

# ELEMENT 4: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES



This element contains information regarding existing utilities, community facilities, and community services in the City of Monona. This element will also be used to plan and review the city’s needs for expansion, rehabilitation, and construction of new facilities.

## 4.1 UTILITIES

### 4.1.1 WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

The City of Monona operates its own water utility, providing service for the majority of the city’s residents. Some Monona properties are serviced by the City of Madison Water Utility. A small number of Monona properties have private wells. Under an order from the State of Wisconsin in spring 2015, the city moved forward with a private well permitting program. The program goal is to protect the city’s drinking water supply from contaminants by properly permitting or abandoning the 65 private wells identified in the city.

Monona’s water supply is pumped from three municipal groundwater wells that pump from the Sandstone Aquifer which is then distributed through approximately 40 miles of water main. The total pumping capacity of the three wells is 5.23 million gallons per day (mgd). This water is pumped from the aquifer to the reservoir storage facilities. When considering the added pumping capacity of the booster pumps that pump water from the reservoir storage to water mains throughout the city, the total pumping capacity is 6.77 mgd. The source water is treated with a sodium hypochlorite solution (disinfection) and fluoride (dental hygiene). Monona’s drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. The Monona Water Utility routinely monitors drinking water quality.



*Well #2 Aquifer Pump*

**Table 4.1: City of Monona Municipal Wells**

	Location	Depth	Capacity (mgd)	Year Constructed
<b>Well #1</b>	City Hall	305’	1.50	1960
<b>Well #2</b>	Bridge Road Park	500’	1.41	1958
<b>Well #3</b>	W Broadway/Raywood Rd	775’	2.32	1967

Water is stored in both overhead tanks (water towers) and ground-level reservoirs. The two water towers are located in Woodland Park, but only the newer and larger (400,000 gallon tank) of the two is operated. The smaller 100,000 gallon tank is used for emergency purposes only. The city's average daily water pumpage from the reservoirs was approximately 830,000 gallons per day in 2013.

**Table 4.2: City of Monona Water Storage Facilities**

	Year Constructed	Capacity (gallons)	Overflow Elevation (feet)	Last Year Painted
<b>Well #1 Reservoir</b>	1955	208,000	N/A	N/A
<b>Well #2 Reservoir</b>	1958	122,000	N/A	N/A
<b>Well #3 Reservoir</b>	1968	500,000	N/A	N/A
<b>Old Tower</b>	1955	100,000	1,060.0	1986
<b>New Tower</b>	1983	400,000	1,061.6	2007
<b>Total Storage</b>	--	1,330,000	--	--
<b>Useable Storage*</b>	--	1,022,000	--	--

\*Refer to the 2013 City of Monona Water System Study for more information on useable storage during peak capacity.

An update to the City of Monona Water System Study (2006) was completed in 2013. This study identifies expected facilities improvements required through the year 2035. The 2013 report determined that no additional well capacity and no additional storage capacity is needed through the year 2035.

The city's wastewater is treated by the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) at the Nine Springs treatment plant located south of the Beltline along South Towne Drive in Madison. The sewer bills for individual property owners are combined with the city's water utility. City utility staff operates and maintains seven lift stations throughout the city. The sanitary sewer collection system includes approximately 37 miles of sewer main and over 860 manholes. The current sanitary sewer utility is expected to meet current and future needs. Sanitary sewer backups occasionally occur along connections to the Madison Metro line and a new pumping station will likely reduce these backups. Minor repairs to the utility are routinely programmed with street repair work.

