1.0 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

1.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this section is to provide basic background information for the comprehensive planning process and general demographic characteristics for the Village of Dickeyville. More specifically this section includes information from the community survey and visioning sessions, community profile and projection data including population trends, age distribution, and population projections.

1.2 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Issues and Opportunities goals, objectives, policy, and program recommendations for Dickeyville. The essence of these recommendations is reflected throughout the entire document.

1. **The Village of Dickeyville will strive to**
    - **Protect and improve the health, safety, and welfare of residents.**
    - **Preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents**
    - **Protect and preserve the character of the community.**

Note: The above policy recommendations are further explained in other elements of this comprehensive plan. This section provides background information and overall direction. For example, the above recommendations may be carried out by implementing recommendations in other sections such as housing, economic development, and transportation.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(a)

(a) Issues and Opportunities
Background information on the local governmental unit and a statement of overall objectives, policies, goals and programs of the local governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the local governmental unit over a 20-year planning period. Background information shall include population, household and employment forecasts that the local governmental unit uses in developing its comprehensive plan, and demographic trends, age distribution, educational levels, income levels and employment characteristics that exist within the local governmental unit.

1.3 COMMUNITY VISION

A vision statement identifies both where a community intends to be in the future and how to meet the future needs of stakeholders: its citizens. The vision statement incorporates the community's shared understanding of its nature and purpose and uses this understanding to move together towards a greater purpose. SWWRPC, in conjunction with UWEX-Grant County, sponsored visioning sessions for each jurisdiction in the autumn of 2007. The Village Planning Commission utilized the visioning information from these sessions to create their formal vision statement:

> ***The Village of Dickeyville is a family-oriented small community focusing on economic growth through the highest quality of orderly residential, recreational, and business development that has a working relationship with neighboring municipalities in Southwest Wisconsin.***

1.4 BACKGROUND AND PLANNING AREA

Under the Comprehensive Planning legislation, adopted by the state in October of 1999, beginning on January 1 2010, if a local governmental unit engages in any of the actions listed below, those actions shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan.

- Official Mapping
- Local Subdivision Regulations
- County, Town, Village or City zoning Ordinances
- Zoning of Shorelands or Wetlands in Shorelands

Comprehensive plans are a blueprint for how a community will develop and grow. Their purpose is to provide communities with information and policies that they shall use in the future to guide planning and community decisions. The Comprehensive Plan includes nine elements: Issues and Opportunities, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agriculture/Natural/Cultural Resources, Housing, Transportation, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation.

In addition, the Comprehensive Planning legislation establishes fourteen planning goals to guide planning efforts. The fourteen goals, along with other planning policies and objectives created during the planning process, appear throughout each chapter in this document.

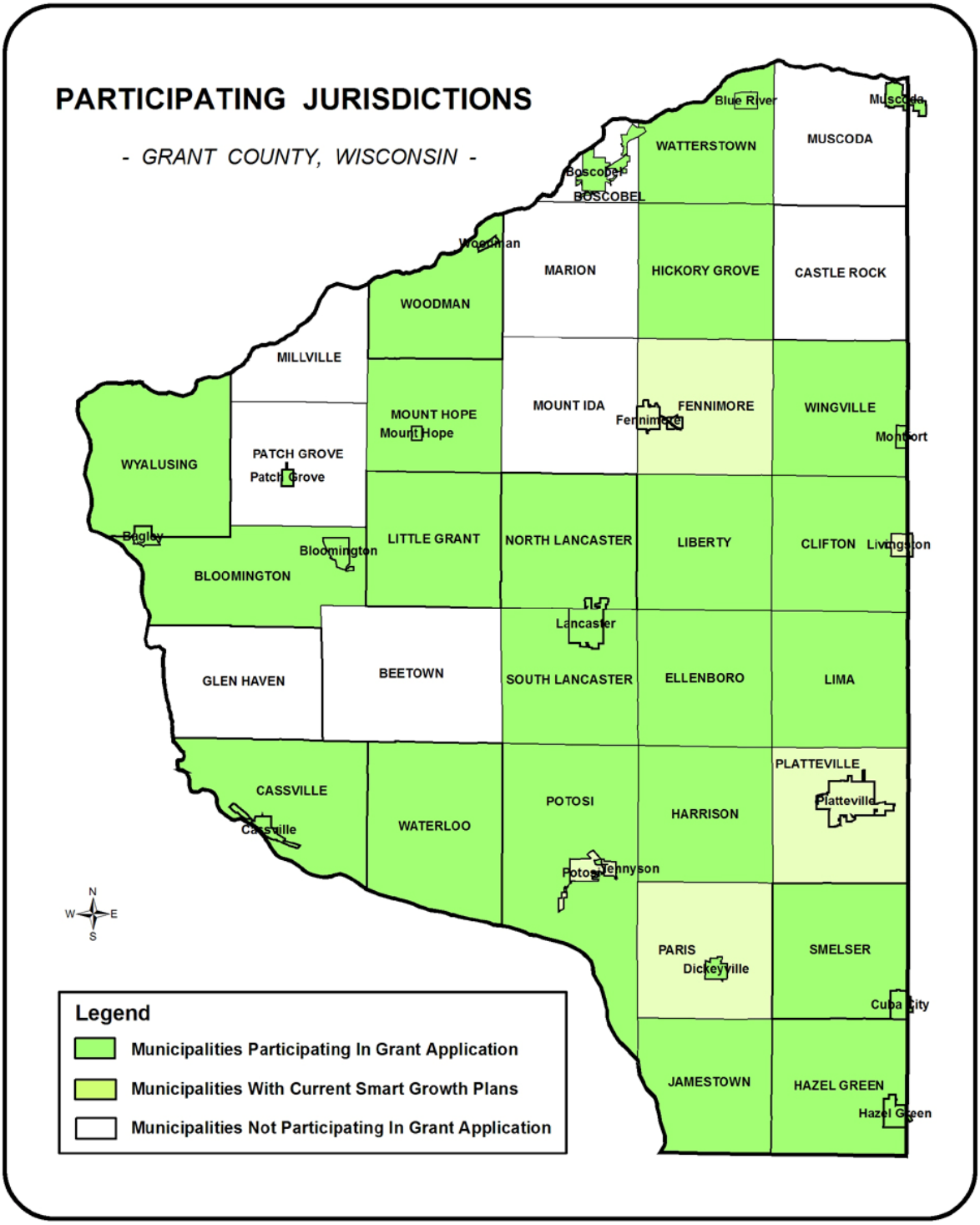
Grant County, together with thirty-six (36) jurisdictions, including the Village of Dickeyville, applied for a Planning Grant through the Wisconsin Department of Administration in the fall of 2006. In the spring of 2007, the thirty-month Comprehensive Planning Grant was awarded. Grant County and the jurisdictions within it contracted with the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC) to complete individual comprehensive plans for each of the forty jurisdictions (Grant County, Cities, Towns, and Villages) in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001. The only jurisdictions in Grant County that did not participate under the multi-jurisdiction grant were the towns of Beetown, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Glen Haven, Marion, Millville, Mount Ida, Muscoda, Paris, Patch Grove, and Platteville, the villages of Livingston, Potosi, and Tennyson, and the cities of Fennimore and Platteville. These jurisdictions either chose to complete their comprehensive plans using other resources or had already done so. The following is a list of all of the jurisdictions participating under the grant.

Grant County

Village of Bagley
Village of Bloomington
Village of Blue River
Village of Cassville
Village of Dickeyville
Village of Hazel Green
Village of Montfort
Village of Mount Hope
Village of Muscoda
Village of Patch Grove
Village of Woodman

Town of Bloomington
Town of Cassville
Town of Clifton
Town of Ellenboro
Town of Harrison
Town of Hazel Green
Town of Hickory Grove
Town of Jamestown
Town of Liberty
Town of Lima
Town of Little Grant
Town of Mount Hope
Town of North Lancaster
Town of Potosi
Town of Smelsor
Town of South Lancaster
Town of Waterloo
Town of Watterstown
Town of Wingville
Town of Woodman
Town of Wyalusing

City of Boscobel
City of Cuba City
City of Lancaster



According to state statute, Class 4 municipalities have extraterritorial jurisdiction to the area 1.5 miles outside of the corporate limits. During the course of this plan, this area shall be considered as part of the planning area. Conversely, the extraterritorial area will also be considered as part of the planning area for jurisdictions that border municipalities. The inclusion of the extraterritorial area in two separate plans underscores the importance of these lands and the importance of intergovernmental cooperation (see Chapter 8, Land Use). The purpose of the extraterritorial zone is essentially one of coordination with adjoining communities in an effort to anticipate and mitigate any impacts stemming from the development in that area.

1.4.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The following indicates the roles and responsibilities of each entity involved in the comprehensive planning process.

- **Southwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC)**
  a. Provide staff services and project management for process.
  b. Produce written plans and supplementary documents.
  c. Plan, coordinate, and staff joint-jurisdictional meetings.

- **UW-Extension, Grant County**
  a. Assist in developing and coordinating public participation plan, press releases, survey, visioning and education processes.

- **Grant County Zoning and Land Use Department**
  a. Provide information, direction, and feedback to SWWRPC on process and plan development.

- **Town, Village, and City Planning Commissions**
  a. Provide feedback and direction to SWWRPC in developing plan policies, information, and implementation measures.
  b. Hold meetings to discuss comprehensive planning issues.
  c. Develop comprehensive plan and recommend it to the governing body for adoption.
  d. Represent the jurisdiction at joint-jurisdictional planning meetings.

- **County Zoning and Land Use Committee**
  a. Provide feedback and direction to SWWRPC in developing the plan information, policies, and implementation measures.
  b. Hold meetings to discuss comprehensive planning issues.
  c. Develop comprehensive plan and recommend it to the governing body for adoption.
  d. Represent the jurisdiction at joint-jurisdictional planning meetings.

- **Town, Village, City, and County Boards**
  a. Appoint plan commission members.
  b. Provide funds for the process.
  c. Provide notice for and hold local meetings and hearings for the adoption of the plan and implementation measures via ordinance.

1.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

As part of the Comprehensive Planning legislation, every community must develop a public participation plan at the beginning of the planning process. The Village of Dickeyville Planning Commission has developed guidelines for involving the public as part of the requirements of the Comprehensive Planning Process (Section 66.1001(4)(a), Stats.). The goal of a public participation plan is to promote awareness of the planning process, to keep the public informed and educated, and to obtain input and participation from the public in order to create a plan, which reflects the vision and goals of the community.

Southwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC) and UW-Extension were involved in a variety of outreach activities throughout the planning process. SWWRPC conducted informational meetings on each of the elements throughout the planning process. The variety of outreach methods either SWWRPC or UW-Extension used to publish the dates, times, and locations of informational meetings are listed below under the appropriate organization.

SWWRPC
• Survey
UW-Extension
• UW- Extension Newsletter • UW-Extension Webpage • Press releases to appropriate news mediums for SWWRPC sponsored meetings.

The Planning Commission will use the following methods as ways for public participation throughout the planning process:

1. ***Post meeting times and minutes in 4 designated posting locations 10 day prior to meeting.***
2. ***Provide information via direct mailings when needed.***

Both community planning meetings and SWWRPC facilitated meetings served as the methods for public participation throughout the entire Village of Dickeyville Comprehensive Planning Process. Methods of public participation used to notify the primary audiences are listed above along with any other community members including property owners and persons with a vested or leasehold interest in property allowing the extraction of nonmetallic mineral resources in which the intensity or use of the property may be changed by the comprehensive plan. The success of the public participation plan is measured by the extent to which progress has been made towards the achievement of this plan's goals.

During the implementation phase of the project, the Planning Commission adopts, by majority vote, a resolution that formally recommends the adoption of the comprehensive plan (and any future plan amendments) to the Village Board. CD copies of the recommended and adopted plan will be sent to the clerks of the Town of Paris, Grant County, and the Cuba City School District Administrator (Section 66.1001(4)(b), Stats.) In addition, a CD and a paper copy of the plan will be sent to the Wisconsin Department of Administration and to the Public Library serving the jurisdiction. Paper copies will also go to the Planning Commission, Village Board, and Village Clerk.

In order to comply with Act 307 regarding nonmetallic mining, the Village of Dickeyville will also send a copy of the plan, per a written request, to any operator who has applied for or obtained a nonmetallic reclamation permit; a person who has registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit; and any other property owner or leaseholder who has an interest in property allowing the extraction of nonmetallic mineral resources.

Prior to adopting the plan, the Village of Dickeyville Board will hold at least one public hearing to discuss the recommended plan (Section 66.1001(4)(d), Stats.) and provide an opportunity for written comments by the public and respond to such comments through review and discussion at a Village Board meeting. At least 30 days prior to the hearing, a Class 1 notice will be published that contains, at a minimum, the following:

- The date, time and location of the hearing
- A summary of the proposed plan or plan amendment
- The local government staff that can be contacted for additional information
- Where to inspect and how to obtain a copy of the proposal before the hearing

The Village Board, by a majority vote, shall enact the ordinance adopting the recommended plan (Section 66.1001(4)(c), Stats.). The adopted plan and ordinance shall be distributed to the aforementioned parties in Section 66.1001(4)(b), Stats. The plan shall contain all nine elements identified in Section 66.1001(2), Stats. If the Village Board asks the Planning Commission to revise the recommended plan, it is not mandatory that these revisions be sent to the distribution list. However, in the spirit of public participation and intergovernmental cooperation, revisions constituting a substantial change to the recommended plan may be sent to the distribution list.

1.6 COMMUNITY SURVEY

In the fall of 2007, the staff from SWWRPC distributed a countywide survey to all property owners in Grant County. The purpose of the survey was to provide participating planning commissions with community feedback regarding key elements in the comprehensive plan. A total of 16,491surveys were sent to property owners in Grant County. The University of Wisconsin River Falls (UWRF) Survey Research Center was responsible for tabulating and analyzing the survey responses. (See Issues and Opportunities Chapter Attachments for your jurisdiction's survey results.)

1.7 COMMUNITY PROFILE AND PROJECTION

The following displays the population statistics and projections that were prepared as part of the requirements of the Comprehensive Planning legislation. Other demographic data and statistics, such as employment characteristics, are in their corresponding chapters.

Table 1.1 Population Statistics (Source: DP-1,DP-2. 2000 U.S. Census)

Population	Village of Dickeyville Number	Village of Dickeyville Percent	Grant County Number	Grant County Percent	Wisconsin Number	Wisconsin Percent
Total Population (1970)	1,057	100.0%	48,398	100.0%	4,417,933	100.0%
Total Population (1980)	1,156	100.0%	51,736	100.0%	4,705,767	100.0%
Total Population (1990)	862	100.0%	49,264	100.0%	4,891,769	100.0%
Total Population (2000)	1,043	100.0%	49,597	100.0%	5,363,675	100.0%
SEX AND AGE (2000)						
Male	514	49.3%	25,164	50.7%	2,649,041	49.4
Female	529	50.7%	24,433	49.3%	2,714,634	50.6
Under 10 years	158	15.2%	5,738	11.6%	721,824	13.5%
10 to 19 years	121	11.6%	8,490	17.1%	810,269	15.1%
20 to 34 years	197	18.8%	9,995	20.2%	1,063,460	19.8%
35 to 44 years	146	14.0%	7,096	14.3%	875,522	16.3%
45 to 59 years	200	19.2%	8,533	17.2%	985,048	18.4%
60 to 74 years	169	23.4%	5,918	12.0%	560,306	10.4%
75+ years	52	4.9%	3,827	7.7%	347,246	6.5%
		100%		100.0%		100%
Median Age (2000)	**37.8**		**35.9**		**36.0**	

Figure 1.1 Population Changes in the Village of Dickeyville
(Source: US Census)

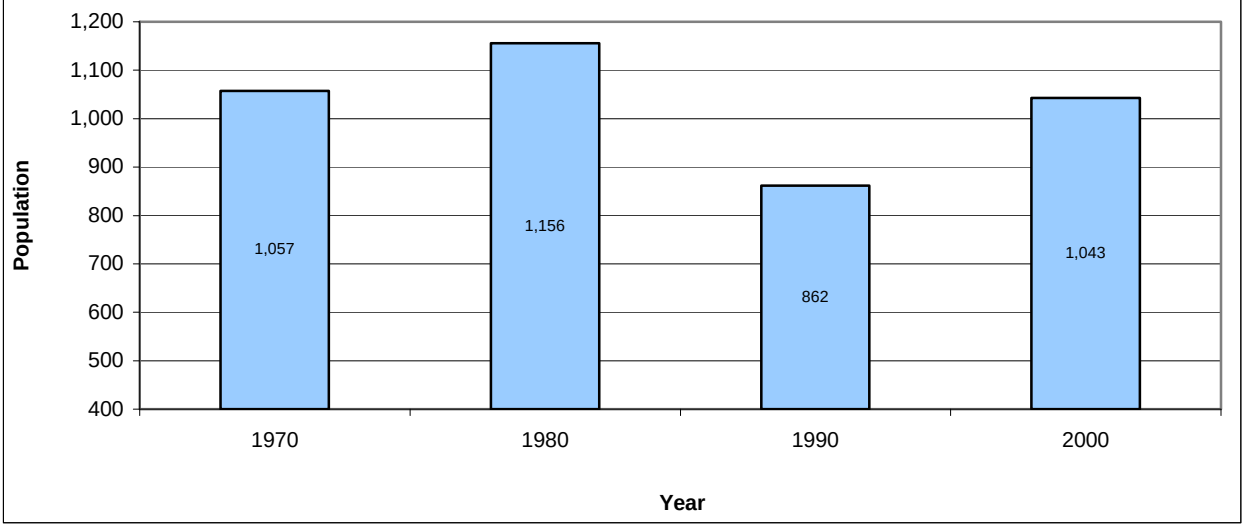


Figure 1.1 shows that the Village of Dickeyville experienced an overall population decrease from 1970 to 2000 of 1.3%

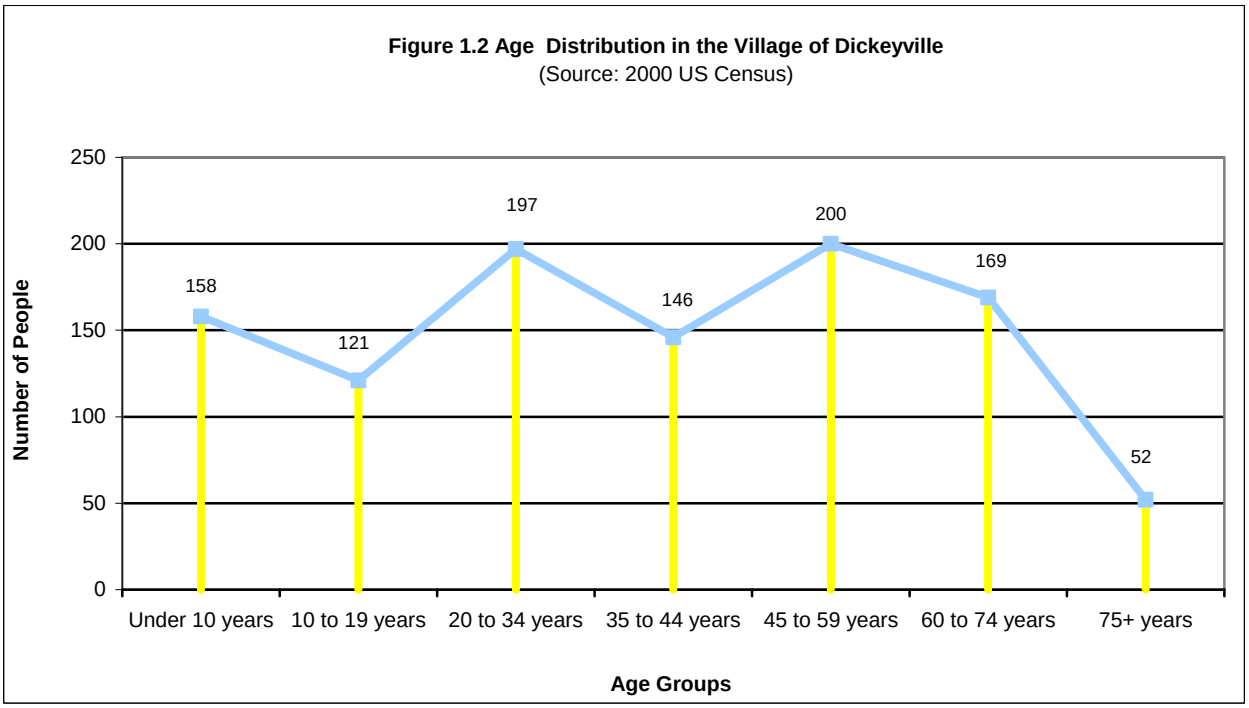


Figure 1.2 shows the population of the Village of Dickeyville by age distribution for the year 2000. The largest group is people 45 to 59 years (200 people) making up 19.2% of the population. The second largest age group of 20 to 34 contains 18.9% of the population with 197 people. The Village's median age is 37.8.

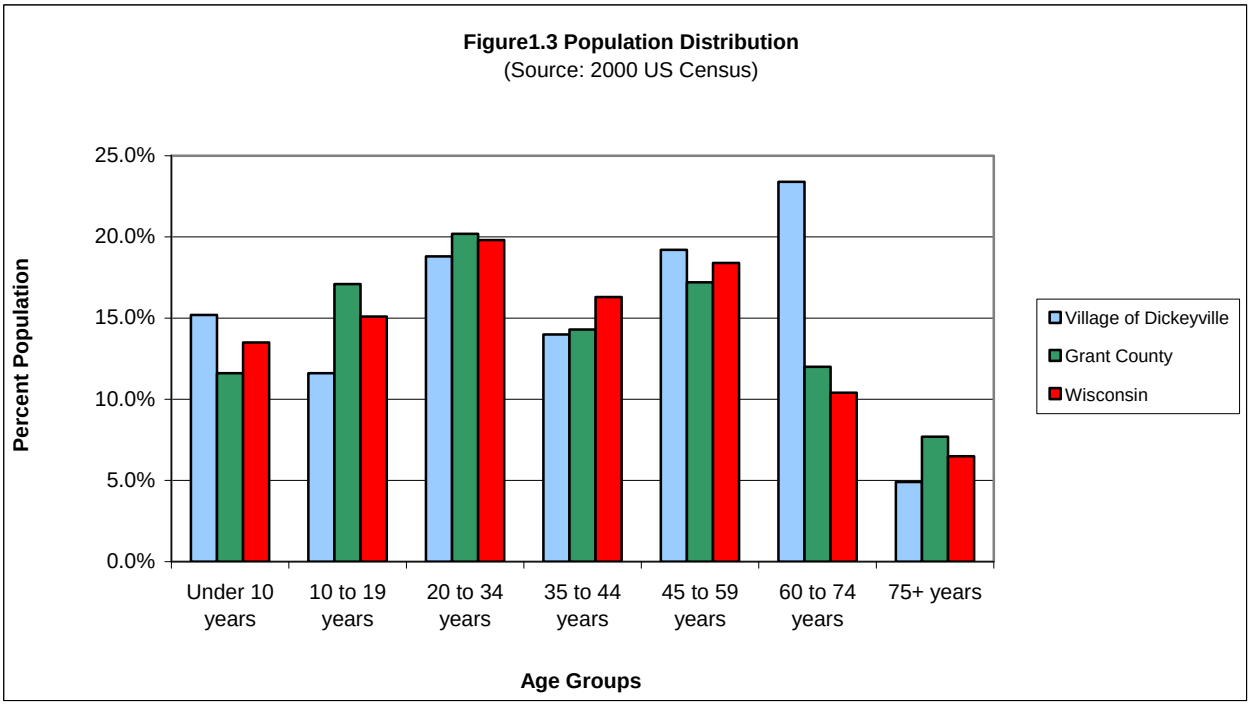


Figure 1.3 compares the population percentage by age group for the Village of Dickeyville, Grant County, and the State of Wisconsin.

Table 1.2 Population Projections (Source: 2007 SWWRPC)

Age Group	2010 Low	2010 High	2020 Low	2020 High	2030 Low	2030 High
Less than 10	147	169	144	186	149	212
10 to 19 Years	143	165	140	182	138	196
20 to 34 Years	173	200	181	234	193	276
35 to 44 Years	135	156	128	166	127	181
45 to 59 Years	228	263	228	295	217	309
60 to 74 Years	169	195	205	266	218	311
75+ Years	99	114	117	152	150	214
Total	**1,093**	**1,262**	**1,142**	**1,481**	**1,192**	**1,700**

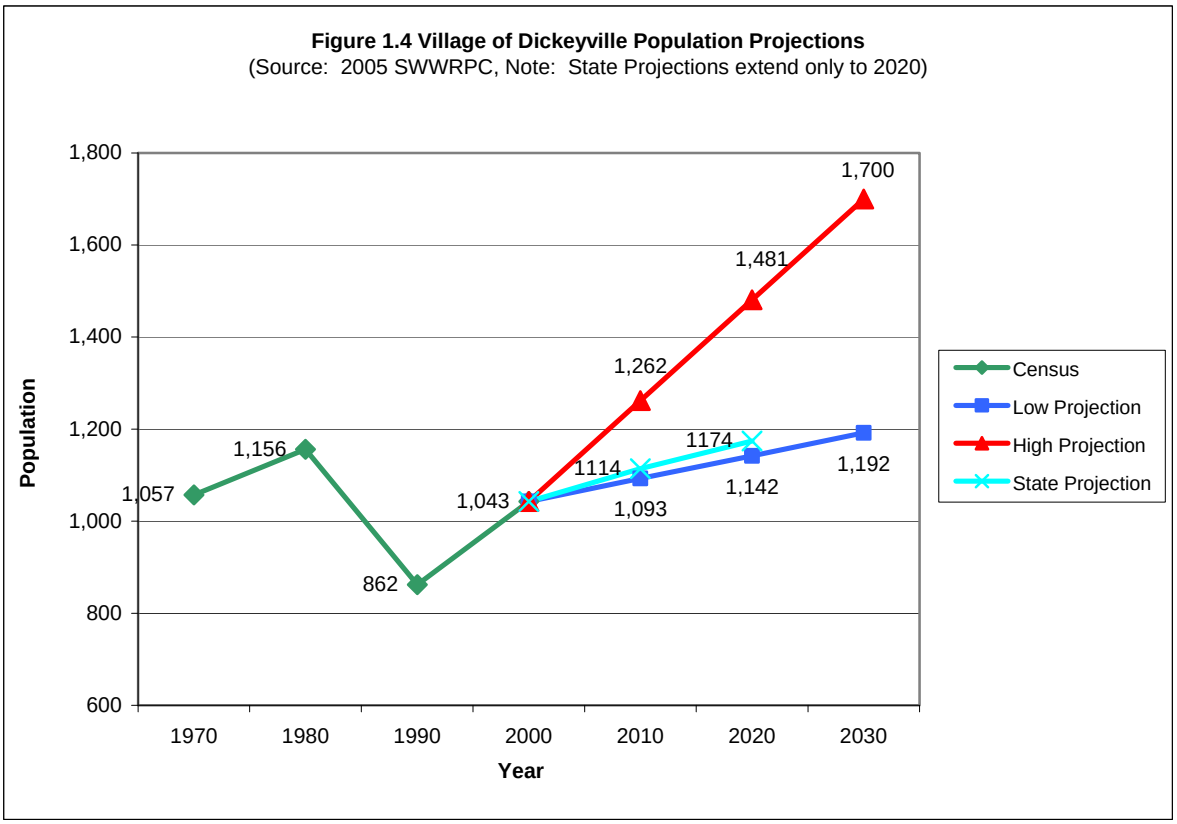


Figure 1.4 shows the projected populations for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a future high projection, while the blue line indicates a future low projection. The State projection trend closely follows the low projection.

Table 1.3 Educational Attainments (Source: DP-1,DP-2. 2000 US Census)

Educational Attainment	Village of Dickeyville Number	Village of Dickeyville Percent	Grant County Number	Grant County Percent	Wisconsin Percent
Less than 9th Grade	84	12.0%	2,346	7.7%	5.4%
9th to 12th No Diploma	30	4.3%	2,713	8.9%	9.6%
HS Grad	305	43.6%	12,255	40.0%	34.6%
Some College	158	22.6%	5,828	19.0%	20.6%
Associate Degree	54	7.7%	2,230	7.3%	7.5%
Bachelor's Degree	50	7.1%	3,332	10.9%	15.3%
Graduate/Prof. Degree	19	2.7%	1,921	6.3%	7.2%
Percent High School Grad or Higher		83.7%	83.5%		85.1%

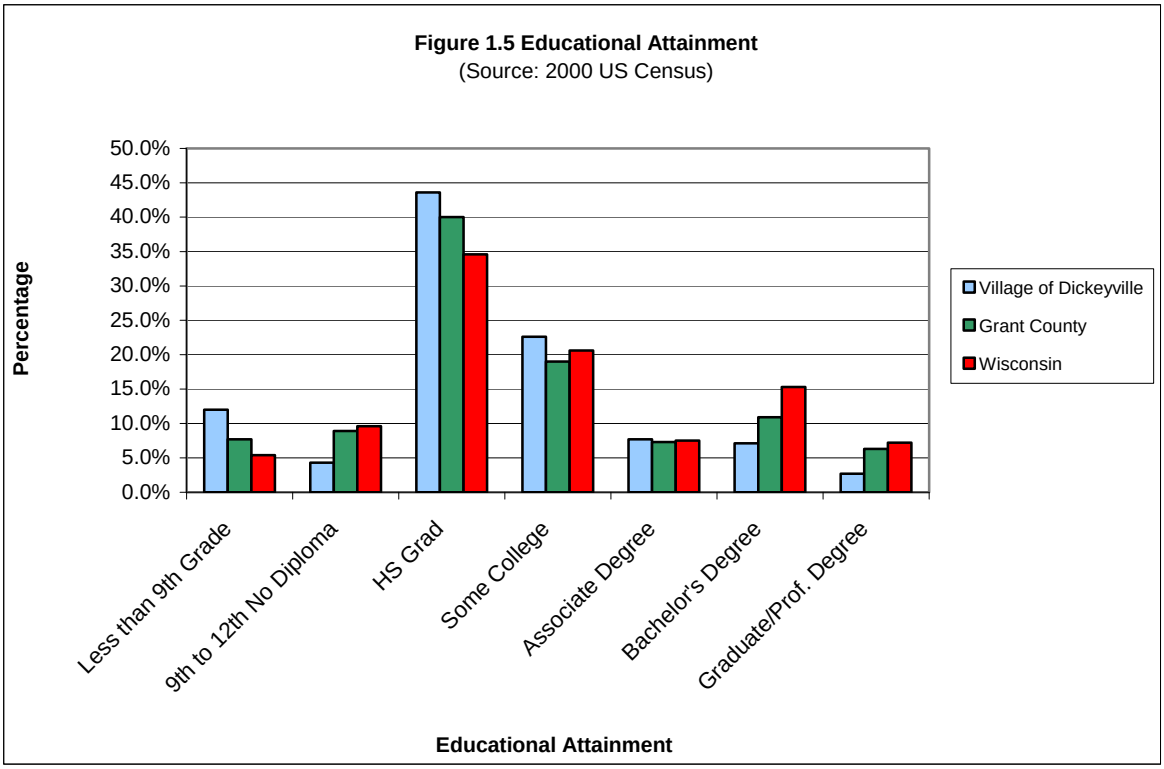


Table 1.4 Occupations (Source: DP-1,DP-2. 2000 US Census)

Occupations	Village of Dickeyville Number	Village of Dickeyville Percent	Grant County Number	Grant County Percent	Wisconsin Number	Wisconsin Percent
Prod, Trans & Mat. Moving	135	23.6%	4,981	19.9%	540,930	19.8%
Const, Extraction & Maint.	47	8.2%	2,294	9.1%	237,086	8.7%
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	2	0.4%	753	3.0%	25,725	0.9%
Sales & Office	173	30.3%	5,524	22.0%	690,360	25.2%
Services	103	18.0%	4,025	16.0%	383,619	14.0%
Mgmt, Prof & Related	111	19.4%	7,511	29.9%	857,205	31.3%
Total	571	100%	25,088	100%	2,734,925	100%

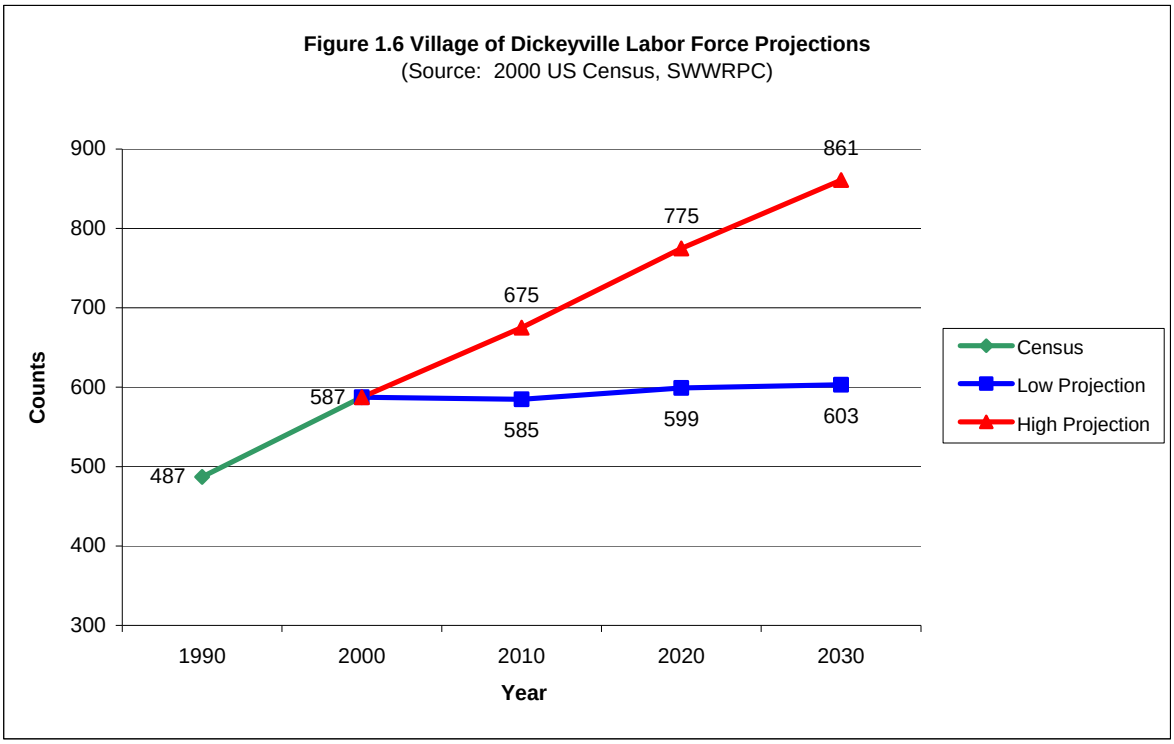


Figure 1.6 shows the projected labor force populations for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a high projection, while the blue line indicates the low projection. Labor data was not available for 1980 or 1970.

1.8 Issues and Opportunities Agencies and Programs

At the end of each chapter of this comprehensive plan is a section that lists some of the state and federal agencies and programs that exist to help communities: it is not an exhaustive list. Many of these agencies and programs (a brief program description and contact information is given) can provide expertise or funding to help implement some of the recommendations of this comprehensive plan. Your community should contact the agency of interest to obtain the most up-to-date information. Grants.gov (see below) is one source that could be used to accrue funding for all types of projects.

Grants.gov (www.grants.gov)

Grants.gov allows organizations to electronically find and apply for competitive grant opportunities from all Federal grant-making agencies. Grants.gov is the single access point for over 900 grant programs offered by the 26 Federal grant-making agencies. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is the managing partner for Grants.gov.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
CHAPTER ATTACHMENTS

Village of Dickeyville

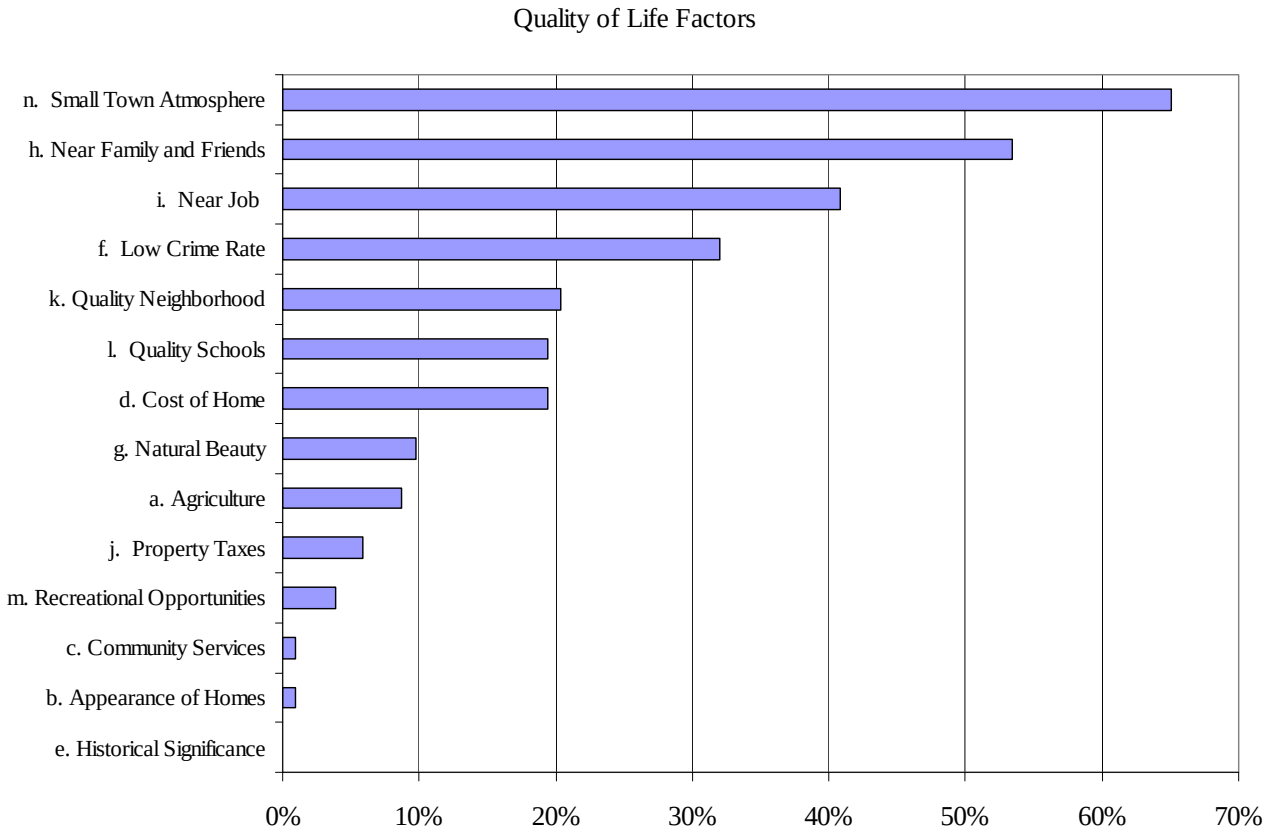
During September and October of 2007 a total of 397 questionnaires were sent to households in the Village of Dickeyville. A total of 103 questionnaires were returned for a return rate of 26 percent. This number of returned surveys will provide estimates that are expected to be accurate to within plus or minus 8 percent.

