

**UTILITIES AND
COMMUNITY
FACILITIES
ELEMENT**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

➤ **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 Plan 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 that it can support the existing development and also provide a means of transport for the utilities to new developments.

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

➤ **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?

➤ **Evaluate public utility alternatives and services to reduce the 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.**

➤ **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. Village services should not be extended beyond the Village boundary.

➤ **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.

PUBLIC UTILITIES**WATER SYSTEM STATISTICS**

The following information for the Village of Hollandale Water System was taken from the 2004 Annual Utility Report. Current rate information can be obtained by contacting the Village of Hollandale directly.

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

Location	ID #	Well Depth (in Feet)	Pump Depth (in Feet)	Well Diameter (Inches)	Yield Per Day in Gallons	Currently in Service
School Rd	#1	600	100	12	18,000	Yes
Community St.	#2	500	80	16	20,000	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	Distribution	2004	Vertical Turbine	360
#2	Primary Distribution	Distribution	2004	Vertical Turbine	425

Table D.3: Water Supply – Storage and Treatment

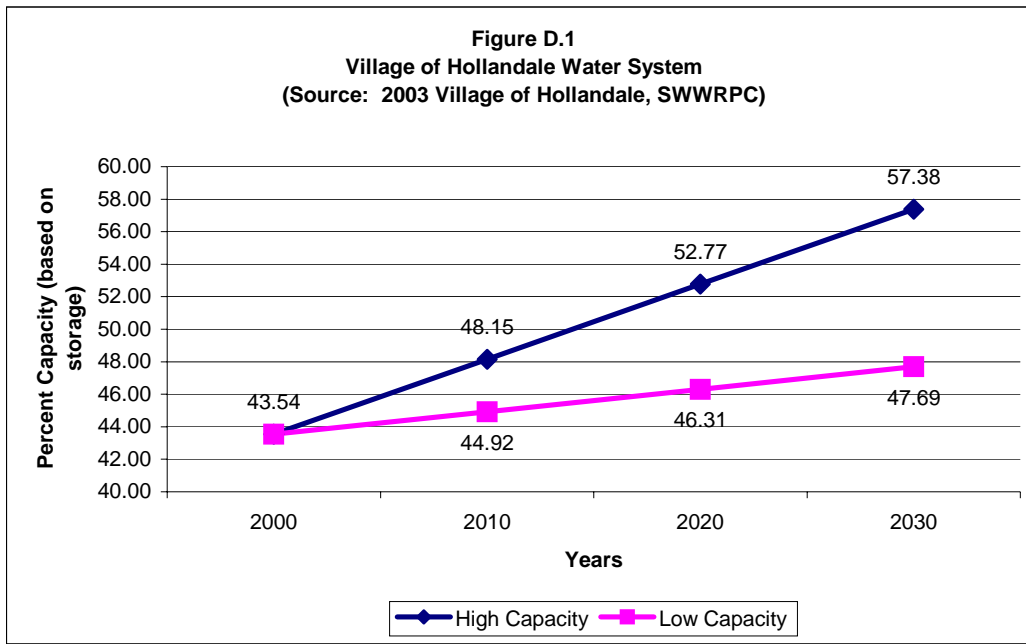
ID	Type	Year Built	Primary Material	Total Capacity	Disinfection & Application	Corrosion Control Used?	Fluoride Used?
ET	Elevated Tower	2003	Steel	125,000			No

Table D.4: Water Supply – Water Mains

Pipe Material	Function	Diameter in Inches	Number of Feet (End of Year)
Plastic	Distribution	6.000	1,054
Metal	Distribution	6.000	5,368
Metal	Distribution	8.000	10,845
Metal	Distribution	10.000	200
Metal	Supply	12.000	118
Total Feet			17,605

FIRE HYDRANTS

Hollandale has a total of 34 fire hydrants within Village limits.



