

(D) Utility and Community Facilities Information

1. PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The Town of Vienna maintains one principal Town Hall facility for general public works operations and administrative duties. The primary public works services provided by the Town of Vienna include road maintenance, sanitary main maintenance, and water service. The Town Clerk maintains all required permitting and administrative duties through the Town Hall.

2. PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY

Persons interested in installing a new well or upgrading an existing water supply must check in with the Dane County Zoning Office and the Wisconsin DNR statewide water supply office to find out what restrictions may exist for your project. At a minimum, wells must meet NR 812 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. State statutes require that any owner who constructs and/or operates a well or wells on one property capable of producing at least 70 gallons per minute all together, must obtain an approval from the DNR prior to construction.

Always ensure that your well is located upslope and as far as possible from sources of contamination, but at least:

- ⌘ 8 feet from an approved building sewer pipe or 25 feet from building sewers made of other non-approved materials.
- ⌘ 8 feet from a swimming pool.
- ⌘ 8 feet from any clear water drain (for example, a rainwater downspout outlet or foundation drain discharging to the ground).
- ⌘ 100 feet from any buried petroleum tank, except that only 25 feet of separation is required for a buried fuel oil tank if the tank is used only for private residential heating.
- ⌘ 25 feet from a septic or holding tank, or laundry or wastewater sump.
- ⌘ 25 feet from the high water mark of a lake, pond or stream.
- ⌘ 50 feet from a privy, soil absorption system (drainfield) or mound system; or a municipal sanitary sewer or private collector storm sewer, either larger than 6" in diameter or serving more than 4 living units.
- ⌘ 50 feet from the nearest existing or future grave site in a cemetery.
- ⌘ 250 feet from a sludge disposal area, a salvage yard or a salt storage area.
- ⌘ 250 feet from an absorption, storage, retention or treatment pond; ridge and furrow system; or spray irrigation waste disposal site.
- ⌘ 1,200 feet from any existing, proposed or abandoned landfill site.

Common Well Installation Practices:

- ⌘# Make certain the well constructor extends the well casing pipe at least 12 inches above the finished ground surface and two feet above the floodplain. (Take future landscaping into account.)
- ⌘# Make certain any underground connection to the well is made with an approved pitless adapter or unit. Properly installed, this will provide a water tight connection to the well and allow pump repair or well cleansing without further excavation around the well, unless it is a driven point well.
- ⌘# Properly fill and seal any unused wells from the bottom to the top (a DNR brochure on Well Abandonment is available).
- ⌘# Collect a water sample for bacteriological analysis at least once each year and anytime you notice a change in taste, odor, color or appearance. Sample for nitrate if the water is to be used for an infant or a pregnant woman.
- ⌘# Construct your driven point well to a depth of at least 25 feet, or, 10 feet below the static water level, whichever is greater. Shallow wells are not recommended in areas of small lots and high-density homes.
- ⌘# Install an accessible downward-facing, non-threaded sampling faucet between the pump and the pressure tank or on the T for the tank. It must be at least 12 inches above the floor to allow for sampling water directly from the well.
- ⌘# Use only approved well casing pipe. (see NR 812.17).
- ⌘# Do not install a well in the basement or crawl space of your home or the well won't be accessible for repair. If the basement is of the walk-out type, installation is permissible (but not recommended), if certain requirements are met. Offset pumps may be installed in dry basements.
- ⌘# Do not construct a well, pump, or pressure tank pit. Pits may only be constructed after obtaining State approval and must be built to stringent State specifications. The DNR does not recommend pits because of the potential for flooding and subsequent contamination of the water supply. Pitless adapters and units have made pits unnecessary and obsolete.
- ⌘# Do not bury an unprotected suction line from a well to a pump installed in a basement. If it develops a hole or crack, it could allow surface water to enter. Instead use a pitless adapter or unit with a concentric pressurize piping arrangement (inner-suction, outer-pressure) to connect the offset pump to well. Also, do not use a non-pressure conduit to enclose the suction piping.
- ⌘# Do not use any well for disposal or drainage of solid wastes, sewage, surface water or wastewater. This includes water from heat exchangers (heat pumps). This can contaminate our precious aquifers.
- ⌘# Do not develop a spring as a drinking water source without obtaining advance approval from DNR. The DNR does not recommend the use of a spring as a source of water from drinking because they usually are not properly protected from contamination.

3. PRIVATE ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (POWTS)

All private onsite wastewater treatment systems must comply with Wisconsin Administrative Code COMM 83.

