

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this section is to inventory existing utilities and community facilities in the Village of Highland. 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 facilities policies for the Village of Highland.

- **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.

- **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?

Although village services may extend beyond village limits, such expanded development would be charged a surcharge fee in the quarterly billing, as the customer incurs all cost for utility installations.

- **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 Highland was taken from the 2002 Annual Utility Report, generated by the Public Services Commission of Wisconsin. Current rate information can be obtained by contacting the Village of Highland 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
Highland	#1	455	4	144,000	Yes
Highland	#2	895	6	432,000	Yes

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

ID	Purpose	Destination	Year Installed	Type of Pump	Actual Capacity (gpm)
1	Primary	Distribution System	1983	Submersible	100
2	Primary	Distribution System	1968 (upgraded in 2003)	Vertical Turbine	300

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	1988	Other	200,000	Other	Yes	No

Table D.4: Water Supply – Water Mains

Pipe Material	Function	Diameter in Inches	Number of Feet (End of Year)
Metal	Distribution	4.000	6,554
Metal	Distribution	6.000	10,463
Plastic	Distribution	6.000	2,965
Metal	Distribution	8.000	0
Plastic	Distribution	8.000	6,628
Plastic	Distribution	10.000	5,050
Total Feet			31,660

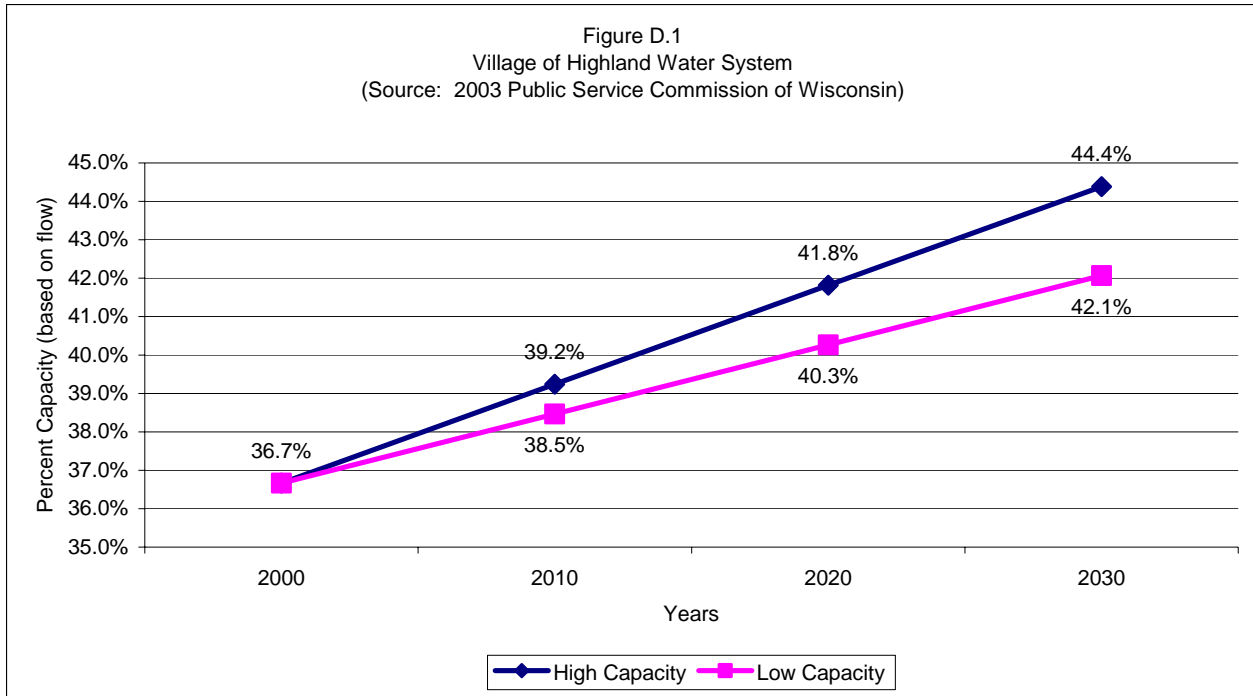
FIRE HYDRANTS

Highland has a total of 56 fire hydrants within village limits.

WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY

Figure D.1 shows the capacity of the Highland water system. As indicated, the system is operating at about 37 percent capacity (based on flow). This figure is calculated from population projections from Section A, Issues and Opportunities Element and pumping data from the Village of Highland Department of Public Works.

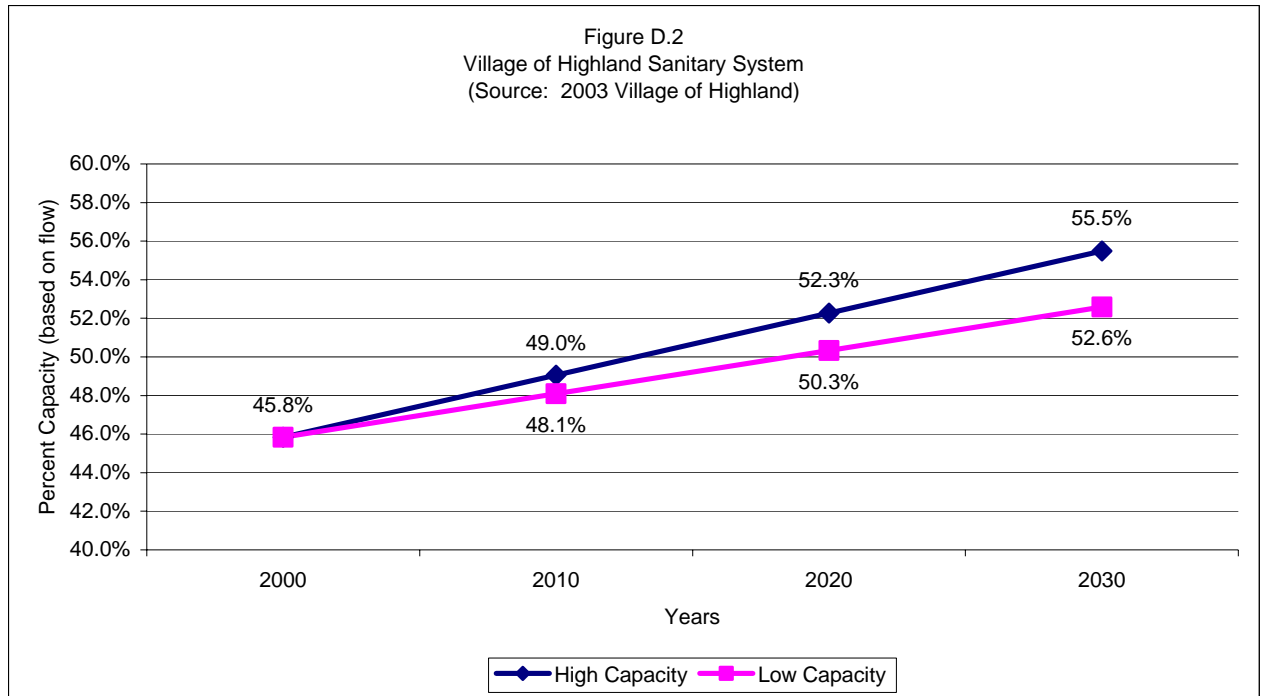
As the Village of Highland continues to grow, attention should be paid to the capacity of the existing water system and the number of new homes or businesses it can effectively support. At present, the system supports 403 connections. It is designed for 700 residences and 100 businesses/public authorities.



WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

The Village of Highland Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) serves 343 residential households, 46 businesses (Kowalski Kieler cement plant does not have sewer service), and 11 public authorities (the Fire District's truck meter does not have sewer). The WWTF is designed for 1,000 people through the year 2015. There are no households or businesses that have private septic systems where the sewer main passes by the property. One resident has a private well for outside use, village water supply for household use, and a private sewer. Three residences have private wells and private sewer systems.

Figure D.2 is based on Village of Highland population projections from the Issues and Opportunities Element, Section A, and flow data from the Highland 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.



SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS

The Village of Highland has a Tax Incremental Finance District, created in 1999.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The Village of Highland does not have a Stormwater Management Program. However, the village does have a storm water drain system that directs runoff to the creek leading to the Big Rock Creek.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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

MUNICIPAL BUILDING/ LIBRARY SERVICES

The Village Municipal Building is located at 530 Main Street in Highland. The village does not have a public library. However there is a private entity "Paperback Exchange" where people may check out reading material. Public libraries that serve Highland include the Cobb Library, the Dodgeville Public Library, and the Montfort Public Library.

POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

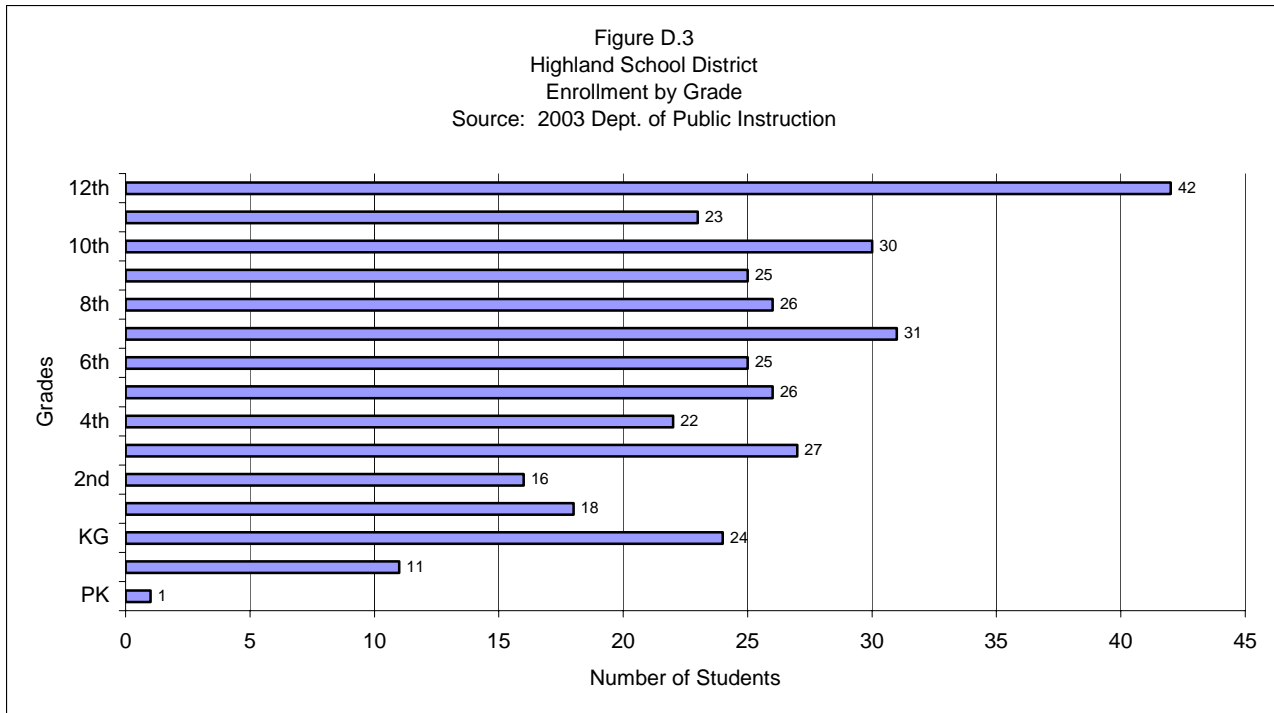
The Highland Law Enforcement Department and Iowa County Sheriff Department provide police protection in Highland. Fire protection is provided by the Highland Joint Volunteer Fire Department and rescue services by the Highland Ambulance Service. The village is also part of the Iowa County 911 telephone system.

