

Section D

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this section is to inventory existing utilities and community facilities in the City of Dodgeville. 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, stormwater drainage, electricity, etc. This section also includes 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, 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.

UTILITY AND COMMUNITY FACILITY POLICIES

The following are the utilities and community facility policies (not listed in order of priority) for the City of Dodgeville.

1. Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on City services.

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

2. Maintain, operate, and reconstruct the existing utility systems so 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. Refer to Appendix D-1 for the City of Dodgeville's 20 Year Space Needs Plan by the 2003 Growth Committee, for information on future City facility space. For more information on utilities and facilities, go to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission website at <http://psc.wi.gov/>.

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

4. Locate development that requires urban services within city 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 city limits. Services should not be extended beyond the jurisdiction boundary or into inappropriate areas. If utilities are extended, fees and sunset annexation dates should be added.

For more information on future housing as they refer to utilities, see Appendix B-1, "*Market Study: For residential development of a site near downtown Dodgeville*".

5. 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 as a result of the development. Is there going to be a major expansion to a water or sewer plant based on the demand from the new development?

6. 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.

7. Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing 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 fifty homes.

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

PUBLIC UTILITIES**WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS**

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

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

Location	ID #	Depth in Feet	Well Diameter (Inches)	Yield Per Day (gallons)	Currently in Service
Lindsey Street	#5	753	15	244,000	Yes
Union Street	#6	726	15	604,000	Yes
Hwy 23	#7	725	15	345,000	Yes
Lands End Lane	#8	720	15	590,000	Yes
North Street	#9	1020	17	1,296,000	Yes

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

ID	Purpose	Destination	Year Installed	Type of Pump	Actual Capacity (gpm)
#5	Primary	Distribution System	2000	Submersible	170
#6	Primary	Distribution System	1961	Vertical Turbine	419
#7	Primary	Distribution System	1971	Vertical Turbine	240
#8	Primary Distribution	Distribution System	1988	Vertical Turbine	410
#9	Primary Distribution	Distribution System	2004	Vertical Turbine	900

Table D.3: Water Supply – Storage and Treatment

ID	Type	Year Built	Primary Material	Total Capacity	Disinfection & Application	Corrosion Control Used?	Fluoride Used?
ET	Elevated Tank	1971	Steel	500,000	Liquid	No	Yes

Table D.4: Water Supply – Water Mains

Pipe Material	Function	Diameter in Inches	Number of Feet (First of Year)	Added During Year	Retired During Year	Number of Feet (End of Year)
Metal	Distribution	4.000	14,612	0	0	14,612
Metal	Distribution	6.000	69,686	459	150	69,995
Metal	Distribution	8.000	38,608	2,976	2,700	38,884
Metal	Distribution	10.000	31,564	10,474	485	41,553
Metal	Distribution	12.000	13,232	0	1	13,232
Total Feet			167,702	13,909	3,335	178,276