Key results of this survey include:

- The top three reasons Village of Dickeyville residents choose to live in Grant County are the small town atmosphere (65%), being near family and friends (53%), and being near their job (41%).
- Residents of the Village of Dickeyville generally give high ratings to their community facilities and services. Highest ratings were for fire protection, ambulance service, and garbage collection. Police protection had the highest fair or poor ratings at 34 percent.
- Large majorities of Village of Dickeyville residents place importance on natural and cultural resources in their community. Very high importance is placed on the protection of air quality rated at 97 percent "very important" or "important".
- A significant majority of Village of Dickeyville residents think that the Village should focus on improving existing housing quality. A majority of residents believe that there is a need for additional single family housing, elderly housing, starter homes, and affordable housing. Additional duplexes or more apartments have less than majority support.
- By a slight margin, Village of Dickeyville residents prefer the use of traditional design (larger lots with no or little shared open space) to a cluster design (smaller lots with more shared open space) layout of house lots. This is an unusual outcome both within Grant County jurisdictions and elsewhere in Wisconsin.
- Over two-thirds of Village of Dickeyville residents feel that landowners should not be allowed to develop land any way they want.
- Over one-half of Village residents believe that the minimum lot size for rural residential development should be 1 to 5 acres.
- A very large majority of Village of Dickeyville residents (83%) report the total amount of land they own in the County is less than one acre.
- Nearly two-thirds of Village residents agree that large-scale farm expansion (500 or more animal units) should be allowed if outside a 2 mile radius of incorporated areas.
- A large majority of residents of the Village of Dickeyville feel that the overall road network meets their needs and that the condition of those roads is adequate for current uses.
- Residents of the Village of Dickeyville are quite supportive of pursing the energy alternatives of wind and solar for economic development. Opinion about ethanol plant development is evenly split (51% support).
- Citizens in Dickeyville are overwhelmingly in favor of coordinating efforts within Grant County to actively recruit new businesses and industry.
- Strong majorities of people living in Dickeyville agree or strongly agree that all jurisdictions in the County should provide some land with infrastructure for public or private industrial and commercial development and require developments at the edge of cities and villages to have municipal sewer and water services.
- Almost all residents (99%) in the Village of Dickeyville view agricultural related businesses as either "very important" or "important" to Grant County.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – QUALITY OF LIFE

- The top four reasons Village of Dickeyville residents choose to live in Grant County are the small town atmosphere (65%), being near family and friends (53%), being near their job (41%) and the low crime rate (33%).
- There is a substantial drop to the next tier of reasons given for living in Grant County; quality of the neighborhood, the quality of the school system and the cost of homes all of which were important to about 20 percent of Village respondents.
- Less than five percent of Village of Dickeyville residents indicate that recreational opportunities, community services, and the appearance of homes are among their top three reasons they choose to live in Grant County. No respondents said that historical significance was among their top three reasons they choose to live in Grant County.



SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – QUALITY OF LIFE (COUNTY COMPARISON)

- Compared to Grant County as a whole, Village of Dickeyville residents are less likely to choose agriculture and natural beauty among their top three reasons for choosing to live in the County.
- They are more likely to choose the low crime rate and the quality neighborhood among their top three.

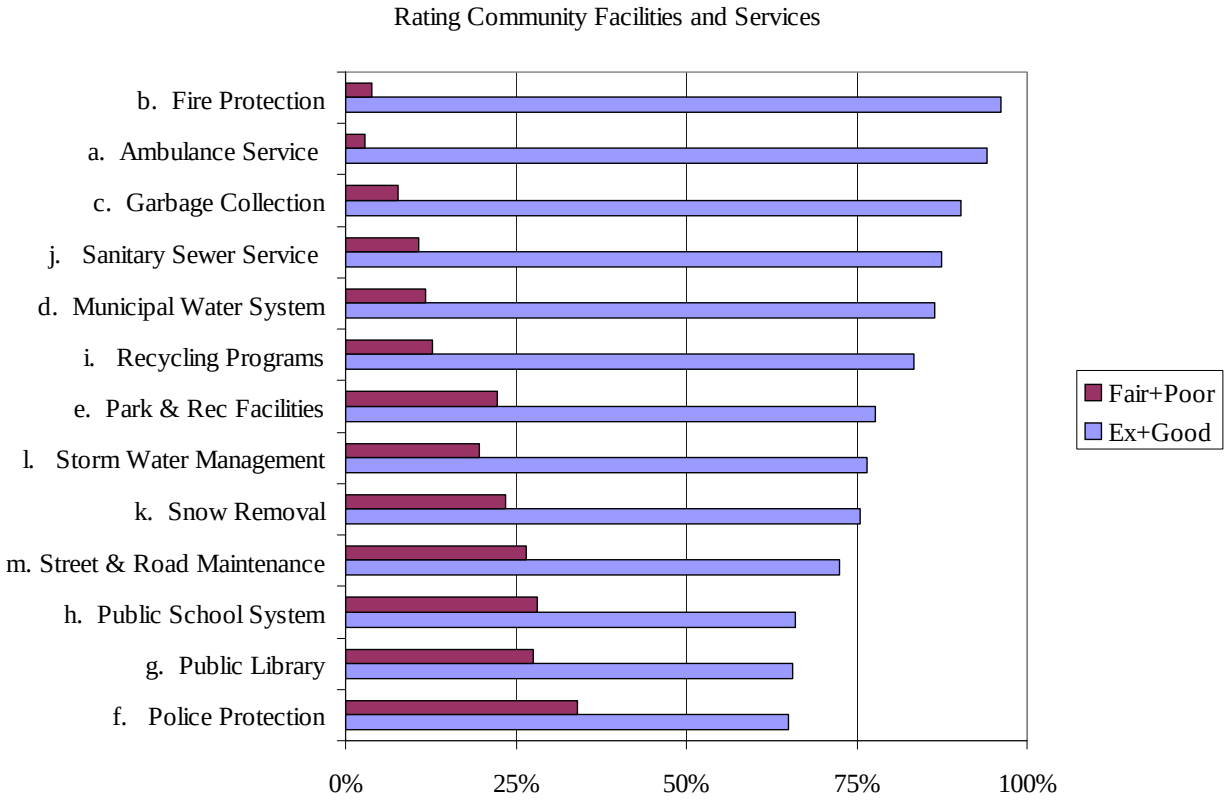
1. What are the three most important reasons you and your family choose to live in Grant County?

	Dickeyville	County		Dickeyville	County
a. Agriculture	9%	17%	**i. Near Job**	41%	40%
b. Appearance of Homes	1%	2%	**j. Property Taxes**	6%	6%
c. Community Services	1%	3%	**k. Quality Neighborhood**	20%	10%
d. Cost of Home	19%	17%	**l. Quality Schools**	19%	18%
e. Historical Significance	0%	2%	**m. Recreational Opportunities**	4%	9%
f. Low Crime Rate	32%	20%	**n. Small Town Atmosphere**	65%	58%
g. Natural Beauty	10%	24%	**o. Other**	6%	5%
h. Near Family and Friends	53%	56%			

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Residents of the Village of Dickeyville generally give high ratings to their community facilities and services; majorities rated all of these facilities as good or excellent.

- Highest ratings were for fire protection, ambulance service, and garbage collection.
- Police protection had the highest fair or poor ratings at 34 percent.



SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES (COUNTY COMPARISON)

- In comparison to the overall County ratings for community services and facilities, Village of Dickeyville residents tend to rate their community services and facilities more highly than the overall County average for most facilities and services.
- They are noticeably less satisfied with the public library and public school system.

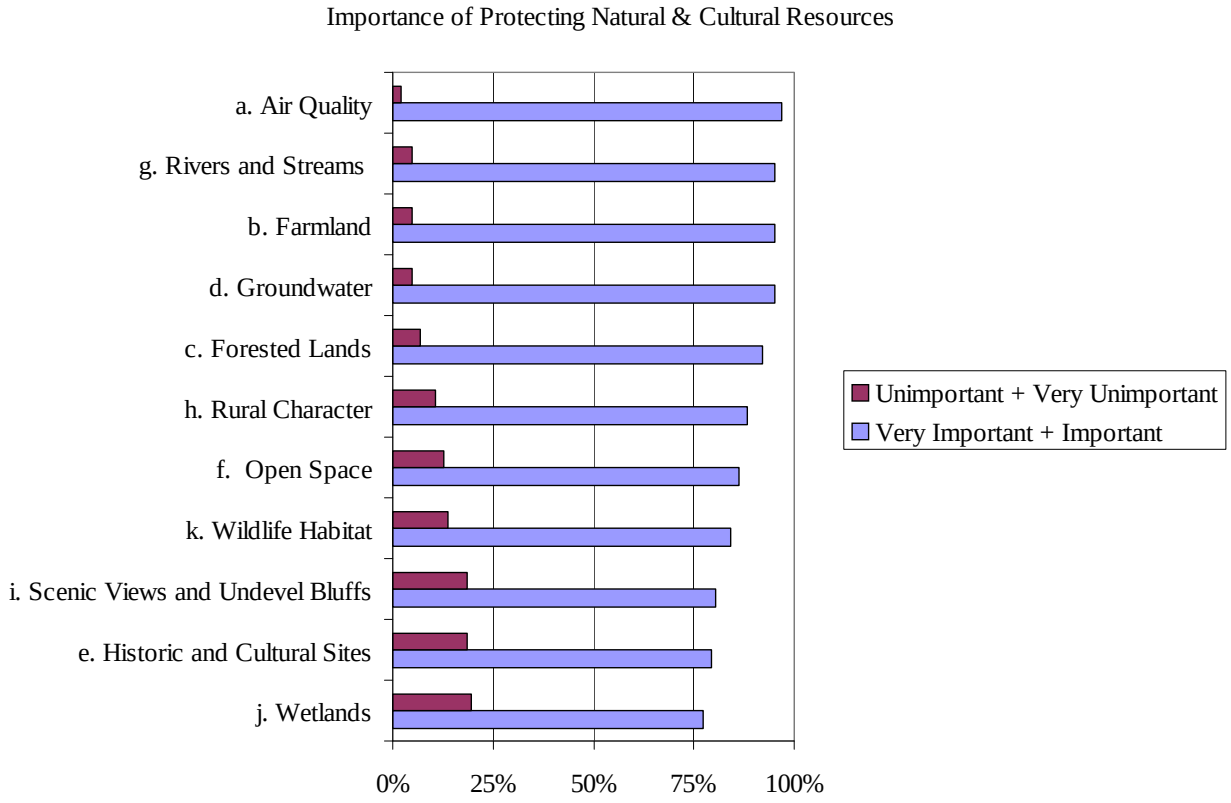
2. Rate the following local services

	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Not Applicable	
	Dville	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**
a. Ambulance Service	69%	54%	25%	35%	3%	6%	0%	0%	3%	5%
b. Fire Protection	66%	54%	30%	39%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%
c. Garbage Collection	49%	39%	42%	39%	8%	9%	0%	2%	2%	11%
d. Municipal Water System	42%	23%	45%	38%	12%	10%	0%	2%	2%	26%
e. Park & Rec Facilities	29%	30%	49%	47%	18%	13%	4%	2%	0%	7%
f. Police Protection	15%	27%	50%	45%	21%	20%	13%	4%	1%	4%
g. Public Library	21%	33%	45%	46%	18%	11%	10%	2%	7%	8%
h. Public School System	19%	30%	47%	49%	20%	13%	8%	2%	6%	6%
i. Recycling Programs	24%	31%	60%	51%	9%	12%	4%	2%	4%	3%
j. Sanitary Sewer Service	29%	25%	58%	42%	9%	8%	2%	1%	2%	24%
k. Snow Removal	24%	27%	52%	47%	19%	17%	5%	2%	1%	7%
l. Storm Water Management	21%	16%	56%	43%	18%	16%	2%	3%	4%	22%
m. Street & Road Maintenance	18%	16%	55%	46%	22%	28%	5%	8%	1%	2%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Large majorities of Village of Dickeyville residents place importance on natural and cultural resources in their community.

- The combined responses in the "very important" and "important" categories exceed 76 percent for all resources listed.
- Village of Dickeyville residents place very high importance on air quality rated at 97 percent "very important" or "important".



SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES (COUNTY COMPARISON)

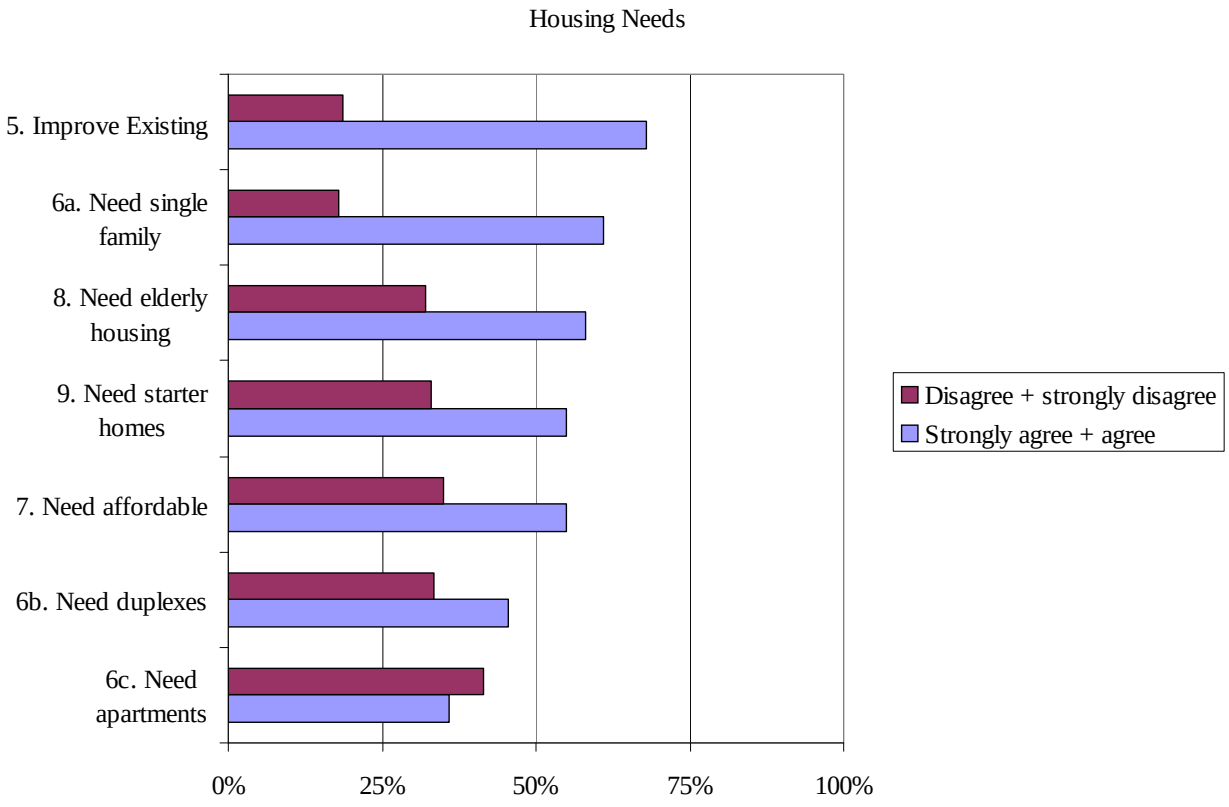
- Residents of the Village of Dickeyville place a similar high level of importance on the protection of natural and cultural resources as do County residents as a whole. In most instances, lower proportions of Dickeyville respondents said protection of these natural and cultural resources was "very important."
- The protection of air quality received the same level of importance (97 percent "very important" or "important") by both Village of Dickeyville residents and County residents.

4. It is important to protect the following:

	Very Important		Important		Unimportant		Very Unimportant		Not Applicable	
	Dville	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**
a. Air Quality	71%	68%	26%	29%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
b. Farmland	55%	59%	40%	37%	5%	3%	0%	1%	0%	1%
c. Forested Lands	44%	54%	49%	40%	7%	3%	0%	1%	1%	2%
d. Groundwater	58%	73%	37%	25%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
e. Historic and Cultural Sites	26%	27%	53%	57%	15%	13%	4%	1%	2%	2%
f. Open Space	30%	34%	56%	53%	12%	10%	1%	1%	1%	2%
g. Rivers and Streams	56%	64%	39%	34%	4%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
h. Rural Character	37%	39%	51%	47%	11%	12%	0%	1%	1%	2%
i. Scenic Views & Undevel Bluffs	39%	46%	42%	42%	17%	9%	1%	2%	1%	1%
j. Wetlands	31%	40%	46%	41%	17%	12%	3%	2%	3%	4%
k. Wildlife Habitat	36%	47%	48%	43%	12%	7%	2%	1%	2%	2%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – HOUSING

- A significant majority of Village of Dickeyville residents think that the Village should focus on improving existing housing quality.
- A narrow majority of residents believe that there is a need for additional single family housing, elderly housing, starter homes, and affordable housing.
- Additional duplexes or more apartments have less than majority support in the community.



SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – HOUSING (COUNTY COMPARISON)

- Relative to the County, residents in the Village of Dickeyville are less sure about the need for additional affordable housing.
- Like the County, Village residents are not supportive of additional duplexes and generally do not see a need for more apartments.

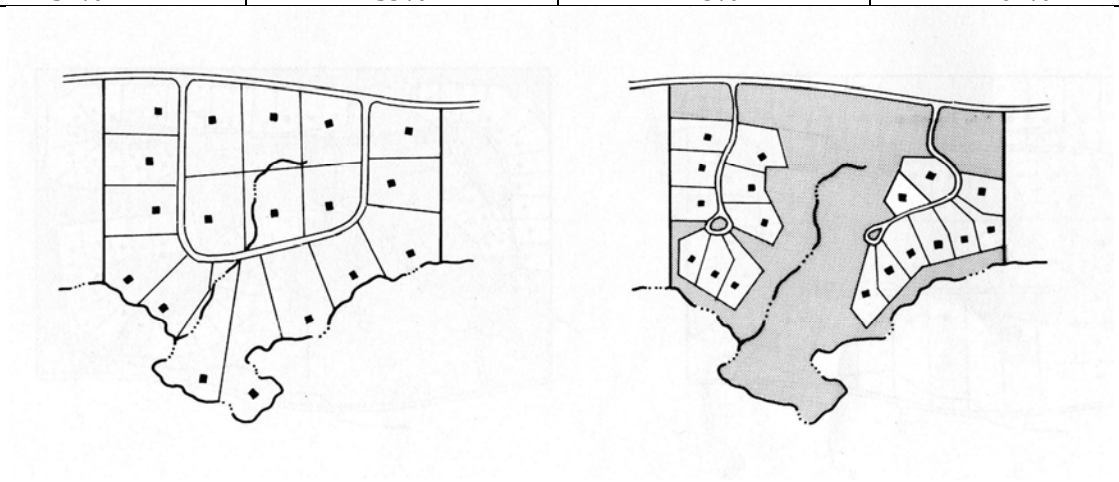
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
	Dville	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**
5. Improve existing housing quality.	15%	24%	53%	44%	18%	16%	1%	3%	13%	13%
6. Need following housing types:										
a. Single Family Housing	18%	19%	43%	40%	17%	15%	1%	5%	21%	21%
b. Duplexes (2 units)	6%	8%	40%	33%	28%	25%	6%	9%	21%	25%
c. Apartments (3 or more units)	7%	7%	29%	24%	30%	31%	11%	12%	22%	26%
7. Need affordable housing	16%	31%	39%	36%	29%	14%	6%	6%	10%	13%
8. Need elderly housing	14%	20%	44%	43%	28%	19%	4%	4%	10%	14%
9. Need starter homes	18%	19%	37%	37%	27%	23%	6%	4%	12%	16%

By a slight margin, Village of Dickeyville residents prefer the use of traditional design (larger lots with no or little shared open space) to a cluster design (smaller lots with more shared open space) layout of house lots. County residents preferred the cluster design of development. It is rare in Grant County and elsewhere in Wisconsin for the traditional design to outpoll the cluster design.

10. Would you prefer housing built in a traditional design (Option A) or a cluster design (Option B)?

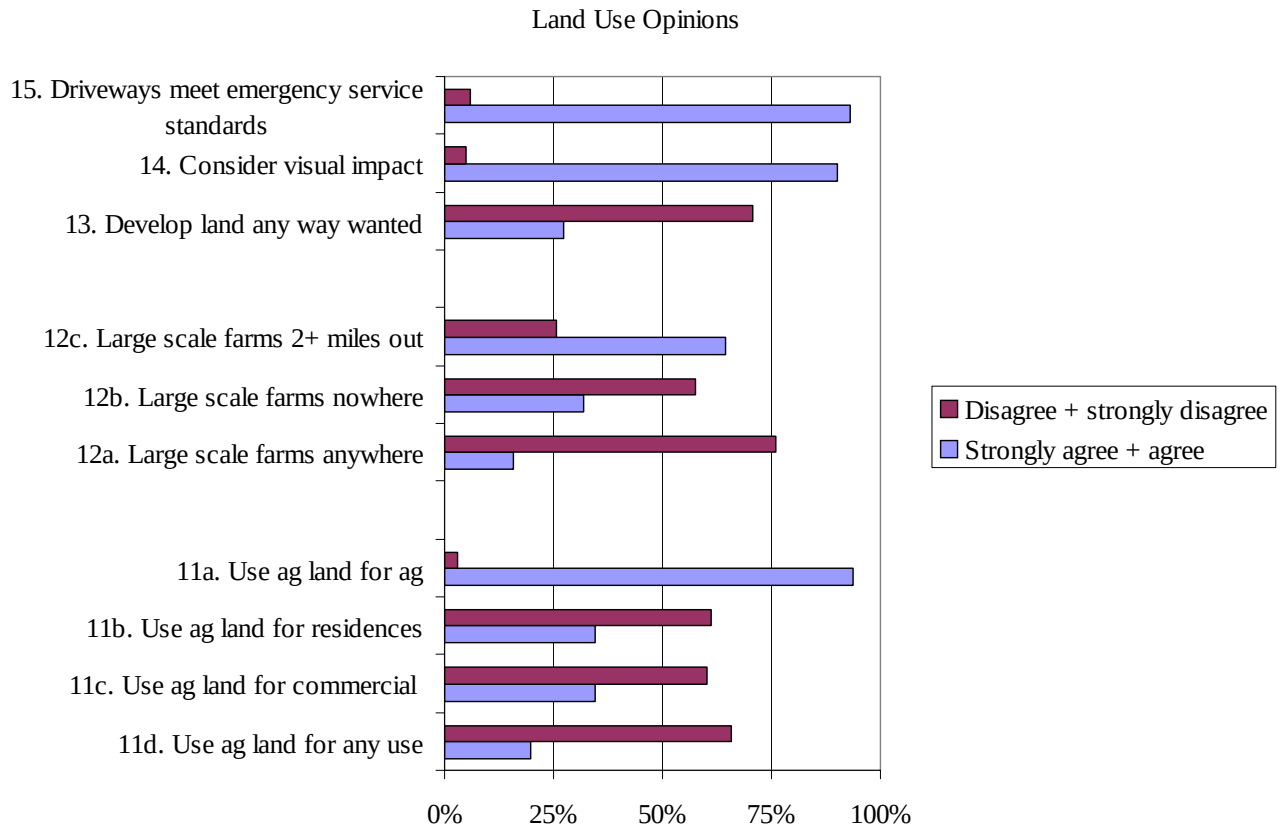
OPTION A **OPTION B**

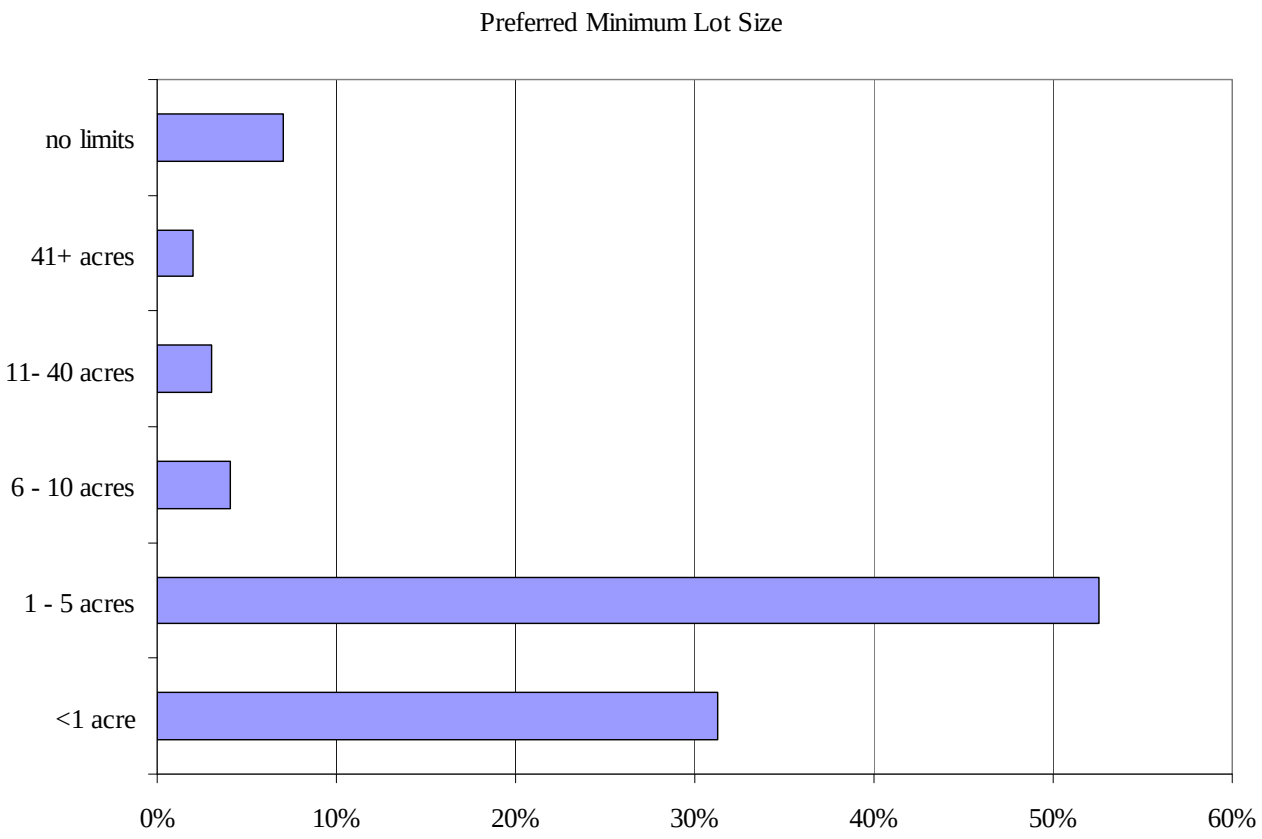
Traditional Design		Cluster Design	
Dickeyville	**County**	**Dickeyville**	**County**
52%	**39%**	**48%**	**61%**

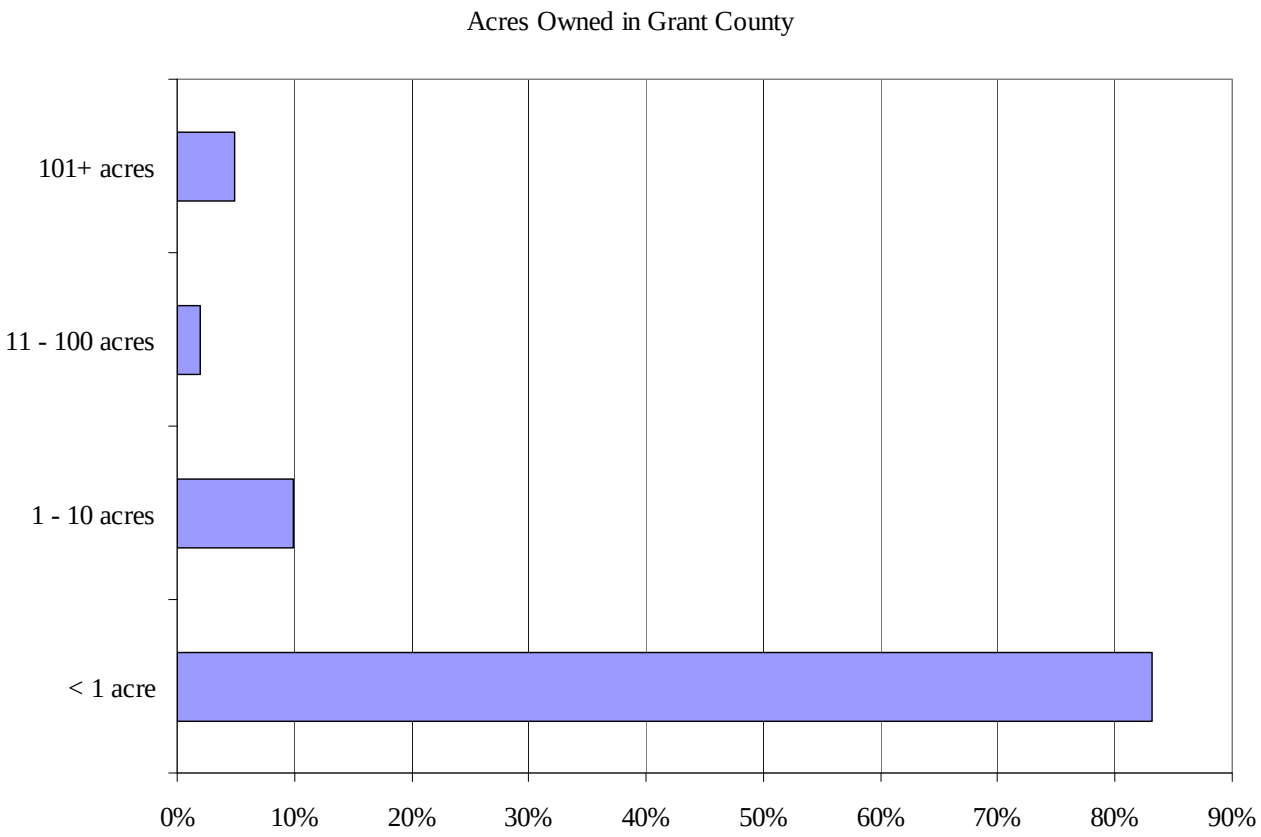


SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE

- Residents of the Village of Dickeyville feel very strongly that driveways should be required to meet standards for emergency services and that visual impacts should be considered when evaluating a proposed development.
- Over two-thirds of Village of Dickeyville residents feel that landowners should not be allowed to develop land any way they want.
- Over one-half of residents believe that the minimum lot size for rural residential development should be 1 to 5 acres (see graph on following page).
- A very large majority of Village of Dickeyville residents report the total amount of land they own in the County is less than one acre.
- With respect to the expansion of large-scale farms (500 or more animal units), Village residents are opposed to both the most restrictive alternative (prohibiting their expansion anywhere in Grant County) and the least limiting option (allowing their development anywhere in the County). Nearly two-thirds agree or strongly agree that such farms should be allowed to expand if they are outside a 2 mile radius of incorporated areas.




Preferred Minimum Lot Size
no limits
41+ acres
11- 40 acres
6 - 10 acres
1 - 5 acres
<1 acre
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%


Acres Owned in Grant County
101+ acres
11 - 100 acres
1 - 10 acres
< 1 acre
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE (COUNTY COMPARISON)

- Residents of the Village of Dickeyville share similar opinions about agriculture and land use issues with residents of the County as a whole.
- Village of Dickeyville residents are less likely to support the idea that large scale farms should be able to expand anywhere in the County.
- There is more support among Village of Dickeyville residents to the statement that productive agricultural land should be allowed to be used for commercial use.
- More Village of Dickeyville residents favor minimum lot sizes of less than 1 acre in rural areas.
- There are fewer large land holders in the Village of Dickeyville (11 acres or more) and more small land holders (less than 1 acre) than the County average.
- There are fewer residents that actively farm their land than the County average. For those residents who actively farm, a lower proportion believes their land will continue to be actively farmed in the future.

	Strongly Agree		**Agree**		**Disagree**		**Strongly Disagree**		**No Opinion**	
	Dville	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**
11a. Use ag land for ag	70%	76%	23%	21%	3%	1%	0%	0%	3%	2%
11b. Use ag land for residences	11%	4%	24%	28%	45%	44%	16%	17%	4%	7%
11c. Use ag land for commercial	8%	3%	27%	19%	42%	45%	18%	26%	5%	7%
11d. Use ag land for any use	3%	4%	16%	8%	44%	40%	22%	36%	14%	12%
12. Expand lg farms (500+ an. units):										
a. Anywhere in Grant County	2%	9%	14%	17%	47%	42%	29%	23%	8%	8%
b. Nowhere in Grant County	10%	12%	22%	14%	40%	44%	17%	19%	11%	12%
c. 2 miles outside inc areas	26%	23%	39%	39%	17%	17%	9%	9%	10%	12%
13. Develop land any way wanted	6%	11%	21%	17%	50%	52%	21%	18%	2%	2%
14. Consider visual impacts of development	27%	28%	63%	57%	4%	9%	1%	2%	5%	5%
15. Driveways meet EMS standards	35%	38%	58%	52%	6%	6%	0%	0%	1%	4%

16. There should be a minimum lot size on residential development in rural areas.

Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
20%	24%	50%	48%	13%	16%	4%	5%	14%	8%

17. In your opinion, what should the minimum lot size be for rural residential development?

Less than 1 acre		1 to 5 acres		6 to 10 acres		11 to 40 acres		41 or more acres		No Limitation	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
31%	19%	53%	49%	4%	13%	3%	5%	2%	4%	7%	11%

18. How many acres of land do you own in Grant County?

Less Than 1 acre		1-10 acres		11-100 acres		101 acres or more	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
83%	60%	10%	17%	2%	10%	5%	13%

19. Do you actively farm the land you own?

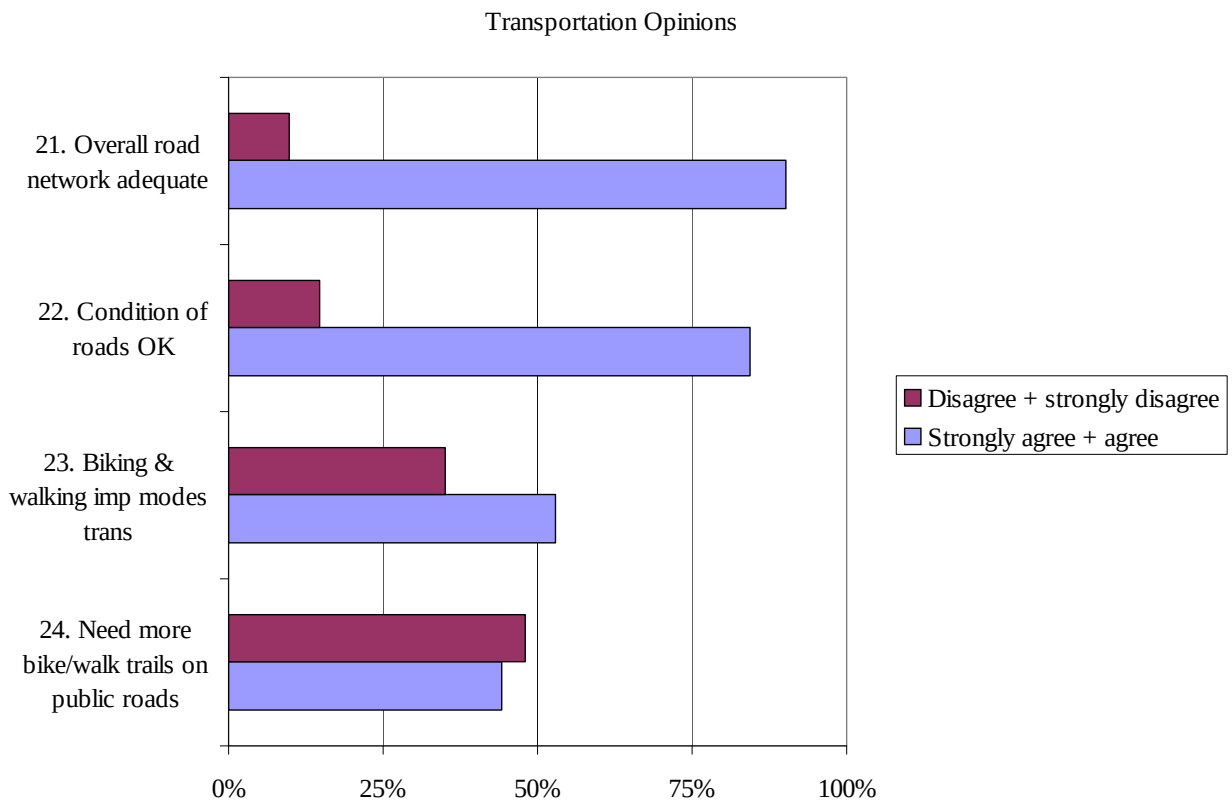
Yes		No		Not Applicable	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
5%	14%	65%	55%	30%	31%

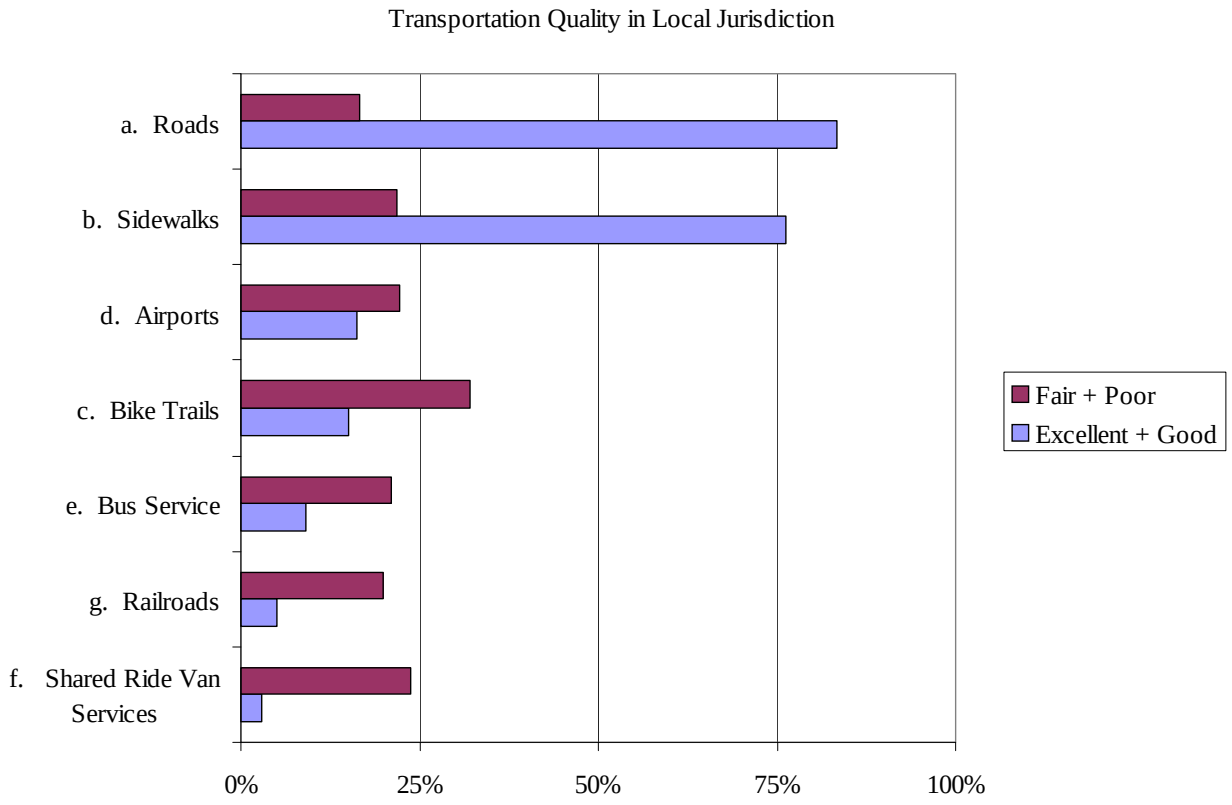
20. Do you think your land will be actively farmed (by you or someone else) in the next:

0-5 years		6-10 years		11-15 years		16-20 years		Not Applicable	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
4%	10%	1%	6%	2%	6%	5%	13%	86%	74%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – TRANSPORTATION

- A large majority of residents of the Village of Dickeyville feel that the overall road network meets their needs and that the condition of those roads is adequate for current uses.
- A slight majority (53%) of residents of the Village of Dickeyville believes that biking and walking are important modes of transportation in the Village; opinions are closely divided on whether more biking and walking lanes along public roadways are needed.
- Overall, residents feel that the roads and sidewalks are “excellent” or good,” but substantial numbers did not rate other transportation modes.


Transportation Opinions
21. Overall road network adequate
22. Condition of roads OK
23. Biking & walking imp modes trans
24. Need more bike/walk trails on public roads
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
Disagree + strongly disagree
Strongly agree + agree


Transportation Quality in Local Jurisdiction
a. Roads
b. Sidewalks
d. Airports
c. Bike Trails
e. Bus Service
g. Railroads
f. Shared Ride Van Services
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
Fair + Poor
Excellent + Good

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – TRANSPORTATION (COUNTY COMPARISON)

- Relative to the County, residents in the Village of Dickeyville are less likely to agree that biking and walking are important modes of transportation in their jurisdiction and are less likely to see a need for more biking and walking lanes along public roadways.

