6.0 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

Introduction

The City must have a clear understanding of the location, use and capacity of utilities and community facilities and take this information into consideration when planning for the future. This information, coupled with the demographic trends and projections, provides a realistic picture of service supply and demand. The community facilities and utilities discussed in this chapter were carefully considered in the development of the *Future Land Use Maps*.

Utilities and Community Facilities Vision

Evansville's commitment to local services and facilities has allowed the City to offer a superior quality of living to residents. As has been the tradition, the schools and Leonard-Leota Park are the showcase features of the community. Residents of all ages enjoy year-round access to abundant recreational opportunities, including a community center, diverse library resources and quality health care.

In 2025, the City has the public trust that it constantly strives to improve efficiency in service delivery, including pursuing shared services with neighboring communities, to reduce overall community costs.

Community services and infrastructure needs are closely coordinated. Local utilities efficiently serve development within the City.

Wisconsin's Smart Growth Law includes 14 goals for local comprehensive planning. The goals from the planning law listed below specifically relate to planning for utilities and community facilities in Evansville:

- Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures.
- Providing infrastructure and public service and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

Utilities Inventory– Location, Use, Capacity

What follows is a description of existing utilities available within Evansville. This section documents those utilities provided by Evansville and private providers.

WASTEWATER COLLECTION & TREATMENT FACILITY

The Evansville wastewater treatment facility is more than 20 years old (constructed in 1983). It was designed to treat an average daily flow of 600,000 gallons. The treatment facility is currently operating at 60% of its hydraulic capacity and organic capacity. Since 1997, as residential development has increased, the city has replaced old, leaking sanitary sewer mains. The net result of these two activities has been that the facility is still operating at the 60% design capacity for both the hydraulic and organic influent loads. Provided the new users/connections to the wastewater treatment facility do not have high volumes or high strengths, an expansion of the facility will not be needed for many years.

Did You Know?

Evansville recently approved a hook-up fee to increase revenue for sewer service. This decision was necessary as recent residential development has not been generating the tax dollars needed to provide a revenue stream to maintain City sewer services.

To carefully plan for sewer improvements, the City uses its CIP. That plan has allocated funds for future sewer main replacements on USH 14 and Main Street.

The existing treatment facility can serve an equivalent residential population of approximately 7,500. The treatment facility, however, also has to maintain compliance with State of Wisconsin standards for groundwater quality since the facility discharges it's treated effluent to infiltration basins which ultimately re-charge the existing groundwater at the site. The level of treatment at the facility has been improved recently by replacing existing equipment and improving operations. This treatment technology is not compatible however with treating large volumes of high strength industrial wastewater.

Maintaining compliance with groundwater standards at the wastewater treatment facility is the requirement which will dictate the continued use of the existing facility. The current degree of treatment can be improved if necessary or if required by the State of Wisconsin. The final disposal of wastewater however will continue to be to groundwater through the existing infiltration basins. The City should use its Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to plan for the potential upgrade of the wastewater treatment process prior to discharge to the infiltration basins.

In general, the existing sewer interceptors are located in the core of the City. The western portion of the existing sewer collection system consists of three interceptors: (1) a 12-inch or 10-inch line under West Main Street from Maple Street to Third Street, (2) 10-inch lines under Liberty Street from South Madison Street to South Fourth Street, and (3) a new 18-inch line under School Street, a portion of South First Street, Highland Street, a portion of South Second Street, Lincoln Street, a greenway between Lincoln Court and South Fifth Street, and Porter Road to the intersection with South Sixth Street. Most of the sewer lines west of Fourth Street are 8-inches in diameter.

The primary sewer mains in the older part of the City are in poor condition. Most of these mains were constructed in the 1920s or earlier and are made of clay pipes and brick manholes. The City replaced the sewer main under Lincoln Street in 2003. In 2005 and 2007, sewer mains under Main Street (as far west as First Street) will be replaced. In 2005, the main interceptor in Main Street from Cemetery Street to New Exchange Street and on Exchange Street to Water Street will be replaced with new 15" size to accommodate future growth to the area north of Main Street between Union Street and Countryside Drive. The sewer main under W. Liberty Street also is in extremely poor condition and must be replaced sometime in the next five to ten years. Because sewer replacement projects have been deferred for decades, the City must now pursue these expensive replacement projects over a relatively short period of time.

Sewer Service Area Map

SEWER SERVICE EXTENSIONS

Recently, Evansville completed lift stations on the east and west sides of the City. These stations have the capacity to serve current and future residential development in these areas.

With respect to the south side of the City, the existing sanitary lines in the South Madison Street area are shallow, making gravity extensions impossible. The soils in this area are generally wet making the area marginal for development.

The greatest potential for additional sewer expansion is the northern half of the City. To serve areas northeast of the City (and land between Union Street and Cemetery Road that already is within the City), the sanitary sewer interceptor under East Main Street west of Countryside Drive must be replaced and increased in size (this work will be completed in 2005), new sewer lift stations must be constructed west of Cemetery Road and north of Countryside Drive, and new interceptors must be constructed to bring flow to these new lift stations. The City could also extend service north and east of Lake Leota to accommodate up to 165 additional acres, including an existing mobile home park. In addition, the City has the potential to extend sewer service facilities in the northwest portion of the City. This would require the installation of a 10" sanitary interceptor to add about 180 acres of developable area to the City.

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

The City of Evansville has a storm sewer system to collect storm water runoff. The City provides routine maintenance to the storm sewer infrastructure when other improvements are scheduled (e.g. roads, sewers, water, etc.). In the older portions of the City, the storm sewers eventually flow to Allen Creek. In newer developments, greenways, detention and retention facilities are used to control storm water.

Storm water runoff from undeveloped land south of the current City boundary naturally drains southward to the low area along Allen's Creek. Undeveloped land east of the City naturally flows to the drainage swale south of the Stoughton Trailers facility. The runoff from undeveloped land north of the City and east of Hwy 14 drains to Allen's Creek. If new development is planned in this area, this will impact water levels in Allen Creek as it travels through the City. Therefore, storm water detention facilities should be required for any new development in this area. Similarly, if the City allows annexation and development of any land that drains into Lake Leota or Allen Creek north of Lake Leota, detention facilities should be required, because increased flows of storm water from this area also will impact water levels in Allen Creek as it travels through the City.

An Intergovernmental Approach to Storm Water Management

Storm water, like rivers and streams, flows past community boundaries. At the January 13, 2004 Evansville Common Council Meeting, Union Board Chairman Kendall Schneider suggested that Evansville and Union explore the possibility of creating a joint storm water management district. This district would be another example of intergovernmental cooperation between Evansville and Union. The district, which would be a separate local government (like the Evansville Community Fire District), could address storm water management issues regarding new residential development on the west side and north side of Evansville. It also could address problems with run-off into Allen Creek north of Lake Leota. If organized as a utility, this entity would have the ability to levy user fees in order to finance needed improvements and maintain the system.

Storm water management is handled well by the City through its subdivision review process. Developers of new subdivisions are required to construct storm water detention facilities that are sufficient in size and appropriately situated so that the amount of storm water runoff from the area of the proposed subdivision is no greater than occurs in the land's undeveloped state. In addition, the City encourages the use of open greenways to slow down and absorb storm water rather than using underground storm sewers to move water.

