

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. Utilities and community facilities, often referred to as public works, are the physical infrastructure allowing a community to function and grow. Community facilities may include garages for road maintenance duties, libraries, municipal offices, town halls, schools, police stations, fire stations, parks, etc. Community facilities are supported by utilities such as water services, sewer system, storm water drainage, electricity, etc. The needs to expand, rehabilitate, or create new facilities and their necessary utilities are difficult to determine. To the extent possible, this chapter tries to forecast the future utility and community facility needs of Grant County. These needs will vary according to growth pressure and the level of service deemed publicly acceptable. In addition, when evaluating whether a utility or community facility will be able to meet future needs, it is assumed that routine maintenance will be needed.

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 are the Utilities and Community Facilities objectives and policy recommendations as indicated by each town, supporting the above goals and guiding utility and community facility decisions over the next 20 years.

1. Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community’s services.

Below are listed the utility and community facility objectives and policy recommendations from each participating town:

TOWN POLICIES ARE NOT LISTED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY.

Table 2.1a

Bloomington
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community’s services. 2. Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc. 3. Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development. 4. Continue informing, notifying, and allowing for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals. 5. Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.

Table 2.1b

Cassville
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development 2. Evaluate public utility alternatives and services to reduce the capital facility and operating costs. 3. Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits. 4. Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users. 5. Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.

Table 2.1c

Clifton
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community’s services. 2. Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development. 3. Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits. 4. Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users. 5. Require multi-use telecommunication towers.

Table 2.1d

Ellenboro
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits. 2. Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users. 3. Develop a strategy for siting telecommunication (“cell”) towers. 4. Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities. 5. Adopt a Capital Improvement Plan and update it annually to reflect the community’s needs.

Table 2.1e

Harrison
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the developer bears all capital improvement costs (e.g. road improvement and construction) necessitated by the development. 2. Develop a strategy for siting telecommunication (“cell”) towers. 3. Encourage new development to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists. 4. Consider adopting a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and updating it annually.

Table 2.1f

Hazel Green	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
3.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4.	Continue to inform, notify, and allow for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
5.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.

Table 2.1g

Hickory Grove	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Develop a strategy for siting telecommunication ("cell") towers.
3.	Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.
4.	Ensure that new development bears all capital improvement costs required by the development.
5.	Consider writing and implementing a capital improvements plan (CIP) and review it annually, making adjustments to meet the needs of the community.

Table 2.1h

Jamestown	
1.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
2.	Encourage well testing among private, individual wells as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for these users.
3.	Consider adopting a standard requiring that all costs associated with water and sewage extensions into developments, be paid by the homeowner or developer.
4.	Consider developing and regularly updating a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP).

Table 2.1i

Liberty	
1.	Assure that all capital improvement costs created by development are paid for by developers.
2.	Encourage future development to locate in areas that can be served with public utilities and community facilities.

Table 2.1j

Lima	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.
4.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
5.	Develop a strategy for siting telecommunication ("cell") towers.

Table 2.1k

Little Grant	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
3.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4.	Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.
5.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
6.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
7.	Develop a strategy for siting telecommunication ("cell") towers.
8.	Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.

Table 2.1l

Mount Hope	
1.	Maintain, operate, and reconstruct the existing utility systems so they can support existing development and redevelopment.
2.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Evaluate public utility alternatives and services to reduce the capital facility and operating costs.
4.	Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.
5.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
6.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
7.	Educate landowners on the management and maintenance of private septic systems.

Table 2.1m

North Lancaster	
1.	Consider writing and implementing a capital improvements plan (CIP) and review it annually, making adjustments to meet the needs of the community.
2.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
3.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.

Table 2.1n

Potosi	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
3.	Ensure that new development bears the full expense of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.

Table 2.1o

Smelser	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
3.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4.	Maintain the Town's process of informing, notifying, and allowing for public participation in a capital facility planning projects and proposals.
5.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
6.	Educate landowners on the management and maintenance of private septic systems.
7.	Maintain the Town's stormwater management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.
8.	Develop a strategy for siting telecommunication ("cell") towers, wind turbines, confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs), and retention lagoons.

