

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)*(d) Utilities and Community Facilities*

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

UTILITY AND COMMUNITY FACILITY POLICIES

The following are the utility and community facilities policies for the Village of Avoca.

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

When approving new developments, be aware of the costs attributed to public works projects. Is there going to be a major expansion to a water or sewer plant based on the demand from the new development?

- **Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on village services.**

When a large new development is proposed, review to what extent the existing water and wastewater systems can support the development and if the development is adjacent to existing development or is there going to be significant cost to extend infrastructure. Be sure to have the public works personnel review the proposal and give technical advice to the local Planning Commission and Village Board.

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

Maintain the existing infrastructure so it can support existing development and also provide a means of transporting utilities to new developments. For more information on utilities and facilities, go to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission website at <http://psc.wi.gov/>.

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

- **Locate development that requires urban services within village limits, while discouraging utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.**

If a new development requires urban services such as water and sanitary sewer, they should be located within the village limits. Services should not be extended beyond the jurisdiction boundary or into inappropriate areas.

- **Evaluate public utility alternatives and services to reduce capital facility and operating costs.**

An alternative may be working with a neighboring community to share some type of public utility.

- **Ensure that adequate public utilities including capacity of the system are available before issuance of new development permits.**

Carefully review development proposals to be sure existing public utilities can support the intensity of the proposed development. A development of five homes has an entirely different impact on the water and wastewater systems than a development of 50 homes.

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

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

Extending public utilities to new development can be very expensive, especially if the development is far from existing development. The cost of extending roads, water, and sewer can be extensive. Refer to the village map to see how the development will fit into the current system and what extensions, if any, must be made.

PUBLIC UTILITIES**WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS**

The following information for the Village of Avoca Water System was taken from the 2003 Annual Utility Report. Current rate information can be obtained by contacting the Village of Avoca directly.

Table D.1: Sources of Water Supply – Ground Water

Location	ID #	Depth in Feet	Well Diameter (Inches)	Yield Per Day in Gallons	Currently in Service
5 th and Market	#1	110	10	360,000	Yes

Table D.2: Water Supply – Pumping and Water Supply Equipment

ID	Purpose	Destination	Year Installed	Type of Pump	Actual Capacity (gpm)
#2	Primary Distribution	Distribution System	1983	Vertical Turbine	350

Table D.3: Water Supply – Storage and Treatment

ID	Type	Year Built	Primary Material	Total Capacity	Disinfection & Application	Corrosion Control Used	Fluoride Used
R	Reservoir	1985	Other	144,000	Liquid	Yes	Yes

Table D.4: Water Supply – Water Mains

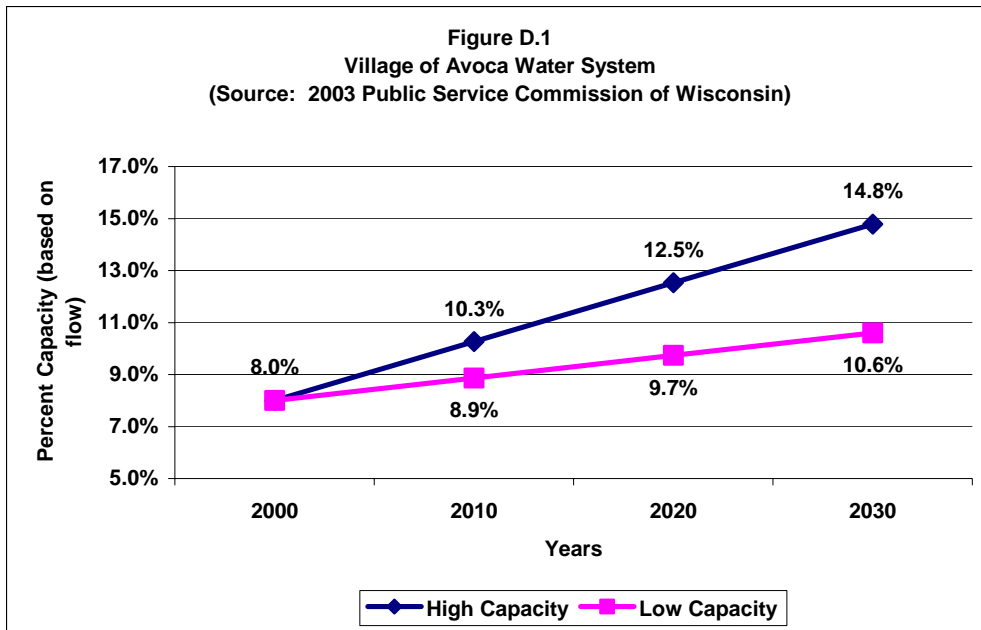
Pipe Material	Function	Diameter in Inches	Number of Feet (End of Year)
Metal	Distribution	4.000	5,317
Metal	Distribution	6.000	11,769
Metal	Distribution	8.000	16,319
Metal	Distribution	10.000	2,300
Total Feet			35,705