There are increasing concerns about the impact of storm water runoff on the quality of receiving water resources like Lake Leota. Of significant concern is the impact of additional impervious surface area. As development occurs, additional streets, parking areas and buildings are constructed which increase impervious surface. Within a watershed, as impervious surface area increases, area streams are adversely impacted. In fact, relatively low levels of impervious coverage can have a significant impact on the quality of area streams. To mitigate these impacts, the City will pursue:

- **Watershed Planning.** All watershed-planning activities in the City of Evansville should be coordinated with the Rock County Land Conservation Department to identify critical habitats, aquatic corridors and water pollution areas. Impaired streams have been identified in the Department of Natural Resource's (WDNR) 303(e) list. In July 2004, the City applied to the Department of Natural Resources for two lake planning grants to study the Allen Creek watershed north of Lake Leota to develop strategies for improving the quality of water flowing into the lake.

- **Land Conservation Techniques.** Land conservation techniques include: cluster and conservation subdivisions, setbacks, buffers, and land acquisition following the development patterns outlined on the *Future Land Use Maps*.

- **Site & Subdivision Design Techniques.** Effective site design techniques encourage the use of natural landscaping, limit impervious surface, enforce setbacks and buffers, and protect natural resources. Subdivision design techniques such as "conservation subdivisions" would require open space areas to retain and absorb storm water.

- **Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMP).** Storm water best management practices seek to reduce storm water pollutant loads, maintain ground water recharge and quality, protect stream channels and safely maintain the 100-year floodplain. Successful BMP's include ponds, wetlands, infiltration, filtering systems and open drainage channels.

- **Erosion and Sediment Control.** Typically, erosion and sediment control requirements affect construction sites. Probably one of the most effective techniques is to reduce the time that soil is exposed. As with the other mitigation techniques outlined in this subsection, education will be critical to success.

A map of Evansville's storm water collection system is provided on the next page.

Evansville Water Tower

WATER SUPPLY

The City of Evansville has a water & light utility that was established in 1901. Evansville has excellent water quality with no history of unsafe samples. Evansville's municipal wells draw water from the St. Peter or Cambrian sandstone levels, and this ground water supply is recharged primarily from precipitation from above. The water supply is tested regularly for the presence of a wide variety of compounds.

The City currently operates two wells that have a combined design pumping capacity of 1,200 gallons per minute. The storage capacity of the City's water system is 300,000 gallons of elevated storage (i.e. water tower built in 1990) and 400,000 gallons of underground storage in an underground reservoir. The underground reservoir has a diesel-powered emergency pump so it can provide water supply even in the event of a disruption in the supply of electricity. Average daily pumpage 394,000 gallons of water.

Storm Sewer Service Area Map

Water System Map

A new well is needed and will be developed in 2005. The new well be located on the west side of the City, because all of the existing wells are on the east side of the City. The new well will have a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute.

Assuming the current rate of commercial and residential development, the City's available water storage capacity should be adequate for another 15 to 20 years. It would be preferable to locate any additional water storage for the existing water distribution system on the west side of the City, which would balance water storage within the City. This future water storage would be located at a ground elevation similar to that or above the ground elevation of the existing water tower (elevation of 930 feet) located on the east side of the City.

There is land near CTH C, just outside the current City limits, that will be difficult or more expensive to develop, because there is not adequate water pressure for fire protection due to the land's elevation. A new water tower could boost water pressure in the area the that presently has inadequate water pressure, but to do so it would need to be restricted to serving only the area that presently has inadequate water pressure. It is unlikely that the municipal water utility would construct a new water tower for such a limited service area. Development in this area (above 975 feet in elevation) likely would require the installation of a booster pump station with auxiliary power system.

Of some concern is the fact that the two existing wells are fairly close to one another. Historically, there have been no problems with drawdown, but potential does exist. It is estimated that the City's population will exceed 7,000 by 2025. Recommendations with respect to the water system are provided in the goals and objectives of this plan.

Also of concern is the poor condition of the water mains in the oldest portions of the City. The water mains were small when installed and have been narrowed by mineral deposits over the years. The City replaced the water mains under Lincoln Street in 2003, and will replace the water mains under Main Street (as far west as First Street) in 2005 and 2007.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is provided locally by the Evansville Water & Light Utility which charges user fees to customers to cover system maintenance, extensions, and upgrades. Over the next five years substantial improvements are planned to maintain the local electricity supply and accommodate the City's growth, including the construction of a new substation (2005) and rebuilding of portions of the electrical network (2006 – 2008). The utility has planned for these through its CIP and through careful coordination with its electrical engineering consultant.

Evansville Electrical Sub-Station

NATURAL GAS

WE Energies provides natural gas service to the City of Evansville. This regional company has a long history of supplying safe and reliable service. WE Energies has no immediate plans to expand the type or level of services offered in Evansville. Changes to service are evaluated regularly by WE Energies.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

A local group, the Evansville Initiative, works with the City, schools and local businesses to encourage the use of alternative energies including wind, solar and geothermal. The high school built in 2002 is served by an extensive geothermal system resulting in significant reduction in natural gas costs. A wind turbine feeds data to the high school to determine the feasibility of Evansville as a viable site for wind power. Through the efforts of this group, public benefit funds are used locally to educate the public on alternative and efficient energy use, convert appropriate applications such as solar heat for the community swimming pool to alternative energy, and supplement installation costs of more efficient light and energy systems. The Evansville Initiative also works to attract businesses and manufacturers of alternative energy products to the area.

Community *Facilities* Inventory

This portion of the chapter profiles the community facilities available to City residents, including facilities operated by Rock County and private providers.

PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES

In October 1999, Evansville adopted a *Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan*. The plan profiles park space within the City and makes specific recommendations for improvements. The recommendations in that plan should be carried through and the plan should be updated as required to keep the City eligible for state grants.

With respect to park and recreation facilities, the Leonard-Leota Park is the premier recreation facility in the City and will continue in that capacity over the next 20 years. The Leonard-Leota Park forms one of south-central Wisconsin's most attractive recreation areas. There are several other park and recreation facilities located in Evansville. In 2004, the City maintained a total of six parks covering approximately 51.6 acres. In addition, the area of Lake Leota is approximately 38.4 acres. In 2004, the total area of the City of Evansville was approximately 2,012 acres, so the combined area of the City's existing parks and Lake Leota was 4.5% of the City's area. If one adds the 15 acres of the unnamed, west-side park that the City was in the process of planning in 2004, the percentage of park/lake area to City area increases to 5.2%.

Images from Evansville's Parks
TOP: Leonard Park Entrance
MIDDLE: Veterans Memorial Pool at Lake Leota Park
BOTTOM: Leonard Park Baseball Diamond

One way of measuring the adequacy of a community's recreational facilities is to determine the number of people they serve or have the capacity to serve. The National Recreation and Park Association recommends a community standard of 10 acres of local recreation land per 1,200 residents.

The current population of Evansville is 4,409 persons (2004 DOA Population Estimate). To meet this standard, the City would need to provide at least 36.7 acres of parkland. The City's parks currently exceed this amount. By 2025, Evansville's population is projected to increase to 7,000 residents, which will mean the City would need to provide 58 acres of parkland, or 6.4 acres more than is currently available. The *Evansville Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan* provides more specific standards of recommended park acreages based on park type (e.g. community park, neighborhood park, etc.). The future development of the unnamed 15-acre park on the west side will provide additional needed parkland.