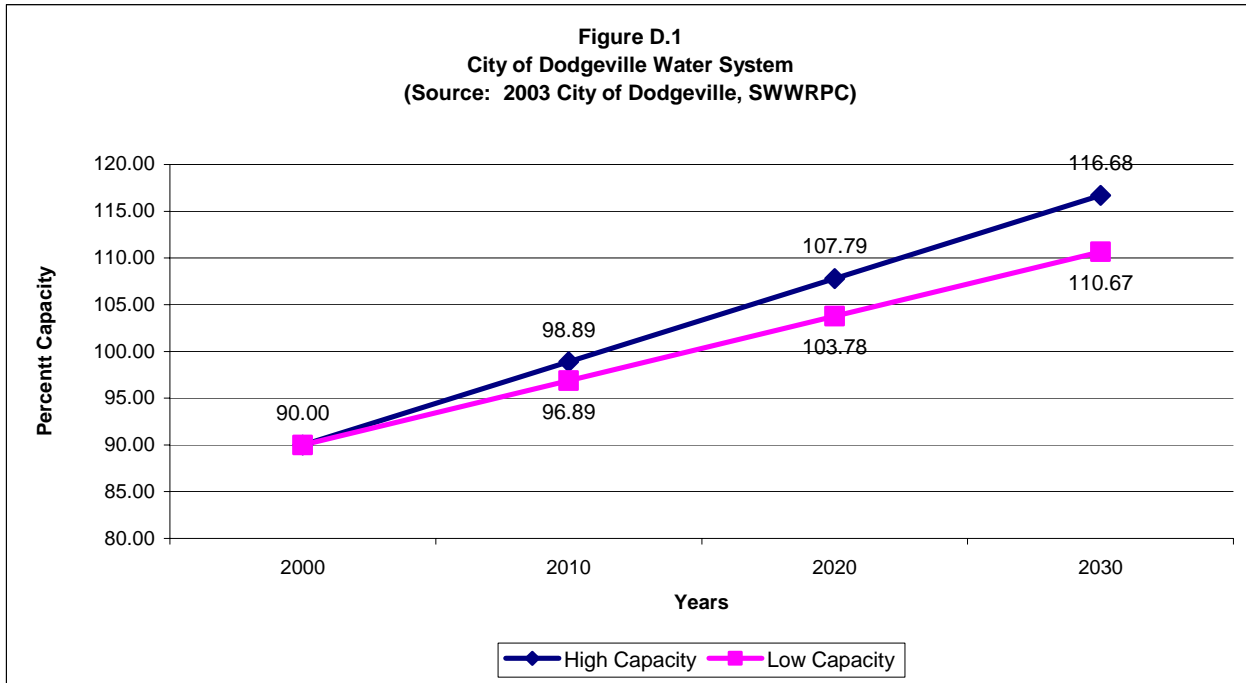
FIRE HYDRANTS

The City of Dodgeville has a total of 292 fire hydrants within city limits.

WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY

As the City of Dodgeville continues to grow, it is important to pay close attention to the existing water system capacity (the number of new homes or businesses it can effectively support). Figure D.1 shows the capacity of the Dodgeville water system. As indicated, the system is operating at about 90 percent capacity (based on storage) at the present time. See [Existing Water System Map](#), Utilities and Community Facilities Map Pocket # D-1 at the end of this Section for more information. See also Section E, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element for information on the City's wellhead protection ordinance and water protection policies.

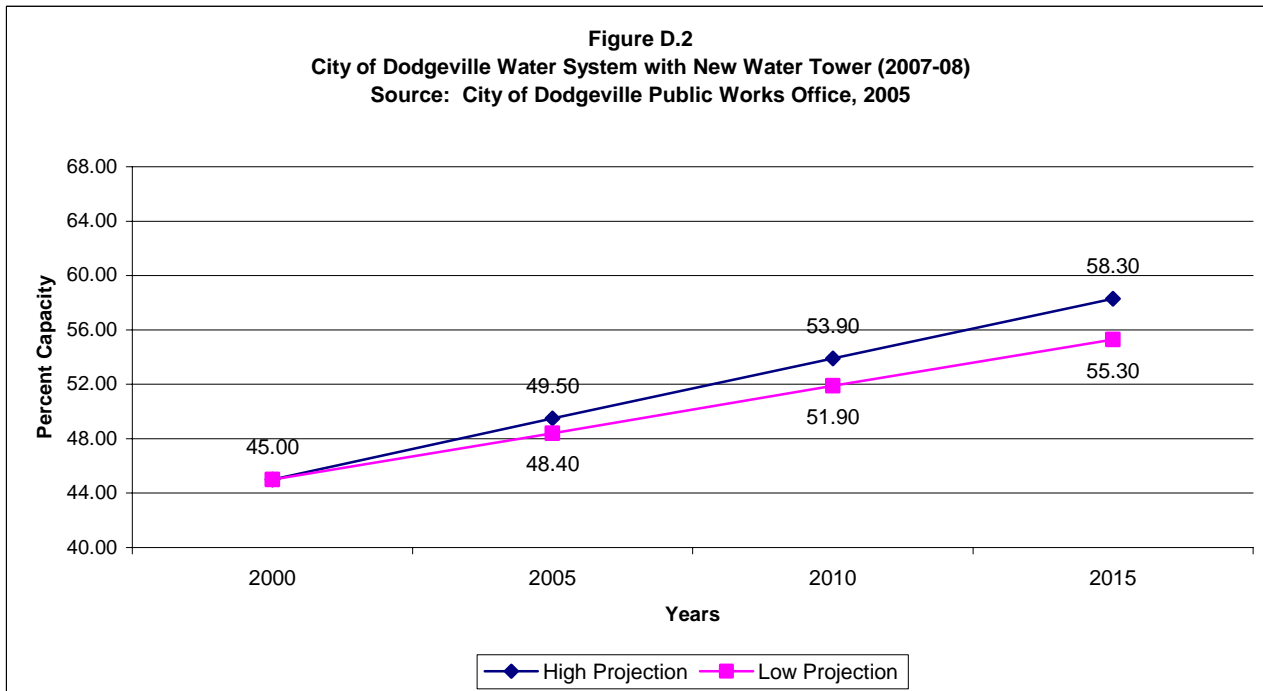
This figure is based on the population and household projections in the City of Dodgeville Section A, Issues and Opportunities Element. Presently, the water system supports 1836 homes and businesses.



WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY FUTURE NEEDS

An additional water tower is planned for 2007-2008. When the new water tower comes on line, it will make a significant contribution to future water needs. See Figure D.2 below for more information.

A 20 Year Space Needs plan completed in 2003, reports that the Public Works Director said the Water Department has adequate space for the next 20 years, particularly with the addition of a new well house at Harris Park. Otherwise, only general maintenance is necessary. See Appendix D-1 for more information.



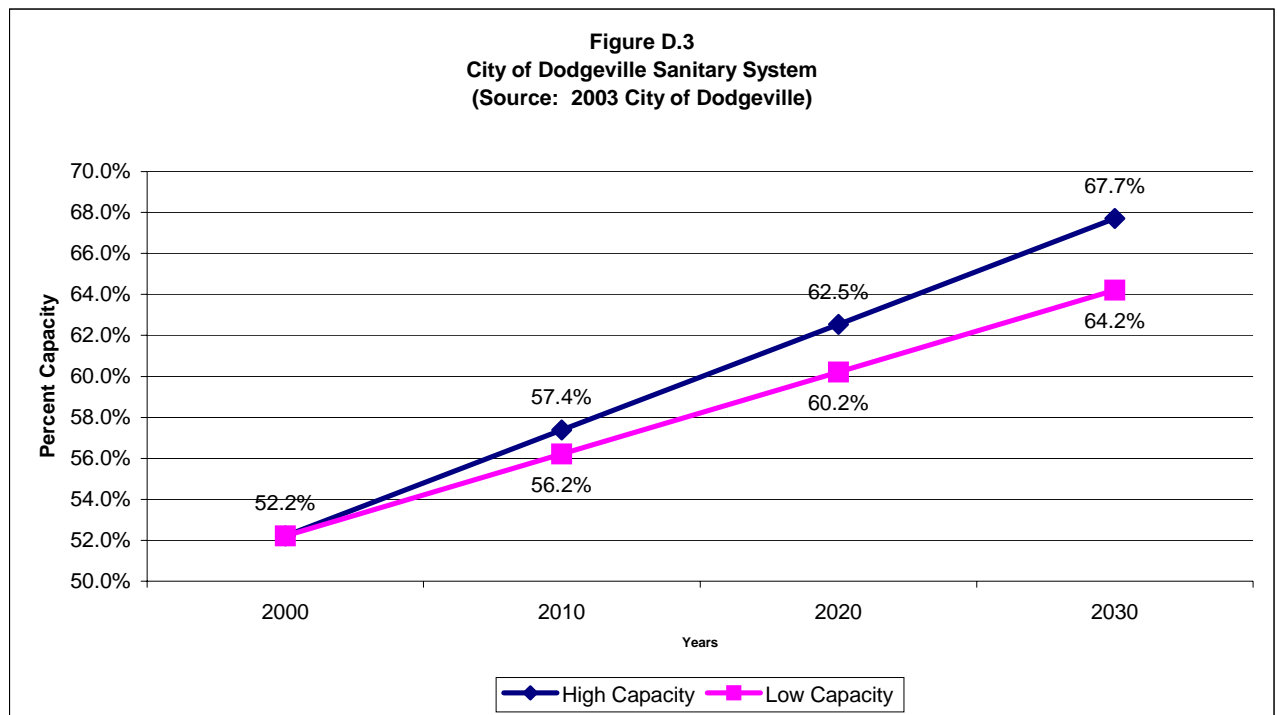
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

