

CITY OF FRANKLIN  
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING  
**TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2012, 6:30 P.M.**  
COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBERS, FRANKLIN CITY HALL  
9229 W. LOOMIS ROAD, FRANKLIN, WISCONSIN  
AGENDA\*

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
  
- II. Business
  - A. Emergency Notification System-June 2012 Public Health Preparedness Exercise.
  
  - B. Update on 2011-2012 Pertussis (Whooping Cough) Outbreak.
  
  - C. Open Burning Permits and Invasive Species.
  
  - D. Recycling handling-condominiums (referred from 8/7/2012 Common Council meeting).
  
- III. Adjournment

[Note: Upon reasonable notice, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through appropriate aids and services. For additional information, contact the City Clerk's office at (414) 425-7500.]

\*Notice is given that a majority of the Environmental Commission may attend this meeting to gather information about an agenda item over which the Environmental Commission has decision-making responsibility. This may constitute a meeting of the Environmental Commission per State ex rel. Badke v. Greendale Village Board, even though the Environmental Commission will not take formal action at this meeting.

## Background

After the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and the anthrax letter incidents, it became increasingly apparent that the federal government must develop an emergency preparedness framework that promotes cooperation and coordination amongst all levels of government and the private sector. As a result, in December 2003, President George W. Bush signed *Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8), National Preparedness*. This directive established policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

In response to this directive, local public health agencies in the State of Wisconsin have created plans which identify mass clinic sites that could be used to dispense medical countermeasures during a public health emergency. The number of individuals needed to run a mass clinic far exceeds the current staffing levels in local public health agencies. A robust pool of both medical and non-medical volunteers is essential.

For several years the Franklin Health Department has conducted outreach to licensed health care providers who reside in Franklin. The list of such individuals is available through the Department of Regulations and Licensing. Historically, the Health Department has utilized direct mailings to these health professionals to generate a list of volunteers willing to help in the event of a public health emergency. Contacting these individuals by phone during an actual emergency would be a very time consuming task for the limited health department staff.

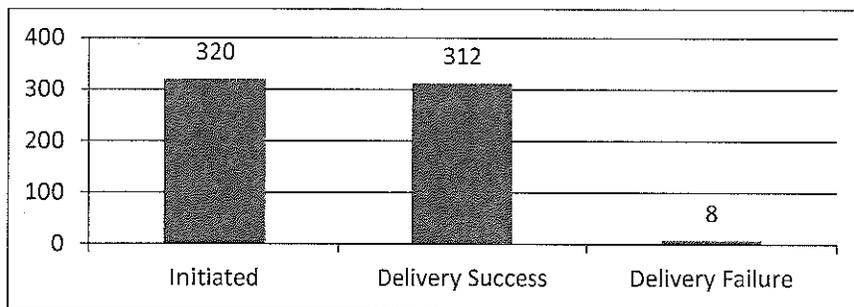
As a result, Public Health Preparedness funds were used to purchase the Emergency Notification System (ENS) for the City of Franklin. The ENS plays an integral role in public health preparedness as it gives the department the ability to manage volunteers in an efficient way. Time will be of the essence in an actual emergency and the ability to quickly call upon volunteers will be essential.

## Application

In 2011, the Health Department sent a mailing to all residents who are licensed medical providers. The individuals were given information about the new ENS features and were asked if they would be a part of the Emergency Volunteer Group in the system (Attachment 1 and Attachment 2). Almost 300 individuals responded and are currently in medical and non-medical groups within ENS.

The Health Department conducted its first emergency notification drill with the volunteer groups in May 2012. All volunteers were notified that there would be a test of the system and that they would receive a message in the format indicated on their registration form: e-mail, text message and/or phone call (Attachment 3).

Phone messages went out to 320 phone numbers that were provided by the volunteers. The results were as follows:



In addition, 248 emails were sent and 178 text messages were sent successfully from the ENS. The process of entering a detailed message into ENS specific to each format and then sending the message took less than 15 minutes. Because volunteers were able to select multiple contact formats (e-mail, text, phone call) the ENS sent 746 messages in a matter of minutes. If an individual were to attempt this kind of outreach it could take more than a day.

After the message was sent through the ENS, responses immediately poured in to a dedicated voicemail box and email account. In less than 2 hours more than 50% of the volunteers responded to the message. All totaled, 80% of those contacted, responded within the first twenty-four hours. The ability to quickly contact hundreds of volunteers is critical because realistically, a smaller percentage would actually be immediately available to effectively run a mass clinic. Most of the medical volunteers are currently employed in the healthcare industry and would need to make arrangements with their employer to volunteer during a public health emergency.

This test of the ENS was conducted in conjunction with a Mass Clinic Exercise on June 11-12. Volunteers were sent a message inviting them to participate in the exercise on June 12<sup>th</sup> whereby they would receive an overview of mass clinic preparations and a tour of the clinic. Twenty-five volunteers attended and in turn have a better understanding of public health emergency preparedness in Franklin. Although 25 volunteers is a small number, when added to the Health Department staff, this could meet the staffing needs for an immediate first shift as other volunteers re-arrange work schedules.

### **Conclusion**

The Franklin Health Department is better prepared to respond to a variety of public health emergencies as a direct result of the Emergency Notification System. The ability to quickly contact volunteers is an integral component of Franklin's Mass Clinic Plan. In the coming year, the Health Department will continue outreach efforts to residents in an effort to engage even more community members in preparing for both natural and man-made public health emergencies.

*ATTACHMENT 1*

TO:  
FROM: Kristin Anderson, RN, BSN  
RE: Professional Health Care Volunteers Needed  
DATE: June 13, 2011

In the event of a public health emergency or disaster, the Franklin Health Department has two crucial roles within the community:

- to run a mass clinic site and/or
- to open a shelter

Licensed health care volunteers will be essential for us to provide these services to the residents of Franklin.

The goal of the City of Franklin Health Department's Mass Clinic Plan is to provide medication or vaccine to all residents within a very short period of time. We exercise our Mass Clinic Plan annually and are keenly aware that we would need hundreds of volunteers to assist with all aspects of the clinic. All training would be done at the time of the event and advanced medical skills are not required in most cases. Medical volunteers will be given liability protection from the federal government.

In addition, the Franklin Health Department is responsible for opening a shelter for residents that have been displaced whether from natural or manmade disasters. This shelter would eventually become an American Red Cross shelter. However, it will take time for the American Red Cross to call up members to assist. Health department staff have been trained to open the shelter and essential supplies are ready to mobilize. One additional resource we will need is a strong volunteer base.

Enclosed you will find a sign-up form for the City of Franklin Notification System and a postage paid envelope. Please complete the red section containing identifying information including which medical licensure you currently hold. You may also indicate if you would like to receive any other notification services. Please return the form in the envelope provided (you may not sign up for the emergency volunteer group online). Information you provide will be entered into a private database for emergency volunteer use only. If your volunteer services are ever needed, you will receive a phone call or text message with specific details.



Thank you for considering volunteering in a public health emergency. With your help we can accomplish great things!

## City of Franklin Notification System

Sign up here for the City of Franklin Notification System! The City can use this system to notify the public in the event of an emergency, such as a chemical spill or the need for a boil order for the water supply system. Additionally, you may request notification in the event of a Tornado Warning impacting your property. The system provides a voice, text, and/or email or pager alert to the number provided by the resident.

**This is a free service provided by the City of Franklin;** however, normal messaging fees may be applied by your service provider. To receive text messages to your cell phone, your cell phone must have text messaging capabilities. NOTE: The City of Franklin cannot guarantee notifications will be received by the intended recipient as notifications are dependent upon external providers (phone carrier, cell phone provider, email service, etc.) By registering below, you will not receive unsolicited calls, and neither the City nor its system vendor sells the contact number database.

**SIGN UP BELOW:** TO SIGN UP, PLEASE ENTER THE IDENTIFYING INFORMATION For each phone number indicate if a voice or text message is desired. If both are desired, enter the same phone number twice indicating "text" for one and "voice" for the other. The "voice" message is a computer-generated voice.

### City of Franklin, WI Identifying Information

Your name, address, and contact numbers are **vital** to providing emergency alerts for specific public safety concerns and severe weather. Enter your name and contact information below. (Without providing your address this geographically-based system cannot work. Your address is required in order to provide emergency information for public safety concerns, including tornado warning notification.)

