addresses are based on the Wausau grid, so if the City of Wausau elects not to participate, that grid would remain in place even if the County approves the project. So, the Town is requesting the opportunity to decide whether to participate in the same fashion as the City of Wausau.

Next Steps

The Marathon County Board of Supervisors will be voting on this project at their Tuesday, February 16th meeting at 2:00 PM.

POSSIBLE ACTION: No official action to be taken. Item is for information only.

**RESOLUTION 15-13
TOWN OF RIB MOUNTAIN**

Resolution Opposing County-Wide Rural Addressing

Whereas, Marathon County is interested in pursuing county-wide addressing; and

Whereas, county-wide addressing would dramatically change the postal addressing system throughout the county including the town of Rib Mountain; and

Whereas, residents and businesses would be required to change their mailing information; and

Whereas, the costs associated with this change would be a burden for town residents and businesses; and

Whereas, under Wisconsin State Statute, incorporated communities can voluntarily not participate, and

Whereas, Rib Mountain would not have this ability being considered unincorporated; and

Whereas, if Marathon County villages and cities do not participate in the new addressing system it would defeat the goal of county-wide addressing; and

Whereas, throughout the State of Wisconsin, several unincorporated urbanized communities have been exempted from rural addressing; and

Whereas, Rib Mountain would like the same consideration for voluntary participation as given to cities and villages.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Rib Mountain Board of Supervisors requests the ability to volunteer for participation in county-wide addressing as given to incorporated communities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Town of Rib Mountain Board of Supervisors oppose changes to the Rib Mountain addressing system.

Adopted this 20th day of October 2015

APPROVED:

Allen Opall, Chairman

ATTEST:

Jessica Trautman, Clerk



MARATHON COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Date & Time of Meeting: **Wednesday, February 3, 2016 at 4:00 p.m.**

Meeting Location: **Employee Resources Conference Room C-149 – Courthouse, 500 Forest St.**

Committee Members: Kurt Gibbs Chair; Lee Peek, Vice-Chair, Matt Hildebrandt; Kurt Kluck, Alan Kraus, Joanne Leonard; Craig McEwen; John Robinson, Jeff Zriny

Marathon County Mission Statement: *Marathon County Government serves people by leading, coordinating, and providing county, regional, and statewide initiatives. It directly or in cooperation with other public and private partners provides services and creates opportunities that make Marathon County and the surrounding area a preferred place to live, work, visit, and do business. (Last updated: 12-20-05)*

Executive Committee Mission Statement: *The Executive Committee of the Marathon County Board exists for the purpose of implementing the County's Strategic Plan by coordinating policy formation among the Committees, and providing leadership for all County Board policies through supervision of Administrative staff.*

1. **Call Meeting to Order**
2. **Public Comment**
3. **Approval of the Minutes of January 6, 2016**
4. **Educational Presentations/Outcome Monitoring Reports**
 - A. WI Taxpayer Alliance – County Levies
5. **Policy Issues Discussion and Committee Determination to the County Board for its Consideration**
 - A. Marathon County Comprehensive Plan – 2016: Ordinance to Adopt
 - B. County-Wide Addressing:
 1. Feedback from Towns & Villages Association Meetings
 2. Information Needed to Draft an Ordinance
 - C. Transition Planning for a Marathon County Human Services Department
 1. Timetable to meet contractual and statutory requirements
 2. Process
 3. Role of the North Central Health Care (NCHC) Oversight Task Force and Standing Committees
 - D. Prioritization of the activities and goals on the 2016 Administration Work Plan
 - E. Proposed legislation impacting Veteran's Services
 - F. Motion to go into Closed Session, pursuant to Wisconsin Statute §19.85(1)(g), to consider Performance Evaluation of a Public Employee Over Which the Governmental Body has Jurisdiction or Exercises Responsibility, Namely the County Administrator. (Roll Call vote may be requested)
 - G. Motion to return to Open Session
 - H. Possible Announcements or Action Resulting from Closed Session.
6. **Next Meeting Time, Location, Agenda Items and Reports to the County Board**
 - Committee members are asked to bring ideas for future discussion and educational presentations for the County Board.
 - Next Meeting: Wednesday, March 9, 2016 at 4:00 p.m. in the Assembly Room

ORDINANCE 0 - ____ -16

**TO REPEAL SEC. 9.13 OF THE GENERAL CODE OF ORDINANCES FOR MARATHON COUNTY
911 RURAL NUMBERING SYSTEM
AND CREATE SECTION 9.XX GENERAL CODE OF ORDINANCES FOR MARATHON COUNTY
UNIFORM ADDRESSING SYSTEM**