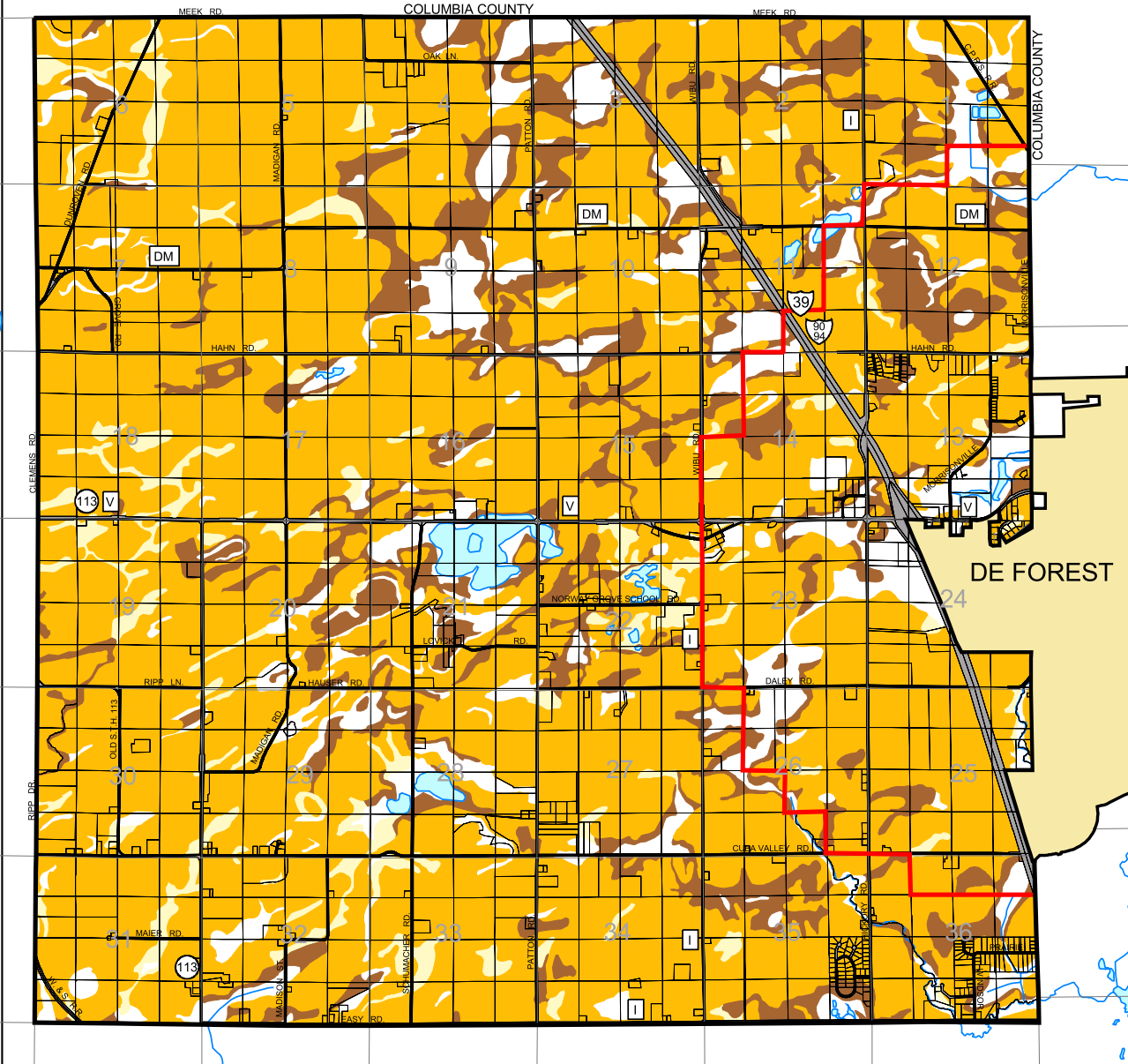
Soil restrictions dictate where various types of systems may be used. The most common type used in Wisconsin is the conventional in-ground system, also referred to as a **below-grade** system. Wastewater is fed into a septic tank, where solids settle out of the waste stream and anaerobic bacteria begin to breakdown of organic matter (primary treatment). Clarified effluent then discharges via gravity feed into a soil absorption bed for treatment by physical filtration, biological reduction by aerobic bacteria, and ion bonding to clay particles. This type of system can experience localized clogging along the trench as solids and biomass accumulate along the areas of primary flow, and requires periodic pumping of solids from the septic tank. This system can generally be used in areas where there is 56" of unsaturated, native soils.