TABLE 17 PARK FACILITIES

Park Name	Acres	Recreation Activities	Recreation Facilities
Brzezinski Park	0.3 acres	Picnicking, playground, general open play space	Picnic table, playground equipment, grill
Franklin Street Park	0.6 acres	Baseball, playground, basketball, picnicking, general open play space	Ball field, picnic table, sandbox, basketball standard on a paved playing surface, playground equipment, grill
Seminary Park	2 acres	Passive recreation and nature study	None
Countryside Estates Park	3.3 acres	General open play space, picnicking, playground, soccer, baseball	Picnic table, playground equipment, baseball backstop
Wind Prairie Park	5.4 acres	Passive recreation and nature study	None
Leonard-Leota Park	40 acres	Fishing, swimming, nature study, softball, baseball, football, picnicking, passive recreation, tennis, horseshoes, shuffleboard, playground, basketball, volleyball, biking, ice skating, cross-country skiing, sledding	Swimming pool, picnic tables, picnic shelter, lighted ball fields, playground equipment, shuffleboard courts, tennis courts, basketball courts, horseshoe pits, sand volleyball court, grills, bleachers, electric score board
Unnamed & Undeveloped Park[1]	15 acres	Picnicking, passive recreation, baseball, softball, soccer	Picnic shelter, restrooms, playground equipment, a ball field, soccer fields

SOURCE: Evansville Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan, Adopted October 1999
To see where these parks are located refer to the Utilities and *Community Facilities Map* provided in this chapter.

Open space acreage and facilities at the schools augment the City's park acreage. But these facilities may not be able to meet all the demands of general use by the public. Linear (trail) park facilities, as outlined in the Transportation Element, can also expand recreation choices. In addition, the City has recently accepted the dedication of approximately 10 acres on the west side for a new park development (refer to unnamed park in Table 17). The City has purchased enough adjacent land to increase the size of the new park to 15 acres.

Budget constraints will limit the City's ability to purchase and maintain additional park facilities. Recent park upgrades and dedications have occurred as a result of private donations. By adopting and periodically updating the *City of Evansville Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan,* the City maintains state grant eligibility. Grants, donations, as well as additional funding opportunities identified in the *Evansville Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan,* are encouraged to offset taxpayer demands. The *Future Land Use Maps* presented later in this plan incorporate trails and potential park facilities to address resident needs.

[1] NOTE: The activities and facilities indicated for this park are planned in the future.

In addition to the public recreation facilities and the facilities provided by the school district, Evansville residents and visitors have access to the Evansville Country Club Golf Course, Rock County park facilities, WDNR lands, snowmobile trails, and the Ice Age Trail. As a result, Evansville is expected to continue to exceed standards for park and recreation facilities over the next 20 years.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Access to communication facilities is very important in the modern economy. Several communication companies provide service to Evansville. The quality of communication services depends on the capacity of the lines and towers serving the City.

One issue of concern to residents with respect to telephone service is the fact that most calls to nearby communities are classified as local-toll calls. This situation significantly increases local telephone costs. Accordingly, the City might consider investigating opportunities to encourage the establishment of a local telecommunication utility to reduce resident costs. This operation could also provide improved Internet access and potentially fiber optic access in the City.

- **Local and Long Distance Telephone Service.** SBC Ameritech is the primary local telephone service provider to Evansville. SBC Ameritech offers services and packages that are consistently upgraded to reflect new technologies and services. As needed, SBC Ameritech considers upgrades to meet the needs of the growing City and surrounding area population. A variety of national companies provide land-line long distance service to Evansville residents, and many Evansville residents use their cell phones to make long distance calls.

- **Internet.** The City of Evansville has its own Internet web page, ***www.ci.evansville.wi.gov***, which it uses to educate residents about community services and programs. Contact information for elected and appointed officials, as well as meeting agendas and announcements, are posted on the page. Businesses are able to obtain T-1 Internet connections, if they have sufficient demand to warrant the cost, and the school district currently has a T-1 Internet connection. At present, smaller businesses may have difficulty affording the cost of a robust Internet connection such as a T-1 line. Earthwhile Internet Services, an ISP based in Evansville, offers affordable wireless Internet service for businesses and residences with speeds up to 1.5 M (approximately half the speed of a T-1 line). Charter Communications offers broadband cable modem service for residential Internet access. SBC Ameritech now offers DSL service to Evansville, and dial-up modem access is available from several providers. Residents may access the Internet for free at the Eager Free Public Library, which has a T-1 line.

- **Newspapers.** The *Evansville Review* is the primary paper serving the City. The City uses this paper, which is published weekly, to post meeting announcements, minutes, and other articles of general interest. This same newspaper also produces *The Trading Post* , a free weekly shopper. Other nearby daily papers include *The Janesville Gazette*, *Capital Times* and the *Wisconsin State Journal*.

- **Television and Radio.** There are no television or radio stations located in Evansville, but there is one radio station licensed in Evansville (the station is located in Janesville). Residents receive radio and television station coverage from Madison, Janesville and other areas of Wisconsin and Illinois. Cable television service is available from Charter Communications. The company offers traditional cable and digital packages. Some residents have also purchased satellites to receive additional channels. Television and radio coverage is expected to continue to meet resident needs over the life of this plan.

AM Radio Stations Around Evansville:

- WTSO (1070 AM; 10 kW; MADISON, WI)
- WLMV (1480 AM; 10 kW; MADISON, WI)
- WTDY (1670 AM; 10 kW; MADISON, WI)
- WHA (970 AM; 5 kW; MADISON, WI)
- WIBA (1310 AM; 5 kW; MADISON, WI)
- WTUX (1550 AM; 5 kW; MADISON, WI)
- WTMJ (620 AM; 50 kW; MILWAUKEE, WI)
- WSCR (670 AM; 50 kW; CHICAGO, IL)
- WGN (720 AM; 50 kW; CHICAGO, IL)
- WISN (1130 AM; 50 kW; MILWAUKEE, WI)
- WBBM (780 AM; 50 kW; CHICAGO, IL)
- WNWC (1190 AM; 5 kW; SUN PRAIRIE, WI)
- WTJK (1380 AM; 5 kW; SOUTH BELOIT, IL)
- WCLO (1230 AM; JANESVILLE, WI)

FM Radio Stations Around Evansville:

- WKPO (105.9 FM; EVANSVILLE, WI)
- WJVL (99.9 FM; JANESVILLE, WI)
- WMGN (98.1 FM; MADISON, WI)
- WERN (88.7 FM; MADISON, WI)
- WZEE (104.1 FM; MADISON, W)
- WSJY (107.3 FM; FORT ATKINSON, WI)
- WORT (89.9 FM; MADISON, WI)
- WIBA-FM (101.5 FM; MADISON, WI)
- WMMM-FM (105.5 FM; VERONA, WI)
- W215AQ (90.9 FM; MADISON, WI)
- WCLO (99.9 FM; JANESVILLE, WI)
- WNWC-FM (102.5 FM; MADISON, WI)
- WOLX-FM (94.9 FM; BARABOO, WI)
- WJJO (94.1 FM; WATERTOWN, WI)
- WSUM (91.7 FM; MADISON, WI)
- WEKZ-FM (93.7 FM; MONROE, WI)
- WFEN (88.3 FM; ROCKFORD, IL)
- WWQM-FM (106.3 FM; MIDDLETON, WI)
- WCJZ (96.3 FM; SAUK CITY, WI)
- WKMQ-FM (96.7 FM; LOVES PARK, IL)
- WGFB (103.1 FM; ROCKTON, IL)

TV Broadcast Stations Around Evansville:

- WBUW (Channel 57; MADISON, WI)
- WISC-TV (Channel 3; MADISON, WI)
- WMSN-TV (Channel 47; MADISON, WI)
- WKOW-TV (Channel 27; MADISON, WI)
- WHA-TV (Channel 21; MADISON, WI)
- WMTV (Channel 15; MADISON, WI)
- W65EE (Channel 65; JANESVILLE, W)
- WIFR (Channel 23; FREEPORT, IL)
- WTVO (Channel 17; ROCKFORD, IL)
- WFBN-LP (Channel 33; ROCKFORD, IL)

- **Postal Service.** The City of Evansville has its own postal zip code. The City post office is located on South First Street. Eventually, the post office may need additional space. If the post office needs to relocate, it would be desirable for the new location to be in the downtown area and have direct access to major roads.