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon created Section 9.13 of the General Code of Ordinances requiring the use of a 911 Rural Numbering System Ordinance 0-15-95 and amended with 0-8-98; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon promotes activities and services to create a safe community; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon understands the importance of a county address system to ensure timely and adequate delivery of emergency response services to the community; and

WHEREAS, the Public Safety Committee and Executive Committee have collaborated to revise the Marathon County Rural Numbering System and create a new Uniform Addressing System ordinance pursuant to Addendum A; and

WHEREAS, the Public Safety Committee and Executive Committee collaborated to define policy and administrative guidelines to define street and address naming and designation criteria, standards for sign dimensions and visual presentation, sign placement criteria and maintenance responsibilities as provided in Addendum B.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED AND RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon:

1. Section 9.13 of the General Code of Ordinances is hereby repealed and recreated as Section 9.XX Marathon County Uniform Addressing System pursuant to Addendum A.
2. The Board hereby approves the Marathon County Uniform Addressing System Policy and Administrative Guidance pursuant to Addendum B.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED AND RESOLVED that said ordinance shall take effect upon passage and publication as required by law.

Respectfully submitted this _____ day of _____, 2016

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Fiscal Impact

Sec. 9.XX, General Code of Ordinances for Marathon County.

SECTION 1. TITLE.

This ordinance is created as the Marathon County Uniform Addressing System Ordinance.

SECTION 2. PURPOSE

This ordinance is enacted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a county addressing system for Marathon County that defines policies and administrative procedures related to the naming of roads, signing of roads, assigning of addresses, location of address signs, and ongoing maintenance of the system. The intent of this addressing system is to assign each location a unique address which will aid emergency personnel in providing fire protection, emergency medical services, and law enforcement services; and meet other general locational needs such as delivery services of the public. Implementation of the county addressing system will advance the Marathon County Strategic Plan by providing leadership among state, regional, and local public and private entities responsible for safety and emergency response services.

SECTION 3. AUTHORIZATION

This ordinance is enacted under the authority granted to the County in Section 59.54(4) and (4m) Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 4. APPLICATION

The provisions of this section shall apply to each road, home, business, farm, structure, or other establishments in the unincorporated areas of the County. Incorporated areas are exempt from this section unless otherwise indicated in any adopted intergovernmental agreement.

SECTION 5. ADMINISTRATION

- (a) The policy implementation and tracking of outcomes shall be provided by the Public Safety Committee.
- (b) The administrative responsibility of this section shall be administered by the Conservation, Planning, and Zoning (CPZ) Department. CPZ will provide an annual report to the Public Safety Committee which tracks the implementation of the county addressing system relative to policy outcomes, strategic plan objectives, and indicators of success
- (c) The CPZ Director or designee shall have the responsibilities of coordinating the ongoing maintenance of the system. These duties shall include: assignment of addresses, maintenance of an accurate road name listing, update of maps, management of address sign installations, and enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 6. DEFINITIONS

- (a) ADDRESS SIGN. An individual address plate placed on a named road or driveway identifying a location address.
- (b) APPLICATION FORM. The form required for assignment of a new address.
- (c) PRIVATE ROAD. Any road on private property leading to three or more driveways and/or principle structures.
- (d) ROAD SIGN. A sign posted at a road intersection that identifies the road name(s).

SECTION 7. UNIFORM ADDRESSING REQUIREMENTS

(a) County Addressing Grid System.

(1) Marathon County shall established uniform addressing grid.

(b) Road Naming Selection.

The following uniform criteria are established for naming all roads in the unincorporated areas of Marathon County:

- (1) U.S. and State Trunk Highways. Those presently designated by number by State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation, (WIS DOT) shall retain such designation. New U.S. and state trunk highway shall be numbered by (WIS DOT).
- (2) County Highways. County Highways shall be designated by letter (e.g. County Road "X"). Changes to or new county highways shall be named by the Marathon County Infrastructure Committee.
- (3) County Forest Roads. County Forest Roads shall be designated by number (e.g. County Forest Road "10"). Changes to or new county forest roads shall be named by Marathon County Environmental Resources Committee.
- (4) Other Public Roads. All other public roads shall be designated by naming according to the following procedures:
 - a. All roads named on the official Marathon County Road Naming Map prepared by CPZ which do not duplicate other road names on the County Addressing Grid, shall retain their names.
 - b. Town boards may, by resolution, name new town roads and submit the name and a map showing its location to CPZ for comparison to existing road names in order to avoid conflicts with other roads having similar or identical names. If there is no conflict, the new name shall be added to the master index of road names and be included on the next official road naming map. If there is a conflict with another road name, CPZ may cooperate with the town board in the selection of a name which does not conflict with other road names in the county.
- (5) Private Roads. When consistent with the public interest in providing government and emergency services and on application of the owner, the town may name private roads following the same process that is used in naming public roads. Owner(s) of the lands on which any such private road is located must agree, by written instrument, to maintain approved signs displaying the road name(s) assigned by the department. Owner(s), heirs, successors and assigns, shall not thereafter change the name of any such road without written consent of CPZ.

(c) Road Name Signs.

- (1) Road name signs shall be placed at the intersections of all roads, showing the names of the roads in accordance with the official road naming map. Road name signs are the responsibility of the town in which the road is located. Road name signs within private, commercial, business, industrial, apartment, and condominium complexes shall be the sole responsibility of the property owner(s).
- (2) The type of lettering, composition, material, color, mounting posts, and accessories shall be in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

(d) Requiring Addresses.

Address numbers shall be assigned to the following:

- (1) Each home, business, farm, principle structure or other establishment shall have a unique number.
- (2) Parcels containing ongoing business operation or public facility.

(3) Any structure not associated with a principal structure, which contains a driveway access point such as radio/television/cell/mobile towers, warehouses, storage facilities, utility buildings, and/or other structures.

(4) Any other parcel as determined by CPZ for emergency response access.

(e) Address Sign

(1) All signs shall be 2 sided flag style reflective signs.

(2) The name of the township will be above the number with the road name below the number.

SECTION 8. ENFORCEMENT/PENALTIES

(a) All persons, firms, corporations, associations, partnerships, bodies politic or other entities capable of being sued that own or have jurisdiction over highways, roads or real property located within the Uniform Addressing System, set forth above, shall comply with said system.

(b) Any person, firm, corporation, association, partnership, body politic or other entity capable of being sued violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punishable as provided under Section 25.04 of this Code.

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MARATHON COUNTY UNIFORM ADDRESSING SYSTEM POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDANCE

Policy Statement: Marathon County is committed to creating the safest county in Wisconsin. Our customers expect the County and its emergency response partners to get the right response to the right person at the right time in order to protect people, property, and our environmental resources. The establishment of a uniform system will create safer addressing by ensuring reliable and accurate response.

Marathon County will be making a multi-million dollar information system investment to replace the existing Land Records System and Tiburon (law enforcement software). It is imperative that the installation of these software systems should complement each other with a reliable and uniform addressing system.

Service

Marathon County will establish and maintain a uniform county addressing system with policy and administrative guidelines that specify:

- site address criteria
- street naming criteria
- sign standards
- sign placement criteria and maintenance responsibilities

Service to Whom

The provisions of the Marathon County Uniform Addressing System Ordinance shall apply to each road, home, business, farm, structure, or other establishment in the unincorporated areas of the County.

Note: Incorporated areas are exempt from this section unless otherwise indicated in any adopted intergovernmental agreement or action.

At What Cost

Marathon County has 60,000 addresses, 24,000 of which are rural addresses. It is difficult to project actual cost because of several unknown variables. What is known is that all 24,000 rural addresses would have a new fire number at approximately \$35 for fire number and post, not including installation. It is unknown if all post would need to be replaced. Total cost if every fire number and post needed to be replaced (not including installation) would be \$500,400 for 100% of unincorporated areas. Total number of street signs needing replacement is unknown at this time.

Given the unknowns Executive Committee is considering a dollar amount per address. Proposed is to set aside up \$1.2 million dollars to offset part of the municipal cost of implementation of the addressing system. Under consideration is reimbursement not to exceed \$20 per address or actual cost whichever is less. This would be a time limited offer of reimbursement to all municipalities that are required to participate and those which elect to participate by a certain date (to be determined).

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Policy Guidelines:

1. This rule repeals and replaces all previous policies and procedures established by Marathon County regarding rural addressing, including Ordinances 0-15-95 and 0-8-98.
2. The Public Safety Committee is responsible for the Marathon County Uniform Addressing System Ordinance.
3. The Public Safety Committee shall provide policy implementation and tracking of outcomes.
4. CPZ shall bring modifications to the addressing guidelines and standards to the Public Safety Committee for approval.

