

## 2.0 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

### 2.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this chapter is to inventory, map, and forecast utilities and community facilities. Often referred to as public works, utilities and community facilities are the physical infrastructure of a community. They facilitate the community's ability to function and grow.

Community facilities can include garages for road maintenance, libraries, municipal offices, town halls, schools, police stations, fire stations, parks, etc. They are supported by utilities such as water services, sewer system, storm water drainage, electricity, etc. At times, facilities and utilities need expansion, rehabilitation, or the creation of new facilities. As near as possible, this chapter tries to forecast the future utility and community facility needs of your jurisdiction. These needs vary according to growth and level of service deemed publicly acceptable.



**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.

## 2.2 GOALS

The following are the Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, two of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.
2. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

## 2.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following utility and community facility resource objectives and policy recommendations (not in order of priority) support the above goals. They will guide utility and facility resource decisions in the City of Boscobel over the next 20 years.

*NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY*

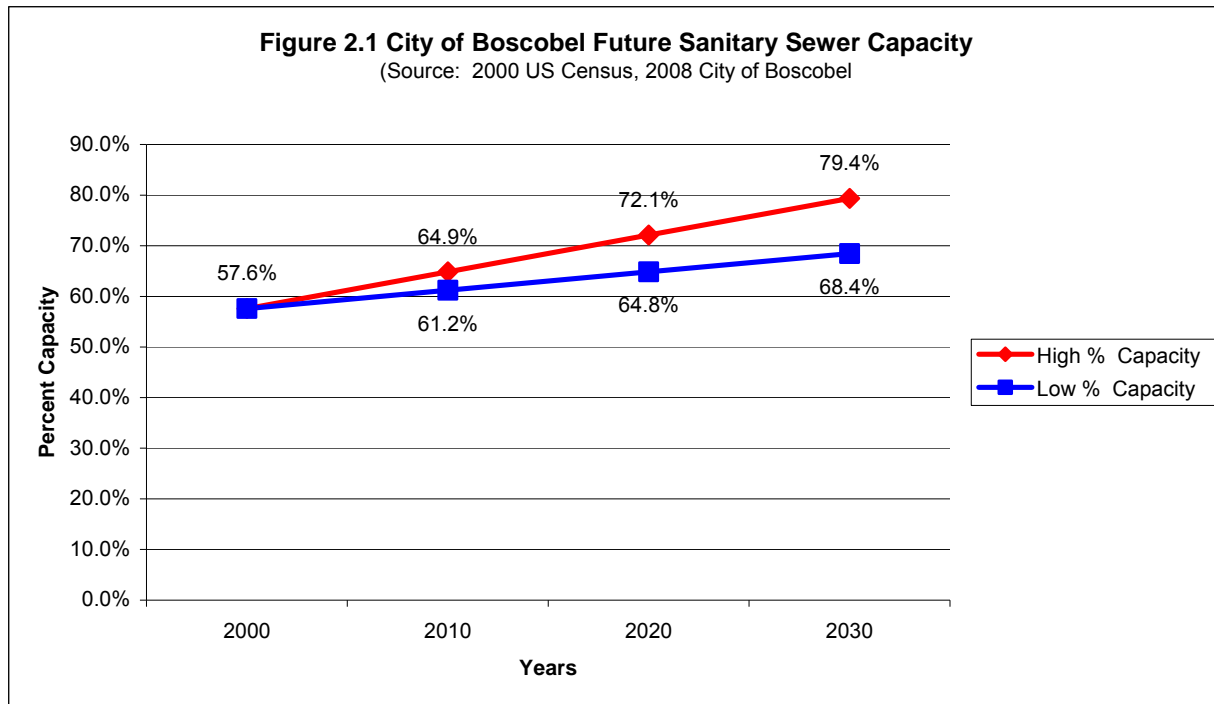
1. **Continue updating and implementing the City of Boscobel's capital improvements plan (CIP), reviewing it annually and making adjustments to meet the needs of the community.**
2. **Maintain, operate, and reconstruct the existing utility systems so they can support existing development and redevelopment.**
3. **Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.**
4. **Evaluate public utilities and services to reduce the capital facility and operating costs.**
5. **Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.**
6. **Guide new development that requires urban services within City limits, in areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.**
7. **Consider developing a stormwater management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.**

## 2.4 PUBLIC UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

### 2.4.1 MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SERVICE

Municipalities usually have a wastewater treatment facility and a sanitary sewer system to treat wastewater. At present, the City of Boscobel’s Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) serves 1,030 households and 200 businesses. It is an activated sludge system with an oxidation ditch, built in 1982 and located at 100 Park Street, Boscobel. There have been three major upgrades to this system since its inception, in 1992, 1994, and 1999. An expansion will be made to the system when the plant capacity approaches 90% of the design parameters. The existing plan is set up to double its capacity with a “mirror image” expansion.