#### 4.1.2 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The City of Monona implemented a stormwater utility in 2003 in response to rules created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Wisconsin Administrative Code (NR 216). Together with 16 other Dane County municipalities, Monona works to control stormwater discharge into local lakes and streams. The city's storm water conveyance system consists of a network of storm sewers, open channels, and culverts discharging to 98 storm water outfalls. Of these, 17 have been classified as major outfalls.<sup>1</sup> City staff operate and maintain three storm water lift stations in the Belle Isle neighborhood. The utility staff operates and maintains approximately 24 miles of storm mains. The city also owns and maintains five public/regional storm water treatment devices. Two

<sup>1</sup> A major outfall is defined as a municipal separate storm sewer that meets one of the following criteria: 1) A single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more, or from an equivalent conveyance which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres; 2) A single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more, or from an equivalent conveyance which receives storm water runoff from lands zoned industrial activity with 2 or more acres of industrial activity.

additional devices are planned for installation coming years. These storm water treatment devices are listed below.

- Lottes Park storm water basin (existing)
- Interlake storm water basin (existing)
- Lake Edge storm water basin (existing)
- Winnequah Park lagoon (existing)
- Cove Channel proprietary sediment removal structure (existing)
- Fireman's Park storm water basin (existing)
- Proprietary sediment removal structure at Graham Park outfall (existing)
- Proprietary sediment removal structure at Pirate Island outfall (existing)
- Two proprietary sediment removal structures at Winnequah Road outfalls into lagoon at Winnequah Park (existing)
- Two proprietary sediment removal structures at two outfalls into cove at Schluter Park (planned)

All properties within the city contribute to the utility fund based on the property's total impervious surface area. The annual stormwater utility fee is paid quarterly based on amounts of impervious (parking lots, driveways, etc.) surface on a particular property. Impervious surfaces are charged a higher rate because they generate more runoff and carry more pollutants than pervious areas do.

In 2013, Dane County identified the top ten priority stormwater outfalls in the county, five of which were located in the City of Monona. An Urban Water Quality Grant (UWQG) program was implemented to address these problem outfalls. The goals of the program are to improve the quality of urban stormwater runoff entering Dane County lakes, rivers and streams, increase public awareness of urban water quality issues, and provide public education for urban stormwater quality improvement practices. The project goals will be achieved through the construction of best management practices that will provide efficient, cost-effective treatment of urban runoff.

**Table 4.3: Dane County Top Ten Priority Stormwater Outfalls**

	Receiving Waterbody	Annual TSS Loading (Pounds)
5701 Winnequah/Squaw Court Outfall	Lake Monona	65,494
Schluter Beach Outfall	Lake Monona	43,195
Winnequah Park Outfall	Lake Monona	13,082
Pirate Island Road Outfall	Yahara River	31,834
6117 Winnequah Outfall	Yahara River	17,483

Source: [http://pdf.countyofdane.com/lwrld/lakes/UWQG\\_Program\\_Announcement\\_2013.pdf](http://pdf.countyofdane.com/lwrld/lakes/UWQG_Program_Announcement_2013.pdf)

The city is subject to Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource (WDNR) requirements for the reduction of total suspended solids (TSS) under a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (WPDES) permit. The goal of this permit is to reduce pollutants from urban and rural nonpoint sources in order to improve and protect the water quality of streams, lakes, wetlands and groundwater. The city is currently meeting the requirements of the MS4 permit and progress is documented in reports prepared biennially. However, the WDNR has placed the Rock River Basin on the state's impaired waters list, because the basin is not meeting state water quality standards. The city will receive a new MS4 permit by 2016. The new permit will

have new, more stringent requirements for TSS and total phosphorous (TP) removal as set by the Rock River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for these pollutants. A Master Storm Water Management Plan for the City of Monona was developed in 2014 to plan for annual budgeting and priorities for storm water projects.

On behalf of the city, Vierbicher Associates, Inc. (Vierbicher) updated the storm water quality model for each of the city's sub-watersheds. The Source Loading and Management Model (SLAMM) was used to estimate the TSS and TP in storm water runoff discharged from the city's watersheds to surface waters of the state both before and after storm water controls. This model update gives the city an idea of how effective the current Best Management Practices (BMPs) and operational practices are at removing TSS and TP. Based on this updated analysis, the current BMPs and city operations provide an overall 40 percent reduction in TSS and 25.8 percent reduction in TP.

#### 4.1.3 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

Monona's waste and recycling collection provider is Advanced Disposal. Waste is collected every week. Recycling is collected every other week.