- **Cellular/PCS Towers.** The advent of advanced communication technologies, such as cell phones, has greatly increased the need for towers to provide receiving and sending capabilities. The federal government formally recognized this need by the passage of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996. Under Section 704 of the act, the City has the power to regulate the placement, construction and modification of personal wireless facilities, as long as the rules do not unreasonably discriminate between providers or prohibit service.

  Any requests for additional tower facilities will require approval under the City of Evansville Zoning Code. All towers in the City are required to provide for co-location of multiple users on a single tower.

It is anticipated that in the next 5-10 years that the primary coverage area for wireless service in the City of Evansville will be adjacent to USH 14. The new water tower will provide opportunities for additional tower installations. Beyond that timeframe, cellular coverage demand along STH 214/59 may also increase.

Maple Hill Cemetery

CEMETERIES

The City of Evansville operates a municipal cemetery, the Maple Hill Cemetery. Located on Cemetery Road in the northeast portion of Evansville (north of USH 14), the Maple Hill Cemetery is about 25 acres in size. It is estimated that the cemetery is approximately three-quarters occupied. The City owns approximately 18.5 additional acres adjacent to the cemetery to allow for future expansion.

The St. Paul Catholic Church in Evansville owns and operates the private Holy Cross Cemetery. The cemetery lies partially in Evansville (1.56 acres) and partially in the Town of Union (5.796 acres). The cemetery is not yet filled.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

There are three important health care facilities located in the City of Evansville:

- Evansville Clinic (A Dean/St. Mary's Regional Clinic) - 10 N. Water Street
- Mercy Evansville Medical Center – 300 Union Street
- Evansville Manor Skilled Nursing & Rehabilitation Facility – 470 Garfield Avenue

The Evansville Dean Clinic is affiliated with the Stoughton Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital in Madison. The Mercy Evansville Clinic is affiliated with Mercy Hospital in Janesville. Evansville also has offices of specialty medical practitioners such as optometrists, dentists, and chiropractors. These clinics and medical offices, along with nearby hospitals in Edgerton, Stoughton, Janesville, and Madison, offer Evansville residents easy access to primary and advanced specialty health care facilities.

At this time, there are no plans for expansion or remodeling of existing health care facilities or construction of a new facility in the City. However, as the population of the City continues to increase, the need for health care facilities will increase accordingly. This will likely bring additional physicians to the area. While it is not anticipated that a hospital will be established in the City, additional or expanded clinic/center facilities are possible. These facilities should locate in areas of the City identified on the *Future Land Use Maps* that are allocated for commercial uses, have proximity to important roadways and, if possible, near to senior housing facilities.

CHILDCARE FACILITIES

Private childcare facilities available to residents in Evansville include:

- Brighter Beginnings – 709 Brown School Road
- Kids Korner –264 Lincoln Street
- Magic Moments Child Care Center – 112 W. Church Street
- Small Wonders Christian Daycare and Pre-School, 457 W. Main Street
- Wee Ones, 618 Porter Road

Dozens of additional childcare facilities are available in nearby communities. Many residents who work beyond the City utilize childcare options near their places of employment. Moreover, residents have informal networks of child care (i.e. family or friends) and some residents provide licensed childcare from their homes. The City has no direct influence over the establishment of new childcare facilities. However, the demand for childcare in Evansville appears to exceed current supply. Furthermore, given growth rate, especially in small starter homes (3 bedroom ranches) that are particularly desirable to young couples and families, demand for local daycare likely will continue to be strong.

DEAN COMMUNITY CENTER

As children age, day care is not always the best choice for care. Older students are more independent and often become "latch-key" kids - going home to an empty house for a few hours after school until their parents get home from work.

In Evansville, the Dean Community Center provides a place for middle school students (grades 5 – 8) to go after school. It is operated by the YMCA of Dane County, which provides programming and scheduled events. In 2003, more than 200 middle school children took advantage of the center.

EAGER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Eager Free Public Library is located at 39 West Main Street. The facility has 6,300 square feet of space. The last addition to the library was in 1996, when a Library Services and Construction Act Grant and Community Development Block Grant were used to double the library space and to make the facility handicapped accessible.

Between adult and children's materials, the Eager Free Public Library offers nearly 35,000 items. The library's collections are strongest in areas of pre-school children's materials and adult fiction. It also houses a unique collection of local historical materials, including files on homes, historic families, and the entire run of every Evansville newspaper on microfilm. The library circulated nearly 80,000 items in 2003, and has increased its circulation substantially in recent years. These increases are expected to continue as the community grows. The library offers T-1 Internet access to the public and has a wide variety of programs for infants and pre-schoolers, school-aged children, teens, adults and senior citizens.

While two-third's of the library's use is by City residents, other library users are residents of surrounding townships.[2] The actual service population of the library in 2002 was 6,800 people, according to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI).

This section would be incomplete without considering the need for library expansion. Library space needs are based on complex formulas. DPI endorses a worksheet by a nationally known library consultant to calculate space needs.[3] To meet the needs of its 2002 population, the Eager Free Public Library needs to provide about 7,000 square feet (just slightly more space than is currently available). As the population of the service area grows, the need for additional space will also increase. By the year 2015, library space needs could reach 10,000 square feet to accommodate an estimated 7,500–7,700 people. If the U.S. Post Office now adjacent to the library were to ever relocate, that building could provide additional library space in a central community location that would be easy walking distance for residents and school children. Because the library is a public building on the list of historic landmarks, the only permissible expansion of the library would be toward the rear of the building, where the post office is located.

SENIOR SERVICES

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 547 people (13.5%) living in the City of Evansville were age 65 or over. Like youth populations, seniors also demand particular services to meet their specific needs.

Evansville Senior Center

To help address this issue, a new Senior Center was opened in the Grove Campus Community Room. This room is also used as a daily elderly congregate meal site. The school district paid the cost of the improvements and provides basic services. This is a wonderful example of coordination to address a community need.

In addition to nutrition services, the Senior Center provides: (1) exercise programs and recreational activities; (2) educational seminars on topics of interest to seniors (including free assistance with preparing income tax returns); (3) health care services (e.g., blood pressure checks and toe nail care); and (4) information and referral to other senior services. The Council on Aging provides funding for many of these services. In addition, the Evansville Primetimers Club organizes outings from the Senior Center.

In the short-term, seniors believe the Senior Center needs a paid, part-time director to coordinate the provision of these services by clinics and volunteers. In the long-term, seniors would like to have a free-standing facility for the Senior Center, rather than a facility attached to a school. The free-standing facility might include the Senior Center and an area for youth programs, with some shared areas, but there would need to be parts of the facility to which youth would not be permitted access.

