

CHAPTER 4 Utilities and Community Facilities Element

66.1001(2)(d) Wis. Stat.:

Utilities and Community Facilities element. A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities. The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities.

Section 4.1 Public Utilities Inventory

The physical well-being of the City of Stevens Point is dependent upon the adequacy of its public utilities and services. A safe and ample source of water, an adequate means of disposing of solid and liquid waste, and adequate supplies of energy are essential in maintaining the public health, economy and natural resource base of the City.

The sewer and water systems of the City of Stevens Point are governed under the direction of the advisory Board of Water and Sewage Commissioners, with the Common Council having final authority. The Board is composed of five commissioners appointed according to Sec. 3.35 of the Stevens Point Revised Municipal Code, whose duty it shall be to advise the Common Council on the management and operation of the city water department and sewage treatment department. Appointments are made for staggered terms and are made by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council.

A. Wastewater Treatment Plant

Prior to 1940, the City of Stevens Point had no sewage treatment facilities. Raw sewage was discharged directly to the Wisconsin River via three outfalls. The original treatment plant was put into operation in 1940. Plans for the treatment plant were prompted by a State order requiring all sanitary sewage to receive primary treatment. The City elected to build a complete treatment plant, which included secondary treatment as well.

As a result of a survey started in 1953, a major addition was made to the treatment plant in 1963. This addition consisted of adding two additional aeration tanks and a blower building, and replacing the mechanical aerators with compressed air aeration. During this major expansion many minor upgrades were made. Two variable speed raw sewage pumps having a maximum capacity of 3,000 gallons per minute (gpm) replaced a 500 gpm and 1,000 gpm pump. Also, a piston sludge pump was installed along with two digested sludge lagoons.

Another addition was made to the treatment plant in 1972. The modifications primarily consisted of two comminuters. A bar screen, additional raw sewage pumping capacity, two primary settling tanks, two aeration tanks with two new blowers, a clarifier, a chlorine contact

tank and chlorination building, three new Return Activated Sludge (RAS) pumps, a sludge division box, conversion of one existing primary tank to a waste sludge thickener, one new digester, and one new sludge lagoon.

Beginning in 1992, the treatment plant was reconstructed again. The new design eliminated old technology and incorporated new, more modern technologies. The comminuters were replaced by mechanically-cleaned screen bars. Chlorine disinfection was eliminated and replaced by ultraviolet (UV) disinfection. Grit removal was added to reduce wear and tear on pumps and associated equipment. Sludge storage lagoons were replaced by more environmentally friendly sludge storage tanks.

On June 30, 1998, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources required Stevens Point to remove phosphorus from the discharge stream. Modifications were made in 1998.

1. Waste Water Treatment Process, Based On The Most Recent Plant Improvements

The raw influent flows into a wetwell where it is carried up nearly thirty feet by one of two inclined screw pumps. In addition, space was allocated for a third screw pump to be installed if flows increase above capacity.

Flow is diverted through two mechanical bar screens each having a 9.5 MGD screening capacity. The main purpose for the bar screens is to capture and remove large solids which can damage or plug plant equipment. Solids are discharged into a press conveyor that dewateres and discharges them into a dumpster for the purpose of landfilling.

A new vortex type grit removal system is located downstream from the bar screens. Materials collected include sand, gravel, fruit rinds, and other mineral matter. Grit is pumped via a centrifugal pump and is discharged into a grit classifier followed by a screw conveyor into a dumpster. The grit removed is sent to the local landfill.

Wastewater then flows to the primary clarifying tanks. The two existing primary tanks received some improvements and modifications. The primary sludge collector system was replaced, as well as some piping, motors, and drives. In anticipation of future DNR requirements, piping for chemical feed pumps to remove phosphorus was included in the primary tanks. Two new air driven diaphragm pumps were installed for pumping primary sludge to the digesters. The primary settling system was evaluated and long-term changes were made.

The existing aeration basins were found to be adequate for effluent limitations until the year 2013. The three basins have a combined volume of 801,856 gallons. Internally, the diffusers were replaced by ceramic fine bubble diffusers. For operating flexibility new gates were installed. These basins are the area responsible for the biological breakdown of the organic matter present in sewage. Oxygen is provided via three new blowers.

The mixed liquor in the aeration tank flows to the final clarifiers where the activated sludge is settled out. Most of the settled sludge is returned to the aeration tank to maintain a high population of microbes to permit rapid breakdown of the organic material. Return activated sludge (RAS) is pumped via four new centrifugal pumps back to the aeration basins. Also included are Waste Activated Sludge (WAS) pumps, polymer feed equipment, and RAS chlorination equipment.

The two previously existing rectangular final clarifiers were removed in favor of two new round clarifiers. An older round clarifier was rebuilt and remains in use.

Disinfection of the treated wastewater is accomplished through the use of ultraviolet equipment. Final effluent is discharged into the Wisconsin River.

2. Disposal of Sludge Generated in the Wastewater Treatment Process

Dissolved air floatation (DAF) is a thickening process in which air bubbles are forced through the Waste Activated Sludge (WAS), which was separated as a part of the wastewater clarification process described above. The bubbles attach themselves to suspended solid particles creating a thickened surface layer. This layer is then skimmed off and sent to a sludge well where it is pumped, via air diaphragm pumps, to the primary digesters. The existing tank was rehabilitated and a second identical thickener constructed.

Anaerobic digestion utilizes three digesters. A new septage receiving station was installed and hooked up to a valve manhole. Submersible grinder pumps are used to pump septage to the digesters. As before, the digesters are heated with the methane gas that they produce. Because of the increased gas requirements of the new heat exchanger, the service building is now heated with natural gas instead of methane.

The sludge from the digesters was previously sent to sludge lagoons where it was further dewatered and then land applied. However, the DNR ordered the lagoons out of service because they were unlined and may have been leaching into the groundwater. The existing sludge lagoons were replaced by two sludge storage tanks. Within these tanks lies the ability to mechanically mix and to decant any supernatant liquid.

Together the tanks volume represents 180 days worth of sludge at plant design loadings. These tanks are covered to keep out precipitation. A sludge loading facility was constructed so sludge haulers can fill their trucks by the use of treatment plant pumps or their own suction hoses. Treated wastewater sludge (biosolids) improve soil fertility, contribute to recycling efforts, and minimize the stress humans place on the environment. Beneficial use of biosolids enriches the soil by contributing useful, organically-based products. In nature's cycle, the use of wastewater products helps reduce the amount of waste destined for landfills and reduces the need for petroleum-based chemical fertilizers.

The previous plant Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) system was originally installed during the 1960's and 1970's plant reconstruction. The equipment was analog, pneumatic and electromechanical type, with a multitude of timers, strip charts, and mechanical totalizers, which became obsolete and unserviceable. For these reasons, a new SCADA system was recommended and installed.

3. Design Capacities and Current Operations

Raw wastewater flow to the Stevens Point plant is comprised of both domestic sewage and industrial wastewater flow. The 20-year design life of the wastewater treatment facility extends through 2012. The current wastewater treatment plant is designed for a hydraulic flow of 5.23 million gallons per day (MGD), a suspended solids (SS) loading of 8,015 pounds per day, and a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of 8,196 pounds per day. Average monthly flows were approximately 3.19 MGD in 2002. The peak flow in 2002 was recorded in June, at 3.681 MGD, which was 61% of the design limit. Average monthly BOD

loading in 2002 was 7,658 pounds. This average represents more than 93% of the designed loading. The highest monthly BOD loading for 2002 was recorded in April at 8,311 pounds, which was nearly 102% of the designed BOD loading.

According to information provided by City of Stevens Point Community Development Department and Sewer and Water Department, there has been a dramatic decrease in suspended solids and BOD loading levels reported in the fall of 2003. The reason for this reduction is a change of operations at the University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point campus. UWSP has changed their food operations to reduce the amount of food that is ground and sent to the treatment plant. In order to save funds they have developed an alternative means of disposal. This alternative reduced the BOD loading at the wastewater treatment plant from over 8,000 pounds in September 2002 to approximately 6,200 pounds in September 2003. A similar reduction was experienced in October 2003.

The Compliance Maintenance Annual Report (CMAR) is a statutorily required summary of treatment plant operations and conditions report. The CMAR evaluates the treatment facility over nine different categories, and assigns a point score for each part. These point scores are then translated into letter grades of A through F, with accompanying “grade point average”. A grade of A or B would place the facility in the “voluntary range”, meaning any change or update to the facility is controlled by the municipality, and nothing is “required” at this time. A score of C falls into the Departmental Recommendation Range; scores of D or F fall into the Departmental Action range. Responses are required for grades C through F.

The Stevens Point 2004 CMAR had an overall grade point of 3.72 out of 4.0, with the facility and operation receiving A’s in eight of the nine categories. The “Influent Loadings” section received a D for high BOD loadings. In the report the high BOD loadings in the last quarter were explained by City personnel as being caused by the location of the influent sampling point. Once this was adjusted, they felt that the BOD levels would decrease to more typical levels. The current WPDES permit expires December 31, 2010.

B. Sewage Collection System

The Stevens Point sewage collection system is a network of sewers used to collect liquid waste for subsequent treatment and disposal. The majority of the sanitary sewer collection system was installed between 1920 and 1980, and as of 2004 the network consists of approximately 606,100 linear feet of pipe. The treatment facility and collection network serves the entire developed area within the City, as well as the Village of Park Ridge, and the Boundary Adjustment Area located at the southeast boundary of the City.

The collection system consists of approximately 114.8 miles of 8” to 48” sewer pipe, and has 14 lift stations.

The sewage collection system is in fair condition. There can be 0.97 MGD of clear water infiltration into the sewage collection system. The City has a computer-generated preventative maintenance program. During 2003/4, the City performed the following maintenance on the sewer system: flushed 637,350 feet of sanitary sewer, cut 142,450 feet, and jetted 192,350 feet. Each of the lift stations are checked and maintained at least once per month. In 2004, the sanitary sewer was replaced on 2nd Street (from Maria Drive to North Point Drive).

C. Municipal Water

1. Municipal Water Supply

The water supply system was originally installed in 1888, by the Stevens Point Water Company, with the supply being obtained from the Wisconsin River. In 1922, the waterworks was purchased by the City of Stevens Point, which shortly thereafter improved the system to the extent that a ground water supply was developed and the surface supply abandoned.

The City's first three wells (Well No. 1 constructed in 1923; No.2, 1930; No. 3, 1938) were located in Iverson Park, and were abandoned in 1970. The present system operated by the Stevens Point Municipal Water Utility consists of seven wells (No. 4 through 10), two elevated storage tanks, one ground level reservoir and a distribution system.