FIRE HYDRANTS

Avoca has a total of 61 fire hydrants within village limits. The village's Capitol Improvements Plan (CIP) calls for installing an additional three hydrants on N. Fifth/Front Street, N. Sixth and Clyde Street, and on N. Fourth and Clyde Street to provide for adequate fire protection in this area. The N. Sixth and Clyde Street installation was completed in 2001; N. Fifth and Front Street in 2002. The N. Fourth and Clyde Street installation will be completed in 2004.

WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY

Figure D.1 shows the capacity of the Avoca water system. As indicated, the system is operating at about 8.0 percent capacity (based on flow). This figure is calculated from population projections from the Issues and Opportunities Element, Section A, and pumping data from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

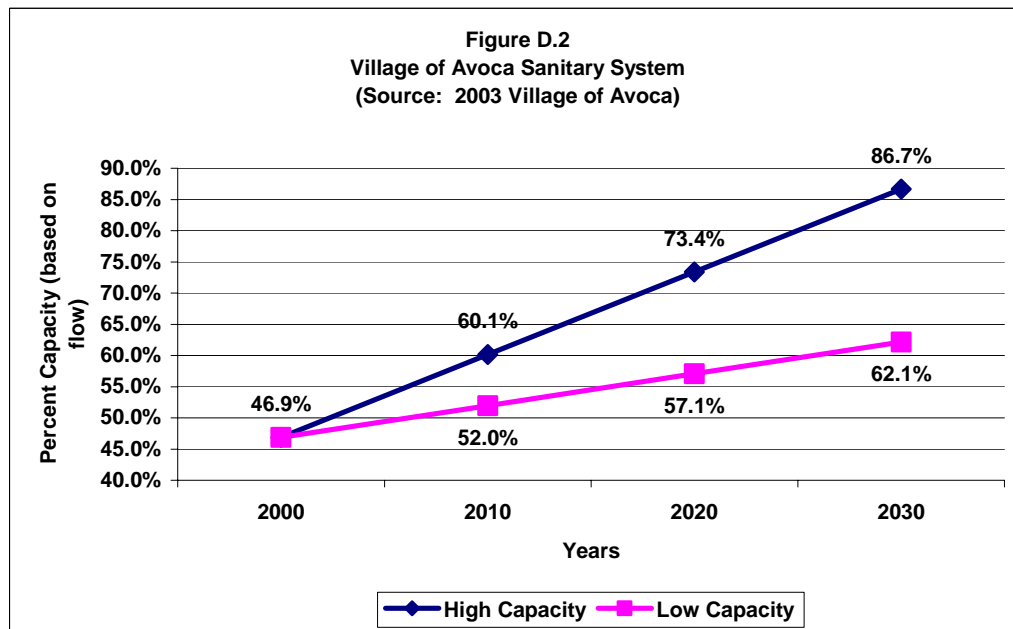


As Avoca continues to grow, attention should be paid to the capacity of the existing water system and the number of new homes or businesses it can effectively support. Presently, the system supports 287 connections. It is designed for 568 residences and eighteen businesses/public authorities. The village has included a new well in their CIP, with a target date of 2009.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

The Village of Avoca Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) serves 277 residential households and nine businesses. The WWTF is designed for 600 households and sixty businesses.