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Voice or Mobile Phone 1 (with area code): \_\_\_\_\_  Text or  Voice

Voice or Mobile Phone 2 (with area code): \_\_\_\_\_  Text or  Voice

Voice or Mobile Phone 3 (with area code): \_\_\_\_\_  Text or  Voice

Voice or Mobile Phone 4 (with area code): \_\_\_\_\_  Text or  Voice

Current Medical Licensure (circle)      DO    LPN    MD    NP    PA    RN    RPh

E-Mail Address 1: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address 2: \_\_\_\_\_

**VOLUNTARY, OPT-IN NON EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SERVICE:** In addition to the emergency notifications indicated above, the Franklin Notification System can also be used to provide information to citizens wanting to stay informed on certain identified issues. Please choose additional topics about which you would like to receive notifications.(Note: These contacts are only made between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.)

Notification of a temporary or emergency change to the regular solid waste and recycling pick-up schedule

Notification of Declaration of Snow Emergency (includes parking restrictions)

City road closures and local paving or construction project

**Check here to receive NOTIFICATION OF A TORNADO WARNING**

(The system automatically provides notification by the selected method immediately following the issuance of a Tornado Warning by the National Weather Service. It uses electronic mapping to automatically identify and notify only those properties within the tornado's path as determined by the National Weather Service.)

**If you have any question please contact Kristin Anderson, RN (414) 427-7537**

### ATTACHMENT 3

Thank you for volunteering to assist the Franklin Health Department in the event of a public health emergency. Your contact information has been entered into the City of Franklin's Emergency Notification System (ENS). This information is kept confidential and will only be used for the notification services you indicated.

The next step in emergency volunteer planning is to test the ENS. You will receive a message from the ENS in the format(s) you selected on the registration form. We will be testing the ENS on the morning of May 30, 2012. If you signed up to receive messages in multiple formats, you will receive multiple messages. **Please only respond one time.** Messages in the following formats will appear as follows:

- Landline or Cellular Phone Call – The phone call will originate from 414-427-7688. If you are available to answer the phone, you will be told how to reply to the call. For example "push 1 if you received this message". If a person does not answer the call, a message will be recorded on your answering machine or voicemail. You will not be able to respond to our voice message by selecting a number. Instead you will be directed to call back to 414-427-7632 and leave a message. These instructions will be included in the ENS message you receive.
- Text Message – The text message will come from 69310. Instructions on how to reply to the text will be included in the message you receive.
- E-mail Message – The e-mail message will come from [FranklinNotification@franklinwi.gov](mailto:FranklinNotification@franklinwi.gov). Instructions on how to reply will be included in the message.

This initial test call on May 30<sup>th</sup> is to confirm your contact information was correctly added to the system and you were able to receive and respond to the notification.

You will receive a second notification on June 7, 2012. This notification will be an invitation for you to attend Franklin Health Department's annual Mass Clinic Exercise which will be at Forest Park Middle School on June 12, 2012 from 1:30-2:30 PM. The notification will give detailed information on the date, time and location of the exercise and will request a reply as to whether you are able to attend. Your participation is not required, but may be helpful in the event of a true public health emergency. If you are registered in ENS to receive messages in multiple formats, **please only reply once to the notification.** Those in attendance will receive an overview of Franklin's Mass Clinic Plan and a tour of the clinic site.

Thank you again for volunteering to assist the Health Department in the event of a public health emergency. Our ability to contact pre-identified volunteers during a crisis will be essential for staffing the Mass Clinic. Our volunteers are an integral element of our emergency planning and we are grateful you have agreed to be included in our volunteer group in Franklin's Emergency Notification System.

If you are no longer interested in being a part of the emergency volunteer group, please contact the Franklin Health Department at the number listed below. We will remove your number from our ENS volunteer group but not the other notifications you requested.

Sincerely,

Kristin Anderson, RN



Scott Walker  
Governor

Dennis G. Smith  
Secretary

## State of Wisconsin

### Department of Health Services

Pertussis Report, Wisconsin  
August 15, 2012

#### DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

1 WEST WILSON STREET  
P O BOX 2659  
MADISON WI 53701-2659

608-266-1251  
FAX: 608-267-2832  
TTY: 888-701-1253  
dhs.wisconsin.gov

Using information reported to the Wisconsin Division of Public Health (DPH) via the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS), this report summarizes recent pertussis case occurrence and investigation activity in Wisconsin. A summary of the DPH guidelines for the prevention and control of pertussis, including links to important resources, starts on the bottom of this page.

#### DEFINITIONS

**Case:** An acute cough illness, with a completed investigation, meeting the CDC/CSTE case definition for confirmed or probable pertussis. CDC/CSTE definitions: <http://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/surv-reporting.html#case-definition>.

**Investigation:** The follow-up interview and actions taken by the local health department (LHD) to control disease in an individual with a suspected case of pertussis and prevent disease among the individual's close contacts.

#### SUMMARY OF CASES

- From January 1, 2012 through August 14, 2012, 3,819 cases (2,773 confirmed and 1,046 probable) of pertussis with completed investigations have been reported among Wisconsin residents. During the first 12 months of the current statewide outbreak (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012), 4,545 confirmed and probable cases have been reported (incidence = 79.9 cases per 100,000). During the previous 12 months (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011) 659 cases were reported (incidence = 11.6 cases per 100,000). **See Figure 1.** Note: Additional cases may have occurred during recent weeks that have not been completely investigated or reported to DPH.
- The recent reported pertussis activity is the most observed since the large pertussis outbreak during 2004-05. More than 5,600 reported cases occurred during 2004. **See Figure 2.**
- Among the 70 Wisconsin counties with cases that have been reported during 2012, the greatest numbers of reported cases have occurred in Dane, Waukesha, Milwaukee, and Outagamie Counties. Reported incidence of pertussis was greatest in Forest, Columbia, Outagamie, and Calumet Counties. **See Figure 3.**
- Median age at cough onset was 12.4 years (range: <1 month to 91 years). More than half of all cases in each region occurred among children and adolescents aged 5 to 14 years. In the Southern region, adults aged ≥20 years accounted for 26% of all reported cases in the region. **See Figure 4.**
- Hospitalization of 2% of case patients was reported. The median length of stay was 3 days (range: 1 to 15 days) and the median age of hospitalized patients was 2.3 years (range: <1 month to 89 years).
- 179 cases of pertussis were reported among children aged <1 year; 73% were aged 6 months or less at cough onset, 1 (<1%) died, and 34 (19%) were hospitalized (for a median 3 days). 57% were up to date for age with pertussis immunizations, 20% were too young for immunization, 13% were under-immunized for age, and 10% were age-eligible for another dose but not delayed.

#### SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY

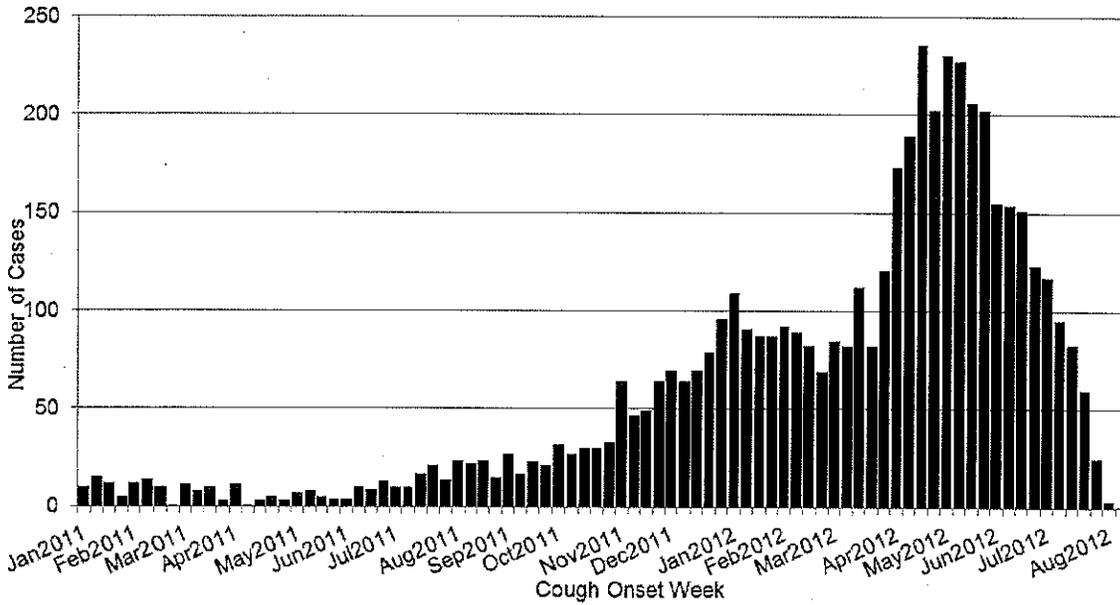
- The rate of pertussis investigations remains at an increased level in all public health regions, but decreased from May to July, 2012. **See Figure 5.**
- *Bordetella parapertussis* infections continue to be reported to DPH. Since October 1, 2011, 382 *B. parapertussis* infections have been reported. Median age at onset: 5.6 years (range: 1 month to 55 years).

#### PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF PERTUSSIS

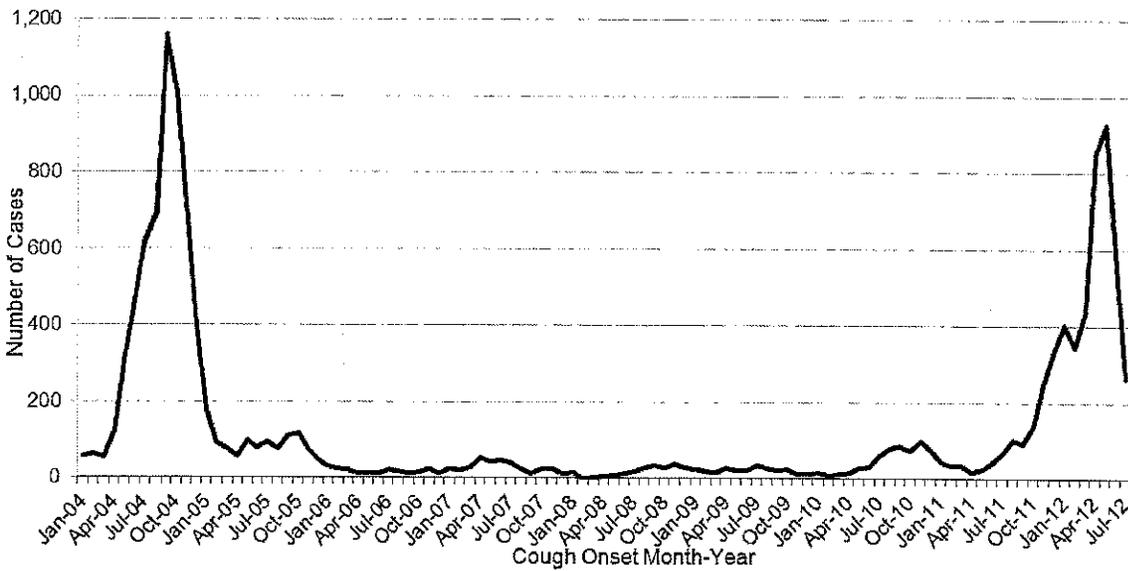
- For detailed DPH guidelines: <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/immunization/pertussis.htm>
- **Infected individuals are most contagious during the catarrhal stage and the first 2 weeks after cough onset.** While pertussis and parapertussis are illnesses characterized by prolonged cough, waiting until a patient has a cough of 2 or more weeks duration before considering a diagnosis of pertussis will result in substantial transmission of *Bordetellae* to others. When pertussis is known to be occurring in a community, recognition of pertussis during the catarrhal stage of illness should be enhanced, particularly when a patient with catarrhal stage illness had known contact with a patient who has a confirmed or probable pertussis.

- Test for *B. pertussis* only in patients with an acute cough illness suspected of having pertussis. Test with both PCR and culture whenever possible. If only one test can be conducted, test with PCR.
- Treat with a recommended macrolide, regardless of vaccination status, if the patient has been coughing for 21 days or less (42 days or less if the patient is an infant).
- Isolate until 5 full days of appropriate antibiotic treatment have been completed.
- Recommend prophylaxis for close-contacts if the contact occurred within the last 21 days.
- Immunize according to ACIP recommendations: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm>.
- Report suspected cases to your local health department: <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/localhealth>.
- Contact your DPH Regional Immunization Representative if you have other questions about pertussis or about this report: <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/localhealth/counties/regional.htm>.

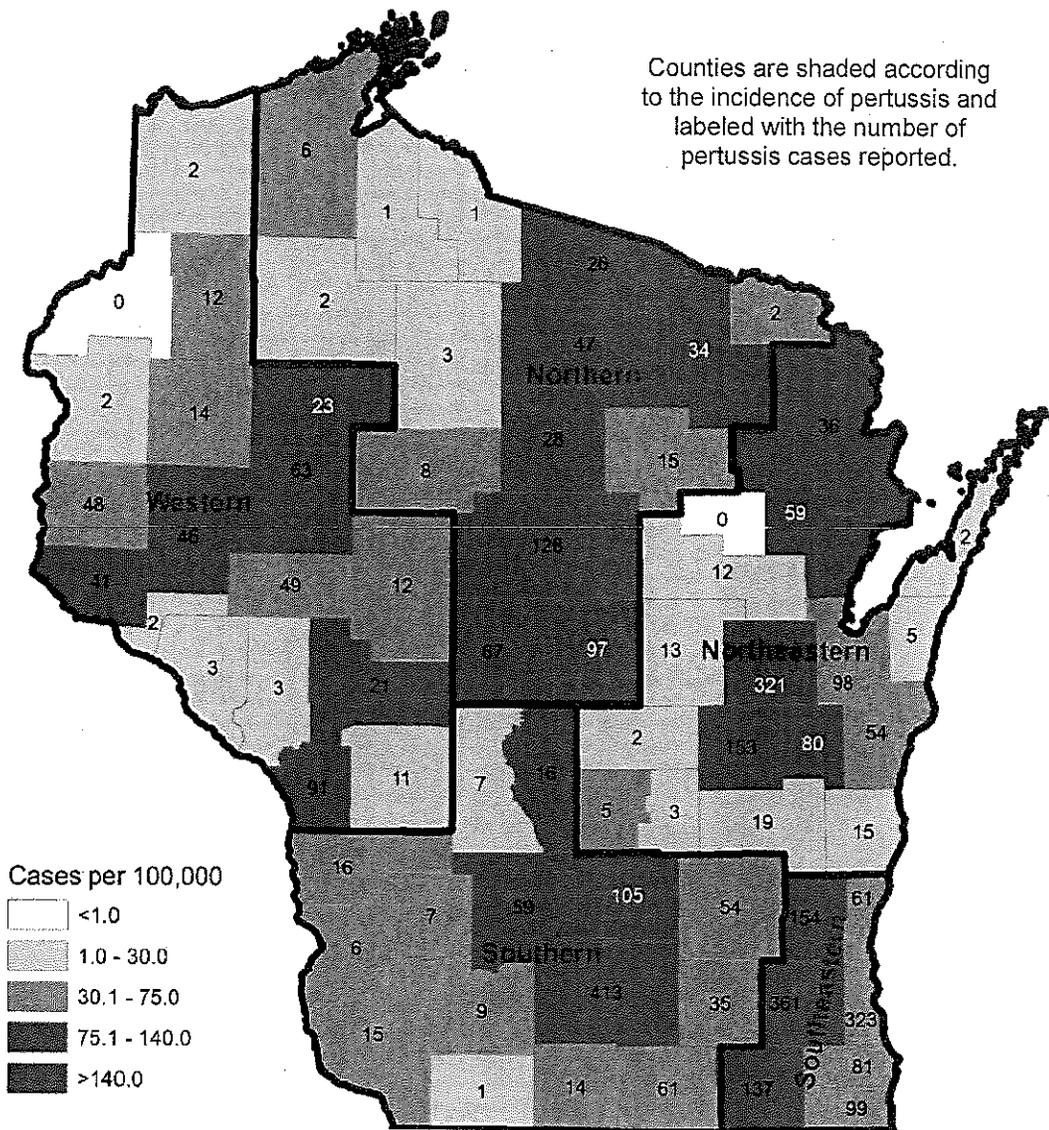
**Figure 1.** Number of reported confirmed and probable cases of pertussis by week of cough onset, Wisconsin, January 1, 2011 through August 14, 2012



**Figure 2.** Number of reported confirmed and probable cases of pertussis by month and year of cough onset, Wisconsin, January 1, 2004 through August 14, 2012