21-24. Transportation issues

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
21. Road network meets needs	18%	14%	73%	74%	9%	9%	1%	2%	0%	1%
22. Condition of roads adequate	18%	11%	67%	64%	13%	20%	2%	3%	1%	1%
23. Biking & walking imp modes trans	14%	18%	39%	44%	26%	22%	9%	5%	12%	11%
24. Need more bike & walk lanes on pub roads	19%	24%	25%	34%	34%	23%	14%	9%	8%	10%

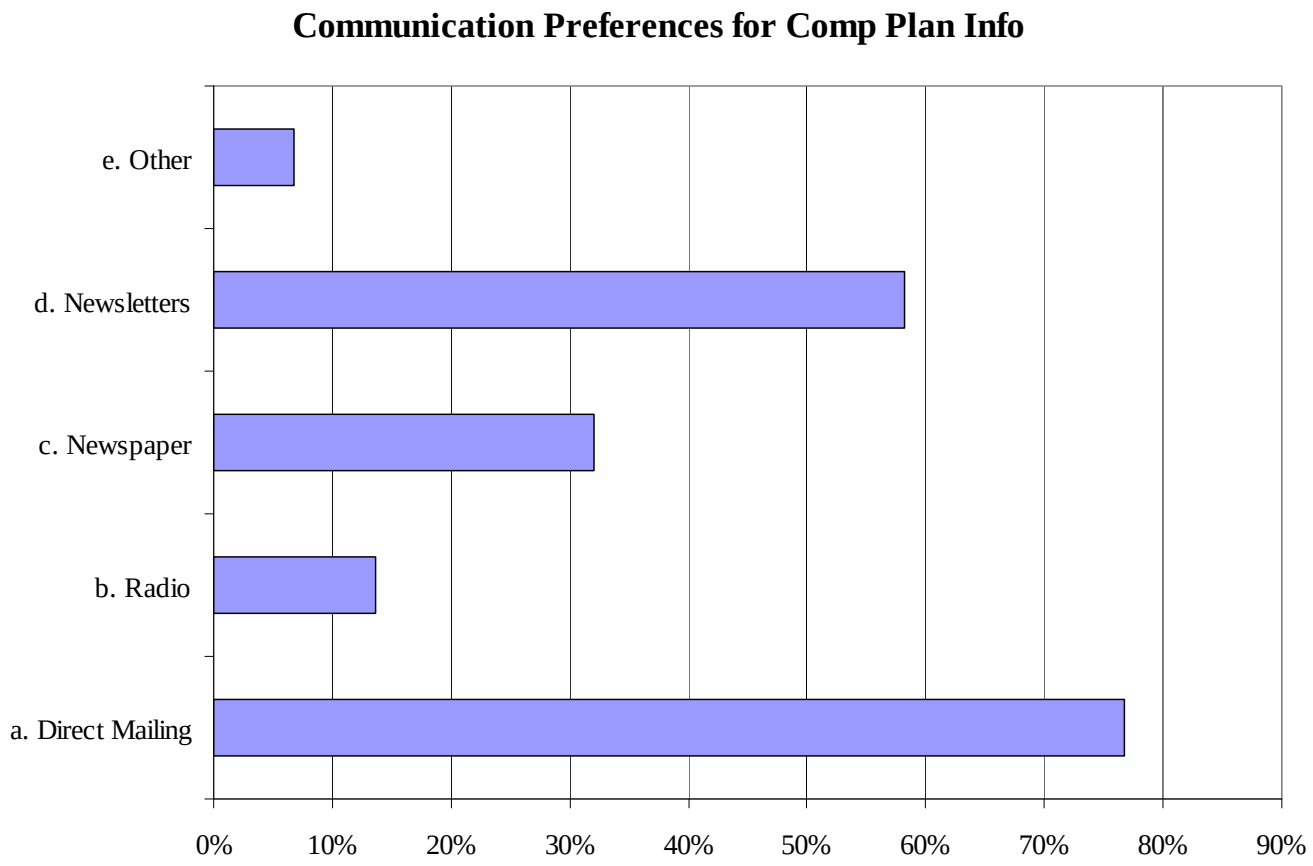
- Residents in the Village of Dickeyville rate their roads and sidewalks higher than the County average.
- With the exception of rating roads and sidewalks, substantial proportions of residents in the County, as well as, residents from the Village of Dickeyville did not rate the transportation items listed; comparisons between the County and Village responses are not meaningful.

25. Rate the following for your local jurisdiction

	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Not Applicable	
	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
a. Roads	17%	12%	67%	59%	13%	22%	4%	6%	0%	0%
b. Sidewalks	12%	6%	64%	39%	20%	28%	2%	6%	2%	22%
c. Bike Trails	4%	3%	11%	17%	17%	19%	15%	16%	53%	44%
d. Airports	2%	6%	14%	30%	17%	16%	5%	4%	62%	43%
e. Bus Service	1%	1%	8%	4%	7%	3%	14%	20%	70%	72%
f. Shared Ride Van Services	0%	0%	3%	9%	13%	11%	11%	16%	73%	64%
g. Railroads	0%	2%	5%	11%	9%	10%	11%	13%	75%	64%
h. Other	0%	3%	0%	9%	0%	1%	9%	12%	91%	75%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS - COMMUNICATION

- Residents of the Village of Dickeyville prefer to receive information about comprehensive planning via direct mailings (77%).
- More than half (58%) of residents chose newsletters among their top two choices.



SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – COMMUNICATIONS (COUNTY COMPARISON)

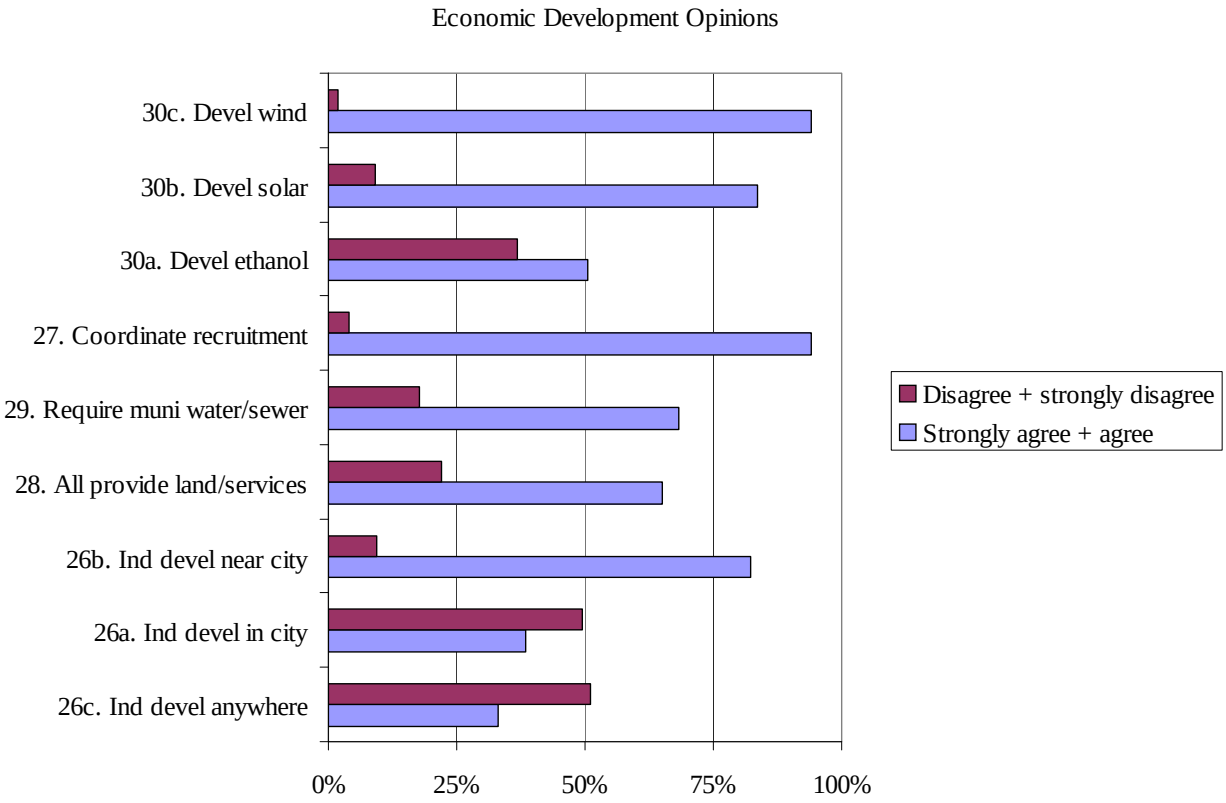
- In comparison to the County, residents of the Village of Dickeyville hold fairly similar views about the most effective ways a jurisdiction could provide comprehensive planning information to its landowners and residents. Direct mailing was the most preferred method for receiving comprehensive planning information, with newsletters second.

3. What are 2 most effective ways your jurisdiction could provide Comprehensive Planning information to landowners and residents?

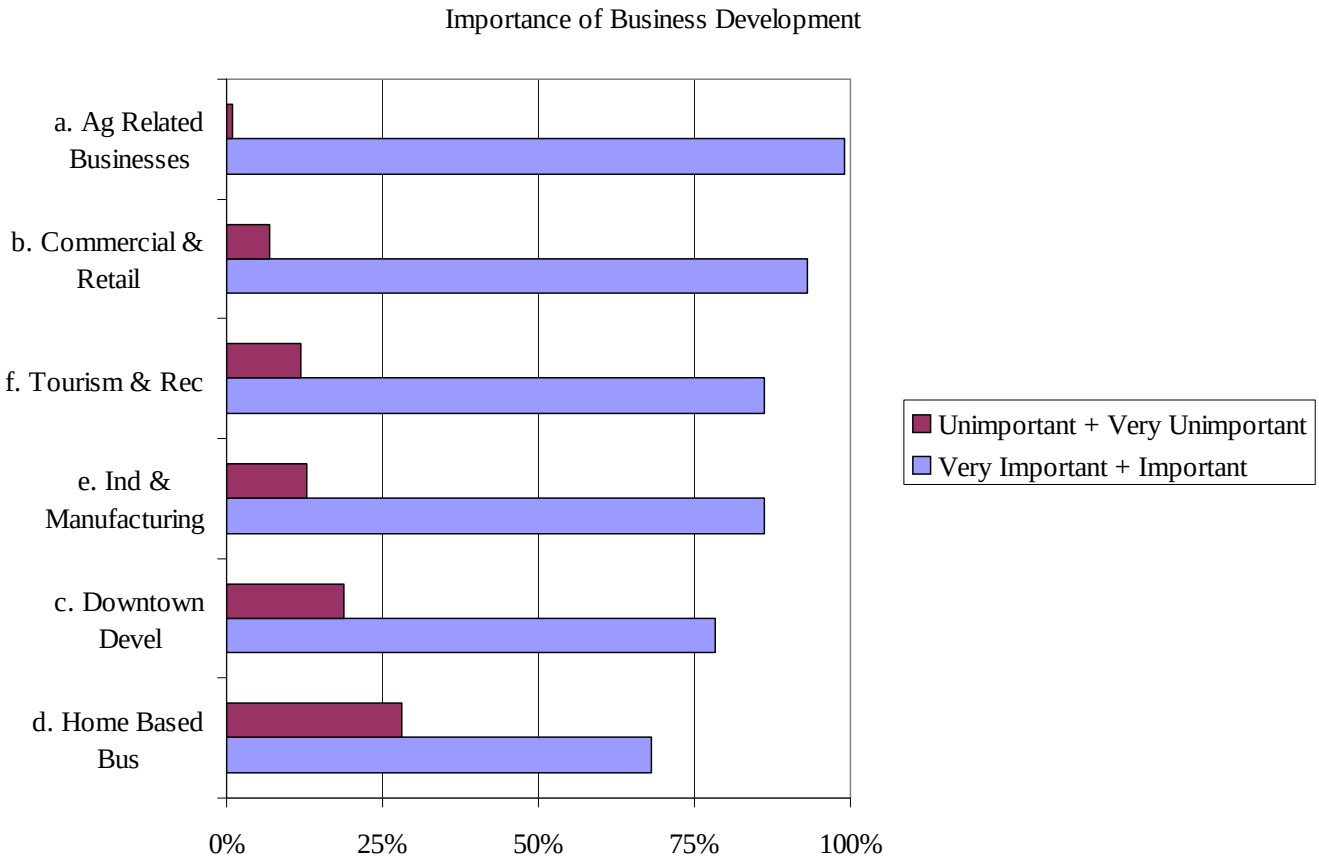
	Dickeyville	Cnty
a. Direct Mailing	77%	70%
b. Radio	14%	21%
c. Newspaper	32%	44%
d. Newsletters	58%	56%
e. Other	7%	4%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Residents of the Village of Dickeyville are quite supportive of pursing the energy alternatives of wind and solar for economic development. Ethanol plant development has slight majority (51%) support and a considerable amount of opposition.
- Citizens in Dickeyville are overwhelmingly in favor of coordinating efforts within Grant County to actively recruit new businesses and industry.
- Strong majorities of people living in Dickeyville agree or strongly agree that all jurisdictions in the County should provide some land with infrastructure for public or private industrial and commercial development and require developments at the edge of cities and villages to have municipal sewer and water services.
- There is overwhelming agreement in Dickeyville that commercial or industrial buildings and activities should be located near a city or village rather than within an existing city or village (39%) or allowed anywhere in the County (33%).



- Almost all residents (99%) in the Village of Dickeyville view agricultural related businesses as either "very important" or "important" to Grant County.
- Each of the six types of business development described in the questionnaire had at least 68 percent of Village respondents viewing it as very important or important.



SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (COUNTY COMPARISON)

- Village of Dickeyville residents were generally less supportive of commercial and industrial buildings and activities involving truck traffic and manufacturing in an existing city or village.
- Relative to the County, residents feel slightly more strongly that jurisdictions should provide at least some land with infrastructure for industrial and commercial uses.

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
	Dville	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**
26. Commercial or industrial buildings and activities involving truck traffic and manufacturing should be located:										
a. In an existing city or a village	7%	14%	32%	39%	42%	28%	8%	7%	12%	12%
b. Near a city or village	21%	16%	61%	63%	7%	8%	2%	3%	8%	10%
c. Anywhere in Grant County	9%	7%	24%	19%	45%	38%	6%	20%	16%	16%
27. Coordinate business recruitment	49%	53%	45%	40%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%
28. Provide land & infrastructure for industry/commerce	21%	16%	44%	43%	19%	19%	3%	7%	13%	15%
29. Required muni water & sewer	21%	26%	48%	45%	18%	11 %	0%	4%	14%	14%

- Residents of the Village of Dickeyville give similar high support of pursuing alternative solar and wind energy as do County residents as a whole. As was true with the County, Village residents are less enthusiastic about ethanol plants as a form of economic development.

30. Grant County jurisdictions should pursue the following energy alternatives as a form of economic development:

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
	Dville	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**
a. Ethanol Plants	19%	22%	32%	33%	33%	23%	4%	9%	13%	13%
b. Solar Energy	38%	39%	46%	45%	9%	5%	0%	1%	7%	10%
c. Wind Energy	51%	48%	43%	43%	2%	2%	0%	2%	4%	6%
d. Other	13%	28%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%	63%

- Residents of the Village of Dickeyville have marginally lower levels of interest in downtown development and tourism and recreation based businesses than the overall County average.

31. Rate the importance of the following:

	Very Important		Important		Unimportant		Very Unimportant		Not Applicable	
	Dville	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**	**Dville**	**Cnty**
a. Ag Related Business	48%	59%	51%	38%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
b. Commercial & Retail	30%	33%	63%	59%	7%	7%	0%	1%	0%	1%
c. Downtown Devel	24%	31%	54%	52%	16%	11%	3%	2%	3%	4%
d. Home-Based Bus	25%	17%	43%	54%	28%	22%	0%	3%	4%	4%
e. Ind & Manufacturing	29%	40%	57%	50%	13%	8%	0%	1%	1%	1%
f. Tourism & Rec	35%	36%	51%	55%	11%	7%	1%	1%	2%	1%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic profile of Village of Dickeyville residents matches that of the County in many ways, with a few exceptions:

- The Village of Dickeyville has more households with annual household incomes of $25,000-$49,999 and fewer households with an annual income of $50,000-$74,999.
- The Village of Dickeyville has more respondents who have lived in Grant County for 25 years or more.

35. Gender

Male		Female	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
57%	53%	43%	47%

36. Age

18-24		25-34		35-44	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
0%	0%	11%	7%	15%	13%
45-54		55-64		65 and older	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
20%	23%	23%	22%	32%	35%

37. Employment Status

Emp Full Time		Emp Part Time		Self Employed	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
46%	44%	7%	6%	9%	10%
Unemployed		Retired		Other	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
1%	1%	37%	37%	1%	1%

38. Place of Residence

Own		Rent		Other	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
97%	99%	2%	1%	1%	0%

39. Number of Adults (18+) in Household

0		1		2	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
		21%	20%	66%	71%
3		4		5+	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
11%	7%	2%	2%	0%	1%

40. Number of Children (under 18) in Household

0		1		2	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
72%	67%	15%	14%	13%	11%
3		4		5+	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
0%	7%	0%	1%	0%	0%

41. Household Income

Under $15,000		$15K -$24,999		$25K - $49,999	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
8%	7%	8%	14%	43%	33%
$50K - $74,999		$75K - $99,999		$100,000+	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
15%	25%	18%	15%	8%	6%

42. Years Lived in Grant County

Less than 1		1-4		5-9	
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty
0%	1%	4%	5%	3%	9%
10-24		25+			
Dville	Cnty	Dville	Cnty		
12%	14%	81%	71%		

Village of Dickeyville Written Comments

32. Is there anything about living in Grant County that you don't like?

Tax Issues (14 Comments)
- Taxes (4x)
- High property taxes (3x)
- High taxes (2x)
- Property taxes (2x)
- High Taxes - property and income taxes
- House taxes
- Income taxes

Jobs (5 comments)
- Lack of good paying jobs /w health insurance benefits, mostly paid by the company. 80/20 -80% company pays, 20% paid by employees. Plus more variety of paying jobs, not just PCW or CNA's employment.
- Lack of jobs and property taxes as compared to our next door neighbors - Dubuque, IA
- Many of us have to drive to Dubuque to find decent jobs. Grant County needs to get more development/jobs.
- Not enough larger manufacturing or other plants, not enough employment
- Wages - job opportunities

Governance (3 comments)
- Dickeyville town board - Town boards that attempt to use private property for a town dump (Smelser).
- Too many old county board members; should cut in half to stream line. Work to get new ideas from youth.
- We have far too many supervisors on the board in this county. We have as many as Milwaukee and Dane county.

Police/Safety (3 comments)
- Dickeyville police
- Poor police protection of property rights.
- Sheriffs Dept is the worst I have ever seen

Housing Issues (2 comments)
- More out in the country houses for sale OR vacant land
- The one unit houses built near Cuba City should be built in Cuba. Not a house here and there. There's going to be water problems in the future.

Transportation/Roads/Distance (2 comments)
- Gas prices too high- today fuel is over 40 cents cheaper a gallon ten minutes away in Dubuque!
- Some roads- hwy 61 Dickeyville to Fennimore rough. Hwy 80 Platteville to Monford.

Lack of Shopping/Distance to Shop (1 comment)
- There's no big name brand shops

Land Use/Zoning (1 comment)
- I DON'T like good farmland being eaten up by homes being built on huge lots. How are we going to feed people 200 or 33 years from now in the tillable land is all residential? Check the land outside of Cuba City. They aren't making land like that anymore!

Like County/Jurisdiction (1 comment)
- No, I like Grant County

Nothing/No (1 comment)
- No

School Issues (1 comment)
- Schools continuing to try to pass referendum(s) for more unneeded costs- once defeated, it is brought back to vote, vote, and continues until passed.

Miscellaneous (1 comment)
- Postal Service to the home rather than have to go to the Post Office

33. If you could change one thing in your local jurisdiction what would it be?

Taxes (15 comments)

- Lower Taxes! (2x)
- Property taxes (2x)
- Taxes (2x)
- A way to lower taxes
- High property taxes, squabbles over picky ordinances (i.e. day related ordinances)
- I would like to see property taxes reduced or capped
- Income taxes
- Lower property taxes, it might be time to lift the tax freeze on Agricultural land. Look at the prices them farmers are selling for. I know I was trying to buy one!
- Lower taxes for schools and town it is a burden on a lot of retired people and young people getting started. Higher education is getting more costly and college teachers are getting too big of raises (not all college teachers).
- Lower Wisconsin's taxes
- Raise crate and truck business fees so as to lower property tax or gas tax
- Taxes in Dickeyville are VERY high. I know several young people who have moved out of town or don't want to live in town due to the high taxes. We must get taxes lowered!

Police/Safety (8 comments)

- Cops
- Dickeyville should have no police dept and pay Grant Co a fee for service
- Have local police stop speeding, stop sitn (?) violation, seat belt violation - no SMV's on Garned Tracture, etc. No tickets are written or very few. We have school in session; very much in need of stepping up violations.
- I would have a police dept. I could reach, not having to call Lancaster for protection.
- Local police service
- More efficient police officers.
- More late night police patrols. Kids crime needs to be watched a little closer
- Police officer is overpaid and not accountable/available when needed.

Governance (6 comments)

- City government
- City hall
- Have Village board that weren't just men
- Mayor
- More resident input to local Village board actions. More effort by Village elected officials to attract businesses in the Village.
- Village clerk tries to run the village

Environmental/Cultural/Recreational Issues (3 comments)

- Have a local compost site. City pick-up leaves at curb for composting. More support for local school district - protect our community schools. Consolidation leads to demise of our communities.
- I would like to see a bike trail in or near our town
- We need a place to dispose of tree, brush trimmings and garden waste without waiting for 1 or 2 yearly pickups

Jobs (3 comments)

- More large businesses-better paying jobs
- More local jobs to keep Wisc residents working and spending here
- Need more businesses, lower property taxes, give schools more money to balance budgets

Housing Issues (2 comments)

- Allow housing in Paris Township!
- More upscale housing - sub divisions

Land Use/Zoning (2 comments)

- Land use development planning

- Village had opportunity 20 years ago to purchase 15-30 acres off main hwy. for future commercial development and didn't exercise the option. No is in farm ground and portion residential lots for sale.

Social Issues (2 comments)

- Bring people back to the grass roots of life. God, family, and neighbors. Place God back into our schools!!
- Clannish attitude of most rural residents.

Economic Development (1 comment)

- Small businesses

Miscellaneous (4 comments)

- For the snow plows to fill our drive way after we have opened it up. There must be someway they could clean the streets and divert the snow away from the drive-ways.
- I wish the mail would be delivered to the house rather than having to go to the post office to get it.
- Let our dogs alone
- The junk yard near Kieler be fenced in

34. Other comments:

Social Issues (2 comments)

- Basically a retirement community
- More social support through our churches and communities. By lower property taxes, or incentives for future businesses to support social developments that support families, child care, comp days for illness or pregnancy, and marriage counseling, AO/DA programs, etc. Personalize the benefit package.

Economic Development (1 comment)

- Grant County needs to develop business interest in the area. At this time, Platteville is the only locations in the county with major retail and other business opportunities. This is causing decreased enrollment in the schools and dwindling population numbers. With no job incentives, young people are forced to go elsewhere.

Environmental/Cultural/Recreational Issues (1 comment)

- Keep county greener. Require all villages to have yard waste pickup at least once a month. This would eliminate road side ditch dumping.

Governance (1 comment)

- Extremely high wages for elected officials.

Housing Issues (1 comment)

- We don't have new houses like other towns and were not growing

Jobs (1 comment)

- Thank you to Jeff Kaiser for opening a large company to bring jobs to the area

Tax Issues (1 comment)

- Taxes too high for residents.

2.0 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this chapter is to inventory, map, and forecast utilities and community facilities. Often referred to as public works, utilities and community facilities are the physical infrastructure of a community. They facilitate the community's ability to function and grow.

Community facilities can include garages for road maintenance, libraries, municipal offices, town halls, schools, police stations, fire stations, parks, etc. They are supported by utilities such as water services, sewer system, storm water drainage, electricity, etc. At times, facilities and utilities need expansion, rehabilitation, or the creation of new facilities. As near as possible, this chapter tries to forecast the future utility and community facility needs of your jurisdiction. These needs vary according to growth and level of service deemed publicly acceptable.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)

(d) Utilities and Community Facilities
A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, childcare 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.

2.2 GOALS

The following are the Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, two of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.

2. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

2.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following utility and community facility resource objectives and policy recommendations (not in order of priority) support the above goals. They will guide utility and facility resource decisions in the Village of Dickeyville over the next 20 years.

NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

1. **Continue expanding and implementing our capital improvements plan (CIP), reviewing it annually, and making adjustments to meet the needs of the community.**

2. **Continue to review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.**

3. **Maintain, operate, reconstruct and make improvements to the existing utility systems so they can support existing development and redevelopment.**

4. **Ensure that new development bears the full cost of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.**

5. **Continue to enforce well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.**

6. **Consider creating a stormwater management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.**

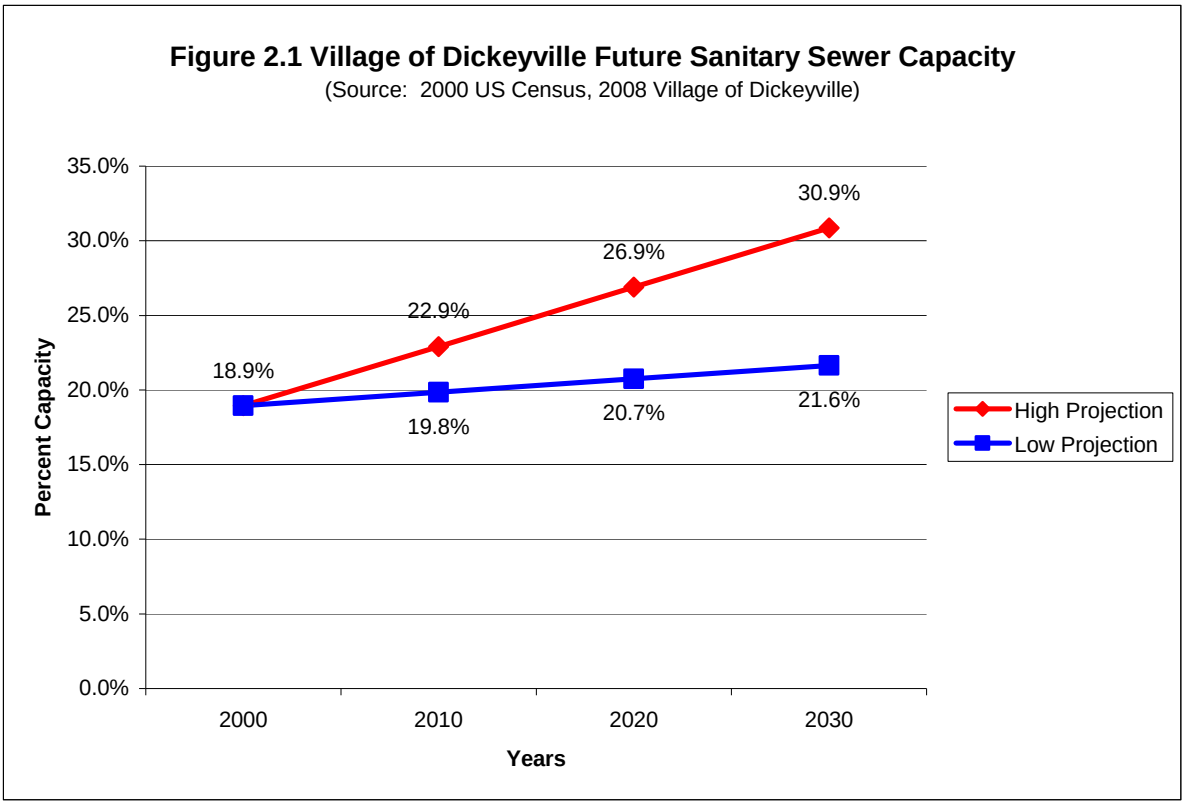
7. **Develop a strategy for siting telecommunication ("cell") towers.**

2.4 PUBLIC UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.4.1 MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SERVICE

Municipalities usually have a wastewater treatment facility and a sanitary sewer system to treat wastewater. At present, the Village of Dickeyville's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) serves 355 households and 71 businesses. It is an activated sludge plant, built in 1959 and located at 325 Rita Avenue. The system was upgraded in 1984. Figure 2.1 currently shows operations to be at 18.9%. Currently, its average flow is .075MGD (million/gallons/day) with a design average flow of .172 MGD. See Figure 2.1 for the Village's projected sewer capacity. There are some private septic systems in the Village: the Dickeyville Lumberyard, the Flea Market, and the W. Kruser residence.

Updates for the system are planned for the future. Specifically, a screen to replace the commnitor (grinder), a fine bubble diffusior, and a more energy efficient blower.



2.4.2 PRIVATE WASTEWATER TREATMENT

For most towns, all private wastewater treatment is through onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS), commonly referred to as septic systems. Septic systems treat domestic wastewater, including domestic sanitary, bath, laundry, dishwashing, garbage disposal, etc. The system receiving wastewater either retains it in a holding tank, or treats and discharges the water into the soil. (Any system with a final discharge upon the ground surface or discharging directly into surface waters of the state is subject to DNR regulation.)

Septic systems are most commonly used in rural or large lot areas where municipal sanitary sewer is not available. They are regulated under WI COMM-83 and permits are issued by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce and the WI-DNR. Refer to the Grant County Zoning and Sanitation Department, the WI DOC, and the WI DNR for more information on sanitary sewer regulations.

There are no private WWTP serving businesses such as a cheese factory or a hospital in the Village of Dickeyville.

2.4.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The management of stormwater involves providing the controlled release of runoff to receiving systems, typically through detention and/or retention structures. A stormwater system can be very simple – a series of natural ditches or a complex system of culverts, pipes, and drains. Either way, the purpose of the system is to store and channel runoff to specific areas, in order to diminish flooding impacts and possible non-point source pollution.

As of August 2004, any construction site disturbing more than one acre of land must get state permits and keep soil on their land during and after construction (NR 151, 216). The threshold was lowered from five acres to one acre in order to comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Phase 2 Storm Water Regulations. The purpose of the regulation is to lower and control the amount of sedimentation that reaches Wisconsin rivers and lakes. Refer to the WI DNR for more information. Dickeyville uses a storm sewer system which includes drains and piping. Two small developments in the Village have storm water retention features for handling runoff.

2.4.4 WATER SUPPLY

Wells are safe, dependable sources of water if sited wisely and built correctly. Wisconsin has had well regulations since 1936, and today is recognized as a national leader in well protection. NR 812 (formerly NR 112), Wisconsin's Administrative Code for Well Construction and Pump Installation, is administered by the WI DNR. The Well Code is based on the premise that if a well and water system is properly located, constructed, installed, and maintained, the well should provide safe water continuously without a need for treatment. Refer to the WI DNR, the Grant County Department of Zoning and Sanitation for more information on water quality and well regulations.

Data for Tables 2.1 through 2.5 for the Village of Dickeyville is from the 2006 Annual Utility Report from the Wisconsin Public Service Commission. Current rate information can be obtained by contacting the jurisdiction directly.

Table 2.1 Sources of Water Supply - Groundwater

ID#	Location	Depth (Feet)	Well Diameter (inches)	Potential Yield Per Day (gallons)	Currently in Service?
1	N. Center St.	867	10	266,400	Yes
2	S. Main St.	902	16	396,000	Yes

Table 2.2 Water Supply – Pumping and Water Supply Equipment

ID#	Purpose	Destination	Year Installed	Type of Pump	Actual Capacity (gpm)
1	Primary and Standby	Distribution	1996	Submersible	185
2	Primary	Distribution	2002	Vertical Turbine	275

Table 2.3 Water Supply – Storage and Treatment

ID#	Type	Year Built	Primary Material	Total Capacity	Disinfection & Application	Corrosion Control Used?	Fluoride Used?
1	Elevated Tank	2002	Steel	250,000	Liquid	No	Yes

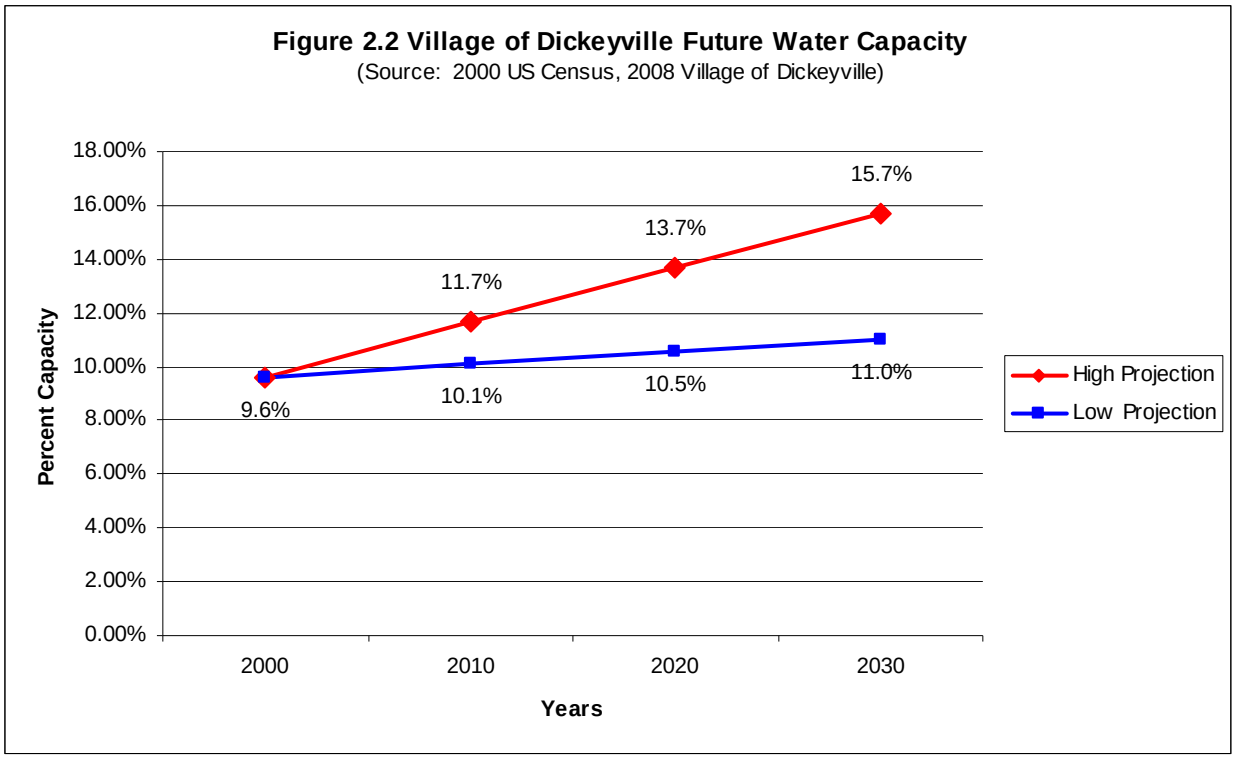
Table 2.4 Water Supply – Water Mains (Within Municipality)

Pipe Material	Function	Diameter (inches)	Number of Feet (End of Year)
Metal	Distribution	1.0	455
Metal	Distribution	1.25	640
Metal	Distribution	2.0	0
Metal	Distribution	6.0	22,426
Plastic	Distribution	6.0	3,464
Metal	Distribution	8.0	805
Plastic	Distribution	8.0	1,878
Plastic	Distribution	10.0	3,870

Table 2.5 Fire Hydrants

Fire Hydrant Type	Number (End of Year)
Normal	58
Flushing	0

Dickeyville has two municipal wells: Number one is located on N. Center Street and is 867 feet deep. The second well, on S. Main Street is 902 feet deep. These wells serve the 355 homes and 71 businesses that make up the Village. (There are two private wells in the Village.) The 2008 current average water flow is 65,000 gallons/day with a design average flow of 675,785 gpd (gallons per day). The Village's current total water capacity is 250,000 gallons. Figure 2.2 below shows the future capacity of this water system. As indicated, the system is operating at about 9.6% capacity (based on flow) at this time. This figure is calculated from population projections from Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities, and pumping data from the Village. No new wells are being planned for at this time.



2.4.5 SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT

A special purpose district is an area designated to perform specific tasks essential to a community's or region's well being. It requires a government entity responsible for oversight of the district. Special districts include sanitary districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, drainage districts, inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, business improvement districts, tax incremental financing districts, architectural conservancy districts, and port authorities. Refer to Chapter 6, Economic Development, for more information.

2.4.6 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

In 1996, Wisconsin revised its solid waste rules to exceed the Federal (Subtitle 'D') rules for municipal solid waste landfills becoming the first state to receive approval of its solid waste program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The WI DNR authorizes solid waste disposal pursuant to Wis. Stats. 289.35, and numerous WI Administrative Codes. Refer to the WI DNR and the Department of Planning and Zoning for more information on landfill regulations.

The Village of Dickeyville has garbage and recycling pick-up services every week. Dickeyville does not share these services with any other jurisdiction. There are neither active nor closed and capped landfills in the Village.

2.4.7 MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND/OR CITY OR VILLAGE HALL

Part of a jurisdiction's infrastructure usually includes a meeting area and an office. A jurisdiction's hall is integral to the operation of local government, providing a location for supplies and personal. In some cases, it also serves as a community center. Other infrastructure can include a garage or maintenance shop, salt storage, or recycling or compost sites. Table 2.6 lists Dickeyville's facilities.

Table 2.6 Village Facilities

TYPE OF FACILITY	LOCATION AND ADDRESS	AMENITIES
X MUNICIPAL BUILDING/VILLAGE HALL	500 East Avenue	Community Center, Library, Police Dept., Village Clerk, Meeting Room, Fully air conditioned, wireless, gymnasium, kitchen

2.4.8 Parks and Recreational Facilities

Parks and recreational locations might be considered only as part of a jurisdiction's natural resources; however they are also part of a jurisdiction's facilities, adding to community infrastructure and quality of life. Dickeyville has a number of parks and recreational facilities in their jurisdiction. See Table 2.7 below.

Table 2.7 Village Recreational Resources

Name/Type of Recreational Resource	Location and Address	Amenities
Kuepers Park	240 Rita Avenue	Shelter, restrooms, ball diamond, playground, horseshoes and basketball court
Dickeyville Community Park	450 N. Church St.	Shelters, restrooms, concession stands, sand volleyball, tennis courts, walking area, ball diamond, meditation well, Veterans Memorial

2.4.9 Wind Farms

Wind farms are quickly becoming a viable alternative for "green" energy production. However, they can sometimes be considered problematic to site due to the amount of land they require and their impact on the viewscape. Senate Bill 334, passed in 2003-2004, states that cities, towns, villages, and counties cannot place restrictions on the installment of wind energy systems except instances where the restriction would serve to protect or preserve public health or safety, where cost does not significantly increase or decrease its efficiency, or where the restriction would provide a new system of comparable cost and efficiency. Therefore, a jurisdiction could indicate on its map where a wind energy system might be best placed but it cannot ban them altogether. A total ban would have to meet the above criteria of SB 334. Currently there are no wind farms in Dickeyville, nor are any proposed.

2.4.10 Cemeteries

Cemeteries are identified as prominent historic and cultural resources. They can provide an historic perspective of an area, providing names and ethnicities of previous residents, linking a community to its past. The Holy Ghost Cemetery is located in the Village on S. Church Street but the Village does not have any maintenance responsibilities associated with it.

2.4.11 Police, Fire, and Rescue Services

Table 2.8 below lists the types of Police, Fire, and Rescue Service protection available in Dickeyville. For more information on whom services are shared with, refer to Chapter 7, Intergovernmental Cooperation.