RECYCLING AND GARBAGE

Recycling and garbage services are both available in the Village of Highland. These services are contracted with an independent carrier. Businesses and apartments may also arrange for garbage and recycling services through the village contract. Current rate information for both recycling and garbage is obtainable by contacting the village directly.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Pre-K – 12 education in Highland is provided by the Highland Elementary School and the Highland Middle and High School, both located in the village. The Village of Highland is part of the Highland School District, which has 347 students for the 2003-2004 school year, according to enrollment data from the 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 colleges and universities are the Southwest Vocational Technical College in Fennimore, the UW System, and Madison Area Technical College in Madison. These institutions offer educational opportunities including certificates, technical diplomas, associate, bachelor, and master’s degrees.

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

The healthcare facilities located within Highland are Blackhawk Area Health Care, Highland Pharmacy, and Dr. Judith Yager, chiropractor. The list below outlines the healthcare facilities that serve Highland.

Hospitals

- Upland Hills Health, Inc., Dodgeville
- St. Mary’s Hospital, University Hospital, and Meriter Hospital, Madison.
- Hospitals in Boscobel, Richland Center and Platteville

Medical Clinics

- Blackhawk Area Health Care, Montfort
- Various medical clinics in Dodgeville, Platteville, and Richland Center.

Other medical facilities

- Upland Hills Child Care
- Home Care
- Hospice
- Nursing Home and Rehab Center of Dodgeville.

Dentists

- Dr. Michael Fisher, Dodgeville
- Dr. John Martell, Dodgeville
- Dr. Richard Rohowetz, Dodgeville
- Others listed in the yellow pages.

Orthodontists

- Dr. Gregory Wadleigh, Spring Green
- Dr. Mark Wawrazak, Platteville
- Others listed in the yellow pages.

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

Childcare in Highland is provided mainly by independent providers, which are listed in the Yellow Pages. There are also 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

There are no telecommunication towers located within the Village of Highland. WHHI radio station is just east of Highland on Tower Road in the Town of Highland. Tower Link America approached the Village of Highland with a proposal to use the Highland water tower as a telecommunication tower. After consultations with the village attorney and insurance company, the Board decided not to approve the contract unless more information and assurances were received.

UPCOMING COMMUNITY FACILITY/UTILITY PROJECTS

In 2004 or later, the village will be working with Iowa County on County I/Main Street construction plans for street, sidewalk, curb and gutter, storm sewer and water mains. In 2007 or later the village will be working with WI DOT on STH 80/Spring Street/Main Street construction plans for street, sidewalk, curb and gutter, storm sewer and water mains.

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.

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.

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: 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.

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).