Table 2.1p

South Lancaster	
1.	Consider writing and implementing a capital improvements plan (CIP) and review it annually, making adjustments to meet the needs of the community.
2.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
3.	Where possible, when making utility system improvements, relocate water and sewer lines from private to public property.
4.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
5.	Continue to support a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.

Table 2.1q

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

Table 2.1r

Watterstown	
1.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
2.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.
4.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
5.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
6.	Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.

Table 2.1s

Wingville	
1.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
2.	Ensure that new development bears all capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.
4.	Consider writing a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and updating this Plan as needed.

Table 2.1t

Woodman	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Ensure that new development bears the full cost of capital improvements necessitated by the development.
3.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
4.	Educate landowners on the management and maintenance of private septic systems.

Table 2.1u

Wyalusing	
1.	Locate new development that requires urban services within City/Village limits.

NOTE: The Towns of Beetown, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Glen Haven, Marion, Millville, Mount Ida, Muscoda, Paris, Patch Grove, and Platteville did not participate in the Grant County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. City and village data is not included as the County does not have jurisdiction in these communities.

2.4 PUBLIC UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.4.1 PRIVATE WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Septic systems are commonly used in rural or large lot areas where municipal sanitary sewer is not available. Septic systems (also known as private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS)) are regulated under WI COMM-83 and permits are issued by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce and the WI-DNR.

Septic systems treat domestic wastewater, which includes domestic activities such as sanitary, bath, laundry, dishwashing, garbage disposal, etc. These systems receive the wastewater that is either retained in a holding tank, or treated and discharged 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.) Refer to the Grant County Zoning and Sanitation Department, the WI DOC, and the WI DNR for more information on sanitary sewer regulations. Table 2.2 indicates the estimated number of POWTS per jurisdiction. The future number of POWTS needed in Grant County's unincorporated areas will depend on the number of new homes constructed.

2.4.2 MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SERVICE

Municipalities usually have a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) and a sanitary sewer system to treat wastewater. No participating town in Grant County has a municipal wastewater treatment system or sanitary district for sewage (the towns of Liberty and Jamestown have districts for sanitary sewer). Of course, cities and villages within Grant County have WWTFs.

Table 2.2 Participating Jurisdictions Estimated POWTS

Estimated Number of Private Wastewater Treatment Systems	
Bloomington – 190	Mount Hope – 103
Cassville – 232	North Lancaster – 183
Clifton – 104	Potosi – 355
Ellenboro – 251	Smelser – 300
Harrison – 165	South Lancaster – 245
Hazel Green – 312	Waterloo – 210
Hickory Grove – 148	Waterstown – 283
Jamestown – 576	Wingville – 78
Liberty – 116	Woodman – 75
Lima – 154	Wyalusing – 155 (est.)
Little Grant - 93	

2.4.3 MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SERVICE

Municipalities usually have a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) and a sanitary sewer system to treat wastewater. No town in Grant County has a municipal wastewater treatment system or sanitary district for sewage (the towns of Liberty and Jamestown have sanitary districts for drinking water). Of course, cities and villages within Grant County have WWTFs.

2.4.4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The management of stormwater involves providing controlled release rates of runoff to receiving systems, typically through detention and/or retention facilities. A stormwater management system can be very simple – a series of natural drainage ways (ditches) – or a complex system of culverts, pipes, and drains. Either way, the purpose of the system is to store and channel water to specific areas, diminishing the impact of flooding 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. Refer to each jurisdiction’s individual plans for information on how Grant County towns address stormwater runoff.

2.4.5 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.

Most town residents in Grant County get their water from private wells except Stitzer in the Town of Liberty, and Kieler in the Town of Jamestown, which both have sanitary districts providing drinking water.

2.4.6 SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICTS

A special purpose district is a government entity responsible for performing specific tasks and oversight essential to a community’s or region’s well being. Special districts include sanitary districts, metropolitan sewer districts, drainage districts, inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, business improvement districts, tax incremental financing districts, architectural conservancy districts, and port authorities. The only towns with special service districts in the County are the Town of Jamestown (Kieler) and the Town of Liberty (Stitzer): both have sanitary districts. Refer to the Economic Development Chapter for more information.

2.4.7 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. Table 2.3 lists the solid waste and recycling services and facilities available in participating towns in Grant County.