Table 2.8 Police, Fire, and Rescue Service Protection

Type of Protection	Provider?	Staffing (i.e. volunteer, paid, etc.)
X Fire Protection	Dickeyville/Paris Fire Department	
X Law Enforcement	Dickeyville Police Dept. Grant County Sheriff Dept.	Paid
X Emergency Response	Dickeyville/Paris Rescue Squad Grant County Emergency Service	Volunteer Paid by County

2.4.12 LIBRARY FACILITIES

Grant County libraries are part of the Southwest Library System which was created in 1971, when the Wisconsin State Legislature passed a law creating the 17 Library Systems in Wisconsin. The purpose of the system is to provide free and equitable access to public libraries for all residents in Wisconsin even if their community has none. The library system also serves to take on projects too costly or complex for individual community libraries. The funding for the Public Library System comes from a set percentage of the budgets of all public libraries in Wisconsin. Village of Dickeyville residents use the services of the Brick Library, located at 500 East Avenue. Among other services, it offers children's programs, internet, and wireless and is part of the Southwest Library System.

2.4.13 PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

A quality education system is the foundation of a strong democracy and healthy economy. The New Wisconsin Promise is the State's commitment to ensure a quality education for every child. Raising achievement for all students and closing the achievement gap between economically disadvantaged students, students of color, and their peers is the No. 1 priority.

Residents of the Village of Dickeyville attend schools in one public school district: Cuba City. Table 2.9 highlights the public educational facilities available to residents of the Village, the current enrollment of these public school districts, and the estimated capacity of these districts (i.e. the number of students they could effectively teach, using existing facilities). When coupled with projected population numbers, knowing a school's estimated capacity is helpful for all types of planning, including utilities, land use and transportation.

Table 2.9 Education Facilities: Village of Dickeyville

SCHOOL NAME	LOCATION	GRADE LEVELS*	CURRENT ENROLLMENT	ESTIMATED CAPACITY
Cuba City Elementary and High Schools	Cuba City	E, M, H	658	1350
Holy Ghost Elementary	Dickeyville	E	Private	Private
Immaculate Conception Elementary	Kieler	E	Private	Private

*E = Elementary, M= Middle, H=High School

There are several regional institutions of higher education offering a wide variety of educational opportunities including certificates, technical diplomas, associate, bachelor, and master's degrees. The nearest colleges and universities are located in Fennimore (Southwest Wisconsin Technical College), Platteville (UW - Platteville), Monroe (Blackhawk Tech) Madison (Edgewood College, UW-Madison, Madison Area Technical College) and Dubuque (University of Dubuque, Loras College, and Clarke College).

2.4.14 CHILDCARE FACILITIES

Adequate childcare facilities are of great importance to local and regional economies. The Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Bureau of Regulation and Licensing (BRL) is responsible for the licensing and regulation of child care programs, children's residential programs and private child welfare agencies for foster care and adoption. The purpose of the Bureau of Regulation and Licensing is to promote the health, safety and welfare of children in regulated community care arrangements. In addition to family and group child care programs, BRL regulates day camps, group foster homes for children, residential care centers for children and youth, shelter care facilities and child placing agencies.

The Planning Commission noted two daycare providers currently in the Village. Grandma's Daycare, located at 166 Droessler Drive, which serves children in the Cuba City School District from infancy to age 12. Shirley's Day Care, at 540 W. Main also serves children in the Cuba City School District of the age of infancy to age 12.

2.4.15 HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Healthcare facilities are an integral part of a community's infrastructure. Having access to adequate and supportive health care services becomes even more important in areas where a population has large sections of vulnerable individuals: the very young and the very old. In particular, health care services for the elderly are becoming more and more important as the population of the U.S. grows older. The trend of an aging population is found throughout Grant County, the State of Wisconsin, and the country as a whole.

Table 2.10 lists the medical care facilities that are either in the Village of Dickeyville or serve the residents of the jurisdiction.

Table 2.10 Healthcare Facilities

Facility Name	Facility Location
Hospitals:	
Southwest Health Center	Platteville, WI
Mercy Medical Center	Dubuque, IA
Finley Hospital	Dubuque, IA
Medical Clinics:	
Medical Associates	Dubuque, IA, Platteville, WI, Cuba City, WI
Doctors Park	Platteville, WI
Dubuque Internal Medicine	Dubuque, IA
Nursing Homes:	
Southwest Health Center Nursing Home	Cuba City, WI
Gray's Nursing Home	Platteville, WI
Heartland Health Care Center	Platteville, WI
Lancaster Care Center	Lancaster, WI
Assisted Living Facilities:	
Our House Senior Living	Platteville, WI
Park Place Assisted Living	Platteville, WI
Rem Wis Three Inc	Platteville, WI
Chiropractic:	
Dickeyville Chiropractic	Dickeyville, WI
Vogt Family Chiropractic	Dickeyville, WI
Dentist:	
Dr. David Lange	Dickeyville, WI

2.4.16 TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Telecommunication towers, specifically cellular phone towers, are on the rise with increased use of cellular phones. Refer to the Federal Communications Commission FCC - (www.wireless2.fcc.gov) or the Grant Country Planning and Zoning Committee for more information on telecommunication regulations.

There are no telecommunication ("cell") towers in the Village although there have been inquiries to locate them here. Currently, the Village has identified the Dickeyville water tower as a potential location for co-locating any future antennas.

2.4.17 POWER PLANTS AND TRANSMISSION LINES

Grant County utility needs are supplied by the Alliant/ Wisconsin Power and Light Company, the Scenic River Energy Cooperative, and the Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC). For information regarding their service territories, transmission lines, and substations, please refer to Map 2.2. Cable services are provided to residents through Charter Communications. Internet providers for Dickeyville include TDS and You Sq2.

2.4.18 POSTAL SERVICE

Post Offices are located in most Grant County communities. Village of Dickeyville residents are served by the Dickeyville Post Office, located at 200 West Main Street.

2.5 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN (CIP)

A capital improvements plan (CIP) is a multi year scheduling of physical public improvements based on the examination of available fiscal resources, as well as the prioritization of such improvements. Capital improvements are those that include new or expanded physical facilities that are relatively large, expensive, and permanent. Street improvements, public libraries, water and sewer lines, and park and recreation facilities are common examples of capital improvements. Dickeyville currently has a CIP which includes a 5 year utility plan as detailed below:

DICKEYVILLE 5-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE AND ROAD REPAIR PLAN

2008
Reconstruct North Ave from N. Main St. N. Church St.
Chip or slurry seal Third St, from East Ave to Short St – Apple St from Culta Sac to Termination – East Ave from Second St to Termination - Orchard St – Park St – Pitzen Lane from STH 61/35 317 feet.
Reconstruct North Ave including water main and sewer repairs
Slurry Seal Ginter St and Hillside Dr.

2009
Extend the box culvert 100 feet south on Sewer Plant Road.
Slurry seal Mc Adam Raod / N. Center St / Plum St / S. Church St / Scoops' Drive / (West) Sewer Plant Road / Pitzen Lane from STH 61/35 317 feet.

2010
Extend box culvert 100 feet south on Sewer Plant Road.
Chip/Slurry seal

2011
Construction of infrastructure at interchange.
Chip/Slurry seal

2012
Extension of box culvert 100 feet south on Sewer Plant Road / Chip or slurry seal.
Reconstruction of water main, storm sewer, sidewalk, curb & gutter, and parking lane.

2013
Reconstruct N. Church St / Reconstruct Orchard St. (West) from Domi Ave to W. Main St / Orchard St (East) from Domi Ave to North Ave.
Reconstruct South side of Domi Ave from N. Chruch St to Orchard
Reconstruct North side of Domi Ave from Orchard to N. Main St / Construct Remainder of East Ave.

2.6 UTILITY AND COMMUNITY FACILITY AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available state and federal agencies and programs to assist communities with public works projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information has been provided for each agency. To find out more specific information or which program best fits your needs contact the agency directly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT (USDA-RD)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES DIRECT GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAM
The community facilities grant program provides grants to assist the development of essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 people. The objective of the agency is to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents. This can include the purchase of equipment required for a facility's operation. All projects that are funded by the RHS grant program must be for public use.

USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF WISCONSIN

4949 Kirschling Ct
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Phone: (715) 345-7615
FAX: (715) 345-7669
http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/
http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/

COMMUNITY FACILITIES GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM
The community facilities loan program is similar to the grant program in that it provides funding for essential community facilities, such as schools, roads, fire halls, etc. Again local jurisdictions must have a population of less than 20,000 to be able to apply. Applications are funded based on a statewide priority point system. For more information on the loan program log on to the USDA-RD website or call the office listed above.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL UTILITIES
There are a number of available programs through USDA-RUS as part of the Water and Environmental Programs (WEP). WEP provides loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas, cities, and towns of 10,000 or less. Public bodies, non-profit organizations and

recognized Indian Tribes may qualify for assistance. WEP also makes grants to non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to assist rural communities with their water, wastewater, and solid waste programs. Some of the available programs include:

- Water and Waste Disposal Direct and Guaranteed Loans
- Water and Waste Disposal Grants
- Technical Assistance and Training Grants
- Solid Waste Management Grants
- Rural Water Circuit Ride Technical Assistance

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION (NRCS) UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (US EPA) COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH EDUCATION EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)

FARM*A*SYST

Farm*A*Syst is a national program cooperatively supported by the above agencies. The program enables you to prevent pollution on farms, ranches, and in homes using confidential environmental assessments. This program can help you determine your risks. A system of fact sheets and worksheets helps you to identify the behaviors and practices that are creating risks. Some of the issues Farm*A*Syst can help you address includes:

- Quality of well water, new wells, and abandoned wells
- Livestock waste storage
- Storage and handling of petroleum products
- Managing hazardous wastes
- Nutrient management

Farm*A*Syst is a voluntary program, so you decide whether to assess your property. This program has been nationally and internationally recognized for its common-sense approach to managing environmental risks. Contact the Farm*A*Syst office for more information on available programs.

HOME*A*SYST

Also available through the cooperative efforts of USDA, NRCS, CSREES, and US EPA is the national Home*A*Syst program. This program is very similar to the Farm*A*Syst program explained above, but instead is specific to your home. The program begins with a checklist to identify risks including safety of drinking water, use and storage of hazardous chemicals, and lead based paint. The program can help you develop an action plan to reduce your risks. Contact the Home*A*Syst program to find out more information and to obtain worksheets to begin your assessment today.

FARM*A*SYST & HOME*A*SYST

303 Hiram Smith Hall
1545 Observatory Drive
Madison, WI 53706-1289

Phone: 608-262-0024
http://www.uwex.edu/farmasyst
http://www.uwed.edu/homeasyst

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WIDNR)

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (DNR-CFA)

The Bureau of Community Assistance administers a number of grant and loan programs. The Bureau supports projects that protect the public health and the environment and provide recreational opportunities. The Bureau has three major areas of programs, which include the following:

- Environmental Loans: This is a loan program for drinking water, wastewater, and brownfield projects.

- Environmental Financial Assistance Grants: This is a grant

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)

101 S Webster St
Madison WI 53703

Phone: 608-266-2621
Fax: 608-261-4380
http://www.dnr.state.wi.us

program for non-point source runoff pollution, recycling, lakes, rivers, municipal flood control and well compensation.

- Land and Recreation Financial Assistance Grants: This is a grant program for conservation, restoration, parks, stewardship, acquisition of land and easements for conservation purposes, recreational facilities and trails, hunter education, forestry, forest fire protection, gypsy moth, household hazardous waste collection, dam rehabilitation and abandonment, dry cleaner remediation, and urban wildlife damage.

These programs listed above are the major program headings. There are numerous programs available for specific projects underneath these umbrella programs. For example, under the Environmental Loans Program, there is the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP). The SDWLP provides loans to public water systems to build, upgrade, or replace water supply infrastructure to protect public health and address federal and state safe drinking water requirements. For more information on other available programs, contact the Wisconsin DNR or visit the website listed above.

WISCONSIN WELL COMPENSATION GRANT PROGRAM

Another program available through the Wisconsin DNR is the Well Compensation Grant Program. To be eligible for a grant, a person must own a contaminated private water supply that serves a residence or is used for watering livestock. Owners of wells serving commercial properties are not eligible, unless the commercial property also contains a residential unit or apartment. The Well Compensation grant program provides partial cost sharing for the following:

- Water testing if it shows the well is contaminated
- Reconstructing a contaminated well
- Constructing a new well
- Connecting to an existing private or public water supply
- Installing a new pump, including the associated piping
- Property abandoning the contaminated well
- Equipment for water treatment
- Providing a temporary bottled or trucked water supply

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WISCONSIN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PUBLIC FACILITIES (CDBG-PF)

This program is designed to assist small communities with public facility improvements. Eligible activities would include publicly owned utility system improvements, streets, sidewalks, disability accessibility projects, and community centers. Local governments including towns, villages, cities, and counties are eligible. Entitlement cities, over 50,000 in population, are not eligible. Federal grant funds are made available on an annual basis. The maximum grant for any single applicant is $750,000. Grants are only available up to the amount that is adequately justified and documented with engineering or vendor estimates.

WI DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PO Box 7970
Madison, WI 53707

Phone: 608-266-8934
Fax: 608-266-8969
http://www.commerce.state.wi.us
http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/

WISCONSIN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PUBLIC FACILITIES (CDBG-PFED)

This program helps underwrite the cost of municipal infrastructure necessary for business development. This program requires that the result of the project will ultimately induce businesses, create jobs, and invest in the community. More information is available from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

3.0 AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(e)

(e) Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.
A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources, parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.

3.1 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

3.1.1 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

The purpose of the Agricultural element is to present agricultural data and provide direction for land use decisions impacting agriculture for the next 20 years.

3.1.2 GOALS

The following is the Agricultural Resource Goal, one of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

3.1.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following agricultural resource objectives and policy recommendations (not in order of priority) support the above goal. They will guide agricultural resource decisions in the Village of Dickeyville over the next 20 years.

NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

1. **Adopt Extra Territorial Zoning to encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.**

3.1.4 FARMING SYSTEM

Using farm related data gathered at the County level from the Agricultural Census, it is possible to draw an inference about the state of agricultural health in the Village of Dickeyville. (The Agricultural Census does not collect data at the Village level and defines a farm as any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the year.)

Table 3.1.1 Trends in Farm Numbers 1987 – 2002

Grant County	1987	1992	1997	2002
Farms (number)	2,470	2,340	2,238	2,490
Land in farms (acres)	648,318	620,951	599,617	605,836
Average size of farm (acres)	262	265	268	243
Number of farms by size – 1 to 9 acres	136	115	73	105
Number of farms by size – 10 to 49 acres	178	204	234	398
Number of farms by size – 50 to 179 acres	728	645	681	836
Number of farms by size – 180 to 499 acres	1,155	1,100	982	900
Number of farms by size – 500 to 999 acres	230	226	221	193
Number of farms by size – 1,000 acres or more	43	50	47	58
Total cropland (farms)	2,307	2,159	2,051	2,185
Total cropland (acres)	419,596	400,489	376,191	374,984

(Source: 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002 US Census of Agriculture)

Table 3.1.1 gives the number of farms in Grant County for the years 1987 through 2002. The County showed a 0.8% increase in farms between 1987 and 2002. Paradoxically, as the number of farms has increased, the acres of farmland have decreased 7% in the same timeframe.

Although average farm size decreased 7% from 1987 to 2002, in the same period, small farms (10 to 49 acres) increased 124%. Very large farms (1,000+ acres) increased 35%, as did farms from 50 to 179 acres (15%). All other farm size classes decreased. The conclusion is that there are more very large ("super") farms, "hobby" farms have more than doubled, while "working" or "family" farms have declined.

Table 3.1.2 Trends in Dairy Farms 1987 – 2002

Grant County	1987	1992	1997	2002
Milk cows (farms)	1,313	1,089	878	665
Milk cows (number)	66,728	58,995	52,702	46,564

(Source: 1997, 2002, US Census of Agriculture)

Table 3.1.2 shows clearly that both the number dairy farms and dairy cows in Grant County dropped dramatically (49% and 30% respectively) between 1987 and 2002.

3.1.5 LAND SALES STATISTICS AND GRAPHS

As required by the comprehensive planning process, statistics and graphs of land sales information are included below. Unfortunately, the data does not document land sales at the Village level, nor is it as current as one would like. However, despite these limitations, it is clear from Table 3.1.3 that the value of land (both Ag and land sold for non-Ag uses) has been rising and for some time, too (in particular, the value of agricultural land diverted to other uses peaked in 2003). This trend of the last decade is no doubt continuing and therefore it is likely to affect future efforts by farmers to compete for the land base needed to remain in agriculture.

Table 3.1.3 Grant County Agricultural Land Sales: Total Agricultural Land

Agricultural land continuing in agricultural use							
	1999	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Number of transactions	78	43	32	25	29	67	43
Acres sold	9,772	6,603	3,652	2,173	3,872	9,459	4,967
Dollars per acre	$1,326	$1,512	$1,822	$1,549	$2,073	$2,377	$2,532
Agricultural land diverted to other uses							
Number of transactions	41	9	13	9	5	9	12
Acres sold	3,114	822	981	311	360	528	1,241
Dollars per acre	$1,137	$1,572	$1,750	$1,435	$2,676	$2,336	$2,857
Totals							
Number of transactions	**119**	**52**	**45**	**34**	**34**	**76**	**55**
Acres sold	**12,886**	**7,425**	**4,633**	**2,484**	**4,232**	**9,987**	**6,208**
Dollars per acre	**$1,280**	**$1,519**	**$1,807**	**$1,535**	**$2,124**	**$2,375**	**$2,597**

(Source: 2006, National Agricultural Statistics Service)

3.1.6 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

As shown in Table 3.1.4, two persons living in the Village of Dickeyville listed their occupations as farmer or farm manager in the 2000 census. Note that these occupations may not be in the Village the farmer or farm manager is living in. However, it does provide a general overview of the Village's population of farmers.

Table 3.1.4 Farmers and Farm Managers as Number and Percent of Total Village Population

Jurisdiction	Population	Number of Persons Employed as Farmers and Farm Managers	Percent of Persons Employed as Farmers and Farm Managers
Town of Beetown	734	93	12.7%
Town of Bloomington	399	43	10.8%
Town of Boscobel	433	4	0.9%
Town of Cassville	487	54	11.1%
Town of Castle Rock	487	37	7.6%
Town of Clifton	304	42	13.8%
Town of Ellenboro	608	35	5.8%
Town of Fennimore	599	31	5.2%
Town of Glen Haven	490	48	9.8%
Town of Harrison	497	36	7.2%
Town of Hazel Green	1043	63	6.0%
Town of Hickory Grove	443	40	9.0%
Town of Jamestown	2077	48	2.3%
Town of Liberty	552	57	10.3%
Town of Lima	721	85	11.8%
Town of Little Grant	257	66	25.7%
Town of Marion	517	25	4.8%
Town of Millville	147	9	6.1%
Town of Mount Hope	225	33	14.7%
Town of Mount Ida	523	52	9.9%
Town of Muscoda	674	20	3.0%
Town of North Lancaster	515	65	12.6%
Town of Paris	754	63	8.4%
Town of Patch Grove	390	58	14.9%
Town of Platteville	1343	48	3.6%
Town of Potosi	831	43	5.2%
Town of Smelser	756	48	6.3%
Town of South Lancaster	808	67	8.3%
Town of Waterloo	557	51	9.2%
Town of Waterstown	362	23	6.4%

Table 3.1.4 (cont.) Farmers and Farm Managers as Number and Percent of Total Village Population

Jurisdiction	Population	Number of Persons Employed as Farmers and Farm Managers	Percent of Persons Employed as Farmers and Farm Managers
Town of Wingville	394	59	15.0%
Town of Woodman	194	12	6.2%
Town of Wyalusing	370	31	8.4%
Village of Bagley	339	0	0.0%
Village of Bloomington	701	14	2.0%
Village of Blue River	429	2	0.5%
Village of Cassville	1085	7	0.6%
Village of Dickeyville	**1043**	**2**	**0.2%**
Village of Hazel Green	1171	11	0.9%
Village of Livingston	584	10	1.7%
Village of Montfort	603	0	0.0%
Village of Mount Hope	186	2	1.1%
Village of Muscoda	1357	5	0.4%
Village of Patch Grove	166	4	2.4%
Village of Potosi	711	2	0.3%
Village of Tennyson	370	6	1.6%
Village of Woodman	96	0	0.0%
City of Boscobel	3047	3	0.1%
City of Cuba City	1945	17	0.9%
City of Fennimore	2387	19	0.8%
City of Lancaster	4070	32	0.8%
City of Platteville	9989	48	0.5%
Total	**49770**	**1673**	

(Source: 2000 Population Census)

3.1.7 AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Farming infrastructure includes businesses and services such as feed mills, adequate roads, equipment vendors, cheese factories, seed dealers, or veterinarians might supply. Farm supply businesses and food processing facilities represent important resources to area farmers as well as the broader local economy. There is no farming infrastructure in the Village of Dickeyville.

3.1.8 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Attached is the soils map (Map 3.1.1) for the Village of Dickeyville.

3.1.9 CONFLICTS AND THREATS TO AGRICULTURE

With the changes in development pressure and the transition out of farming by many, the nature of the industry is rapidly changing. Some of the conflicts and threats are within local control and some are tied to state, national and global decisions. This comprehensive plan cannot impact decisions such as commodity prices, which are set on the world market and the reduced marketing opportunities as a result of consolidation. What the plan can do, is respond to local conflicts and issues such as

- Conflicts with new residents with non-agriculture backgrounds, including smells and odors, traffic conflicts, animal waste disposal, trespassing, dust, manure and mud on the roads, chemical applications, equipment noise, lights, and fencing requirements.
- Fragmentation of farm fields as new parcels are created.
- Agricultural land values exceeding possible agricultural income opportunities.
- The challenges of developing a new generation of farmers.

3.1.10 FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is changing rapidly and it is likely to continue to do so. It appears that the future will include three types of operations: larger commodity producers, niche/specialty producers, and life-style farming operations. In the past, the commodity producers were dominant, but this is changing as traditional dairy producers and older farmers are leaving the business.

3.1.11 AGRICULTURE RESOURCES, AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available county, state and federal programs to assist with agricultural planning and protection. Below are brief descriptions of the various agencies and programs. The Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Services, and the Conservation District offices are located at the Grant County Land Conservation Department, at 150 W. Alona Lane, Suite 1, Lancaster, WI 53813-2188 (608-723-6377). The UW Extension office is located at the Youth and Agriculture Center, 916 E. Elm Street, Fairgrounds, PO Box 31, Lancaster WI 53818-2125 (phone 608- 723-2125 and fax 608-723-4315).

USDA FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) has a direct financial impact on rural Wisconsin families through the programs and services they offer. They are dedicated to stabilizing farm income, helping farmers conserve land and water resources, providing credit to new or disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and helping farm operations recover from the effects of disaster. Programs and services offered by the FSA are

USDA FARM SERVICE AGENCY

WISCONSIN STATE OFFICE
8030 Excelsior Drive
Madison, WI 53717-2905

Phone (608) 662-4422
Fax (608) 662-9425

http://www.fsa.usda.gov/WI

- **Farm Loan Program (FLP)**
  The Farm Service Agency offers direct and guaranteed farm ownership and operating loans to farmers who are temporarily unable to obtain private, commercial credit. Often, FLP borrowers are beginning farmers who cannot qualify for conventional loans because they have insufficient financial resources. The Agency also helps established farmers who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters, or whose resources are too limited to maintain profitable farming operations.

- **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**
  The CRP is a voluntary program that offers annual rental payments, incentive payments for certain

activities, and cost-share assistance to establish approved cover on eligible cropland. The program encourages farmers to plant long-term resource-conserving covers to improve soil, water, and wildlife resources. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) makes available assistance in an amount equal to not more than 50 percent of the participant's costs in establishing approved practices. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years.

- **Direct and Counter-Cyclical Payments (DCP)** The 2002 Farm Bill makes payments to eligible producers of covered commodities for the 2002 through 2007 crop years. Direct and counter- cyclical payments are made to producers with established crop bases and payment yields. Payment rates for direct payments were established by the 2002 Farm Bill and are issued regardless of market prices. Producers also are eligible for counter-cyclical payments, but payments are issued only if effective prices are less than the target prices set in the 2002 Farm Bill. Commodities eligible for both direct and counter- cyclical payments include wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, sunflower seeds, canola, flaxseed, mustard, safflower, rapeseed, and peanuts.

- **Milk Income Loss Contract Program (MILC)**
  This program, authorized by the 2002 Farm Bill, financially compensates dairy producers when domestic milk prices fall below a specified level. Eligible dairy producers are those who produced milk in any state and marketed the milk commercially beginning December 2001. To be approved for the program, producers must be in compliance with highly erodible and wetland conservation provisions and must enter into a contract with USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation to provide monthly marketing data.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the federal agency that works with landowners on private lands to conserve natural resources. NRCS is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, formerly the Soil Conservation Service. Nearly three-fourths of the technical assistance provided by the agency goes to helping farmers and ranchers develop conservation systems uniquely suited to their land and individual ways of doing business. The agency also assists other private landowners and rural and urban communities to reduce erosion, conserve and protect water, and solve other resource problems. NRCS provides:

WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

6515 Watts Road
Suite 200
Madison, WI 53719

Phone (608) 276-USDA

http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov

- **Technical Assistance for Conservation**
  Conservation technical assistance is the basis of NRCS mission to conserve, sustain, and improve America's private lands. NRCS staff works one-on-one with private landowners to develop and implement conservation plans that protect the soil, water, air, plant and animal resources on the 1.5 billion acres of privately owned land in the United States.

- **Soil Survey**
  NRCS is responsible for surveying the soils of the United States, publishing and interpreting soil information. Soil information is the basis for natural resource and land use planning, key to assessing site potential for specific uses and identifying soil characteristics and properties.

- **National Resources Inventory**
  Every five years, NRCS conducts the National Resources Inventory (NRI) on nonfederal rural land in the United States. This inventory shows natural resource trends, such as land cover and use, soil erosion, prime farmland, and wetlands. The 1992 NRI, for example, shows that farmers are dramatically reducing soil erosion on cropland. From 1982 to 1992, erosion on all cropland declined by about one-third, going from 3.1 billion to 2.1 billion tons a year.

- **Wetlands**
  Wetland conservation is an important and sensitive issue. During 1982-1992, wetland losses due to agriculture slowed to about 31,000 acres a year, a more than 90 percent reduction compared to conversion rates between 1954 and 1974. NRCS is one of the four primary federal agencies involved with wetlands.

- **Wetlands Reserve Program**
  In the Wetlands Reserve Program, conservation easements are purchased from landowners to restore or enhance wetland areas. Ownership, control of access, and some compatible uses remain with the landowner.

- **Wetland Identification**
  NRCS has technical leadership for identification and delineation of wetlands on agricultural lands and on all USDA program participant's lands. NRCS maintains a list of hydric soils and a wetland inventory on agricultural land.

- **Soil Quality**
  Over the past decade, NRCS has been helping producers develop and implement 1.7 million conservation plans on 143 million acres of highly erodible cropland as part of the conservation compliance provision of the Food Security Act of 1985. As a result, erosion on the most highly erodible cropland has been cut by two-thirds.

- **Water Quality**
  NRCS assists farmers to improve water quality. This includes improving nutrient and pesticide management and reducing soil erosion, thus decreasing sediment that would otherwise end up in lakes and streams. Technical assistance, including engineering, structure design and layout for manure management and water quality practices contributes significantly to state water quality efforts. Through the Environmental Quality Inventive Program, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance for local resource priorities.

WISCONSIN FARM CENTER

The Wisconsin Farm Center provides services to Wisconsin farmers and agribusinesses to promote the vitality of the state's agricultural economy and rural communities. Services include:

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

WISCONSIN FARM CENTER

2811 Agriculture Drive
PO Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708

Phone (608) 224-4960

http://www.datcp.state.wi.us

- **Growing Wisconsin Agriculture**
  Wisconsin is committed to the long-term profitability of agricultural businesses. Legislation passed in 2004 strengthens agriculture and invites producers to invest, reinvest and expand.

- **Financial Counseling and Advising**
  The Farm Center's financial experts are trained in feasibility analysis, enterprise analysis, debt analysis along with restructuring and cash flow projection. They can personally assist producers and answer specific questions, providing useful resource materials.

- **Farm Mediation**
  The Farm Center's farm mediation program provides dispute resolution services to farmers with problems involving creditor-debtor issues; U.S. Department of Agriculture program benefits; contracts with food processors, fertilizer, seed or feed dealers; conflicts within farm families; and landlord-tenant issues.

- **Stray Voltage**
  Through Rural Electrical Power Services, the Farm Center provides information about stray voltage and power quality issues; answers to regulatory questions; on-farm and distribution system investigations by a technical team that can assist farmers in working with the utility or electrician to resolve a power quality conflict; a format for dispute resolution; and research on electrical issues.

- **Legal**
  The Farm Center's agricultural attorney can answer general legal questions about farm business organization, landlord-tenant issues, debt restructuring, legal procedures, creditor-debtor law, and tax reorganization and estate planning.

- **Vocational**
  The Farm Center can help farmers or their family members make a successful transition to off-farm employment. It can help them examine their skills and explore their career options, regardless of whether they are looking to add off-farm income to the farm operation, starting a new small business, or seeking off-farm employment.

- **Farm Transfers**
  Through its Farm Link program, the Farm Center can help farmers who want to start their own operation, retiring farmers who want someone to take over their operation, or farmers who want to relocate due to urban or environmental pressures.

- **Animal Agriculture**
  Animals are a vital part of agriculture in Wisconsin. Whether you are a farmer, a veterinarian, a livestock dealer or trucker, or a consumer, DATCP provides information and regulates many aspects of animal agriculture.

- **Crops**
  Statistics show Wisconsin ranks first in production of a number of agriculture crops. Farmers in the State continue to adopt traditional and specialty crops. Cultivating and protecting them is key.

- **Land and Water**
  The State works with county land conservation departments to protect the environment through conservation practices, incentive programs and regulation.

3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES

3.2.1 NATURAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

It is vital for the Village of Dickeyville to consider its future in conjunction with its natural resources. It can be very challenging for rural communities to allow new development, while at the same time protecting the natural environment, preserving the character of an area. At first, development may have only a limited impact on the natural landscape, but as development continues, visual and environmental impacts become increasingly apparent. In order to protect natural resources for the future, it is crucial to be aware of existing natural resources, such as water, the geology of the region, forests and woodlands, wildlife habitat, and wetlands.

3.2.2 GOALS

The following are the Natural Resource Goals, two of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.

2. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

3.2.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following natural resource objectives and policy recommendations will support the above goals and will guide natural resource decisions in the Village of Dickeyville over the next 20 years.

NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

1. **Continue to provide adequate outdoor recreation facilities for the jurisdiction.**

2. **Encourage the education of local residents on the importance of natural resources.**

3. **Enforce the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.**

4. **Protect major drainage corridors from development to aid in stormwater runoff and prevent flooding.**

5. **Create wellhead protection plans for existing municipal wells.**

6. **Require wellhead protection plans for future private wells as part of the building application permitting process.**

7. **Encourage water conservation practices.**

8. **Encourage standards to decrease light pollution from improper fixtures.**

9. **Encourage standards to decrease air pollution.**

10. **Enforce ordinance to decrease noise pollution.**

11. **Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources.**

3.2.4 COMMON NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are materials such as water, topsoil, air, land, forests, fish and wildlife, and minerals occurring in nature that are essential or useful to humans. They have significance economically, recreationally, culturally, and aesthetically. These resources are combined into the recognized natural systems in which we live. These systems, or combinations of natural materials, can be referred to as "natural environments", "ecosystems", "biomes", or "natural habitats". Human activities affect all natural resources which in turn can have significant, sometimes adverse, impacts on the human community.

Keeping residents informed of their jurisdiction's natural resources is a proactive first step in supporting natural resource protection efforts. Flyers included with a tax mailing, articles in the local newspaper, workshops, or other similar education efforts can all help to educate residents on natural resource issues.

Fostering working relationships with your neighboring jurisdictions can help the Village of Dickeyville protect shared, contiguous natural areas that give local residents space to pursue recreational opportunities. Tapping into state and federal programs aimed specifically at protecting farmland, wetlands, and forests can help protect Dickeyville's natural resources. State and federal agencies and contact information are listed at the end of this chapter.

3.2.5 WATER RESOURCES

Water is probably the most commonly used natural resource, serving intrinsic and essential functions in the community on a daily basis for people, plants, and animals. A watershed is the land area from which all area waters (surface and groundwater) drain into stream systems and aquifers. Groundwater aquifers can be contained within a single watershed or can be so large that several watersheds are within the aquifer. Over 70% of all Wisconsin, communities (that is, every two out of three State residents) rely on groundwater not only for domestic use, but also for agriculture, industrial uses, and recreational purposes. The Village of Dickeyville is in the Little Platte River Watershed and the Platte River Watershed. See Map 3.2.1, for the Village of Dickeyville Water Resource Map and Map 3.2.2, Depth to Water Table Map for more information.

3.2.5.1 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater is the water beneath the earth's surface filling spaces between rocks and soil particles and flowing between them. Groundwater fills wells and supplies the flow from springs. It is a critical resource, not only because it is used constantly, but also because rivers, streams, and other surface water depends on it for recharge. Groundwater can easily be contaminated through non-point source pollution, particularly in regions with thin soils over fractured limestone, sandstone, and shale bedrock.

All Village of Dickeyville residents use groundwater for domestic water use. Dickeyville does not supply any other jurisdiction with domestic water.

3.2.5.2 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

It is important to keep groundwater in mind for many areas of comprehensive planning. Ultimately, what takes place above ground affects groundwater below. There are a variety of land use practices influencing water resource quality. Potential pollution sources that can affect groundwater in Dickeyville include but are not limited to

- Private wells
- Septic systems
- Gas stations
- Auto repair shops
- Laundromat
- Cemetery
- Wastewater plant
- Grain storage
- Fertilizer & pesticide handling
- Manure spreading
- Animal slaughtering
- Infiltration pond
- Abandoned wells

Because of its mobile nature, contaminants can travel far from their source through the water cycle. Contaminants in water coming from a variety of sources identified as non-point source pollution (NPSP), which can come from things like agriculture runoff, leaking septic systems, road salt and road building, parking lots, lawn, and golf course runoff, all of which directly impact water resources. Point source pollution comes from identifiable sources such as a single factory or overflow from a sewage treatment facility.

Pinpointing pollution sources can be made easier by identifying the location of potential pollutants, so communities can plan where and how much development can be built with the least amount of impact to the watershed. Contamination of local drinking water resources can be devastating, very costly to reverse, and affects all area residents.

The Dickeyville Waterworks system is susceptible to contamination by nitrates, thallium, and microbes. There is moderate susceptibility to contamination by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and synthetic organic compounds (SOCs). There is low susceptibility by ethylene dibromide (EDB).

A wellhead protection plan lists potential contaminants as well as aim at preventing those contaminants from entering the area of land around wells. This area includes, "the surface or subsurface area surrounding a water well or wellfield supplying a water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such well or wellfield" (US EPA. 1987). At this time, the Village of Dickeyville protects its water resources from point and non-point source pollution, both by enforcing its Well Abandonment Ordinance when necessary, and enforcing its Wellhead Protection Plan, adopted June 10th, 2009.

3.2.5.3 GROUNDWATER SUPPLY

Water supply is impacted as communities grow, bringing increased demand to supply water to new homes, businesses, and industries. High capacity wells and an increasing number of wells, both private and public, can reduce the amount of recharge to surface waters, causing streamflow reduction, loss of springs, and changes in wetland vegetative communities. The strains of meeting growing water demand from a sprawling population are starting to show. Statewide water use has increased 33% in the last 15 years and water tables are plummeting in many urban areas as the thirst for more water outstrips the land's ability to provide it. (Lisa Gaumnitz, Tim Asplund, and Megan R. Matthews, "A Growing Thirst for Groundwater", August 2004.)

The Groundwater Bill (2003 Act 310) addresses groundwater quantity issues, requiring approval for siting, fees, and an environmental review. While this legislation is currently more relevant in areas of the state experiencing severe water quantity issues (such as Southeast Wisconsin), the principle of controlling groundwater withdrawal in all parts of the state is quite important and is a growing concern for the future. A State level groundwater advisory committee is now meeting to address groundwater management issues to be of help to communities.

The Village approved a Water Supply Contingency Plan which is designed to provide certain emergency response procedures in the event of a partial or total loss of public water supply services due to natural disaster, chemical contamination, civil disorder or other disruption. This is ensure that public health is protected if the Village's wells were somehow compromised.

3.2.5.4 SURFACE WATER

Surface water includes all water naturally open to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, impoundments, seas, and estuaries. These watercourses provide recreational opportunities, such as fishing, canoeing, wildlife viewing, swimming, and bird watching. These same rivers and their feeder streams also provide essential habitat for fish, mussels, insects, and other wildlife. See Map 3.2.1, Water Resource Map for more information.

3.2.5.5 WETLANDS

Wetlands serve a variety of functions, including an important role in stormwater management and flood control, filtering pollutants, recharging groundwater, providing a habitat for many wildlife species and plants, and offering open space and passive recreational opportunities. Wetlands include all marshes, swamps, fens, bogs, and those areas excluded from cultivation or other uses because they are intermittently wet and have hydric soils.

The Village of Dickeyville is within the Southwest Savanna ecological landscape, an area in which most wetlands are associated primarily with the rivers and streams. The importance of glacial activity in forming lakes and wetlands is illustrated by the lack of these water bodies in the Driftless Area of southwestern Wisconsin (see Map 3.2.1.). In fact, wetlands comprise only 1% of the land cover in Southwest Savanna landscape (Wisconsin Land Legacy Report, 2002). The Western Coulee and Ridges region (of which northern Grant County is a part of) has much more wetland area (22% open wetland, 24% forested wetland) but the overall percentage of wetland for Grant County is still only 3.1% (WI-DNR 2007). Grant County wetlands are mainly associated with either the Wisconsin or Mississippi rivers because most of the County has experienced wetland drainage for agricultural purposes or the landscape is too hilly. Also, the Driftless Area has very little open, natural lakes with associated wetlands.

3.2.5.6 FLOODPLAINS

A floodplain is a low area of land adjacent to a stream or other watercourse subject to flooding. Floodplains hold water overflow during a flood and are delineated based on the 100-year storm event - the area that would be covered by water during a flood so big it theoretically only happens every 100 years. However, the magnitude of the 100-year storm flooding can occur any year. For that reason, development should not occur in drainage ways and floodplains since they serve as stormwater runoff systems and flood mitigation landscape features.

Counties, cities, and villages are required to adopt reasonable and effective floodplain zoning ordinances in order to participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program. Towns generally rely on their county for floodplain control.

FEMA has designated flood hazard areas along many surface water resources. The importance of respecting floodways and floodplains is critical in terms of planning and development. Ignoring these constraints can cause serious problems relating to property damage and the overall safety of residents. See Map 3.2.3 for the Village's Flooding Frequency map. Dickeyville complies with its own Floodplain Ordinance to protect itself in the event of flooding.

3.2.6 WILDLIFE

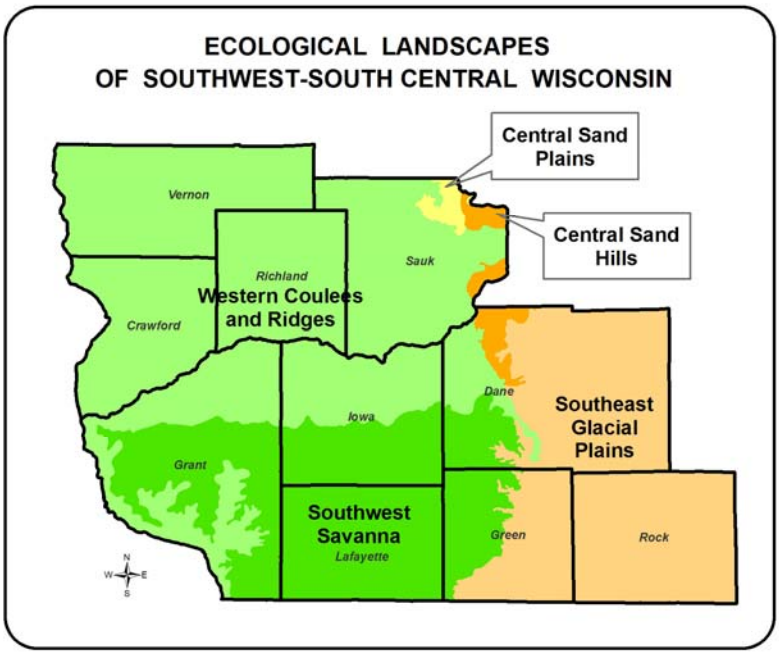
It is vital to provide sufficient natural habitat at a distance from human activities where wildlife will not be in contact or conflict with humans and can live and breed without interference. Wildlife can sometimes cause problems by destroying property, carrying diseases, producing unsanitary waste, or conflicting with human activities so having enough habitat is critical.