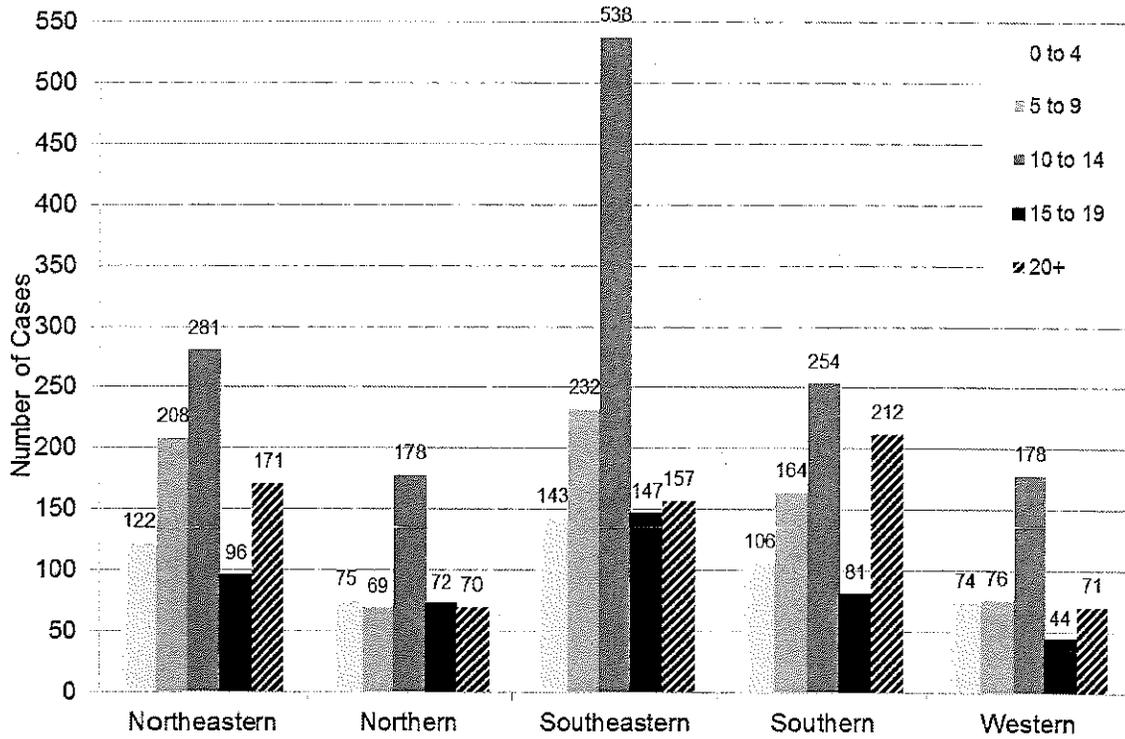


**Figure 3.** Number and interval incidence\* of reported confirmed and probable cases of pertussis, by county of residence, Wisconsin, January 1, 2012 through August 14, 2012 (N=3,819)

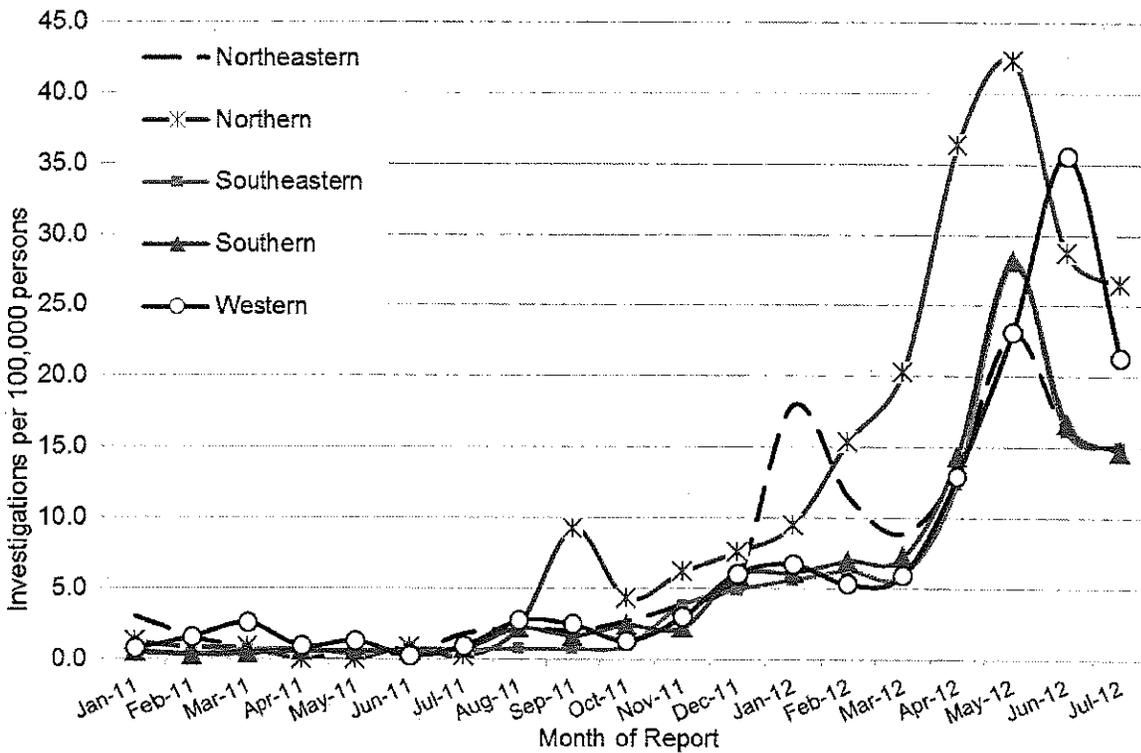


\*Interval incidence is the number of cases reported during the specified time interval per 100,000 persons

**Figure 4.** Number of reported confirmed and probable cases of pertussis, by age group and public health region, Wisconsin, January 1, 2012 through August 14, 2012 (N=3,819)



**Figure 5.** Incidence of pertussis investigations, by public health region and month of report to the local health department, Wisconsin, January 1, 2011 through August 14, 2012





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**MEMORANDUM:****FROM: City Development**

DATE: August 31, 2012  
TO: City of Franklin Common Council  
FROM: Department of City Development  
SUBJECT: Public Nuisance Invasive Plants and Weeds in Franklin

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**Introduction:**

At the June 4<sup>th</sup> Common Council meeting, Mr. Andy Pelkey submitted a letter that outlined his concerns with the spread of both noxious and subnoxious plant species in the City. Mr. Pelkey was particularly concerned with the spread of garlic mustard (noxious) and buckthorn (subnoxious) plants from a neighboring property onto his property. In his letter, Mr. Pelkey asked the Common Council to consider changing Section 178-3(F)(3) of the Franklin Municipal Code so that it requires the destruction of all subnoxious weeds within 100 feet of the border on land which such person owns, occupies or controls. This would be a significant change in how the City currently regulates subnoxious weeds, since Section 178-3(F)(2) of the Municipal Code currently only encourages their removal.

This memo addresses the problem of noxious and subnoxious weeds, summarizes the City's current regulations for controlling noxious and subnoxious weeds, evaluates different options for controlling subnoxious weeds (particularly buckthorn), and provides a policy recommendation to the Common Council.

**Background:**

Invasive plant species and weeds have long been recognized as a potential environmental and public nuisance issue. According to Section 178-3(F) of the Municipal Code, public nuisance invasive plants and weeds are classified as either noxious or subnoxious. Noxious weeds must be destroyed by cutting or other manner by the landowner, or whoever controls or occupies the property where they are located. Furthermore, noxious weeds shall be kept cut to a height not to exceed 18 inches, and in platted subdivisions which have buildings on more than 50% of the lots, noxious weeds shall be kept cut to a height not to exceed six inches. Noxious weeds in Franklin include Canada thistle, Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and Common burdock (*Actium miunus*), among others.

According to the Franklin Municipal Code, subnoxious weeds are "plants which have the potential to invade wild areas, out-compete native species and degrade habitats. Subnoxious weeds are prohibited within any landscape plan as may be required by the City of Franklin Unified Development Ordinance; however, the removal or destruction of existing subnoxious weeds by a landowner is encouraged, but not required". Subnoxious weeds include Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Common buckthorn and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), among others.

**The problem defined:**

Of all the public nuisance weeds defined by the City's Municipal code, buckthorn is particularly problematic and widespread in Franklin. This is not surprising, as Thomas Boos of the Wisconsin DNR has stated that Wisconsin is ground zero for buckthorn. Buckthorn out competes other native tree and shrub species (i.e., it grows thick and grabs all the sunlight), thereby making it difficult for native plants to grow. Several residents in the City of Franklin have voiced their concerns regarding this intractable problem, and some, including Mr. Pelkey, have offered solutions on how to control its spread.