Table 2.3 Solid Waste and Recycling Services by Town

Town	Garbage Pick-up or Drop-off?	Recycling Pick-up or Drop-off?	Share These Services? With?	Closed Landfills in the Town?
Bloomington	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Cassville	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	Yes, no closure date
Clifton	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Ellenboro	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Harrison	Pick-up (4x/month)	Pick-up (2x/month)	No	No
Hazel Green	Pick-up (4x/month)	Pick-up (2x/month)	No	No
Hickory Grove	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Jamestown	Pick-up (4x/month)	Pick-up (4x/month)	No	Yes, closed 1978
Liberty	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	Yes, closed 1985
Lima	Pick-up (2x/month)	Pick-up (2x/month)	No	No
Little Grant	Drop-off (4x/month)	Drop-off (4x/month)	No	No
Mount Hope	Drop-off	Pick-up	No	No
North Lancaster	Pick-up (4x/month)	Pick-up (2x/month)	No	Yes, closed 1988
Potosi	Pick-up (4x/month)	Pick-up (4x/month)	No	Yes
Smelser	Pick-up (2x/month)	Pick-up (2x/month)	No	No
South Lancaster	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Waterloo	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Watterstown	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Wingville	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Woodman	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Wyalusing	Pick-up (2x/month)	Pick-up (2x/month)	No	No

2.4.8 PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Although parks and recreational locations might be considered only as part of a jurisdiction’s natural resources, they are also community facilities, adding to a community’s infrastructure and quality of life. Refer to Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources for each participating town’s parks and recreational facilities.

2.4.9 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) or the Grant County Planning and Zoning Committee for more information on telecommunication regulations. Internet services are provided by mhtc.net and satellite. According to information from each jurisdiction, there are at least 42 cell towers currently in Grant County.

2.4.10 POWER PLANTS AND TRANSMISSION LINES

Grant County’s power 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, refer to Map 2.2 of each participating jurisdiction.

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. Refer to each participating jurisdiction’s Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources for more information on, and locations of, cemeteries in Grant County.

2.4.11 POSTAL SERVICE

Post Offices are located in most Grant County villages and cities. Each town has at least one, if not more post offices which their respective residents use. Refer to each participating jurisdiction’s Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities, to determine the post offices that serve each community.

2.4.12 TOWN HALLS

A jurisdiction’s hall or community building is integral to the operation of local governance, providing a location for offices, supplies, personal, and meeting space. Facilities vary from town to town. In order to get a better idea of each participating town’s particular facilities, refer to each town’s Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities for more information.

2.4.13 POLICE, FIRE, AND RESCUE SERVICES

Grant County towns rely on the Grant County’s Sheriff Department for law enforcement. However, fire and rescue services are specific to each town so in order to determine participating jurisdiction’s coverage, refer to each town’s Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities for more information.

2.4.14 LIBRARY FACILITIES

In 1971, the Wisconsin State Legislature passed a law creating 17 Library Systems in Wisconsin. Grant County libraries are part of the Southwest Library System. 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 no library. 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. See Table 2.4 below for a list of all libraries in Grant County. Refer to each town’s Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities for more information on the libraries service to participating towns.

Table 2.4 Grant County Libraries

Allen-Dietzman Public Library PO Box 216 220 W. Barber Livingston, WI 53554	Bloomington Public Library 453 Canal St. Bloomington, WI 53804	Brickl Memorial Library 500 East Ave. PO Box 219 Dickeyville, WI 53808
Cuba City Public Library 108 N. Main Cuba City, WI 53807-1538	Dwight Parker Public Library 925 Lincoln Fennimore, WI 53809	Eckstein Memorial Library 1034 E. Dewey Cassville, WI 53806
Hazel Green Public Library 1610 Fairplay Hazel Green, WI 53811	Hildebrand Memorial Library 1033 Wisconsin Boscobel, WI 53805	Montfort Public Library 102 E. Park Montfort, WI 53569
Muscoda Public Library 206 N Wisconsin Muscoda, WI 53573	Platteville Public Library 65 South Elm Platteville, WI 53818	Potosi Branch Library 103 N. Main St. Potosi, WI 53820

Table 2.4 (cont.) Grant County Libraries

Schreiner Memorial Library 113 W. Elm Lancaster, WI 53813		
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2.4.15 PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

Grant County is served by twelve school districts (see Map 2.1, Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities). Table 2.5 shows that there is a fair amount of building capacity in all the school districts. This can be viewed either as a plus (there is room for more students without having to build more facilities) or a minus (the number of students are dropping, making it possibly too costly for some schools to continue to operate without consolidating or closing). Population projections (see Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities) indicate at least a small increase in the next 20 years so schools serving Grant County may be able to maintain their status quo for the foreseeable future.