> Habitat is the combination of food, water, shelter, and space necessary to meet the needs of wildlife.

3.2.6.1 IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is the full spectrum of life forms and the many ecological processes supporting them. Protecting biodiversity is essential to core necessities such as maintaining clean air and water, providing adequate habitat for the state's flora and fauna, maintaining a vibrant economy and providing recreational opportunities. Biodiversity protection depends on the sustainability of diverse ecosystems, such as the mosaic of forests, agricultural lands, grasslands, bluffs, coastal zones and aquatic communities present in Wisconsin. It also depends upon the conservation of each ecosystem's basic components – the natural communities, plants and animals within them. Ecosystems contain a variety of species that are unique and provide value to the diversity of the individual ecosystem and the state overall. It is important to view biodiversity at all levels to ensure the adequate conservation of Wisconsin's environment.

At the broadest scale, the State of Wisconsin is divided into distinct "ecological landscapes" based on unique combinations of physical and biological characteristics that make up the ecosystems, such as climate, geology, soils, water, or vegetation. They differ in levels of biological productivity, habitat suitability for wildlife, presence of rare species and natural communities, and in many other ways that affect land use and management. The Village of Dickeyville is located in the Southwest Savanna landscape. See Map 3.2.4 for detailed descriptions and management opportunities for this ecological landscape.



3.2.6.2 NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Ecological landscapes are comprised of natural communities – assemblages of plants and animals at specific locations. Because of the biotic and abiotic differences between ecological landscapes, the natural communities within each are typically different as well. The deeply dissected, unglaciated Southwest Savanna landscape was composed of tall grass prairie, oak savanna and some wooded slopes of oak forest. Today, this landscape is primarily in agricultural production with scattered woodlands, savannas and remnant prairies.

3.2.6.3 STATE NATURAL AREAS

Wisconsin harbors a diverse mix of natural biotic communities and native species. Some species and natural communities have very limited distribution or only occur at small locations around the state. In 1951, Wisconsin initiated the United State's first statewide program to identify and protect areas of outstanding and unique ecological, geological, and archeological value. These natural areas provide the best examples of natural processes acting over time with limited impact of human activity. The State Natural Areas (SNA) program has grown to become the largest and most successful program of its kind in the nation; there are over 335 sites designated in Wisconsin.

State Natural Areas are important not only because they showcase the best and most pristine parts of Wisconsin, but also because they provide excellent wildlife habitat and undisturbed natural communities. Many threatened, endangered, and state special concern species can be found only in these areas.

There are eleven State Natural Areas in Grant County and include the Wyalusing Hardwood Forest, Dewey Heights Prairie, Blue River Sand Barrens, Wyalusing Walnut Forest, Ipswich Prairie, Adiantum Woods, Woodman Lake Sand Prairie and Dead Lake, Gasner Hollow Prairie, Snow Bottom, Blue River Bluffs, and Cassville Bluffs. All Grant County SNAs are open to the public.

3.2.6.4 ENDANGERED SPECIES

While the conservation of plants, animals and their habitat should be considered for all species, this is particularly important for rare or declining species. An endangered species is one whose continued existence is in jeopardy and may become extinct. A threatened species is one that is likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered. A special concern species is one about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected but not yet proven. The main purpose of the special concern category is to focus attention on certain species before they become endangered or threatened. Remaining examples of Wisconsin's intact native communities are also tracked but not protected by the law. Natural communities capture much of our native biodiversity and provide benchmarks for future scientific studies. Protection of such species is a valuable and vital component of sustaining biodiversity.

Both the state and federal governments prepare their own separate lists of such plant and animal species but do so working in cooperation with one another, as well as with various other organizations and universities. The WI DNR's Endangered Resources Program monitors endangered, threatened, and special concern species and maintains the state's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) database. This program maintains data on the locations and status of rare species in Wisconsin and these data are exempt from the open records law due to their sensitive nature.

The Wisconsin Endangered Species Law was enacted to afford protection for certain wild animals and plants that the Legislature recognized as endangered or threatened and in need of protection as a matter of general state concern. It is illegal to

1) take, transport, possess, process or sell any wild animal that is included on the Wisconsin Endangered and Threatened Species List;
2) process or sell any wild plant that is a listed species;
3) cut, root up, sever, injure, destroy, remove, transport or carry away a listed plant on public lands or lands a person does not own, lease, or have the permission of the landowner. There are exemptions to the plant protection on public lands for forestry, agriculture and utility activities. In some cases, a person can conduct the above activities if permitted under a Department permit (i.e. "Scientific Take" Permit or an "Incidental Take" Permit).

The Federal Endangered Species Act also protects animals and plants that are considered endangered or threatened at a national level. The law prohibits the direct killing, taking, or other activities that may be detrimental to the species, including habitat modification or degradation, for all federally listed animals and designated critical habitat. Federally listed plants are also protected but only on federal lands. Implementation of the Endangered Species laws is usually accomplished during the state permit review process, but is ultimately the responsibility of a project proponent and property owner to ensure that they are not in violation of the laws.

According to the NHI database and listed in Table 3.2.1, thirteen elements have been recorded in the Town of Paris (the town in which the Village is located). **Data is only provided to the town level.** Map 3.2.4 shows all elements known to occur within Grant County. Thorough inventories of the entire county have not been conducted for rare species. Additional rare species and their habitat may occur in other locations but they are not recorded within the NHI database. Remaining examples of Wisconsin's intact native communities are tracked but not protected by the law. The descriptions of these threatened or endangered native communities in the jurisdiction are listed after Table 3.2.1.

NOTE: END = Endangered; THR = Threatened; SC = Special Concern; NA = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Natural Heritage Inventory: Town of Paris

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	Date Listed
Community	*Southern mesic forest*	Southern Mesic Forest	NA	1976
Community	*Emergent marsh*	Emergent Marsh	NA	1976
Community	*Southern dry forest*	Southern Dry Forest	NA	1976
Community	*Cedar glade*	Cedar Glade	NA	1983
Dragonfly	*Argia plana*	Highland Dancer	SC	1986
Fish	*Notropis nubilis*	Ozark Minnow	THR	1994
Fish	*Macrhybopsis storeriana*	Silver Chub	SC	1978
Fish	*Etheostoma asprigene*	Mud Darter	SC	1978
Amphibian	*Acris crepitans blanchardi*	Blanchard's Cricket Frog	END	1991
Plant	*Asclepias purpurascens*	Purple Milkweed	END	2001
Plant	*Agastache nepetoides*	Yellow Giant Hyssop	THR	2002
Plant	*Lespedeza violacea*	Violet Bush-clover	SC	1989
Plant	*Eupatorium sessilifolium var. brittonianum*	Upland Boneset	SC	1989

Emergent Marsh

These open, marsh, lake, riverine and estuarine communities with permanent standing water are dominated by robust emergent macrophytes, in pure stands of single species or in various mixtures. Dominants include cattails, bulrushes (particularly Scirpus acutus, S. fluviatilis, and S. validus), bur-reeds, giant reed, pickerel-weed, water-plantains, arrowheads, the larger species of spikerush (such as Eleocharis smallii), and wild rice.

Aquatic plants, including both emergent and submergent aquatic vegetation, form the foundation of healthy and flourishing aquatic ecosystems - both within lakes and rivers and on the shores and wetlands around them. They not only protect water quality, but they also produce life-giving oxygen. Aquatic plants are a lake's own filtering system, helping to clarify the water by absorbing nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen that could stimulate algal blooms. Plant beds stabilize soft lake and river bottoms and reduce shoreline erosion by reducing the effect of waves and current.

Aquatic plants also serve as spawning habitat for fish and amphibians, as shelter for various life stages of a variety of species, and as nesting habitat for birds. Plant beds support populations of aquatic insects that serve as a food base for other species. Seeds and other plant parts provide vital nutrition to a number of waterfowl and other bird species. Healthy, native aquatic plant communities also help prevent the establishment of invasive exotic plants like Eurasian watermilfoil.

Cedar Glade
Curtis (1959) described the cedar glade community as a type of savanna. Most cedar glades occur on steep, dry sandstone, quartzite, rhyolite, or dolomite bluffs. The dominant tree is eastern red cedar, which may occur as scattered trees or shrubs, or, in thickets, interspersed with prairie-like openings. Red maple, paper birch and black and bur oaks may also be present. Apart from rocky bluffs, cedar glade may also occur on very dry, gravelly slopes on south- or west-facing morainal ridges, or on coarse-textured sandy terraces along major rivers in western Wisconsin.

Today's dense "cedar thickets" are usually, if not always, the result of fire suppression on dry prairies. Prior to European settlement the cedar glade may have occurred only where extensive cliffs, rivers, or lakes served as firebreaks. Common herbs include native bluestem and grama grasses, prickly-pear cactus, flowering spurge, stiff sandwort, and gray goldenrod. The associated flora strongly resembles those of the dry prairie and sand prairie communities, with elements of dry cliff, oak barrens, and oak openings also present.

A variant of this community that is dominated by northern white cedar, rather than the eastern red cedar typically associated with cedar glades, has been included in the Wisconsin Strategy for Species of Greatest Conservation Need. Cedar glades dominated by northern white cedar are most prevalent in northeast Wisconsin, especially in Door County. Unlike the "eastern red cedar glades", "northern white cedar glades" are not the result of fire suppression on dry prairies. Instead, they occur in areas where dolomite bedrock is exposed or thinly covered by soil. These "northern white cedar glades" may also have openings interspersed among the white cedar with characteristics similar to alvar, boreal rich fen, dry cliff, or moist cliff communities.

Southern Dry Forest
Oaks are the dominant species in this upland forest community of dry sites. White oak and black oak are dominant, often with admixtures of northern red and bur oaks and black cherry. In the well-developed shrub layer, brambles (Rubus spp.), gray dogwood, and American hazelnut are common. Frequent herbaceous species are wild geranium, false Solomon's-seal, hog-peanut, and rough-leaved sunflower. This community type intergrades to oak woodland, which has similar canopy composition but a more open forest floor due to relatively frequent ground fires and possibly also due to grazing by elk, bison, or deer prior to EuroAmerican settlement.

Southern Mesic Forest
This upland forest community occurs on rich, well-drained loamy soils, mostly on glacial till plains or loess-capped sites south of the tension zone. The dominant tree species is sugar maple, but basswood, and near Lake Michigan, American beech may be co-dominant. Many other trees are found in these forests, including those of the walnut family, ironwood, red oak, red maple, white ash, and slippery elm. The understory is typically open, or sometimes brushy with species of gooseberry on sites with a history of grazing, and supports fine spring ephemeral displays. Characteristic herbs are spring-beauty, trout-lilies, trilliums, violets, bloodroot, blue cohosh, mayapple, and Virginia waterleaf.

Historically, southern mesic forests were quite common throughout southern Wisconsin. For example, forests dominated by sugar maple or beech occupied 41% of the Southern Lake Michigan Coastal, 25% of the Southeast Glacial Plains, and 18% of the Western Coulees and Ridges Ecological Landscapes (Finley 1976). Most of these forests were cleared for agriculture, as the soils are very fertile.

3.2.7 FOREST RESOURCES

Forests provide raw materials for the forest products industry and a venue for hunting, hiking, and fishing. Forests help sustain water resources and provide habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, including threatened and endangered species and by balancing global warming effects and air pollution by producing oxygen and storing carbon. Over half the forested lands in Wisconsin are privately owned (57%). See Map 3.2.5 for forested lands in the Village of Dickeyville.

Trees are important components of a community's green infrastructure, offering substantial environmental benefits, including cleaner air and water, quieter streets, cheaper energy bills, cooler temperatures, and wildlife habitat. Tree-

planting programs, preserving established trees, and using sustainable forestry techniques not only increase property values for Village residents, but also lower air and water remediation costs for the environment.

While Grant County has a great deal of land in agriculture, over a quarter of the County is forested: in 1983, 25% of Grant County (186,400 acres) was forested. As of 2004 (the most recent data available), 28% of the County was forested (209,623 acres). Most was in private ownership: 187,356 acres. (Data showing amount of forested land per Village was not available.) In Grant County in 2006, the total number of privately owned acres of land in the Managed Forest Law program (MFL) was 19,510 acres, 3,751 of which were open to public for hunting and recreation.

3.2.8 Environmental Corridors

Environmental corridors are physical areas containing groups of features (such as hedgerows or river bottoms) allowing animals and plants to move unobstructed across the landscape. Areas of concentrated natural resource activity ("rooms"), such as wetlands, woodlands, prairies, lakes, and other features, become even more functional and supportive of wildlife when linked by such corridors ("hallways"). If corridor resource features are mapped, they can depict linear spaces that can be helpful in future land development decisions. Fish and wildlife populations, native plant distribution, and even clean water all depend on movement through environmental corridors. For example, wildlife populations isolated in one wooded location can overpopulate, die out, or cause problems for neighbors if there are not adequate corridors to allow the population to move about and disperse freely. Over 70% of all terrestrial wildlife species use riparian corridors, according to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). By preserving environmental corridors, wildlife populations, both plant and animals can maintain themselves and be healthier. See Map 3.2.5, Natural and Recreational Resources, for natural resources that might lend themselves to providing wildlife unimpeded access through the landscape.

Environmental Corridor Benefits:

- Improved Wildlife Habitat
- Greater Biodiversity
- Reduced Flooding
- Reduced Soil Erosion
- Improved Water Quality
- Improved Water Quantity
- Groundwater Recharge
- Bank Stabilization
- Improved Air Quality

Social Benefits:

- Walking and Hiking
- Cross Country Skiing
- Horseback Riding
- Photography
- Wildlife Viewing

3.2.9 Light, Air, and Noise Pollution

Light, air, and noise pollution are not often considered when doing planning. However, improper environmental controls can produce air (odor) pollution and noise pollution. The most common air pollutants (dust, pollen, fuel fumes, ash, etc.) including odors, come from industrial, automotive, and agriculture sources. Burn barrels are significant local contributors to air pollution.

Inappropriate or overly bright outdoor lighting can spill over property lines provoking altercations with neighbors or impair driving conditions (e.g. very bright lighting for businesses producing eye level glare to passing drivers). Improper night lighting or light pollution, affects the night sky anywhere improperly shaded nighttime outdoor lights are used. Lighting ordinances recognize the benefits of appropriate outdoor lighting and can provide guidelines for installation, helping to maintain and compliment a community's character.

A number of land uses can contribute to noise pollution, such as vehicle noise from highways, airport noise, or sounds from manufacturing facilities. Repetitive excessive noises like those from boom cars, loud stereos, powered lawn and garden equipment, and construction activities have been shown to have serious health consequences (e.g. tinnitus, balance problems), not to mention problems between neighbors.

3.2.10 Geologic and Mineral Resources

Soils and geology are important planning considerations, particularly when thinking about new development. Today, technological advances can overcome many challenges relating to soil and geology. However, it is important that these resources not be abused, overused, or contaminated. For example, particular attention must be paid to soils when development is occurring on steeper slopes. Maps showing Slope limitations (Map 3.2.6) and Depth to bedrock (Map 3.2.7) have been included at the end of this Chapter.

Most of south/southwest Wisconsin's bedrock is sedimentary rock, consisting of sandstone and shale or limestone. Mineral resources are divided into two categories, metallic and non-metallic. Metallic resources in the region include lead and zinc. Historically, there was a great deal of lead and zinc mining in southern Grant County.

3.2.10.1 NON-METALLIC MINE RECLAMATION

In June of 2001, all Wisconsin counties were obliged to adopt an ordinance for nonmetallic mine reclamation. The purpose of the ordinance is to achieve acceptable final site reclamation to an approved post-mining land use in compliance with uniform reclamation standards. Uniform reclamation standards address environmental protection measures including topsoil salvage and storage, surface and groundwater protection, and concurrent reclamation to minimize acreage exposed to wind and water erosion.

3.2.10.2 QUARRIES

Non-metallic resources include sand, gravel, and limestone, resources that come from quarries. A quarry is an open-pit mine from which rock or minerals are extracted. Such rocks and minerals are generally used as dimension stone. Rock quarries are usually shallower than other types of open-pit mines. Types of rock extracted from quarries include cinders, coquina (a type of limestone), blue rock, granite, gritstone, limestone, marble, sandstone, and slate. Limestone for road building is one of the most significant non-metallic geologic resources in the area today.

In level areas, quarries often have special engineering problems for drainage. Groundwater seeping into the quarry pit must be pumped out. Many quarries fill with water to become ponds or small lakes after abandonment. Others have become landfills. Restricting access to quarries helps protect these areas from becoming groundwater pollution source points. Therefore, determining quarry locations within the jurisdiction's local watersheds can help communities plan where and how much development can be built, with respect to its water resources. Refer to Map 3.1.1, Soils Map.

3.2.11 NATURAL OPEN SPACE AND PARKS

Natural open space is that part of the landscape without obvious development. It can take the form of cropland and pastures, greenbelts, wetlands, woodlands, parks, or floodplains. The value of open space lies not only in its inherent protection of ecologically sensitive areas, but also in its appeal of naturalness to the passerby, the vacationer, and the outdoor enthusiast. Preserving open spaces not only protects natural resources, but also gives the viewer a sense of freedom with its visual impact of open space, whether it is agricultural land, woodlands, or a park.
Communities have signs and billboards for economic, safety, and information purposes. However, sometimes they can have a negative visual impact on the landscape, particularly if there are a lot of them, are very large, or are poorly placed. Dickeyville has its own sign ordinance.

3.2.12 LOCAL PARK AND RECREATION RESOURCES

Every jurisdiction is unique and can capitalize on its natural beauty. Only in your community do those particular views, walks, and landmarks exist. Because each place is unique, opportunities exist to capitalize on its assets. For example, biking, driving, or walking tours can be designed to thread through areas of cultural, historical, or environmental significance. ATV, horse, or bike trails can be dotted with parks, scenic waysides, or rest stops.

Parks are attractions in their own right. They can serve a limited neighborhood area, a portion of the community, or the entire community or region and provide land and facilities for outdoor recreation for residents and visitors. Depending on park size, parks and recreation areas can attract campers, ball players, bird watchers, cyclists, snowmobilers, bikers, 4-wheelers, horseback riders, hunters, anglers, and other recreational users. Amenities such as ballparks, trails, camping areas, playground equipment are only some of the facilities that make parks and recreation areas so inviting. Refer to the Natural and Recreational Resources Map 3.2.5 for park locations.

The Village of Dickeyville has a ball diamond, playground equipment, restrooms and shelters available for outdoor recreationists. Refer to Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities for more information on Dickeyville's recreational facilities.

3.2.13 LAND COVER

Map 3.2.5 shows the natural resources in the Village of Dickeyville. It also shows the location of natural resources such as forested lands, open water, wetlands, and wildlife corridors.

3.2.14 NATURAL RESOURCE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available state and federal programs to assist with agricultural, natural, and cultural resource planning and protection. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information is provided for each agency. To find out more specific information or which program best fits your needs contact them directly.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)

The Department of Natural Resources is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, the laws of the federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of our state. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility for coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors. The Wisconsin DNR has a number of programs available ranging from threatened and endangered species to water quality to parks and open space to wetlands. The DNR is available to provide information on endangered and threatened species. See their website for the Endangered Resources (ER) Program at http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/ or contact the Program at 608/266–7012.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)

101 S Webster St
Madison WI 53703

Phone: 608-266-2621
Fax: 608-261-4380

http://www.dnr.state.wi.us

The Bureau of Community Financial Assistance (CFA) administers grant and loan programs, under the WI-DNR. Financial program staff works closely with local governments and interested groups to develop and support projects that protect public health and the environment, and provide recreational opportunities.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

The Wisconsin Department of Trade and Consumer Protection inspects and licenses more than 100,000 businesses and individuals, analyzes millions of laboratory samples, conducts hundreds of hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, adopts rules that have the force of law, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture at home and abroad.

Specifically DATCP has two divisions that relate directly to the agriculture and natural resource section of the comprehensive plan. The Environmental Division focuses on insects, land and water, as well as plants and animals. The Agricultural Division focuses on animals, crops, agricultural resources, and land and water resources.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

2811 Agriculture Drive
PO Box 8911
Madison WI 53708

Phone: 608-224-4960

http://www.datcp.state.wi.us

WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service is the federal agency that works with landowners on private lands to conserve natural resources. NRCS is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, formerly the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Nearly three-fourths of the technical assistance provided by the agency goes to helping farmers and ranchers develop conservation systems uniquely suited to their land and individual ways of doing business. The agency also assists other private landowners and rural and urban communities to reduce erosion, conserve and protect water, and solve other resource problems.

WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

6515 Watts Road,
Suite 200
Madison, WI 53719

Phone (608) 276-USDA

http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) REGION 5

The Environmental Protection Agency is a federal agency of the United States government, responsible for regulating environmental pollution and environmental quality. The EPA has been one of the lead agencies within the United States Government on the climate change issue.

Environmental Protection Agency Region 5
(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Phone Toll Free within Region 5:
1-800-621-8431
9:00AM to 4:30PM CST

Phone: 312-353-2000
(http://www.epa.gov)

3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.3.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this section is to inventory and support the management of cultural resources in the Village of Dickeyville. Many communities often ignore cultural and historic resources in order to deal with "real" issues facing their community. However, the proper appreciation of these assets is vital to the long-term success of a community. Respecting and utilizing these available resources increases the overall quality of life and provides opportunities for tourism.

Determining what cultural and historic resources are has been left open to some interpretation. For this Plan, historic resources include historic buildings and sites (as identified by the national register of historic places), museums, archeological sites, churches, cemeteries, old country schools, and other sites deemed appropriate by the community. The information is to serve as a guide to cultural and historic resources and is not inclusive.

Cultural resources are economically, aesthetically, and recreationally important to Dickeyville. The Grotto brings people to the Village where they then spend money. Parks in the Village allow for recreation as do businesses such as Clicks Cycle Shop and the Sunset Lanes and Hall. Dickeyville residents take pride in their community and thereby, take pride in the aesthetic beauty of the Village.

3.3.2 GOALS

The following is the Cultural Resource Goal, one of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Preserve cultural, historic, and archaeological sites.

3.3.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following cultural resources objectives and policy recommendations will support the above goal and will guide cultural resource decisions in the Village of Dickeyville over the next 20 years.

NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

1. **Encourage partnerships with local clubs and organizations to protect important cultural areas held in common interest.**

2. **Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.**

3. **Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events.**

4. **Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources together with tourism.**

5. **Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources.**

3.3.4 A Brief History of Grant County

Grant County was formed in 1836, the same year Wisconsin became a territory. It is the 10th largest county in the state with an area of 1,169 square miles. According to the 2000 census, the population, as adjusted, is 49,597. Grant County is located in the unglaciated region – the Driftless region.

Grant County received its name in 1810 from a white Indian trader named Grant, who visited the area regularly. Lead strikes attracted the first European settlers as early as 1825. When mining began to decline, the settlers discovered wealth in the rich soil and turned to farming. Agriculture is still the County's chief source of income.

Lancaster, the County seat, is the home of the courthouse which was built in 1902 with an annex added on in 1999. The Courthouse is among the finest in the State. Monuments in the courtyard include the Soldiers Monument – one of the oldest monuments in the nation to the Civil War dead. It was built by public and private funds and dedicated July 4, 1867. The Fountain on the west side of the courtyard was purchased by the Ladies of the G.A.R. and given to the County in 1906. The bronze monument to Nelson Dewey on the courtyard's east side was given by the State as a tribute to Wisconsin's first governor. Dewey was also the first Register of Deeds for Grant County. He died in Cassville, WI and is buried in Westwood Cemetery, next to the Episcopal Church in Lancaster. His grave is marked by an official State marker dedicated October 1, 1961. *Source: Grant County Historical Society and Grant County Official Directory, 2006-2007*

3.3.5 Cultural Resource Publications or Documentation

Maintaining a written record of cultural resources is an excellent way of educating residents about a community's past as well as encouraging tourism. For more information, contact the Grant County Historical Society at 129 E Maple St., Lancaster, WI, 53813; Phone: (608) 723-4925. Through the Grant County Tourism Book and Dickeyvillelife.com, the Village provides information on its cultural heritage.

3.3.6 Local Historical Societies

Local historical societies provide an important service to communities by documenting, rehabilitating, maintaining, or promoting local cultural resources. Through the Grant County Historical Society, the Village has sources of information to go to if need be.

3.3.7 Cultural Resources of Note

Although it is understandable that parts of a community's cultural fabric wear thin, it is still important to at least recognize the community's cultural resources so the knowledge of what does exist is available to preservationists. And while a professional may be able to document significant buildings or landmarks as cultural important, it is the members of the community, those who live and die there, who are the best experts at identifying those aspects that make their community unique in the world. Dickeyville's cultural resources include Eischens Flowers, Ioco, the Brickl Memorial Library, Sunset Lanes, the Grotto, the Flea Market, Parks, Haubers, the Kieler Store, the Dickeyville Community Center, Donnie's Tire and Auto, Motels, Holy Ghost Church, the Vet Clinic, Banks, and all the small local businesses that contribute to the Village's daily life. There is no museum in the Village.

3.3.8 Historical Markers

Wisconsin Historical Markers identify, commemorate and honor the important people, places, and events that have contributed to the state's rich heritage. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation administers the Historical Markers program. Contact them for more information. The table below lists the State registered historical markers in Grant County.

Table 3.3.1 Grant County Historic Markers

Subject	Location/Nearest Community
The Gideons	HWY 61, 0.5 mi S. of Soldiers Grove
Old Denniston House	117 East Front Street, Cassville
The "Dinky"	620 Lincoln Avenue, Fennimore
Point of Beginnings – Survey Point	HWY 80 at WI/IL state line, S. of Hazel Green
Nelson Dewey	Cemetery, 1 block W. HWY 61, 35, & 81, Lancaster
First State Normal School	Rountree Hall, Platteville

(Source: 2005, www.wisconsinhistory.org)

3.3.9 Cultural Resource Programs and Special Events

Cultural resource programs and special events are very effective methods of bringing a community together to celebrate their cultural history. Not only do special events build community spirit, but they can also be important to the local economy. There are a great deal of community events that highlight Dickeyville including the Holy Ghost Parish Fish Fry, the Labor Day Picnic, the Fireworks Extravaganza, and the local library's program of Eggstravaganza, Halloween and Christmas reading programs, as well as the Accelerated Reading Program.

3.3.10 Threats to Cultural Resources

Unfortunately, there are many threats to the cultural resources of a community. Whether it is development pressure, rehabilitation and maintenance costs, or simply the effects of time, it is often difficult to preserve the cultural resources in a community. The Planning Commission noted that natural causes are the biggest threat to the Village's cultural resources but did not elaborate beyond that.

3.3.11 Lost Cultural Resources or Buildings

Sometimes important cultural resources are irreparably lost due to deterioration, apathy, development pressure, lack of maintenance, or merely the march of time. Once lost, such cultural links to the past and the community's history are gone forever. No such resources were reported for Dickeyville.

3.3.12 Historical Preservation Ordinances and Commissions

The establishment of a historical preservation ordinance and commission is one of the most proactive actions a community can take to preserve cultural resources. A historical preservation ordinance typically contains criteria for the designation of historic structures, districts, or places, and procedures for the nomination process, as well as regulates the construction, alteration and demolition of a designated historic site or structure. Contact the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation for more information.

Communities with historic preservation ordinances may apply for Certified Local Government (CLG) status with the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Once a community is certified, they become eligible for

- Matching sub-grants from the federal Historic Preservation Fund,
- Use of Wisconsin Historic Building Code,
- Reviewing National Register of Historic Places nominations allocated to the state.

3.3.13 Churches

Churches historically have had a significant impact on the culture of a community. They are also sometimes the only places in rural areas where residents can gather to discuss important issues in their community. Refer to Map 3.3.1 for churches in the jurisdiction.

3.3.14 Cemeteries

Cemeteries are identified as prominent historic and cultural resources. They can provide an historic perspective of an area, providing names and ethnicities of previous residents, linking a community to its past. Refer to Map 3.3.1 for cemeteries in the Village of Dickeyville

3.3.15 Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)

The Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) is a collection of information on historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and historic districts throughout Wisconsin. The AHI contains all the documented historic sites in a community, as well as a list of those sites that are on the State and National Register of Historic Places.

The AHI is comprised of written text and photographs of each property, which document the property's architecture and history. Most properties became part of the Inventory as a result of a systematic architectural and historical survey beginning in 1970s. (Caution should be used as the list is not comprehensive and some of the information may be dated, as some properties may be altered or no longer exist.) Due to funding cutbacks, the Historical Society has not been able to properly maintain the database. Also, note that many of the properties in the inventory are privately owned and are not open to the public. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation maintains the inventory.

Table 3.3.2 lists the historical sites in the jurisdiction compiled by Richard Bernstein of the Office of Preservation Planning, Division of Historic Preservation of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Table 3.3.2 Village of Dickeyville AHI

AHI #	Location	Historic Name
44363	305 W MAIN ST	Holy Ghost Park
55785	160 S MAIN ST	
55786	208 S MAIN ST	
55787	135 W MAIN ST	
55788	139 W MAIN ST	
55789	305 W MAIN ST	Holy Ghost R. C. Church
55790	305 W MAIN ST	Holy Ghost School
55791	305 W MAIN ST	Holy Ghost Rectory

3.3.16 State and National Register of Historic Places

The State Register is Wisconsin's official listing of state properties determined to be significant to Wisconsin's heritage and is maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation. Both listings include sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts that are significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. Contact the National Park Service or State Historical Society for more information of registration. The National Register is the official national list of American historic properties worthy of preservation, maintained by the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior).

3.3.17 Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI)

The Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) is a collection of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites (at the Village level) throughout Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation maintains the inventory. Similar to the AHI, the ASI is not a comprehensive or complete list; it only includes sites reported to the Historical Society. The Historical Society estimates that less than 1% of the state's archaeological sites have been identified. Contact the Wisconsin Historical Society for more information about the inventory.

Table 3.3.3 lists the archeological sites in the jurisdiction compiled by John H. Broihahn of the Office of State Archeology, Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Table 3.3.3 Village of Dickeyville ASI

State Site # /Burial Code #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit
GT-0167	Tragedy	Mound(s) - Conical	Late Woodland Middle Mississippian
LT-0172	Unnamed Site	Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American
BGT-0048	HOLY GHOST CEMETERY (AKA DICKEYVILLE HOLY GHOST CATHOLIC CEMETERY)	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro-American
BLT-0017	WARDSVILLE CHURCH AND CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro-American
BLT-0018	ST. MARYS CHURCH AND CEMETERY (AKA OUR LADY OF HOPE CEMETERY)	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro-American
GT-0551	MULLEN	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0562	KOAD I	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric

Table 3.3.3 (cont.) Village of Dickeyville ASI

State Site # /Burial Code #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit
GT-0563	KOAD II	Campsite/village	Late Archaic Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0564	MELSSEN DIGGING SITE	Other	Historic Euro-American
GT-0565	BRESNAHAN BLUFF	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0566	MELSSEN TERRACE	Cabin/homestead Campsite/village	Historic Euro-American Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0571	GINTER	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0569	STREAM SITE	Quarry Cabin/homestead	Unknown Historic
GT-0570	DIETZEL	Cabin/homestead	Unknown Historic
GT-0575	HAVERLAND #1	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0576	HAVERLAND #2	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0577	HAVERLAND #III	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0572	BROESSEL	Cabin/homestead	Historic Euro-American
GT-0574	MELSSEN ISOLATE	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0715	Cem	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro-American
GT-0628	Roling	Campsite/village Cabin/homestead	Archaic Historic Euro-American
GT-0629	Haverland	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0669	Roling # 3	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
GT-0668	Roling # 2	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric

3.3.18 Cultural Resource Agencies and Programs

Wisconsin Historical Society

The Society serves as the archives of the State of Wisconsin. It collects books, periodicals, maps, manuscripts, relics, newspapers, and audio and graphic materials as they relate to North America. It maintains a museum, library, and research facility in Madison, as well as a statewide system of historic sites, school services, area research centers, administering a broad program of historic preservation and publishing a wide variety of historical materials, both scholarly and popular. The historical society can also provide assistance for various state and federal programs.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Office of Preservation Planning
Division of Historic Preservation
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706
Phone: 608-264-6500

http://www.wisconsinhistory.org

National Park Service

The National Park Service administers the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to honorific recognition, listing in the National Register provides:

- Consideration in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects,
- Eligibility for certain tax provisions,
- Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation, when funds are available.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St., NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202-354-2213

http:// www.cr.nps.gov/nr

Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation (WTHP)

The WTHP, established in 1986, is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of the historical, architectural and archaeological heritage of Wisconsin. The Trust advocates for legislation and policies designed to encourage statewide historic preservation. Examples of some of the programs they initiate are

- **Wisconsin Main Street**
  A comprehensive program designed to revitalize downtowns and give new life to historic business districts

- **Heritage Tourism Initiative**
  The Heritage Tourism Initiative has helped develop grassroots heritage

WISCONSIN TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

23 North Pinckney Street, Suite 330, PO Box 2288, Madison, WI 53701-2288
Phone: 608-255-0348

http:// www.wthp.org

tourism organizations, encouraging Wisconsin communities to use their unique features to tap into the mushrooming heritage tourism market -- and protect that heritage at the same time.

- **Agricultural Buildings Preservation Initiative**
  Inspired by the National Trust's popular Barn Again! program, this initiative provides information and forums to help owners of historic agricultural buildings determine how to maintain and reuse their buildings.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a nonprofit organization with more than 200,000 members. The Trust provides leadership, education and advocacy training to save America's historic places.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036-2117

Phone: 202-588-6000

http:// www.nationaltrust.org

4.0 HOUSING

4.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

Housing is a necessity of life and an important part of the comprehensive planning process. The purposes of this section are to assess the current housing stock in the Village of Dickeyville and to identify policies and programs that will help meet existing and forecasted housing demand. The housing stock assessment includes the age, value, and type (e.g. single-family or multi-family) of existing housing units; as well as occupancy characteristics such as tenure (owner occupied vs. renter occupied), and affordability (the percentage of monthly income residents spend on housing costs).

Housing data in this chapter come from the U.S. Census Bureau. For housing-related results of the community survey that was distributed to all Village of Dickeyville property owners in the fall of 2007, see Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(b)

(b) Housing element.
A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs of the local governmental unit to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand in the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the age, structural, value and occupancy characteristics of the local governmental unit's housing stock. The element shall also identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of housing for residents of the local governmental unit and provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels and of all age groups and persons with special needs, policies and programs that promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of low–income and moderate–income housing, and policies and programs to maintain or rehabilitate the local governmental unit's existing housing stock.

4.2 GOALS

The State of Wisconsin passed a comprehensive planning law in 2000 to compel municipalities to create comprehensive plans. The plans include nine basic chapters: Issues and Opportunities, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Housing, Transportation, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition to these basic nine elements, fourteen Local Comprehensive Planning Goals were established which are more general in nature. Of these fourteen goals, the one listed below has the particular objective of housing development.

1. Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout the community.

4.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following housing objectives and policy recommendations (not in order of priority) support the above goal. They will guide housing land use decisions in the jurisdiction over the next 20 years.

NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

1. **Encourage the provision of an adequate supply of affordable single-family dwellings, condominiums and townhouses, apartments and duplexes.**
2. **Encourage the provision of housing for the elderly, including different levels of assistance.**
3. **Encourage future residential development in areas that can be served with public utilities and community facilities.**
4. **Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.**
5. **Plan and identify areas for a sufficient supply of developable land for a range of different housing types, in areas consistent with the community's wishes, and of densities and types consistent with service requirements.**
6. **Ensure that all future development or redevelopment proposals enhance the overall quality of community life.**
7. **Encourage contiguous development patterns that preserve and expand upon existing neighborhoods or subdivisions.**
8. **Enforce property maintenance standards to ensure a high-quality living environment within all residential areas.**

4.4 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

4.4.1 HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING UNITS: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

The Village of Dickeyville has shown total households increasing 82% between 1970 and 2000 (Table 4.1). A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. Between 1970 and 2000, total housing units increased 71%. Assuming that the number of people per household is stabilized at 2.5 (2000 Village average), population projections suggest that the Village will increase its number of households with no losses projected (see Figure 4.1). These projections are based on past trends and do not necessarily reflect the potential impact of unprecedented development pressures such as large industries coming into the community.

Table 4.1 Housing Statistics

Housing	Village of Dickeyville Number	Grant County Number	Wisconsin Number
Total Households (1970)*	231	13,355	1,328,804
Total Households (1980)	355	16,686	1,652,261
Total Households (1990)	326	17,169	1,822,118
Total Households (2000)	420	18,465	2,084,544
People per Household (1970)	4.6	3.4	3.2
People per Household (1980)	3.3	2.9	2.8
People per Household (1990)	2.6	2.7	2.6
People per Household (2000)	2.5	2.5	2.5
Housing Units 1970**	252	14,451	1,473,000
Housing Units 1980	364	18,204	1,863,897
Housing Units 1990	336	18,450	2,055,774
Housing Units 2000	431	19,940	2,321,144

(Source: US Census)
*Total Households equal the number of ***occupied*** housing units.
Total Housing Units are all those available, including occupied ***and* vacant units.

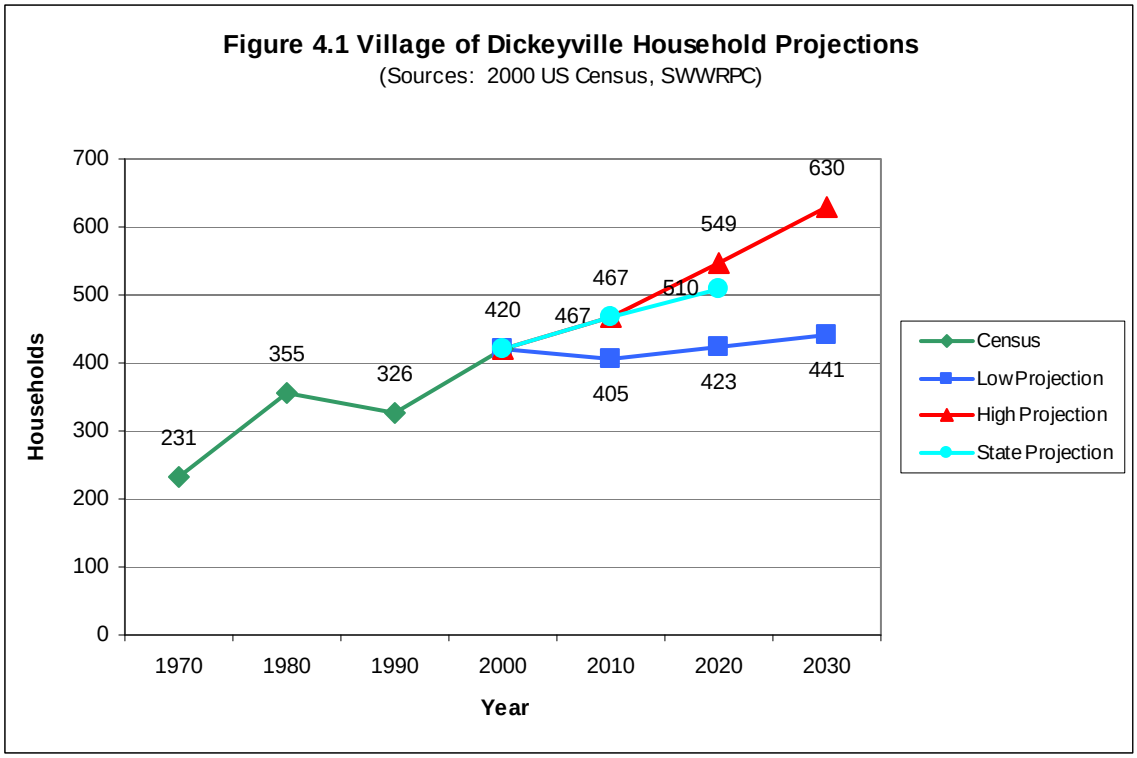


Figure 4.1 above shows the projected households for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a future high projection, while the blue line indicates a future low projection. State projections lie between the SWWRPC high and low projection for the Village. Household projections are based on population projection figures and the average number of people per household during the year 2000, of 2.5 people per household.