The next most common system is the Wisconsin Mound, or **new mound** system. Wastewater drains into a septic tank for primary treatment. It then is pumped to the soil absorption bed for treatment by physical filtration, biological reduction by aerobic bacteria, and ion bonding to clay particles. Controlled pressurized doses of effluent are pumped through an above ground, freestanding sand layer. The sand layer, in addition with a lesser amount of native, unsaturated soils than a conventional system, serves as the medium where biologic secondary treatment occurs. Because the system is under pressure, the wastewater is more equally distributed and reduces the chance of clogging. In addition, the "rest period" between doses allows for more effective pathogen and nutrient removal. Solids must be periodically pumped from the septic tank and the pump chamber. Finally, special efforts must be made to prevent leakage of the effluent at the base of the mound. The sand layer and native soil provide a combined 36" of soil depth for treatment of effluent (12" sand, 24" unsaturated, native soils). This type of system is for the most restrictive use sites that are still considered to be feasible sites for a private onsite treatment system.

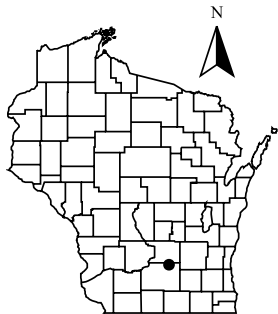
The third most common type of system is the **at-grade** system. This system works identically as the new mound system, but is simply not elevated off of ground level. This type of system can be used on sites with 36" of native, unsaturated soils.

Homeowners should always have their soils of their property analyzed by certified professionals before installing or replacing any sort of private onsite wastewater treatment system.

TOWN OF VIENNA DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN COMM83 SEPTIC SYSTEM MAP



Key			
	Town of Vienna		Rivers
	Village of De Forest		Lakes
	DeForest Extraterritorial Zone		Septic Soils at grade
	Parcels		below grade
	Railroads		new mound
	Road Right-of-way		



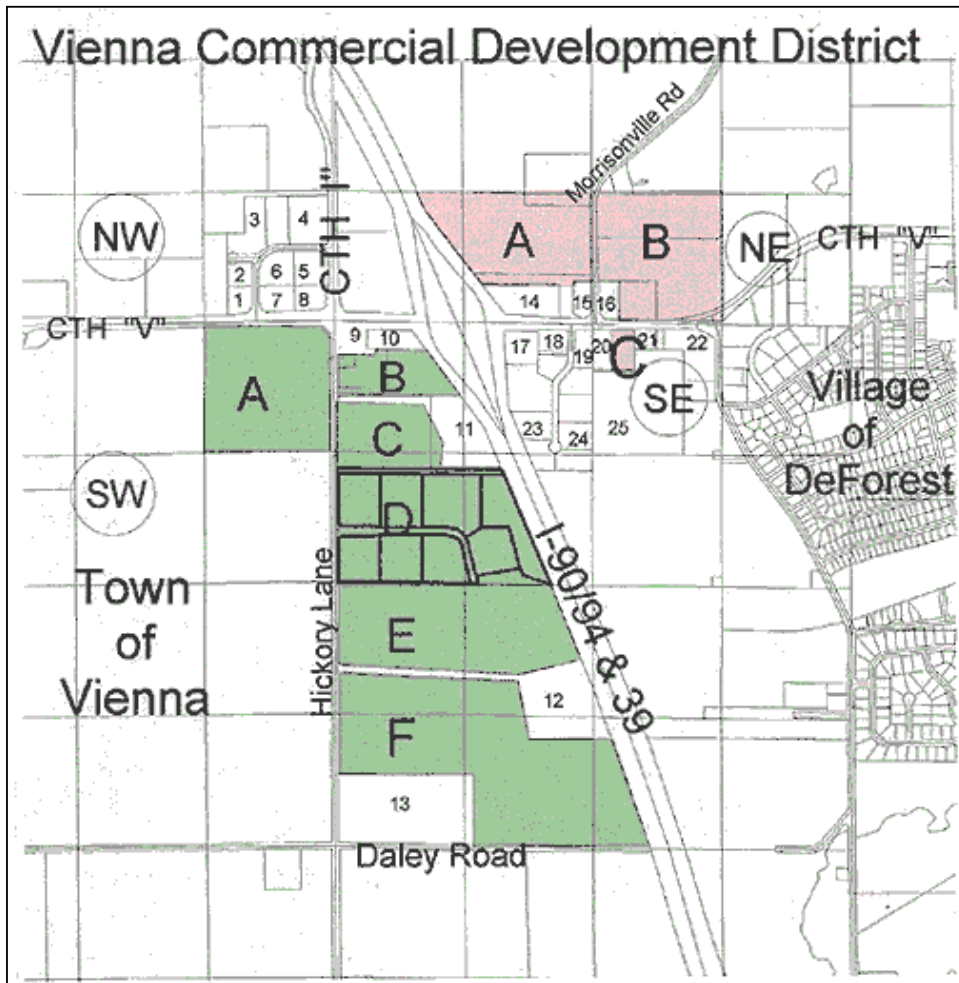
Drafted: LSR
Date: 05-17-05
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Note: base data provided by Dane Co., and the Town of Vienna



