

# Section D

## UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT



**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The purpose of this section is to inventory existing utilities and community facilities in the Town of Dodgeville. Utilities and community facilities, often referred to as public works, is the physical infrastructure that allows a community to function and grow. Community facilities may include libraries, municipal offices, schools, police stations, fire stations, parks, etc. Many of the community facilities are supported by utilities including water services, sewer system, stormwater drainage, electricity, etc. This section also includes projections of when the municipalities may need to upgrade utilities in order to efficiently and effectively support the needs of the population.



**Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)**

*(d) Utilities and Community Facilities*

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, childcare facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities. The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities.

**UTILITY AND COMMUNITY FACILITY POLICIES**

The following are the utilities and facilities policies (not in order of priority) for the Town of Dodgeville.

**1. Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.**

For rural residents, groundwater protection starts at home. The best and most important first step to safe drinking water is having homeowners test their wells. Providing reminders (perhaps through a mailing) for residents to check their wells can be a useful way for the Town to help protect public health. The Town in the past has facilitated homeowner sampling in conjunction with UW-Extension Well Testing and will continue to support this program.

There are a variety of contaminants that can be in well water and testing for them depends on the type and toxicity of the contaminant. At a minimum, all private wells should be checked annually for Coliform bacteria and nitrates. Other contaminants such as pesticides, lead, copper, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), arsenic, radium, boron, radon, and fluoride are tested on differing schedules, some on an as need basis, others only once for the life of the well.

**2. Encourage landowners to utilize expertise and programs through Iowa County Land Conservation Department that protect water resources such as well abandonment techniques and manure management.****3. Educate landowners on the management and maintenance of private septic systems.**

Proper siting of septic tanks and drain fields is extremely important in protecting groundwater, which is the Town of Dodgeville's source of drinking water. Educate Town residents to be aware of their septic systems requirements which are explained fully in Comm 83, the State's new private septic system regulation that establishes standards and criteria for the design, installation, inspection, and management of private onsite wastewater treatment systems ("POWTS"). All septic systems need inspection and maintenance in order to function properly.

**4. Develop a stormwater management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.**

A Town level stormwater management strategy could outline recommendations and techniques to reduce soil erosion, retain or create buffer strips near surface waters, educate the public on non-point source pollution, emphasize conservation agricultural practices, and other such activities that all help reduce the amount of runoff entering the hydrologic system.

**5. Develop a strategy for siting telecommunication ("cell") towers.**

Identifying ahead of time what locations are most suitable and desirable for telecommunication towers will give the Town some measure of control in how towers are placed in the community. This can help prevent towers being placed in locations that are offensive aesthetically or create negative impacts on the local environment.

**6. Continue to implement your Capital Improvements Program, reviewing it annually and making adjustments to meet the future needs of the Town.**

A Capital Improvements Program (CIP) is a multi-year schedule of physical improvements. A CIP typically includes major projects such as constructing a new facility or repairing an existing facility. The CIP allows a jurisdiction to prioritize their major projects and the funding for those projects. Projects identified in the CIP may be water system improvements, wastewater system improvements, road improvements, park improvements, building improvements, etc. If an emergency arises, a specific project with low priority could be moved back. The CIP not only identifies needed public improvements, but also estimates their costs, and identifies means of financing such projects.

**7. Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.**

When approving new developments, be aware of the costs attributed to public works projects such as road or bridge improvements.

**8. Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.**

Extending public utilities (roads, water, sewer) to new development can be very expensive, especially if the development is far from the existing infrastructure. Refer to Section B, Housing Element for recommended housing development locations in the Town.

**Other existing community facilities or utilities important to the Town of Dodgeville.** (This may not be a complete list. See Map D.1 at the end of this Section.)

- Bethel Horizons
- Friendship Center Camp
- Folklore Village
- Governor Dodge State Park (See Map D.1 at the end of this Section)
- Iowa County Historical Society (See Map D.1 at the end of this Section)
- Public Library (See Map D.1 at the end of this Section)
- Dodgeville School District (See Map D.2 at the end of this Section)
- Stonefield Apartment Community Room (See Map D.1 at the end of this Section)
- Churches (See Map E.15, Section E, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources)
- Ley Pavilion at Harris Park (See Map D.1 at the end of this Section)
- Electric service – Alliant Energy
- Telephone service – Verizon and MHTC
- Natural Gas service – Alliant
- Internet service providers
- Cable TV – Charter, local access cable channel
- Iowa County Farm (prairie restoration, trails)

## **PUBLIC UTILITIES**

### **WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS**

Approximately 500 households and fifty businesses in the Town of Dodgeville get their drinking water from private wells. Through a boundary agreement, there are also thirty Town households served by a municipal well located in the City of Dodgeville; up to 125 households could be served.