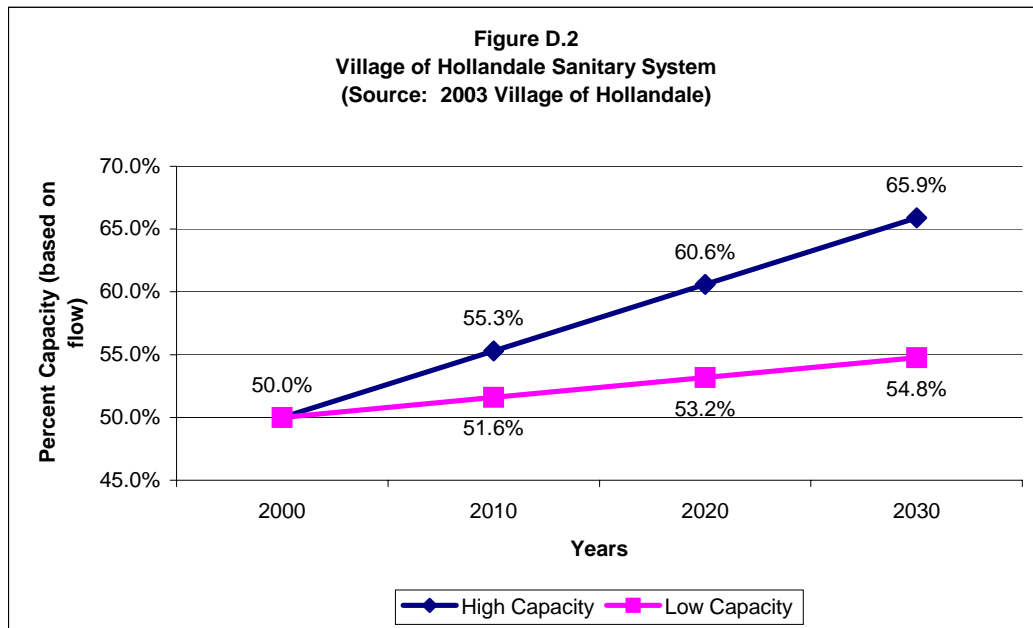
WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY

Figure D.1 shows the capacity of the Hollandale water system. As indicated, the system is operating at about 44 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 Hollandale.

As the Village of Hollandale 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 the present time the water system is supporting 131 connections.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

The Village of Hollandale wastewater treatment facility is located on the east edge of the Village near the Pecatonica River. Constructed in 1995, the facility is comprised of two settling ponds (lagoons). Two lift stations pump wastewater to the lagoons.



As indicated in Figure D.2, based on the household projections in

Section A, Issues and Opportunities Element, and flow data from the Hollandale wastewater treatment facility, the 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. The existing system is currently servicing 130 connections.

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT

The Village of Hollandale does not have any special purpose districts in its jurisdiction.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The Village of Hollandale is located on the East Branch of the Pecatonica River. Being so close to the river makes Hollandale susceptible to flooding, so the Village has worked to reduce flooding potential. There is no bare ground in the Village and soil is seeded to hold it and prevent erosion. Hollandale also has a system of stormwater drains that moves runoff away from the Village.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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

MUNICIPAL BUILDING/LIBRARY SERVICES

Hollandale’s Village Garage is on Commerce Street, near the local grocery store. The Plan Commission indicated no libraries located in or serving the Village.

POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

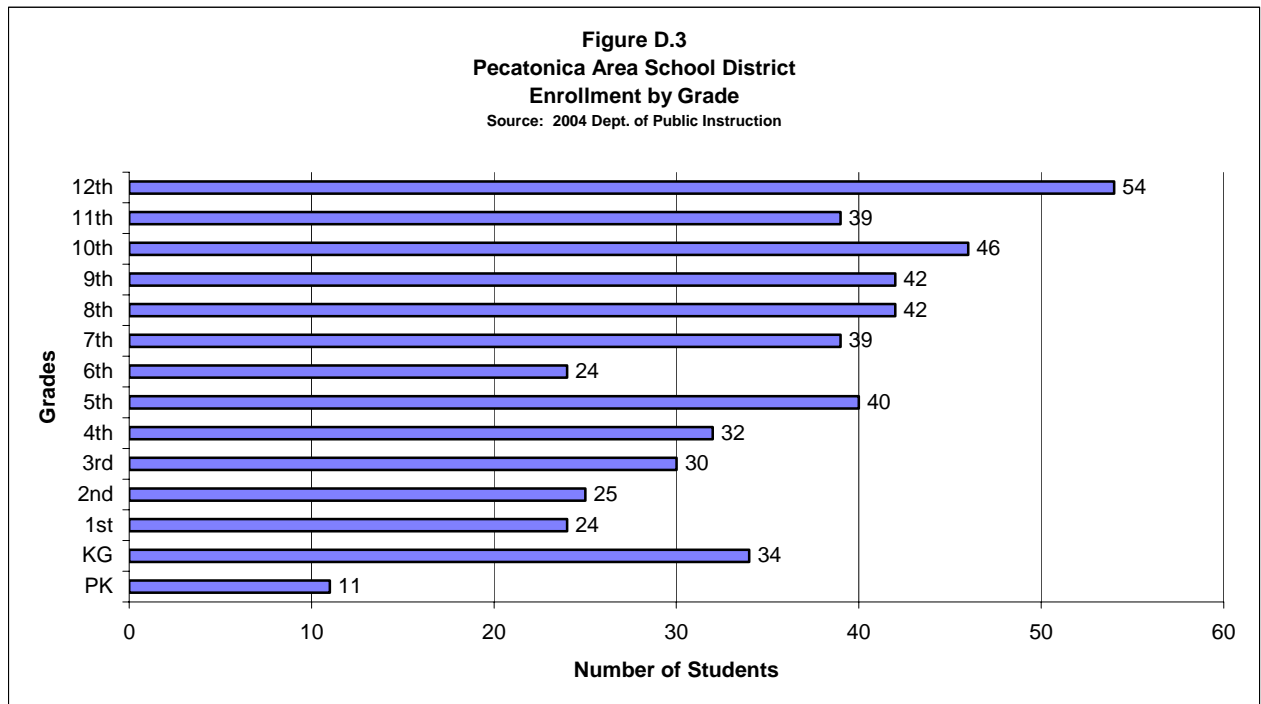
The Iowa County Sheriff’s Department provides police protection to Hollandale and the Hollandale Fire District provides fire protection. The Blanchardville Ambulance and the Hollandale First Responders provide Hollandale with rescue services. Hollandale is also part of the Iowa County 911 system.

RECYCLING AND GARBAGE

Recycling and garbage services are both available in Hollandale. Garbage pick-up is weekly on Fridays, while recycling pick-up is every other Friday. Current rate information for both recycling and garbage is obtainable by contacting the Village directly.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

According to data from the Wisconsin Department of Public Education, Hollandale is part of the Pecatonica Area School District with 512 students in the 2004-2005 school year. Figure D.3 shows the enrollment by grade in the District. See Map D.2 for all school districts in Iowa County.



HIGHER EDUCATION

The Plan Commission did not indicate any higher education facilities serving the Village.

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

There are no healthcare facilities located in the Village. However, a number of facilities in the surrounding area serve the Village, including:

- Upland Hills Health Hospital, Dodgeville;
- Dodgeville Clinic, Dodgeville;
- Mineral Point Clinic, Mineral Point.

See Map D.3 in this Section for healthcare facilities in southwest Wisconsin.

CEMETERIES

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

CHILDCARE

The Plan Commission did not indicate any childcare facilities either in or serving Hollandale.

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 in Hollandale. The Village has not developed a formal position on the future of location of such towers, but would like to have one located on top of the water tower at sometime in the future.

UPCOMING COMMUNITY FACILITY/UTILITY PROJECTS

Hollandale has completed work on their water system – adding waterlines, constructing a new water tower, and installing new well. There are no other upcoming community facility/utility projects.

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/>

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.

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.

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).