Figure D.2 is based on the Village of Avoca population projections from Section A, Issues and Opportunities Element, and flow data from the Avoca Wastewater Treatment Facility, built in 1996. It shows that the treatment plant should be able to accommodate a significant amount of future growth. Percent capacity of the system assumes that the treatment facility is properly maintained and will have no major problems.



OTHER WATER/SEPTIC SYSTEMS

In addition to the municipal system, there are currently eleven households with private wells and six households with private septic systems within the village.

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT

The Village of Avoca has no special purpose districts.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

According to the Plan Commission, the Village of Avoca does not have a stormwater management system.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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

MUNICIPAL BUILDING/LIBRARY SERVICES

Avoca's Municipal Building is located at 407 E. Front Street in the village. The Avoca Reading Center serves as the community's library. The Muscoda Library is also available to Avoca residents.

POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

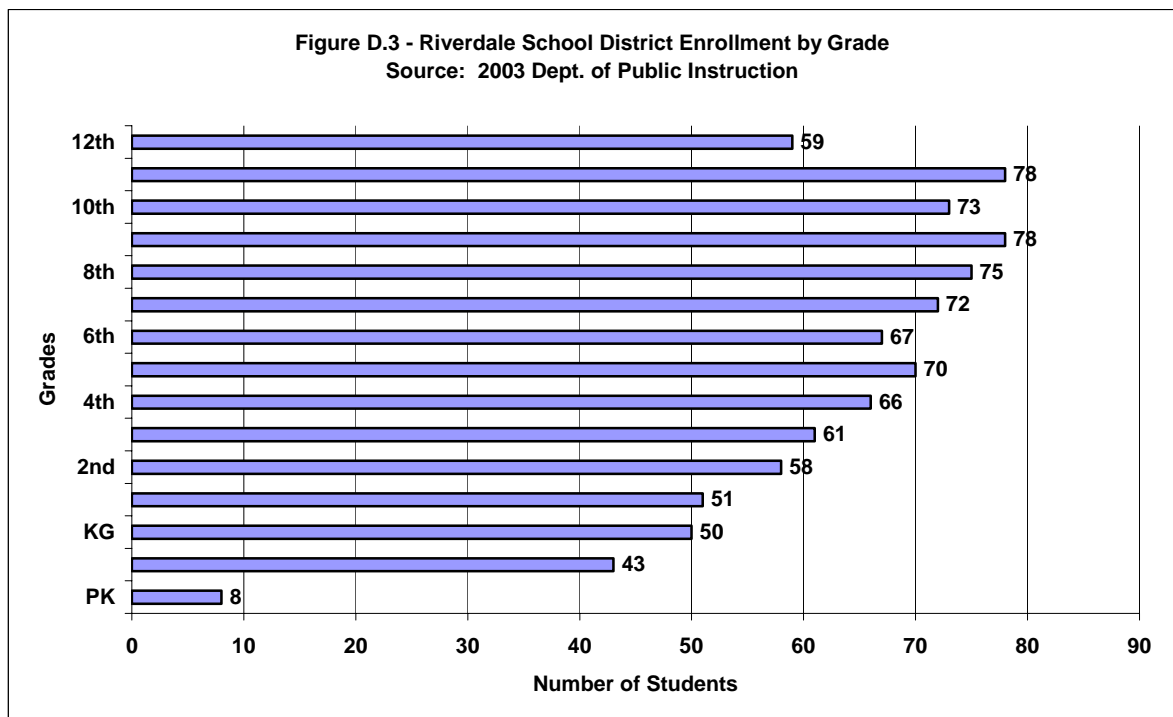
The Avoca Law Enforcement Department and the Iowa County Sheriff's Department provide police protection in the village. The Avoca and Rural Fire District and Rescue Squad provide fire protection and rescue services. The village is also part of the Iowa County 911 system.