Table 2.5 Grant County Schools

Public Schools	Current Enrollment	Building Capacity	Private Schools	Current Enrollment	Building Capacity
Benton	245	475	Amish	Not Available	
Boscobel Area	900	1000	Clear View		
Cassville	NA	NA	Holy Ghost		
Cuba City	658	1350	Immaculate Conception		
Fennimore Community	766	1375	Mennonite		
Iowa-Grant	752	1200	St. Andrew		
Highland	282	600	St. Charles		
Lancaster Community	922	1300	St. Clement		
Platteville	1343	1660	St. Mary's (Bloomington)		
Potosi School District	365	500	St. Mary's (Platteville)		
River Ridge	572	765	St. Rose		
Riverdale	708	1200			
Southwestern Wisconsin	565	750			

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 Clark College).

2.4.16 CHILDCARE FACILITIES

Childcare facilities occur in some communities in Grant County: mainly cities and villages. Some towns do have childcare facilities in the town proper but most planning commissions were unsure as to the number and the number of children accepted. Keep in mind that some County residents take their children to facilities in neighboring counties. Refer to each town's Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities for more information on childcare facilities by jurisdiction.

2.4.17 HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

The trend of an aging population is found throughout Grant County, Wisconsin, and the country. As the population ages, there will be an increased demand for all types of health care facilities. Table 2.6 shows the healthcare facilities available to residents in Grant County.

Table 2.6 Healthcare Facilities Serving Grant County

Facility Name	Facility Location		Level of Service
	Address	City	
Hospitals			
Boscobel Area Health Care	205 Parker Street	Boscobel	Acute and primary care
The Finley Hospital	350 N. Grandview Ave.	Dubuque, IA	Acute and primary care
Grant Regional Health Center	507 S. Monroe	Lancaster	Acute and primary care
Gunderson Lutheran Medical Center	1900 South Ave	La Crosse	Acute and primary care
Memorial Hosp of Lafayette County	800 Clay street	Darlington	Acute and primary care
Mercy Medical Center	250 Mercy Drive	Dubuque, IA	Acute and primary care