The City of Dodgeville wastewater treatment plant is located at 901 East Spring Street. The plant is an activated sludge process with two 600,000-gallon oxidation ditches. There are two stand-by clarifiers that can be put online at any given moment. The treatment plant switched from a rotating biological contactor activated sludge treatment to the present treatment in 1999.

There are currently seven lift stations in the following locations:

- Lift Station #1 at Prairie Hills Drive built in 1980;
- Lift Station #2 at S. Union St. built in 1974;
- Lift Station #3 at Section Line Road built in 2000;
- Lift Station #4 at 142 King's Court built in 1977;
- Lift Station #5 at East Division St. built in 1996;
- Lift Station #6 at Land's End at HWY 18; built in 2003;
- Lift Station #7 at Brown St. built in 1988.

Figure D.3 is based on the City of Dodgeville population projections from Section A, Issues and Opportunities Element and flow data from the Dodgeville Wastewater Treatment Facility. 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. See [Existing Sanitary Sewer Map](#), Utilities and Community Facilities Map Pocket # D-2 at the end of this Section for more information.



WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM FUTURE NEEDS

The Public Works Director said that the Sewer Department has adequate space for the next 20 years, provided shared space is freed up. Future projects may include construction of a grit dewatering facility (for the material removed during sewer cleaning) and possibly a sludge thickening facility. See Appendix D-1 for more information.

OTHER WATER/SEPTIC SYSTEMS

In addition to the municipal system, there are currently two households and one business in Dodgeville with private wells and septic service.

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS

The City of Dodgeville has three sanitary districts as special purpose districts.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The City of Dodgeville has storm sewers and retention ponds. Activities that might cause or promote erosion during rain events (such as housing developments, road work, work in areas with slopes greater than 12%, etc.) are controlled and enforced by ordinance. For more information, see the City's Existing Storm Sewer Map, Utilities and Community Facilities Pocket Map # D-3 at the end of this Section.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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

POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Dodgeville Police Department and the Iowa County Sheriff's Department provide police protection for the city. Fire and Rescue services are provided by the City of Dodgeville Fire Department and Dodgeville Area Ambulance Service.

POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES FUTURE NEEDS

The Police Department space is considered adequate for the next 20 years. The Police Chief feels that with completed remodeling and expected growth of the City of Dodgeville, the facility is adequate, *providing the Parks and Recreation Department have moved stored equipment out of the lower two bays of the building*. The Chief reported the only need for the building would be window replacements and basic building maintenance. The estimated Police Department needs at this time are space for an additional patrol car.

The Fire Department expressed a real need in the immediate future for storage, office space, and maintenance work at their current location. Office space is very limited, as it is used by the Chief, Assistant Chiefs, the Secretary, Treasurer, Chief of Drivers, the Head of Mechanics, and the Building Inspector, all of whom use this office for computer and record storage. The Fire Chief feels that within the next 20 years the department will need to employ three fulltime employees (Chief, Assistant Chief, and Building Inspector) as well as add 20 additional firefighters to the current staff of 47. The Chief also feels a need for a second fire station located on the north end of the city. This station would consist of three bays, which would house two trucks and hose tower. It would also be used as the main office for the fire department as well as the meeting and training area. The estimated Fire Department needs at this time are second floor storage add to the current fire station and a second satellite fire station.