Administrative:

1. The administrative responsibilities of this section shall be with the Conservation, Planning, and Zoning (CPZ) Department.
2. CPZ will provide an annual report to the Public Safety Committee which tracks the implementation of the county uniform addressing system relative to policy outcomes, strategic plan objectives, and indicators of success.
3. The CPZ Director or designee shall have the responsibility to coordinate the commencement and the ongoing operations of the system.

Guidelines and Standards:

1. County Addressing Grid System.

- (a) West-East or South-North Roads. There shall be an established west baseline and south baseline. The address number is a six digit number based on a grid of 1600 numbers per mile. The grid starts at the southwest corner of the county. A predominately west/east road will start at the west baseline of 100,000. A predominately south/north road will start from the south baseline of 200,000. Even numbers will be on the north and west sides of a road; odd numbers will be on the south and east sides of the road.
- (b) Angled Roads will be determined by CPZ and be assigned numbers accordingly, based on the significant direction of the road. Roads with a change of direction at an angle more than 75 degrees shall be numbered by adjusting the numbers.

2. Street Names:

CPZ shall establish street names in accordance with the following guidelines:

- (a) Duplication of names is to be avoided. CPZ shall keep a list of the street names in the county, including the incorporated areas within the county, so that street names will not be duplicated.
- (b) Continuous roads shall bear the same name throughout the county.
- (c) Use of standard suffixes, directional suffixes, or prefixes as road names shall not be permitted.
- (d) Special characters in road names such as hyphens, apostrophes or dashes shall not be permitted.
- (e) Street names shall not exceed more than twenty four (30) letters and/or spaces including the street type.

The following generic classes of street suffixes are noted for providing a basic guide for name designation:

- (f) Primarily and secondary roads which are designed to carry traffic from one sector to another within the county:
Freeway, Highway, Parkway, County Road
- (g) Collectors roads which are designed to carry limited through traffic while also providing access from private driveways and smaller local roads.
Road, Street, Avenue, Drive, Boulevard
- (h) Local residential access streets:
Lane, Trail, Drive, Terrace, Avenue
- (i) Local residential access streets which begin and end on the same collector:
Loop, Circle, Way
- (j) Local residential access streets which are permanent dead ends:
Court, Place, Circle, Way
- (k) Other suffixes not listed above may be considered, or variations from the above may be allowed at the discretion of CPZ.

3. Addressing:

- (a) Assignment of Addresses.
 - (1) A site address application must be completed before an address will be assigned. Applicants shall apply for an address through the Marathon County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning (CPZ) Department using the Address Application Form. The applicant shall provide adequate information regarding the location such as a site plan showing the parcel on which the proposed structure will be located and permanent driveway access to the structure.
 - (2) Addresses shall be assigned an access point based on the location of the centerline of the driveway as it intersects the named road.
 - (3) All landowners shall check with the town, county, or state authorities to determine the necessity of driveway permits to access parcels.
 - (4) Vanity site addresses that do not conform to Marathon County's addressing grid shall not be permitted.
 - (5) There shall be no use of fractional, alpha-numeric, or hyphenated address numbers.
 - (6) Apartment buildings, mobile home parks, and campgrounds shall be assigned one number. The owner shall be responsible for providing designated numbering of each individual unit/lot before an address is issued (e.g. 100 Parkview Ln Suite 1).
- (b) Address Sign Placement.
 - (1) The address sign shall be posted by the township and be placed at the intersection of the public or private road and the access of the property.
 - (2) The sign shall be installed on the right side of the driveway (accessing from the road) and the numbers shall be perpendicular to the roadway.

- (3) The sign shall be installed to be not less than 3½ feet or more than 4½ feet from the ground level and shall not be concealed from view of the road. The sign shall be a maximum of 15 feet from the driveway and from the road right-of-way. At the discretion of CPZ, alternate posting requirements may be necessary due to utilities, structures, and any other obstructions within the desired sign location.
 - (4) After installation, the property owner shall be responsible to maintain the county addressing sign. Maintenance shall include clearing vegetation, and keeping the sign in a condition so it is easily visible and legible at all times. The property owner is responsible for ordering a replacement sign if the sign is damaged or destroyed.
- (c) Change of Existing Addresses.
Existing addresses may be changed for just cause, if:
- (1) Site address is out of sequence or there is an odd/even error on the road segment.
 - (2) Site where addresses of one or both neighboring parcels were assigned in such a way that there is no address available for a vacant lot(s).
 - (3) Change of access point for the structure/parcel.
 - (4) Road name change.
 - (5) Any other reason that is consistent with the intent of this ordinance.
- (d) Corrections.
Whenever an error in a numeric address comes to the attention of CPZ, the department will correct the error.
- (1) Error will be documented with a date.
 - (2) A new numeric address will be determined using the county addressing grid.
 - (3) The property owner(s) will be contacted, in writing, using the Marathon County Land Records property information to identify ownership and mailing information.
 - (4) Notification to agencies necessary to receive the address change (e.g. local fire and rescue services, post office, etc.)