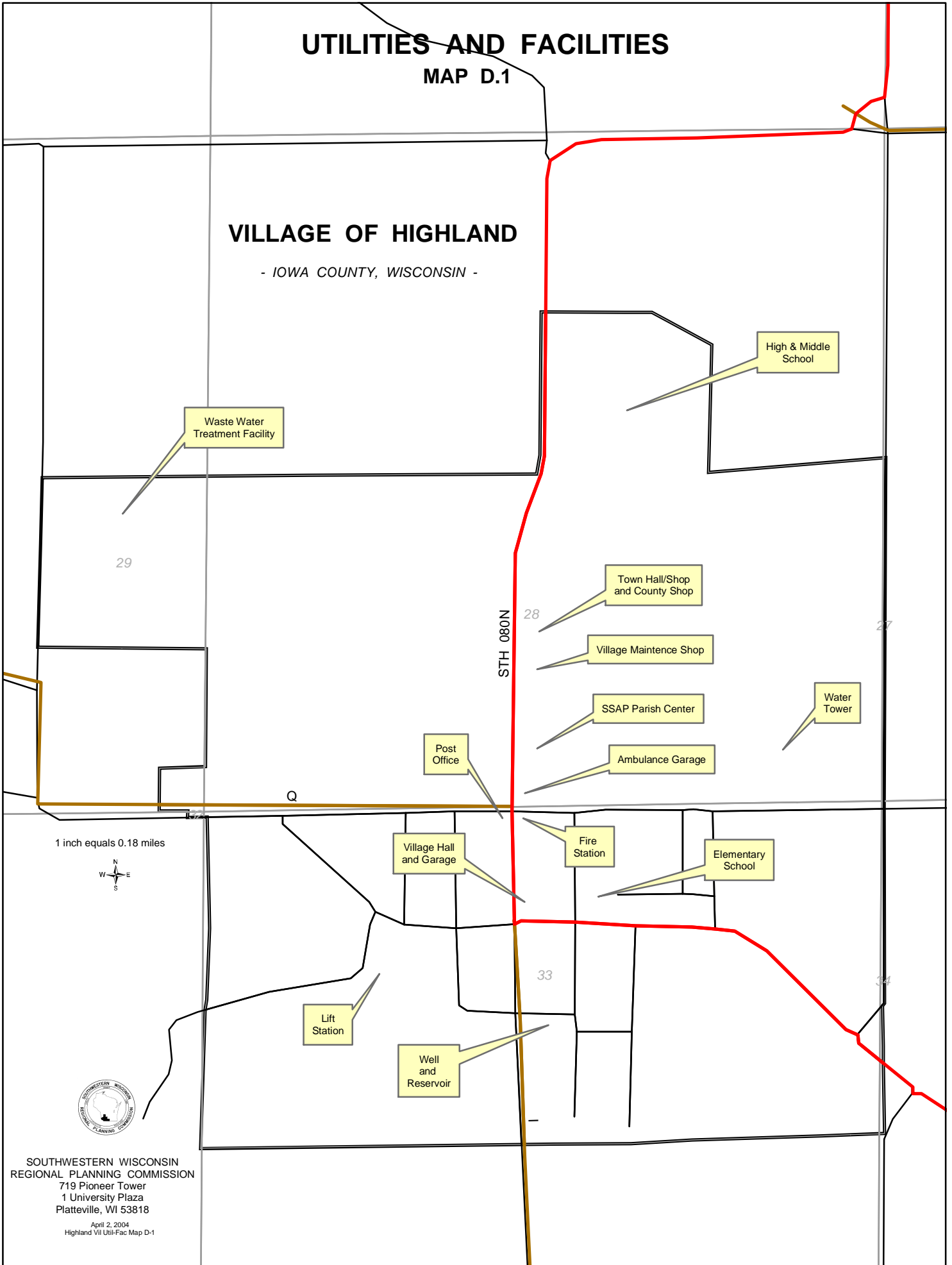
The usefulness of the capital improvement *program* depends upon the community properly budgeting for expenditures as part of the community's annual capital improvements *budget*. The capital improvement program should be updated annually.