4. PUBLIC WATER & WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

The Town of Vienna currently provides sanitary sewer service in two areas near the CTH V & I39/I90/94 interchange. This area, often referred to as the commercial development district, is fully served by sanitary sewer (with the exception of future growth areas "E" & "F" in the Southwest quadrant as shown on the map below) along with public water, natural gas, and fiber optic service.

The entire commercial development district (with the exception of future growth areas "E" & "F" in the Southwest quadrant as shown on the map below) is within the Dane County Urban Service Area, the MMSD Sewerage District boundary, and the Town of Vienna Utility District No.1 service area boundary.



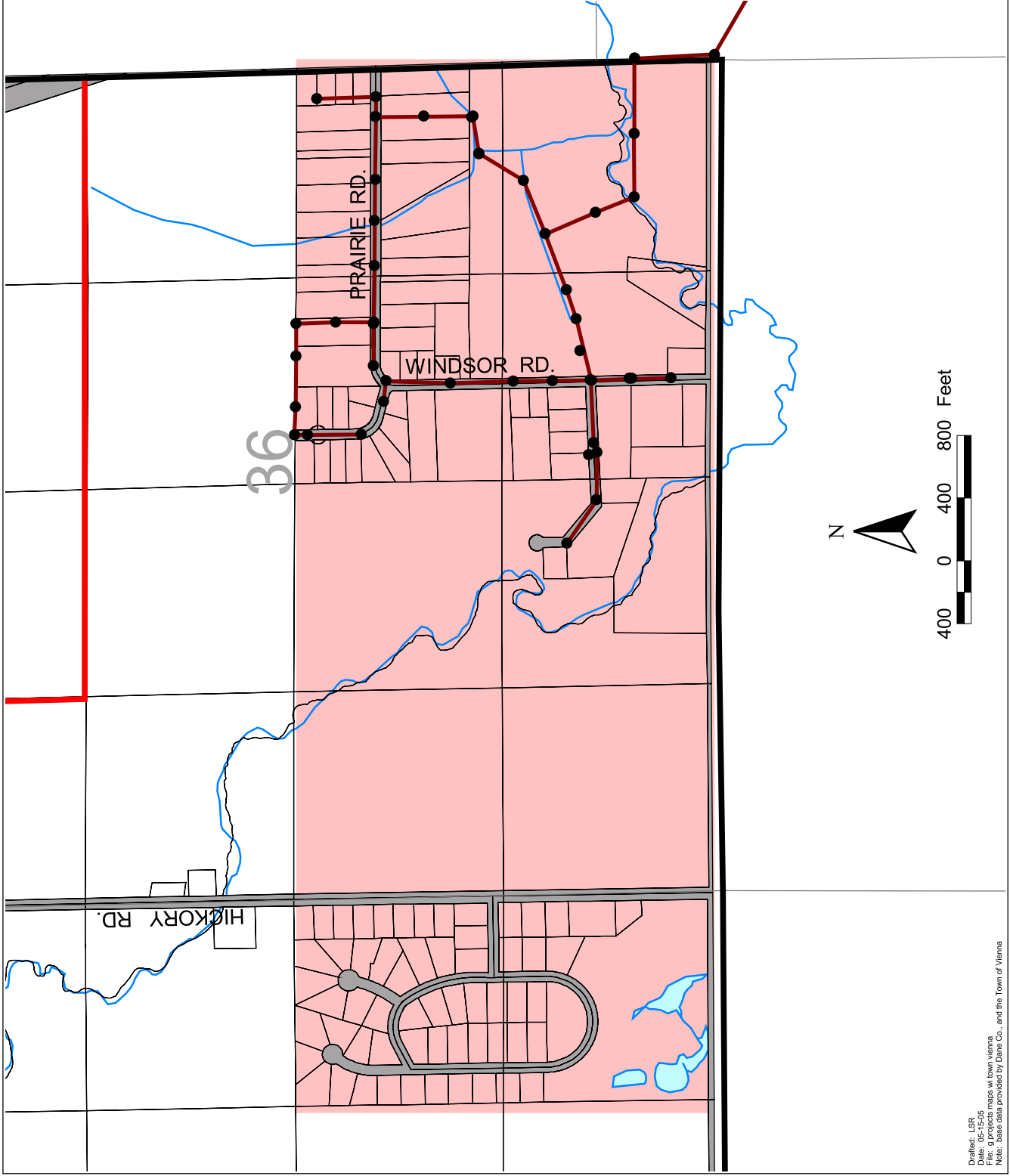
In addition, there is a limited urban service area located in the Southeast portion of the Town along Easy St., Prairie Rd. Windsor Rd., and the southern most part of Hickory Rd where only sanitary services are provided.