4. Implementation Process

(To be determined and clarified through Request for Proposals (RFP) process).

5. Publishing

CPZ will publish and post to the website the Uniform Addressing System Standards.

6. Review and Appeal

Any person may appeal an administrative decision to the Board of Review. Refer to the Marathon County Code of Ordinance, Chapter 24 of Administrative Review Procedure.

7. Enforcement

Person, corporation, association, or entity is notified of violation. Staff will work with them to correct violation. If they do not cooperate and fail to come into compliance they will be issued a citation to attempt to gain compliance. A second citation will be issued, if the first did not gain compliance. If the second citation does not gain compliance the matter will be referred to the Corporation Counsel for prosecution of violation of the ordinance. Violations will not be prosecuted until six (6) months after the end of the implementation process.

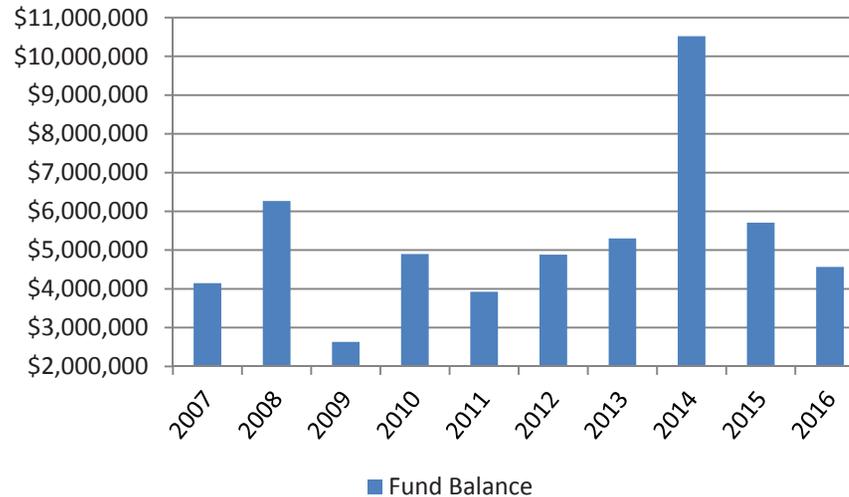
Funding for County-wide Uniform Addressing

The County Board will be considering the repeal of County Ordinance 9.13 -911 Rural Numbering System Ordinance and creating a new Ordinance 9.xx-Uniform Addressing System. In order to meet the objectives of the new plan, a fiscal estimate of the cost and a financing plan shall be in place for the County Board to consider. Appendix B attached to the new Ordinance states that the Executive Committee recommends that the County set aside \$1.2 Million to offset a portion of the costs to the municipalities for implementation of the Uniform Addressing system. I have been asked to provide recommendations to fund the project. This project will be a multiyear, County-wide project with significant impact on improving safety to ensure the timely and adequate delivery of emergency response services to the community. Based on the one-time, long-term nature of the project, which has high impact to the community and a substantial cost of completion for funding of the project, I recommend the following options:

1. The project could be submitted as a 2017 CIP project and budgeted as such.

This would be consistent with the process for funding other projects of a similar nature such as the original County Comprehensive Plan (see attached). Annual CIP funding fluctuates each year but as you can see by the chart below the funding amount has been adequate for the last 10 years to fund the \$1.2 Million Uniform Addressing Project. The funding would not be guaranteed until the project has been approved through the annual CIP and County budget process.

Year	CIP (Fund Balance transfers)
2007	4,145,962
2008	5,268,588
2009	2,630,781
2010	4,898,941
2011	3,925,026
2012	4,883,932
2013	5,300,089
2014	10,521,395
2015	5,707,032
2016	4,566,529



2. The County Board can suspend the policy for use of the Environmental Impact Funds (EIF) and request permission from the Public Service Commission (PSC) to appropriate EIF funds for purposes other than environmental purposes.