UTILITIES AND FACILITIES

MAP D.1

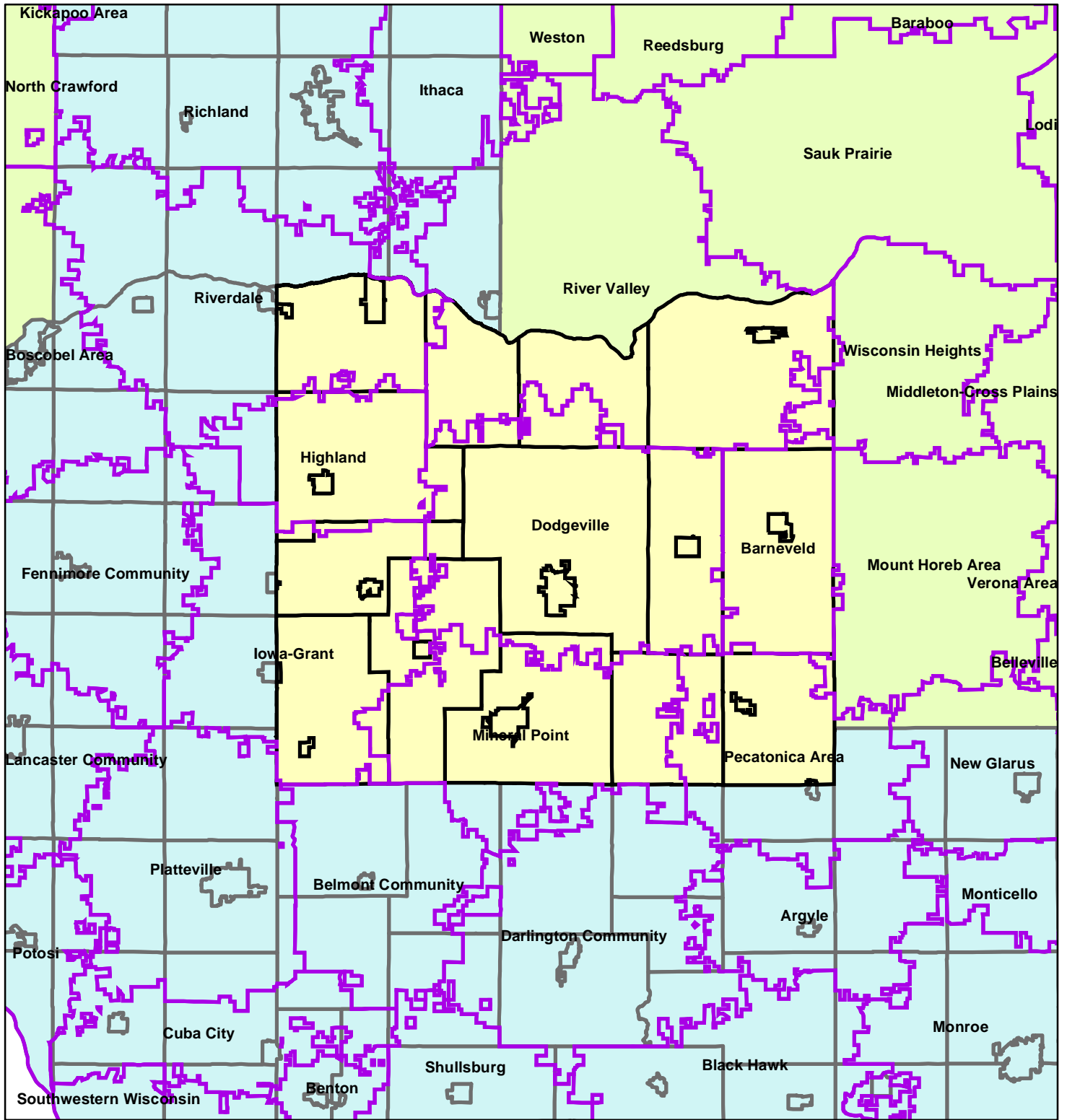
VILLAGE OF HIGHLAND

- IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



IOWA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

MAP D.2



SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
719 Pioneer Tower
1 University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818

