

**UTILITIES AND  
COMMUNITY  
FACILITIES  
ELEMENT**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The purpose of this section is to inventory existing utilities and community facilities in the City of Mineral Point. 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.

**UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICIES**

The following are the utilities and community facilities policies (not in order of priority) for the City of Mineral Point.

- 1. 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? A development of five homes has an entirely different impact on the water and wastewater systems than a development of 50 homes. Review to what extent the existing water and wastewater systems can support the development and if the development is adjacent to existing development or if there needs 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 City Council.

- 2. 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/>.

- 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 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.

- 5. 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.

- 6. 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 Mineral Point Water System was taken from the 2003 Annual Utility Report. Current rate information can be obtained by contacting the City of Mineral Point 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
Well #3	3	853	12	500,000	Yes
Well #4	4	805	15	750,000	Yes

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

ID	Purpose	Destination	Year Installed	Type of Pump	Actual Capacity (gpm)
#3	Primary	Distribution	1975	Vertical Turbine	750
#4	Primary	Distribution	1975	Vertical Turbine	750

**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	1985	Steel	400,000	NA	NA	NA

**Table D.4: Water Supply – Water Mains**

Pipe Material	Function	Diameter in Inches	Number of Feet (End of Year)
Metal	Distribution	2.000	2,264
Metal	Distribution	3.000	310
Metal	Distribution	4.000	13,142
Metal	Distribution	6.000	63,856
Plastic	Distribution	6.000	208
Metal	Distribution	8.000	6,000
Metal	Distribution	10.000	12,290
Metal	Distribution	12.000	2,580
<b>Total Feet Inside Municipality</b>			<b>100,650</b>
Pipe Material	Function	Diameter in Inches	Number of Feet
Metal	Distribution	6.000	4,254
<b>Total Feet Outside of Municipality</b>			<b>4,254</b>
<b>Total Utility</b>			<b>104,904</b>

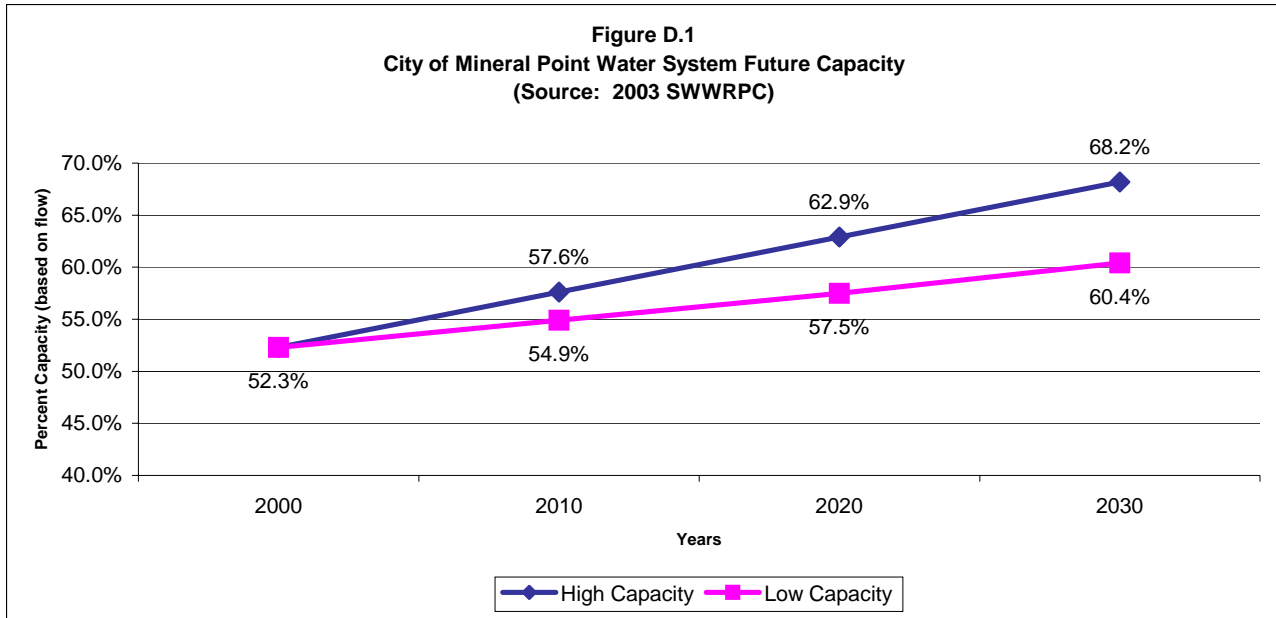
**FIRE HYDRANTS**

Mineral Point had a total of 155 fire hydrants within City limits as of 2003.

**WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY**

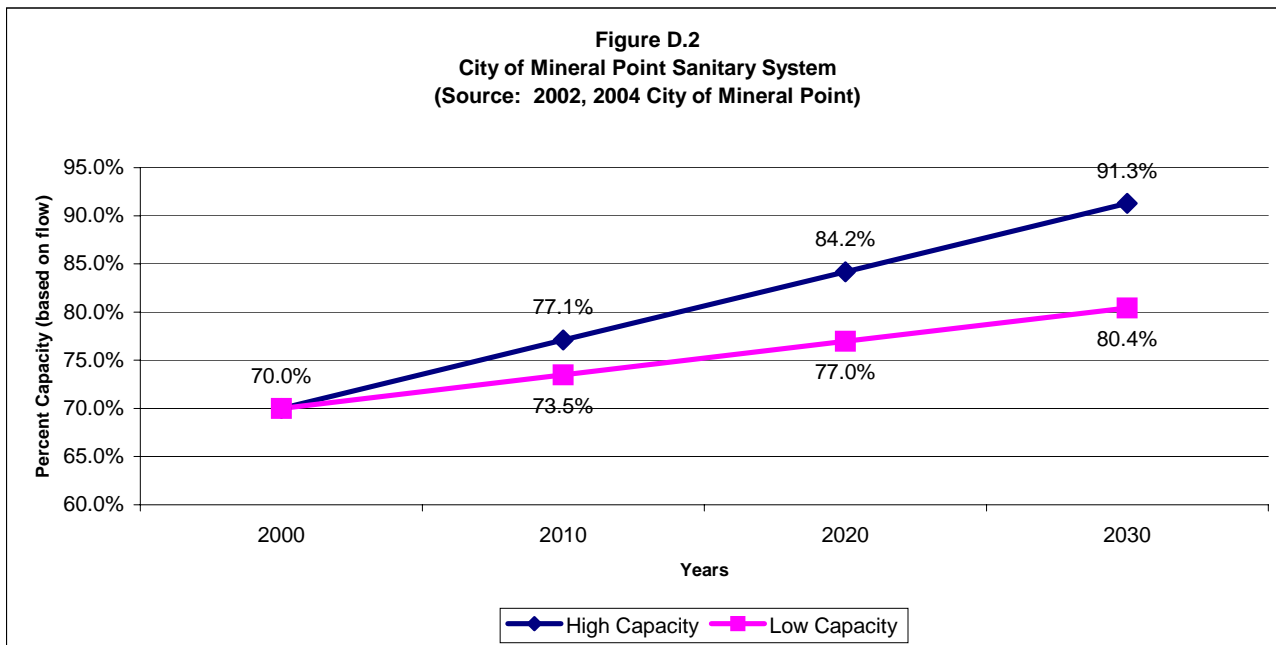
Figure D.1 shows the capacity of the Mineral Point water system. As indicated, the system is operating at about 52 percent capacity (based on flow). This figure is calculated from population projections from Section A, Issues and Opportunities Element and pumping data from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

As the City of Mineral Point 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 support. At this time the water system supports 1,259 connections, residential and business, or 260,000 gal/day. At capacity, it can support 400,000 gallons a day.



**WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM**

The City of Mineral Point Wastewater Treatment Facility serves 1020 residential households and 212 businesses. The Treatment Plant is designed to support up to 600,000 gallons a day.



**OTHER WATER/SEPTIC SYSTEMS**

In addition to the municipal system, there are currently ten households with private septic systems within the City.

**SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT**

The City of Mineral Point has no special purpose districts.

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

The City of Mineral Point has a stormwater management system, with storm sewers located in certain areas of the City.

**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 City of Mineral Point City Hall is located at 137 High Street. The Mineral Point Library provides library services to City residents. The Plan Commission also pointed out that library services are available through the Southwest Wisconsin Library System.

**POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

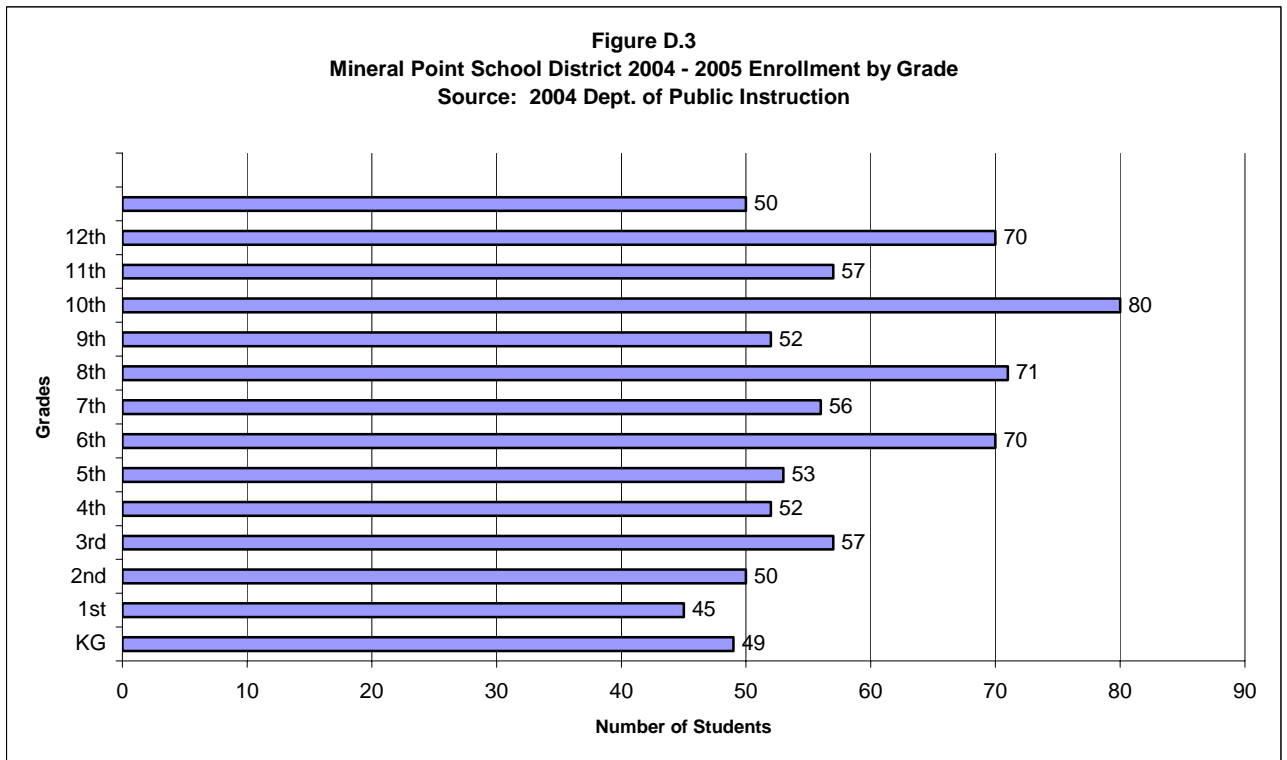
Iowa County and the City of Mineral Point Police Department provide police protection in Mineral Point. Joint fire protection agreements exist between the City of Mineral Point, the Village of Linden, the City of Dodgeville, and the Village of Hollandale. Mineral Point EMT's provide rescue squad services.

**RECYCLING AND GARBAGE**

Recycling and garbage services are both available in the City, contracted with Faherty from Platteville. Current rate information for both recycling and garbage is obtainable by contacting the City directly.

**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**

According to Department of Public Instruction data, in 2004-2005 the Mineral Point School District had 812 students. Figure D.1 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 located in Fennimore (Southwest Wisconsin Technical College), Madison (University of Wisconsin Madison and Madison Area Technical College), and Platteville (University of Wisconsin Platteville). These institutions offer educational opportunities to City residents, including certificates, technical diplomas, associate, bachelor, and master's degrees.

**HEALTHCARE FACILITIES**

Healthcare facilities located within the City include the Mineral Point Medical Center and the Mineral Point Clinic. As for other medical facilities in Mineral Point, there is Mineral Point Family Dentistry, Dr. Gibbons, and Dean Care. Healthcare facilities that serve the City but are outside its limits include the Upland Hills Hospital and other medical offices and personnel in the City of Dodgeville. See Map D.3 in this Section for a map of healthcare facilities in southwest Wisconsin.

**CEMETERIES**

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

**CHILDCARE**

Childcare is not available within the City of Mineral Point as commercial operations but the Plan Commission noted that businesses such as Kinder Care and Upland Hills are available in the City of Dodgeville.

**PARKS AND RECREATION**

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 ("cell") towers in the jurisdiction of Mineral Point and the City has yet to take a formal position on the issue of future tower location. Mineral Point has access to a number of communication technologies, including DSL, Cable TV/High Speed Internet, satellite systems, and Internet providers. Natural gas energy is also available.

**UPCOMING COMMUNITY FACILITY/UTILITY PROJECTS**

The Plan Commission indicated that in June 2004, the City worked to rehab Fair Street. Business Highway 151 was resurfaced in May of 2004.

A capital improvements program (CIP) 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 City of Mineral Point does not have a CIP at present.

**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.

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  
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.

**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.

**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 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.