### **WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS**

The Town of Dodgeville wastewater is treated in two ways:

- Municipal wastewater treatment plant in the City of Dodgeville serving thirty households and five businesses. This is through a boundary agreement with the City.
- Private septic systems that serve an estimated 500 households and fifty businesses.

### **SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICTS**

There are three sanitary special service districts in the Town of Dodgeville.

- Businesses
- Greater Heights Subdivision
- DA Auto

### **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

The Town of Dodgeville does not have a stormwater management strategy.

### **COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

See Map D.1 at the end of this section for locations of various community facilities and utilities.

**POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

Police protection in the Town of Dodgeville comes from the Wisconsin State Patrol and the Iowa County Sheriff Department. Through mutual aid agreements, the City of Dodgeville Fire and Police Departments, Dodgeville Rescue, and Mineral Point Rescue provide fire and emergency rescue services.

**RECYCLING AND GARBAGE**

Recycling and garbage services are both available in the Town of Dodgeville. There is a central drop-off station open twice a week. The Town also offers two special clean-ups a year for items not accepted with other garbage and recycling.

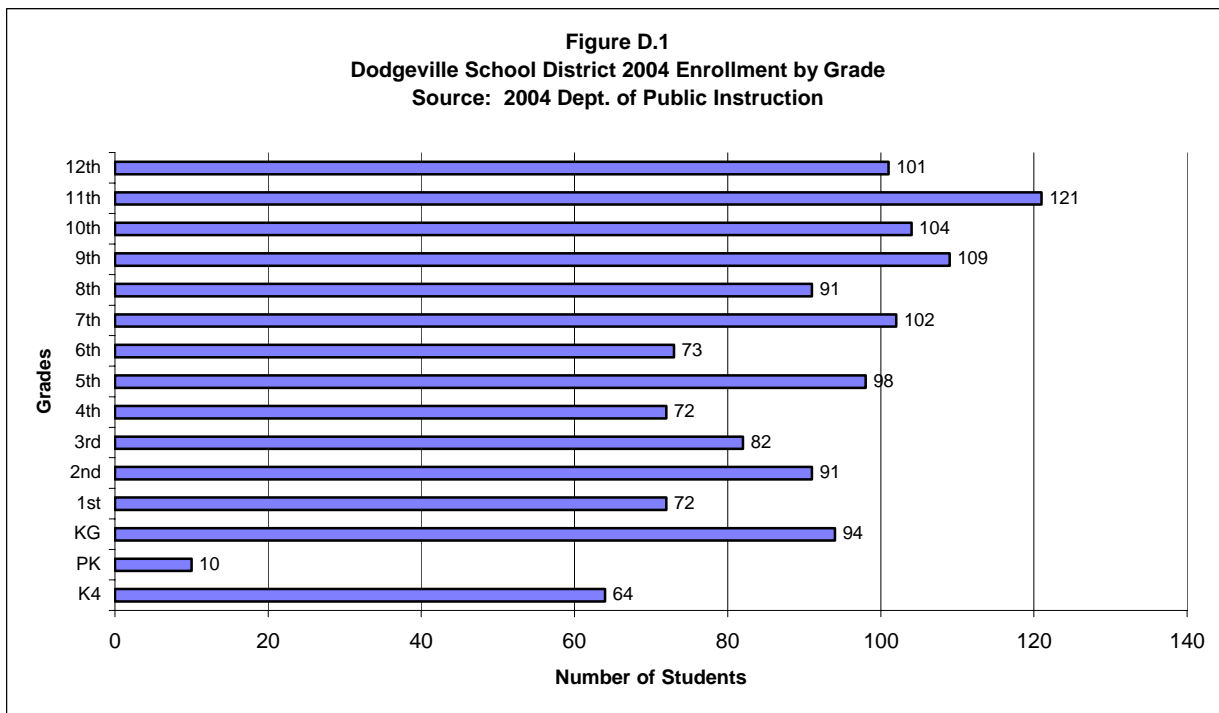
**MUNICIPAL BUILDING/ LIBRARY SERVICES**

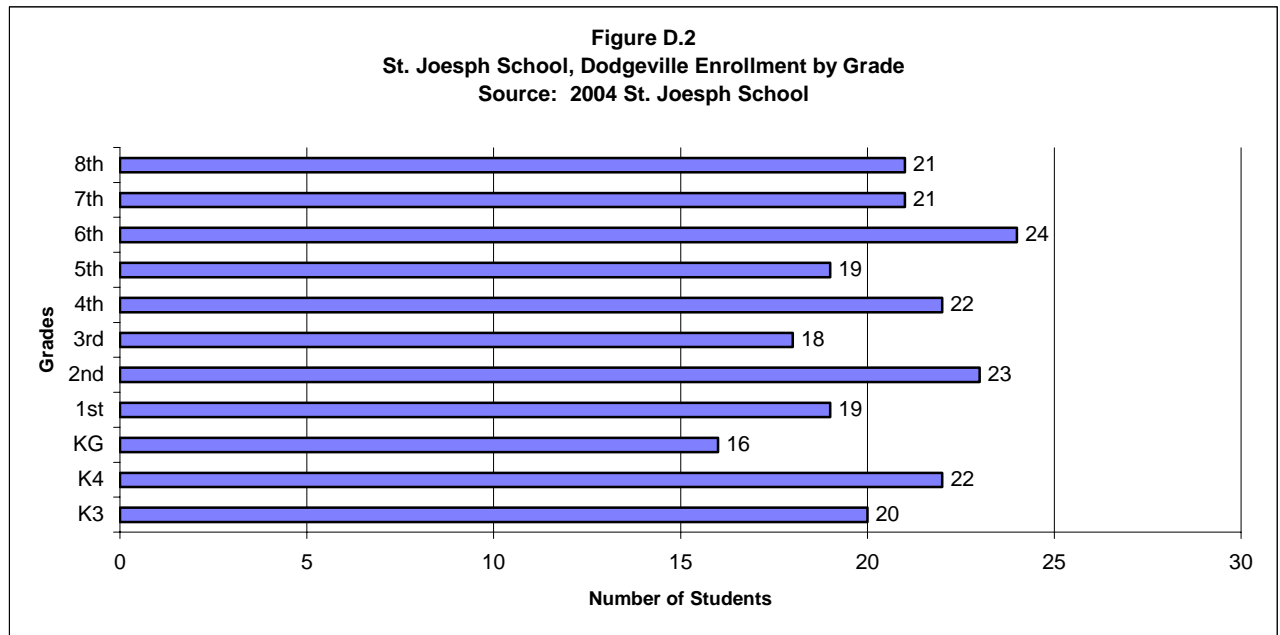
The Dodgeville Town Hall is located at 108 E. Leffler Street in the City of Dodgeville. The Township garage is also at this location. The City of Dodgeville Public Library serves Town of Dodgeville residents.

**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**

There are no education facilities within the Town of Dodgeville. Pre-K through 12 education for Town children is provided through public schools in the cities of Dodgeville and Spring Green. St. Josephs, a private school, is located in the City of Dodgeville.