Figure 2.1 currently shows operations to be at 57.6%. Currently, its average flow is .273MGD (million/gallons/day) with a design average flow of .474 MGD. Figure 2.1 displays the City’s projected sewer capacity. There are no private septic systems in the City.



### 2.4.2 PRIVATE WASTEWATER TREATMENT

For most towns, all private wastewater treatment is through onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS), commonly referred to as septic systems. Septic systems treat domestic wastewater, including domestic sanitary, bath, laundry, dishwashing, garbage disposal, etc. The system receiving wastewater either retains it in a holding tank, or treats and discharges the water into the soil. (Any system with a final discharge upon the ground surface or discharging directly into surface waters of the state is subject to DNR regulation.)

Septic systems are most commonly used in rural or large lot areas where municipal sanitary sewer is not available. They are regulated under WI COMM-83 and permits are issued by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce and the WI-DNR. Refer to the Grant County Zoning and Sanitation Department, the WI DOC, and the WI DNR for more information on sanitary sewer regulations.

### 2.4.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The management of stormwater involves providing the controlled release of runoff to receiving systems, typically through detention and/or retention structures. A stormwater system can be very simple – a series of natural ditches or a complex system of culverts, pipes, and drains. Either way, the purpose of the system is to store and channel runoff to specific areas, in order to diminish flooding impacts and possible non-point source pollution.

As of August 2004, any construction site disturbing more than one acre of land must get state permits and keep soil on their land during and after construction (NR 151, 216). The threshold was lowered from five acres to one acre in order to comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Phase 2 Storm Water Regulations. The purpose of the regulation is to lower and control the amount of sedimentation that reaches Wisconsin rivers and lakes. Refer to the WI DNR for more information. The City of Boscobel has a storm sewer system with drains, pipes, and outlets that carry off storm runoff.

**2.4.4 WATER SUPPLY**

Wells are safe, dependable sources of water if sited wisely and built correctly. Wisconsin has had well regulations since 1936, and today is recognized as a national leader in well protection. NR 812 (formerly NR 112), Wisconsin’s Administrative Code for Well Construction and Pump Installation, is administered by the WI DNR. The Well Code is based on the premise that if a well and water system is properly located, constructed, installed, and maintained, the well should provide safe water continuously without a need for treatment. Refer to the WI DNR, the Grant County Department of Zoning and Sanitation for more information on water quality and well regulations.

Data for Tables 2.1 through 2.5 for the City of Boscobel is from the 2006 Annual Utility Report from the Wisconsin Public Service Commission. Current rate information can be obtained by contacting the jurisdiction directly.

Table 2.1 Sources of Water Supply - Groundwater

ID#	Location	Depth (Feet)	Well Diameter (inches)	Potential Yield Per Day (gallons)	Currently in Service?
#2	Park Street	715	16	1	No
#3	Wisconsin Avenue	80	16	720,000	Yes
#4	Airport Road	120	16	1,080,000	Yes

Table 2.2 Water Supply – Pumping and Water Supply Equipment

ID#	Purpose	Destination	Year Installed	Type of Pump	Actual Capacity (gpm)
2	Pumping	Reservoir Distribution	1956	Vertical Turbine	600
3	Pumping	Reservoir Distribution	1972	Vertical Turbine	500
4	Pumping	Reservoir Distribution	1984	Vertical Turbine	750

Table 2.3 Water Supply – Storage and Treatment

ID#	Type	Year Built	Primary Material	Total Capacity	Disinfection & Application	Corrosion Control Used?	Fluoride Used?
1	Elevated Tank	1939	Steel	200,000	Liquid	No	Yes
2	Reservoir	1984	Steel	500,000	Liquid	No	Yes
3	Reservoir	1998	Concrete	400,00	Liquid	No	Yes

Table 2.4 Water Supply – Water Mains (Within Municipality Only)