Maps of both existing urban service areas follows on the next couple of pages.

Town of Vienna Urban Service Area

Key

- Limited Urban Service Area
- Manholes
- Sanitary Sewer
- DeForest Extraterritorial Zone
- Sections
- Parcels
- Railroads
- Road Right-of-way
- Rivers
- Lakes



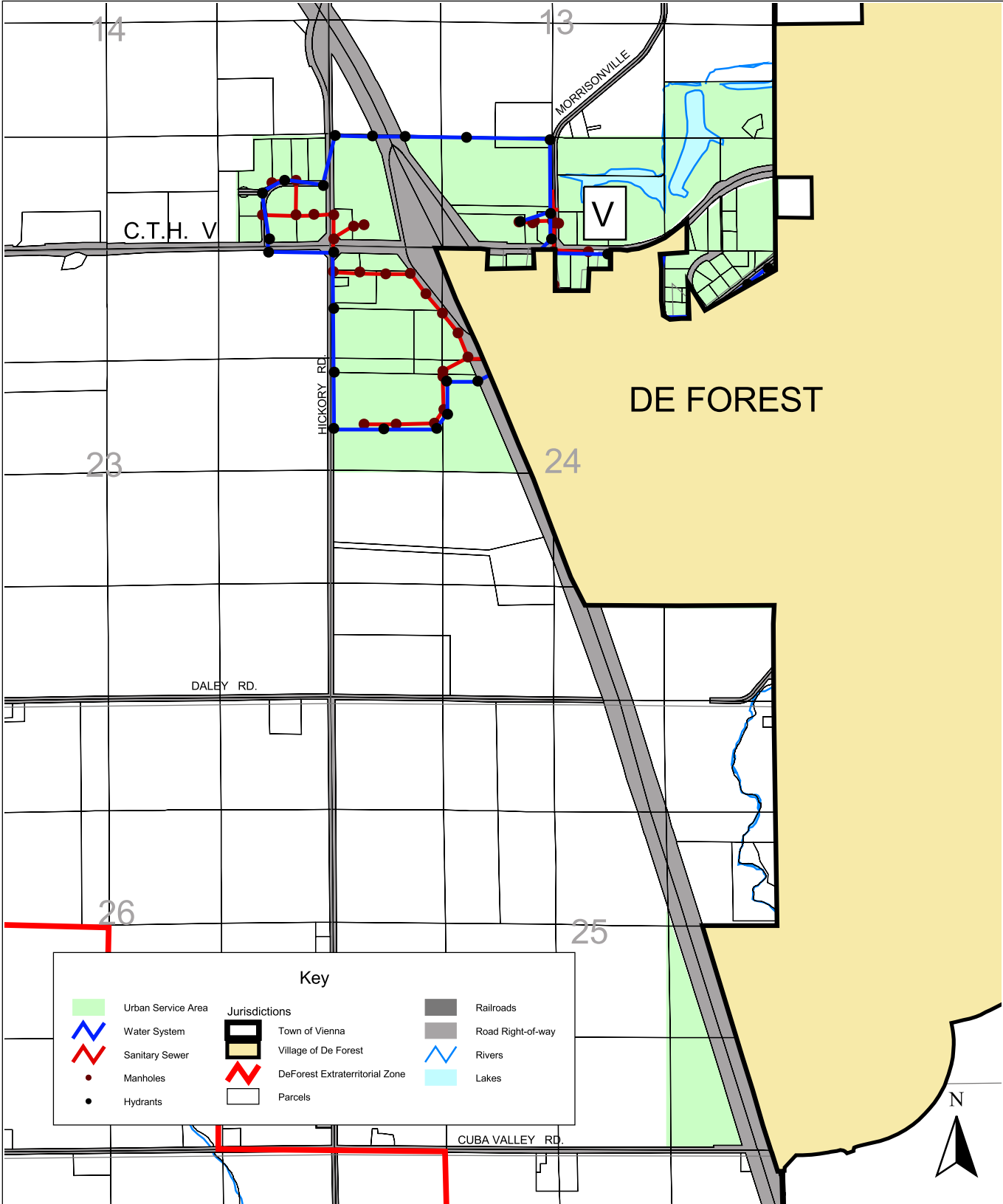
400 0 400 800 Feet



PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
TRANSPORTATION • MUNICIPAL • REMEDIATION
DEVELOPMENT • ENVIRONMENTAL

Drafted: LSR
Date: 05-15-05
Project: Sewer mains w/ town vienna
Note: Base data provided by Dane Co., and the Town of Vienna

Town of Vienna Urban Service Area



Drafted: LSR
 Date: 05-15-05
 File: g projects maps w/ town vienna
 Note: base data provided by Dane Co. and the Town of Vienna

700 0 700 1400 Feet



5. STORM WATER

All urbanized areas, including the Town of Vienna, are required by federal law to prepare for and apply for a NPDES Phase II storm water permit. The Town is currently preparing their permit.

Revisions to Dane County's existing construction site erosion control ordinance took effect on August 22, 2002. The amended Chapter 14 now includes county-wide storm water management standards which address the quantity and quality of the water that runs off of areas under construction in urban and rural areas and on farms. The ordinance also provides flexibility for landowners in how they meet those standards, in recognition of the unique characteristics of each project and every site.

Permitting requirements will be as follows:

An **erosion control permit** is required, and construction site erosion control standards apply, to any of the following activities:

- Land disturbance more than 4,000 square feet;
- Land disturbance on a slope more than 12%;
- Land disturbance involving excavation and/or filling more than 400 cubic yards of material;
- Land disturbance of more than 100 lineal feet of road ditch, grass waterway, or other area where surface drainage flows in defined, open channels;
- New public or private roads or access drives longer than 125 feet;
- Development that requires a subdivision plat; and
- Land disturbance less than 4,000 square feet that has a high risk of soil erosion or water pollution, as determined by local ordinance administration.

A **storm water control permit** is required, and storm water management provisions apply, to any of the following:

- Development that results in the *cumulative* addition of 20,000 square feet of impervious surface to the site;
- Construction of agricultural buildings where the *new* total impervious surface area exceeds 20,000 square feet;
- Development that requires a subdivision plat;
- Development that requires a certified survey map;
- Other development or redevelopment that may have significant downstream impacts; and
- Buildings and activities of municipalities and school districts, local highway projects, and municipal streets.

The administration of the ordinance in unincorporated areas (towns) will be done by the Dane County Zoning Administrator and the Dane County Conservationist. Municipalities that do not adopt erosion control and storm water standards at least as restrictive as the County ordinance will also be subject.

For a summary of the new regulations, go to:

<http://www.co.dane.wi.us/commissions/lakes/pdf/revsum.pdf>

6. PARKS AND RECREATION

Wheeler Park

Wheeler Park was named after famed poet Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who was born and lived in the immediate area of the park's location. A country grade school in the area, one half mile to the east on Easy Street, was also named after Ella Wheeler Wilcox. (The school remains and has since been converted into a single family residence).

The park was dedicated in 1979 and became a wonderful and exciting reality in the summer of 1980. The Hickory Meadows Neighborhood Association purchased and donated two additional subdivision lots to the park in 1982. In the succeeding years the neighborhood association has donated additional playground equipment, labor and support for necessary upkeep and maintenance, and supervised and managed the park as necessary.

Since its inception, the park has become a comfortable neighborhood gathering spot, a site for neighborhood picnics and park fund raisers, and has even been used for a wedding. The efforts and generous donations of the neighborhood and community has clearly made this park a Community Park in every important sense.

Hillcrest Park

Hillcrest Park is located on approximately one acre of land in the Hillcrest Subdivision Plat (between lots 12 & 13). The land was obtained as a required donation for parks and open space when that plat was established.