There are also some programs through Rock County that provide services and opportunities for older persons living in the City of Evansville. Most notably, the Rock County Health and Human Services Department meets the needs of older adults through the establishment of services in the area of nutrition,

[2] The library is required by law to serve outlying residents and is paid by the county to do so. Accordingly, the library cannot only consider Evansville's population in space needs assessment, but also the population of surrounding areas included in the library's service area.
[3] Available on-line at http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/pld/plspace.html.

transportation, respite care, advocacy, and coordination of services with other public and private agencies. For example, Rock County and the City share funding of a senior transportation service that takes seniors to and from the Senior Center, doctors' appointments, and stores in Evansville. These programs provide vital services that make independent living possible. The needs of seniors will continue to be addressed through private companies, Rock County, non-profit organizations, including churches, as well as the City of Evansville.

EVANSVILLE COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Evansville Community School District is a showcase feature of the City that draws people to the community. The district is known for its:

- Outstanding education quality;
- Challenging curriculum;
- Advanced coursework offerings and student achievement;
- Extensive athletic and co-curricular activities;
- Experienced and educated professional staff; and
- New and recently renovated facilities.

Evansville High School (above) and JC McKenna Middle School (below)

The Evansville Community School District includes portions of the townships of Brooklyn, Center, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter, Rutland and Union. The number of students served by the district remained relatively constant at about 1,200 students during the 1980s. During the 1990s, the number of students increased significantly. In the mid-1990s, the Evansville Community School District completed an expansion of the middle school, high school and grade school. In 2002, the school district completed construction of a new high school facility.

The rate of residential construction is expected to continue at an above average pace, particularly in Evansville and the Town of Union. School district leaders appreciate the fact that the population is projected to grow significantly. The district is studying its student growth rates to determine if additional facility changes, expansions, or buildings are needed. District enrollment projections indicate that planning for additional facilities needs to begin around 2010. Potential future school sites and land acquisition in proximity to current sites is currently being discussed. If a new school facility is to be built to accommodate the growing population, the school district should seek a location that is located on a collector street to accommodate the large number of area students that arrive by bus. The school should also be connected to local sidewalk and trail facilities to accommodate those students that choose to walk or bike to school.

Table 18 provides a historical detail of the school district's enrollment over the last 20 years.

TABLE 18 EVANSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT, 1984-2005					
Year	Number of Students**	Change in Number of Students	Year	Number of Students	Change in Number of Students
1984-85	1,158	(5)	1994-95	1,401	59
1985-86	1,171	13	1995-96	1,432	29
1986-87	1,197	26	1996-97	1,480	48
1987-88	1,212	15	1997-98	1,532	52
1988-89	1,199	(13)	1998-99	1,562	30
1989-90	1,192	(7)	1999-2000	1,515	(47)
1990-91	1,242	50	2000-01	1,528	13
1991-92	1,254	12	2001-02	1,575	47
1992-93	1,313	59	2002-03	1,639	64
1993-94	1,341	28	2003-04	1,667	28
			2004-05	1,682	15

SOURCE: Evansville Community School District

Table 19 provides a description of the Evansville Community School District's enrollment and estimated capacity.

TABLE 19 EVANSVILLE COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, 2004			
School Name	Grades	Enrollment**	Estimated Capacity*
Evansville High School	9-12	490	600-700
JC McKenna Middle School	6-8	419	500-600
Theodore Robinson Intermediate School	3-5	363	400-500
Levi Leonard Elementary School	K-2	411	400-500

SOURCE: School District of Evansville, 2004

* School building capacity is a difficult issue to define specifically. The figures provided are rough estimates based on student-teacher ratios, open classrooms, district policies, and other factors. The figures are intended for City use in preparing this Smart Growth Plan. Current estimates should be obtained from the school district.

** Third Friday of September 2004 Count

Wisconsin has a charter schools program and allows enrollment in other districts through an open-enrollment process. In 2004, 41 student attended Evansville schools under open enrollment and 38 students residing in Evansville attended other districts through open enrollment. The majority of out-going students never attended school in Evansville, but instead chose to remain in their previous districts when their families moved to Evansville. The Wisconsin Charter School Program was initiated in the 1993-1994 school year. Students from Evansville may take advantage of the open enrollment program to attend a charter school or the district could decide to start its own charter school to meet the unique needs of a segment of the population.

In the Evansville Community School District, 95% to 96% of the elementary-school-age children attend public schools. Approximately 2% of these children attend home schools, and another 2% to 3% attend private schools in nearby communities. None attend charter schools at this time. Of middle-school- and high- school-age children, 96% attend public schools, and nearly all of the remaining children attend

private schools in nearby communities. The school district operates a comprehensive website for those interested in additional information about the schools and programs.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Many outstanding colleges, universities and technical schools are located within a 35-mile radius, which provide education and training for the labor force. The University of Wisconsin-Madison is the fourth largest university in the country with an enrollment of 43,000 students. It is ranked third among all universities in the United States in total expenditures for research and development. It is easily accessible to Evansville by USH 14. Other area colleges include:

- University of Wisconsin-Whitewater - a four-year campus northeast of Evansville;
- University of Wisconsin-Rock County - a two-year campus in Janesville;
- Madison Area Technical College
- Edgewood College (in Madison)
- Beloit College - a nationally recognized private liberal arts college; and
- Blackhawk Technical College (in Janesville) - part of the Wisconsin Vocational-Technical school system.

CITY FACILITIES

The City Hall, constructed in 1892, is located at 31 S. Madison Street. City Hall once housed the city jail, and there was a horse barn on the lowest level where the EMS garage is now. The bell that once was in the bell tower was used to call volunteer firefighters to the station. The bell is now on display in front of the Fire District Hall.

The City had determined that it needed to make major renovations to the existing City Hall or to relocate City Hall to a new or renovated building. In a 1997 referendum, voters chose to renovate the existing City Hall. In 2000 and 2001, the City completed a renovation of City Hall that added a new wing for an elevator, new restrooms, and a wheel-chair ramp in the front of the entrance to the new wing. This renovation brought the building into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The total cost of this project was $367,000.

In 2004, the City renovated a room on the third floor so it could be used as the Common Council meeting room. The renovated meeting room, which is ADA accessible, also is used as the Municipal Courtroom, since it adjoins the chambers of the Municipal Judge. The second floor will be renovated to add, among other things, an office for the City Administrator. The City Administrator's office currently is on the third floor and is not ADA accessible.

In addition to the City Hall, there is a Public Works Department Garage on Exchange Street, two Water & Light Department Garages on Old 92, and the Evansville Police Station on East Main Street.

Community *Services* Inventory

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

The City contracts with an independent service provider to provide residential and institutional waste disposal service and recycling. Businesses independently contract for waste disposal services. The former City Dump on Water Street is now the City Yard Waste and Recycling Center, to which residents may bring tree limbs to be burned in the spring, summer and fall. During these months, residents may obtain free composted yard waste and wood chips at this center. In the winter, the City uses this center to store snow removed from City parking lots and streets.

POLICE PROTECTION

With eight full-time officers, including the police chief and a number of part-time officers, the City of Evansville Police Department is able to provide the community with 24-hour coverage. Emergency response times range between 2-4 minutes. Non-emergency response times vary depending on the time of day. The department strives to keep two officers on duty at all times.

The Rock County Sheriff's Department dispatches the City of Evansville Police Department (including 911 emergency service). Some City residents do not like this arrangement, as they have to call Janesville for local service. However, the reduced costs have made this consolidation effort necessary.