The Town of Dodgeville is in the Dodgeville School District, which has 1284 students for the 2004-2005 school year according to enrollment data from the Department of Public Instruction. St. Joseph's enrollment for the 2004-2005 year is 225 students. Enrollment by grade is shown below in Figures D.1 and D.2. See Map D.2 for all school districts in Iowa County.





### HIGHER EDUCATION

The nearest colleges and universities are located in Fennimore (Southwest Wisconsin Technical College), Madison, (Edgewood College, University of Wisconsin Madison and Madison Area Technical College) and Platteville (University of Wisconsin Platteville). These institutions offer educational opportunities including certificates, technical diplomas, associate, bachelor, and master's degrees.

### HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

There are no healthcare facilities located within the Town of Dodgeville. For healthcare, Town of Dodgeville residents use the Upland Hills Health and Madison Area hospitals, and Family Practice Associates, Blackhawk Area Health, and Dodgeville Medical Center medical clinics. Other medical facilities available to Town of Dodgeville residents include Bloomfield Manor, Upland Hills Nursing and Rehab Center, Mineral Point Care Center, the Iowa County Health Department and Hospice. See Appendix D-3 for healthcare facilities in southwest Wisconsin.

### CEMETERIES

Please refer to Section E, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element and Map E. 15 for locations of local cemeteries.

### CHILDCARE

The Plan Commission indicated there are no childcare facilities available within the Town of Dodgeville.

### PARKS AND RECREATION

Please refer to the Agricultural, Cultural, and Natural Resources Element, Section E, for information on local parks and recreation facilities.