7. CHILD CARE FACILITIES

The 2005 Dane County Book of Business lists no licensed child care facilities in the Town, but indicates over 250 state-licensed facilities and 700 home-based care options throughout the region. Residents with children generally rely on facilities in DeForest, Waunakee, Middleton, and Madison, as well as networks of friends and family. Child care was not identified as a problem issue during the planning process.

For referrals to regulated child care facilities in or near the Town contact:

Community Coordinated Child Care, Inc.

5 Odana Court

Madison, WI 53719

608-271-9181 (Dane County, WI)

Email: info@4-C.org

<http://www.4-c.org/>

8. CEMETERIES

There are three cemeteries in the town: One Hundred Mile Grove Cemetery on CTH DM west of Madigan Road, Matsen Cemetery on CTH I south of Norway Grove, and Vienna Cemetery on STH 113 south of Cuba Valley Road.

9. ELECTRIC UTILITY SYSTEM

Consumer electrical service in the Town is supplied by Madison Gas & Electric.

Existing Transmission Facilities - There are currently two high voltage transmission lines through the Town. A 138 kV line runs north along the west side of the 90/94/39 highway, and then west through the town north of CTH V. There is also a 69 kV line that runs east to west from DeForest to Dane along CTH V. The two lines meet at the North Madison substation, located north of CTH V on Patton Rd.

Planned Transmission Facilities - The Dane County Energy Initiative (EI), a consortium of Wisconsin utilities, public advocacy organizations, and environmental groups, was formed in 2003 to evaluate energy needs and plans for new electric transmission lines in Dane County. The EI report identifies a clear need for more lines in order to ensure the reliability of the energy delivery system in the County. The EI's 2004 "*Report on Electric Reliability in Dane County*" identifies four major transmission line projects in the county, including two that would pass through the Town of Vienna:

- ## "A new 138 kV transmission line from the North Madison substation to the Waunakee substation is needed immediately, with a planned in-service date of 2008."
- ## "A new 345 kV transmission line from the West Middleton substation to the North Madison substation will be needed to reduce vulnerability of the network to widespread outages, with a planned in-service date of 2015." This line follows the route of the existing 138 kV line.

10. SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION

Solid waste and recycling collection is contracted out to private vendors. Currently, this service is provided by Green Valley Disposal. The town has licensed and opened a brush, wood, and garden composting site at: 7122 County Highway I (1/4-mi. south of the Vienna Town Hall).

11. PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Town is served by the DeForest Public Library, located at 203 Library Street, (608) 846-5482. For more information, go to <http://www.deforest.lib.wi.us/default.html>.

12. POLICE DEPARTMENT

Town police service is provided by the Dane County Sheriff (608) 284-6800.

13. FIRE AND RESCUE

Fire Services in the Town of Vienna are provided by the DeForest Fire Department (608) 846-4364. Rescue services are provided by the DeForest Area EMS (608) 846-4364.

14. COMMUNITY HEALTH

Hospitals serving Vienna and the surrounding areas located in Madison are Meriter Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, U.W. Hospital and Clinics and Veterans Health Care Primary Care Center.

Dean Care and Physicians Plus have satellite clinics in Waunakee, in addition to local chiropractic, dental, and optometric offices.

15. SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The Town of Vienna is served by four area school districts—Waunakee, DeForest, Lodi and Poynette.

Waunakee Community School District - More than 3,000 students attended classes in the Waunakee Community School District in the fall of 2004. Students have consistently exceeded state and national standardized test score averages. The community has continued to back the educational needs of its children recently with three large building projects. In 1991, Waunakee built a new middle school, followed by renovation and an addition to the high school in 1993 and 1994. An impressive new elementary school opened its doors to the children of Waunakee in 1996.

DeForest Area School District - The DeForest Area School District serves a diverse citizenry in the Northeast quadrant of Dane County. The majority of the 3,100 students reside in the rural-suburban communities of DeForest and Windsor, though the District serves portion of six other municipalities in a 100-square mile area. The other communities include Hampden, Leeds, Bristol, Burke, Vienna and portions of Sun Prairie and Madison.

Lodi School District – Primary, Elementary, Middle, High and Charter Schools.