Table 2.6 Healthcare Facilities Serving Grant County

Facility Name	Facility Location		Level of Service
	Address	City	
Hospitals			
Meriter Hospital	202 S. Park	Madison	Acute and primary care
Richland Hospital	333 E. 2nd Street	Richland Center	Acute and primary care
St. Mary's Hospital	707 S. Mills	Madison	Acute and primary care
Southwest health Center	1400 Eastside Road	Platteville	Acute and primary care
UW Hospital and Clinics	600 Highland Ave	Madison	Acute and primary care
Upland Hills	800 Compassion Way	Dodgeville	Acute and primary care
Clinics			
Blackhawk Area Healthcare of Upland Hills Healthcare Clinic	200 S. Fountain	Montfort	Outpatient clinic
Blackhawk Area Healthcare of Upland Hills Healthcare Clinic	551 N. Main Street	Highland	Outpatient clinic
Bluff Street Clinic	200 W. Bluff	Boscobel	Outpatient clinic
Boscobel Clinic	208 Parker	Boscobel	Outpatient clinic
Boscobel Area HealthCare	205 Parker	Boscobel	Outpatient clinic
Cassville Clinic	222 W Amelia	Cassville	Outpatient clinic
Dean Health System	507 S. Monroe	Lancaster	Outpatient clinic
Doctors Park	207 E. Skelly	Cuba City	Outpatient clinic
Doctors Park	1450 Eastside Rd	Platteville	Outpatient clinic
Family Medical Clinic	9177 Old Potosi Rd	Lancaster	Outpatient clinic
Fennimore Family Medicine	220 Lincoln Ave	Fennimore	Outpatient clinic
Franciscan Skemp Healthcare			
Grant Community clinic	500 S. Madison	Lancaster	Outpatient clinic
Grant Community clinic	222 W. Amelia	Cassville	Outpatient clinic
Grant Regional Health Center	507 S. Monroe St	Lancaster	Outpatient clinic
Heartland clinic	406 Elm Hwy 61	Boscobel	Outpatient clinic
High Point Family Medicine LLC	1255 11th St.	Fennimore	Outpatient clinic
Maski & Maski	1250 E. Bus Hwy 151	Platteville	Outpatient clinic
Medical Associates Clinic	117 S. Madison	Cuba City	Outpatient clinic
Medical Associates Clinic	1240 Big Jack Rd	Platteville	Outpatient clinic
Muscoda Health Center	125 W. Nebrask St.	Muscoda	Outpatient clinic
Reproductive Healthcare Center	275 W. Main St.	Platteville	Outpatient clinic
Riverside Family Practice	525 N. Wisconsin Ave	Muscoda	Outpatient clinic
Specialty Clinic at Southwest Health Center	1400 E. Side Rd	Platteville	Outpatient clinic
UW Health	200 W. Bluff St.	Boscobel	Outpatient clinic
UW Health	507 S. Monroe St	Lancaster	Outpatient clinic
UW Health	1400 East Side Rd	Platteville	Outpatient clinic
Free Clinics			
Inhealth Community Wellness Clinic	109 1/2 East Bluff St.	Boscobel	Outpatient clinic-health
Community connections Free Clinic	201 South Iowa Street	Dodgeville	Outpatient clinic-health
Richland Community Free Clinic	301 East Second St.	Richland Center	Outpatient clinic-health
Dr. Fred Cheung-dental	1645 JFK Road	Dubuque	outpatient dental
Darlington Free Dental Clinic	430 Main Street	Darlington	outpatient dental
Community Health Systems	74 Eclipse Centre	Beloit	outpatient dental
Crescent Community Health Center	1789 Elm Street	Dubuque	outpatient Dental
Dr. V.B. Peckosh	3455 Stoneman Rd	Dubuque	outpatient dental
Assisted Living			
CLR Lancaster	1330 Arbor Oaks Lane	Lancaster	CBRF- Dev. Disabled
Community Good Samaritan	1850 11th Street	Fennimore	CBRF
Gracious Way Assisted Living	435 W. Walnut Street	Muscoda	CBRF
Lyghthouse, LLC	1976 Old Lancaster Road	Platteville	CBRF
Morningside Assisted Living	850 City Limits Street	Lancaster	CBRF
Our House Assisted Living	1735 North Water Street	Platteville	CBRF
Park Place Assisted Living	1015 Elm Street	Platteville	CBRF
Park Place Memory Care	1155 Elm Street	Platteville	CBRF
Sienna Crest	1480 Bears Court	Platteville	CBRF
Dialysis			
Tri-State Dialysis	1250 E. Bus Hwy 151 St. b	Platteville	Dialysis center
Tri State Dialysis	1500 Delhi St. Ste 2100	Dubuque	Dialysis center