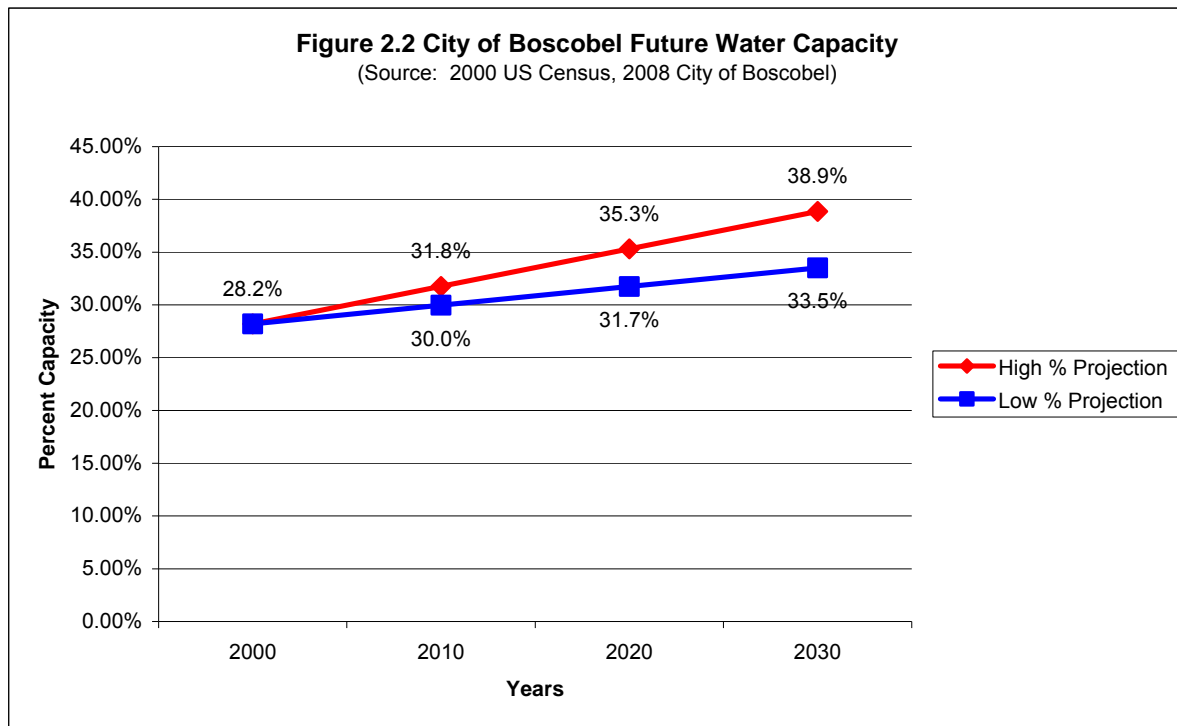
Pipe Material	Function	Diameter (Inches)	Number of Feet (End of Year)
Metal	Distribution	1.25	222
Metal	Distribution	1.5	60
Metal	Distribution	2.0	125
Metal	Distribution	4.0	2,925
Plastic	Distribution	4.0	3,409
Metal	Distribution	6.0	33,347
Plastic	Distribution	6.0	38,336
Metal	Distribution	8.0	10,989
Plastic	Distribution	8.0	25,234
Metal	Distribution	10.0	3,454
Plastic	Distribution	10.0	43
Metal	Distribution	12.0	2,430
Plastic	Distribution	12.0	15,895
Metal	Distribution	14.0	1,287
Metal	Distribution	16.0	558
Plastic	Distribution	16.0	1,115

Table 2.5 Fire Hydrants

Fire Hydrant Type	Number (End of Year)
Normal	217
Flushing	4

Boscobel’s municipal wells are 715 feet (Well #2), 80 feet deep (Well #3), and 120 feet deep (Well#4), respectively. These wells serve the 1050 homes and 210 businesses that make up the City. (There are some private wells in the City.) The 2008 current average water flow is 282,000 gallons/day with a design average flow of 1,000,000 gallons/day. The City’s current total water capacity is 1.1 million gallons, 600,000 gallons in elevated storage and 500,000 in ground storage. There are no plans at present for any new wells in the future.

Figure 2.2 below shows the future capacity of this water system. As indicated, the system is operating at 28.2% capacity (based on flow) at this time. This figure is calculated from population projections from Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities, and pumping data from the City.