The Ambulance Department has adequate space for the next 20 years, with only some remodeling changes to accommodate a fulltime staff necessary to be done within the next 5 years. See Appendix D-1 for more information.

RECYCLING AND GARBAGE

Recycling and garbage curbside services are available in the City of Dodgeville. Dumpster service is available for businesses. Current rate information for both recycling and garbage is obtainable by contacting the city directly.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING/LIBRARY SERVICES

The Municipal building is at 100 E. Fountain Street. This building houses the Clerk and Treasurers office, Assessors office, the City Attorney's office, and the Public Works Director's office. The public library is part of the facility.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING/LIBRARY SERVICES FUTURE NEEDS

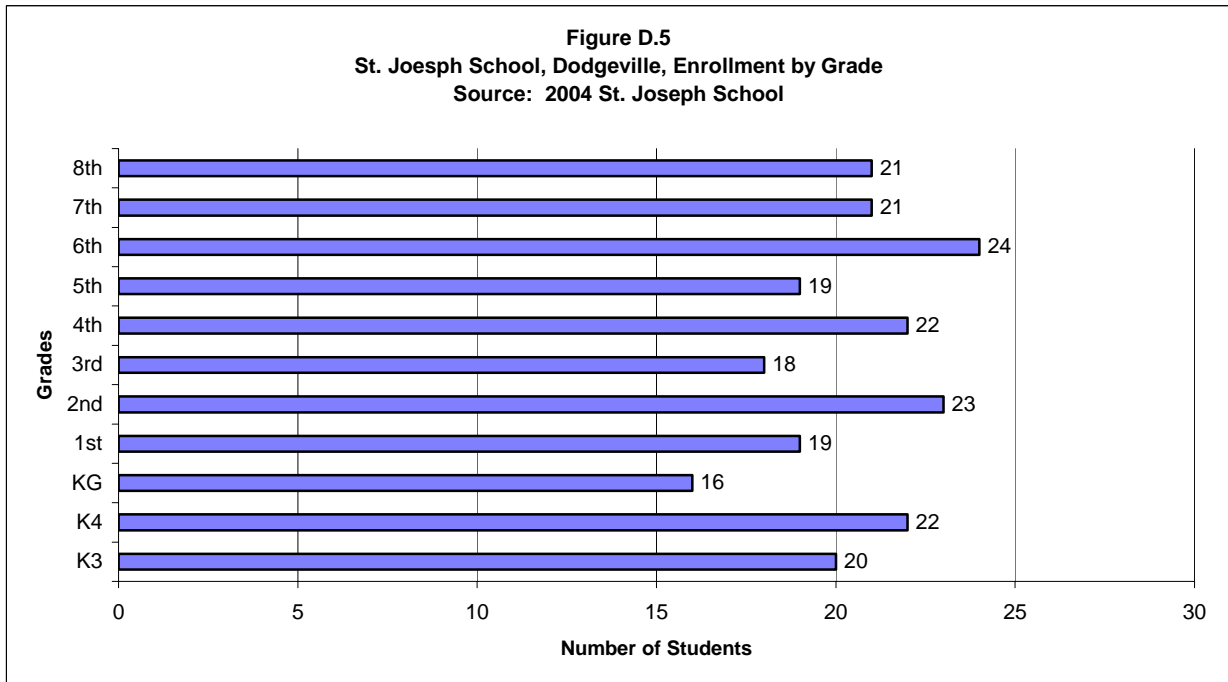
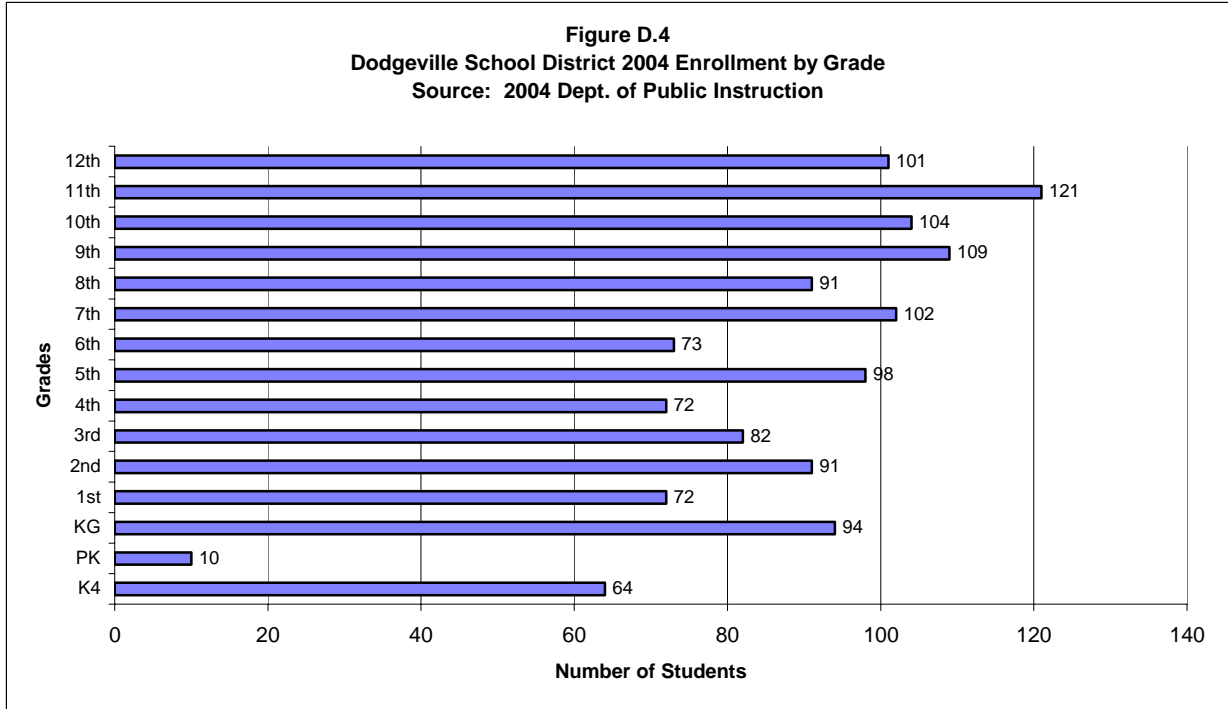
The City Hall building was found to have satisfactory space for the next 20 years, provided there is a new Street and Parks building built. If this were built, it is assumed that the Public Works Director would move to that office. The former Public Works office would then be used for an additional utility clerk and secretarial staff. In the event of unanticipated growth, the north conference room could be made into office space and elections could be held off-site. The estimated City Hall needs at this time are additional office work space.