**Characteristics of buckthorn:**

Buckthorn changes the soil by leaving high amounts of nitrogen. It is dioecious – that is, only female trees bear fruit and provide seeds, and this occurs after they reach a more mature stage. In the past, some tree nurseries in Wisconsin and other states have sold buckthorn as a tree that could be used for screening purposes. The sale of buckthorn is now prohibited throughout Wisconsin, pursuant to state regulations.

**How buckthorn is spread:**

Buckthorn often grows in dense thickets, since berries that fall to the ground from mature female trees disperse seeds and cause more buckthorn to grow in the immediate vicinity. Buckthorn is also spread through the dispersal of seeds by birds. Birds will eat the berries/seeds, digest them and release the seeds over the areas where they travel, thereby spreading them beyond the immediate area where they were eaten.

**Potential options for regulating and controlling subnoxious weeds such as buckthorn:**

The following are four potential options for controlling buckthorn that could be considered:

1. **Classify buckthorn as a noxious weed.** With this option, all buckthorn in the City would need to be destroyed. Alternatively, it would need to be kept cut to a height not to exceed 18 inches, and in platted subdivisions which have buildings on more than 50% of the lots, kept cut to a height not to exceed six inches. If it is not destroyed or cut, all properties containing buckthorn would be in violation of the City's public nuisance ordinance.
2. **Require the removal of buckthorn within 50 to 100 feet of all property lines.** With this alternative, property owners, or whoever controls or occupies the property, would be required to remove buckthorn within a 50 to 100 foot buffer from all property lines on the property, but not from the entire property.
3. **Continue to classify buckthorn as a subnoxious weed.** With this option, the City would not make any changes to how it regulates buckthorn.
4. **Continue to classify buckthorn as a subnoxious weed, but initiate a public outreach/education effort for identifying and removing buckthorn.**

**The following is an evaluation of the four potential options:**

1. **Classify buckthorn as a noxious weed.** Thomas Boos from the DNR has said that classifying buckthorn as a noxious weed would be problematic because it is so widespread in Franklin. Eradication efforts would require large amounts of resources (i.e., time and money) from the City and private landowners. The Nature Conservancy has estimated that it would cost

approximately \$500-\$700 per acre to control buckthorn in forested sites in southern Wisconsin. If Franklin classified buckthorn as a noxious weed, all property in the City with buckthorn would then be in violation if it is not removed or cut within the stated time frames outlined in the Municipal Code. Due to buckthorn's widespread problem, the City's Weed Commissioner would likely have difficulty keeping up with complaints, and with removing dense thickets of buckthorn on properties found to be in violation.

Other states, including Minnesota and Iowa, classify buckthorn as a noxious weed. However, buckthorn is not a widespread problem in these states. Minnesota takes the approach of trying to prevent its spread to other areas of the state, rather than trying to eradicate it in problem areas.

2. **Require the removal of buckthorn within 50 to 100 feet of all property lines.** Requiring the removal of buckthorn within 50-100 feet of all property lines would be a challenging and possibly ineffective solution. If buckthorn is only removed around the perimeter of all properties in the City, the buckthorn remaining in adjacent areas will still bear fruit, and the seeds from those trees could still germinate in the immediate area, or be transported by birds to other properties. Enforcement efforts could be problematic and time consuming if property lines and distances had to be marked and measured by the Weed Commissioner, and if the Weed Commissioner had to remove dense thickets of buckthorn on properties found to be in violation. Removal of buckthorn could be costly, especially for large properties. As previously mentioned, The Nature Conservancy has estimated that it would cost approximately \$500-\$700 per acre to control buckthorn in forested sites in southern Wisconsin. With this scenario, buckthorn would likely continue as a recurring problem.
3. **Continue to classify buckthorn as a subnoxious weed.** With this option, the removal of buckthorn would continue to be recommended, but not required. This alternative, by itself, will not substantially reduce or help control the buckthorn problem beyond current levels.
4. **Continue to classify buckthorn as a subnoxious weed, but initiate a public outreach/education effort for identifying and removing buckthorn.** With this option, the removal of buckthorn would continue to be a recommendation. Public outreach could include any of the following:
  - a. Organize or support community efforts to remove buckthorn from City-owned property using best management practices. The City currently has a group (Friends of Franklin's Parks) that schedules buckthorn removal in City parks (<http://www.friendsoffranklinsparks.webs.com/>). The last buckthorn removal date occurred on June 9th, 2012. Another buckthorn removal event will occur this fall (date TBD).
  - b. Ask the Environmental Commission to invite an education specialist from UW Extension to hold a seminar that describes best management practices for the control of buckthorn. One possible solution is to focus on killing/removing only female buckthorn, since only female buckthorn bears fruit. If the seed source can be reduced/eliminated, the spread of buckthorn will be reduced.
  - c. Include information in the City Newsletter and/or provide information on the City website on how to identify/control/destroy buckthorn. This is important because buckthorn looks

similar to some of Wisconsin's native trees (e.g., black cherry), and because simply cutting buckthorn is not necessarily effective, as it can grow back in greater strength than before. Buckthorn should be cut at a certain time of year and treated with an herbicide. After buckthorn is removed, it should then be replaced with a native plant/tree species if there are no other native plants/trees in the area. Otherwise, it will be an inviting place for other invasive plants to populate.

- d. Explore opportunities for grants that would provide incentives or reimbursement funds to property owners who wish to remove buckthorn on properties where buckthorn is particularly problematic and widespread.

**Recommendation:**

Staff recommends that the Common Council choose to implement Option 4, which calls for public outreach and education efforts as a way to control buckthorn. There are several public education/outreach efforts that the City may wish to consider as a way to control buckthorn, as outlined in this memo. The Common Council may wish to pursue other ideas as well. It can be noted that Commissioner Howard Phillipson made a presentation on controlling and removing buckthorn at the August 22, 2012 Environmental Commission meeting.

## HEALTH EFFECTS OF OPEN BURNING

City of Franklin Municipal Code, Chapter 133 Fire Prevention, allows residential homeowners open burning privileges. "Open burning" means kindling or maintaining a fire where the products of combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack or a chimney. These privileges are restricted and subject to issuance of a burning permit. Contents of the burn pile are limited to leaves, brush, and other garden refuse. Burning of building materials is prohibited.

In May 2012 a resident petitioned the Common Council to ban the historic practice of leaf and brush burning suggesting that this activity is both a public nuisance and a health hazard. In June 2012 the Common Council referred this open burning permit concern to the Fire Chief and Health Officer for review and a report back by September 2012. **The purpose of this report is to provide information to the Common Council about the health effects associated with open burning.**



### **In the Opinion of the Health Officer, What Are the Health Effects of Open Burning?**

In general, healthy people are not at a major risk for adverse health effects associated with open burning of leaves, brush, and garden refuse. For healthy adults, the effects of open burning (and smoke, in particular) are temporary and disappear when the smoke is gone. If the local ordinance is followed, exposure to open burning smoke should be mild and transient. If smoke exposure is intense and prolonged, the adverse health effects may worsen and increase. Bronchospasm, irritant reaction to smoke, corneal abrasion, and burns have been associated with extraordinary exposure to opening burning.

Open burning is one cause of air pollution. Historically fewer than 400 Franklin households are issued open burn permits each year. In other words, only 3% of the general population [400 permitted households/ 13,887 unique household addresses] seek open burning privileges in the City of Franklin. The social norm is NOT to obtain an open burn permit or to burn leaves, brush, or garden refuse. The vast majority of residents dispose of yard waste in methods other than open burning.

During the two six-week periods, when open burning is permitted, some residents who are more susceptible may experience adverse health effects associated with particle pollution. These groups include children and elders. Combined these two subgroups represent a significant number of 'at risk' people, perhaps as many as one-quarter of the city population. [See table below.]

2010 US Census	Franklin Population- 35,451	Percentage
Children < 18 years	7,651	22%
Elders > 65 years	2,098	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,749</b>	<b>28%</b>

In particular, people with underlying pulmonary and cardiac ailments are known to be at greater risk for adverse health effects associated with open burning. The prevalence of these diagnoses is difficult to calculate. However, asthma is frequently identified as a specific medical condition that is adversely affected by air pollution including particle pollution associated with open burning. The prevalence of asthma in children is estimated at 7% and in adults at 13%. Combined as many as 11% of residents have asthma and are more likely to experience adverse health effects associated with open burning. [See table below.] If accurately known, the number of susceptible people would certainly be higher if the underlying prevalence of cardiac and pulmonary was calculated.