As of December 31, 2003, the water utility was serving approximately 8,300 residential, commercial and industrial customers and was utilizing approximately 38 percent of the total available pumping capacity of 17.4 MGD. The City of Stevens Point also supplies water to the portion of the Village of Whiting west of Whiting Avenue along Sherman Avenue (River Pines Center, Fireside Apartments, etc.). The Village of Whiting supplies water to the Stevens Point Area Public Schools offices located adjacent to the north of Whiting at 1900 Polk Street in Stevens Point. The City also supplies water to the Village of Park Ridge businesses and residences located along US Hwy 10 (Park Ridge Drive) and the commercial development located on Sunset Avenue north of US Hwy 10, as well as providing a hydrant at the Park Ridge Fire Department exclusively for fire fighting purposes. There still are a small number of individual private wells being utilized for potable water within the City of Stevens Point.

a. Wells

Well Number 4 was constructed in 1960, by Frank Haupt. Well Number 4 underwent major reconstruction in 1999 and the work was completed in January of 2000. The improvements remove iron and manganese by aeration, chemical addition, and pressure filtration.

Well Number 5 was constructed in 1966, by McCarthy Well Co.

Well Number 6 was constructed in 1967, by Layne Northwest.

Well Number 7 was constructed in 1967, by Layne Northwest.

Well Number 8 was constructed in 1967, by Layne Northwest.

Well Number 9 was constructed in 1968, by Layne Northwest.

Well Number 10 is a horizontally screened well (Ranney or collector well). Well construction started in January 1994 and was completed in March of 1995.

2. Water Distribution System and Water Usage

The Stevens Point water distribution system was installed between 1888 and 2005. As of December 31, 2003, the distribution system contains 744,551 feet or 141 miles of main. The distribution system is constructed almost entirely (99%) of cast iron, and 95% is 6 inches or larger in diameter. Static pressures in the system range from 60 to 65 psi. A summary of Stevens Point's 2002 and 2003 water consumption is shown in Table 4.1 below. The largest

single-day pumping total for both 2002 and 2003 was recorded in the month of July (13,672,000 gal., 7/16/02; 12,491,000 gal., 7/30/03). The cause for both was attributed to sprinkling due to hot, dry, weather. The smallest single-day pumping totals were 2,865,000 gallons on January 1, 2002 and 3,001,000 on April 20, 2003. The utility performs leak detection surveys on a biennial basis to reduce water loss.

Table 4.1: Stevens Point 2002 and 2003 Water Pumpage

	2002		2003	
	Gallons Pumped (all wells)	Daily Average (gallons)	Gallons Pumped (all wells)	Daily Average (gallons)
January	183,694,000	5,925,613	209,634,000	6,762,387
February	179,284,000	6,403,000	201,022,000	7,179,357
March	196,611,000	6,342,290	207,558,000	6,695,419
April	225,874,000	7,529,133	180,192,000	6,006,400
May	225,982,000	7,289,742	223,426,000	7,207,290
June	226,843,000	7,561,433	251,649,000	8,388,300
July	323,144,000	10,424,000	295,175,000	9,521,774
August	272,597,000	8,793,452	311,358,000	10,043,806
September	256,692,000	8,556,400	279,073,000	9,302,433
October	218,696,000	7,054,710	223,231,000	7,201,000
November	177,035,000	5,901,167	201,219,000	6,707,300
December	179,769,000	5,799,000	201,625,000	6,504,032
Total Pumped	2,666,221,000	7,304,715	2,785,162,000	7,630,581

Source: Stevens Point Municipal Water Utility PSCW 2002 and 2003 Annual Reports

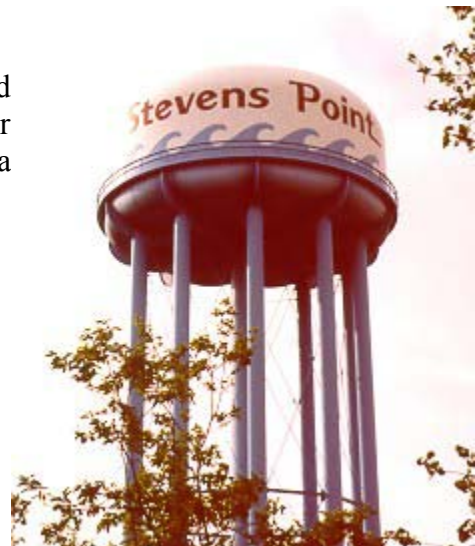
3. Water Storage

The City has one water reservoir and two elevated storage tanks. The only chemical treatment for municipal water is the addition of chlorine, fluoride and a blended phosphate.

The elevated tank is of the ellipsoidal variety. It was installed in 1956, and has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. The tank was last inspected in 2004 by divers and painted in 1989.

One million gallons represents about 15 percent of the average day usage.

The City began construction of a 750,000 gallon second tower in 2003. It came on-line in 2004.



The cylindrical steel ground storage reservoir has a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons. The tank, constructed in 1968, was last inspected in 2000 and painted in 1990. The ground storage reservoir has combined total storage of 9.8 million gallons of water available in a 24 hour period, assuming both storage structures are full and all auxiliary power units operable. This is above the current average day usage for the City.

4. Water System Evaluation: Capacity and Storage Needs

The *City of Stevens Point, Wisconsin Utility Master Plan – 5-Year Update*, dated November 2001, provides an evaluation of the City’s water system supply and storage capabilities. It discusses the size of the City’s “reliable” water capacity, water storage needs, and elevated water storage reliability. The following text come from that report; please see Chapter 7 of the actual *Utility Master Plan Update* document for a full description of the evaluation.

a. Reliable Water Capacity

The reliable supply capacity of a water system is the total available delivery rate with the largest unit (well) out of service. Under present (2001) operating conditions during peak demand periods, the existing wells have a combined total capacity of approximately 17.4 MGD. However, the reliable supply of the wells is approximately 14.8 MGD with the largest unit out of service.

At a minimum, Stevens Point’s reliable supply capacity should equal maximum day pumpage requirements. Additional supply capacity is required if inadequate water storage is available. Table 4.2 summarizes minimum future Utility supply needs.

Table 4.2: Stevens Point Water Utility Recommended Supply Capacity

	Actual (2000)	Projected (2020)	Projected Ultimate
Total Annual Pumpage (MGY)	2,550	3,393	3,846
Average Day Pumpage (MGD)	6.99	9.30	10.54
Design Maximum Day Pumpage (MGD)	12.09	16.38	19.24
Existing Reliable Supply Capacity (MGD)	14.83	14.83	14.83
Additional Capacity Required (MGD)	None	1.55	4.41
Additional Capacity Required (gpm)	0	1,080	3,060

Source: Stevens Point Utility Master Plan, November 2001

Design maximum day pumpage requirements were estimated based on 110% for Stora Enso and 230% for the remaining Water Utility service area.

The current design maximum day pumpage of 12.1 MGD is less than the current reliable supply capacity of 14.8 MGD. However, by the year 2020, it is projected that a minimum additional water supply of 1.6 MGD will be necessary. The additional supply capacities summarized in Table 4.2 are considered minimum requirements. Actual water supply requirements will depend on the amount of water storage available. Therefore, the evaluation of Water Utility supply needs was considered together with an analysis of Utility storage needs.

b. Water Storage Needs

The updated supply-storage relationship for Stevens Point is summarized in Table 4.3. There is sufficient reliable supply capacity to meet current and projected future needs for about 8 years. Because of a decrease in projected water needs for the Utility’s ultimate service area from 1996 projections, the water Utility currently has sufficient storage capacity to meet service area needs for the long-term future.

Table 4.3: Stevens Point Water Utility Supply and Storage Needs

	Actual (2000)	Projected (2020)	Projected Ultimate
<i>Supply Requirements</i>			
Recommended Reliable Supply Capacity (gpm)	8,397	11,378	13,360
Present Reliable Supply Capacity (gpm)	<u>10,300</u>	<u>10,300</u>	<u>10,300</u>
Additional Capacity Required (gpm)	None	1,080	3,060
<i>Storage Requirements</i>			
Peak Hour Equalizing Requirements (gallons)	1,301,000	1,786,000	12,149,000
Optimum Fire Protection Needs (gallons)	630,000	630,000	630,000
Reserve Storage (gallons; 15% of Total)	<u>340,000</u>	<u>426,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>
Total Optimum Storage Requirements (gallons)	2,271,000	2,842,000	3,269,000
Total Storage Capacity (gallons): Water Tower #1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Georgia Street Reservoir	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Water Tower #2	<u>750,000</u>	<u>750,000</u>	<u>750,000</u>
Total	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Additional Storage Capacity Required	none	none	none

Source: Stevens Point Utility Master Plan, November 2001

1. Peak hour storage is storage required to meet demands which exceed the reliable supply capacity. Future peak hour equalizing storage requirements were calculated assuming the available supply is equal to the maximum day demand rate.
2. Reserve storage is storage required to provide a start/stop range for well pump operation and an emergency reserve storage supply.

c. Elevated Water Storage Reliability

As noted in the 1996 and 2001 Utility Master Plan Update Report, the Stevens Point Municipal Water Utility was identified as having no flexibility or reliability in the operation of its single elevated storage tank. Because this tank needs to be removed from service periodically for inspections and maintenance, and because of the magnitude of the water demand supplied by the Utility, a second water tower was recommended. The City began construction of a 750,000 gallon second tower, located just northeast of the wastewater treatment facility, in 2003. It came on-line in 2004. With this second tower in place, there should be no need to expand current levels of storage capacity throughout the planning period.

- d. Summary Findings of the 2001 Utility Master Plan Update Water System Evaluation:
- Under normal operating conditions, the system provides pressures well above the minimum recommended pressure of 35 psi to all portions of Stevens Point
 - There are very few isolated locations in the system where available fire flows are less than other areas of the City, but meet recommended minimum flows.
 - The system can currently supply adequate water to meet average day customer demands by using standby power generating equipment. This capacity will need to be increased during the planning period.

- The City has adequate reliable supply and storage capacity to meet current optimum supply and storage requirements. However, the City will need to add additional supply capacity to meet projected year 2020 supply needs.

5. Analysis of Water System Improvements

The *City of Stevens Point, Wisconsin Utility Master Plan – 5-Year Update* (November 2001) also provides an analysis of the City’s water system improvements to address present and future Utility water system needs. The following items are included in the discussion: supply and quality improvements; standby power; and distribution system improvements. The following text comes from that report; please see Chapter 9 of the actual *Utility Master Plan Update* document for a full description of the analysis.

a. Supply and Quality Improvements

The current reliable water supply requirement for the Stevens Point Water Utility is 12.1 MGD. Based on projections of water needs, it is estimated that the Utility will require a reliable supply capacity of 16.4 MGD by 2020. As noted in Section 4.1(C)(4) above, total reliable supply capacity for the system is currently 14.8 MGD. However, the supply capacity of relatively good quality water (i.e., low manganese levels) is less than 10 MGD (see table 4.3 below). This means that the Utility needs to operate the poorer water quality Wells 6 and 7 to meet current maximum day customer demands in the summer.