The City of Evansville Police Department has mutual aid agreements with the state patrol, the Rock County Sheriff's Department, and nearby communities. These agreements allow the City to call back up from these agencies should the need arise.

The City of Evansville Police Department also has an agreement with the Town of Union regarding police service. The agreement permits the Evansville Police Department to respond to calls anywhere in the Town of Union to assist the Evansville EMS or the Evansville Community Fire District without prior authorization from Rock County 911 dispatch. The agreement also allows the Evansville Police Department to go anywhere in the Town of Union to investigate incidents and serve citations. The agreement allows Evansville Police Officers to issue citations for traffic offenses anywhere in the Town of Union, which will be processed in the Joint Municipal Court created by Evansville and the Town of Union.

The department maintains two marked squad cars and one unmarked vehicle that is used for back-up and training. The police department annually reviews equipment and vehicle needs as part of the City's CIP. Regular vehicle replacement is important to ensure that a dependable vehicle is available to respond to public safety needs. Vehicle replacement is based on mileage and maintenance history. The department tries to replace vehicles after they reach two years of age.

The squad cars are equipped with defibrillator units, which Evansville's police officers have been trained to use under appropriate circumstances.

Evansville Meets Police Protection Standards

The traditional Wisconsin standard for small City/rural police protection is 1.86 officers/1,000 persons. The FBI Standard is 2 officers/1,000 persons. In 2004, Evansville had 8 full-time police officers service an estimated population of 4,409, or 1.81 full-time police officers per 1,000 residents. The City will quickly fall behind these standards if the population increases as rapidly as is projected.

The department has an outstanding history of progressive community protection. Residents are aware of the officers and very willing to report incidents. Officers take pride in the community. During the visioning phase of this planning program, residents said this community is safe. This feeling is due in large part to the efforts of the police officers that are both visible and involved in the community. For instance, officers spend a lot of time in the schools and at school sporting events. They also conduct seminars for banks and local businesses (e.g. how to respond to an alarm).

Evansville's overall crime rate is lower than the overall crime rates of Rock and Dane counties. To permit comparisons between jurisdictions with different populations, crime rates are calculated by taking the number of reported crimes of a particular type, dividing by the population of the jurisdiction, and then multiplying by 100,000. In 2002, Evansville's overall crime rate was 1,393.2. In the same year, Rock County's overall crime rate was 4,432.1 and Dane County's overall rate was 3,163.0. According to the community survey results, Evansville residents generally feel safe in the City.

As Evansville expands, the department may need to consider relocating to a more central location or establishing a satellite office on the west side. The department might someday share a facility with the Evansville Community Fire District and EMS. If the Fire District relocates someday, a new police station might be constructed on the site of the current Fire District Hall located behind City Hall.

FIRE PROTECTION

The Evansville Community Fire District serves all of Evansville, nearly all of the Town of Union, and parts of the Towns of Porter, Brooklyn, and Magnolia. The district is a separate governmental agency that has mutual aid agreements with all surrounding districts. These agreements allow firefighters from surrounding districts to assist the Evansville Community Fire District when needed and vice versa.

In 2004, the district took the first steeps to create a "first responders" program. "First responders" are trained to treat injuries at an accident scene, but cannot transport the injured to a hospital. It is hoped that this program will supplement the pressures placed upon the EMS Service. The Fire District's first responders program, however, is not yet operational.

Facts About the Evansville Community Fire District

- The district has 34 volunteers that are compensated on a per call basis.
- The district also has a part-time inspector.
- Dispatch is handled through the county dispatch center located in Janesville.
- The district responds to 110 – 120 calls per year. Approximately half of these calls are within the City of Evansville.
- The average response time within the City is five minutes.

The Evansville Community Fire District station is located adjacent to the Evansville City Hall. The facility is 30 years old. It includes 3 bays and office space. The facility is not adequate at this time to meet the space needs of the district. Units are double stacked (e.g. 3 rigs parked in front and 4 rigs parked in back) of the station and office and record storage space is limited. To begin to address space concerns, the Evansville Community Fire District purchased an adjoining property. This site will serve as an additional parking lot until the district's budget allows for construction of a new station or the district decides to build a new fire hall at a different location.

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) rates fire protection service for communities across the United States. The rating system scale is out of 10 with 1 being the best. Most insurance underwriters utilize the assigned fire protection rating to calculate residential, commercial and industrial insurance premiums. Fire districts are evaluated on a cyclical basis that is determined by district growth and the size of the population served. The last time the district was rated was more than 10 years ago. The overall district rating was a 7, with a rating of a 5 in the City. The 5 rating in the City is an average rating, and

improving this rating probably would require employing at least some full-time professional firefighters. The rating in the City is better than the overall district rating because there is better access to ample water (from hydrants) in the City than there is (from wells, ponds or streams) in the rest of the territory served by the Fire District.

The Evansville Community Fire District annually evaluates the need to expand the size of the department personnel and equipment based on response times, number of annual calls and the area serviced. The district has no immediate plans to expand the number of firefighters. The district would like to purchase a 4-wheel drive unit to combat grass/marsh fires. The district uses a 20-year replacement schedule to replace its engines, pumpers, and tanker trucks. The district is considering a change to a 25-year replacement schedule due to the excellent condition and maintenance of its vehicles.

In the future, there is a potential need for some full-time professional firefighters to work together with the volunteer members of the district. As the City's population grows to exceed 6,000 the need for full-time professional firefighters will increase. From an economic development perspective, some businesses might not consider locating a new facility in Evansville unless there are some full-time professional firefighters in the community to protect their businesses. In the meantime, the quality of the Fire District's services will depend upon its ability to attract, retain and train paid on-call firefighters. Even if the Fire District eventually employs some full-time professional firefighters, paid on-call firefighters will continue to make up the bulk of the force. The City must continue to support the efforts of the Fire District to recruit, retain, and train paid on-call firefighters.

In 2004, the annual operating budget of the Evansville Community Fire District was approximately $200,000. The Fire District uses a Capital Improvement Program to budget for major expenditures. The Fire District allocates the cost of the annual operating and capital budgets, net of anticipated fee revenues and other non-tax sources of funding, to the participating communities based on their share of the equalized assessed value within the Fire District.

The City of Evansville is pleased with the quality of service provided by the Fire District. However, there are tensions between the City and the Fire District that must be addressed to preserve the long-term viability of the City's participation in the Fire District. For example, the City's contribution to the Fire District's annual operating and capital budgets roughly equals the combined contributions of all of the participating townships. If the City's representation on the Fire District Board were proportional to its financial contribution, the City would be entitled to appoint three members of the six-member board, instead of the current two members. In addition, the Fire District only pays a water usage rate for the water it takes from fire hydrants in the City. In contrast, water utility customers in the City (and a small number in Union Township) must pay a water usage rate plus a Public Fire Protection (PFP) rate, and the City must pay the portion of the PFP rate that is not billed to the water utility customers. The residents and property owners who are protected by the Fire District but who are not customers of the Evansville water utility receive the benefit of the City's fire protection infrastructure but pay none of its cost. On the other hand, the Fire District pays the cost of a fire inspector who only inspects property in the City. The City believes the representation on the Fire District Board should better reflect the relative financial contributions of the participating communities and all fire-protection related costs, including infrastructure, should be shared fairly among the participating communities.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Like the Evansville Community Fire District and the Evansville Police Department, the Evansville EMS is dispatched through the County 911 center located in Janesville. Evansville EMS staff consists of 15 licensed EMT volunteers and one volunteer driver serving over 7,000 people in Evansville, the Town of Union, Town of Magnolia and parts of the Towns of Porter and Brooklyn.