2010 US Census	Franklin Population-	Estimated Prevalence	Susceptible Population
Children <18 years	7,651	7%	527
Adults >18 years	27,800	13%	3,614
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,451</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>4,141</b>

While preparing this report, the City of Franklin Health Officer increasing understood the state health officials' frustration, during the 2011 Minnesota forest fire that blanketed the Milwaukee metropolitan area with ash and particle pollution because there are no hard and fast rules about how best to advise the public when particle pollution rises for a few hours. Likewise, the lack of scientific bases that could be used to set public action levels or to recommend appropriate precautionary measures during the 1999 Hoopa Valley wildfire in California arguably can be applied to open burning permits. [See Background section.]

As the Health Officer since 1992, no complaints about local open burning permit have been received in the health department. Recently, two concerns have been voiced by residents: one parent, who lives in the 2<sup>nd</sup> aldermanic district, stated that open burning affect his daughter's health and one other elder, who lives in the 1<sup>st</sup> aldermanic district, stated during the June Board of Health citizen comment period that legal opening burning conducted in her neighborhood create sufficient smoke so as to prevent her from being out-of-doors.

In the opinion of the City of Franklin Health Officer, open burning of leaves, brush, and garden refuse does not cause heart or lung disease. The air pollution from opening burning can adversely affect the health of some people with underlying medical conditions, like congestive heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, or asthma. In addition, children and elders are more susceptible to the unhealthy effects of smoke.

#### City of Franklin Board of Health Recommendation

The Board of Health is appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the Common Council. Duties of the Board include advising the Common Council on health related issues that impact the City of Franklin.

Board members represent the board spectrum of the entire city as well as advocate for sound public policy to protect the health and safety of the residents.

At the June 2012, the City of Franklin Board of Health reviewed the municipal ordinance permitting open burning and discussed the potential health effects of this ordinance. Discussion points affirming the current practice of open burning included that it is legal; restrictive and enforced; fast, inexpensive, and convenient; allowed homeowner discretion to open burn or not; and, in some case, had beneficial applications like prairie restoration. Discussion points questioning the current permissive ordinance included potential adverse health impact upon some people, safety related to fire and visibility, pollution generation, not environmentally sound, and neighbor/neighborhood strife (conflict). The Board of Health was interested if a compromise solution on banning open burning was possible as well as how disposal of yard waste would occur in the event that opening burning was prohibited.

No motion was made related to this agenda item; however, when asked about a personal preference to end the current practice of open burning, four members suggested open burning should be discontinued. The medical advisor also unequivocally supported banning opening burning. One member was absent from the meeting. The aldermanic representative, health officer, and board chairman did not state a personal opinion.

#### Background

Is the smoke from open burning harmful to human health? Simple question! There is no simple or completely satisfying answer. Smoke can have harmful consequences. People intuitively avoid breathing smoke (and the harmful effects of fire). Healthy people are not at a major health risk from exposure to ambient smoke from leaves, brush, or other garden refuse associated with open burning. However, some people with underlying medical conditions, like congestive heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, or asthma, are at risk for unhealthy effects from open burning. In addition, children and elders are more susceptible to the unhealthy effects of smoke. To healthy adults, the effects of open burning smoke, like a runny nose or cough, are generally temporary and disappear after the smoke is gone.

Air (oxygen) is a basic human need. In some cases, air quality standards have been established. Measurements of ambient air quality are derived from naturally occurring and man-made conditions. For example, naturally occurring pollen and mold levels have potential adverse health effects on susceptible people. (Recently local mold counts were assessed as eight times greater than the historic average in Milwaukee County. Likewise, seasonal pollens counts are very high causing upper respiratory symptoms in some people.) Air pollution from automobiles is the most likely man-made condition that all people encounter daily. Routinely, we drive automobiles within our community and cross jurisdictional boundaries while going to work or running errands. We use gasoline engines to cut our lawn or to recreate. Ozone is one measurement to assess air pollution from these man-made activities. The WI Department of Natural Resources can post Ozone Alert Days to warn people with underlying heart and lung conditions that normal daily activities may need to be modified.

## Research Studies about the Health Effects of Smoke Exposure



Studying the potential harmful effects from open burning is difficult because a research study cannot be ethically designed when its participants will potentially be harmed. Smoke from fires, both naturally occurring and man-made, can adversely impact health. Therefore, we need to evaluate open burning regulations from, if possible, alternative real life situations. For example, in September 2011 a naturally occurring, huge forest fire in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, which is 375 miles away in Minnesota, sent ash and smoke across vast sections of Wisconsin including the metropolitan Milwaukee area. Like backyard fires, forest fires produce a form of air pollution known as “particle pollution”. The size of the particle is directly linked to the potential for causing health problems. Small particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter pose the greatest health problems. At that time state and local health officials cautioned people with heart and lung problems to remain indoors and curtail physical activity. *Further, health officials revealed their frustration about public health messages because no hard and fast rules existed on how best to advise the public when particle pollution rises for a few hours.*

In another real life case, in October 1991, one of the largest urban fires in US history occurred in the Oakland-Berkeley hills in northern California. The 2-day grass fire ultimately burned 1,600 acres of hilly residential land, destroyed 3,800 dwellings, and killed 25 people including 2 public safety workers. Exposure to particle pollution throughout the metropolitan area of one-half million people ranged from mild & transient to intense & prolonged. A retrospective review of the hospital emergency department and coroner’s records demonstrated smoke-related disorders associated with this natural disaster. Two-thirds of the adverse health effects from smoke were in four areas: bronchospasm (31%), irritative reactions to smoke (20%), corneal abrasions (13%), and burns (4%). Throughout the metropolitan area,

a total of 227 cases were treated (183) in emergency departments or admitted (44) into a hospital. Uncontrolled fires in urban areas have serious health consequences.

A final research example about the health effects associated with particulate pollution involved the Hoopa Valley National Indian Reservation in northern California. In 1999, the fifth largest wildfire in US history resulted in prolonged (10 weeks) smoke exposure which carried intense particle pollution throughout the reservation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conducted an observational study in which approximately one-quarter of the tribal families (289) were interviewed. Medical visits increased for respiratory problems during the wildfire and persons with pre-existing medical conditions experienced significantly more illness symptoms from the smoke exposures. *Anecdotally, during this long period of intense particulate pollution, medical personnel commented on their frustration over the lack of a scientific basis that could be used to set public action levels or to recommend appropriate precautionary measures during this emergency.*

### **United States Environmental Protection Agency and Backyard Burning**

The EPA refers to the burning of household trash in an open pit, outdoor boiler, wood stove, or burn barrel as backyard burning. Backyard trash burning includes paper, cardboard, food scraps, plastics, and yard trimmings. The EPA acknowledges that backyard burning is common throughout the United States and further recommends alternate methods of recycling as a preferred method to disposing of household waste. The EPA believes that almost everyone can obtain reasonably priced waste collection or take their waste to a conveniently located drop-off center as alternatives to backyard burning.

Backyard burning, as defined by the EPA, is harmful to people especially to people with underlying heart and lung ailments. By burning household plastics and chemically treated wood products, dangerous substances including dioxins, volatile organic compounds, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, hexachlorobenzene, ash, plus carbon monoxide, and particle pollutants could be released into the environment. However, using the more limited opening burning definition applicable in the City of Franklin in which permitted burning of only leaves, brush, and garden refuse is observed, particle pollution and possibly carbon monoxide would be release into the ambient air.

The EPA stated preference is towards ending backyard burning and further advocates that household waste of all types be recycled whenever possible.

### **Other States and Open Burning**

Insight into the open burn policy is available from other states. A sample of other states includes **Michigan** where the practice of open burning is regulated at both the state and local levels. Open burning is noted as an air pollutant and a fire hazard. The resultant air pollution is identified as an irritant to eyes and lungs, a threat to people with respiratory conditions, and producing annoying odors. The burning of grass clippings and leaves is prohibited in cities with populations larger than 7,500 unless the local government enacts an ordinance authorizing open burning of these materials. The open burning of trees, logs, brush, and stumps is allowed. A burn permit is required whenever the ground is not snow-covered. In **North Dakota**, open burning is permitted and regulated. Adverse health effects of fire and smoke are described. Like many states, North Dakota puts an emphasis on alternate and environmentally sound methods, such as recycling, composting, mulching, and permitted landfill uses, instead of open burning. In **Massachusetts**, open burning is limited for public health and safety reasons.