Table 4.2 shows household and housing unit projections through 2030. Housing unit projections take into account the Village of Dickeyville's 2000 vacancy rate of 3%.

Table 4.2 Housing Projections (Source: SWWRPC)

Year	Households	Housing Units
2010 Low	437	529
2010 High	505	611
2020 Low	457	553
2020 High	592	717
2030 Low	477	577
2030 High	680	823

4.4.2 Occupancy Characteristics

Of the 431 housing units in Dickeyville in 2000, 69% were owner-occupied, 28% were renter-occupied, and 3% were vacant (Figure 4.2).

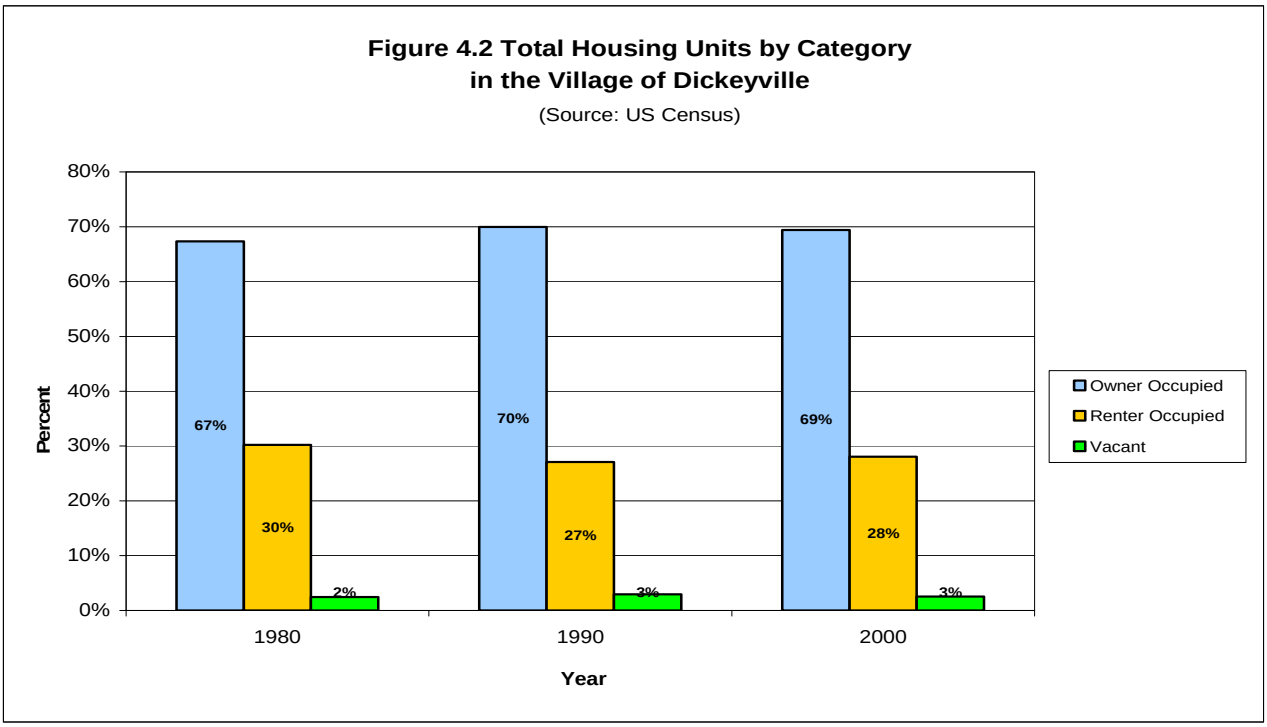
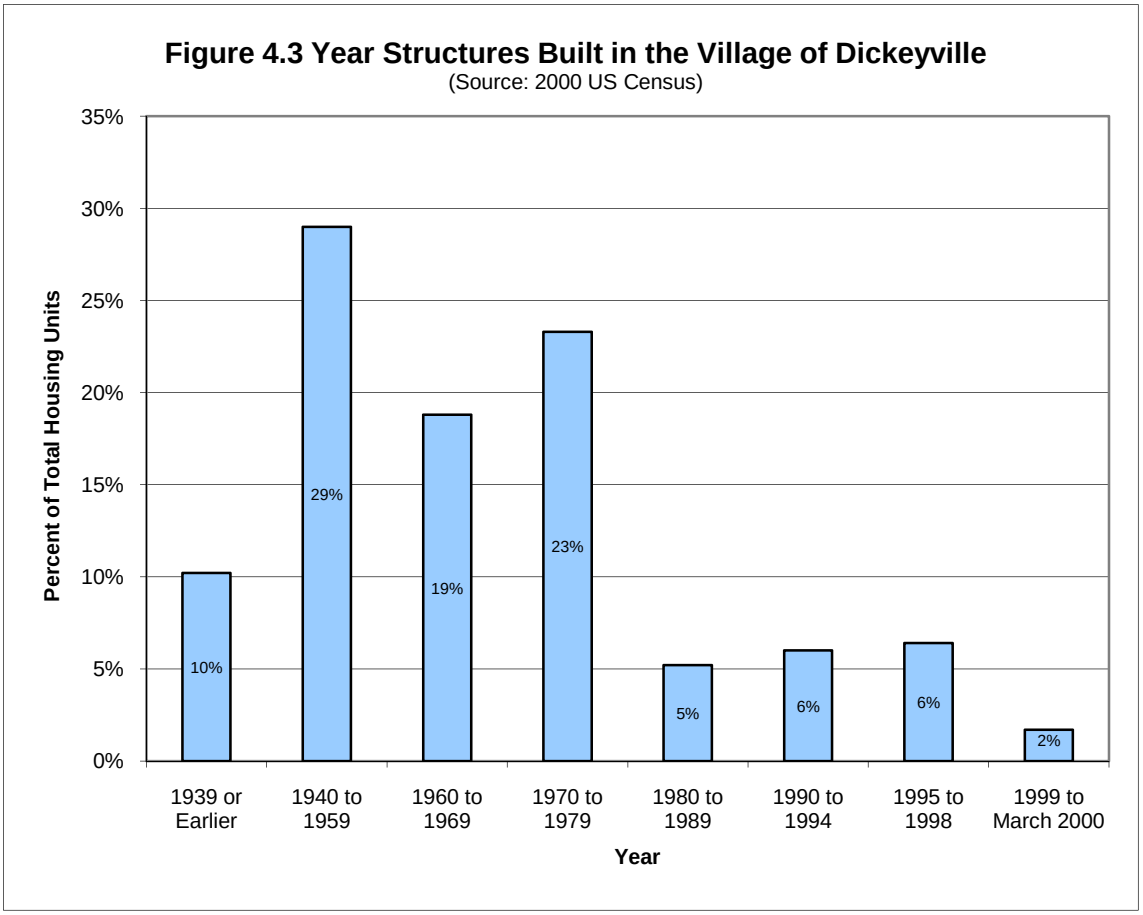


Table 4.3 Percent change of occupancy characteristics: comparison with Grant County (Source: US Census)

Jurisdiction	**Total housing units** (2000)	Change since 1990	**Owner occupied** (2000)	Change since 1990	**Renter occupied** (2000)	Change since 1990	**Vacant Housing Units** (2000)	Change since 1990
Grant County	**19,940**	**8%**	**13,345**	**12%**	**5,120**	**-2%**	**1,475**	**15%**
Village of Dickeyville	**431**	**28%**	**299**	**27%**	**121**	**33%**	**11**	**10%**

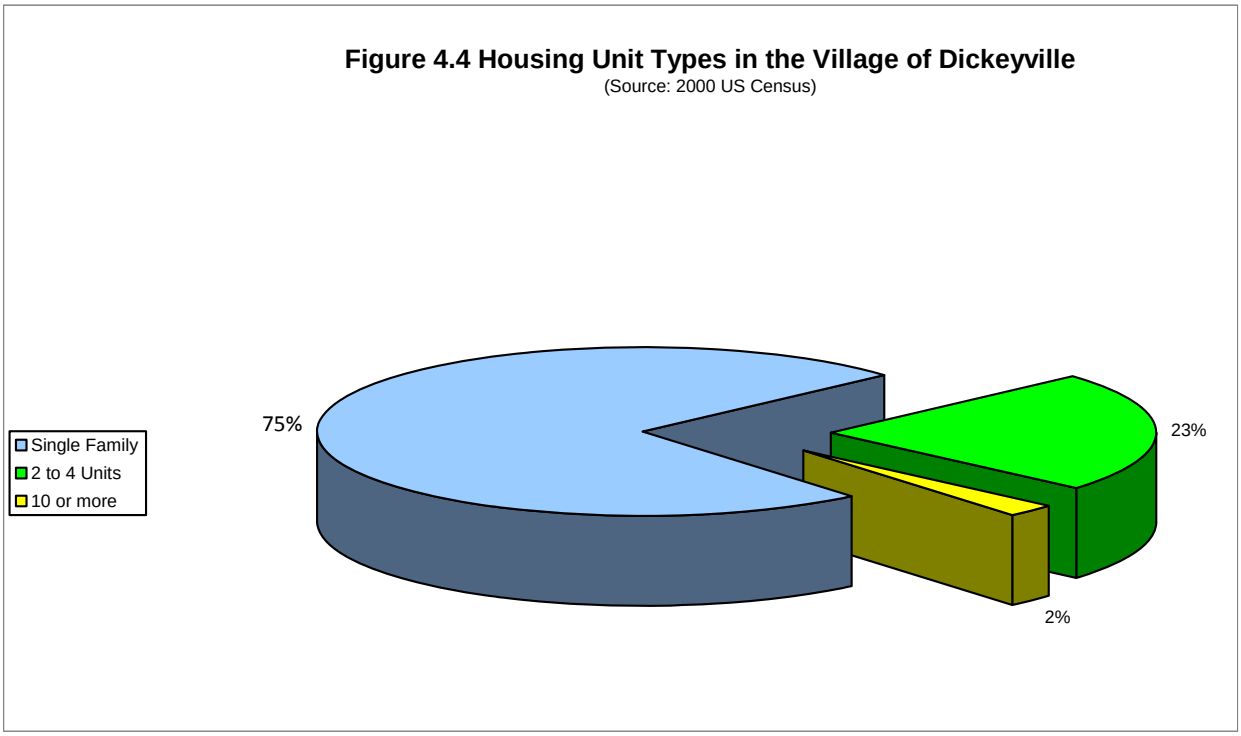
4.4.3 AGE AND CONDITION CHARACTERISTICS

Older homes, even when well-cared for are generally less energy efficient than more recently-built homes and are more likely to have components now known to be unsafe, such as lead pipes, lead paint, and asbestos. Nevertheless, the majority of occupied homes in Grant County were built before 1940. The age of a home is a simplistic measure for the likelihood of problems or repair needs, but it does give a good general rule-of-thumb when assessing the community housing stock. As of 2000, of the Village's 431 housing units, 48% were built between 1940 and 1970 and 10% were built before 1939 (Figure 4.3).



4.4.4 STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

As of the 2000 US Census, 75% of the Village of Dickeyville's 431 housing units were single-family homes, while the rest were 2-4 unit homes (23%), and 10 or more units (2%).



4.4.5 VALUE CHARACTERISTICS

The 2000 median value for specified owner-occupied homes in the Village of Dickeyville was $89,900 in comparison of the County median value for the same year of $78,000. The Village's median home value increased 44% from 1990. Whereas 50% of specified owner occupied homes in Dickeyville were valued below $50,000 in the 1990 Census, only 4% were valued below $50,000 in 2000 (Table 4.4). The Village median value did not surpass the State median value of owner occupied homes in 2000 of $112,200.

Table 4.4 Percent Values of Total Owner-Occupied Units in 1990, 2000

Value of Owner-Occupied Units	Village of Dickeyville Percent Value of Total Owner-Occupied Units		Grant County Percent Value of Total Owner-Occupied Units 2000	State of Wisconsin Percent Value of Total Owner-Occupied Units 2000
	1990	2000		
Less than $50,000	50%	4%	18%	6%
$50,000 to $99,999	49%	63%	56%	35%
$100,000 to $149,999	1%	30%	19%	31%
$150,000 to $199,999	0%	3%	5%	16%
$200,000 to $299,999	0%	0%	2%	9%
$300,000 to $499,999	0%	0%	1%	3%
$500,000 to $999,999	0%	0%	0%	1%
Median (dollars)	$49,900	$89,800	$78,000	$112,200

(Source: US Census)

4.4.6 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

Housing is considered affordable when an owner or renter's monthly costs do not exceed 30% of their total gross monthly income. Among Dickeyville households that owned their homes in 2000, 11% exceeded the "affordable" threshold in 2000 (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Housing Costs per Month as Percent of Household Income

Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income	1990	2000
Less than 20%	66%	70%
20 to 24.9%	15%	12%
25 to 29.9%	7%	7%
30 to 34.9%	5%	3%
35% or more	7%	8%
Not computed	0%	0%

(Source: US Census)

Generally, percent of gross rent paid increased from 1990 to 2000. Units available for rents less than $200 in 1990 decreased 9% in 2000 and the number of residents paying no cash rent decreased 1% between 1990 and 2000 (Table 4.6). Median rent increased 23% from 1990 to 2000.

Table 4.6 Gross Rent

Gross Rent for Occupied Units	1990	2000
Less than $200	13%	4%
$200 to $299	32%	12%
$300 to $499	40%	56%
$500 to $749	6%	16%
$750 to $999	0%	2%
$1,000 to $1,499	0%	2%
$1,500 or more	0%	2%
No cash rent	9%	8%
Median rent	$302	$372

(Source: US Census)

Based on the assumption that rent is affordable if it does not use more than 30% of an individual's income, rents were reported as affordable for 78% of renting households in 2000. Fourteen percent of respondents reported that they were paying more than 30% or more of their household income for rent in 2000.

Table 4.7 Gross Rent as Percentage of Household Income

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income	1990	2000
Less than 20%	53%	61%
20 to 24.9%	10%	10%
25 to 29.9%	6%	7%
30 to 34.9%	8%	6%
35% or more	13%	8%
Not computed	9%	8%

(Source: US Census)

4.5 HOUSING AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

4.5.1 COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Community Action Agencies were created through the "War On Poverty" Legislation passed in the 1960's during President Johnson's Administration. Southwestern Wisconsin Community Action Program, Inc. (Southwest CAP) was incorporated in 1966 in Dodgeville, WI, as a private non-profit organization governed by a 24 member volunteer Board of Directors. Southwest CAP provided a focal point for anti-poverty efforts in Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties in Southwestern Wisconsin.

SOUTHWEST CAP

Main Office:
149 N. Iowa St.
Dodgeville, WI 53533

Phone: (608) 935-2326
Fax: (608) 935-2876
Executive Director:
Wally Orzechowski
w.orzechowski@swcap.org
www.swcap.org

Southwest CAP offers several programs to aid and assist within the Southwestern communities of Wisconsin. The program offers assistance to Iowa, Grant, Green, Lafayette, and Richland Counties. Not all the programs are available for each county but contacting the Main Administrative Office on availability of programs and other services is highly recommended. Examples of their programs include:

- Community Housing Emergency Service helps low-income persons to receive services for which they qualify. For Example: Emergency food and assistance for homeless and near homeless families in Grant, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties. Not only does the program allows an adequate supply of food to individuals and families in need; but also offers rental acquisition assistance to low-income renters, down payment assistance to eligible homebuyers, and rehabilitation loans to those who have recently purchased a home. In Grant County for people over 60 years of age, food vouchers are also available.

- The Rental Rehabilitation Program offers loans for landlords in Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties to make improvements to properties occupied by low-income families.

Eligibility*(Must have one of the following.)*
- Units must have major housing system failures
- Be in the danger of failure
- Have state/local code violations

How to Apply
Rental Rehabilitation Program
Southwest CAP
149 North Iowa Street
Dodgeville, WI 53533
(608) 935-2326 Ext. 210

4.5.2 OTHER HOUSING PROGRAMS

Below are brief descriptions of agencies with funding available and the programs they offer. To find more specific information or to determine which program best fits your needs contact them directly.

WISCONSIN DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (DHIR)

More than $40 million is distributed annually to improve the supply of affordable housing for Wisconsin residents. The Division of Housing is involved in the following programs:

WISCONSIN DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

201 W. Washington Avenue
PO Box 7970
Madison, WI 53707-7970
FAX: 608.266.8969

http://commerce.wi.gov/CD/cd-boh-Home.html

- Administers federal housing funds such as Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- Administers a variety of programs for persons with Special Needs (Homeless)
- Provides state housing funds through local housing organizations
- Coordinates housing assistance programs with those of other state and local housing agencies
- Develops state housing policy and provides housing information and technical assistance

WISCONSIN HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (WHEDA)

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority serves Wisconsin residents and communities by providing information and creative financing to stimulate and preserve affordable housing, small business, and agribusiness as a stimulus to the Wisconsin economy. WHEDA offers programs for both single and multi-family units. Projects that may qualify for WHEDA Multifamily Loans include:

- New construction
- Acquisition and/or rehabilitation of existing properties
- Historic preservation
- Community-based residential facilities
- Assisted living facilities
- Section 8 properties

WHEDA (Madison Office)

201 W. Washington Ave.
Suite 700
P.O. Box 1728
Madison, WI 53701-1728

Phone: 1-800-362-2761
http://www.wheda.com

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT (USDA-RD)

The Rural Housing Service (RHS) is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Located within the Department's Rural Development mission area, RHS operates a broad range of programs to provide:

- Homeownership options to individuals
- Housing rehabilitation and preservation funding
- Rental assistance to tenants of RHS-funded multi-family housing complexes
- Farm labor housing
- Help developers of multi-family housing projects, like assisted housing for the elderly, disabled, or apartment buildings
- Community facilities, such as libraries, childcare centers, schools, municipal buildings, and firefighting equipment in Indian groups, nonprofit organizations, communities, and local governments

USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF WISCONSIN

4949 Kirschling Ct
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Phone: (715) 345-7615
FAX: (715) 345-7669
http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/
http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/

UNITED STATES HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (HUD)

The mission of HUD is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary home and suitable living environment for every American. More specifically the programs of HUD are aimed at the following:

- Creating opportunities for homeownership
- Providing housing assistance for low-income persons
- Working to create, rehabilitate and maintain the nation's affordable housing
- Enforcing the nation's fair housing laws
- Helping the homeless
- Spurring economic growth in distressed neighborhoods
- Helping local communities meet their development needs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

451 7th Street S.W.
Washington, DC 20410

Phone: (202) 708-1112
http://www.hud.gov

5.0 TRANSPORTATION

5.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

A community's transportation infrastructure supports the varied needs of its residents, local businesses, visitors, and through traffic. The Transportation Chapter summarizes the local transportation system and, based on local input, provides a 20-year jurisdictional plan that will serve as a resource guide implementation guide.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(c)

(c) Transportation Element
A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of the various modes of transportation, including highways, transit, transportation systems for persons with disabilities, bicycles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, walking, railroads, air transportation, trucking, and water transportation. The element shall compare the local governmental unit's objectives, policies, goals, and programs to state and regional transportation plans. The element shall also identify highways within the local governmental unit by function and incorporate state, regional and other applicable transportation plans, including transportation corridor plans, county highway functional and jurisdictional studies, urban area and rural area transportation plans, airport master plans and rail plans that apply in the local governmental unit.

5.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Among the 14 goals of Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law, two goals and objectives relate to transportation.

1. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.

2. Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, safety, and meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.

5.3 TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

The following transportation policies and program recommendations support the above goals to help guide transportation decisions for the next 20 years.

NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

1. **Maintain a transportation plan or a local road improvement plan to address long-term needs for road upgrades and/or new roads.**

2. **Work with the WisDOT to explore a Park-and-Ride lot.**

3. **Coordinate with WisDOT and Grant County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.**

4. **Map the location of future roads and transportation facilities.**

5. **Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.**

6. **Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic.**

7. **Continue to follow local road design guidelines.**

5.4 TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

5.4.1 HIGHWAYS AND LOCAL STREETS

The County has a total of 1859.34 miles of roads. Of these, 310.87 are county miles and 1548.47 are municipal miles, according to the county's January 2008 WISLR inventory. The County breakdown is shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Grant County Roads

	Arterial	Collector	Local
County	2.58	296.00	12.29
Municipalities	8.09	6.42	34.01
Totals	**10.67**	**302.42**	**46.30**

Source: WisDOT WISLR Inventory

Table 5.2 Village of Dickeyville Road Details

Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads - January 1, 2007									
				County Jurisdiction			Municipal Jurisdiction		
Road Name	Gross Miles	County Miles	Municipal Miles	Arterial	Collector	Local	Arterial	Collector	Local
2nd St	0.38		0.38						0.38
3rd St	0.22		0.22						0.22
Apple St	0.25		0.25						0.25
B St	0.03		0.03						0.03
N Center St	0.18		0.18						0.18
S Center St	0.21		0.21						0.21
N Church St	0.19		0.19						0.19
S Church St	0.32		0.32						0.32
Domi Ave	0.17		0.17						0.17

Table 5.2 (cont.)Village of Dickeyville Road Details

Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads - January 1, 2007									
				County Jurisdiction			Municipal Jurisdiction		
Road Name	Gross Miles	County Miles	Municipal Miles	Arterial	Collector	Local	Arterial	Collector	Local
Droesler Dr	0.20		0.20						0.20
East Ave	0.15		0.15						0.15
Emil St	0.13		0.13						0.13
Ginter St	0.05		0.05						0.05
Hillside Dr	0.08		0.08						0.08
N Main St	0.53		0.53						0.53
Mareen Ave	0.19		0.19						0.19
Margie Ave	0.05		0.05						0.05
Mc Adam Rd	0.10		0.10						0.10
North Ave	0.23		0.23						0.23
Northpark Ct	0.13		0.13						0.13
Oak Rd	0.08		0.08						0.08
Orchard St	0.14		0.14						0.14
Park Ave	0.06		0.06						0.06
Park St	0.22		0.22						0.22
Parkview Dr	0.03		0.03						0.03
Pitzen Rd	0.14		0.14						0.14
Plum St	0.15		0.15						0.15
Rita Ave	0.33		0.33						0.33
Rosalyn St	0.39		0.39						0.39
Saint Ann Ave	0.29		0.29						0.29
Scoops Dr	0.08		0.08						0.08
Sewer Plant Rd	0.20		0.20						0.20
Short St	0.06		0.06						0.06
Splinter Ave	0.14		0.14						0.14
Valley Rd	0.03		0.03						0.03
Total Miles	**6.13**	**0.00**	**6.13**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**6.13**
Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation WISLR Database, January 2007									

5.4.2 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The transportation system is classified by WisDOT according to primary function representing very different purposes: 1) mobility and efficient travel and 2) access to properties. Simply put, when there are more access points, carrying capacity is reduced and safety is compromised. The responsibility for maintaining and improving roads should ordinarily be assigned based upon the functional classification of the roads. Road classifications are defined as:

- **Principal Arterials** accommodate interstate and interregional trips.
- **Minor Arterials** accommodate interregional and inter-area traffic movements.
- **Major Collectors** serve moderate-sized communities and intra-area traffic generators.
- **Minor Collectors** link local roads to higher capacity roads and smaller communities.
- **Local Roads** provide access to residential, commercial, and industrial development.

Arterials fall under state jurisdiction, collectors generally fall under county jurisdiction, and local roads are a local responsibility. See Map 5.1 for your jurisdiction's classification map.

Reflecting actual use, Jurisdictional Transfers (JT), the sharing of road responsibilities, may occur, but only when there is agreement between units of government involved (local, county, or state). When considering a possible JT, jurisdictions must take into account the level of traffic on the road, the projected responsibility for maintenance and any required improvements, and the possible impact on general transportation aids.

In addition to the functional and jurisdictional hierarchy, communities may nominate qualifying local roads (and streets, in some cases) for the state's Rustic Roads Program. The Rustic Road's designation helps citizens and local government to preserve scenic, country roads. There are currently two Rustic Roads in Grant County. The first, #99, is a 3.4 mile paved route in the Town of Potosi. The route follows segments of River Lane Road, Slazing Road

and Brewery Hollow Road forming a loop off Highway 133 in the Town of Potosi. The second, #70, is a 10.1 mile gravel route near the Town of Stitzer. The route follows Liberty Ridge Road off of U.S. 61 and includes Hill Road, Ridge Road, Sleepy Hollow Road, and Scenic Road to County Highway E.

Grant County is also home to a segment of the Wisconsin Great River Road. The Wisconsin Great River Road travels 249 miles along the Mississippi River (primarily WI 35) running between Prescott, Wisconsin and the state line near Dubuque Iowa. The road is recognized by the US Department of Transportation as a National Scenic Byway and by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as a State Scenic Byway. Scenic Byways are recognized for archeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and/or scenic qualities. The Great River road has several unique qualities and is distinguished for its natural beauty. Several Grant County Communities lie are situated along the Great River Road., including: Jamestown, Keiler, Dickeyville, Patch Grove, Waterloo, Tennyson, Potosi, Cassville, Glen Haven, Bagley, Bloomington and Wyalusing.

5.4.3 TRAFFIC COUNTS

Between 1990 and 2000, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) increased by 30% in Wisconsin. The Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) counts are an important measure when prioritizing improvements. WisDOT calculates the number by multiplying raw hourly traffic counts by seasonal, day-of-week, and axle adjustment factors. The daily hourly values are then averaged by hour of the day and the values are summed to create the AADT count.

5.4.4 TRAFFIC SAFETY

Nationwide, crash fatalities are decreasing – even as traffic is increasing. Why? The reduction in fatalities can be credited to a combination of factors, including improvements in vehicle safety, better roads, increased seat belt use, and advances in on-site and emergency room care. The AADT data show increased traffic on many Grant County roads.

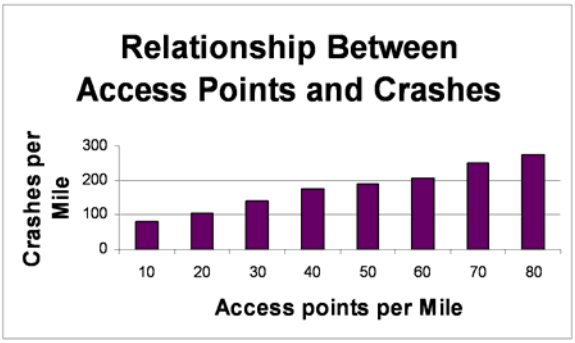
Many rural roads throughout the state are not designed to handle current traffic volumes. In 2002, according to Wisconsin's Transportation Development Association (TDA), 64% of all vehicle crashes in Wisconsin occurred on the state's local road system (town roads and many county roads fall into this category). According to Wisconsin's *Highway Safety Performance Plan 2004*, significant external factors include demographics (particularly the proportion of the population between the ages of 15-44 and over 65); increased number of licensed drivers; number of miles driven; as well as types of driving exposure, including lifestyle factors (such as patterns of alcohol consumption) and the weather. According to the 2004 report, better lane markings and signage, wider shoulders and lanes, additional guardrails, and reduced slopes would make rural and two-lane roads safer and reduce the personal and financial loss that results from crashes.

Fatalities are not merely statistics – they represent terrible tragedies. The Grant County Traffic Safety Commission meets quarterly and includes the county highway safety coordinator and representatives from the county highway department, law enforcement, EMS, private citizens, a WisDOT staff engineer, UW Platteville representatives, county health department, and representatives from WI DOT's SW Region. Their responsibility is to: 1) represent the interests of their constituencies (including health, engineering, enforcement, and citizen groups), and 2) offer solutions to traffic safety related problems that are brought to the Commission.

5.4.5 ACCESS MANAGEMENT

Transportation system users frequently select routes that maximize their personal mobility and efficiency while, at the local level, property owners frequently seek to maximize access to their personal property. The latter scenario reduces mobility and safety. Studies show a strong correlation between: 1) an increase in crashes, 2) an increase in the number of commercial establishments, and 3) an increase in the total number of driveways per mile.

Figure 5.1

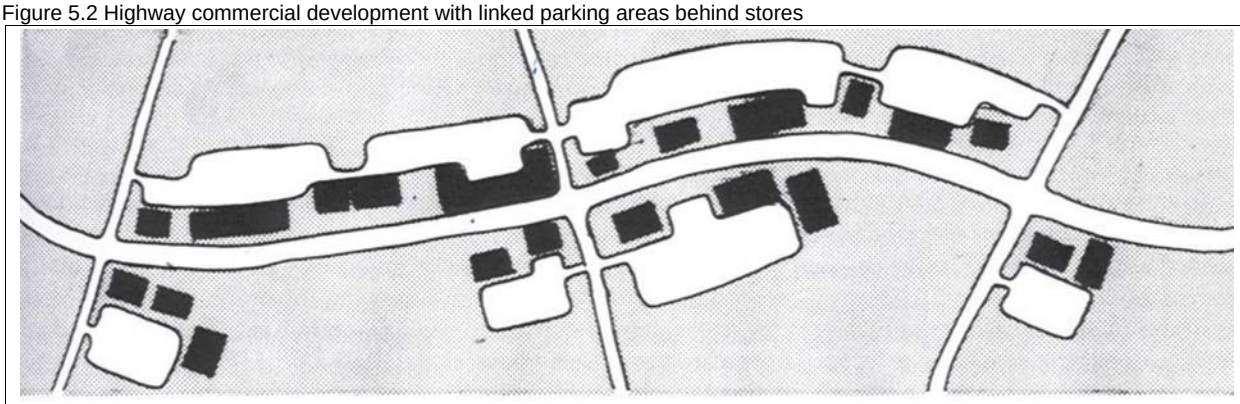


Source: WisDOT

Commercial or industrial development seeks highly visible and accessible properties, preferably on streets with high traffic volumes and, optimally, at an important intersection. If the new business is successful it will change traffic patterns and may disrupt the efficiency of the larger transportation system. Access and development can be better accommodated by creating an area transportation plan for internal circulation and minimizing driveway access points.

The national average for trip generation for a single-family home generates 9.5 trips per day. One new home may not make much difference, but 10 new homes on a cul-du-sac street can have quite an impact on the connecting street's traffic mobility and safety. The Village currently uses access management standards for new business development and access and street design guidelines for new residential development.

Figure 5.2 Highway commercial development with linked parking areas behind stores



Connecting rear parking lots allows customers to drive to many other shops in the corridor without re-entering the highway and interrupting traffic flow. Such arrangements can be required for new development, expansion of existing buildings, and redevelopment. Source: *Rural By Design,* Randall Arendt (1994).

5.4.6 WISDOT ROLE IN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

Trans 233 is part of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and defines requirements that must be met when subdividing lands abutting the state highway system. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) is responsible for enforcing Trans 233 to preserve traffic flow, enhance public safety, and ensure proper highway setbacks and storm water drainage.

The rule (as revised by a Wisconsin legislative committee in 2004) applies to landowners who intend to divide land abutting a state highway into five or more lots that are each 1.5 acres or less in size within a five-year period. State highways are defined as all numbered highways including interstate, state and federal highways (such as I-90, WIS 73 or US 51).

Landowners are encouraged to contact local WisDOT regional office staff when making initial plans for dividing a property. Before landowners expend funds on engineering or incur other related costs, WisDOT staff can conduct an informal "conceptual review." This review provides a landowner input on the safest location is for accessing the state highway system. Once a "final map" is developed to create the new lots, WisDOT staff will review the final

map for conformance with the rule. WisDOT staff can connect landowners to the state Department of Administration (DOA) which also reviews subdivision plats.

WisDOT has 20 days to review a subdivision proposal. If the subdivision conforms to Trans 233, WisDOT issues a letter of certification. If the subdivision does not meet the requirements of the rule, an objection letter is issued explaining which parts of the rule are not being met.

Major components of the Trans 233 Rule:

- **Review.** WisDOT reviews all subdivision plats along state highways for conformance with the rule. Along with state highway system segments in rural areas, the rule also applies to segments that extend through a village or city. A "conceptual review" can provide landowners early feedback on a subdivision proposal. Once a final map is provided, WisDOT has 20 days to complete its review.

- **Access.** Direct access to the state highway system from newly created lots is generally not permitted. The owner should determine alternative ways to provide access to the property. The preferred option is for the property to take access off an alternative street. New public streets created by a subdivision are the next preferred alternative. Joint driveways may be allowed if a special exception from the rule is requested and approved. Some developments may require a special traffic study.

- **Drainage.** Drainage is evaluated to help ensure that storm water flowing from a new development does not damage a highway or its shoulders. It is advisable to discuss drainage issues with WisDOT district office staff before submitting a subdivision for review.

- **Setback.** Setbacks are areas abutting a state highway in which buildings cannot be constructed. (This provision does not apply to county highways or town roads. County or town officials should be contacted regarding their restrictions). In general, setbacks are 110 feet from the centerline of the highway or 50 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is more restrictive.

- **Vision corners.** Vision corners are triangular areas at intersections within which structures, improvements and landscaping are restricted because they can block the ability of motorists to see oncoming vehicles. Vision corners may be required at the time a permit is obtained and possibly sooner.

If a subdivision is not reviewed by WisDOT and is subsequently recorded, a landowner will not receive a driveway or any other permit relating to the highway. The subdivision and property must comply with the rule <u>before</u> a permit is issued. Landowners may be exposed to liability for drainage damage to the highway or damage to the owner's own property from unanticipated diversion or retention of surface water. There can be other adverse consequences relating to financing, the value of the property, the safety of entrance upon and departure from the highway, and the public interest and investment in the highway. Finally, WisDOT cannot issue a utility permit for an uncertified subdivision. Utility companies must obtain a WisDOT permit before doing any work on highway right-of-way. It may not be possible to provide utility service to a property if the service must come from lines on the highway right-of-way.
Other access management tools are still used by WisDOT on longer segments as part of corridor preservation efforts, including Ş 84.09, Ş 84.25, or Ş 84.295 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

- **Purchase for Access Control** (Ş 84.09) WisDOT can purchase access rights to alter or eliminate unsafe access points or to restrict or prohibit additional access.
- **Administrative Access Control** (Ş 84.25) WisDOT can designate controlled-access highways and "freeze" present access; future alterations would require WisDOT approval.
- **Corridor Preservation Mapping** (Ş 84.295) Local governments and WisDOT can work together to map the land needed for future transportation improvements or local governments can incorporate proposed transportation improvements into their adopted land use maps. This mapping would inform the public and potential developers about land that has been preserved for future transportation improvements and preserve the future right-of-way.

Based on current trends, the Village of Dickeyville Planning Commission foresees growth impacting the community's transportation system. To help maintain a healthy system, the Commission recommends keeping

proper spacing at interchanges, intersections, and frontage roads as well as maintaining orderly growth. The Village currently does not coordinate with the County and WisDOT when designating areas for new development or when the Village receives a request for a new development permit. Dickeyville also has road or street design guidelines for new development as well as has a driveway ordinance.

5.4.7 TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE ISSUES

There are places where people have daily transportation options including driving, taking trains, riding buses, bicycling, or walking. In rural communities, most of these options may not be practical or are just not available. Local planning input may seem to have little influence or relation to larger or more varied transportations systems. However, residents of towns and villages – and the elected and appointed officials who represent them – have good reasons to care about local transportation needs such as

- Mobility needs of the elderly and disabled
- Freight mobility
- Connectivity with the larger transportation system
- Supporting economic development
- Transportation safety
- Agricultural-vehicle mobility
- Recreational transportation uses
- Tourism

In addition to personal vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.), the Planning Commission identified carpooling, tractors/combines/wagons, and bicycles as other types of transportation used in the jurisdiction.

The most satisfactory aspect of Dickeyville's transportation system is that the roads are in fairly good shape. The transportation issues that cause the most dissatisfaction are money and aesthetics. The Planning Commission recommended that the transportation aspect that is in most need of improvement is to improve the 61/35 bypass. The prioritization of transportation issues in Dickeyville are ranked below. "1" is the highest priority.

1 – Transportation safety
2 – Freight mobility
3 – Tourism (including preservation of rural views)
4 – Transportation needs of the elderly and disabled
5- Connectivity with the larger transportation system
6 – Agricultural-vehicle mobility
7 – Recreational transportation uses
8 – Transportation to support economic development

In the future, the Village of Dickevyille would like to address the Highway 35/61 bypass project.

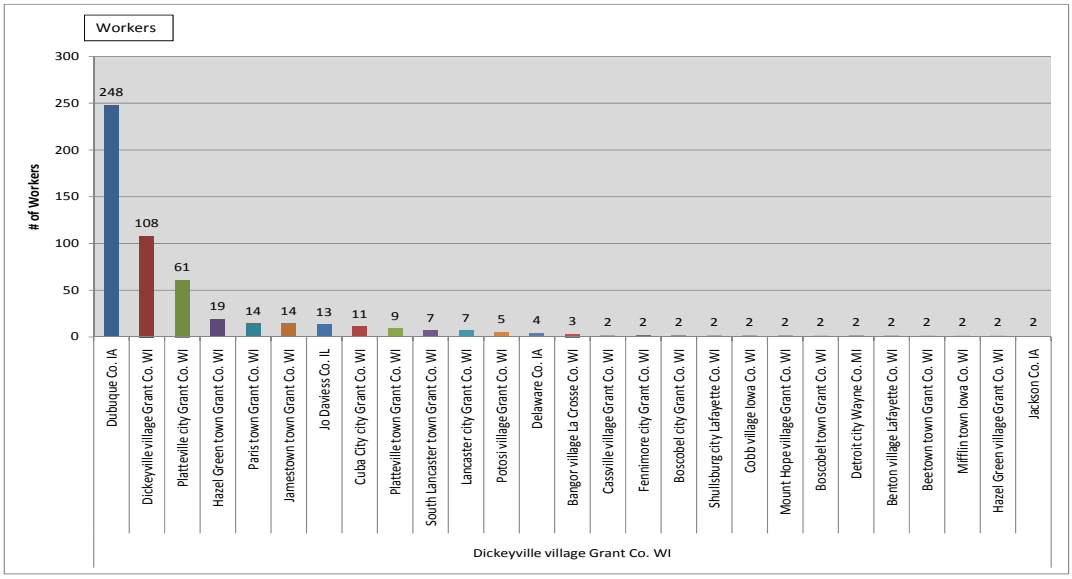
5.5 TRANSPORTATION USERS

This section looks at transportation options for commuters, the elderly and disabled, and those who do not drive. In Wisconsin, there are limited public transportation services available in rural communities.

5.5.1 COMMUTING PATTERNS

According to Census 2000, 30% of the county's workforce, or 7,394 residents, commute to another county for work each day. The table below shows the top communities where the Village of Dickeyville residents work, according to the 2000 Census.