**2.4.5 SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT**

A special purpose district is an area designated to perform specific tasks essential to a community's or region's well being. It requires a government entity responsible for oversight of the district. Special districts include sanitary districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, drainage districts, inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, business improvement districts, tax incremental financing districts, architectural conservancy districts, and port authorities. Refer to Chapter 6, Economic Development, for more information.

**2.4.6 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING FACILITIES**

In 1996, Wisconsin revised its solid waste rules to exceed the Federal (Subtitle ‘D’) rules for municipal solid waste landfills becoming the first state to receive approval of its solid waste program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The WI DNR authorizes solid waste disposal pursuant to Wis. Stats. 289.35, and numerous WI Administrative Codes. Refer to the WI DNR and the Department of Planning and Zoning for more information on landfill regulations.

The City of Boscobel has garbage pick-up every week, recycling pick-up every two weeks. Boscobel does not share these services with any other jurisdiction. The jurisdiction’s landfill stopped accepting waste in 1982 and was initially closed and capped in 1985. In 1993 it was given a final capping based on new standards.

**2.4.7 MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND/OR CITY HALL**

Part of a jurisdiction’s infrastructure usually includes a meeting area and an office. A jurisdiction’s hall is integral to the operation of local government, providing a location for supplies and personal. In some cases, it also serves as

a community center. Other infrastructure can include a garage or maintenance shop, salt storage, or recycling or compost sites. Table 2.6 lists Boscobel’s facilities.

Table 2.6 City Facilities

TYPE OF FACILITY	LOCATION AND ADDRESS	AMENITIES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUNICIPAL BUILDING/CITY HALL/POLICE DEPARTMENT	1006 Wisconsin Avenue Boscobel, WI	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CITY GARAGE/STREET DEPARTMENT	108 Grey Street	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAINTENANCE SHED		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SALT SHED	111 Grey Street	
<input type="checkbox"/> RECYCLING CENTER		
<input type="checkbox"/> COMPOST DROP OFF	End of Smith Street	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SWIMMING POOL/RECREATION CENTER	1507 Wisconsin Avenue	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIBRARY, BLAINE GYM & THEATRE, TUFFLEY CENTER, DEPOT, PARK BUILDINGS, CITY GARAGE		

**2.4.8 PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

Parks and recreational locations might be considered only as part of a jurisdiction’s natural resources; however they are also part of a jurisdiction’s facilities, adding to community infrastructure and quality of life. Boscobel has a number of parks and recreational facilities in their jurisdiction. See Table 2.7 below.

Table 2.7 City Recreational Resources

NAME/TYPE OF RECREATIONAL RESOURCE	AMENITIES
Kronshage Park	<p>Kronshage Park is Boscobel's principal and largest park. It offers a large number of recreational facilities including 70 picnic tables (6 handicapped accessible), 5 tennis courts, a swimming pool, playground apparatus, lighted football, baseball, and track fields, 3 regulation horseshoe courts, a full basketball court, 2 lighted sand volleyball courts, 3 shelter buildings, concession stand, restrooms with modern plumbing that are handicapped accessible, 2 new lighted back-to-back softball diamonds, grills, park benches, trash receptacles, and paved parking. The park typifies the public financial benefits derived by combining school and municipal recreation programs, as Boscobel High School is located adjacent to the park.</p> <p>Another attraction of the park is its large expanses of open space on which any number of recreation activities can be accommodated. Horse and livestock shows, circuses, 4-H gatherings, rendezvous and civil war reenactments are examples of such space-demanding activities that occur on the park grounds. Maintenance is good within this widely used park.</p>