Most towns and cities allow homeowners to burn brush, cane, driftwood, forestry debris-not including grass, hay, leaves, or stumps-under restrictive conditions and with a permit.

### Wisconsin and Open Burning

The State of Wisconsin regulates emissions into the ambient air and opening burning. Specifically, Natural Resources Chapter 429, Malodorous Emissions and Open Burning, establishes odor test standards, opening burning prohibitions and exceptions. The regulations are highly restrictive and prohibit most open burning with the exception of burning small amounts of dry leaves and dry plants where authorized by local ordinance. The City of Franklin has enacted an open burning ordinance which is likewise restrictive and requires a permit. Open burning is legal in Wisconsin.

The WI Department of Natural Resources advocates that open burning of leaves and plant clippings are not environmentally sound or a sound disposal method. Leaf fire and smoke generate irritants that are unhealthy for some people and can create visibility and safety problems. Composting, chipping, recycling, and municipal collection services are outlined as alternatives to open burning.

### Opening Burning, a Local Perspective

The City of Franklin has multiple city, village, and county neighbors. The table below highlights the open burning policies of those communities:

OPEN BURNING POLICY	Open Burning Allowed	Permit Required
<b>Milwaukee County</b>		
Oak Creek	Yes	No
Greenfield	Yes	Yes
Greendale	Yes	No
Hales Corners	No	Not Applicable
<b>Waukesha County</b>		
New Berlin	Yes	Yes
Muskego	Yes	No
<b>Racine County</b>		
Raymond	Yes	No
Wind Lake	Yes	No
Caledonia	Yes	No

Only Hales Corners prohibits open burning beginning in 2009. The majority of surrounding jurisdictions allow homeowners to open burn as specified in WI Administrative Rule. Only Greenfield and New Berlin require a permit which is issued by the governing authority. However, most communities provide specific parameters for open burning. The environmental impact of ambient air pollution from open burning is not city-specific. While Franklin homeowners and entire neighborhoods may not burn leaves, garden refuse, and brush, the practices of surrounding communities may inadvertently affect Franklin residents.

## **Conclusion**

As previously stated, in the opinion of the City of Franklin Health Officer, open burning of leaves, brush, and garden refuse does not cause heart or lung disease. The air pollution from opening burning can adversely affect the health of some people with underlying medical conditions, like congestive heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, or asthma. In addition, children and elders are more susceptible to the unhealthy effects of smoke.





*J B's copy*

July 2, 2012

John's Disposal Service  
P.O. Box 329, 107 Hwy. U  
Whitewater, WI 53190

RE: REFUSE COLLECTION & RECYCLING CONTRACT  
JULY 1, 2012 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2012

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the 2010-2012 Refuse Collection and Recycling Contract with the City of Franklin, please be advised that for the 2012 collection year the Common Council selected to place the solid waste charges as a separate item of the property tax bill. In order to place a charge on the tax roll, staff had to associate each pick-up with a property tax key number. In associating the collection with each property, a different count was determined from the City Assessor's records for the beginning of 2011. The Assessor's records were adjusted for parcel assessments that did not have occupancy permits and the additional occupancies during 2011 which were not included in the Assessor's records. The total number of units to be collected beginning January 1, 2012. This number has been updated based on the occupancies over the last 6 months – 20 units of single family.

One, two, three, commercial with residential and mobile homes

Single family	8,239 units
Two family	452 units
Three family	18 units
Commercial with residential	71 units
Mobile homes	<u>151 units</u>
Total	8,931 units

Condominiums

Condos	2,608 units
Not collected by John's	<u>506 units</u>
Total	2,102 units

The above units were adjusted for partial assessments that did not have occupancy for 2011.

Residential (non condo)	8,931 units
Less	<u>3 units</u>
	8,928 units

Condominiums	2,102 units
Less	<u>9 units</u>
	2,093 units

The above units were then adjusted for nine (9) single family occupancies during 2011 that were not included in the Assessor's records.

Residential (non-condo)	8,937 units
Added for 2 <sup>nd</sup> half	<u>20</u> units
	8,957 units

Based on the above, the second six (6) months billing for 2012 should be as follows:

8,957 Residential (non-condo)
<u>2,093</u> Condo units
11,050 Total

The monthly collection charges are as follows:

Refuse collection:

11,050 x \$57.33 =	\$633,496.50/yr.
\$633,496.50/12 =	\$ 52,791.38/mo.

Recycling:

11,050 x \$27.00 =	\$298,350.00/yr.
\$298,350/12 =	\$ 24,862.50/mo.

Leaf & Brush pick-up for April 2012:

One and Two-family	
8,957 x 4.96 =	\$44,426.72

Multi-family (Condominiums)

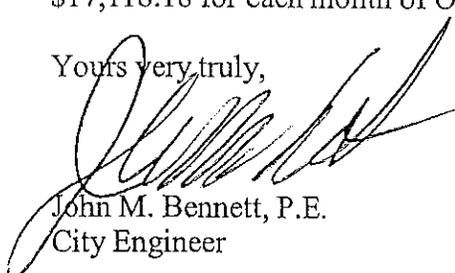
2,093 x 3.31 =	<u>\$ 6,927.83</u>
----------------	--------------------

Total Yearly Leaf & Brush \$51,354.55

October & November collections (\$51,354.55/3) = \$17,118.18 per pick-up.

Beginning with July 1, 2012 the amount of the monthly charge for collection and recycling will be \$52,791.38 for refuse, \$24,862.50 for recycling and the payment for leaf and brush pick-up will be \$17,118.18 for each month of October and November.

Yours very truly,



John M. Bennett, P.E.  
City Engineer

JMB/sg/db/sr  
Encl.

cc: Mark Luberda                      Greg Wnuk  
Sandra L. Wesolowski              Deb Zobel  
Cal Patterson

CITY OF FRANKLIN CONDOMINIUMS  
GARBAGE / RECYCLING INFORMATION

6/29/12

DEVELOPMENT NAME	CONTACT & PHONE #	UNITS OCCUPIED Editted 6/29/12	PROJECT COMPLETE	TOTAL UNITS
Apple Creek	Debbie Hagen (Assn. Pres.) 11335 W. Rawson Ave. Franklin, WI 53132	12	Yes	12
Autumn Ridge	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	86	Yes	86
Avian at Tuckaway	Mark Carstensen 9120 W. Loomis Road Franklin, WI 53132 529-4588 Fax 529-7344	14	No	70
Deerwood Estates	Prospect Management Co. Gerald Williquette, Pres. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209	37	No	48
Evans Pond	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209	104	Yes	104
Forest Hill Village	Forest Hill Village Owners Assn. c/o Hunt Mgmt. Co. 10520 N. Baehr Dr. Ste. Q Mequon, WI 53092	182	Yes	182
Francis Woods	Horizon Development Group 1031 North Edge Trail Verona, WI 53593 414-541-3900 Ext. 222	16	Yes	16
Franklin Oaks Condominiums <b>CONTRACTS OUT COLLECTION</b>	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209 Robert Gadbois, Secty	115 Not included in total	No	144 Not Included in total
Franklin Oaks Villas & 1 <sup>st</sup> Addendum	Same as above	53	No	62
Hidden Lake Condominiums <b>CONTRACTS w/ BFI for door to door</b>	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	48 Not included in total	Yes	48 Not included in total
Hidden Valley	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	40	Yes	40
Homes on the Park I	Ogden & Company Attn:Kevin	24	Yes	24

	1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202			
Homes on the Park II	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	14	Yes	14
Indian Creek (Riverwood) <b>CONTRACTS OUT COLLECTION</b>	Camco 16535 W. Bluemound Rd. Suite 120 - Brian Cameron Brookfield, WI 53005	65 Not included in total	No	119 Not included in total
Kaitlin Meadows	Condominium Services S96 W12972 Claude Harmon Circle Muskego, WI 53150	16	No	56
Kaitlin Woods	Elite Properties Attn: Sara Moker 3415 N. 127 <sup>th</sup> St. #300 Brookfield, WI 53005	132	No	196
Legend Park	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	60	Yes	60
MacKenzie Square Condominiums	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209 Bob Adashek, Prop. Mgr.	64	Yes	64
Meadows Condominiums	Pat Hansen, President 7931 S. 68 <sup>th</sup> Street #401 Franklin, WI 53132	32	Yes	32
Monticello Gardens	The Burbach Co. Franklin Ventures, LLC 2645 N. Mayfair Rd. St. 130 Milwaukee, WI 53226 Camco Management	77	No	192
Park Meadows Homes	Park Meadows Homes Assn. Jeff Lilly, Site Mgr. 4163 W. College Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53221	196	Yes	196
Sunset Townhomes	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	16	Yes	16
Towering Oaks	Hunt Mgmt. Co. Attn: Shaun 10520 N. Baehr Dr. Ste. Q Mequon, WI 53092	40	Yes	40
Tuckaway Creek	Camco 16535 W. Bluemound Rd. Suite 120 - Brian Cameron	40	Yes	40