Evansville EMS has one ambulance and plans to purchase a new unit in 2005. The City has not determined whether EMS will retain the old unit or dispose of it when the new unit is purchased. Each year, the Evansville EMS completes over 300 runs. The volunteer technicians can be at the garage ready to respond to a call within 4-7 minutes. On-site response times vary by the time of day and location.

Evansville EMS is a City-run service financed through budget allocations from communities covered by the service and user fees. The primary challenge facing Evansville EMS is the fact that the operation space is very small (part of the City Hall building). This presents challenges for training, record storage, and other basic activities. Evansville EMS might someday share a facility with the police department and the Evansville Community Fire District. Long-term, as the City's population continues to grow, it is likely that Evansville EMS will need to hire a full-time coordinator/EMT to manage operations.

Utilities and Community Facilities Map

The map illustrates utilities and community facilities in the City that have been profiled in this chapter.

Utilities and Community Facilities Issues & Concerns

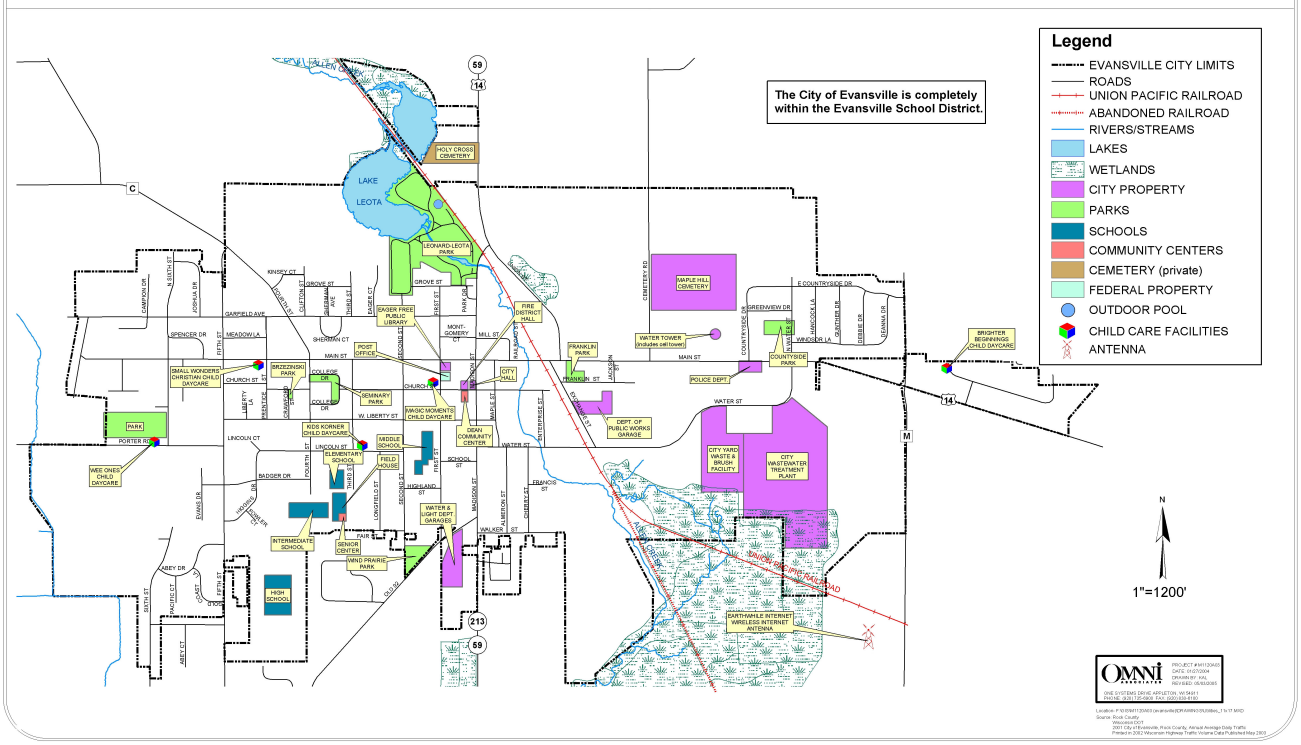
During development of this plan residents, staff and other stakeholders raised issues and concerns about available utilities and community facilities. What follows is a summary of these issues and concerns. Actions to address these items are provided in the corresponding goals and objectives statements at the end of this chapter.

REGIONALIZING SERVICES

In the wake of Wisconsin's debate over the future of shared revenue, the City of Evansville understands the need to carefully consider all expenditures. This consideration certainly extends to providing utilities and community facilities for the community. To provide efficient, cost-effective services, the City will consider opportunities to regionalize additional services. Regionalizing services can minimize duplication and promote cost efficiency, which may reduce the tax burden for all residents. Shared service opportunities can also include coordination with the school (e.g. shared maintenance and janitorial staff, shared facilities for community recreation). More information about this important topic is provided in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.

One potential opportunity to better share services and service costs with neighboring communities is with respect to park facilities. There is the opportunity for surrounding Towns and the County to contribute to the annual budget for major park facilities like Lake Leota, which is used by Town and County residents, not just City residents.

UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES *CITY OF EVANSVILLE*



RATE OF GROWTH

As is clearly documented throughout this plan, the City of Evansville has been growing at a rapid rate. In this chapter it is clear that continued growth will result in changes to the City's infrastructure. Potential improvements documented in this chapter include:

- A new sewer treatment plant
- Sewer lift stations
- Sewer interceptors
- Water tower
- Municipal well
- Electric substation
- School expansions or new facilities
- Additional EMS, fire, police staff
- New police, fire and EMS facilities
- Additional City Staff
- New parks & trails

These improvements are significant and expensive. Accordingly, their development is of concern to local taxpayers.

Utilities and Community Facilities Funding Options

Evansville is constantly seeking opportunities to finance needed utilities and community facilities. There are numerous grant and loan programs that the City may seek to help finance needed improvements. These programs are available through the State of Wisconsin and the Federal Government. What follows is a description of some opportunities available to the City.

WATER AND WASTEWATER GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAM

The USDA Rural Development (Rural Utility Service) has a water and wastewater grant and loan program to assist cities, villages, tribes, sanitary districts, and towns in rural areas with a population up to 10,000. The program provides loans and grants to construct, improve, or modify municipal drinking water and wastewater systems, storm sewers, and solid waste disposal facilities.

CLEAN WATER FUND LOAN PROGRAM

The Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) is one of the subsidized loan programs included in the Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF). The CWFP provides loans to municipalities for wastewater treatment and urban storm water projects. The City used a State Trust Fund Loan with an interest rate subsidized by the Clean Water Fund to finance the sanitary sewer portion of the Lincoln Street project in 2003, and the City intends to obtain Clean Water Fund loans to finance replacing sanitary sewer mains under Union Street and Main Street in 2005 and 2007.

WISCONSIN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce administers the Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant Program to provide cities, villages and towns with a population of less than 50,000 and all counties except Milwaukee, Dane, and Waukesha to obtain matching grants for the installation, upgrade or expansion of municipal drinking water and wastewater systems. Successful applications are based on a distress score, documentation of need, ability to repay, matching fund availability, and project readiness. This program may provide needed assistance to pursue water system upgrades. The City obtained CDBG money to pay part of the cost of the addition to the Eager Free Public Library in 1996.