Table 2.7 City Recreational Resources

NAME/TYPE OF RECREATIONAL RESOURCE	AMENITIES
Fireman's Park	This city-owned neighborhood playground is located adjacent to the Boscobel and Rural Fire Department whose membership provides and maintains some of its facilities. Features of this park include eight picnic tables, a grill, and playground apparatus, an improved lighted softball field with backstop, restrooms, bleachers, and chain-link fencing.
Scout Park	This neighborhood park is city-owned and is the site of the local Scout Troop cabin. Most of the acreage, which borders Sanders Creek, consists of grassy open space with two picnic tables, scattered trees, a half basketball court (one goal) and some playground equipment. Recent additions to this park include a new recreational play structure with sand base.
Veterans Memorial Park	This very small area next to City Hall on Wisconsin Avenue contains benches upon which shoppers can rest and others can engage in people watching. This new area, classed as a <i>mini-park</i> , is an asset to downtown beautification.
Westside Park	This recently-acquired neighborhood playground is two acres in size and is located west of U.S. Highway 61. Improvements include: a softball diamond with backstop and general open space area; playground apparatus; tot lot area; a shelter building with bathroom facilities, storage and shelter areas; landscaping-planting of trees, shrubs, seeding, etc.; sidewalks, a parking lot, and full basketball court that is in need of lighting.
Bluff View Park	Bluff View Park is a small parcel of land dedicated for public use in the Moran and Daugherty subdivision located on the city's east side. It is landscaped, has horseshoe courts, a tetherball court, two picnic tables, playground apparatus, and a newly added recreational play structure.
Veterans Park	Bluff View Park is a small parcel of land dedicated for public use in the Moran and Daugherty subdivision located on the city's east side. It is landscaped, has horseshoe courts, a tetherball court, two picnic tables, playground apparatus, and a newly added recreational play structure.
VFW Park	This very small area at the intersection of Highway 61 and West Oak Street is the site of a decommissioned M60 tank, a memorial plaque, shrubs, trees and a picnic table.
Depot Park	The City of Boscobel has acquired the Boscobel Depot and adjacent railroad lands for purposes of historic preservation, interpretation and recreation. Restoration of the depot and development of the Heritage Center has been initiated by the Boscobel Area Heritage Museum, Inc., a non-profit group. The group is currently working with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to secure a Statewide Transportation Enhancement Program (STEP) grant to complete restoration of the depot and develop a parkway along the railroad corridor.
Sanders Creek Walking Trail	This small scenic recreational area was acquired by the City of Boscobel as part of an Army Corps of Engineers flood control project. The corridor along Sanders Creek (within the city limits) is primarily used for open space enjoyment and passive recreation. Space is used for such activities as walking, free play and fishing. The city's Master Plan identified a number of potential uses for the corridor. These include hiking trails, fishing sites, picnicking sites, nature study areas, and linkages to schools, downtown and park facilities.

**2.4.9 WIND FARMS**

Wind farms are quickly becoming a viable alternative for “green” energy production. However, they can sometimes be considered problematic to site due to the amount of land they require and their impact on the viewscape. Senate Bill 334, passed in 2003-2004, states that cities, towns, villages, and counties cannot place restrictions on the installment of wind energy systems except instances where the restriction would serve to protect or preserve public health or safety, where cost does not significantly increase or decrease its efficiency, or where the restriction would provide a new system of comparable cost and efficiency. Therefore, a jurisdiction could indicate on its map where a wind energy system might be best placed but it cannot ban them altogether. A total ban would have to meet the above criteria of SB 334. Currently there are no wind farms in Boscobel, nor are any proposed.

**2.4.10 CEMETERIES**

Cemeteries are identified as prominent historic and cultural resources. They can provide an historic perspective of an area, providing names and ethnicities of previous residents, linking a community to its past. The Boscobel Cemetery, located on the south edge of the City, serves Boscobel residents.

**2.4.11 POLICE, FIRE, AND RESCUE SERVICES**

Table 2.8 below lists the types of Police, Fire, and Rescue Service protection available in Boscobel. For more information on whom services are shared with, refer to Chapter 7, Intergovernmental Cooperation.

Table 2.8 Police, Fire, and Rescue Service Protection

TYPE OF PROTECTION	PROVIDER?	STAFFING (I.E. VOLUNTEER, PAID, ETC.)
X FIRE PROTECTION	Boscobel & Rural Fire Department 510 Wisconsin Avenue	Volunteer
X LAW ENFORCEMENT	Boscobel Police Department 1006 Wisconsin Avenue	6 full-time Several part-time
X EMERGENCY RESPONSE	Boscobel Rescue Squad 510 Wisconsin Avenue	Volunteer

**2.4.12 LIBRARY FACILITIES**

Grant County libraries are part of the Southwest Library System which was created in 1971, when the Wisconsin State Legislature passed a law creating the 17 Library Systems in Wisconsin. The purpose of the system is to provide free and equitable access to public libraries for all residents in Wisconsin even if their community has none. The library system also serves to take on projects too costly or complex for individual community libraries. The funding for the Public Library System comes from a set percentage of the budgets of all public libraries in Wisconsin.