RECYCLING AND GARBAGE

Both recycling and garbage services are available in the Village of Avoca. Current rate information is obtainable by contacting the village directly.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Pre K-12 education in Avoca is provided by the Riverdale schools. Avoca is part of the Riverdale School District, which has 909 students for the 2003-2004 school year, according to enrollment data from the Wisconsin Department of Public Education. Figure D.3 below shows the enrollment by grade in the District. See Map D.2 for all school districts in Iowa County.

**HIGHER EDUCATION**

The nearest university is located in Fennimore (Southwest Wisconsin Technical College). This institution offers educational opportunities including certificates, technical diplomas, associate, and bachelor degrees.

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

No healthcare facilities are located with the village and no facilities that might serve the village are identified. See Map D.3 in this Section for healthcare facilities in southwest Wisconsin.

CEMETERIES

Refer to Section E, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element for local cemetery information.

CHILDCARE

The Planning Commission did not indicate any childcare facilities serving Avoca.

PARKS AND RECREATION

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER UTILITIES

There are currently no telecommunication towers located in Avoca. However, neighboring Muscoda is in the process of getting a tower. Avoca has not yet taken any formal position on the future locations of telecommunication towers, including collocation towers.

UPCOMING COMMUNITY FACILITY/UTILITY PROJECTS

There are a number of community projects itemized in Avoca's Capitol Improvement Plan including:

- Acquiring a new ambulance
- Acquiring new fire station equipment
- Installation of a new baseball park fence
- A campground extension project
- Pump house/Well house controls
- Improvements to the Village Hall
- Water main replacements on a number of streets
- Install new fire hydrants
- New well
- New shop and salt storage shed
- Street and road maintenance
- Sidewalk replacement
- New railroad crossing/drainage

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITY AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

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

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

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

COMMUNITY FACILITIES GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM

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

**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/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Environmental Loans**
This is a loan program for drinking water, wastewater, and Brownfield projects.
- **Environmental Financial Assistance Grants**
This is a grant program for non-point source runoff pollution, recycling, lakes, rivers, municipal flood control, and well compensation.
- **Land & Recreation Financial Assistance Grants**
This is a grant program for conservation, restoration, parks, stewardship, acquisition of land and easements for conservation purposes, recreational facilities and trails, hunter education, forestry, forest fire protection, 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 are the major program headings. There are numerous programs available for specific projects underneath these umbrella programs. For example, under the Environmental Loans Program, there is the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP). The SDWLP provides loans to public water systems to build, upgrade, or replace water supply infrastructure. For more detailed information on other programs, contact the Wisconsin DNR or visit the website listed above.

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

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

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

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

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

WI 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.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS (CIP)

A capital improvements program is a listing of proposed public projects such as the acquisition, construction, or replacement of various public buildings such as police and fire halls, schools, and city/village/town halls; roads and highways; water and sewer facilities; and parks and open space, according to a schedule of priorities over usually a four-to six-year programming period. The program allows local communities to plan for capital expenditures and minimize unplanned expenses. Sources of funding for capital improvements include impact fees, subdivision requirements, special assessments, and revenue or general obligation bonding.

For additional information on capital improvement programming see *Developing a Capital Improvement Plan and Budget* by Doeksen, Eilrich and Frye (University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension, Local Government Center and the Center for Community Economic Development, 1995); and *Capital Improvement Programs*, by Robert A. Bowyer (American Planning Association Planners Press--Planning Advisory Service Report Number 442, 1993).

The usefulness of the capital improvement *program* depends upon the community properly budgeting for expenditures as part of the community's annual capital improvements *budget*. The capital improvement program should be updated annually.