Table 4.3: Stevens Point Water Utility Existing Water Supply & Quality Conditions

Supply Well	Capacity (gpm)	Capacity (MGD)	Quality	Performance
Well 4	1,500	2.16	Excellent	Very Good
Well 5	1,300	1.87	<i>Declining – nitrates</i>	Very Good
Well 6	1,800	2.59	<i>Poor – Manganese</i>	<i>Declining</i>
Well 7	1,800	2.59	<i>Poor – Manganese</i>	<i>Fair</i>
Well 8	1,200	1.73	Fair	<i>Poor</i>
Well 9	1,100	1.58	Excellent	Excellent
Well 10	3,400	4.9	Very Good	Very Good
Total	12,100	17.42		
Reliable	10,300	14.83		

Source: Stevens Point Utility Master Plan, November 2001

In addition, as the system’s maximum day demand increases over the planning period to the projected amounts documented in the Utility Master Plan Update, the Utility’s reliance on Wells 6 and 7 will increase in the future. This will mean the overall water quality supplied by the Utility to meet peak demands may continue to decline in the future. The major water supply and quality issues facing the Utility are:

- Remaining useful life of Well 8 could be less than 10 years;
- Performance and water quality of Wells 6 and 7;
- Nitrate treatment for Well 5.

The Utility needs a long-term water supply plan to reliably meet the projected system demands with good quality water, and has two primary alternatives in addressing its long-term water supply needs:

- Increase supply of good quality water to meet projected increases in demand.

- Manage customer demand to maintain or reduce projected future peak demand volumes.

1. Supply Options

Seven options were identified for Stevens Point to meet its long-term water supply objectives (see full discussion in Utility Master Plan Update document):

- Option 1: Treat Airport Wellfield supply for dissolved manganese;
- Option 2: treat Wells 6 and 7 only for dissolved manganese;
- Option 3: Replace poor quality/performing wells with new supply wells;
- Option 4: Add laterals to Well 10 to increase available supply from well;
- Option 5: Pump Well 5 water to blend with Well 4 treated water;
- Option 6: Expand supply production at Well 4 site;
- Option 7: Buy water wholesale from adjacent water systems.

2. Demand Management Option

An option that could allow the Utility to extend the current available supply of water is through conservation efforts.

Although the City currently has an adequate supply of water to meet our communities' demands, conservation efforts could be implemented, if necessary, in the future. Conservation efforts might include community education through outreach programs (including utility bill inserts), incentives for water conservation, or rate changes approved by the Public Service Commission.

3. Recommendations

Water supply and quality improvement recommendations for the Stevens Point Water Utility can be generally placed into three categories: short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term. The following summarizes the three categories of recommendations.

Short-Term Recommendations (0 to 2 years). It is recommended that the Utility implement several water supply improvements and operational changes in the short term to attempt to improve overall well water quality and well performance. Based on an analysis of historical water quality and performance of the Airport Wellfield wells, the following course of action is recommended:

- Well 6: Reduce annual pumpage by 50%, to approximately 100 to 125 MGY. Reduce well pumping rate by 33% to approximately 1,000 gpm.
- Well 7: Reduce annual pumpage by 67%, to approximately 100 MGY. Reduce well pumping rate by 33% to approximately 1,000 gpm.
- Well 8: Maintain current annual pumpage of approximately 200 to 225 MGY. Reduce well pumping rate by 15% to approximately 1,000 gpm.
- Well 9: Increase annual pumpage by 50%, to approximately 400 MGY. Maintain current well pumping rate at approximately 1,100 to 1,200 gpm.
- Well 10: Increase annual pumpage by 25%, to approximately 1,300 MGY. Increase well pumping rate by 80% to approximately 3,400 gpm (using both pumps) during peak demand season.

- Initiate a well site investigation for the replacement of Well 8, and siting of potential new supply wells in the Airport Wellfield/northern Plover River Valley.
- Monitor current water consumption trends by SENA. Request updated information from company representatives on the progress of SENA's 5-year production plan for the Stevens Point Mill.
- Continue to monthly-monitor the nitrate level in Well 5 water.
- Inquire about the Village of Plover's interest in short-term wholesale water sales to City.

It should be noted that in implementing these pumpage recommendations, the Utility should have no problem meeting water supply needs over the short-term period (less than 2 years). Reduced utilization of Wells 6, 7, and 8 can be more than offset by increased utilization of Wells 4, 9, and 10. Current production levels at Well 5 can be left unchanged. With several modifications to well operation sequencing and scheduling, it is possible for the Utility to meet average day and maximum demand conditions with minimal pumping of Wells 6 and 7. This will, in turn, improve overall water quality delivered to customers in the short term.

Intermediate-Term Recommendations (3 to 9 years). It is recommended that the Utility implement several water supply improvements in the intermediate term to improve water quality and well performance. The following actions are recommended following implementation of the short-term recommendations:

- Site and construct a new vertical well and pumping station in the vicinity of Well 8. Connect the new station (Well 11) to the existing Airport Wellfield transmission main.
- Determine the remaining useful life of Well 8, and abandon well if water quality and/or performance improvements do not occur during short-term reduced pumping trials.
- Implement the Well 5 nitrate-blending project. Construct a raw water transmission main, blending reservoir, and high service pumping station at Well 4. Rehabilitate Well 5 pump to maximize efficiency and production.
- Continue to monitor water consumption trends by SENA. Request updated information from company representatives regarding any increases or other changes to the company's production plan for the Stevens Point Mill.
- Identify future locations of Wells 12, 13, and 14. Implement construction of new well(s) depending on the results of the short-term pumping trial at Wells 6, 7, 8.

If the anticipated positive water quality and performance effects of reduced pumping Well 6 and 7 occur, these wells would continue to be part of the long-term water supply plan for the Utility.

Long-Term Recommendations (10+ years). Any specific long-term water supply and quality recommendations will be greatly dependent on the results of the actions of the Utility over the next 2 to 4 years. If good quality supplies can be developed in the Airport Wellfield (or further north), the Utility should maximize the use of these

water supply resources and minimize or abandon the use of poor quality and performing wells. If such sources cannot be cost-effectively developed, treatment of individual or several wells will result.

b. Standby Power

The Utility should be able to reliably supply average day customer demands and maintain adequate fire protection using auxiliary power sources. The Utility will not have adequate standby power pumping capacity to meet the projected average day demand during the latter half of the planning period of the Utility Master Plan Update. However, with the implementation of the emergency interconnection with the Village of Plover, the Utility can now obtain up to an additional 3 MGD from Plover under emergency conditions.

It is recommended that the Utility closely monitor the future increases in average day demand needs, and be prepared to use the available standby power pumping sources and the Village of Plover interconnection (if necessary) to meet future emergency water supply conditions.

c. Distribution System Improvements

The proposed distribution system improvements recommended in the 1991 and 1996 Utility Master Plan Updates have been constructed. Significant transmission main capacity has been added to the system over the past decade. There are only a few isolated areas within the existing system that have lower than recommended available fire flow. The water transmission main system is very well sized and located to support anticipated City growth to the north and east. Adequate, but, limited, capacity exists on the City's far west and south sides, but limited growth is currently planned in these areas.

Three major transmission main improvements are recommended during the current planning period:

- Second tower water transmission main
- Airport transmission main
- South Business 51 transmission main

The recommended second water tower and transmission main work is in the process (early 2004) of being completed.

With the construction of the recommended transmission mains along Clark Street and Wellfield Road in 2001, the only portion of the Utility's transmission main system remaining with reliability concerns is the original Airport Wellfield transmission main along Maria Drive between Wellfield Road and Green Avenue. The recommended south Airport transmission main will significantly improve the overall reliability of the Airport water supply facilities and transmission main, support future expansion of the Airport Wellfield supply capacity, and support City growth along STH 66 to the northeast. The recommended main alignment is parallel to Interstate 39, immediately south of the airport, running between Maria Drive and STH 66.

The State Department of Transportation is planning on a major upgrade to Business Highway 51 from the south city limit north to 4th Avenue within 10 years. The Utility transmission main system primarily runs east from the supply sources to west and the storage facilities. The system has limited capacity to move water from the north to the

southern City area. At a minimum, it is recommended that the Utility plan to replace the aged infrastructure along this route in conjunction with the roadway construction with a 16-inch diameter main between the 10-inch main on Rice Street and the new transmission main on Clark Street. Additional transmission capacity should be considered south of Rice Street to the south boundary with Whiting if any potential for water system regionalization is possible.

Water mains to serve developing residential land should continue to be sized at a minimum of 8 inches in diameter. These mains should provide a minimum of 1,000 gpm at a 20 psi residual pressure in single family areas. Fire flows of 2,500 gpm should be used as a criterion for multiple family developments. Smaller 6-inch mains could be justified if extensive looping is present in a given residential area.

The updated water system master plan for the Stevens Point Water Utility has been developed as a tool to guide the Utility in the siting and sizing of future system improvements. While the plan may represent the current planned expansion of the Stevens Point system, future changes in land use, water demands, or customer characteristics could substantially alter the implementation of the master plan. For this reason, it is recommended that the master plan be reviewed and updated in 2006 using City planning information to reflect the most current projections of Stevens Point area growth and development.

6. Protection of the Municipal Water Supply

Due to the municipal wells location, their associated recharge areas extend beyond the City's corporate limits. The wells are protected by wellhead protection ordinances from Stevens Point as well as the Villages of Whiting and Plover, and Portage County. Map 4.1 illustrates the extent of the City and adjacent communities well field protection zones.

a. City of Stevens Point Wellhead Protection Overlay District

The Stevens Point Wellhead Protection Overlay District was adopted and incorporated into the City's zoning ordinance in June 1992, and includes a listing of permitted and prohibited uses within two specific zones of protection.

Overlay District A (Cone of Depression) includes all land within the City of Stevens Point corporate limits within 1,500 feet of municipal Wells 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Overlay District B includes the land which lies within the five year groundwater travel zone upgradient of a cone of depression. Land use restrictions within District B are less restrictive than in District A because of longer flow time and a greater opportunity for containment, dilution and attenuation potential.

Please see the actual Wellhead Protection Overlay District texts for more information.

b. Wellhead Protection Beyond City Boundaries

The Stevens Point water supply is protected beyond the City limits by similar wellhead protection ordinances that have been adopted by the Villages of Whiting and Plover, and Portage County. Please see the actual Village and County Wellhead Protection Ordinance text for permitted uses and restrictions.

The City has also undertaken the following activities to help protect groundwater: identification of existing and potential pollution sources; implementing management

practices, including the installation of monitoring wells and implementing an underground storage tank removal program; acquiring and/or maintaining lands that surround the well field in a natural state; and utilizing educational programming to aid in public understanding of groundwater protection.

D. Storm Water Drainage Facilities

As of January 2005, there were 327,990 linear feet (62.12 miles) of storm sewer within the City of Stevens Point. Storm sewer sizes range from 10” to 120” pipe, and the system contains one lift station, located at the Michigan Avenue railroad underpass.

The City has commissioned Earth-Tech Engineering to complete a storm water management plan. This plan will develop alternative water quality management schemes for existing storm water collection systems and will address future storm water management alternatives. Compliance with WI Department of Natural Resources and Federal water quality regulations will be addressed.

E. Solid Waste Disposal

The City’s Public Works Department is responsible for collecting residential garbage and recyclables (newsprint, aluminum, tin cans, glass, magazines, plastic, etc.). The solid waste is currently hauled to the Portage County landfill. The Portage County landfill is scheduled to close in 2006, after which the waste will be trucked to a landfill in Marathon County. One-time curb side pickup is also provided in spring and fall for yard waste, leaves, and brush.