The city contracts with Johnson Tree Service to offer free brush collection four times per year for residents. The city does not have a drop-off site for brush but there are several sites in the Madison area that will accept brush from Dane County residents for a fee. The city also has four vacuum trucks to collect curbside leaves beginning in October until the first measurable snowfall. The city operates a free yard waste drop-off site for leaves, grass clippings, and garden waste, which is located at the Public Works Garage. Annually, the city collects 1,400 cubic yards of brush, 6,600 cubic yards of leaves, and 3,000 cubic yards of yard waste.

#### 4.1.4 POWER PLANTS AND TRANSMISSION LINES

Madison Gas and Electric (MG&E) supplies electricity and natural gas to the City of Monona. MG&E generates and distributes electricity to approximately 145,000 customers in Dane County, and purchases and distributes natural gas to about 150,000 customers within the seven south-central and western Wisconsin counties. MG&E is required by State Statutes to provide service in conformance with the rules and regulations on file with the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. These rules require MG&E to plan into the future to ensure that they can and will properly serve the city. In 2013, the American Transmission Company completed construction of a new 32 mile 345 kV electric transmission line. A segment of this line runs through Monona along Highway 12/18 (the Beltline) through the Monona wetland conservancy. During major roadway reconstruction projects, the city will consider utility burial.



Figure 1: Rooftop Solar Array - Monona City Hall

In 2009 Monona became an Energy Independent Community and committed to developing a 25x25 plan whereby the city would work toward generating 25% of its electricity and transportation fuels from renewable energy by the 2025. In 2013, Monona installed a 156kW municipal roof-top solar project that contributes toward the 25x25 goal.

#### 4.1.5 COMMUNICATION SERVICES

There are many telecommunication service providers who provide basic communication services to city residents. These include voice transmission services, data transmission service, multimedia services, and broadcast services. Monona Community Media, a partnership between the City of Monona and the Monona Grove School District, operates on channels provided through a franchise agreement with Charter Communications and AT&T U-Verse. Monona Community Media is a Public Access, Education and Government television station (PEG channel). In addition to airing the public meetings of city government and the school district, it allows the citizens of Monona the opportunity to broadcast community events or programming produced by area residents. In 2015, the City of Monona launched a new Low-Power FM Radio Station: 98.7FM WVMO - The Voice of Monona. The radio broadcast station is housed at City Hall. In addition to the over-the-air broadcast, WVMO streams over the internet at wvmo.fm.

In 2009, the MUFN-C combined 16 Madison area groups to request a federal grant to improve network infrastructure between them. MUFN was awarded a \$5.1 million grant by the Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) in the first round of the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).

In 2015, the City of Monona formally joined the Metropolitan Unified Fiber Network-Consortium (MUFN-C) to take advantage of a regional fiber network called the Metropolitan Unified Fiber Network (MUFN). MUFN is a collaborative metro fiber-optic network serving education, health, government, and non-profit anchor institutions in the Madison, Middleton, and Monona, WI area. The MUFN allows the city to connect its buildings and facilities to its private network and also facilitates connectivity with other member communities for regional collaborative efforts.

#### 4.2 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

This section provides an inventory of community facilities, including those facilities provided by the city, as well as those owned by other jurisdictions and those that are privately owned. The city's municipal offices and facilities are mostly centrally located in the "city center" area, located around Winnequah Park, Nichols Road, and Schluter Road. The city center includes City Hall, the Police and Fire Departments, Public Library, Community Center, Senior Center, and Community Pool. The city's public works garage and yard is located in the south east portion of the city on Edna Taylor Parkway. These city facilities are outlined in further detail below. One purpose of this element is to explain how the community functions and relying on other jurisdictions or the private sector may be an important part of its functioning. City-owned facilities include:

- The City Hall building which houses Administration, Police, and Fire;
- The Community Center which houses Parks & Recreation, the Senior Center, and the Community Pool;
- The Public Library; and
- The Public Works Garage and Yard.

