

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

Utilities and Community Facilities policies will be listed here once your planning commission has selected them.

2.4 PUBLIC UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.4.1 MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SERVICE

Municipalities usually have a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) and a sanitary sewer system to treat wastewater. However, most towns do not have a municipal WWTF and rely mainly on private septic systems. It is possible that a town may have a sanitary district. In that case, there would be sanitary sewer service for town residents.

1. **If your town has a sanitary district, please list its name, a contact person for the district, and the location of the wastewater treatment facility.**

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 Sanitation Department, the WI DOC, or the WI DNR for more information on sanitary sewer regulations.

2. PRIVATE SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Estimated number of households with private septic systems _____

Estimated number of businesses with private septic systems _____

3. OTHER WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Please list any large, private wastewater treatment systems in your jurisdiction (e.g. large dairy, cheese factory, hospital, etc.) and mark their location(s) on Map 2.2.

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.

4. Does your jurisdiction control stormwater through ditches, storm sewers/drains, check and detention dams, Ag conservation techniques, etc.?

- No
- YES (HOW? PLEASE EXPLAIN)

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 and referred to as the Well Code, outlines how wells must be constructed and pumps installed. It is administered by the WI DNR. The Well Code is based on the premise that if a well is properly located, constructed, installed, and maintained, it should continuously provide safe water without a need for treatment. Refer to the WI DNR, the Grant County Department of Sanitation for more information on water quality and well regulations.

5. PRIVATE WELLS

Estimated number of households served by private well _____

Estimated number of businesses served by private well _____

Estimated number of high capacity wells (wells pumping greater than 100,000 gal/day) for dairies, industry, etc. in your jurisdiction:

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.

6. Does your jurisdiction have any of the following formal special purpose districts? If you do, please indicate the type of district and what year it was created.

Utility District
What year was it created? _____

Sanitary District
What year was it created? _____

Lake District
What year was it created? _____

Other (please identify):
What year was it created? _____

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.

7. Does your jurisdiction have garbage and/or recycling pick-up?**Garbage**

- No
- YES, PICK- UP (HOW MANY TIMES A MONTH?)
- YES, DROP-OFF AT CENTRAL LOCATION ([PLEASE MARK LOCATION OF DROP-OFF CENTER ON MAP 2.2](#))

Recycling

- No
- YES, PICK UP (HOW MANY TIMES A MONTH?)
- YES, DROP-OFF AT CENTRAL LOCATION ([PLEASE MARK LOCATION OF DROP-OFF CENTER ON MAP 2.2](#))

8. Does your jurisdiction share garbage/recycling services with any other jurisdictions?

- No
- YES (PLEASE LIST JURISDICTIONS)

9. Are there any closed/capped landfills in your jurisdiction?

- No
- YES (WHAT YEAR WAS ANY CLOSED/CAPPED LANDFILL(S) CLOSED? PLEASE MARK THEIR LOCATION(S) ON MAP 2.2.)

2.4.7 MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND/OR TOWN HALL

In most towns, the Town Hall is integral to the operation of the local government, providing a location for offices, supplies, and personnel. In some cases, it also serves as a community center.

10. Is your town planning on building a new town hall or remodeling the current one?

- NO
- YES (PLEASE GIVE DETAILS)

11. Is your town planning on building a new town garage or remodeling the current one?

- NO
- YES (PLEASE GIVE DETAILS)

12. Please check on the table below what facilities your jurisdiction has. If not shown on Map 2.2, please mark the location of your municipal building or town hall.

TYPE OF FACILITY	LOCATION AND ADDRESS	AMENITIES
<input type="checkbox"/> TOWN HALL		
<input type="checkbox"/> TOWN GARAGE		
<input type="checkbox"/> MAINTENANCE SHED		
<input type="checkbox"/> SALT SHED		
<input type="checkbox"/> RECYCLING CENTER		
<input type="checkbox"/> COMPOST DROP OFF		
<input type="checkbox"/> SWIMMING POOL/RECREATION CENTER		
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		

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.

13. List local parks, their location and addresses, and their amenities (shelter, playground, ball diamond, etc.)

NAME/TYPE OF RECREATIONAL RESOURCE	LOCATION AND ADDRESS	AMENITIES

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.

14. Are there any existing or proposed wind farms in your jurisdiction?

- NO
- YES (PLEASE MARK LOCATION(S) ON MAP 2.2.)

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. They also can provide greenspace in more urban areas.

15. What are the names, locations, and maintenance responsibilities of local cemeteries for which your local jurisdiction is responsible?

NAME OF CEMETERY	LOCATION (ADDRESS)	MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

2.4.11 POLICE, FIRE, AND RESCUE SERVICES

16. Please check on the table below what law enforcement/protection your jurisdiction has. If not shown on Map 2.2, please mark the location of your police, fire, and/or rescue services.

TYPE OF PROTECTION	PROVIDER? (NAME AND LOCATION)	STAFFING (I.E. VOLUNTEER, PAID, ETC.)
<input type="checkbox"/> FIRE PROTECTION		
<input type="checkbox"/> LAW ENFORCEMENT		
<input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY RESPONSE		

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 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.