Table 2.6 (cont.) Healthcare Facilities Serving Grant County

Facility Name	Facility Location		Level of Service
	Address	City	
Dialysis			
Prairie du Chien Memorial	705 E. Taylor Street	Prairie du Chien, WI	Dialysis center
Richland Hospital	333 East 2nd Street	Richland Center	Dialysis center
Upland Hills Hospital	800 Compassion Way	Dodgeville	Dialysis center
Chiropractic			
Benson Chiropractic	116 N Wisconsin Ave	Muscoda, WI 53573	
Birkett Chiropractic	990 Lincoln Ave	Fennimore, WI 53809	
Chiropractic Associates of Platteville LLC	470 S Water St	Platteville	
Cronk Chiropractic Office	797 W Seminary St	Richland Center	
Cuba City Chiropractic Office LLC	218 E Webster	Cuba City	
Dickeyville Chiropractic	150 W Main St	Dickeyville	
Gile Chiropractic & Wellness Clinic LLC	3715 N Percival Suite A	Hazel Green	
Guler, Paul E DC	470 S Water St	Platteville	
Lancaster Chiropractic LLC	141 E Maple St	Lancaster	
Leibried Ryan E DC	470 S Water St	Platteville	
Liles Chiropractic Clinic Ltd			1-800-369-1123
Lorenz Chiropractic	109 W Oak	Boscobel	
Lorenz Chiropractic		Prairie du Chien	
Luhman Chiropractic LLC	1016 S Madison	Lancaster	
Millin Lisa M DC	470 S Water St	Platteville	
Misky Stephen C DC	470 S Water St	Platteville	
Plaza Chiropractic Center & Aqua Massage	1620 S Marquette Rd	Prairie du Chien	
Randall Lynn M DC	470 S Water St	Platteville	
Rosemeyer Chiropractic Office	662 E Hwy 151	Platteville	
Scream Free			1-866-719-6343
Strutt Chiropractic Clinic	333 Main St	Mcgregor, IA	
Subbiah R	530 1/2 Western Ave.	Platteville	
Vogt Family Chiropractic	200 W Main St	Dickeyville	
Wacker Adam DC/Lancaster Chiropractic LLC	141 E Maple St	Lancaster	
Wall-Feyen Tami L DC	470 S Water St	Platteville	
Weber Chiropractic Office SC	289 Sinsinawa Ave	East Dubuque, IL	
Whitty Chiropractic SC	9102 Short Cut Rd	Lancaster	
Williams Chiropractic	832 Wisconsin Ave	Boscobel	
Yager Judith Ann Dr DC	109 Division St	Cobb	
Zimmerman Chiropractic-Dr. Amy Zimmerman	605 Main St	Highland	
Meyer Clinic of Chiropractic	3430 Dodge St	Dubuque, IA	
Letterman Family Chiropractic	1890 JFK	Dubuque, IA	
Chiropractic Rehab	2255 JFK	Dubuque, IA	
Fountain Chiropractic	2728 Asbury Rd	Dubuque, IA	
Quinlan-Dolezol Chiropractic	3343 Center Grove Dr	Dubuque, IA	
Pregler Chiropractic	1394 Locust St	Dubuque, IA	
Tim Stackis Chiropractic	2565 NW Arterial	Dubuque, IA	
Tri-State clinic of Chiropractic	419 N Grandview Ave	Dubuque, IA	
Malone Family Chiropractic	950 Cedar Cross Rd	Dubuque, IA	
Joel Heer	800 1/2 Spring St	Galena, IL	
Galena-Newcomer Chiropractic Center	400 Broadway St	Galena, IL	
Physical Therapy			
Grant Regional Health Center-Rehab	507 S Monroe St	Lancaster	Grant Regional Health Center-Rehab
Medical Associates-Physical Therapy	1240 Big Jack Rd	Platteville	Medical Associates-Physical Therapy
Medical Associates-Physical Therapy	10988 Bartell Blvd	Galena, IL	Medical Associates-Physical Therapy
Physical Therapy Specialists & Consulting Services LCC/Margaret Ruf PT	150 Market	Platteville	Physical Therapy Specialists & Consulting Services LCC/Margaret Ruf PT
Southwest Health Center	1400 East Side Rd	Platteville	Southwest Health Center
Dubuque Physical Therapy	4005 Westmart Dr	Dubuque, IA	Dubuque Physical Therapy