The EIF fund currently has a little over \$2,263,000 unencumbered as of January 31, 2016. This would mean that the County Board would need to contact the PSC to request permission to spend the Environmental Impact Funds, pursuant to §16.969(4), Stats. on a non-environmental purpose and pass a resolution to use the funds for the uniform addressing project. According to the above-cited statute, the PSC is required to respond to a request within 14 days and “shall approve a request if it finds the request is in the public interest.” In the past the EIF funds have been used by Marathon County and its municipalities to complete a wide variety of environmental projects throughout the County. Here is a summary of the EIF fund.

POWERLINE FUNDS

January 2005 -January 31, 2016

REVENUES

		Project year
ATC EASEMENT	750,000	2004
ONE-TIME ENVIRONMENTAL FEES-ARROWHEAD WESTON	1,630,947	2005
ONE-TIME ENVIRONMENTAL FEES-GARNDER PARK	1,160,481	2007
INTEREST	567,592	
ANNUAL IMPACT PAYMENT-ATC	797,026	
ATC EASEMENT-PUBLIC CHARGES	42,106	
FOCUS ON ENERGY REBATE	14,825	
TOTAL REVENUES	4,962,976	

EXPENDITURES

TRANSFERS TO FORESTRY EASEMENT	103,000	2005	Agreement with ATC
WAGES AND EXPENSES FOR MONITORING	21,675	2005-2007	Agreement with ATC
TRANSFERS TO PARKS PURCHASE OF LAND	367,800	2006	Resolution #60-06
TRANSFERS TO PARKS PURCHASE OF LAND	248,200	2007	Resolution #11-07
CONTRIBUTION-VILLAGE OF EDGAR	88,900	2006	Fin Comm minutes
TRANSFER TO HIGHWAY	50,647	2007/2009	Fin Comm minutes
ENERGY CONSERVATION SUPPLIES	16,990	2009	
BIG EAU PLEINE-TOWN OF BERGEN	31,153	2009/2010	
STRATFORD HERITAGE TRAIL	115,574	2010/2012	
KRAUSE HOWARD LAND PURCHASE	127,000	2012	
LAKE WAUSAU STUDY	16,500	2012	
ELDERON HIGHWAY SHOUDLER	26,910	2008/2013	
CITY OF WAUSAU-EAST RIVER CLEAN UP	470,000	2014	
PIKE LAKE DAM REPAIR	64,125	2014/2015	
MARATHON COUNTY-HWY E BIKE LANES	56,745	2015	
CITY OF WAUSAU-MONK GARDENS	160,818	2015	
ICE AGE TRAIL	38,000	2016	

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

2,004,036

POWERLINE CASH ON HAND 1/31/16	<u>2,958,940</u>	
ENCUMBRANCES		
CITY OF WAUSAU-MONK GARDENS	89,182	2015
TOWN OF WESTON-PROHASKA TREE FARM	184,000	2015
TOWN OF WESTON-CANOE/KAYAK LAUNCH	73,370	2015
RADTKE POINT PARK	93,867	2015
RIB MOUNTAIN STATE PARK SHELTER	80,000	2016
OLD HWY 51 TRAIL	175,000	2016
TOTAL ENCUMBRANCES	<u>695,419</u>	
POWERLINE FUNDS AVAILABLE		
	<u>2,263,521</u>	
SECURITIZATION OF UNIFORM ADDRESSING FUNDING	1,200,000	2016
REMAINING POWERLINE FUNDS AVAILABLE	<u>1,063,521</u>	

By using the EIF funding source to pay for the cost of the Uniform addressing project, there would be only a little over \$1 Million dollars left in the EIF for future project or a future County Board can use the funds for operating or other uses if the PSC has granted permission for nonenvironmental purpose uses.

3. The County can leverage the use of the EIF funds as a method to secure funding for the Uniform Addressing Project in 2016 and then proceed to apply for 2017 CIP funds through the 2017 CIP process.

In this scenario, the County Board could suspend its policy on the use EIF funds and pledge up to \$1.2 Million of EIF funds to “secure” the funding of the Uniform Addressing Project in 2016. This would guarantee that the County has resources available in 2016. The CPZ department could submit the Uniform Addressing project as a 2017 CIP project and allow the project to go through the normal CIP process. If the project is approved and funded in the 2017 CIP budget then the County Board could “release” the EIF funds for use for EIF projects or a future County Board can use the funds for operating or other uses. The PSC would have to grant us authority to use the EIF for nonenvironmental purposes in both option 2 and 3.