May 19, 2004
IA CO School Districts-May 2004

1 inch equals 7.43 miles



SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CLINICS

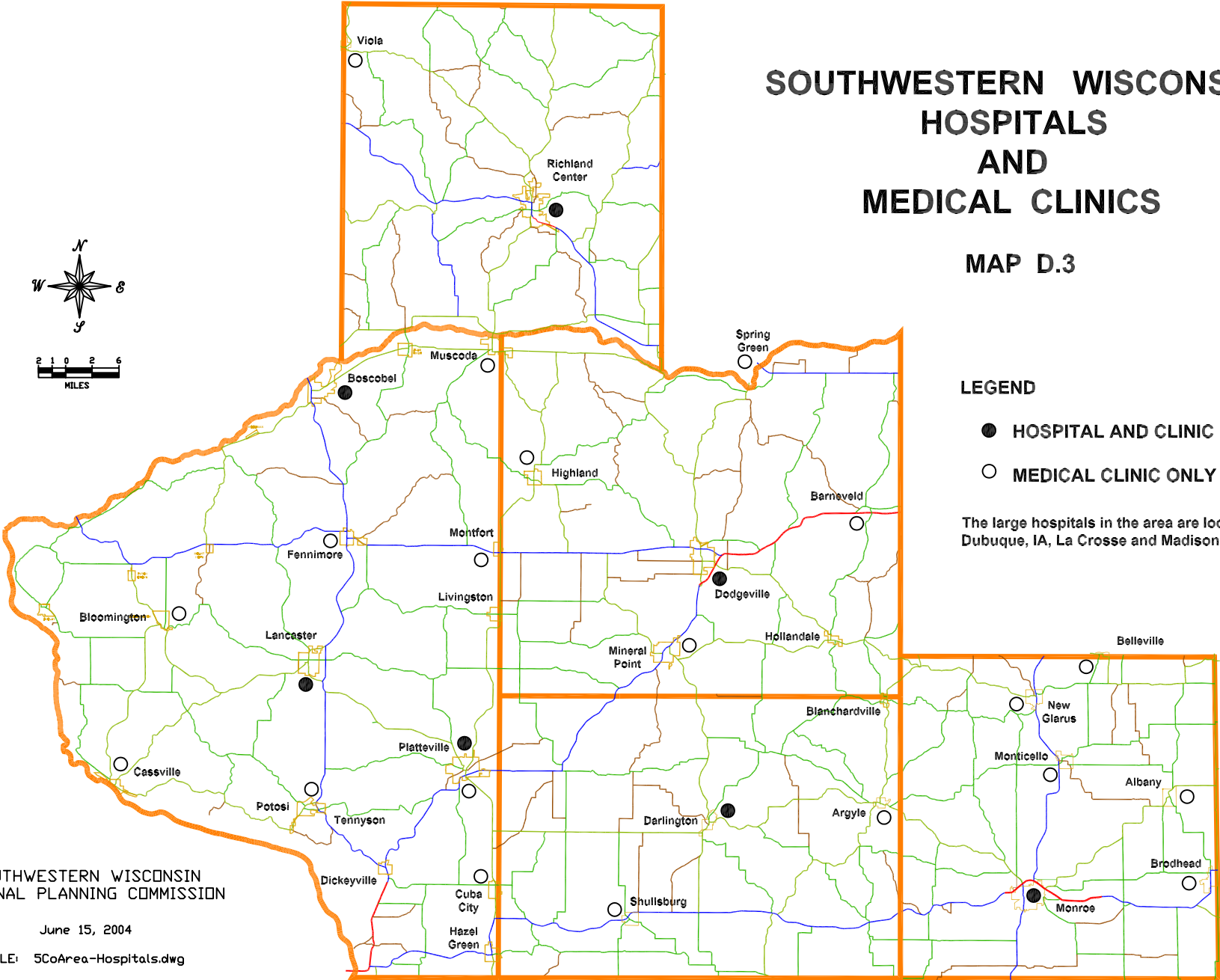
MAP D.3



LEGEND

- HOSPITAL AND CLINIC
- MEDICAL CLINIC ONLY

The large hospitals in the area are located in Dubuque, IA, La Crosse and Madison, WI.



SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

June 15, 2004

FILE: 5CoArea-Hospitals.dwg