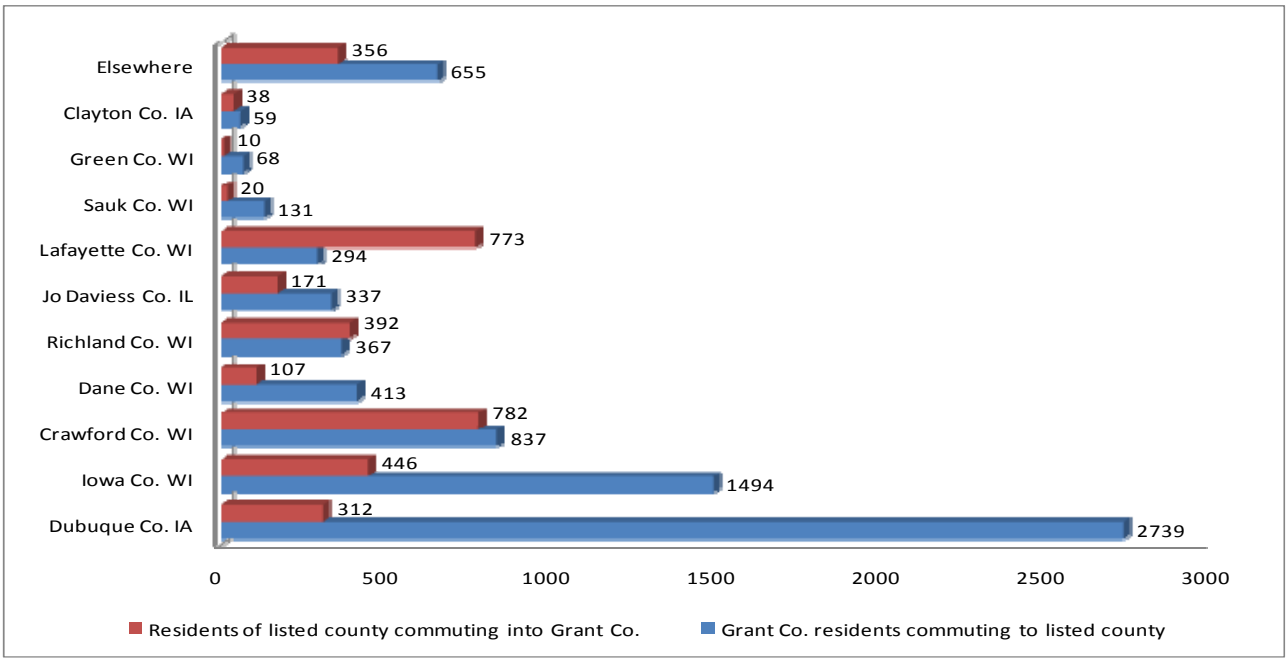
Table 5.3: Village of Dickeyville – Top Communities Where Residents Work (Census 2000)



Source: Census 2000

In the 1990 Census, Dubuque County, Iowa was the number one draw for Grant County residents driving to work. In Census 2000, Dubuque County, IA remained at the top, with many workers traveling to the City of Dubuque. One in every three workers who left the county headed for employers in Dubuque County, Iowa. For every eight workers that drove to Dubuque County for employment, one worker from Dubuque drove to Grant County (DWD 2004).

Figure 5.3 2000 Grant County Commuting Patterns



Source: DWD Grant County Workforce Profile 2004, Census 2000

When Grant County residents commute, generally they commute alone. According to Census 2000, 72% of residents drove to work alone, 6% walked to work, and 11.5% carpooled.

5.5.2 WORK CARPOOLING

According to the DWD, 30% of Grant County's workforce commutes to jobs outside of the county. As noted, the majority of these commuters drive alone. Shared-ride commuters often make informal arrangements to accommodate carpooling. Currently the closest park and ride lot is located just off of Highway 151 in Belmont, Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) oversees a Vanpool/Ridesharing program for state and non-state workers commuting to Madison. Grant County is not currently served by a vanpool, but if there were enough interest, a new vanpool could be formed. For more information, contact the Vanpool Office: 1-800-884-VANS or e-mail: vanpool@doa.state.wi.us. The Village is interested in creating a Park-N-Ride with a potential location on Commercial Drive.

5.5.3 TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED

As part of fulfilling federal transit planning requirements, representatives from Grant County participated in a regional transit planning workshop in 2006, as part of federally required efforts to increase the coordination of transit services. The results were summarized in the Grant County Transit Services Plan. As Figures 5.4-5.6 illustrate**,** the needs of this age group will become much more significant – at both the local and state level – during the 20-year window of this plan.

Figure 5.4

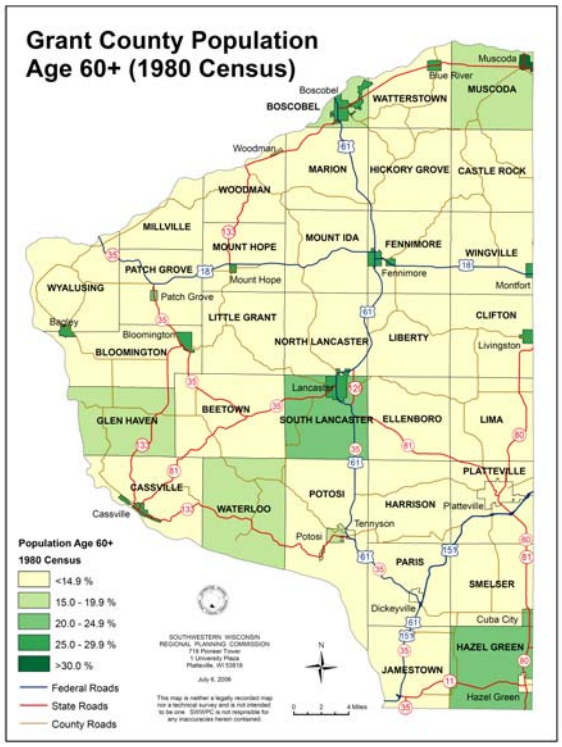


Figure 5.5

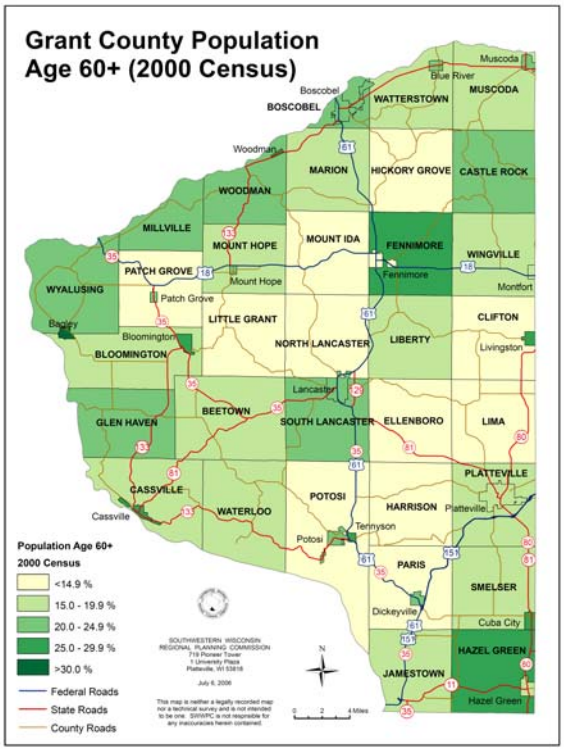
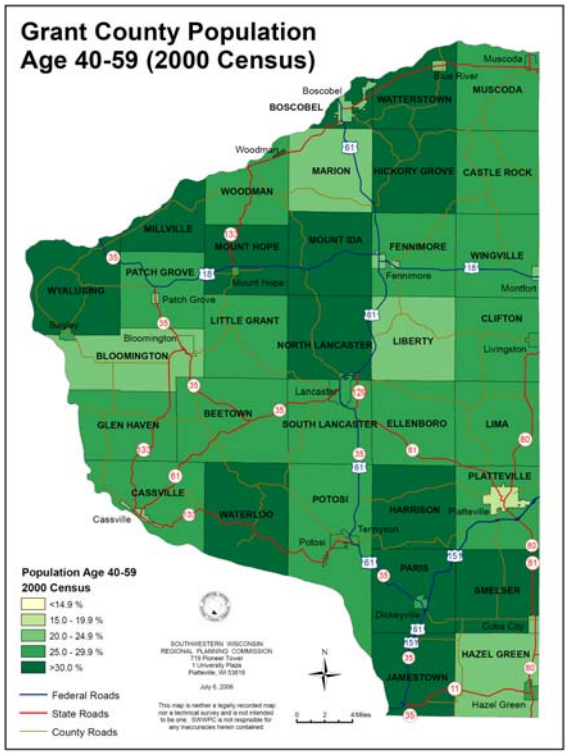


Figure 5.6



The Grant County Center on Aging provides the majority of general services transit trips in the County. Staff identified the following strengths, needs, and barriers:

- STRENGTHS – "We have good, reliable, regular and substitute drivers that provide friendly, helpful, and courteous service. They go the extra mile to help their riders in accomplishing their errands for the day. The drivers are trained annually on topics such as defensive driving, passenger assistance, emergency procedures, passenger sensitivity plus more. The administrative staff is very creative in trying to get people to their destinations within the limitations of our transportation guidelines."

- NEEDS – "We are not able to provide transportation for: a) employment unless it fits into existing schedules; b) shopping, except on a one-on-one basis; 3) those who still live in their homes outside of the city/village limits, unless they are on the service route; 4) going to church, especially on Sundays."

- BARRIERS – "Budget restraints, the size of the county, and the many different work shifts needed for someone to provide the transportation. Sometimes the size of the vehicle prevents our going into rural driveways and the time and fuel costs to go off the "beaten path" is a barrier."

Along with the Grant County Center on Aging, other county and regional special transportation service providers include the Hodan Center, Inc., Southwest Opportunities Center, Inc., SWCAP's Work 'n Wheels loan program, Southern Grant Road Crew, Inc., and the City of Platteville's Shared Ride Taxi & Meal-Site Van.

In the summer of 2007, the Southwest Wisconsin Transit Team undertook a *Transportation Services Questionnaire* to identify transportation service needs, possible opportunities, and appropriate recommendations to improve transportation services for residents of Southwestern Wisconsin. The Planning Commission noted that transportation options for non-driving residents, such as the elderly and handicapped, could be improved. In the event that transportation service improvements should be made, Dickeyville recommended they take place at the regional level.

5.5.4 BICYCLES AND PEDESTRIANS

Bicycles, pedestrians, and motor vehicles have shared roads and streets for decades. Beginning in 1890 with the "good roads movement," the activism of bicyclists paved the way for the system of roads that we take for granted today. To help fund improvements, bicycle user fees – from 50-cents to $1 per bicycle – were assessed in 1901; highway user fees – initially $1 for each vehicle – were first assessed in 1905.

Today, children under the age of 16, the elderly, and those with disabilities are the greater portion of the public using pedestrian facilities. Many youth, and some commuters, ride bicycles as their regular means of transportation. The limited experience of children, and the limited physical ability of the elderly and disabled, should be considered when making improvements and when new streets are added.

In 2001, Grant County completed a *Grant County Bicycle Improvement Plan* which created a framework for accommodating bicycles on state, county, and town roads and was used to identify routes between communities and to connect communities with popular tourism destinations. According to the Plan, bicycling is an underutilized mode of transportation in Grant County. While over 20% of the commuting population commutes no more than 10 minutes to work, very few choose to commute by bicycle. The small number of bicycling trips can be attributed to impediments such as: traffic conditions, safety concerns, transportation infrastructure and topography.

Key Recommendations from the Plan include:

- Improve bicycle safety along the Great River Road corridor by paving the road shoulders.
- Paved shoulders should be included for County Trunk Highways (CTH) identified in the plan when the highway is resurfaced.
- Sign popular bike routes with caution signs to raise motorist's awareness of bicyclists on the highway.
- The needs of bicyclists must be considered in the design and maintenance of the bridges and their approaches.
- Pave the shoulders of the main roads leading out of communities in Grant County to the first major intersection as other road improvements are made.

WisDOT's updated map indicating on-road County bicycle conditions is included in the Attachments as Map 5.2

5.5.5 RECREATIONAL - ATVS, BICYCLING, AND WALKING

The Platteville-Belmont commuter connector is the only approved trail in Grant County and is in the process of being completed. The Trail runs from Lafayette County into Grant County along U.S. Highway 151. As part of the recent USH 151 project, WisDOT monies were put toward the Belmont-Platteville trail. Corridor enhancements for bicyclists include a bike path underpass at Belmont, just east of the Grant-Lafayette County line, and a two-mile bike path parallel to the highway in Grant County. A local Friends of the Trail Group is working with the DNR, which also contributed funds, local property owners, and others to bring the project to completion, which also contributed funds, and with local property owners and others, to bring the project to completion.

Grant County currently has three proposed trails according to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources South Central trails network. The first trail segment is State Highway 23, which is a potential north-south trail route that could link several trails together to create a large system that highlights the unglaciated landscape and culture of southwest Wisconsin. This segment would also connect with the Mississippi River corridor and the states of Illinois and Iowa. The second proposed trail is the St. Croix – Mississippi River corridor. The *Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020* identifies a 150-mile-long segment of State Highway 35 as a "priority corridor"

that is resulting in wider paved shoulders for bicyclists and walkers. This trail would lie on the western edge of Grant County, following the Mississippi River. The third and final proposed trail is the Prairie du Chien to Madison segment, which would follow the Wisconsin River corridor. The 97-mile corridor is already recommended for improvements in the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway and the *Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020*.

Additionally, Grant County is included in the Dubuque Metropolitan Area Transportation Study (DMATS) area. The DMATS area also includes Dubuque County, Iowa and the City of East Dubuque in Illinois. Currently, efforts are being undertaken to complete a *Tri State Area Integrated Walking, Bicycling, Hiking Network Plan.* The purpose of this Plan is to maximize funding sources, improve safety, provide needed facilities and services, enhance the quality of life, and set new priorities.

The Village supports adding sidewalks in existing and new residential developments.

5.6 MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

5.6.1 SHIPPING

According to a 2004 report by TDA, trucks carry 83% of all manufactured freight transported in Wisconsin. More than 77% of all Wisconsin communities are served exclusively by trucks. Grant County is served by a network of highways including:

- STH 11 - 157.56 miles between Kieler, east of Dubuque, and Racine.
- STH 80 – 163.23 miles from Pittsville to the Illinois state line, connecting with IL SR-84 south of Hazel Green.
- STH 81 – 123.81 miles from Cassville to Beloit.
- US 18 – 182.16 miles in Wisconsin, from Milwaukee to the Iowa state line, serving as a major route between Grant County and Madison. The route continues west from the Iowa state line for approximately 861 miles terminating in Orin, Wyoming.
- US 61 – 120.74 miles in Wisconsin from the Iowa state line at Dubuque, Iowa to the Minnesota state line near LaCrosse. The route runs for a total of 1400 miles from New Orleans, Louisiana to Wyoming, Minnesota.
- US 151 – 220.27 miles in Wisconsin, from Manitowoc to Dubuque, and terminating 117 miles southwest near Williamsburg, IA.

5.6.2 AGRICULTURAL-RELATED TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is critical for agriculture, yet ag-related transportation needs and impacts are often overlooked. Ag-related transportation operates on several scales, ranging from moving machinery on the system of local roads to moving commodities both through and to larger communities via truck or rail.

5.6.3 RAIL FREIGHT

Counties in southern Wisconsin have been working together since the 1970s to protect and preserve active rail. In 1978 the Lone Rock to Prairie Du Chien line, which runs along the northern edge of Grant County, was filed for abandonment by the Milwaukee Road. The Wisconsin River Rail Transit Commission (WRRTC) formed in 1980 as a response to this attempted abandonment and saved this rail corridor. This line, which runs from Prairie Du Chien to Madison, runs through Grant County jurisdictions of Muscoda, Blue River, Watterstown, Boscobel, Woodman and Marion.

The Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) rail line runs along the Mississippi River on the western edge of Grant County. The Communities located along this rail line include Jamestown, Potosi, Waterloo, Cassville, Glen Haven, Bloomington, and Wyalusing. See Map 5.3 in Attachments for the Grant County Rail Map.

5.6.4 OVER-ROAD SHIPPING

Although commercial vehicles account for less than 10% of all vehicle-miles traveled, truck traffic is growing faster than passenger vehicle traffic according to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). This share is likely to grow substantially if demand for freight transportation doubles over the next 20 years, as has been predicted (from the 2002 report *Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges, and Transit: Conditions and Performance Report to Congress*).

5.6.5 AIRPORTS

From the County Seat of Lancaster, it is approximately 89 miles (or about 1 hour, 44 minutes) to the Dane County Regional Airport-Truax Field, located five miles northeast of Madison. It is approximately 39 miles (or about 47 minutes) to the Dubuque Regional Airport. General aviation airports in or near Grant County include the Platteville Municipal Airport; the Lancaster Municipal Airport; the Boscobel Municipal Airport; the Cassville Municipal Airport; the Prairie Du Chein Municipal Airport; and the Iowa County Airport (near Mineral Point).

5.6.6 WATER TRANSPORTATION

Grant County lies on the eastern side of the Mississippi River. The Port of Dubuque is located just west of the state line in Dubuque.

The Cassville Car Ferry connects two National Scenic Byways; the Wisconsin Great River Road and the Iowa Great River Road. The Ferry service exists to provide an alternative and viable transportation mode in Southwestern Wisconsin. The Ferry makes trips back and forth across the Mississippi River and is one of the oldest operating car ferries in the state of Wisconsin. In 2003, the *Cassville Ferry Report of Operations and Economic Impact Analysis Study* was conducted to identify the both the existing conditions of the ferry as well as the economic impacts of operating the ferry service.

5.6.7 TRANSPORTATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

It is anticipated that four-lane divided improvements to US 151, from Dickeyville to Belmont, will promote economic development by improving access for businesses and improving access for businesses and area tourist sites. The relationship of transportation and economic development means many things, including the infrastructure for shipment of goods, access to workers, and tourism. This physical infrastructure helps to bring travelers both to and through communities.

The Village of Dickeyville Planning Commission noted that they believe that the existing local transportation system does a good job of meeting the need of the jurisdiction's economic development goals related to agriculture, retail, commerce, shipping, manufacturing, and tourism.

5.7 MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Citizens value good roads and streets and, as Figure 5.7 illustrates, maintenance of the local transportation system is the largest expenditure for many local governments. Compared to other states, Wisconsin has more local roads, the majority of them are paved, and they must be maintained through four seasons. According to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) data, Wisconsin's per capita spending on local road systems is second only to Minnesota's (the national average is $123).

5.7.1 GENERAL TRANSPORTATION AIDS

General Transportation Aids (GTA) represent the second largest program in WisDOT's budget and returns to local governments roughly 30% of all state-collected transportation revenues (fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees) - helping offset the cost of county and municipal road construction, maintenance, traffic and other transportation-related costs.

Table 5.4: Grant County General Transportation Aids

Municipality	2007 GTA	Municipality	2007 GTA	Municipality	2007 GTA
City of Boscobel	$155,588.01	Town of Jamestown	$100,893.87	Town of Wingville	$79,150.32
City of Cuba City	$118,357.12	Town of Liberty	$94,987.98	Town of Woodman	$41,891.94
City of Fennimore	$144,841.44	Town of Lima	$95,690.61	Town of Wyalusing	$56,191.41
City of Lancaster	$217,838.51	Town of Little Grant	$81,600.03	Village of Bagley	$19,834.41
City of Platteville	$361,847.45	Town of Marion	$75,105.45	Village of Bloomington	$49,523.41
County of Grant	$1,215,081.26	Town of Millville	$33,061.59	Village of Blue River	$17,338.83
Town of Beetown	$111,680.19	Town of Mount Hope	$60,369.21	Village of Cassville	$62,758.58
Town of Bloomington	$82,264.68	Town of Mount Ida	$90,332.62	**Village of Dickeyville**	**$55,734.07**
Town of Boscobel	$11,450.97	Town of Muscoda	$63,179.73	Village of Hazel Green	$65,996.67
Town of Cassville	$50,893.20	Town of North Lancaster	$82,036.80	Village of Livingston	$31,681.52
Town of Castle Rock	$57,805.56	Town of Paris	$83,214.18	Village of Montfort	$28,466.71
Town of Clifton	$88,398.45	Town of Patch Grove	$74,136.96	Village of Mount Hope	$3,190.55
Town of Ellenboro	$88,227.54	Town of Platteville	$76,320.81	Village of Muscoda	$77,816.68

Table 5.4: Grant County General Transportation Aids

Municipality	2007 GTA	Municipality	2007 GTA	Municipality	2007 GTA
Town of Fennimore	$69,522.39	Town of Potosi	$123,453.99	Village of Patch Grove	$4,278.44
Town of Glen Haven	$96,222.33	Town of Smelser	$97,741.53	Village of Potosi	$27,984.26
Town of Harrison	$88,968.15	Town of South Lancaster	$83,802.87	Village of Tennyson	$4,721.52
Town of Hazel Green	$88,075.62	Town of Waterloo	$78,998.40	Village of Woodman	$3,788.45
Town of Hickory Grove	$91,512.81	Town of Watterstown	$43,658.01		

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation

5.7.2 LOCAL ROADS IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

The Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP) assists local governments in improving seriously deteriorating county highways, town roads, and city and village streets. The competitive reimbursement program pays up to 50% of total eligible costs with local governments providing the balance. The program has three basic components: Municipal Street Improvement (MSIP); County Highway Improvement (CHIP); and Town Road Improvement (TRIP). In the 2006-2007 LRIP project cycle, several Grant County municipalities received LRIP funds.

5.7.3 PAVEMENT SURFACE EVALUATION AND RATING

WISLR – the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads – provides a data management tool for decision-makers. WISLR is an Internet-accessible system that helps local governments and WisDOT manage local road data to improve decision-making, and to meet state statute requirements. With Geographic Information System (GIS) technology, WISLR combines local road data with interactive mapping functionality that allows users to display their data in a tabular format, on a map, or both.

The Wisconsin Local Roads and Streets Council and WisDOT recognized the need and initiated WISLR – the first internet-based local road system of its kind in the United States. Local governments can use WISLR's querying, analytical, and spreadsheet tools to organize and analyze data. They can also update and edit their data. This combination improves accuracy for both pavement condition rating submittals and road inventory assessment. Refer to Map 5.4 in the Attachments for more information.

By statute, local governments are required to report the pavement condition of roads under their jurisdiction to WisDOT every two years. Local road information, including width, surface type, surface year, shoulder, curb, road category, functional classification, and pavement condition ratings are incorporated into the WISLR system. Access to inventory information has other value too, such as compliance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34 (GASB 34), which mandates reporting the value of local roads as infrastructure assets.

5.7.4 PLANNING FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Capital improvements include new or expanded physical facilities that are relatively large, expensive, and permanent. WISLR's budgeting module can assist local municipalities with budgeting planning for system maintenance and improvements. Using this tool, a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) can be developed to assist in planning for major project costs by creating a multi-year scheduling plan for physical public improvements. This can be incorporated into other budgeting plans, based on the projection of fiscal resources and prioritization of improvements five to six years into the future. Refer to Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities, for more information on CIPs. The Village has a CIP that includes transportation-related expenditures.

5.7.5 ENVIRONMENT

Thoughtful planning for continued growth can also protect water quality, wildlife habitats, and working farms. Sound management of transportation infrastructure maintenance or expansion may include de-icing procedures and salt reduction; erosion control; storm water management; and wetland mitigation (preservation, creation, or restoration).

5.8 TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

PREVIOUS PLANS RELATED TO GRANT COUNTY'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Several transportation or transportation-related studies related to Grant County have been completed, including:

- Grant County Plan – Transportation (1971)
- Grant County Plan – Great River Road Area (1972)
- Grant County Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1975-1979 (1975)
- Grant County Functional & Jurisdictional Highway Planning Study (1975)

- The Public Sector and Railroad (1976)
- Grant County Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1979-1984 (1980)
- Rural Public Transportation Feasibility Study for Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland Counties, WI (May 1982)
- Grant County Functional and Jurisdictional Highway Plan Update (1987)
- Grant County Highway Maintenance and Improvement Study (1989)
- Grant County Six-Year Highway Maintenance & Improvement Program, 1992-1997
- Grant County Outdoor Recreation Plan (1988)
- Grant County Bicycle Improvement Plan (2001)
- Cassville Ferry Report of Operations and Economic Impact Analysis Study (2003)
- U.S. Highway 151 Economic Impact Analysis (2004)
- Grant County Transit Services Plan (2006)
- Southwestern Wisconsin Transit Team (SWTT) Transit Survey (2007)

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANS

- WisDOT's *Six-Year Highway Improvement Program* (2006-2011) - http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/projects/state/sixyear/swr.htm

The Dubuque Metropolitan Area Transportation Study (DMATS) region, located at the boundary intersections of the state of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, is a tri-state Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). As a MPO, the organization receives federal funds to develop regional transportation plans and programs. The organization works closely with the Iowa Department of Transportation (IADOT), the Illinois Department of Transportation (ILDOT), the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), local governments and transit providers. In Wisconsin, DMATS transportation planning activities encompass Jamestown Township. DMATS Plans include:

- DMATS *Transportation 2031 Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)* - http://www.ecia.org/municipalities/transplanning/dmats/transport_lrtp.html
- DMATS *Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) 2008-2011* (2007) - http://www.ecia.org/municipalities/transplanning/dmats/transport_tip2.html
- DMATS *Regional Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) Architecture Plan* (2005) - http://www.ecia.org/municipalities/transplanning/dmats/transport_its.html

STATE TRANSPORTATION PLANS

- Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020 - http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/air2020-plan.pdf
- WisDOT's Five-Year Airport Improvement Plan (October 2002) - http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/air-5yr-plan.pdf
- Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan – 2020 http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/bike2020-plan.pdf
- Wisconsin State Highway Plan – 2020 http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/hwy2020-plan.pdf
- Wisconsin Statewide Pedestrian Policy Plan – 2020 http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/ped2020-plan.pdf
- WisDOT *Connections 2030* (pending) - http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/projects/state/2030-maps.htm

5.9 TRANSPORTATION AGENCIES & PROGRAMS

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (WISDOT)

WisDOT administers a variety of state and federal programs, including:

Highways & Bridges:

- Connective Highway Aids
- County Forest Road Aids
- General Transportation Aids (GTA)
- Lift Bridge Aids
- Local Bridge Improvement Assistance
- Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP)

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (WISDOT)

4802 Sheboygan Avenue
PO Box 7910
Madison, WI 53707

http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/

- Surface Transportation Program – Rural (STP-R)
- Surface Transportation Program – Urban (STP-U)
- Traffic Signing and Marking Enhancement Grants Program
- Surface Transportation Discretionary Program (STP-D)

Public Transportation:

- Federal Discretionary Capital Assistance
- Rural and Small Urban Public Transportation Assistance
- Rural Transportation Assistance Program (RTAP)
- Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance Program (WETAP)

Specialized Transit:

- County Elderly and Disabled Transportation Assistance
- Elderly and Disabled Capital Assistance
- New Freedom

Other Aid:

- Airport Improvement Program (AIP)
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program
- Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)
- Freight Rail Infrastructure Improvement Program (FRIIP)
- Freight Rail Preservation Program (FRPP)
- Local Transportation Enhancements (TE)
- Railroad Crossing Improvements
- Rustic Roads Program
- Safe Routes to School
- Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA)

5.10 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION RESOURCES

In preparing this section, several plans and information resources were consulted, including:

- AirNav, LLC http://www.airnav.com/airports/us/WI
- Growing Wisconsin's Economy (WisDOT 2002)
- Land Use & Economic Development in Statewide Transportation Planning (FHWA 1999) http://www.uwm.edu/Dept/CUTS//lu/lu-all2.pdf
- Midwest Regional Rail Initiative http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/railmidwest.pdf
- *Rural By Design*, Randall Arendt (APA 1994).
- "Siting rural development to protect lakes and streams and decrease road costs" (Wisconsin Center for Land Use Education) http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/pubs.html
- Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges, and Transit (FHWA, 2002) http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/2002cpr/
- TDA (Wisconsin Transportation Development Association) Report – 2004.
- WisDOT - Transportation Planning Resource Guide http://www.dot.state.wi.us/localgov/docs/planningguide.pdf
- Wisconsin Airport Land Use Guidebook – 2004 http://www.meadhunt.com/WI_landuse/
- Wisconsin Bicycle Planning Guidance http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/bike-guidance.pdf
- Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Handbook http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/bike-facility.pdf
- Wisconsin County/City Traffic Safety Commission Guidelines (WisDOT 1998)
- Wisconsin Crash Facts (2004) http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/safety/motorist/crashfacts/
- Wisconsin Rail Issues and Opportunities Report http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/rail-issues.pdf
- WisDOT - Rustic Roads: http://www.dot.state.wi.us/travel/scenic/rusticroads.htm
- WisDOT – Transportation & Environmental Protection: http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/library/research/resources/environment.htm

6.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

6.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

Economic development is about working together to retain and create jobs that provide a good standard of living for individuals. Increased personal income and wealth increases the tax base and allows the community to provide services that residents want. A balanced, healthy economy is essential to an areas long-term well-being.

As our economy becomes more global, local workers must advance their knowledge to keep up with technology advancements. As the demand for skilled labor increases, this region may face a shortage of skilled workers as baby boomers retire. Business owners want to locate in a community where they will attract enough workers with the right skills. This chapter summarizes the local economic situation for Grant County. It also identifies policies, goals, objectives and resources to help guide the community economic well-being over the next twenty years.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(f)

(f) Economic Development
A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion, of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the local governmental unit, including an analysis of the labor force and economic base of the local governmental unit. The element shall assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the local governmental unit's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries, and shall designate an adequate number of sites for such businesses and industries. The element shall also evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses. The element shall also identify county, regional and state economic development programs that apply to the local governmental unit.

6.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Five goals and objectives that relate to economic development are among the 14 goals of Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law. They are

1. Promote the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities.

2. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

3. Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures.

4. Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.

5. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

6.3 POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following Economic Development Policy and Program Recommendations support the above goals to help guide local economic development decisions for the next 20 years.

NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

1. **Actively work to attract new employment opportunities through using available economic development tools such as Tax Increment Financing.**

2. **Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the county to enable people to work from home.**

3. **Encourage commercial development at the State Highway 151 interchange.**

4. **Continue to encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.**

5. **Help attract tourists to the community and local businesses, through local or joint effort marketing, a web site, advertising and other methods.**

6. **Encourage efforts to attract jobs by marketing empty buildings and property sites designated for commercial, light manufacturing or other business use through postings on the Village website (www.dickeyville.com).**

7. **Whenever possible, encourage the location of businesses in existing commercial areas and existing buildings before developing green-field sites.**

8. **Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.**

9. **Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that conform to Chapter 285-31.D. of the Village of Dickeyville's Zoning Code.**

6.4 ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC BASE AND LABOR FORCE

One of the most important aspects in doing an analysis of the economic base and labor force in the County starts with basic labor statistics. As indicated in Table 6.1 below, Grant County has 27,496 available within the workforce. As indicated, 1,223 are unemployed, giving Grant County an unemployment rate of 4.4%

Table 6.1 SWWRPC Labor Force Statistics

	Available Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Grant	27,496	26,273	1,223	4.4%
Green	20,349	19,462	887	4.4%
Iowa	14,436	13,813	623	4.3%
Lafayette	9,158	8,780	378	4.1%
Richland	10,112	9,645	467	4.6%
Village of Dickeyville	593	571	22	3.7%

Source: Wisconsin WorkNet 2006, 2000 US Census

Directly correlated with the above labor force statistics are the industries in which these persons are employed. Table 6.2 below outlines all industries and the percent of the population employed by each industry. The table shows the number of persons and percent population of Grant County working in a particular industry. The same information is also included for surrounding Wisconsin counties. As indicated below, Grant County leads the other counties in the industry of educational, health and social services. This is not surprising, considering the number of educational institutions within the County, including the University of Wisconsin – Platteville and Southwest Technical College. .

Table 6.2 Percent Population Employed by Industry

	Grant	Green	Iowa	Lafayette	Richland	Village of Dickeyville
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	10.1	7.8	10.4	16.4	11.4	1.2
Construction	5.4	6.5	9.2	5.5	7.5	4.9
Manufacturing	17.3	22.8	13.6	17.8	25.7	24.2
Wholesale trade	3	3.2	2.4	3.9	2.1	3.0
Retail trade	13.9	14.4	23.7	13.8	12.4	16.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4	4	3.3	5.1	4	1.8
Information	2	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	3.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.5	8.2
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	4.1	5	3.9	3.5	2.6	5.6
Educational, health and social services	21.3	17.5	17	17	18.1	16.3

Table 6.2 (cont.) Percent Population Employed by Industry

	Grant	Green	Iowa	Lafayette	Richland	Village of Dickeyville
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	8	5.2	5.5	4.9	5.5	8.6
Other services (except public administration)	4.5	3.7	2.8	4	3.4	6.1
Public administration	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.9

Source: 2000 US Census

In Grant County, the largest employer is the University of Wisconsin – Platteville along with the County of Grant. The top five industries of employment in the County include the following:

- Educational, health and social services (21.3%)
- Manufacturing (17.3%)
- Retail Trade (13.9%)
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (10.1%)
- Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (8%)

Table 6.3 indicates the educational attainment in Grant County. This closely correlates with the employment of workers in particular industries as indicated in Table 6.2. Education levels also closely correlate with income levels (indicated in Table 6.4). As indicated in Table 6.3, Grant County, when compared to other surrounding counties, has a lower percent of the population with a high school diploma or higher (83.5%), but has a higher percentage than other counties when it comes to a bachelor's degree or higher (17.2%).

Table 6.3 Percent Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over

	Grant	Green	Iowa	Lafayette	Richland
High School Diploma or Higher	83.5%	84.1%	88.5%	85.5%	82.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	17.2%	16.7%	18.5%	13.3%	14.1%

Source: 2000 US Census

As indicated above, income levels often directly correlate with educational attainment. However, this is not to imply that all individuals need to have some form of advanced education.

Table 6.4 shows that Grant County had a per capita personal income of $26,374 in 2005. Per capita personal income is the income that is received by persons from all sources. It is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and personal current transfer receipts, less contributions for government social insurance.

Table 6.4 Per Capita Personal Income

	Grant	Green	Iowa	Lafayette	Richland
2005 Per Capita Personal Income	$26,374	$30,870	$31,399	$25,153	$25,467
Rank in State (out of 72 Counties)	49th	24th	22nd	61st	58th

Source: 2007 Bureau of Economic Analysis and 2000 US Census

In 2000, Grant County had a median household income of $36,268. See Map 6.1 for a breakdown of median household income for each Grant County jurisdiction.

Table 6.5 pertains to the percent of the labor force working within the County of Residence. In Grant County, 70% of the available County workforce works in Grant County. The other 30% of available workforce are seeking employment outside the County. This can be seen as an opportunity for Grant County, as there is an ample supply of workers residing within the County. Grant County, compared to surrounding counties, does well at retaining its labor force.

Table 6.5 Percent of Local Labor Force Working Within the County of Residence

	Grant	Green	Iowa	Lafayette	Richland
% of Labor Force Working Within the County of Residence	70%	66%	64%	54%	67%

Source: 2000 US Census

Tourism is another aspect of economic development that needs to be addressed. As indicated in Table 6.6, Grant County ranks 42nd of 72 counties in the State for tourism spending. In 2006, travelers spent 72 million dollars within Grant County. Forty-five million dollars of that supported employee wages. There were also 1,856 jobs supported by tourism spending.

Table 6.6 Tourism Spending

County	Dollars Spent by Travelers in 2006	County Rank in State for Traveler Spending (72 WI Counties)	Employee Wages from Tourism Spending	Full Time Equivalent Jobs Supported from Tourism Spending
Grant	75 Million	42nd	47 Million	1,931
Green	44 Million	58th	18 Million	1,307
Iowa	55 Million	52nd	35 Million	1,422
Lafayette	21.5 Million	68th	13.5 Million	553
Richland	23 Million	67th	14 Million	587

Source: Wisconsin Department of Tourism 2006

Since agriculture is one of the top industries in Grant County, it is important to include some basic agricultural statistics in the economic development chapter. Please note that there is more detailed information available in Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources. Table 6.7 below includes information from the 2002 US Agricultural Census. As indicated, Grant County has 2,490 farms comprised of a total acreage of 605,836 acres. The average farm size in Grant County is 243 acres. As Table 6.7 shows, of the counties included in the table, Grant County has the largest amount of farmland.

Table 6.7 Agricultural Statistics

	Grant	Green	Iowa	Lafayette	Richland
Acres of Farmland	605,836	306,946	367,373	342,800	257,807
Number of Farms	2,490	1,490	1,686	1,205	1,358
Average Farm Size	243	206	218	284	190

Source: 2002 US Agricultural Census

6.5 Analysis of New Business and Industry Desired

6.5.1 Strengths and Weaknesses for Economic Development

The recognition of the need and necessary support to retain existing jobs and attract new business is strong in Grant County. For economic development success, a community needs to identify its strengths and weaknesses, then leverage the strengths, and minimize the affects of the weaknesses. The Village's strength in attracting and retaining new businesses is its location to Highway 151 and 61/35. Conversely, the Village's weaknesses include aesthetics and lack of attractions. The Village is interested in attracting any business that would not overload its infrastructure.

6.6 Analysis of Business and Industry Parks

6.6.1 Existing Business and Industry Parks

An industrial park or business park is an area of land set aside for development. A business park is a more "lightweight" version of the industrial park, having offices and light industry, rather than heavy industry which has high intensity truck traffic, noise, odor, etc. (for simplicity sake, the rest of this section will refer to both business and industrial parks as industrial parks). Industrial parks are usually located close to transport facilities, especially where multiple transportation modes such as highways, railroads, airports, and navigable rivers are available.

The idea of setting land aside through this type of zoning is based on several concepts:

- To be able to concentrate dedicated infrastructure in a delimited area to reduce the per-business expense of that infrastructure. Such infrastructure includes roadways, railroad sidings, ports, high-power electric supplies (often including three-phase power), high-end communication cables, large-volume water supplies, and high-volume gas lines.

- To be able to attract new business by providing an integrated infrastructure in one location.

- To set aside industrial uses from urban areas to try to reduce their environmental and social impact.

- To provide for localized environmental controls specific to the needs of an industrial area.

Different industrial parks fulfill these criteria to differing degrees. Many small communities have established industrial parks with only access to a nearby highway, and with only the basic utilities and roadways, and with few or no special environmental safeguards.

Industrial parks have also been criticized because of their frequent remoteness of urban areas, one of the characteristics that had been touted as a benefit. One reason for this specific criticism is that industrial parks often destroy productive and valuable agricultural land. Another is that industrial parks become remote to their employee pool, requiring longer commutes and limiting employment accessibility for poorer employees. Another reason is that many urban areas have extensive areas of brownfield land that many feel should be the first priority in redeveloping as industrial sites.

Currently, Grant County has nine established industrial parks. The following communities currently have an industrial park: City of Boscobel, City of Cuba City, Village of Dickeyville, City of Fennimore, Village of Hazel Green, City of Lancaster, Village of Livingston, Village of Muscoda, and the City of Platteville. Most of these industrial parks have acres available. The Village of Dickevyille has one industrial park located along Highway 151.

6.6.2 Future Business and Industry Parks

The Village of Dickeyville has appropriate locations for commercial development, including the interchange and Stewart property, Haverlen Property and Muller Property. The Village also has 120 acres of land suitable for an industrial park. There are no buildings or building sites available for a commercial or light manufacturing business.

6.7 Environmentally Contaminated Sites

Programs through the state of Wisconsin can often make it financially feasible for the owners or a municipality to remediate contaminations on a LUST or ERP site and prepare the site for redevelopment.
The Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) is maintained by the WI-DNR for the purpose of documenting and tracking spill and contaminated sites. The BRRTS list is important to economic development as it may lead to potential redevelopment opportunities. Table 6.8 indicates the location of Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) and Environmental Repair (ERP) sites in municipalities in Grant County as listed in BRRTS. The list omits properties where no action is required, general spills, and minor contaminations.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)
A LUST site has contaminated soil and/or groundwater with petroleum, which includes toxic and cancer causing substances. However, given time, petroleum contamination naturally breaks down in the environment (biodegradation). Some LUST sites may emit potentially explosive vapors. LUST activities in BRRTS have an activity number prefix of '03'.

Environmental Repair (ERP)
ERP sites are sites other than LUSTs that have contaminated soil and/or groundwater. Examples include industrial spills (or dumping) that need long term investigation, buried containers of hazardous substances, and closed landfills that have caused contamination. The ERP module includes petroleum contamination from above ground (but not from underground) storage tanks. ERP activities in BRRTS have an activity number prefix of '02'.

Table 6.8 Grant County Open or Conditionally Closed LUST and ERP Sites

Jurisdiction	No. of LUST Sites	No. of ERP Sites	Jurisdiction	No. of LUST Sites	No. of ERP Sites
Village of Bloomington	2	0	Village of Kieler	3	0
Village of Blue River	2	0	City of Lancaster	8	3
City of Boscobel	1	1	City of Livingston	1	1
Village of Cassville	1	3	Village of Mt. Hope	1	0
City of Cuba City	2	1	Village of Muscoda	2	0
Village of Dickeyville	3	3	City of Platteville	10	5
City of Fennimore	6	2	Village of Potosi	1	0
Village of Hazel Green	1	2	Town of Smelser/Platteville	0	1
			Village of Tennyson	1	0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (BRRTS)

6.8 Economic Development Agencies and Programs

Providers of services can be a partner for the goals and objectives identified in this chapter. People with local government and business people can contact:

Grant County Economic Development Corporation (GCEDC)

Grant County Economic Development Corporation is a private not-for-profit 501(c)(4) development corporation in Fennimore. GCEDC focuses on all aspects of economic development including business retention and expansion, site location, tourism, etc.

