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## 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.

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## 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 Village of Montfort over the next 20 years.

*NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY*

1. **Continue to review capital improvement needs and review it annually, making adjustments to meet the needs of the community. Begin to record the CIP in writing.**
2. **Ensure that new development bears all capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.**
3. **Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.**
4. **Consider developing a storm water management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.**
5. **Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.**

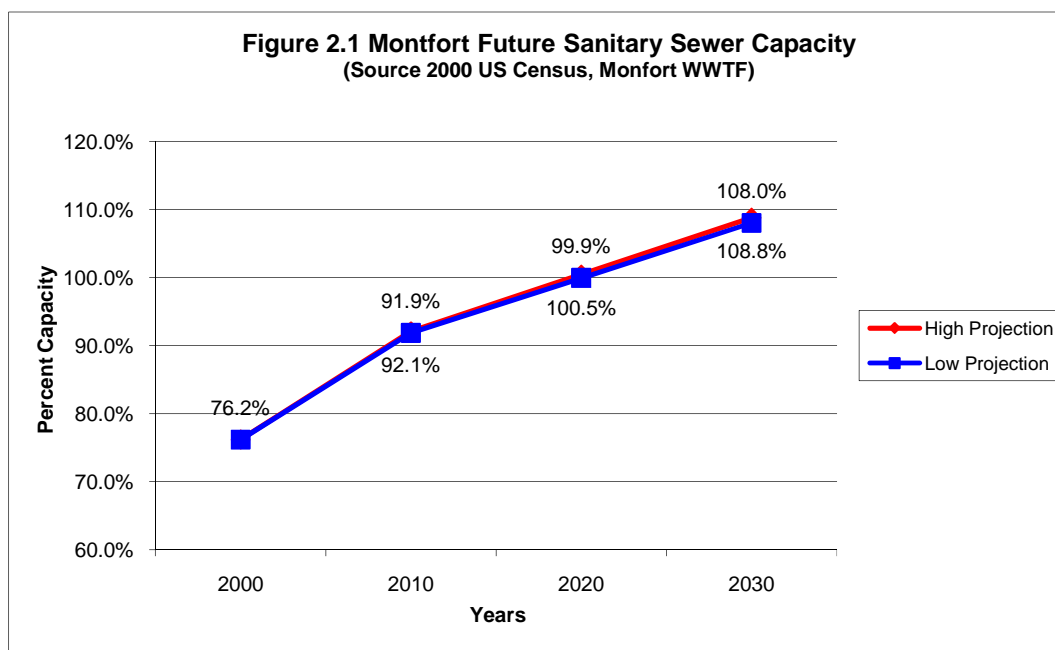
## 2.4 PUBLIC UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

### 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.) There are no private septic systems in the Village. Refer to the Village Zoning Ordinance, the Grant County Zoning and Sanitation Department, the WI DOC, and the WI DNR for more information on sanitary sewer regulations.

### 2.4.2 MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SERVICE

Municipalities usually have a wastewater treatment facility and a sanitary sewer system to treat wastewater. At present, the Village of Montfort's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) serves 287 households and 37 businesses. It is a recalcitrating sand filter system, built in 1996 and located at 360 Route 66 in Montfort. Currently there are no plans for an upgrade. Figure 2.1 currently projects operations to be about 76%. Currently, its average flow is .080 MGD (million/gallons/day) with a design average flow of .105 MGD. See Figure 2.1 for the Village's projected sewer capacity. There are no private septic systems in the Village.



**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. Montfort controls storm runoff through the Village’s storm sewers and ditches.

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.

**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 Village of Montfort 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?
3	W. Maple St.	750	16	561,600	Yes

Table 2.2 Water Supply – Pumping and Water Supply Equipment

ID#	Purpose	Destination	Year Installed	Type of Pump	Actual Capacity (gpm)
2	Primary	Distribution	1994	Vertical Turbine	120
3	Primary	Distribution	2000	Vertical Turbine	390

Table 2.3 Water Supply – Storage and Treatment

ID#	Type	Year Built	Primary Material	Total Capacity	Disinfection & Application	Corrosion Control Used?	Fluoride Used?
3	Elevated Tank	2000	Steel	150,000	Liquid	No	Yes

Table 2.4 Water Supply – Water Mains (Within Municipality)