Table 2.9 Library Services

LOCATION (NAME AND ADDRESS)	SERVICES (I.E. INTERNET, INTERLIBRARY LOAN, CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS)
Boscobel Public Library 1033 Wisconsin Avenue Boscobel	Public access computers with internet, wireless internet connection, interlibrary loan (state and national), children's story time and summer library program, library book discussion group, workshops, readers advisory services, Badgerlink and overdrive online database research and e-book services, WisCAT online catalog services.

**2.4.13 PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES**

A quality education system is the foundation of a strong democracy and healthy economy. The New Wisconsin Promise is the State's commitment to ensure a quality education for every child. Raising achievement for all students and closing the achievement gap between economically disadvantaged students, students of color, and their peers is the No. 1 priority.

Residents of the City of Boscobel attend schools in one public school district: Boscobel Area. Table 2.10 highlights the public educational facilities available to residents of the City, the current enrollment of these public school districts, and the estimated capacity of these districts (i.e. the number of students they could effectively teach, using existing facilities). When coupled with projected population numbers, knowing a school's estimated capacity is helpful for all types of planning, including utilities, land use and transportation.

Table 2.10 Education Facilities: City of Boscobel

SCHOOL NAME	LOCATION	GRADE LEVELS*	CURRENT ENROLLMENT	ESTIMATED CAPACITY
C Boscobel	Boscobel Area School District	E, M, H	900	1000

\*E = Elementary, M= Middle, H=High School

There are several regional institutions of higher education offering a wide variety of educational opportunities including certificates, technical diplomas, associate, bachelor, and master's degrees. The nearest colleges and universities are located in Fennimore (Southwest Wisconsin Technical College), Platteville (UW - Platteville),

Monroe (Blackhawk Tech) Madison (Edgewood College, UW-Madison, Madison Area Technical College) and Dubuque (University of Dubuque, Loras College, and Clarke College).

**2.4.14 CHILDCARE FACILITIES**

Adequate childcare facilities are of great importance to local and regional economies. The Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Bureau of Regulation and Licensing (BRL) is responsible for the licensing and regulation of child care programs, children's residential programs and private child welfare agencies for foster care and adoption. The purpose of the Bureau of Regulation and Licensing is to promote the health, safety and welfare of children in regulated community care arrangements. In addition to family and group child care programs, BRL regulates day camps, group foster homes for children, residential care centers for children and youth, shelter care facilities and child placing agencies.

Table 2.11 shows the childcare facilities available to Boscobel residents.

Table 2.11 Childcare Facilities

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY LOCATION	AGE LEVELS AND SCHOOL DISTRICT SERVED
Bright From the Start	401 Johnson Street, Boscobel	4Y – 16Y, Boscobel Area
123 Family Daycare	311 Pearl Street, Boscobel	1W – 13Y, Boscobel Area
Little Bulldog Daycare	100 Brindley Street, Boscobel	4W – 12Y, Boscobel Area
Mary's Daycare	117 Circle Drive	6W-10Y, Boscobel Area
M & P Child Care, LLC	114 Vista Place	12M – 13Y, Boscobel Area
Sunshine Alley Preschool	208 Mary Street	4Y – 5Y, Boscobel Area
Holy Innocents, A Montessori School	409 E. Kansas	12M – 13Y, Boscobel Area

**2.4.15 HEALTHCARE FACILITIES**

Healthcare facilities are an integral part of a community’s infrastructure. Having access to adequate and supportive health care services becomes even more important in areas where a population has large sections of vulnerable individuals: the very young and the very old. In particular, health care services for the elderly are becoming more and more important as the population of the U.S. grows older. The trend of an aging population is found throughout Grant County, the State of Wisconsin, and the country as a whole.

Table 2.12 lists the medical care facilities in Boscobel that serve the residents of the jurisdiction.