17. Please list the names, addresses, and services of the libraries servng your community.

LOCATION (NAME AND ADDRESS)	SERVICES (I.E. INTERNET, INTERLIBRARY LOAN, 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.

18. Please list the names and addresses of the educational facilities both in and serving your community. If you need more room, please attach an additional page.

SCHOOL NAME	GRADE LEVELS	TYPE (PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR OTHER)	LOCATED IN WHAT COMMUNITY?
	<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE <input type="checkbox"/> ELEMENTARY		
	<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE <input type="checkbox"/> ELEMENTARY		
	<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE <input type="checkbox"/> ELEMENTARY		

19. Refer to Map 2.1 to find the school districts serving your community. Contact the school district superintendent’s office to find out what the projected school districts’ enrollments are for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030.

SCHOOL NAME	GRADE LEVELS	PROJECTED ENROLLMENT IN 2010	PROJECTED ENROLLMENT IN 2020	PROJECTED ENROLLMENT IN 2030
	<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH			
	<input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE			
	<input type="checkbox"/> ELEMENTARY			
	<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH			
	<input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE			
	<input type="checkbox"/> ELEMENTARY			
	<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH			
	<input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE			
	<input type="checkbox"/> ELEMENTARY			

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).

2.4.14 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.

20. Please list the names and addresses of the childcare facilities both in and serving your community. Indicate the age levels and school districts they serve.

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY LOCATION	AGE LEVELS AND SCHOOL DISTRICT SERVED

2.4.15 HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Healthcare facilities are an integral part of a community’s infrastructure. Having access to adequate and supportive healthcare 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.

21. Please list the names and addresses of the medical care facilities both in and serving your community. If you need more room, please attach additional page.

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY LOCATION
	<input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL	
	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL CLINIC	
	<input type="checkbox"/> NURSING HOME	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY	
	<input type="checkbox"/> CHIROPRACTOR	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DENTIST	
	<input type="checkbox"/> OPTOMETRIST	
	<input type="checkbox"/> PODIATRIST	
	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	

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) or the Grant County Planning and Zoning Committee for more information on telecommunication regulations in the County.

22. Are there any telecommunication towers (including co-located towers – i.e. multiple antennas on top of a water tower) in your jurisdiction?

- No
- YES (PLEASE MARK LOCATION(S) OF JURISDICTIONS CELL TOWERS ON MAP 2.2.)

23. Has your jurisdiction identified potential future locations of telecommunication towers, including co-location towers (i.e., a cellular tower antenna mounted on top of a water tower)?

- No
- YES (PLEASE MARK LOCATIONS WHERE FUTURE TELECOMMUNICATION TOWERS SHOULD BE LOCATED IN YOUR JURISDICTION ON MAP 2.2.)

2.4.17 POWER PLANTS AND TRANSMISSION LINES

Grant County’s power needs are supplied by the Alliant/ Wisconsin Power and Light Company. For information regarding their service territories, transmission lines, and substations, please refer to Map 2.2.

24. Please list the names of other utility providers serving your jurisdiction.

- Cable: _____
- Internet: _____
- Other: _____

2.4.18 POSTAL SERVICE

Post Offices are located in most Grant County communities. Please indicate in the table below which post offices serve your city or village.

25. Please identify the names and addresses of the post offices that serve your jurisdiction.

NAME OF POST OFFICE	LOCATION (ADDRESS)

2.5 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLANS

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.

26. Does your community have a capital improvements plan (CIP)?

NO

YES

27. If yes, please list any upcoming community facility or utility projects planned for your jurisdiction.

Upcoming Project

Project Start Date

28. Does your community have a 5 or 10 year utility plan?

NO

YES (PLEASE GIVE DETAILS)

29. Please make sure to double check Map 2.2 to identify and/or correct the locations of your jurisdiction's utilities and facilities. Return the corrected map with this workbook to SWWRPC.

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.

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,

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>

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.

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 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.

30. Please choose from the policy statements listed here. You may modify them for better accuracy. Select 10 policies or less.

A. Consider writing and implementing a capital improvements plan (CIP) and review it annually, making adjustments to meet the needs of the community.

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY

B. Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY

C. Maintain, operate, and reconstruct the existing utility systems so they can support existing development and redevelopment.

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY

D. Where possible, when making utility system improvements, relocate water and sewer lines from private to public property.

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY

E. Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY

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

- INCLUDE
- DON'T INCLUDE
- MODIFY

G. Evaluate public utility alternatives and services to reduce the capital facility and operating costs.

- INCLUDE
- DON'T INCLUDE
- MODIFY

H. Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.

- INCLUDE
- DON'T INCLUDE
- MODIFY

I. Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.

- INCLUDE
- DON'T INCLUDE
- MODIFY

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

- INCLUDE
- DON'T INCLUDE
- MODIFY

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

- INCLUDE
- DON'T INCLUDE
- MODIFY

L. Educate landowners on the management and maintenance of private septic systems.

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY

M. Consider creating a special purpose district to perform specific tasks and oversight essential to the community, if a need for a special district such as a Utility, Sanitary, or Lake District is identified.

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY

N. Develop a storm water management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY

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

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY

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

INCLUDE

DON'T INCLUDE

MODIFY