The City of Stevens Point also has a recycling and yard waste drop-off site, which is located at 100 Sixth Avenue, and is open year round at the following times (except holidays):

- Tuesday: 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- Thursday: 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- Saturday: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Demolition materials are accepted the first Saturday of each month at the Drop-off site for a fee.

Map 4.1: Wellhead Protection Zones

Map 4.2: Storm Water Drainage Facilities

Map 4.3 Electrical Substations and Telecommunications Facilities

F. Corporate Utilities

1. Natural Gas - Natural gas is available throughout the City from the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation. Wisconsin Public Service offices are located at 1101 Plover Road in the Village of Plover. Gas is provided to Wisconsin Public Service via the ANR Pipeline Company; the Portage County Urban Area receives its gas supply from the Rosholt Gate (located in Custer) and North Point Gate (located I-39/Sentry golf course).
2. Electric Power - Electricity is provided by the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS). Four electrical substations are located across the City. (see Map 4.3).

Hydro-electric power is also generated at the Stora Enso Stevens Point Mill dam on the Wisconsin River. This generating plant, along with a similar operation at the Whiting Mill, is operated for Stora Enso by Consolidated Water Power Company. Power generated is consumed entirely by the Stora Enso mills.

3. Telephone Service - Local telephone service is provided primarily by SBC. Long distance, cellular and other specialized phone services are also available from a number of private firms. Cell tower and/or antenna facilities within the City of Stevens Point are located at various locations across the City (see Map 4.3 above).
4. Cable Television - Cable television is provided by Charter Communications, which provides analog and digital cable services. In addition, Charter Pipeline provides high-speed internet access through existing cable lines.
5. Internet Service – is available to City residents through a variety of sources.

Section 4.2 Analysis of Public Utilities Needs

To maintain the public health, economy and vitality of the City, public utilities and services must be adequate for existing and planned development. The Stevens Point public utilities and services were analyzed and the following recommendations were developed by the City Plan Commission and Common Council to ensure continuing capacity to serve existing and new development and that public utilities are provided in areas where they can be most efficiently and economically extended:

A. Wastewater Treatment Plant

The following information was assembled to describe the remaining capacity of the Stevens Point sewerage treatment plant (STP), to determine the ability of the existing STP to accommodate future growth. It is based upon an analysis completed by Jim Kleinschmidt, Strand & Associates, June 2, 2004; an email from Kleinschmidt, Strand & Associates, July 28, 2004; and the Draft Village of Whiting Facilities Plan Amendment, Earth Tech, 2004.

“BOD treatment demand” was identified as the most restrictive factor when considering plant capacity. “Total BOD” calculation begins with total BOD at the STP minus the amount of BOD assigned to known industrial users. That balance is then divided by the known population to arrive at the average 0.22 lbs BOD/day/capita (see Table 4.4 below). This is assumed to be slightly higher than estimated residential BOD loading rates because it also includes loading from commercial sources.

Growth in this analysis is treated as population equivalents. Total population equivalents may be divided between residential, commercial, or industrial uses. Each use generates waste in different

quantities. Commercial waste generation is assumed to be a fraction of residential waste generation. Two commercial factors are available. The first is a generalized quantity of 8,000 gallons of waste per acre and is used as a general engineering standard. The second factor is based on the waste projected to be generated by the Crossroads Commons commercial development under construction in the Village of Plover at the Cty Rd HH / Interstate Highway 39 intersection. This projection was generated by the Earth Tech engineering firm, and was based upon actual water records of similar uses within Portage County. The uses consisted of a mixture of big-box retail, strip center retail, and restaurants. The second, actual-use factor is used here.

Industrial usage is left as a separate category due to the wide variability of waste generation. Kleinschmidt reports the following existing allocations for larger users:

	<u>bod lbs/day</u>	
Stevens Point Brewery	296	
Portage County Landfill	500	
UW-Stevens Point	100	
Other	239	
New industry	<u>395</u>	available for new industry above the population equivalents
Total	1,530	lbs/day BOD

395 lbs of BOD are available for new industrial users over and above the calculated population equivalents. Closing the Portage County Landfill may reduce the BOD allocated to that use and may free up that BOD for other users.

The STP has more treatment capacity than that posted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Engineer Kleinschmidt states the BOD capacity at the plant is actually 8,800 lbs/day; the Kleinschmidt analysis uses this re-rated capacity.

The amount of flow at the STP also includes the users in the Boundary Adjustment area along Cty Rd HH in the southeast portion of Stevens Point. These homes are not included in the current population totals. There are approximately 225 homes in the boundary adjustment area, with an estimated population of 515 (225 homes x 2.29 people/home) using the STP in addition to the City population.

The Stevens Point population was held constant throughout the analysis. The resulting population equivalents may be allocated to future population, industrial, or commercial growth.

Assuming a 50% reduction in BOD demand after closure of the Portage County Landfill, the analysis indicates there is a potential to serve an additional 8,866 people without any expansion of the STP. Without the decrease from the landfill, the STP has capacity to serve an additional 7,730 additional people.

Land Use. The second phase of this current analysis is to convert these population equivalents to different land uses, project the amount of land needed to accommodate these land uses, and to project assessed value for these projected land uses. This exercise does not evaluate the need or the marketability of these acreages; only the area potentially served by the existing STP capacity.

Calculation of land to be consumed by various land uses was based upon a review of the most recent local subdivisions and residential developments. All residential numbers used are from the Portage County Planning Office. Commercial land use is a calculated number. The population

equivalent is calculated for the quantity of waste generated and then converted to a commercial acreage factor. The conversion factor reflects the higher waste generated per acre from commercial land use compared to single family residential use. Different generation factors may be applied. The projected Crossroads Commons development generation factor was used here. Care must be taken to ensure the total projected acreage can be reasonably consumed by the market. No effort was made here to verify the future commercial land demand.

Industrial land is a separate analysis and relies on dividing the total 1,530 lbs of daily BOD (395 lbs currently unallocated) amongst the various industrial generators.

No service cost factor has been applied to the various land use scenarios.

Table 4.4: Stevens Point Sewer Treatment Plant Capacity Analysis

Population equivalent capacity	Without Whiting			
TABLE 2 June 2, 2004 letter				
Population projections				
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	
Stevens Point	25,056	25,056	25,056	2003 doa est
Park Ridge	428	365	337	doa
Whiting	0	0	0	doa
Other*	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
TOTAL	25,484	25,421	25,393	

*1801 "other population served" is assumed to be population included in existing sewer service area but not yet served. Source of population estimate is county planning

BOD lbs/capita/day 0.22

TABLE 5 June 2, 2004 letter

	Estimated design loading (lbs/day)			rerated capacity	available capacity population equivalent
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>		
Stevens Point	5512	5512	5512		
Park Ridge	94	80	74		
Whiting	0	0	0		
Other*	0	0	0		
Industrial	1513	1513	1513		
TOTAL	7119	7106	7099	8800	7730
landfill 500 lb BOD	-250	-250	-250		
TOTAL	6869	6856	6849	8800	8866
re-rated capacity	8800	8800	8800		
Population Equivalent	8775	8838	8866		

Source: City of Stevens Point Community Development Department

B. Sewage Collection System

The majority of the sewage collection system is in good condition. An update of sewer televising is planned for 2005-2006 to determine the overall condition and replacement schedule for the sanitary sewer system. The trunk collection and lift-station system is being analyzed to determine the capacity of the existing system to accommodate future growth. Reduction in household water usage will be factored into the analysis. Rerouting existing flows to alternate trunk systems will be explored.

C. Municipal Water System

1. Water Distribution System

- An update of the Water system plan is scheduled. That plan will analyze water pumping capacity, project future water quantity needs, water quality trends, future treatment requirements if any, distribution system capacity, potential for distribution disruption, and future well options.
- Emergency water connections should be maintained between Stevens Point and the Villages of Whiting and Plover.

2. Water Storage Capacity

- A third water storage facility was installed in 2005. The three storage facilities will supplement the water capacity of the wells during high water consumption periods. These three storage facilities are expected to meet the needs of the City until the system plan is updated.

3. Groundwater Protection

D. Storm Water Drainage Facilities

The City has commissioned Earth-Tech Engineering to complete a storm water management plan. This plan will develop alternative water quality management schemes for existing storm water collection systems and will address future storm water management alternatives. Compliance with WI Department of Natural Resources and Federal water quality regulations will be addressed. The plan is expected to be completed in 2006 with City action to follow.

E. Solid Waste Disposal

The City provides waste and recycling collection and disposal services for residential users. Industrial, commercial and multifamily users will continue to be responsible for their own waste collection and disposal.

Contract with Portage County as the responsible unit of government for the recycling processing. Contract for long term waste disposal, preferably with a publicly-owned landfill. Portage County has a 30 year agreement to use the Marathon Landfill. Costs are fixed to the actual cost of operation. Capacity is anticipated to be adequate to serve the needs of Marathon, Portage, and Shawano Counties for the term of the agreement.

The Marathon County Landfill is farther away from the city than the Portage County Landfill. The city will have to determine whether it is better to directly haul municipally collected wastes

to the Marathon County Landfill or is it advantageous to create a local transfer station. Local citizens and businesses could use the transfer station instead of directly hauling their wastes to Marathon County.

Yard waste disposal is accepted from residents three times per week. Leaves are collected curbside once per year. Brush is collected curbside once per year. These services will continue to be provided as funding priorities allow.

F. Corporate Utilities

1. When the City approves development, whether in an existing area or an area to be annexed, the City should give adequate notice to public utility companies providing gas, telephone, cable television, telephone service by cable, and wireless Internet services of such action so that utility services will be available as needed in the development.
2. The City should encourage public utility companies to cooperate and coordinate with the installation of their systems wherever feasible.
3. In an area of the City where one provider of electricity, telephone, cable television, or telephone service by cable buries its distribution system, the others must also bury their systems within six (6) months.
4. From the time cable television services first became available in Stevens Point area, television programming and channel selections have been the same in the City of Stevens Point, the Village of Plover, the Town of Hull, the Village of Whiting, the Town of Plover, the Town of Stockton, the Village of Park Ridge, the Town of Sharon, the Town of Carson, and the Town of Linwood. When the existing (2004) franchise agreement was negotiated the City undertook to negotiate on behalf of all ten municipalities. That effort was successful in obtaining favorable agreements with the cable service provider (Charter Communications). The City should continue to coordinate and cooperate with these same municipalities in all future matters concerning cable television.
5. In developing areas, the City should wait to provide street lighting and traffic signals until the construction of buildings makes it clear where street lighting and traffic signals will be needed.

G. Energy Use

The city has completed energy audits of their principal buildings. Implementation of recommendations is ongoing.

Section 4.3 Community Facilities Inventory

A. City Facilities and Services (see Map 4.4)

1. City Government

The City of Stevens Point Administrative offices (Mayor, Clerk, Comptroller-Treasurer, Assessor, Community Development, Public Works, Personnel, Attorney, as well as Police Department) are located in the County/City Building, 1515 Strongs Avenue. Parks and Recreation offices are located at 2442 Sims Avenue, Transit Manager and Superintendent of Streets at 100/02 Sixth Avenue, and Water and Wastewater Department at 300 Bliss Avenue.