Table 2.12 Healthcare Facilities

Facility Name	Facility Location
<b>Hospitals:</b> Boscobel Area Healthcare	205 Parker Street, Boscobel
<b>Medical Clinics:</b> Bluff Street Clinic Boscobel Clinic S.C.	200 W. Bluff Street, Boscobel 208 Parker Street, Boscobel
<b>Nursing Homes:</b> Boscobel Area Healthcare Nursing Home	205 Parker Street, Boscobel
<b>Assisted Living Facilities:</b> Vista House	111 Vista Place, Boscobel
<b>Chiropractic:</b> Lorenz Chiropractic Williams Chiropractic	109 W. Oak Street, Boscobel 832 Wisconsin Avenue, Boscobel
<b>Dentist:</b> Dr. Larry Clark Dr. Michael Mecikalski DDS	105 E. Bluff Street, Boscobel 310 Parker Street, Boscobel
<b>Optometrist:</b> Davis, Duehr, Dean	310 Parker Street, Boscobel
<b>Podiatrist:</b> Various visiting specialists	208 Parker Street, Boscobel
<b>Other:</b> Various visiting specialists	208 Parker Street, Boscobel

**2.4.16 TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES**

Telecommunication towers, specifically cellular phone towers, are on the rise with increased use of cellular phones. Refer to the Federal Communications Commission FCC - ([www.wireless2.fcc.gov](http://www.wireless2.fcc.gov)) or the Grant County Planning and Zoning for more information on telecommunication regulations.

The City of Boscobel does not have cell towers in the jurisdiction and has not identified potential locations for any future cell towers, including co-located towers.

**2.4.17 POWER PLANTS AND TRANSMISSION LINES**

Grant County utility needs are supplied by the Alliant/ Wisconsin Power and Light Company, the Scenic River Energy Cooperative, and the Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC). For information regarding their service territories, transmission lines, and substations, please refer to Map 2.2. Cable services are provided by Mediacom, while internet services are available from CenturyTel, Mediacom, MHTC, Midwest Telnet, DirecTV, and Dish Network.

**2.4.18 POSTAL SERVICE**

Post Offices are located in most Grant County communities. The Boscobel Post Office, located at 105 Superior Street, Boscobel, serves the residents of the City.

**2.5 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN (CIP)**

A capital improvements plan (CIP) is a multi year scheduling of physical public improvements based on the examination of available fiscal resources, as well as the prioritization of such improvements. Capital improvements are those that include new or expanded physical facilities that are relatively large, expensive, and permanent. Street improvements, public libraries, water and sewer lines, and park and recreation facilities are common examples of capital improvements.

Boscobel has a CIP which includes a 5-10 year utility plan as detailed below:

**2005 - 2014 TEN-YEAR STREETS, CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN****2005 Streets Improvement Project (1,300 Lin. Ft.) - \$175,000**

Total Reconstruction of existing streets, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the 100 Block of Wisconsin Avenue, 100 Block of Grey Street and 100 Block of Nevada Street. Utility Share \$65,000.00.

**2006 Streets Improvement Project (1,320 Lin. Ft.) - \$210,000**

Total Reconstruction of existing street, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the 1100, 1200, 1300 and 1400 Blocks of Park Street. Utility Share \$70,000.00.

**2006 S.T.H. 133 Reconstruction - Boscobel to Blue River – State Funded**

Total Reconstruction of S.T.H. 133 (Prairie Street) within the City Limits, including replacement of all underground utilities. City local share is 25% of the cost for new sidewalk. Estimated to be \$15,000.00. Utility Share \$90,000.00.

**2007 Streets Improvement Project (2,600 Lin. Ft.) - \$433,000**

Total Reconstruction of existing streets, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the 100, 200 and 300 Blocks of Mary Street, as well as the 100, 200 and 300 Blocks of Fremont Street. Utility Share \$165,000.00.

**2008 Streets Improvement Project (1,300 Lin. Ft.)**

Total Reconstruction of existing street, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the 100, 200 and 300 Blocks of Pearl Street. Utility Share \$85,000.00.

**2009 Streets Improvement Project (1,900 Lin. Ft.) - \$280,000**

Total Reconstruction of existing street, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the 100, 200, 300 and 400 Blocks of E. Bluff Street. Utility Share \$120,000.00.

**2010 Streets Improvement Project (2,200 Lin. Ft.) - \$330,000**

Total Reconstruction of existing streets, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the

100, 200 and 300 Blocks of Adams Street, as well as the 200 and 300 Blocks of Brindley Street. Utility Share \$145,000.00

**2011 Streets Improvement Project (1,600 Lin. FL) - \$250,000**

Total Reconstruction of existing streets, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the 300 Block of Parker Street, Warah Street, Center Street and West LeGrand Street. Utility Share \$105,000.00.