In 2012, a thorough facility analysis and departmental needs assessment was completed by Bray Associates Architects (referred to herein as the "2012 Bray Study"). The objective of the study was to determine the need for a municipal building renovation, expansion or relocation. Five options for future expansion, renovation, and/or new construction were outlined in the report. The

recommendation of the City of Monona Facilities Committee was a phased implementation of Option #5. In Option #5, the Fire Department and Police Department move to a new building on a new site. City Administration, Parks & recreation and the Senior Center stay on the current site in an expanded Community Center building. Additional goals of this recommendation were to maintain a civic presence (city administration, parks & recreation, and senior center) at the existing site while moving public safety to a new site. The first phase recommended was to pursue acquisition of the new site and demolition of the existing apparatus bays. Additionally, the Fire/EMS facility should be designed to accommodate the addition of a Police Department if a combined public safety facility is not immediately feasible.

#### 4.2.1 CITY HALL

The City of Monona municipal offices are located at 5211 Schluter Road. This building is shared by administration, police, fire, and the radio station. The administrative offices include the following departments: Administrator, Building Inspection, Clerk, File Storage, Finance, Planning, Public Works, and Reception. The City Hall building was originally constructed in 1968 with an addition in 1995. The administrative area of City Hall is 2,943 SF in size. The 2012 Bray Study found that generally the space is in a good location for public access, however additional storage space, a break room, and more work space are recommended.



#### 4.2.2 PUBLIC SAFETY

The Monona Police Department is located in the City Hall building at 5211 Schluter Road. The Department provides law enforcement services to Monona residents and serves as the dispatch center for all police, fire, and emergency medical service calls. The Department has implemented a Business Watch Program and Neighborhood Program to assist Monona business owners and residents with crime related problems. The Department also has programs geared toward the safety and education of children. A school resource officer position was created in 1996 through a cooperative effort of the Monona Police Department and the Monona Grove School District. The officer is assigned to the Monona Grove High School and Glacial Drumlin Middle school and works to prevent juvenile delinquency by promoting positive relations between youth and law enforcement. The existing police station space includes 5,722 SF. The 2012 Bray Study found that the department has steadily grown beyond the capacity of the spaces it inhabits. The department has an inefficient building layout with inadequate public/private separation.



The Monona Fire Department is located in the City Hall building at 5211 Schluter Road. The Department was formed in 1954, providing over 60 years of service to the community with Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS). The Department is a combination volunteer and career fire department with six career firefighter /paramedics, a full-time fire chief, 40 volunteer

firefighters and 28 volunteer EMS personnel. The Department currently has two engines, a 95-foot platform ladder truck, a heavy rescue squad, two ambulances, a brush/fast attack vehicle, a command car and a parade vehicle that was the first engine purchased by the Department. The Department responds to 1,200 ambulance calls and 400 fire calls each year. The existing fire department space includes 10,728 SF. The 2012 Bray study found that the apparatus bays are too small for modern fire department equipment and the area has limited private bunk areas.

#### 4.2.3 LIBRARY

The Monona Public Library, located at 1000 Nichols Road, is a member of the South Central Library System. The Library has a computer lab, a quiet reading room, a children's story area, a young adult area, and small meeting rooms for tutoring. It provides a wide variety services and programs for people of all ages. The Library also hosts City Council and other municipal government commission meetings. The Monona Public Library is governed by the Library Board, which consists of seven members appointed by the City Council. Additionally, the Library is supported by The Friends of the Monona Public Library, a non-profit corporation, to improve library services and facilities through activities beyond the scope of the regular staff and budget.

#### 4.2.4 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The Monona Grove School District (MGSD) is a joint district comprised of mainly the City of Monona and the Village of Cottage Grove, as well as a large percentage of the Town of Cottage Grove, and a very small percentage of the Town of Blooming Grove.