The Library Department has already completed an extensive 20-year plan study. The head librarian has reported a large increase in library use and feels that in the next 20 years the library must increase their space from 6724 square feet to a 26,969 square foot building. The estimated library needs at this time is a new, centrally located library in the city. See Appendix D-1 for more information.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Pre-K through 12 education is provided by the Dodgeville Elementary School, the Dodgeville Middle and the High School, all located in the city. Pre-K through 8 classes are also available from St. Joseph School, a private school in the City of Dodgeville at 330 S. Ellwood Street.

The City of Dodgeville is in the Dodgeville School District, which has 1284 students for the 2004-2005 school year according to enrollment data from the Department of Public Instruction. St. Joseph’s enrollment for the 2004-2005 year is 225 students. Enrollment by grade is shown below in Figures D.4 and D.5. See Map D.2 for all school districts in Iowa County.



HIGHER EDUCATION

The nearest colleges and universities are located in Fennimore (Southwest Wisconsin Technical College), Madison (Edgewood College, University of Wisconsin Madison and Madison Area Technical College), and Platteville (University of Wisconsin Platteville). These institutions offer educational opportunities including certificates, technical diplomas, associate, bachelor, and master's degrees.

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Healthcare facilities located within the city include Upland Hills Health Hospital, Dodgeville Medical and Family Practice clinics, and three chiropractors, two eye care specialists, and three dentists. See below for healthcare facilities available to residents outside of Dodgeville. See Map D.3 in this Section for more healthcare facilities in southwest Wisconsin.

Hospitals

- Upland Hills, Dodgeville
- Monroe Hospital, Monroe
- St Mary's Hospital, Madison
- Meriter Hospital, Madison
- UW-Madison Hospital, Madison
- Finley Hospital, Dubuque, IA
- Mercy Hospital, Dubuque, IA

Medical Clinics

- Dean (Lands' End, S. Iowa, Barneveld, and Mineral Point)
- Dean Eye Care (Mineral Point and Dodgeville)
- McKensie Eye Care
- Mineral Point Medical
- Blackhawk Area Health, Montfort
- Blackhawk Area Health, Highland
- Barneveld

CEMETERIES

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

CHILDCARE

Childcare in Dodgeville is mainly available through independent providers. There are also numerous childcare facilities in surrounding communities.

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

The City of Dodgeville has several other utilities available within the city, including cable, electric, Internet services, telephone, and cellular services. Independent providers, such as Alliant Energy, MHTC, Charter Communications, and Verizon provide these services. Current rate information and specific services can be obtained by contacting the independent carriers directly.

STREET DEPARTMENT

Table D.5 shows the city's street department current buildings.

Table D.5 – City of Dodgeville Street Department Buildings

Facility	Area (sq feet)
Building A (Office – Maintenance – Truck Storage)	7700
Building B (Pole building – Cold Storage)	2200
Building C (Salt Shed)	1088
Building D (Johnson Street Pump House)	1500
Building E (Bequette Street Pump House)	1269
Total	13,757

STREET DEPARTMENT FUTURE NEEDS

The Streets Department's biggest need at this time is replacement of building C: the building is leaning and is unsafe as well as too small for their storage needs. This building should be a top priority for replacement. Buildings D and E are both used for cold storage of seasonal equipment and have an estimated life of about 5 years. Building A is the main building and is in good structural shape but is at its limit for storage and workspace. In the winter it is very crowded for space with snow removal equipment installed on the trucks. The maintenance area is limited and is shared with the Parks Department. There is a big need for an area to clean equipment as this is also done in this building. The estimated needs of the Street Department are a 500-ton salt shed and a 6000 square foot maintenance storage building. See Appendix D-1 for more information.

UPCOMING COMMUNITY FACILITY/UTILITY PROJECTS

A new 500,000 gallon water tower is to be completed by 2007-2008. Approximately 2000 feet of city water mains and city sewer mains are replaced yearly. A stormwater utility is also under consideration.

Table D.6 – City of Dodgeville Future Needs Summary

The 2020 Space Needs Plan recommends:
2004 – Building fund established
2005 – 500-ton salt shed, Concession stand at Centennial Park
2006 – 24ft x 36ft garage at Centennial Park
2008 – 10,000 square foot Streets and Parks building located on Elliot Street
2012 – Satellite Fire Station
2015 – New Library building

The Space Needs Plan needs to be reviewed each year in July. See Appendix D-1 for more information.

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.

CITY OF DODGEVILLE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The City of Dodgeville Public Works Department employs 18 employees who provide many important City services. The Public Works Department provides for the engineering, construction, operation and maintenance of the City's transportation, water, wastewater, stormwater, parks and cemetery facilities. The Public Works Department also oversees the Garbage and Recycling contract for the City. The Public Works Department strives to provide quality services that will enhance the quality of life and strengthen our economic competitiveness, by ensuring safe, clean, and aesthetic neighborhoods and public spaces.

**CITY OF DODGEVILLE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

100 East Fountain Street
Dodgeville, WI 53533

Phone: (608) 930-1011
FAX: (608) 930-3520

**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.

**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 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.

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.

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 their website.

**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>

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, 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/>**

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.

CAPITAL 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.