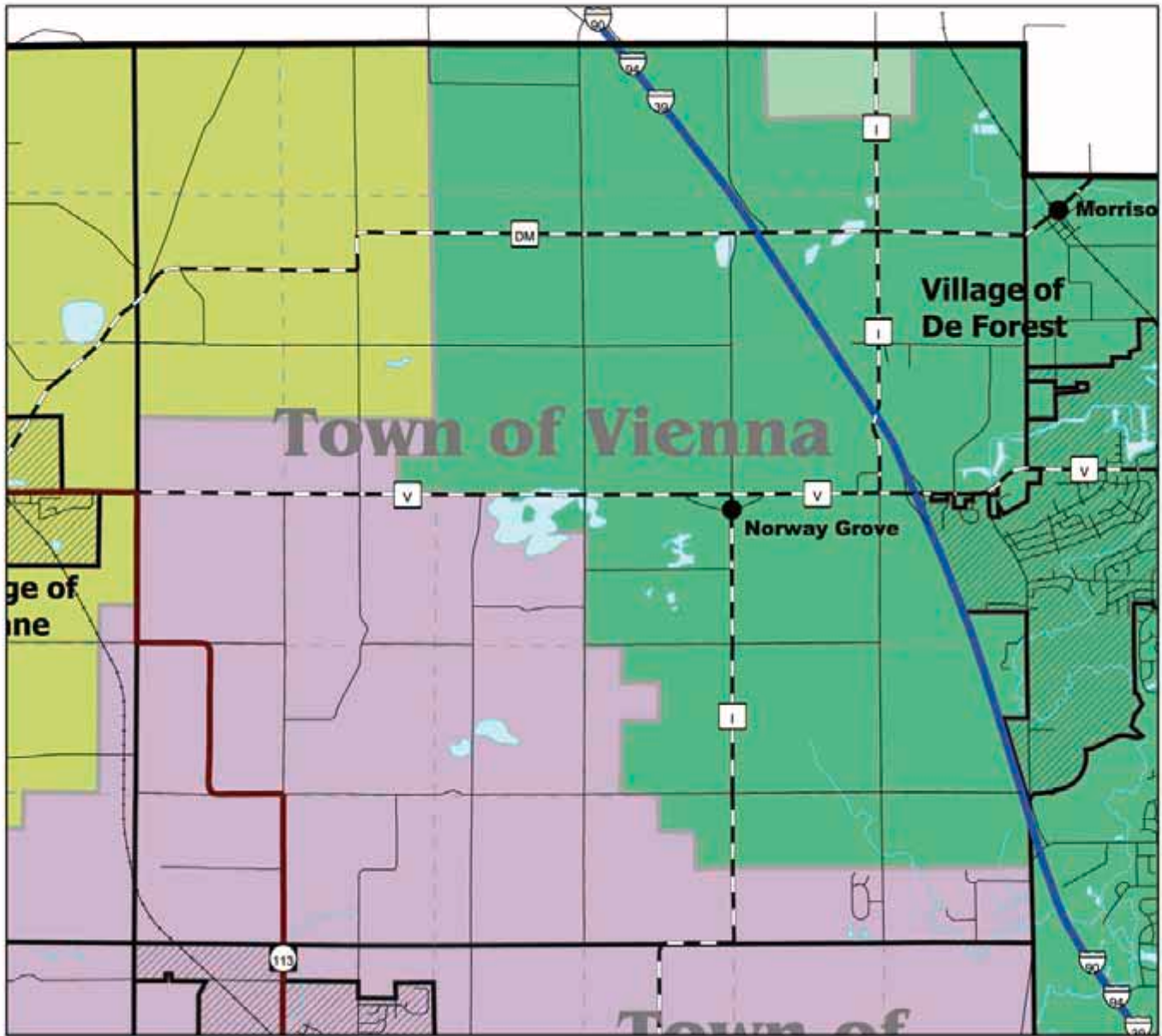
Poynette School District - The Poynette School District (K-12) serves approximately 1,139 students. Poynette has two rural elementary schools, one elementary school in Poynette, a middle school, and Poynette High School.

A map of Dane County School Districts is included on the following page.

16. CELLULAR COMMUNICATION TOWERS

The placement of cellular or communication towers in the Town of Vienna is governed by an Ordinance adopted January 7, 2002. The ordinance can be found at: <http://vienna-wis.com/>

TOWN OF VIENNA DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAP



School Districts Dane County, Wisconsin

- DeForest
- Lodi
- Poynette
- Waunakee Community

Inset of map created by Dane County Regional Plan Commission in 9/99.
 Source Info:
 School Districts: 6/97, Annexation Records (DCRPC).
 Street Network: 4/95, Orthophoto Derived (DCLIO).
 Hydrography Network: 4/95, Orthophoto Derived (DCLIO).
 Civil Division Limits: 9/00, Annexation Records (DCRPC).