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER UTILITIES

The Town of Dodgeville has two telecommunication towers in its jurisdiction. One is at CTH ZZ and Weaver Rd., and the other is one mile north from CTH YZ on CTH Z. The Town has not taken a formal position on future locations of towers but has participated in the development of a County ordinance and operates under that regulation. The Town also has local service providers for electric, telephone, natural gas, cable, and the Internet:

- Electric service – Alliant Energy
- Telephone service – Verizon and MHTC
- Natural gas service – Alliant
- Internet service providers
- Cable TV – Charter, local access cable channel

**COMMUNITY FACILITY/UTILITY PROJECTS**

- Possible expansion of the Town hall in 2004
- Possible construction of a salt storage shed in 2006

**UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITY AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS**

There are a number of state and federal agencies and programs to assist communities with public works projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information is provided for each agency. To find out more specific information or which program best fits your needs contact the agency directly.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT (USDA-RD)  
COMMUNITY FACILITIES DIRECT GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAM**

The community facilities grant program provides grants to assist the development of essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 people. The objective of the agency is to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents. This can include the purchase of equipment required for a facility's operation. All projects funded by the RHS grant program must be for public use.

**USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF WISCONSIN**

4949 Kirschling Ct  
Stevens Point, WI 54481  
Phone: (715) 345-7615  
FAX: (715) 345-7669

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/>  
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM**

The community facilities loan program is similar to the grant program in that it provides funding for essential community facilities, such as schools, roads, fire halls, etc. Again, local jurisdictions must have a population of less than 20,000 to apply. Applications are funded based on a statewide priority point system. For more information on the loan program, visit the USDA-RD website or call the office listed above.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE (RUS)**

There are a number of available programs through USDA-RUS as part of the Water and Environmental Programs (WEP). WEP provides loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas and cities and towns of 10,000 or less. Public bodies, non-profit organizations, and recognized Native American Tribes may qualify for assistance. WEP also makes grants to non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to assist rural communities with their water, wastewater, and solid waste programs. Some of the available programs include:

- Water and Waste Disposal Direct and Guaranteed Loans
- Water and Waste Disposal Grants
- Technical Assistance and Training Grants
- Solid Waste Management Grants
- Rural Water Circuit Ride Technical Assistance

More detailed information can be obtained on any of the above programs by contacting USDA Rural Development Office.

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (DNR-CFA)**

The Bureau of Community Assistance administers a number of grant and loan programs. The Bureau supports projects that protect public health and the environment and provide recreational opportunities. The Bureau has three major areas of programs, which include the following:

- **Environmental Loans**

This is a loan program for drinking water, wastewater, and Brownfield projects.

- **Environmental Financial Assistance Grants**

This is a grant program for non-point source pollution, recycling, lakes, rivers, municipal flood control, and well compensation.

- **Land & Recreation Financial Assistance Grants**

This is a grant program for conservation, restoration, parks, stewardship, acquisition of land and easements for conservation purposes, recreational facilities and trails, hunter education, forestry, forest

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)**

101 S Webster St  
Madison WI 53703

Phone: 608-266-2621  
Fax: 608-261-4380

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>

fire protection, household hazardous waste collection, dam rehabilitation and abandonment, dry cleaner remediation, and urban wildlife damage.

These are the major program headings. There are numerous programs available for specific projects underneath these umbrella programs. For example, under the Environmental Loans Program, there is the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP). The SDWLP provides loans to public water systems to build, upgrade, or replace water supply infrastructure. For more detailed information on other programs, contact the Wisconsin DNR or visit the website listed above.

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WISCONSIN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PUBLIC FACILITIES (CDBG-PF)**

This program is designed to assist small communities with public facility improvements. Eligible activities would include publicly owned utility system improvements, streets, sidewalks, disability accessibility projects, and community centers. Local governments including towns, cities, and counties are eligible. Federal grant funds are made available on an annual basis. The maximum grant for any single applicant is \$750,000. Grants are only available up to the amount that is adequately justified and documented with engineering or vendor estimates.

**WI DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMERCE  
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT**

**PO Box 7970  
Madison, WI 53707  
Phone: 608-266-8934  
Fax: 608-266-8969**

**WISCONSIN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PUBLIC FACILITIES (CDBG-PFED)**

This program helps underwrite the cost of municipal infrastructure necessary for business development. This program requires that the result of the project will ultimately induce businesses, create jobs, and invest in the community. More information is available from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

<http://www.commerce.state.wi.us>  
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>