Table 2.6 (cont.) Healthcare Facilities Serving Grant County

Facility Name	Facility Location		Level of Service
	Address	City	
Physical Therapy			
Finley Comprehensive Rehab	1665 Embassy West Dr	Dubuque, IA	Finley Comprehensive Rehab
Finley Outpatient Rehab	444 N Grandview Ave	Dubuque, IA	Finley Outpatient Rehab
Mercy Physical Therapy	250 Mercy Dr	Dubuque, IA	Mercy Physical Therapy
Mercy Rehab Services	1111 3rd St. SW	Dyersville, IA	Mercy Rehab Services
Mercy Rehabilitation Services	202 N 2nd St Blvu	Dubuque, IA	Mercy Rehabilitation Services
Physical & Sports Therapy Services	616 1/2 W Platt St	Maquoketa, IA	Physical & Sports Therapy Services
Physical Therapy Solutions-Jason Putz, PT	613 1/2 16th Ave SE	Dyersville, IA	Physical Therapy Solutions-Jason Putz, PT
Vitacare Limited of Iowa PC LPT	1880 Radford Rd	Dubuque, IA	Vitacare Limited of Iowa PC LPT
Dentist			
Bottrell, Michael- DDS	130 Pioneer Road	Platteville	Dental Services
Clark, Larry- DDS	105 E. Bluff Street	Boscobel	Dental Services
Donahue M J- DDS	118 E. Webster	Cuba City	Dental Services
Elver R L - DDS	185 W. Pine Street	Platteville	Dental Services
Great River Oral & Maxillofacial	1270 N. Water	Platteville	Dental Surgery
Heller D J- DDS	148 W. Elm Street	Lancaster	Dental Services
Hemphill, James- DDS	225 N. Adams	Lancaster	Dental Services
Hoffman, Rober R Dr	237 W. Hickory Street	Lancaster	Dental Services
Hughes Dental Clinic	201 W. Amelia	Cassville	Dental Services
Lancaster Dental Associates	237 W. Hickory Street	Lancaster	Dental Services
Lange, David J. Dr.	328 W. Main	Dickeyville	Dental Services
Family Dentistry	220 Lincoln Avenue	Fennimore	Dental Services
May, Frederick R. DDS	1824 Fairplay Road	Hazel Green	Dental Services
Mecikalsi, Michael S. Dr. - DDS	310 Parker	Boscobel	Dental Services
Murray, James Dr.	228 Wisconsin Ave	Muscoda	Dental Services
Neumeister, R J- DDS	M220 McGregor Plaza	Platteville	Dental Services
Oak Park Dental	1250 N. Water Street	Platteville	Dental Services
Platteville Dental	1270 N. Water	Platteville	Dental Services
Schroeder, Robert- Dr.	122 N. Main	Cuba City	Dental Services
Waite Family Dental LLC	580 Kase	Platteville	Dental Services
Wawrzak, Mark- DDS	674 Mitchell Hollow Road	Platteville	Orthodontics Speciality
Wegmann & Farmer	114 S. Madison	Lancaster	Dental Services
Nursing Homes			
Bloomfield Manor	3151 Cty. Rd CH	Dodgeville	85 bed, skilled nursing, (24 beds for Dementia Care), Subacute Services
Boscobel Area Health Care	205 Parker St	Boscobel	66 bed, skilled nursing, (10 bed for Dementia Care)
Golden Living Center-Riverdale	1000 N Wisconsin Ave	Muscoda	58 bed, skilled nursing, Subacute Services
Good Samaritan Society-Fennimore	1850 11th St	Fennimore	68 bed, skilled nursing
Gray's Nursing Home	555 N. Chestnut St	Platteville	20 bed, skilled nursing, (Dementia Care) Subacute Services
Greenway Manor	501 S Winsted	Spring Green	60 bed, skilled nursing
Lafayette Manor	719 E Catherine St	Darlington	80 bed, skilled nursing, (12 bed Dementia unit)
Lancaster Care Center	1350 S Madison	Lancaster	70 bed, skilled nursing, (12 bed Dementia unit, Subacute Services
ManorCare Health Services	1300 N Water St	Platteville	99 bed, skilled nursing, (8 bed Dementia unit, Subacute Services
Mineral Point Care Center	109 N Iowa St	Mineral Point	53 bed, skilled nursing, Subacute Services
Orchard Manor	880 Highway 61	Lancaster	115 bed, skilled nursing, (8 bed secured unit), Developmentally Disabled Unit
Pine Valley Healthcare & Rehab Center	25951 Circle View Dr	Richland Center	102 bed, skilled nursing, (Dementia unit)
Prairie Maison	1505 E Brunson	Prairie du Chien	64 bed, skilled nursing, (Dementia unit)
Sannes Skogdalen	P.O. Box 177	Soldiers Grove	66 bed, skilled nursing
Schmitt Woodland Hills	1400 W Seminary St	Richland Center	25 bed, skilled nursing
Southwest Health Center, Inc.	808 S. Washington St	Cuba City	84 bed, skilled nursing, Subacute Services
Upland Hills Nursing & Rehab Center	800 Compassion Way	Dodgeville	44 bed, skilled nursing