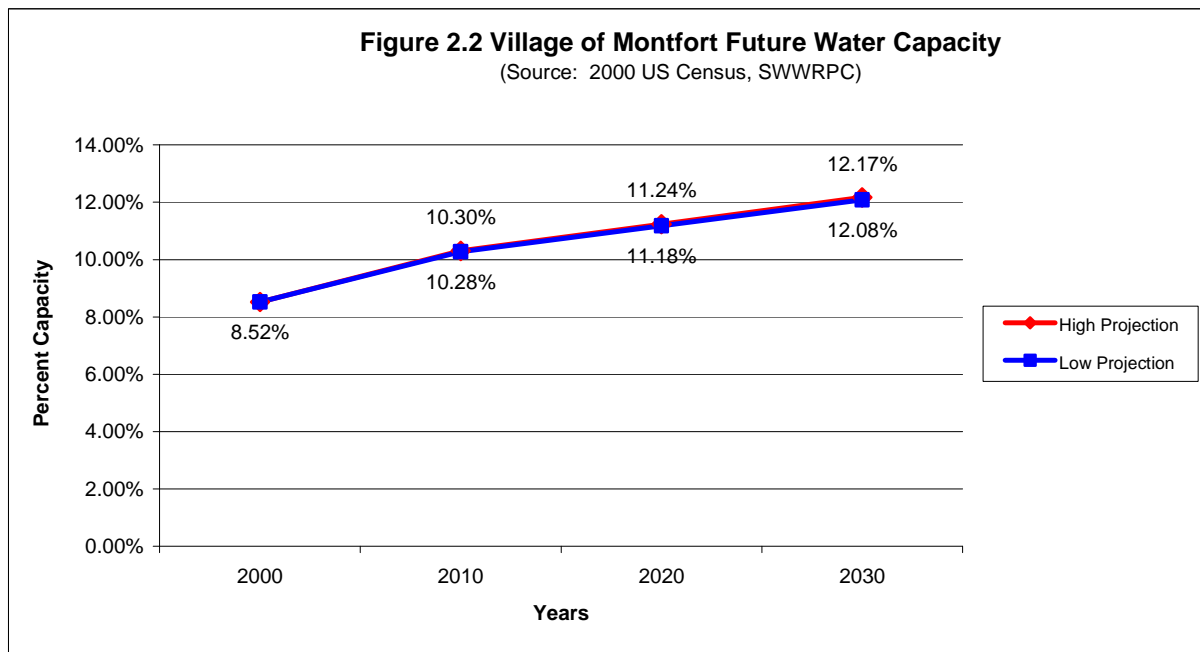
Pipe Material	Function	Diameter (inches)	Number of Feet (End of Year)
Metal	Distribution	1.5	420
Metal	Distribution	4.0	7,265
Metal	Distribution	6.0	4,850
Metal	Distribution	8.0	18,670
Plastic	Distribution	8.0	1,485

Table 2.5 Fire Hydrants

Fire Hydrant Type	Number (End of Year)
Normal	59
Flushing	0

Montfort’s municipal well #3 is 750 feet deep. This well serves the 287 homes and 37 businesses that make up the Village. (There are no private wells in the Village.) The 2008 current average water flow is 54,000 gallons/day with a design average flow of 633,600 gallons/day. The Village’s current total water capacity is 150,000 gallons.

Figure 2.2 below shows the future capacity of the water system. As indicated, the system is operating at about 8.5% 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 Village.



**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 Village of Montfort has garbage and recycling pick-up services every week. Montfort does not share these services with any other jurisdiction. There are no closed, capped, or active landfills in the Village.

**2.4.7 MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND/OR CITY OR VILLAGE 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 Montfort’s facilities.

Table 2.6 Village Facilities

TYPE OF FACILITY	LOCATION AND ADDRESS	AMENITIES
X MUNICIPAL BUILDING/VILLAGE HALL	102 Park Street	
X VILLAGE GARAGE	103 & 105 Main Street (2 shops)	
X SALT SHED	104 Main Street	
X SWIMMING POOL/RECREATION CENTER	106 E. Maple Street	

**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. Montfort has a number of parks and recreational facilities in their jurisdiction. See Table 2.7 below.

Table 2.7 Village Recreational Resources

NAME/TYPE OF RECREATIONAL RESOURCE	LOCATION AND ADDRESS	AMENITIES
VFW Shelter	303 S. Johnson	Shelter
Don Kephart Memorial Trail	CTH I & railroad bed #601	
Montfort Ballfield	300 W. Maple Street	Concession stand, bathrooms, playground equipment
Montfort Park	Corner of Fountain St. & Park St.	Playground equipment, shelter, basketball court, pool/bathhouse

**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 Montfort, 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. One cemetery serves Montfort: Hillcrest Cemetery, located at 100 E. Oak Street, Montfort. The Village has no maintenance responsibilities for it; it is maintained by the Protestant and Catholic churches in the jurisdiction.