2. Police Protection

In 1858, the City of Stevens Point was incorporated and the elected office of City Marshall was established. The office of Chief of Police was established in 1883. Since then, 26 men have held the position including the present Chief, Jeffrey S. Morris.

- In 1930, the Police Department operated downtown out of a store front office on Third Street. The Department had 15 officers and served a community of approximately 14,000 persons. In 1938, the Police Department moved into the former Washington School building on the northeast corner of Clark St. at Church St. That building also housed City Hall.
- On September 7, 1933, the Common Council established the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners under Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 62.13. That statute authorizes optional power authority and since then the Police and Fire Commission has acted as the governing body of the Police and Fire Departments.
- In August 1959, the Police Department moved to the new County City Building. The Police and Sheriff's Department shared space, occupying 10 rooms in the basement on the west side of the building. The 20 man Department served a population of more than 17,000 persons. The old City Hall was then torn down.
- In 1974, The Police Department expanded to the entire west basement area after the Sheriff's Department moved out. For a brief period both agencies manned a combined dispatch with tandem radio console in same room. That dispatch center serves as the current police dispatch.
- In 1999, the 43 man Department vacated a portion of the west basement area and expanded to the basement on the east side of the building.
- In May 2001, the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Accreditation Board officially recognized the Department as an Accredited Law Enforcement Agency. Accreditation enhances the Department's philosophy of problem oriented policing.

Computerization is one of the keys to this agencies success. The process began in the early 1980's with a records management system. Today's police vehicles are equipped with laptop computers that have the capability to wirelessly transmit and receive data, reports and messages, using the internet to conduct driver and vehicle records checks. The Department works directly through city government to develop capital and operational budgets which provide the greatest opportunity to obtain equipment and maintain professionally trained staffs who work to ensure that personal safety and the protection of property are the top priorities in our community.

Map 4.4: City Community Facilities

3. Fire, Rescue and EMS Protection

a. Introduction

The 39 members of the Stevens Point Fire Department (SPFD) provide fire prevention and suppression, Emergency Medical Service (EMS) and rescue service to a resident population of 24,698 that is estimated to swell to nearly 50,000 during a typical workday. At a minimum, our professionals are State Certified Fire Fighter II, Hazardous Materials Operations, Confined Space, Ice, Cold Water and High Angle Rescue as well as Emergency Medical Technician with many up to the highest level of pre-hospital emergency care available – Paramedic.

b. Organizational Authority

The Stevens Point Fire Department is organized and managed under authority of State Statute (ss) 62.13. Pertinent excerpts are as follows which include this City's adoption of the authority provided by Optional Powers:

(1) Commissioners. ...each city shall have a board of police and fire commissioners consisting of 5 citizens, 3 of whom shall constitute a quorum. The mayor shall annually, between the last Monday of April and the first Monday of May, appoint in writing to be filed with the secretary of the board, one member for a term of 5 years.

62.13 (6) Powers of board optional powers adopted by City of Stevens Point).

(a) The board of fire and police commissioners shall have the further power:

- 1. To organize and supervise the fire and police departments and to prescribe rules and regulations for their control and management.*
- 2. To contract for and purchase all necessary apparatus and supplies for the use of the departments under their supervision, exclusive of the erection and control of the police and fire station buildings.*
- 3. To audit all bills, claims and expenses of the fire and police departments before the same are paid by the city treasurer.*

(3) Chiefs. The board shall appoint the chief of police and the chief of the fire department, who shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to suspension or removal by the board for cause.

(4) Subordinates. (a) The chiefs shall appoint subordinates subject to approval by the board. Such appointments shall be made by promotion when this can be done with advantage, otherwise from an eligible list provided by examination and approval by the board and kept on file with the clerk.

c. Department Authority

State Statute 213.095 Police Power of Fire Chief, Rescue Squad

- (1) Suppress any disorder and order all individuals or companies to leave the neighborhood of any fire or first aid scene.*
- (2) Command from the inhabitants of the city, village or town all necessary assistance for the suppression of fires and the preservation of property exposed to fire.*
- (3) Enter any property or premises to do whatever may reasonably be necessary in the performance of the officer's duties while engaged in the work of extinguishing any fire or performing any duties incidental thereto.*
- (4) Enter any property or premises to do whatever may reasonably be necessary in the performance of the officer's duties while engaged in the work of aiding persons or minimizing the loss to property at a first aid scene.*

d. Fire and Rescue

January through June 2004 (6-months), has found this department responding to 339 incidents (other than EMS) including 21 fires resulting in \$121,150 of property loss. The final outcome of these fire responses was the saving of property valued at \$5,921,875. It is important to note that the amount saved far exceeds the department's annual operational budget.

e. Incident Prevention

The phrase "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" holds very true for the fire service. This ounce of prevention is often compartmentalized in the following two formats:

Public Education: 2003 found our personnel organizing our various fire prevention education programs into age appropriate classifications. This has improved the efficiency of this educational material by providing a consistently age appropriate program. The first 6 months of 2004 shows an estimation of over 200 citizens directly benefiting from the presentation of this material.

Code Enforcement: Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Comm. 14 "Fire Prevention" requires: "...fire prevention inspections shall be conducted at least once in each non-overlapping 6-month period per calendar year, or more often if ordered by the chief of the fire department, in all territory served by the fire department." Under the authority of Comm. 14.47(1)(2)(d)(3), this department has been granted a special order from the Department of Commerce to reduce these inspections to one per calendar year. The intent is for us to test a focus on providing a quality enforcement program over simply a quantity of inspection approach. The requirements of this order are:

- Adoption of Wisconsin's Fire Prevention Code (NFPA 1) as a local code.
- To adopt local citation powers to insure enforcement of the code.
- Renew the occupancy limits for all public assemblage buildings.
- Improve enforcement efforts to insure code compliance by instituting a follow-up inspection program for those found not to be in compliance.

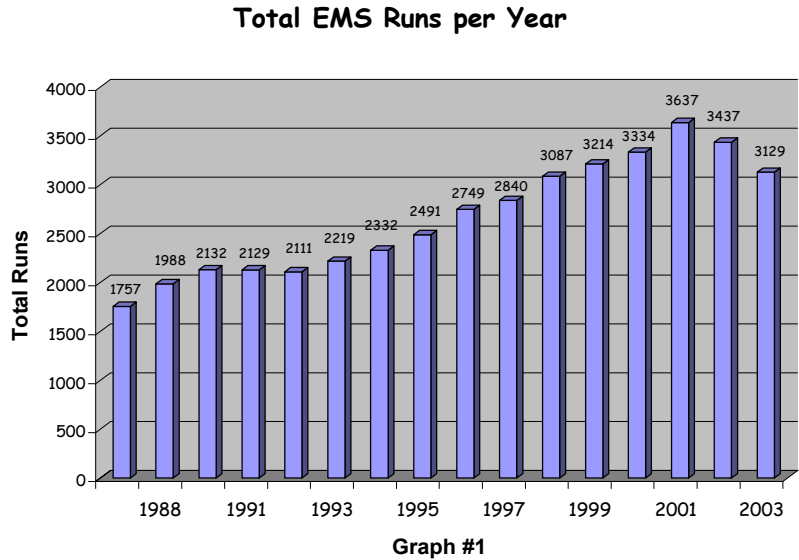
The Stevens Point Fire Department was the first to be granted such an exception. It will be reviewed in December 2005 for its effectiveness and consideration for its continuance.

f. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

As with most modern fire departments, the requests for EMS far outweigh those for fire and rescue service. This is especially true for the SPFD, since it provides Paramedic ambulance service to all of Portage County's 67,182 citizens (2000 Census) within its 810 square miles. As of July 2004, the department had a total of 1,966 EMS responses.

With the exception of the 2002 and 03, there has been a steadily increasing service demand over the past 20 years (see Figure 4.1). The slight decrease of the last 2 years is due to the conversion of medically unnecessary inter-facility transfers away from our EMS system to a private contractor. By not having to commit one of our two ambulances to non-emergency events, the net gain is a strengthening of our ability to provide EMERGENCY medical service. If 2004's current activity level continues we may well surpass even 2001's high.

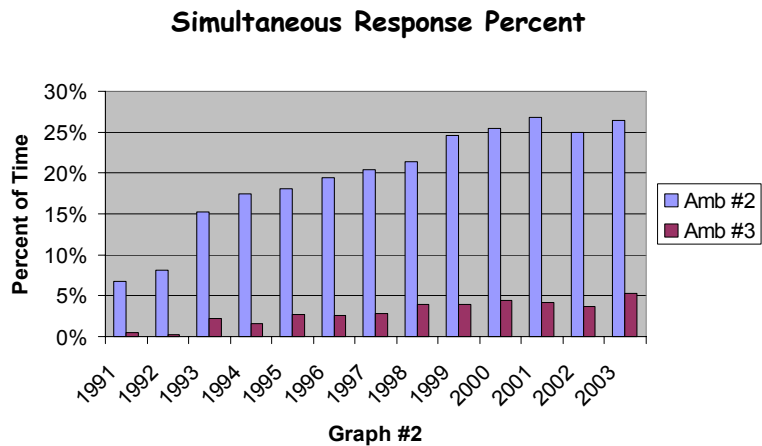
Figure 4.1: Stevens Point Fire Department Emergency Medical Service Demand



Source: Stevens Point Fire Department

In addition to call volume, another factor pointing to the rationale for staffing of the second ambulance, and maybe the most telling statistic, is the frequency in which two or more ambulances are in simultaneous use. The number of times that two ambulances are on calls at the same time has increased dramatically, 7% on 1991 to 26% in 2003 (see Figure 4.2 below):

Figure 4.2: Stevens Point Fire Department 2nd and 3rd Ambulance Use



Source: Stevens Point Fire Department

As the number and duration of emergency calls increase, so do the number of times that simultaneous calls are in progress. This is where more than one ambulance is committed to a call and therefore not available for another call. This escalation also equates to a transfer of staff-hours dedicated to EMS and away from all other Fire Department functions.

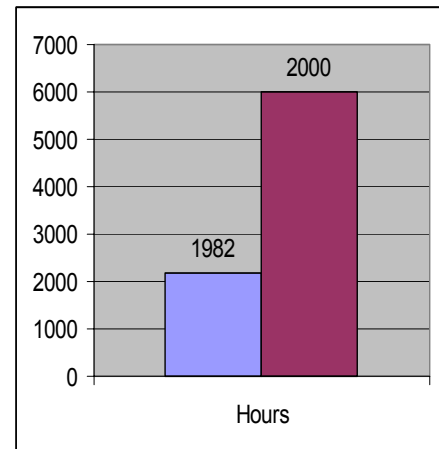
The question about frequency of use only captures the number of times the ambulances are called. It does not include the man-hours committed to an EMS incident or in support of the EMS system.

The more in-depth medical care provided by the SPFD today equates to a number of factors that increase the time commitment to each EMS response. They include:

- Longer on-scene times needed to provide more medical care.
- Extensive medical reporting and documentation requirements.
- More equipment to clean, more expendables to replace and therefore, more time to return the unit into service fully prepared for the next call.