Table 2.6 (cont.) Healthcare Facilities Serving Grant County

Facility Name	Facility Location		Level of Service
	Address	City	
Nursing Homes			
St. Dominic Villa	2375 Sinsinawa Rd	Hazel Green	62 bed, skilled nursing, (20 bed Dementia Unit)
Monroe Manor Nurs/Rehab.	516 26th St. Ave	Monroe	74 bed, skilled nursing, Subacute Services
New Glarus Home, Inc.	600 2nd Ave	New Glarus	97 bed, skilled nursing, (24 bed Dementia Unit) Subacute Services
Pleasant View Nursing Home	N3150 Hwy. 81	Monroe	130 bed, skilled nursing, Subacute Services
Heritage Manor	4885 Asbury Rd.	Dubuque, IA	
Luther Manor	3131 Hillcrest Rd.	Dubuque, IA	
Ennoble Manor Care Center	2000 Pasadena Dr	Dubuque, IA	
Stonehill Care Center	3485 Windsor Ave	Dubuque, IA	
Sunnycrest Manor	2375 Roosevelt St	Dubuque, IA	

2.4.18 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM (CIP)

A 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. For more information on jurisdictions with CIPs and what they entail, refer to the particular jurisdiction’s Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities.

2.5 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES 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.

PROGRAM NAME	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	CONTACT INFORMATION
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 303 Hiram Smith Hall 1545 Observatory Driv Madison, WI 53706-1289 Phone: 608-262-0024 http://www.uwex.edu/farmasyst http://www.uwed.edu/homeasyst
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/

PROGRAM NAME	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	CONTACT INFORMATION
<p>United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD)</p> <p>Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>USDA Rural Development of Wisconsin 4949 Kirschling Ct Stevens Point, WI 54481</p> <p>Phone: (715) 345-7615 FAX: (715) 345-7669 http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/ http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/</p>
<p>Wisconsin Department of Commerce</p> <p>Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant Program Public Facilities (CDBG-PF)</p>	<p>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 documented with engineering or vendor estimates.</p>	<p>WI Department of Commerce Division of Community Development PO Box 7970 Madison, WI 53707</p> <p>Phone: 608-266-8934 Fax: 608-266-8969 http://www.commerce.state.wi.us http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/</p>
<p>Wisconsin Department of Commerce</p> <p>Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant Program Public Facilities (CDBG-PFED)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>WI Department of Commerce Division of Community Development PO Box 7970 Madison, WI 53707</p> <p>Phone: 608-266-8934 Fax: 608-266-8969 http://www.commerce.state.wi.us http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/</p>
<p>United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD)</p> <p>United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Utilities</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>USDA Rural Development of Wisconsin 4949 Kirschling Ct Stevens Point, WI 54481</p> <p>Phone: (715) 345-7615 FAX: (715) 345-7669 http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/ http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/</p>
<p>United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)</p> <p>Natural Resource Conservation (NRCS),</p> <p>United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)</p> <p>Cooperative State Research Education Extension Service (CSREES)</p> <p>HOME*A*SYST</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Home*A*Syst 303 Hiram Smith Hall 1545 Observatory Driv Madison, WI 53706-1289</p> <p>Phone: 608-262-0024 http://www.uwex.edu/farmasyst http://www.uwed.edu/homeasyst</p>

PROGRAM NAME	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	CONTACT INFORMATION
<p>Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WIDNR)</p> <p>Bureau of Community Financial Assistance (DNR-CFA)</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Loans: This is a loan program for drinking water, wastewater, and brownfield projects. • Environmental Financial Assistance Grants: 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>WI Department of Natural Resources 101 S Webster St Madison WI 53703</p> <p>Phone: 608-266-2621 Fax: 608-261-4380 http://www.dnr.state.wi.us</p>
<p>Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WIDNR)</p> <p>Wisconsin Well Compensation Grant Program</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>WI Department of Natural Resources 101 S Webster St Madison WI 53703</p> <p>Phone: 608-266-2621 Fax: 608-261-4380 http://www.dnr.state.wi.us</p>