	Brookfield, WI 53005			
Tuckaway Pines	Genesis CM & D 2210 10 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Suite B S. Milwaukee, WI 53207 571-5011	19	No	44
Tuckaway Shores	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209 Bob Adashek, Prop. Mgr.	155	Yes	155
Twin Oaks of Tuckaway	Tom Lorino 9809 S. Franklin Dr. Franklin, WI 53132 304-1324	62	Yes	62
Victoria Place	Victoria Place, Inc. P.O. Box 210108 Milwaukee, WI 53221	40	Yes	40
Westminster Condominiums <b>CONTRACTS WITH SUPERIOR</b>	Cities Management Co. Amy 2100 Summer St. NE St.280 Minneapolis, MN 55413	76 Not included in total	Yes	76 Not included in total
Whitnall Edge I	Ogden & Company Assn Board: Clinton Karstadt 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	104	Yes	104
Whitnall Edge II <b>CONTRACTS OUT COLLECTION</b>	Camco Management 16535 W. Bluemound Rd. Brookfield, WI 53005 Assn Pres. Rod Roberts	126 Not included in total	Yes	126 Not included in total
Whitnall Grove	Whitnall Grove Condo Assn. P.O. Box 320286 Franklin, WI 53132	44	Yes	44
Whitnall Park Square	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209	98	Yes	98
Whitnall Park Terrace	Hunt Management. Co. Attn: Todd Sarauer 10520 N. Baehr Dr. Ste. Q Mequon, WI 53092	66	Yes	66
Whitstone Village	Hunt Management. Co. Attn: Todd Sarauer 10520 N. Baehr Dr. Ste. Q Mequon, WI 53092	75	Yes	75
Woodlake Village	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209 Bob Adashek, Prop. Manager	60	Yes	60
Woodland Prairie	Ron Wambach 10150 W. National Ave. West Allis, WI 53227	7	No	44

	541-6800			
Woodland Trails (was Franklin Square)	Burke Properties 622 N. Water Street, Suite 200 Milwaukee, WI 53202 Attn: Gina Goodwin	108	Yes	109
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>2093</b>		<b>2451</b>

**NEW OCCUPANCIES:**

1/1/12 TO 6/30/12		COUNT		
		6/12	12/12	YEARLY
	Single Family	20	0	20
	Two Family	0	0	0
	Condominiums	0	0	0

L:\Engdocs\Forms\cndogarbageupdate\June2012totals

**CITY OF FRANKLIN CONDOMINIUMS  
GARBAGE / RECYCLING INFORMATION  
6/29/12**

DEVELOPMENT NAME	CONTACT & PHONE #	UNITS OCCUPIED Editted 6/29/12	PROJECT COMPLETE	TOTAL UNITS
Apple Creek	Debbie Hagen (Assn. Pres.) 11335 W. Rawson Ave. Franklin, WI 53132	12 <i>Bins</i>	Yes	12 <i>Bins</i>
Autumn Ridge	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	86 <i>*</i>	Yes	86 <i>*</i>
Avian at Tuckaway	Mark Carstensen 9120 W. Loomis Road Franklin, WI 53132 529-4588 Fax 529-7344	14 <i>Bins</i>	No	70 <i>Bins</i>
Deerwood Estates	Prospect Management Co. Gerald Williquette, Pres. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209	37 <i>Bins</i>	No	48 <i>Bins</i>
Evans Pond	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209	104 <i>*</i>	Yes	104 <i>*</i>
Forest Hill Village	Forest Hill Village Owners Assn. c/o Hunt Mgmt. Co. 10520 N. Baehr Dr. Ste. Q Mequon, WI 53092	182 <i>Bins</i>	Yes	182 <i>Bins</i>
Francis Woods	Horizon Development Group 1031 North Edge Trail Verona, WI 53593 414-541-3900 Ext. 222	16 <i>No dumpsters No bins</i>	Yes	16
Franklin Oaks Condominiums <b>CONTRACTS OUT COLLECTION</b>	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209 Robert Gadbois, Secty	<u>115</u> Not included in total	No	<del>144 Not Included in total</del>
Franklin Oaks Villas & 1 <sup>st</sup> Addendum	Same as above	53 <i>Bins</i>	No	<del>62</del> ← <i>Bins</i>
Hidden Lake Condominiums <b>CONTRACTS w/ BFI for door to door</b>	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	48 Not included in total	Yes	<del>48 Not included in total</del>
Hidden Valley	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	40 <i>Bins</i>	Yes	40 <i>Bins</i>
Homes on the Park I	Ogden & Company Attn:Kevin	24 <i>*</i>	Yes	24 <i>*</i>

*\* John's Rental Dumpsters  
X Does not receive pick-up*

	1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202			
Homes on the Park II	Ogden & Company Kevin 1665 N. Water St. Milwaukee, WI 53202	14  Bins	Yes	14  Bins
Indian Creek (Riverwood) <b>CONTRACTS OUT COLLECTION</b>	Camco 16535 W. Bluemound Rd. Suite 120 - Brian Cameron Brookfield, WI 53005	65 Not included in total	No	<del>119 Not included in total</del>
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Kaitlin Woods	Elite Properties Attn: Sara Moker 3415 N. 127 <sup>th</sup> St. #300 Brookfield, WI 53005	132  Bins	No	196  Bins
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Towering Oaks	Hunt Mgmt. Co. Attn: Shaun 10520 N. Baehr Dr. Ste. Q Mequon, WI 53092	40  *	Yes	40 *
Tuckaway Creek	Camco 16535 W. Bluemound Rd. Suite 120 - Brian Cameron	40  Bins	Yes	40  Bins

	Brookfield, WI 53005			
Tuckaway Pines	Genesis CM & D 2210 10 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Suite B S. Milwaukee, WI 53207 571-5011	19 <i>Bins</i>	No	44 <i>Bins</i>
Tuckaway Shores	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209 Bob Adashek, Prop. Mgr.	155 <i>Bins &amp; *</i>	Yes	155 <i>Bins</i>
Twin Oaks of Tuckaway	Tom Lorino 9809 S. Franklin Dr. Franklin, WI 53132 304-1324	62 <i>Bins</i>	Yes	62 <i>Bins</i>
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Whitnall Edge II <b>CONTRACTS OUT COLLECTION</b>	Camco Management 16535 W. Bluemound Rd. Brookfield, WI 53005 Assn Pres. Rod Roberts	126 Not included in total	Yes	<del>126 Not included in total</del>
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Whitnall Park Square	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209	98 <i>Bins</i>	Yes	98 <i>Bins</i>
Whitnall Park Terrace	Hunt Management. Co. Attn: Todd Sarauer 10520 N. Baehr Dr. Ste. Q Mequon, WI 53092	66 <i>Bins</i>	Yes	66 <i>Bins</i>
Whitstone Village	Hunt Management. Co. Attn: Todd Sarauer 10520 N. Baehr Dr. Ste. Q Mequon, WI 53092	75 <i>Bins</i>	Yes	75 <i>Bins</i>
Woodlake Village	Prospect Management Co. 5645 N. Green Bay Ave. Glendale, WI 53209 Bob Adashek, Prop. Manager	60 <i>Bins</i>	Yes	60 <i>Bins</i>
Woodland Prairie	Ron Wambach 10150 W. National Ave. West Allis, WI 53227	7 <i>Bins</i>	No	44 <i>Bins</i>

\* Pier 4, has GDE, totes they own we service

	541-6800			
Woodland Trails (was Franklin Square)	Burke Properties 622 N. Water Street, Suite 200 Milwaukee, WI 53202 Attn: Gina Goodwin	108 56 * 53 * *notes they own we service at curb	Yes	109 * → 56 notes → 53
<b>TOTALS</b>		2093		2451

DATE: 1/15/15

BY: [Signature]

1/15/15

1/15/15

1/15/15

1/15/15