MGSD has five schools including: Taylor Prairie Elementary School (Grades 4K-1), Winnequah Elementary School (Grades 4K-5), Cottage Grove Elementary School (Grades 2-4), Glacial Drumlin Middle School (Grades 5-8), and Monona Grove High School (Grades 9-12). Winnequah Elementary and the Monona Grove High School are located in Monona. A private catholic school, Immaculate Heart of Mary, also serves Monona students in pre-K through 8<sup>th</sup> grade. The District also owns the old Nichols School building which houses District facilities and ancillary programs including the community alternative High School, MG21.

There are no higher educational institutions located within the city limits. However, there are numerous institutions located in the greater Madison region including the University of Wisconsin, Madison Area Technical College, Edgewood College, Madison Junior College of Business, ITT Technical Institute and Herzing University.

A Long Range Growth Study was completed for the District in 2014. Significant growth is expected to occur in the District over the next twenty years, with almost all of the anticipated growth coming from the Cottage Grove portion of the district. The student population in the Monona portion of the district is projected to remain mostly stable.

#### 4.2.5 COMMUNITY CENTER

The Community Center, located west of the City Hall at 1011 Nichols Road, is used for recreational programs, governmental, business and civic meetings. The building is also rented out regularly for wedding receptions or parties. The upper level has a Main Hall and a Lounge. The Main Hall is a 3,200 square feet multi-purpose room which can



accommodate up to 175 guests in a banquet setting or up to 80 guests in a classroom setting. The Lounge is about 500 square feet, which can accommodate up to 32 people for an effective meeting, program, or club.

The Senior Center is located in the lower level and provides senior citizens with educational, social, recreational, health, and fitness programs. The 2012 Bray Study found that wellness programming requires the addition of some individual private spaces. Also, office and private functions need separation from main activity areas.

#### 4.2.6 PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

The Monona Community Pool is located on the west side of the Monona Community Center. It is a 300,000-gallon outdoor pool with a water slide, two diving boards, eight 25-meter lap lanes, a shallow end, a wading pool and a concession stand.

The Monona Grove High School (MGHS) Indoor Swimming Pool is located at 4400 Monona Drive. The MGHS indoor pool is operated in cooperation with the Monona Grove School District. The pool serves as a resource for the local swim and dive club.

#### 4.2.7 PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

The City of Monona provides approximately 330 acres of parks and open space for residents and visitors. The City maintains a total of 18 parks and 5 open space areas. Of these 23 facilities, 11 provide public lake or river access. Monona's parks provide the community with many recreation facilities including baseball diamonds, basketball courts, volleyball courts, tennis courts, soccer fields, an ice skating rink, lake access, picnic tables, play equipment, restrooms, shelters, and bicycle and hiking trails. Monona has two swimming beaches: Schluter Beach and Frost Woods Beach. Monona also has three public boat launches. Monona has been named a *Tree City USA* by the National Arbor Day Foundation. A continued emphasis on the maintenance and care of its urban forest is a top concern of residents and business owners in Monona. The City of Monona Parks and Open Space Plan is updated every five years and guides development and improvement of the city's outdoor recreation facilities. Monona's parks are categorized below.

##### **Neighborhood Parks:**

- Birch Haven (Lake Access) (0.18 acres)
- Bridge Road (1.80 acres)
- Graham (Lake Access) (0.40 acres)
- Maywood (5.40 acres)
- Tecumseh (Lake Access) (0.18 acres)
- Three Meadows (1.83 acres)
- Waterman Way (1.60 acres)
- Wyldhaven (Lake Access) (0.26 acres)

##### **Community Parks:**

- Arrowhead (0.55 acres)
- Frostwoods (2.40 acres)
- Frostwoods Beach (Lake Access) (0.81 acres)
- Schluter Beach (Lake Access) (1.80 acres)
- Stone Bridge (Lake Access) (0.60 acres)

- Tonyawatha (Lake Access) (0.68 acres)

**Area Parks:**

- Ahuska (21.58 acres)
- Lottes (Lake Access) (3.30 acres)
- Oneida (3.68 acres)
- Winnequah (Lake Access) (44.30 acres)