In summary, the 1,757 basic EMT calls in 1982 occupied an estimated 75 minutes each. The 3,637 paramedic calls in 2000 averaged 99 minutes each. An extrapolation of these factors finds that we committed approximately 2,196 hours to emergency EMS calls in 1982. The year of 2000 found us committing 6,000 hours to these calls – a momentous increase (Figure 4.3, Source: Stevens Point Fire Dept.).

Fig. 4.3: EMS Hours Comparison



This advanced medical care not only increases the time required for an emergency response, it also increases routine time commitments. As an example, what used to be a very simple equipment check each morning is far more detailed than in years past. The amount of time committed to emergency and routine EMS service is significantly higher than in past years.

g. Training

It is well recognized that EMS is by far the busiest of our tasks. They are so frequent that our seasoned personnel can almost function on auto-pilot. However, EMS is not our only responsibility. We are also the sole providers to Stevens Point of:

- Fire prevention & suppression services.
- First response for hazardous materials spills.
- Rescue services for all environments which include; water, ice, confined space, trench, high angle and structural collapse.

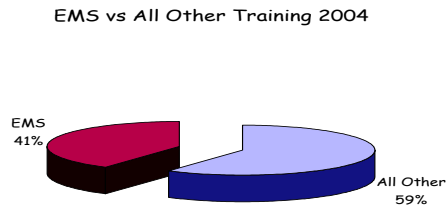
Although calls for these services are not as frequent as EMS, they are no less important, less technical or less difficult. In fact, their infrequency increases the level of hazard to our personnel due to the unfamiliarity by the responder and the often highly hazardous atmosphere they enter.

In addition, rescues typically require a larger number of team members to act in unison. This demands absolute scene coordination and all in a highly dynamic and dangerous environment. These factors result in a much greater degree of difficulty. Elevating EMS training beyond all others because there are more calls would be like mistakenly drawing the conclusion that a year round, indoor doubles tennis team needs to train more than that of a seasonal football team because they play more tennis games.

It must be understood that EMS training does not include the mental or physical tools necessary to enter a hazardous environment. This is instruction that firefighters get. Yet, because our EMS personnel also serve as Stevens Point firefighters, they are ready to provide these services. It is when they switch hats and do the job of the firefighter and

rescue technician that they enter the hazardous environment to either remove the hazard from the victim (i.e. put the fire out) or remove the victim from the hazard (i.e. confined space rescue). Keeping our firefighters abreast of firefighting and rescue technician skills greatly decreases their exposure to negative outcomes for themselves and our citizens.

Figure 4.4: Stevens Point Fire Department Training Breakdown



Source: Stevens Point Fire Department

h. Public Education & Community Involvement

For the 12 months ending Sept 2003, there were educational presentations provided to 1,016 children and 370 adults committing 177 employee hours. We also provided 1,457 public building fire prevention inspections and issued 963 burning permits. It is this commitment to public education and fire prevention that is credited with the continued reasonable fire loss levels of our community.

i. Facilities and Personnel

Headquarters, Station 1: 1701 Franklin Street



Station 1 houses the following apparatus:

- Car-1: 1996 Ford Crown Victoria (Chief's Car)
- Car-2: 2001 GMC ½ ton pickup truck (Shift Commander Vehicle)
- Car 5: 1993 Ford ½ ton pickup truck (Brush Fire Truck)
- Engine 1: 1991 Pierce pumper
- Truck 1: 1982 Pierce, 100' aerial
- Rescue 1: 1989 Chevrolet/Horton converted ambulance
- Air Boat 1: 1998 Air Boat (water and ice rescue)
- Medic 1: 2003 International/MedTech ambulance
- Medic 3: 1997 International/Horton ambulance
- Medic 4: 1995 Ford/Horton ambulance
- Medic 5: 1993 Ford/Horton ambulance

Minimum Staffing is comprised of: Normal business hours: Chief (1), Training and Safety Officer (1), Confidential Secretary (1); 24 hours per day: Deputy Chief (1), Captain (1), Motor Pump Operator (2) Firefighter/Paramedics (2).

Station 2: 4401 Industrial Park Rd.



Station 2 houses the following apparatus:

- Quint 2: 2000 American LaFrance, 75' aerial
- Engine 2: 1985 Pierce
- Medic 2: 2000 International/Horton ambulance

Minimum Staffing is comprised of: 24 hours per day: Captain (1), Motor Pump Operator (1) Firefighter/Paramedics (2)

j. Fiscal – Capital Projects

FY 2004 found the department completing a phased upgrade of its mobile radio equipment to allow the reception and transmission of digital signals. This will insure that the Fire Department preserves contact with all local law enforcement agencies as they transform into digital systems. These versatile radios will also allow us to maintain reliable communications with neighboring fire and rescue agencies that will remain analog. An important aspect of this upgrade is that the department will come into compliance with nationally recommended standards (APCOR-25). This will allow the continued movement to regionalization of mutual aid services that will even cross state lines.

k. Budget

	Operational Budget	Property Saved from Fire	Difference (Community Value)
2002	\$3,583,204	\$19,930,216	\$16,347,012
2003	\$3,776,486	\$45,496,575	\$41,720,089
2004	\$3,954,392	\$5,846,375	\$1,891,983 *
2005	\$4,295,695		

* - as of July 2004

4. Library - The main branch of the Portage County Library System is located at 1001 Main Street in downtown Stevens Point. It contains over 100,000 books for adults and children, including large type books and audio books, useful sources of business information, including Barron's, Thomas Register of American Manufacturers, Value Line and Morningstar, homebound service, where the library will send materials to those unable to use the library, newspapers from twenty Wisconsin cities and several national papers, as well as back issues of the Stevens Point Journal on microfilm, magazines

covering many areas of interest, story times, Summer Library Program, Family Nights, and other programs for youth (at the White Library Building and branch libraries), personal computers with popular computer programs (Charles M. White Library Building and branch libraries by reservation) - Public Internet access is available at all Portage County Public Library locations, interlibrary loan service, audiovisual (AV) equipment is available for use at the White Library Building; some may be borrowed for home and business use (a small service fee is charged for some equipment), outreach collections - library collections are maintained at ten senior citizen centers and housing units, programs for adults and young adults are offered throughout the year. All library programs are free and open to the public. Reference service and notary public service is available at the White Library Building. Special interest and entertainment videos may be checked out, and compact discs, cassettes, audio books, cd roms may be borrowed from any location or used in the White Library Building. The White Library Building also has a Genealogy Room. The Village of Plover branch, 2151 Roosevelt Drive, is approximately 5 miles south of Stevens Point. The library resources of the University of Wisconsin Stevens Point are also available for City residents.

5. Community Facilities and Services Needs/Issues

To maintain its high quality of life, the City must continue to provide a high level of community services and facilities. The following recommendations are offered to strengthen Stevens Point's existing facilities and services and ensure that future improvement and building programs are economical and efficient.

a. City Hall

A significant amount of money has been expended since 1998 to remodel the County/City Building. When Portage County moved several of its departments out of the County/City Building to the Courthouse Annex, floor space within the County/City Building was re-distributed. As a result, the Stevens Point Police Department space tripled in size, with the dispatch center remodeled soon after. This expansion and upgrade was intended to accommodate Police Department space needs for 15 to 20 years. Additional City offices on the first floor were remodeled at the same time to suit City of Stevens Point staffing levels, that are not anticipated to expand throughout the current planning period.

There is currently a group meeting (Justice Coalition) to discuss the long-term space needs of the Portage County Courts and Sheriff Department. If these Departments were to relocate away from the County/City Building, additional floor space would become available for City expansion, if necessary.

b. Police Protection

The Stevens Point Police Department will serve a larger more diverse and more demanding population base in the next ten to twenty years if the past is an accurate predictor of the future. Crime has dropped during the past ten to twenty years, however, calls for service and activities have expanded to more than fill the gap left by the reduction in crime, especially violent crime. In the 1980's and early 1990's law enforcement across the country turned to the idea of community policing as a means to help the police cope with rising crime rates and falling citizen safety perceptions. During this period in Stevens Point the concept of community policing was begun first by Chief Kreisa and continued by Chief Carpenter.

The work of these two men has paved the way for the Department to begin an era of *problem solving community policing*, building on neighborhood relationships, empowering individual citizens and officers to work together to implement a community developed strategic plan that attacks criminal activity while focusing on community safety. Perceptions of safety, both individual and group, are critical measures of a community's health. The results of the Police Department's efforts to meet the community's expectations for a safe crime free lifestyle must be measured in ways other than totaling criminal arrests or traffic tickets.

In the next ten to twenty years the Police Department and the community will be faced with serving a community that is growing eastward along U.S. Highway 10 and County Road HH. The City's growth will likely be east and north from the current city limits. The University of Wisconsin Stevens Point will offer more programs supporting approximately the same number of students. The older part of the city and its infrastructure will be even older, with denser occupancy housing a population more economically challenged with less ability to provide for its unique needs. This type of population typically generates increased requests for government services in today's environment. It is also less capable of paying for these services.

The Police Department would be better able to meet future service demands in a facility specifically designed for law enforcement. A new facility should provide ground level, 24 hour access; community meeting space, and office space laid out to support staff communication needs. The space should include interview rooms equipped for audio video recording, support wireless computer operations, facilitate training (both classroom and practical exercises), and possesses adequate storage/ inventory control of evidence, property, vehicles (city and seized) and equipment (both personal and city owned).

During the past twenty years the Department has maintained stable manpower levels, with relatively small growth, by implementation of strategies that maximize scheduling efficiency and individual effectiveness through the introduction of new technology. One example is the introduction of laptop computers and wireless data transfer into all marked squads during 2003 and 2004. In 2005 with the assistance of a development grant from the State Office of Justice Assistance totaling \$58,000, the Department with assistance from the Sheriff's office and Plover Police Department is developing an electronic incident based reporting and analysis system to take full advantage of the hardware installation mentioned earlier. Problem solving policing facilitates the ability of the Police to realize call and crime control increased cooperation between the citizens and the Department. Fully developed to its maximum potential any Department requests for manpower increases based on policing a larger metropolitan area with more citizens should continue to be minimal. This is especially true compared to other Police Department's who are using reactive methods for delivering crime and call control.

One community solution to insure the area is getting the maximum value from its law enforcement investment is to insure that all law enforcement agencies in Portage County are demonstrating the maximum level of cooperation and planning. Ways to achieve cooperation and improved delivery of services include:

- Co-location/sharing of critical services, for example; call dispatching, housing of SPPD and PCSO in the same facility.

- Within the facility insure that SPPD and PCSO share as much common space as possible.
- Develop a County-wide capital maintenance and improvement plan to insure that all four Portage County Police agencies, (Stevens Point Police Department, Portage County Sheriffs Office, Plover Police Department, and University Wisconsin Stevens Point Security) avoid unnecessary multiple purchases of limited use special equipment and/or programs.

Police Department planning currently occurs in an interactive partnership with the Police and Fire Commission, the Mayor, the other City Departments, and the City Council. This planning and preparation will be significantly enhanced by working to improve our relationships with other layers of government in Portage County. The Police Department is not an island onto itself.