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

Table 2.8 below lists the types of Police, Fire, and Rescue Service protection available in Montfort. 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	Montfort Fire Department 605 S. Wall Street Montfort, WI	Volunteer
X LAW ENFORCEMENT	Grant County Sheriff's Dept. Lancaster, WI	Paid
X EMERGENCY RESPONSE	Montfort Rescue Squad Inc. 605 S. Wall Street Montfort, WI	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. Village of Montfort residents use the services of the Montfort Public Library, located at 102 E. Park Street in Montfort. Among other services, it offers internet, interlibrary loans, and children’s programs.

**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 Village of Montfort attend school in one public school district, namely the Iowa-Grant School District. Table 2.9 highlights the public educational facility available to residents of the Village of Montfort, the current enrollment of this public school district, and the estimated capacity of this district (i.e. the number of students it could effectively teach, using existing facility). 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 2.9 Education Facilities: Village of Montfort

SCHOOL NAME	LOCATION	GRADE LEVELS*	CURRENT ENROLLMENT	ESTIMATED CAPACITY
Iowa-Grant School District	Livingston	E, M, H	752	1200

\*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 2.10 shows the childcare facilities available in Montfort to residents.

Table 2.10 Childcare Facilities

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY LOCATION	AGE LEVELS AND SCHOOL DISTRICT SERVED
Little Tykes Daycare	107 E. Main Street	Infant and up
Shonda Peat	405 Ridge Road	Infant and up
Precious Time Preschool	500 S. Johnson Street	Preschool

**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 2.11 lists the medical care facilities that are either in the Village of Montfort or serve the residents of the jurisdiction.

Table 2.11 Healthcare Facilities

Facility Name	Facility Location
<b>Hospitals:</b> Upland Hills Health Southwest Healthcare Grant Regional Boscobel Area Healthcare	Dodgeville Platteville Lancaster Boscobel
<b>Medical Clinics:</b> Blackhawk Healthcare Family Practice Associates Dodgeville Medical Center Boscobel Clinic Bluff St. Clinic Fennimore Family Medicine Doctors Park Grant Community Clinic Grant Regional Health Clinics	Montfort & Highland Dodgeville Dodgeville & Mineral Point Boscobel Boscobel Fennimore Platteville Lancaster Lancaster
<b>Nursing Homes:</b> Good Samaritan Center Riverdale Healthcare Boscobel Area Health Care Bloomfield Manor Gray’s Nursing Home Heartland Health Care Lancaster Care Center Orchard Manor Pine Lawn Upland Hills Healthcare Mineral Point Care Center Encore Senior Villa	Fennimore Muscodia Boscobel Dodgeville Platteville Platteville Lancaster Lancaster Highland Dodgeville Mineral Point Dodgeville
<b>Assisted Living Facilities:</b> Morningside Assisted Living Cornerstone Foundation Heartland House Assisted Living Our House Senior Living Vista House LLC Crestridge Assisted Living Sienna Crest Assisted Living Mineral Point Care Center	Lancaster Montfort-Cobb-Livingston-Platteville Platteville Platteville Boscobel Dodgeville Dodgeville-Mineral Point Mineral Point
<b>Chiropractic:</b> Birkett Chiropractic	Fennimore

Fennimore Chiropractic Clinic Paul Guler Lancaster Chiropractic Ryan Leibfried Lorenz Chiropractic Platteville Chiropractic Rosemeyer Chiropractic Office Williams Chiropractic Judith Yager Whitty Chiropractic Dodgeville Chiropractic Wenger Chiropractic	Fennimore Platteville-Mineral Point Lancaster Platteville Boscobel Platteville Platteville Boscobel Cobb Lancaster Dodgeville Dodgeville
<b>Optometrist:</b> Davis Duehr Dean Don McKenzie Tashner Vision Clinic Troy McKay Medical Associates Clinic Pioneer Optical	Dodgeville-Platteville-Lancaster Dodgeville-Fennimore Platteville Platteville Platteville Platteville
<b>Podiatrist:</b> Associated Podiatrists Platteville Podiatry Steven Schuck	Platteville Platteville Platteville

**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 Country Planning and Zoning for more information on telecommunication regulations.

The Village of Montfort has cell towers in the jurisdiction (see Map 2.2 for locations) and has 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 available from Charter and Internet services are available to residents from MHTC, CenturyTel, TDS, and Charter.

**2.4.18 POSTAL SERVICE**

Post Offices are located in most Grant County communities. Residents of Montfort are served by the Montfort Post Office, located at 105 S. Fountain Street in the Village.

**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.

The Village of Montfort has a CIP. Upcoming projects include the Ketterer Street paving and the salt shed, sewer issues, and well issues. All projects will be addressed in 2009. Montfort does not have a 5 or 10 year utility plan.

**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 Home\*A\*Syst**

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.

**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

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

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

**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.