**Open Space:**

- Aldo Leopold Nature Center (20.16 acres)
- Monona Wetland Conservancy (Lake Access) (220.00 acres)
- Monona Woodland Park (17.52 acres)
- Indian Mounds (0.20 acres)
- Interlake (0.75 acres)

**4.2.8 CHILD CARE FACILITIES**

The State of Wisconsin Bureau of Licensing in the Division of Children and Family Services is responsible for licensing and regulating childcare centers, residential care facilities for children, and private child welfare agencies. The City currently does not own or operate any child care facilities; however, there are a number of private child care providers and nursery schools in the Monona area. The Monona Grove School District provides some preschool programs within schools, such as the Taylor Prairie Elementary School in Cottage Grove, which provides early childhood programs.

**4.2.9 HEALTH CARE FACILITIES**

The City of Monona currently has two clinics operating in the city, including UW Health Yahara Clinic (1050 East Broadway) and Meriter Monona Clinic (6408 Copps Avenue). Additionally, there are several different types of private doctor offices within Monona, including dentists, chiropractors, and general practitioners.

**4.2.10 CEMETERIES**

Roselawn Memorial Park Cemetery, founded in 1932, is located at 401 Femrite Drive. It is the only cemetery in Monona and it is privately owned and maintained. There are approximately 60 acres of developed property and over 19,600 loved ones interred within the Park. The cemetery serves all faiths and offers special memorial options for veterans and infants. There are two chapels available for service use or personal reflection.

### 4.3 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

**GOAL 4.1**

*Coordinate utility systems planning with land use and transportation systems planning in order to provide a cost-effective system of public utilities.*

**OBJECTIVE 4.1.1**

Ensure that the city’s utility system has adequate capacity to accommodate projected future growth.

**POLICIES**

Maximize the use of existing utility systems.

Continue to invest in the maintenance and improvement of existing facilities and infrastructure.

Guide new urban growth to areas that can be efficiently served with a full range of municipal services including sanitary sewer, water, and storm sewer.

Periodically review and assess the capacity and quality of the infrastructure of Monona’s utility systems.

**POLICIES**

Improve stormwater management throughout the city to improve the water quality of the Yahara Lakes and to reduce flooding.

Use the stormwater utility as a method to fund and improve existing and future stormwater facilities.

Promote and support educational efforts to inform the public on effective stormwater management.

**OBJECTIVE 4.1.2**

Maintain a well-functioning stormwater utility.

**OBJECTIVE 4.1.3**

Maintain a well-functioning sanitary sewer system.

**POLICIES**

Work with the City of Madison and MMSD to develop joint solutions to pumping problems.

Develop a sanitary sewer management plan which establishes city standards and priority schedules.

**GOAL 4.2**

*Strive to provide high quality facilities and services.*

**OBJECTIVE 4.2.1**

Maintain a high level of municipal services.

**POLICIES**

Provide a garbage collection service that keeps the community clean, healthy, and in good condition and promote recycling.

Continue to work with the local service provider to assure ample electrical power for the city.

Engage in a dialogue with and require Monona’s utility providers to comply with the city’s landscaping, design standards and guidelines.

Encourage advances and development of telecommunications in Monona.

Promote and support the use of cable-casting and radio to foster communication throughout Monona.

Provide high quality police, fire, EMS, and emergency management functions along with supporting personnel, facilities, and equipment in Monona that are responsive to the needs of the community.

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Encourage and participate in mutual aid agreements for the provision of the most efficient police, fire, EMS, and emergency management services.

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Continue to provide diverse programs for the community.

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**OBJECTIVE 4.2.2**  
Maintain quality municipal facilities.

**POLICIES**

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Provide adequate building space for programs and services to meet the needs of the citizens of Monona.

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Maintain and improve city facilities.

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Implement the recommendations of the City of Monona Park and Open Space Plan.

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Work with the U.S. Postal Service to maintain its office in Monona.

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Retain quality Monona Grove School facilities in Monona for all grade levels.

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Partner with the School District to provide adequate recreational facilities and to avoid duplication.

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