The success of any Police Department comes from partnerships formed with the community, the business world, and with other government entities. If the community is prepared to support the Department's efforts to improve our communication style and to cooperate with all elements of the criminal justice system, then a goal of low crime rates and high perceptions of safety of personal and community safety will be realized. Importantly the realization of the goals will be accomplished in a fiscally responsible manner for current and future generations of Stevens Point and Portage County.

c. Library:

The main Stevens Point library is the Charles White Library located in downtown Stevens Point. The City provides the structure for the library service. Portage County and the Portage County Library Foundation funds the operation of the library. The Stevens Point Charles White Library serves as the principal library for the county. The goal of the Portage County Library Foundation is to enrich the Portage County Public Library's basic services, to promote the growth and creation of a first-rate library. The private dollars raised are used to improve and enhance the basic library services that are the responsibility of local government. The UWSP library is also available to City residents.

B. Education Facilities

1. Stevens Point Area Public School District

The Stevens Point Area Public School District covers nearly 400 square miles, and includes the City of Stevens Point, Villages of Whiting, Plover, Park Ridge, Amherst Junction, Junction City; Towns of Linwood, Hull, Eau Pleine, Dewey, Carson, Grant, Buena Vista, Plover, Sharon, and Stockton; as well as the Wood County Towns of Milladore and Sherry. It is the 14th largest district in the State of Wisconsin and serves a population of approximately 50,000 and employs staff of over 900. The student enrollment for the 2003-2004 school year is approximately 7,400.

The Stevens Point Area Public School District consists of ten K-6 grade elementary schools, two grade 7-9 junior high schools, one grade 10-12 senior high school, and one alternative school (See Map 4.5). There are several charter schools within the District: Stevens Point Area Senior High (SPASH), as well as three of the elementary schools; three additional elementary schools have applied for charter status. In addition, the 45-acre Boston School

Forest and 40 acre Halladay School Forest are educational facilities used by students for environmental education programs throughout the school year.

Due to its large size, transporting students is a significant activity and expenditure for the District. During the 2002-2003 school year, the transportation department bused nearly 7,000 students to public and private schools with a fleet of 79 districted-operated and 1 contracted buses traveling 1.2 million miles. Typically, the district's annual cost for busing is about two-thirds of the state average, with a district budget of \$2.6 million.

Since 1996 every school and district building has had additions and/or remodeling except PJ Jacobs and the Bliss Educational Service Center (administration office building). In 1995, classrooms and the commons were added onto PJ Jacobs. The Bliss Center was built in 1980 adjacent to Ben Franklin, and no additions have been constructed on this 13,431 square foot building.

School facilities are a major benefit to City residents. School playgrounds and equipment provide a wide variety of recreational activities that supplement City parks. The schools' organized athletic programs play an important role in the community, as a major source of recreation and as a focal point of community pride and identity.

2. Parochial School System

The Stevens Point Area Catholic Schools (SPACS) have been educating students in Portage County for the past 130 years. The schools are comprehensive with a strong emphasis on college preparation; 90% of students go on to attend post secondary school, most of which are four-year colleges and universities.

SPACS currently has six schools involved in the program: four Elementary Schools (Saint Stanislaus, grades K-2; Saint Stephen, grades 3-5; Saint Bronislava, grades preschool-5; and Saint Joseph early childhood, preschool and year-round childcare); St. Peter Middle School, grades 6-8; and Pacelli High School, grades 9-12. For the 2003-04 school year 940 students were enrolled in SPACS, preschool through 12th grade.

St. Paul Lutheran School serves 200 students in pre-Kindergarten through eighth grade with nine full time teachers, including a Principal and Assistant Principal who also have teaching duties. The early childhood program offers classes for 3-4 and 5-year-old children not yet enrolled in kindergarten. Northland Lutheran High School, located in Mosinee, serves the central Wisconsin region.

Two other private school options are available within the Portage County Urban Area. Branch Christian School, which is affiliated with the Seventh Day Adventist Church located within the Village of Whiting, accepts students in grades one through eight. The Stevens Point Christian Academy, located just west of the city limits on US Hwy 10, offers instruction for grades K through twelve.

Map 4.5 Urban Area School Facilities

3. Mid-State Technical College

Mid-State Technical College (MSTC) is one of 16 publicly supported colleges in the Wisconsin Technical College System. Approximately 16,000 full- and part-time students enroll annually at MSTC, which offers technical training in nearly 50 careers by granting one- and two-year technical diplomas and two-year associate degrees in four areas: business, health, service technologies, and technical and industrial. In addition, MSTC also awards certificates for the successful completion of a single course or a combination of courses. The Mid-State Technical College District includes full-service campuses in Marshfield, Stevens Point, and Wisconsin Rapids; a center in Adams; and several outreach sites.

4. University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

Since 1894 when Stevens Point Normal School opened its doors to 300 students, the University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point has grown to become a major comprehensive university, with about 8,700 students enrolled. Its academic programs offer 100 choices within 51 majors and 78 minors plus 16 graduate programs. UWSP is home to four colleges (fine arts and communication, letters and science, natural resources and professional studies), and is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. In addition, the UWSP has initiated a variety of innovative, regionally, or nationally recognized programs, including the National Wellness Institute, the Center for the Small City, the Central Wisconsin Economic Research Bureau, Becoming an Outdoors Woman, Environmental Education, the American Suzuki Talent Education Center, and the UWSP International Programs.

The 400-acre main campus includes seven major buildings in addition to Old Main, UWSP's administrative building, the University Center and 13 residence halls housing approximately 3,000 students. North campus includes Schmeckle Reserve, a 225-acre nature area with a 24-acre lake, nature center and trails that are part of Portage County's 30+ mile Green Circle Trail.

The Stevens Point campus is part of the University of Wisconsin System that includes 13 four-year campuses, 13 two-year centers and the University of Wisconsin-Extension. The University of Wisconsin system represents one of the finest educational institutions in the world. Access to information and research on virtually any topic is available.

In 2004, the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point placed among the top public universities in the Midwest. The publication U.S. News & World Report ranked UWSP number seven in the top tier of Midwestern public master's degree-granting institutions. This was the fifth consecutive year that the university placed in the top ten. U.S. News and World Report uses several criteria in rating the campuses including academic reputation, retention, faculty, students, financial resources and alumni giving.

5. School Facility Needs/Issues

The City coordinates closely with the school district on topics such as zoning, traffic patterns, parking for staff and students, property acquisition, and property disposition. The City exercises its zoning authority to keep certain kinds of incompatible property uses away from schools. The City and school district works together to establish safe loading and unloading areas for school buses. Recent trends have been for a slight decrease in enrollment, but should that trend change to one of increasing enrollment, the City and school district may need to coordinate in the acquisition of property for suitably located additional

schools. A continuing concern is the provision of parking for staff at elementary schools in such a manner as to avoid inconveniencing residents in the neighborhood while providing for the necessary parking.

C. Parks, Recreation and Open Space

1. City Developed Park Facilities

The City of Stevens Point adopted the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2004-2009 in spring 2004. That document, which is hereby incorporated into the Stevens Point Comprehensive Plan, contains a complete description of facilities, needs, and specific recommendations for the future of parks and recreation within the City. Please see the adopted Outdoor Recreation Plan document for detailed information and recommendations. The following information is taken in part from that plan. See previous Map 4.4.

The inventory of existing outdoor recreational facilities for the City of Stevens Point incorporates a classification system similar to National Recreation and Park Association recommendations, which groups parks according to the facilities offered, service area and size. Stevens Point's parks are classified as follows:

<u>Urban Classification</u>	<u>Facilities</u>
Community	-Large scale recreation/natural areas
Neighborhood	-Small scale recreation/passive rest area
Mini - Park	-Play equipment and playfields
Special	-Natural or cultural -Historic sites worth preserving -Open space located to break up dense congested areas -Sites located to reinforce a locale's identity -Greenbelts/Parkways

Map 4.6: Parks

Stevens Point currently has 19 developed parks on approximately 300 acres, ranging in size from 1.4 to 121 acres. A total of 15 other parcels of land (approximately 200 acres) have also been dedicated to the City, many in fulfillment of the City's Subdivision Ordinance. Some of these sites are too small to be efficiently utilized. In other cases, the site topography or location makes it a poor choice for park development. None of the sites currently meet the criteria for use as special parks.

Parks have also been classified according to ownership, including public, institutional and private. Institutional lands are lands privately owned, yet open to the public, or lands owned by nonprofit organizations whose membership is open to the public. Private lands are those open to the public, but developed as a commercial business. There are no State or Federal owned lands for recreational purposes in the City of Stevens Point.

2. Green Circle Trail

The Green Circle Trail is a nationally recognized (1993 National Park Service Award), approximately 30-mile recreational corridor that encircles the Stevens Point Urban Area (Map 4.4). The Green Circle Trail accentuates the rich history of the region as it follows the Wisconsin and Plover Rivers, where Stevens Point began as a logging community and where American Indian culture once prospered.

Starting from the Stagecoach Trail at the northwest corner of Old Wausau Road and DuBay Avenue, the Green Circle Trail winds east to the Holiday Trail, then south of Sentry Insurance to Schmeeckle Reserve and northwest to the Moses Creek Trail. Moses Creek connects at the public ski lodge on Highway 66 with the Plover River Trail, which takes a southward plunge to Barbara's Lane. The Trail then uses City streets to connect with Iverson Park, then moves to the McDill Trail, then to the Whiting Park Trail. From there, the Paper Mill Trail shoots north again to the River Pines segment, which continues all the way up to the Riverfront Trail to complete the loop.

The Green Circle Trail is intended to meet the growing recreational needs of area residents and provide access to open spaces, close to where these people live. The trail provides for activities which have experienced dramatic growth in popularity, but have not been typical responsibilities of area recreational managers, including bicycling/bicycle trails, jogging, cross-country skiing and nature study. The trail is comprised of 12 segments, each of which offers a unique view of the area's natural beauty. A majority of the Green Circle Trail travels through undeveloped areas, thereby enhancing the trail user's outdoor recreational experience. Road rights-of-way are utilized in locations where no other alternative route exists.

The Green Circle Trail accomplishes three goals:

1. The development of a multipurpose trail network that is accessible to all area residents and visitors and provides new recreational opportunities consistent with local needs as called for by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors and defined by the Stevens Point Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
2. Preserves and enhances the natural diversity of undeveloped land in and around Stevens Point, particularly the Plover and Wisconsin River Corridors.
3. Encourages appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural history of the Stevens Point area.

3. Discussion of other “open/green spaces”

4. Park, Recreation and Open Space Needs/Issues

D. Other Community Facilities and Services

1. Senior Centers.

The Lincoln Senior Citizen Center, located at 1519 Water Street in Stevens Point, is home to the Aging and Disability Resource Center, offices of the Department of Aging, the Adult Daycare Center, the Senior Center and the Holly Shoppe. The building was enlarged in 2003 at a cost of over \$3 million dollars, with the reconstruction doubling the floor space. The Aging and Disability Resource Center provides a one-stop resource that addresses the needs and interests of older adults and people with disabilities and their caregivers and families. A wide range of services are provided to assist people to live with dignity and security while maintaining maximum independence while preserving quality of life.