**2012 Streets Improvement Project (1,300 Lin. Ft.)**

Total Reconstruction of existing streets, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the 400, 500 and 600 Blocks of Superior Street. Utility Share \$90,000.00.

**2013 Streets Improvement Project (1,450 Lin. Ft.) - \$210,000**

Total Reconstruction of existing streets, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the 300 and 400 Blocks of E. Oak Street. Utility Share \$100,000.00.

**2014 Streets Improvement Project (1,250 Lin. Ft.) - \$235,000**

Total Reconstruction of existing streets, including replacement of all underground utilities. Work is on the 100 and 200 Blocks of West LeGrand Street, as well as 500 Block of East LeGrand Street. Utility Share \$88,000.00.



**2.6 UTILITY AND COMMUNITY FACILITY AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS**

There are a number of available state and federal agencies and programs to assist communities with public works projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information has been 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 that are 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 be able to apply. Applications are funded based on a statewide priority point system. For more information on the loan program log on to the USDA-RD website or call the office listed above.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL UTILITIES**

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, cities, and towns of 10,000 or less. Public bodies, non-profit organizations and recognized Indian 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

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION (NRCS)  
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (US EPA) COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH  
EDUCATION EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)**

**FARM\*A\*SYST**

Farm\*A\*Syst is a national program cooperatively supported by the above agencies. The program enables you to prevent pollution on farms, ranches, and in homes using confidential environmental assessments. This program can help you determine your risks. A system of fact sheets and worksheets helps you to identify the behaviors and practices that are creating risks. Some of the issues Farm\*A\*Syst can help you address includes:

- Quality of well water, new wells, and abandoned wells
- Livestock waste storage
- Storage and handling of petroleum products
- Managing hazardous wastes
- Nutrient management

Farm\*A\*Syst is a voluntary program, so you decide whether to assess your property. This program has been nationally and internationally recognized for its common-sense approach to managing environmental risks. Contact the Farm\*A\*Syst office for more information on available programs.



**Farm\*A\*Syst Home\*A\*Syst**

**HOME\*A\*SYST**

Also available through the cooperative efforts of USDA, NRCS, CSREES, and US EPA is the national Home\*A\*Syst program. This program is very similar to the Farm\*A\*Syst program explained above, but instead is specific to your home. The program begins with a checklist to identify risks including safety of drinking water, use and storage of hazardous chemicals, and lead based paint. The program can help you develop an action plan to reduce your risks. Contact the Home\*A\*Syst program to find out more information and to obtain worksheets to begin your assessment today.

**FARM\*A\*SYST & HOME\*A\*SYST**

**303 Hiram Smith Hall  
1545 Observatory Drive  
Madison, WI 53706-1289**

**Phone: 608-262-0024**  
**<http://www.uwex.edu/farmasyst>**  
**<http://www.uwed.edu/homeasyst>**

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WIDNR)**

**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 the 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 runoff pollution, recycling, lakes, rivers, municipal flood control and well compensation.
- **Land and 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 fire protection, gypsy moth, household hazardous waste collection, dam rehabilitation and abandonment, dry cleaner remediation, and urban wildlife damage.

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)**  
 101 S Webster St  
 Madison WI 53703  
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<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>

These programs listed above 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 to protect public health and address federal and state safe drinking water requirements. For more information on other available programs, contact the Wisconsin DNR or visit the website listed above.

**WISCONSIN WELL COMPENSATION GRANT PROGRAM**

Another program available through the Wisconsin DNR is the Well Compensation Grant Program. To be eligible for a grant, a person must own a contaminated private water supply that serves a residence or is used for watering livestock. Owners of wells serving commercial properties are not eligible, unless the commercial property also contains a residential unit or apartment. The Well Compensation grant program provides partial cost sharing for the following:

- Water testing if it shows the well is contaminated
- Reconstructing a contaminated well
- Constructing a new well
- Connecting to an existing private or public water supply
- Installing a new pump, including the associated piping
- Property abandoning the contaminated well
- Equipment for water treatment
- Providing a temporary bottled or trucked water supply

**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, villages, cities, and counties are eligible. Entitlement cities, over 50,000 in population, are not 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

**WI DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 DIVISION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**  
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<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>

documented with engineering or vendor estimates.

**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.