STATE TRUST FUND LOAN PROGRAM

The Board of Commissioners of Public Lands provides this loan program with terms of up to 20 years and deeply discounted interest rates. Loans may be used for a variety of purposes including: road improvements, community centers/halls, trail development, and property acquisition. The funds available fluctuate annually. The current annual loan limit is $3,000,000. The City of Evansville could utilize these funds for development of additional park facilities.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY FACILITY GRANTS

The USDA Rural Development also offers grants to communities seeking to build or improve their community buildings (e.g. halls, libraries, community center, and fire departments). These grants are awarded to communities with a population up to 10,000 based on a competitive application process.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION GRANTS

The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) offers over $100,000,000 in annual grant awards to fire departments in six specific areas: training, fitness programs, vehicles, firefighting equipment, and fire prevention programs. Applicants from communities, which serve a population of less than 50,000, must provide a 10% match.

STATE STEWARDSHIP FUND

The Stewardship Fund is the State of Wisconsin's land acquisition program for public outdoor recreation and habitat protection. Administered by the Department of Natural Resources, the fund makes millions of dollars a year available to buy land for parks, trails, habitat areas, hunting grounds, and local parks and for site improvements, like trail building and campgrounds.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

A Capital Improvements Program (CIP) is a five to six year short-range plan with updates occurring annually. A general CIP includes a community's capital items such as:

- Park acquisition and improvements
- Public buildings improvements and maintenance
- Emergency vehicle purchase and replacement
- Streets
- Replacement of aged sanitary sewer and water mains

Capital items are generally defined as those items that are expensive (cost $5,000 or more) and will last at least 3-5 years. The CIP also includes improvement projects required for the community's future and the appropriate timeline and funding to be followed to implement the improvements.

The City of Evansville has a CIP, which it updates annually. The City's CIP is an important planning tool for implementation of this plan, as well as other community objectives. The City should continue to use its CIP approach to plan for future expenditures, thereby linking planning to the annual budgetary process.

UTILITY DISTRICTS

Utility districts provide a variety of public services and improvements including roads, sewers, stormwater, electricity and water. Evansville currently has electric, water, and sewer utilities. Utility districts establish a "district fund" to finance district improvements. These funds are obtained through taxation of property within the district. Service costs are covered through direct billings. As such, utility districts are another mechanism to fund needed City improvements. Potential utility districts in Evansville include a storm water utility, telecommunications utility, and transportation utility. The Arrowhead Library System is exploring the possibility of establishing a library district to finance the operations of public libraries in the system, such as the Eager Free Public Library.

Coordination with Other Comprehensive Plan Elements

Utilities and community facilities can dictate future planning for a community if capacity, location, and services are not adequate to support development. Therefore, it is important to inventory existing utilities and community facilities and understand how utilities and community facilities will be provided over the planning period. Furthermore, utilities and community facilities have a direct impact on the other elements of the comprehensive plan. In particular, the Housing, Economic Development, Land Use, and Intergovernmental Cooperation Elements are most directly impacted by utilities and community facilities.

HOUSING

Improvements such as roads, sewer, water, parks, recreational facilities, and schools all need to be coordinated with the housing decisions and vice versa. The best method to coordinate improvements is to follow the land use pattern presented on the *Future Land Use Maps* as closely as possible and plan for future improvements in the City's CIP. This approach will greatly enhance the efficiency of capital improvements expenditures.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The availability of utilities like sewer, water, electricity, and communications services is critical to economic development. This infrastructure is needed to support business and industrial growth in Evansville. Similarly local service availability is also important for promoting economic development. For instance, hiring some full-time professional firefighters may improve Evansville's chances of being considered by some companies as a potential location for a new facility. The goals and objectives of this chapter seek to maintain, and where feasible, improve local utilities and community facilities to improve economic development opportunities in the City.

LAND USE ELEMENT

Land use dictates the need for utilities and community facilities. Conversely, the availability of utilities and community facilities can dictate where development can occur. The *Future Land Use Maps* were developed after careful consideration of where utilities and community facilities are now available, or will be available, within the planning period. In addition, the *Future Land Use Maps* carefully consider the economic feasibility of utilities and community facility extensions to serve areas planned for future development. Areas where the extension of sewer service, communication services, or power supplies is cost prohibitive are not encouraged for future residential, commercial or industrial development in the City.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

As is obvious from this chapter, the City does participate in coordinated efforts to provide efficient services. The school district, library and other utilities and community facilities providers follow the City's example. Goals and objectives included in this chapter, as well as the Intergovernmental Coordination Element, support continued coordination to efficiently provide needed utilities and community facilities to the City.

Goals, Objectives and Policies

It is the primary goal of the City that future utility and community facilities needs be met. Evansville will also encourage the continued efforts of neighboring communities, the school district, Rock County, and private companies, all of which provide community facilities and utilities which can be used by residents.

The goals and objectives in Chapter 12 are related to actions that the City can control. Other agencies, private companies and Rock County will establish their own objectives and priorities for the future. The City will work, in accordance with the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element of the Wisconsin "Smart Growth" Law, with neighboring communities and the Evansville Community School District to ensure that adequate community and utilities facilities are available to serve the area. Supporting policies are provided here.

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICIES

Pursue shared service opportunities when mutually beneficial (i.e. cost savings) to improve the efficiency and quality of utilities and community facilities.

Provide adequate and passive recreational opportunities for different ages, tastes, and needs. Construct all new park facilities for handicapped accessibility. (This is required to maintain eligibility for matching park funds from the Department of Natural Resources.)

Provide schools that are convenient and readily accessible to areas of residential development.

Reserve especially suitable areas for eventual park or other recreational purposes.

Require annexation into the City as a prerequisite for obtaining City water or sanitary sewer service when annexation is possible. Only under extreme circumstances, such as health concerns, where public services are needed and annexation is not legally possible, should the City provide services without annexation. If public services are provided to a user who cannot be annexed at the time of the request for services and it is in the City's best interest to annex the user eventually, the user should be required to sign an agreement to annex when it is possible and to pay the true cost of providing the public services while not being a resident of the City. (The policy for public water and electricity extension are determined by the utilities in charge of their distribution.)

Require that developers locate and size public services to serve the entire development area. If a pipe must be oversized to serve an area that is not within the current development, the City should participate in financing the cost of over sizing the pipe. When it is fiscally justified, the City should assess the cost of the oversized utility to properties that benefit from the utility improvement.

Utilize the Extraterritorial Land Division review authority to ensure that development in the Extraterritorial Jurisdiction is coordinated with the City's Plans for development.

Encourage all public facilities be upgraded for handicapped accessibility.

Developments should provide on-site storm water control when possible. If on-site storm water control is not possible due to engineering or limited site size, the developer should contribute to a fund for regional storm water detention facilities. The regional storm water detention facilities should be designed to serve an entire watershed area. Developers who contribute to regional storm water detention should pay the appropriate portion of the cost of the storm water facility upon developing any land that is tributary to the storm water facility.

Preserve certain lands in their natural state so that future generations may learn from them.

Locate park and open space throughout the community to ensure all neighborhoods have access to open space.

Encourage the use of suitable commercial recreational (e.g. movie theaters, bowling alley, laser tag, etc.) facilities in appropriate locations.

Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning and improvement of City parks.