The nine-member Commission on Aging/Aging and Disability Resource Center Board is appointed by the County Board of Supervisors and is responsible for Department governance. Program advisory councils assure that services are targeted to the expressed needs of the retired population.

Funding for services is provided through grants and allocations from federal, state and county governments, the United Way, underwriting by local businesses, private contributions, and participant fees and donations. Services through the Department on Aging/Aging and Disability Resource Center include: education and recreation opportunities, health information and screenings, volunteer opportunities, employment programs referrals, benefits counseling, consultation with families, personal needs assessment, nutrition services, transportation services, supportive home care referrals, housing options, caregiver services, along with many other programs.

2. Cemeteries.

The following cemeteries are located within the City of Stevens Point: Guardian Angel, located on Main Street; St. Joseph, located on Prentice Street; St. Stephens, located on Clark Street; Lutheran Cemetery, located on Patch Street; Union Cemetery, located on Water Street; and Forest cemetery, located on Church Street.

3. Churches.

Stevens Point itself is home to nearly 30 places of worship, with many others being located in the surrounding area.

4. Health Care Facilities.

Saint Michael's hospital, 900 Illinois Ave, is an acute-care facility with 181 licensed beds, offering a broad range of services and physician specialties. Nearly 200 doctors serve on Saint Michael's medical staff.

Rice Medical Center, located at 824 Illinois Ave, is part of the Ministry Health Care network. Rice Medical Center board-certified physicians, nurse practitioners and physician assistants offer expertise in 16 specialty areas, with satellite locations in Iola, Amherst, Waupaca, and Plover. The newly expanded Klasinski Ambulatory Center and newly constructed Aspirus Clinic, both located in Stevens Point, also provide a wide range of medical diagnostic and treatment services.

The City is also home to an array of specialty health care providers including but not limited to dentists, eye care providers, chiropractic clinics, elderly services, and others.

5. Child Care Facilities.

There are 2 different categories of state licensed child care; they depend upon the number of children in care:

- Licensed **Family** Child Care Centers provide care for up to 8 children. This care is usually in the provider's home, but it is not required to be located in a residence.
- Licensed **Group** Child Care Centers provide care for 9 or more children. These centers are usually located somewhere other than a residence and may be small or large in size.

There are currently many licensed Family Child Care centers and licensed Group Child Care centers within Stevens Point; other licensed Family and Group Child Care centers are also present in the Stevens Point Area. For a complete list, contact the Regional Division of Children and Family Services at:

2811 8th St. - Ste. 70
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494
Phone: (715) 422-5080 Fax: (715) 422-5091

6. Other Community Facilities and Services Needs/Issues

- a. Operation Bootstrap, located in the City Industrial Park, offers food, clothing, and prescription drug assistance to the needy in the Stevens Point area.
- b. The Salvation Army, located at 1600 Briggs Street, offers meals and emergency lodging to persons in distress as well as assistance to persons adversely affected by natural or other disasters.
- c. The American Red Cross, located at 3057 Michigan Avenue, offers water safety training and other programs as well as assistance to persons adversely affected by natural or other disasters.

Section 4.4 Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives and Policies

Guiding Principle for Utilities and Community Facilities: Provide adequate infrastructure, utilities, and community facilities and services to meet existing and future community needs.

A. Public Utilities And Services Goals, Objectives, Policies

No single element of community development will have a greater impact on future growth in the City than the availability of public utilities (water, gas, electricity, telephone, cable, sewage treatment and refuse disposal facilities), all of which are necessary to maintain a healthy environment. Properly designed public utility systems can provide maximum protection of community health and guide desirable future growth on the basis of a fair and equitable distribution of benefits and costs.

1. Goal: To provide public utilities and services in a manner that will promote efficient and orderly growth and development.
2. Objectives:
 - a. Provide for the short and long-range sanitary sewage treatment and collection, municipal water and storm water management needs of the City.
 - b. Development at urban densities should be permitted only in areas that can be efficiently and economically served by public utility systems.
 - c. Encourage the provision of public utilities in areas a) that can be most efficiently and economically served, and b) that are environmentally suitable for urban development.
 - d. Areas that can be most efficiently and economically served by sanitary sewer should be reserved for future sanitary sewer expansion.
 - e. Support and participate in local and State efforts regarding groundwater protection.
 - f. Promote the fair and equitable distribution of benefits and costs for future public utility extensions.
3. Policies:
 - a. Communities with municipal sewers should be provided additional sewer service area based partially upon relative stress and need factors such as household-income and assessed-value-per-capita. Those communities with higher stress factors should be assigned more growth area to compensate for the greater relative need.
 - b. For the good of the larger community, the size of the sewer service area should be expanded using factors in addition to population projections to reflect the City's position as commercial and industrial center of the County.
 - c. Utilize City resources, including adopted planning documents and ordinances, to manage the intensity and type of land activities within the City's wellfields' recharge area, for the purpose of mitigating and/or avoiding groundwater contamination and to protect the health, welfare and property values of City residents and businesses.
 - d. Significant storm drainageways should be protected from development to allow natural drainage.
 - e. Significant storm water infiltration areas should be identified and protected from development to allow natural infiltration and groundwater recharge.
 - f. Swales installed in previous and future development to manage storm water flow need to be maintained. The City of Stevens Point shall require adequate storm water drainage be part of new development construction, as well as identify existing swales that are not functioning properly and determine action necessary to return the swale to its intended function.
 - g. In order to promote the fair and equitable distribution of costs and benefits, land developers shall be responsible for the installation of infrastructure necessary to offset the site-specific or regional impacts on the City. The City of Stevens Point will establish guidelines for developer obligations for infrastructure.

- h. Promote adequate and efficient corporate utility services (i.e. gas, electric, communications) for City residents, commerce and industry.
- i. Work with adjoining municipalities to coordinate future growth and development when possible. Areas of cooperation include Official Street Plans and coordinated land use plans. The City should ensure future City growth areas and land for future community facilities and utilities are preserved.

B. Community Facilities and Services Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Governmental services, police and fire protection, education, and health care represent a few of the services necessary for the full development of the City, for the fulfillment of individual potentials, and for the safeguarding of human rights and personal property.

1. Goal: To maintain and provide community facilities and services that will keep the City of Stevens Point an attractive community in which to live and work.
2. Objectives:
 - a. Provide adequate police and fire protection and emergency services to all areas of the City.
 - b. Promote health and medical facilities and social services to meet the needs of all residents.
 - c. Provide an adequate and efficient level of governmental services and facilities to City residents.
 - d. Encourage the provision of a wide variety of social, cultural and educational activities for the benefit and enjoyment of all City residents.
3. Policies
 - a. The City of Stevens Point should continue to provide police, fire, emergency medical services, and government services that will attain the highest levels of efficiency while providing for the maximum safety and welfare of City residents.
 - b. The City of Stevens Point should promote social and medical services that will attain the highest levels of efficiency while providing for the maximum safety and welfare of City residents.
 - c. The City of Stevens Point should continue to work with officials of the Stevens Point Public and Private School Districts, Mid-State Technical College and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point to strengthen education and increase educational opportunities within the community.
 - d. The City of Stevens Point should utilize capital improvements programming to ensure long range financial planning for anticipated public improvements.

C. Recreation and Open Space Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Parks, recreation and forestry are integral parts of the City of Stevens Point's fabric and life-style. The establishment of goals and objectives for parks, recreation and forestry is an ongoing process, adaptive to changes that regularly occur in the community. As economic characteristics, interests, housing, local concerns, national interests and unlimited variables continually

transform, so do the qualities of recreational needs. The goals and objectives of the Parks and Recreation Department extend beyond meeting the needs of City residents. Stevens Point parks are part of a system of parks whose purpose is to protect and provide for the needs and interests of all persons.

1. Goals:

- a. To establish problems, trends, needs, opportunities and improvements for our existing parks and establish guidelines for the future of parks, recreation and forestry for the City of Stevens Point.
- b. To strive for a park and outdoor recreation system which satisfies the basic outdoor recreation and open space needs of City residents, area residents and visitors in an economical and environmentally sensitive fashion.

2. Objectives:

- a. To develop a park and recreation system that provides for the year-round recreation and leisure time needs of the people in the community and to provide for their personal refreshment.
- b. To develop a park and recreation system that will provide sites with equal accessibility for all, encourage sites which are properly maintained while reducing the conflicting uses of recreation lands and surface waters.
- c. To promote wildlife habitat and ensure the preservation and protection of wetlands and river corridors.
- d. To cooperate with the County, school district, University and adjacent units of government on the development of facilities, watersheds and programs which should serve all people in the area.
- e. To emphasize natural beauty and resources in the planning and development of parks and open spaces, to provide for quality design, construction of parks and open spaces and to ensure increased improvement in water quality.
- f. To provide neighborhood parks in accordance with adopted standards, and work to minimize the effect of conflicting uses of recreational lands.
- g. To prepare detailed development plans for each park and recreation facility in the City that will reduce the conflicting uses of recreational lands and surface waters, and improve the physical condition of recreation areas and support facilities.
- h. To utilize other publicly owned land for open space needs whenever possible and cooperate with private landowners in providing public access to recreation and privately owned land.
- i. To acquire parklands in advance of development.
- j. To develop "natural" parks and open space corridors that provide recreation opportunities, protect wildlife habitats and preserve wetlands and river corridors.
- k. To aggressively seek permanent sources of funding that are adequate to provide high quality park and recreation opportunities for the community.

- l. To continue to provide a system of linear trails and green belt areas in order to connect existing and future City park developments to one another and to neighboring communities' parks.
- m. To prepare and administer long-range planning of the City's Room Tax Fund.

In addition, the City Parks and Recreation Department believes that recreational needs include the experience associated with recreational activities. As such, the Parks Department identified the following seven categories related to the recreational experience, including objectives, in order to provide the fullest range of experience to the recreationist.

PHYSICAL HEALTH

- To provide a wide range of sports and other physical activities appropriate to age, sex, physical condition and interests of the individual.
- To encourage health education.
- To provide for social relations which contribute to physical health.

EMOTIONAL HEALTH

- To promote emotional stability by providing areas for physical conditioning.
- To promote emotional stability by providing areas that encourage social interaction through group participation.
- To provide areas that encourage relationships that reaffirm feelings of acceptance, belonging, initiative, creativity, achievement, recognition and self identity.
- To promote emotional stability by providing for passive and individual experiences.

SPIRITUAL VALUES

- To provide activities that promote personal recognition of the relative condition of the human environment.
- To provide activities that promote the realization of one's interdependency within the natural ecosystem and community.

AESTHETIC GROWTH AND EXPRESSION

- To provide exposure to and experience with ecosystem plant and animal life.
- To promote artistic and aesthetic development by providing areas for experiencing the arts.

ETHICAL VALUES

- To promote unselfish cooperation in communal activities.
- To provide for experiences that promote a sense of satisfaction through contribution, assistance, guidance and leadership.
- To promote the development of social responsibility.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- To provide for participation in activities which promote awareness of past and present social and historical trends in arts, crafts and natural surroundings.

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT

- To provide for participation in activities which promote integration of mental alertness with physical well-being.
- To provide for participation in activities which promote supplemental intellectual development with respect to formal education.