Grant County Economic Development Corporation (GCEDC)

Phone: (608) 822-3501

http://grantcounty.org/index.html

Southwest Wisconsin Small Business Development Center (SWSBDC)

SWSBDC provides low-cost training and no-cost counseling to Wisconsin's entrepreneurs and small business owners and managers located in Green, Grant, Iowa, Crawford, Richland, and Lafayette counties. Our Mission -- to facilitate economic growth in Wisconsin by providing Low-cost training and no-cost programming to the local small business community. We offer services in cooperation with UW-Extension, UW-Platteville, and the Small Business Administration.

Southwest Wisconsin Small Business Development Center (SWSBDC)

One University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818

Phone (608) 342-1038

WWW.UWPLATT.EDU/SWSDBC/

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC)

The Mission of the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission is to serve the needs of the people of our five-county region in the areas of community development planning, economic development, and transportation. The economic development program of SWWRPC works with stakeholders throughout the region for a regional approach to economic development.

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC)

719 Pioneer Tower
One University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818

Phone (608) 342-1214

WWW.SWWRPC.ORG

Wisconsin Department of Commerce (DOC)

The Department has a broad array of programs to assist a full spectrum of economic development strategies. Programs range from help to start a business to assisting large employer projects. Several new programs target the development of dairying and other agriculture. Other programs target businesses in rural areas. Programs include grants, loans and assistance with financing, labor training and cleaning up brownfield sites.

Wisconsin Department of Commerce (DOC)

201 West Washington Avenue
PO Box 7970
Madison, WI 53707

Phone (608) 266-1018

www.commerce.state.wi.us

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

2811 Agriculture Drive
PO Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708

Phone (608)224-5012

www.datcp.state.wi.us

DATCP inspects and licenses more than 100,000 businesses and individuals, analyzes millions of laboratory samples, conducts hundreds of hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, adopts rules that have the force of law, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture at home and abroad.

Wisconsin department of transportation (WISDOT)

WisDOT has several programs to help assist in economic development. The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) program provides fast tract financing to construct rail spurs and port improvements for new or expanding industries. Other programs include the Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program (FRIIP) and the Freight Railroad Preservation Program (FRPP). These programs provide grants to communities to rehabilitate or purchase rail lines.

Wisconsin department of transportation (WISDOT)

4802 Sheboygan Avenue
PO Box 7910

Madison, WI 53707

http://www.dot.state.wi.us/

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA)

WHEDA is an economic development program that targets agricultural development, businesses owned by women and minorities, small businesses and construction projects. WHEDA helps find creative financing resources for business and residences.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA)

201 W. Washington Ave., Ste. 700
Madison, WI 53703

Phone 608-266-7884

WWW.WHEDA.COM

USDA - Rural Development

USDA - Rural Development

USDA Rural Development - WI
4949 Kirschling Ct.
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Phone: (715)345-7615

www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi

Rural Development programs help a rural community or business with economic development through loan guarantees, loans and grants. Rural Development achieves its mission by helping rural individuals, communities and businesses obtain the financial and technical assistance needed to address their diverse and unique needs. Rural Development works to make sure that rural citizens can participate fully in the global economy.

7.0 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

7.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

Intergovernmental cooperation is an effective way for local governments to respond to changing and diverse needs by working with neighbors, while maintaining their own identity. Most arrangements involve only two governmental units, but there are also agreements among multiple units. Many cities, towns, villages, and counties begin cooperative arrangements to lower costs and promote efficiency.

Intergovernmental cooperation may range from formal joint power agreements to unwritten understandings. For instance, two (or more) communities may have unwritten agreements about sharing fire or EMT services, road repair equipment. A city or village and its adjoining towns may have a written agreement concerning snow removal or economic development. If an agreement is reached among two or more units of government, services can often be provided with substantial cost savings. Cooperation can also help eliminate unnecessary duplication of services or equipment purchases.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(g)

(g) Intergovernmental cooperation element.
A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for joint planning and decision making with other jurisdictions, including school districts and adjacent local governmental units, for siting and building public facilities and sharing public services. The element shall analyze the relationship of the local governmental unit to school districts and adjacent local governmental units, and to the region, the state and other governmental units. The element shall incorporate any plans or agreements to which the local governmental unit is a party under s. 66.0301, 66.0307 or 66.0309. The element shall identify existing or potential conflicts between the local governmental unit and other governmental units that are specified in this paragraph and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.

7.2 GOALS

The following is the Intergovernmental Cooperation Goal, one of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.

7.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following intergovernmental cooperation objectives and policy recommendations (not in order of priority) support the above goal. They will guide your intergovernmental decisions in the Village of Dickeyville over the next 20 years.

NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

1. **Work with other units of government and agencies (including state and federal, the regional planning commission, school districts, etc.) to identify and coordinate policies and initiatives.**

2. **Explore new opportunities to cooperate with other units of government to share public services, staff, or equipment where and when appropriate.**

3. **Create written intergovernmental contracts or agreements with other units of governments when appropriate.**

7.4 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL AREAS OF COOPERATION

7.4.1 EXISTING AREAS OF COOPERATION

Table 7.1 lists the services which the Village currently shares with its neighboring jurisdiction.

Table 7.1 Currently Shared Services

NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION	CURRENTLY SHARED SERVICES		METHODS OF EXCHANGE
TOWN OF PARIS	X Informal Voluntary Assistance	X Formal Trading Services	X Formal (written agreement) X Informal (verbal agreement)
	X Informal Sharing Municipal Staff	☐ Consolidating Services	
	☐ Joint Use of a Facility	☐ Joint Purchase and Ownership of Equipment	
	☐ Cooperative Purchasing	☐ Renting Equipment	
	☐ Other (please explain)	☐No Services are Shared	

Table 7.2 lists intergovernmental services Dickeyville potentially could share with its neighboring jurisdiction.

Table 7.2 Potential Shared Services

NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION	POTENTIAL SHARED SERVICES		METHODS OF EXCHANGE
TOWN OF PARIS	X Voluntary Assistance	X Trading Services	X Formal (written agreement) ☐ Informal (verbal agreement)
	X Sharing Municipal Staff	☐ Consolidating Services	
	X Joint Use of a Facility	☐ Joint Purchase and Ownership of Equipment	
	X Cooperative Purchasing	☐ Renting Equipment	
	☐ Other (please explain)	☐No Services are Shared	

7.5 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

7.5.1 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL CONFLICTS AND SOLUTIONS

The Village of Dickeyville Planning Commission identified that there is both an existing and a potential conflict with the Town of Paris in the form of annexation of land near STH 151. The Planning Commission noted that a formal agreement between the Village and the Town could be a solution but did not elaborate what such an agreement would entail.

The quality of Dickeyville's inter-jurisdictional relationships was evaluated and is presented on Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Quality of Jurisdictional Relationships

ADJACENT JURISDICTIONS (LIST EACH SEPARATELY)	SATISFACTORY OR UNSATISFACTORY?	COMMENTS
TOWN OF PARIS	Mixed	
CUBA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Mixed	
GRANT COUNTY	Satisfactory	
UWEX		

Table 7.3 (cont.) Quality of Jurisdictional Relationships

Adjacent Jurisdictions (List Each Separately)	Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory?	Comments
SWWRPC		
WI-DNR	Satisfactory	
WI-DOT	Unsatisfactory	WI-DOT forgets we exist.
WI-DOA	Satisfactory	

7.6 Intergovernmental Cooperation Agencies and Programs

A number of available state agencies and programs assist communities with intergovernmental projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information is provided.

Wisconsin Towns Association

Wisconsin Towns Association (WTA) is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide organization created under s. 60.23(14) of the Wisconsin Statutes to protect the interests of the state's 1,264 towns and to improve town government. In 2002 WTA celebrated its 55th year of service to town governments and the state's 1.6 million town residents. The association is organized into six districts and is headquartered in Shawano. WTA relies on regular district meetings, an annual statewide convention, publications, participation in cooperative training programs and other means to support the goal of keeping grassroots government strong and efficient in Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN TOWNS ASSOCIATION

W7686 County Road MMM
Shawano, WI 54166-6086

Phone: 715-526-3157
Fax: 715-524-3917

http://www.wisctowns.com/

League of Wisconsin Municipalities

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities is a not-for-profit association of municipalities. First established in 1898, the League acts as an information clearinghouse, lobbying organization and legal resource for Wisconsin municipalities. Its membership consists of 386 villages and all of the 190 cities in the state.

LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES

202 State Street, Suite 300
Madison, WI 53703-2215

Phone: 608-267-2380

http://www.lwm-info.org/

Wisconsin Counties Association

WCA is an association of county governments assembled for the purpose of serving and representing counties. The direction of this organization is one that is determined by the membership and the WCA Board of Directors consistent with the parameters set forth by the WCA Constitution. The organization's strength remains with the dedicated county-elected official.

WISCONSIN COUNTIES ASSOCIATION

22 E. Mifflin St., Suite 900
Madison, WI 53703

Phone: 608-663-7188
Fax: 608-663-7189

http://www.wicounties.org/

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

The SWWRPC is the area-wide planning and development agency serving the five counties of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland. It was created in 1970, formed by executive order of the governor. Wisconsin statutes specify that regional planning commissions are to provide intergovernmental planning and coordination for the physical, social, and economic development of the region. Under Wisconsin law, RPC's have the following functions:

SWWPRC

719 Pioneer Tower
One University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818

Phone: 608-342-1214
Fax: 608-342-1220

http://www.swwrpc.org/

- They may conduct all types of research studies; collect and analyze data; prepare maps, charts and tables, and conduct necessary studies.
- They may make and adopt plans for the physical, social, and economic development of the region.
- They may publish and advertise their purposes, objectives, and findings, and may distribute reports thereon.
- They may provide advisory services on planning problems to the local governmental units within the region and to other public and private agencies in matters relative to its functions and objectives.

8.0 LAND USE

8.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

In many cases, communities land use decisions were made with little regard to limitations on development or the interests of the community as a whole. Today, with better knowledge of these limitations, communities have the opportunity to make better choices as to where development should occur. However, instead of working with a clean slate, communities must contend with existing uses and how new development might affect or be affected by them.

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze how land in your jurisdiction is currently being used and how to guide development in the future. The land use decisions in this chapter take into account the knowledge and policies of the other elements of this plan. Based on the information in this chapter and preceding chapters, a set of goals and policies have been developed to guide land use decisions in the Village of Dickeyville over the next 20 years.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(h)

(h) Land Use
A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. The element shall contain a listing of the amount, type, intensity and net density of existing uses of land in the local governmental unit, such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial and other public and private uses. The element shall analyze trends in the supply, demand and price of land, opportunities for redevelopment and existing and potential land-use conflicts. The element shall contain projections, based on the background information specified in par. (a), for 20 years, in 5-year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial land uses including the assumptions of net densities or other spatial assumptions upon which the projections are based. The element shall also include a series of maps that shows current land uses and future land uses that indicate productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for building site development, floodplains, wetlands and other environmentally sensitive lands, the boundaries of areas to which services of public utilities and community facilities, as those terms are used in par. (d), will be provided in the future, consistent with the timetable described in par. (d), and the general location of future land uses by net density or other classifications.

8.2 GOALS

The State of Wisconsin passed a comprehensive planning law in 2000 to compel municipalities to create comprehensive plans. The plans include nine basic chapters: Issues and Opportunities, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Housing, Transportation, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition to these basic nine elements, fourteen Local Comprehensive Planning Goals were established which are more general in nature. Below are the Land Use Goals that are a compilation of all the other element goals of this plan.

1. Promote the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures.

2. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.

3. Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces and groundwater resources.

4. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

5. Encourage land-uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.

6. Preserve cultural, historic and archaeological sites.

7. Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.

8. Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.

9. Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.

10. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

11. Promote the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional and local levels.

12. Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.

13. Plan and develop land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.

14. Provide an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.

8.3 OBJECTIVES, POLICY, AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following land use objectives and policy recommendations (not in order of priority) support the above goals and will help the Village guide its land use decisions over the next 20 years.

NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

1. **Support land uses, densities, and regulations that result in efficient development patterns.**

2. **Recognize the critical role that historical architecture, scenic vistas, landscapes, natural resources, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing our community's distinctive rural character.**

3. **Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas.**

4. **Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition.**

5. **For new development in our community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practical. If it is not possible to detain water on site, down stream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-ways should be maintained as nearly as possible.**

6. **Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner.**

7. **Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.**

8. **Continue to require detailed neighborhood development plans and phasing plans prior to zoning, platting, and development of planned residential areas.**

9. **Support the mixing of compatible, complimentary uses in close proximity to one another, such as small-scale neighborhood retail and service uses close to residential neighborhoods, if in accordance with community wishes.**

10. **Consider commercial activities in appropriate areas other than the downtown business district when no commercial space exists in the downtown or when the proposed use is more appropriate elsewhere.**

11. **Encourage light industrial and commercial businesses in designated areas in the community.**

12. **Continue to enforce the Village's sign ordinance to help preserve the visual quality of the community.**

8.4 EXISTING LAND USES

8.4.1 Land Use Types

Agriculture – Agricultural land includes land that produces a crop (including Christmas trees or ginseng), agricultural forest (forested lands contiguous with agricultural land), supports livestock, or is eligible for enrollment in specific federal agricultural programs.

Residential - Residential land includes any land with a residential home that does not fall into the agricultural land classification.

Commercial – Commercial land refers to any parcel that has a business on it, but does not include industrial properties. This may be a convenience store, car wash, bank, grocery store, tavern, etc., referring to any type of retail or business establishment.

Manufacturing – Manufacturing land refers to business and industry that is engaged in processing, manufacturing, packaging, treatment, or fabrication of materials and products.

Forested – Forested land including production forests and DNR-MFL.

Ag-Forest – Land that is producing or capable of producing commercial forest products if the land satisfies any of the following conditions:

- It is contiguous to a parcel that has been classified in whole as agricultural land, if the contiguous parcel is owned by the same person that owns the land that is producing or capable of producing commercial forest products. In this subdivision, "contiguous" includes separated only by a road.

- It is located on a parcel that contains land that is classified as agricultural land in the property tax assessment on January 1, 2004, and on January 1 of the year of assessment.

- It is located on a parcel at least 50% of which, by acreage, was converted to land that is classified as agricultural land in the property tax assessment on January 1, 2005, or thereafter.

Undeveloped – This land classification refers to areas that were formerly classified as swamp/waste. It includes bogs, marshes, lowlands brush land, and uncultivated land zoned as shoreland and shown to be wetland.

Other – Remaining land types that do not fall into the above categories, including federal, state, and county lands, school property, and cemeteries.

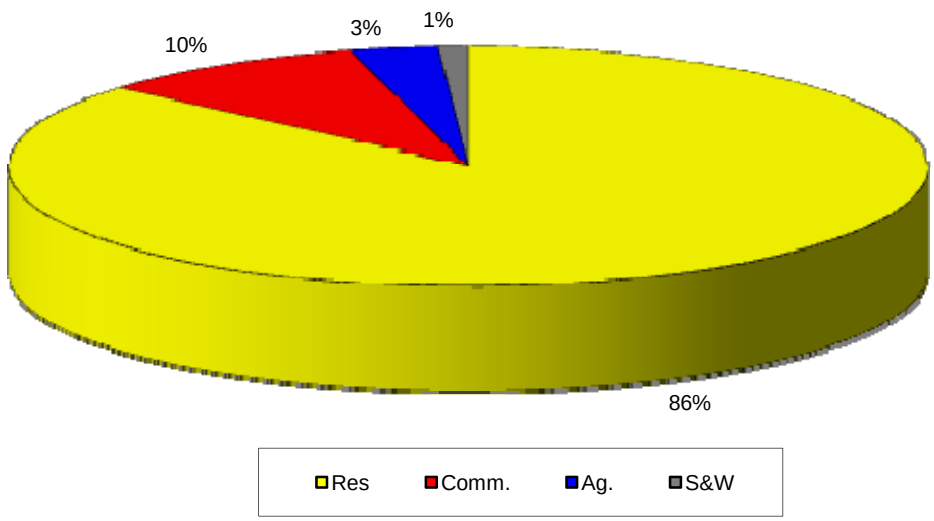
The following table lists the amount of land in each major land classifications for the Village of Dickeyville in 2007**.** Currently the dominant land use is residential.

Table 8.1 Village of Dickeyville Land Use – **2007**

Classification	Land in Acres	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size	Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	136	415	0.3	86.1%
Commercial	28	46	0.6	9.5%
Manufacturing	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Agricultural	267	15	17.8	3.1%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	3	5	0.6	1.0%
AG-Forest	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Forest	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, Cemetery)	3	1	3.0	0.2%
Real Estate Totals	437	482		100.0%

(Source: WI Department of Revenue, 2007 Statement of Assessments)

Figure 8.1 2007 Percent Land Use (Parcels) - Village of Dickeyville
(Source: 2007 WIDOR Statement of Assessment)



(Source: WI Department of Revenue, 2007 Statement of Assessments)

8.5 LAND USE TRENDS

8.5.1 LAND SUPPLY

Tables 8.2 to 8.6 display the trends in land use for the Village of Dickeyville over the last 25, 20, 15, 10, and 5 years, respectively. The information is from the WI Department of Revenue. Use caution when comparing years since some land classifications have been changed over the years. Technological advances have also given the WI-DOR better land identification techniques. These changes can account for some land classifications not having a value in one year but than having one in another year. Local assessors have changed over time, which also contributes differences.

Table 8.2 Village of Dickeyville Land Use Assessment Statistics - **1984**

Classification	1984 Total Acres	1984 Parcel Count	1984 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	0	343	86.2%
Commercial	0	37	9.3%
Manufacturing	0	0	0.0%
Agricultural	326	18	4.5%
Swamp & Waste	0	0	0.0%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
Real Estate Totals	326	398	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 1984 Statistical Report of Property Values)

Table 8.3 Village of Dickeyville Land Use Assessment Statistics - **1989**

Classification	1989 Total Acres	1989 Parcel Count	1989 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	133	357	86.2%
Commercial	22	39	9.4%
Manufacturing	0	0	0.0%
Agricultural	306	18	4.3%
Swamp & Waste	0	0	0.0%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
Real Estate Totals	461	414	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 1989 Statistical Report of Property Values)

Table 8.4 Village of Dickeyville Land Use Assessment Statistics - **1994**

Classification	1994 Total Acres	1994 Parcel Count	1994 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	135	366	86.3%
Commercial	22	39	9.2%
Manufacturing	0	0	0.0%
Agricultural	303	19	4.5%
Swamp & Waste	0	0	0.0%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
Real Estate Totals	460	424	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 1994 Statistical Report of Property Values)

Table 8.5 Village of Dickeyville Land Use Assessment Statistics – **1999**

Classification	1999 Total Acres	1999 Parcel Count	1999 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	128	395	85.3%
Commercial	28	45	9.7%
Manufacturing	0	0	0.0%
Agricultural	286	17	3.7%
Swamp & Waste	4	5	1.1%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, etc.)	3	1	0.2%
Real Estate Totals	449	463	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 1999 Statistical Report of Property Values)

Table 8.6 Village of Dickeyville Land Use Assessment Statistics – **2004**

Classification	2004 Land in Acres	2004 Parcel Count	2004 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	125	404	85.6%
Commercial	29	46	9.7%
Manufacturing	0	0	0.0%
Agricultural	285	16	3.4%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	3	5	1.1%
AG-Forest	0	0	0.0%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, etc.)	3	1	0.2%
Real Estate Totals	445	472	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 2004 Statement of Assessments)

8.5.2 LAND DEMAND

Historically, land use has been agricultural throughout Grant County. (Refer back to Map 4.1 and 4.2 in Chapter 4, Housing Chapter to see the percent increase in housing units over the last 30 and 10 years, respectfully).

The Village of Dickeyville has its own land division/subdivision ordinance which has been in effect since January of 1980 and has been effective in guiding the Village's land use decisions regarding subdivisions. There are also planned unit developments (PUDs) in Dickeyville. The Village does not have an ordinance controlling field fragmentation. Dickeyville administers its own driveway standards and access standards.

8.6 FUTURE LAND USE

To adequately plan for future growth, a community must be aware of its future land needs. The projection of land use needed is based on historical community growth trends and some assumptions. Forecasting is an inexact process. Since a number of outside factors affect the rate of community growth, the resulting forecasts should only be used as a general tool for charting future courses of action. SWWRPC has forecast the jurisdiction's future land needs by looking at the change in land use acres from 1984 to 2007. By this calculation, Table 8.7 below shows how the acreages have changed from since 1984.

Table 8.7 Average Annual Land Use Change from 1984-2007, per Land Use Classification: Village of Dickeyville

Village of Dickeyville	Average Annual Change in Acres 1984-1989	Average Annual Change in Acres 1989-1994	Average Annual Change in Acres 1994-1999	Average Annual Change in Acres 1999-2004	Average Annual Change in Acres 2004-2007	Average Annual Change in Acres 1984-2007
Residential	26.6	0.4	-1.4	-0.6	3.7	5.9
Commercial	4.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	-0.3	1.2
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture	-4.0	-0.6	-3.4	-0.2	-6.0	-2.6

(Source: WIDOR Statement of Assessment, SWWRPC)

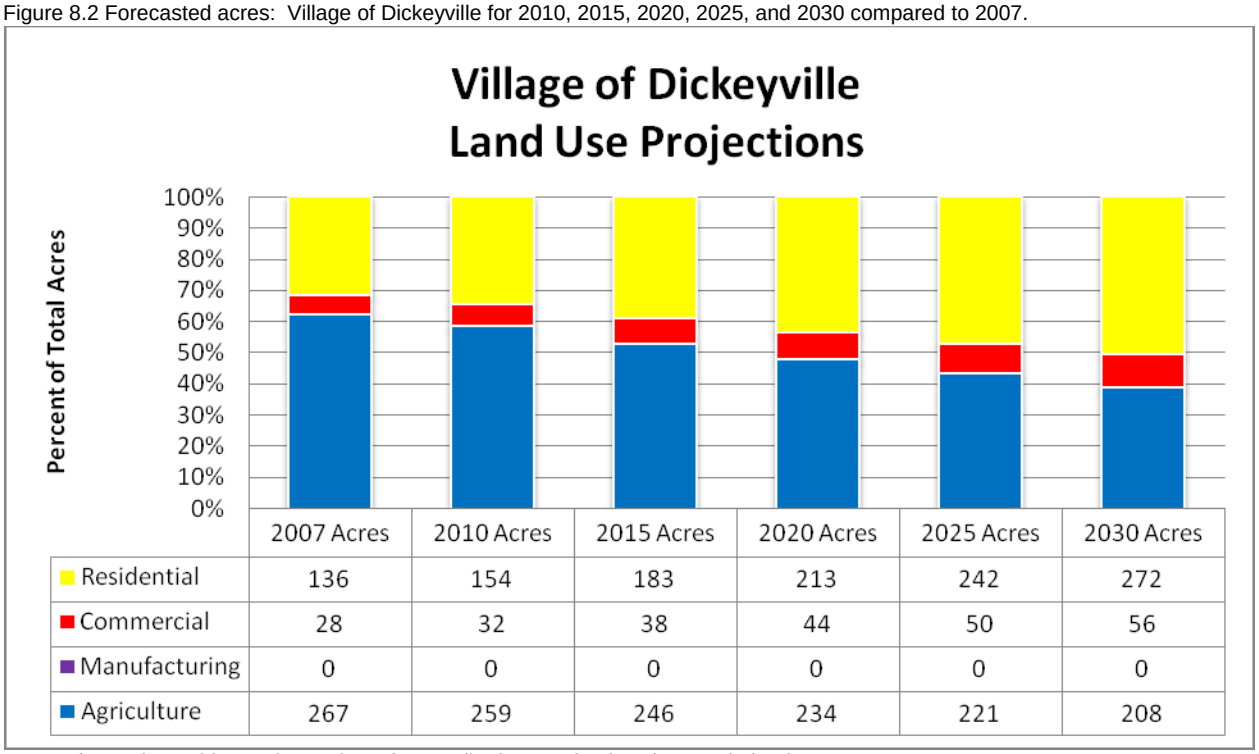
Past land area changes were used to project the amount of land needed in the future per classification. The average annual change from 1984-2007 was used to create future projections. To arrive at the average annual change in each category, the current (2007) number of acres was subtracted from the earliest data available, usually 1984. In some jurisdictions, projections may have been adjusted to reflect more recent local trends in land use. This method was chosen in order to gain a long-term prospective on growth, and avoid showing large one year changes brought on by major projects such as subdivisions or new shopping centers. The grant requires projections for land classified as residential, commercial, industrial (which is labeled "manufacturing" in the plan), and agricultural.

8.6.1 LAND USE PROJECTIONS

As noted in section 8.5.1 caution should be used in considering land use projections, as the WI-DOR has periodically switched how they have reported or defined certain land classifications over the years. Some classifications never existed in certain communities and in other cases, for certain years no data was recorded, even if the land use did exist. Almost all jurisdictions showed positive residential growth. Other land classifications, such as commercial, were more problematic. Some cities show commercial land in the '80s (perhaps a cheese factory). If those facilities no longer exist, the loss of the land use may create a projection that shows zero or negative future growth.

Data is only as accurate as the person reporting it: therefore, some discrepancies exist that are impossible to correct. Projections are created to show trends and relative magnitude of change and should be used only as a guide for planning.

Figure 8.2 Forecasted acres: Village of Dickeyville for 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030 compared to 2007.



	2007 Acres	2010 Acres	2015 Acres	2020 Acres	2025 Acres	2030 Acres
Residential	136	154	183	213	242	272
Commercial	28	32	38	44	50	56
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	267	259	246	234	221	208

Note: The scale on this graph may have been edited to emphasize changes in land use.
(Source: WI Department of Revenue Report on Property Values, and SWWRPC)

8.6.2 DEVELOPMENT LIMITATIONS

Development should only take place in suitable areas, which is determined by several criteria, including:

- A community's vision statement
- Land use goals and policies
- Surrounding uses
- Special requirements of the proposed development
- The ability to provide utility and community services to the area
- Transportation and economic development factors
- Cultural resource constraints
- Various physical constraints

8.6.3 DENSITY STANDARDS/LAND DIVISION

A density standard is a measure of how many lots (or homes) for a set number of acres. Density standards can have a minimum lot size requirement, a maximum lot size requirement, or both. For example, in a town with a density standard of one home per 30 acres, a landowner who owns 90 acres has three opportunities to build a home (1 per 30). The landowner may decide to sell some of this property. If there is no minimum lot size associated with the density standard, in order to build a home, a full 30 acres would be needed by a home builder. If the density standard has a minimum lot size requirement of 5 acres (for example), the landowner would only need to sell 5 acres, not the entire 30. The density standard would be met. (Farmland Preservation might need to be considered in developing a density standard as it might affect minimum lot sizes from town to town.)

Some communities have a minimum and a maximum lot size associated with their density standard. In this case, if the minimum lot size is 5 acres and the maximum 10 acres, with a one per 30 density, the landowner could sell anywhere between 5 and 10 acres to someone to build a home. The density standard of one per 30 acres and the lot size requirement(s) would be met. Dickeyville has a density standard but the Planning Commission did not indicate what the numbers of the standard are.

8.7 PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT LIMITATIONS

8.7.1 DEPTH TO WATER TABLE/FLOOD HAZARDS

A review of Map 3.2.1, Water Resources, Map 3.2.2 Depth to Water Table, and Map 3.2.3 Flooding Frequency reveal development limitations associated with water resources. Because of the potential for flooding, and the problems associated with wet soils, these areas should be precluded from development.

8.7.2 SLOPE LIMITATIONS

A review of Map 3.2.6, Slopes, reveals areas in the jurisdiction where development limitations occur due to steep slopes. Slope is an important limitation to consider since problems for development are usually associated with areas with extreme slope (due to erosion and other factors). In general, areas with slopes under 12% are best suited for development.

8.7.3 SEPTIC LIMITATIONS

Septic limitations apply to domestic sewage disposal systems, primarily filter fields and seepage beds. How well a sewage disposal system functions depends largely on the rate at which effluent from the tank moves into and through the soil. If permeability is moderately slow, sewage effluent is likely to flow along the surface of the soil. If permeability is moderately rapid or rapid, effluent is likely to flow into the aquifer. Detailed testing at specific site locations may reveal pockets with fewer restrictions than indicated. Engineering interpretations of the soil survey indicate the degree to which sub-grade materials are influenced by surface drainage, depth of frost penetrations, and other factors.

8.7.4 DEPTH TO BEDROCK

A review of Map 3.2.7, Depth to Bedrock, reveals areas in the jurisdiction where development limitations occur due to the depth to the bedrock. Depth to bedrock is an important factor influencing other limitations such as septic tanks and building foundations. Bedrock too close to the surface not only hampers surface water absorption by the soil, but also poses obstacles to construction.

8.7.5 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES/RECREATION RESOURCES/ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

A review of Map 3.2.4, Threatened and Endangered Species, and Map 3.2.5, Natural Corridors and Recreational Resources, reveals areas in the jurisdiction where other development limitations may occur.

8.7.6 MINE LOCATIONS

Grant County had an active and extensive mining industry in the 19th and early to mid 20th centuries. Obviously, this industry left an indelible mark on the County, particularly on its southern side (see Map 3.3.1, Cultural Resources, which displays historic mines). Generally, most mines do not have much of an impact on current land use decisions. However, the potential of intersecting with old mine works is possible in well drilling and it is possible that a land parcel may have an old, uncovered (and unsafe) mine shaft opening.

8.8 REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The WI-DNR Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment maintains a database listing contaminated lands and sites including the following: spills, leaks, Superfund sites, and other contaminated sites reported to the WI-DNR or otherwise discovered. These sites represent the possibility of redevelopment opportunities.

Liability Exemptions for Local Governments

Previously, local governmental units (LGUs) and economic development corporations (EDCs) that acquired contaminated property, even if they did not purchase it, were considered responsible under Wisconsin's Hazardous Substance Discharge Law, also known as the Spill Law (s. 292, Wis. Stats.), because they "possessed or controlled" a contaminated property. As a result, they were required to investigate and clean up the contamination.

The Land Recycling Law (1993 Wisconsin Act 453) and the 1997-1999 and 1999-2001 State Biennial Budgets removed this liability and created incentives for LGUs and certain EDCs to redevelop property, depending upon how the property is acquired. This exemption for local governments has helped spur renewal of many contaminated properties.

Brownfield Funding for Local Governments
The Wisconsin State Legislature and federal government have established special brownfield financial incentives for local governments, including a new revolving loan fund through the Wisconsin Brownfield Coalition. Refer to Chapter 6, Economic Development, for a list of locations in Grant County that are currently listed as LUST or ERP sites.

8.9 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL LAND USE CONFLICTS

A variety of land uses with no separation between incompatible uses can potentially cause conflict. Land use conflicts may arise in such situations through noise, odor, chemicals, light, visual amenity, dogs, stock damage and weed infestation, lack of understanding, and lack of communication to name a few. One of the most common occurrences, especially in a rural setting, is the presence of agricultural operations near non-farm populations. For instance, agriculture can affect adjoining small rural lots used for residential purposes. Similarly, the presence of small residential rural lots can create an adverse influence on the continued operation of agriculture enterprise.

Potential Land Use Conflicts
- Landfills or Waste Facilities
- Jails or Prisons
- Halfway Houses or Group Homes
- Airports, Highways, Rail Lines
- Low Income Housing
- Strip Malls and Shopping Centers
- "Cell" Towers, Electrical Transmission Lines
- Wind Farms
- Large Livestock Operations
- Industrial or Manufacturing Operations

The Planning Commission did not report any current land use conflicts with its jurisdictional neighbors, including the County. However, they do foresee a potential conflict with the Town of Paris in the future. The Planning Commission did not elaborate of what this potential conflict might be.

8.10 LAND USE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available state agencies and programs to assist communities with land use projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information has been provided for each agency. To find out more specific information or which program best fits your needs contact the agency directly.

CENTER FOR LAND USE EDUCATION (CLUE)

The Center for Land Use Education is a joint venture of Cooperative Extension and the College of Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. CLUE uses a team-based approach to accomplish its dual missions of campus based undergraduate and graduate education and Extension outreach teaching related to

- Land use planning,
- Plan and ordinance administration,
- Project impact and regional trends analysis and
- Public involvement in local land use policy development.

CENTER FOR LAND USE EDUCATION

University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point – CNR
800 Reserve St.
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Phone: 715-346-2386

http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The UW-Madison's department of Urban Planning can provide research and outreach services to area communities. The University also has the Land Information and Computer Graphics Facility (LICGF). The overall mission of the LICGF is to provide research, training, and outreach in the use of land and geographic information systems (LIS/GIS). Their mission focuses on land record modernization, land and natural resource management applications, and the use of information for land-use decision-making.

UW-MADISON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING

925 Bascom Mall Room 110
Music Hall
Madison, WI 53706-1317

Phone: 608-262-1004

http;//www.wisc.edu/urpl

UW Land Information & Computer Graphics Facility

500 Babcock Drive
Rm. B102
Madison, WI 53706

Phone: 608-263-5534

http;//www.lic.wisc.edu

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this chapter is to explain how the Comprehensive Plan will be utilized to guide future growth and development in the Village of Dickeyville and is intended to serve as the blueprint for the future. As change is inevitable, the Plan will need to be amended to reflect major changes. Section 9.5 will review how each chapter of the Comprehensive Plan elements interrelate and how the Plan will be monitored and evaluated. Section 9.9 discusses how the Plan must be updated at a minimum of once every ten years.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(i)

(i) Implementation.

A compilation of programs and specific actions to be completed in a stated sequence, including proposed changes to any applicable zoning ordinances, official maps, sign regulations, erosion and storm water control ordinances, historic preservation ordinances, site plan regulations, design review ordinances, building codes, mechanical codes, housing codes, sanitary codes or subdivision ordinances, to implement the objectives, policies, plans and programs contained in pars. (a) to (h). The element shall describe how each of the elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with the other elements of the comprehensive plan, and shall include a mechanism to measure the local governmental unit's progress toward achieving all aspects of the comprehensive plan. The element shall include a process for updating the comprehensive plan. A comprehensive plan under this subsection shall be updated no less than once every 10 years.

9.2 VISION STATEMENT

The following is a review of the vision statement found in Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities, section 1.8. The vision statement serves as the overall guide for land use decision making in the Village of Dickeyville.

The Village of Dickeyville is a family-oriented small community focusing on economic growth through the highest quality of orderly residential, recreational, and business development that has a working relationship with neighboring municipalities in Southwest Wisconsin.

9.3 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are Implementation goals, objectives and policy recommendations. They support the goals, objectives, policies and programs specified in the previous eight chapters and will guide the implementation of this Comprehensive Plan in the Village of Dickeyville over the next 20 years.

1. **Comply with and enforce the 14 Planning Goals and the Policies and Programs outlined in this Comprehensive Plan.**
2. **Enforce local ordinances to support the vision noted in Section 9.2.**
3. **Comply with applicable County, State, and Federal regulations.**
4. **Amend the local comprehensive plan and local ordinances only after careful evaluation of existing conditions and potential impacts.**
5. **Update the Village of Dickeyville Comprehensive Plan at a minimum of every ten years as required by Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001.**

9.4 LOCAL ORDINANCE AND REGULATIONS

The intent of local ordinances and regulations is to guide land development within the Village. By carefully applying these local ordinances and regulations, the Village of Dickeyville will be accomplishing the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan. Enforcement of such ordinances and regulations serve an important function by ensuring orderly growth and development. The Village of Dickeyville will use their plan and their local ordinances as their enforcement tools.

9.5 CONSISTENCY AMONG PLAN ELEMENTS

As required by Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001, all elements included in this plan are consistent with one another and no known conflicts exist. If there is a question regarding a decision that is not clearly conveyed in the details of this Plan, then the decision should be based on the intent of the vision statement. All nine elements included in this Plan work to achieve the desired future for the Village of Dickeyville.

9.6 SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Plan shall be found to be invalid or unconstitutional, or if the application of this Plan to any person or circumstances is found to be invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the other provisions or applications of this Plan, which can be given effect without the invalid or unconstitutional provision or application.

9.7 PLAN ADOPTION

The first official action required to implement the Village of Dickeyville Comprehensive Plan is official adoption of the plan by the Village Plan Commission. Once the Village Planning Commission recommends the Plan by resolution, the Village Board then adopts the comprehensive plan by ordinance as required by State Statute 66.1001. The Dickeyville Comprehensive Plan will take effect when the Village Board passes it. After the Plan is adopted by ordinance, it then becomes the official tool for future development in the next 20 years. The Plan is designed to guide development in a consistent manner.

9.8 PLAN AMENDMENTS

Amendments may be necessary due to changes in Village policies, programs, or services, as well as changes in state or federal laws. An amendment may also be needed due to unique proposals presented to the Village. Amendments are any changes to Plan text or maps. The Village Board can amend the Dickeyville Comprehensive Plan at any time. Proposed amendments should be channeled through the Village Planning Commission, with final action occurring at the Village Board, including proper public notices and hearings. Amendments should be done with extreme caution: they should not be made simply to avoid local planning pressure.

9.9 PLAN UPDATES

As required by Wisconsin State Statute, this comprehensive Plan needs to be updated at least once every ten years. An update is different from an amendment, as an update is a major revision of multiple plan sections including maps. The Plan was originally written based on variables that are ever changing and future direction might be inaccurately predicted. A Plan update should include public involvement, as well as an official public hearing.

9.10 MEASURING PROGRESS

The success of this comprehensive Plan will be measured by the extent to which the Village of Dickeyville achieves its vision of the future for their community by following the goals, objectives, policies, and programs outlined in the Plan. In order to do so, the Planning Commission will review this Comprehensive Plan every two (2) years.

9.11 GOAL AND POLICY SUMMARY

Comprehensive Plans are comprised of nine elements (Issues and Opportunities, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Housing, Transportation, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation). Each element has policy statements, which contribute to the overall Plan, supporting a jurisdiction's vision and goals. Policy statements give the jurisdiction general guidelines to help in making land use decisions.

Chapter goals are summarized in Table 9.1. Plan policies are summarized in Tables 9.2 through 9.10, with policies listed by element and showing implementation actions and the party responsible for such actions in four separate columns. The key below describes Table notation.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION

- **Does not require specific action** – This policy is a general statement of direction that does not need a specific ordinance or program to be enforced. It is enforced through conscious decision making and by following the local comprehensive Plan, which is passed by ordinance.

- **Ordinance** - The policy is enforced by an existing ordinance or an ordinance currently in development.

- **Specific Action –** responsibility inherent in Planning Commission duties. Specific actions may be self-explanatory.

- **Ongoing –** The policy is currently part of the jurisdiction's actions.

RESPONSIBILITY

Village of Dickeyville

- **Village Planning Commission –** The Planning Commission receives proposals/applications, reviews the proposal against the Plan and any local ordinances, then makes a recommendation to the Village Board.

- **Village Board –** As the elected body of the community, the Village Board acts as the decision-making authority and has the responsibility to make sure that the specific policy is enforced. The Board reviews the Planning Commission's recommendation and makes a final decision.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

- If action is not required or is ongoing, no timeline is necessary. If action is required, a timeline is indicated, depending on the recommended action. For instance, if an ordinance needs to be created or amended, a timeline of one year is recommended.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

- Implementation tools can include model ordinances, maps, or other planning documentation, depending on the need.

Table 9.1 Goals

Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities 1. Protect and improve the health, safety, and welfare of residents in the Village of Dickeyville. 2. Preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents of the Village of Dickeyville. 3. Protect and preserve the community character of the Village of Dickeyville.
Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities 1. Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs. 2. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.
Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources 1. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests. 2. Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources. 3. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests 4. Preserve cultural, historic, and archaeological sites.
Chapter 4, Housing 1. Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout the community.
Chapter 5, Transportation 1. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices. 2. Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, safety, and meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.
Chapter 6, Economic Development 1. Promote the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities. 2. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses. 3. Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures. 4. Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards. **5.** Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

Table 9.1 (cont.) Goals

Chapter 7, Intergovernmental Cooperation 1. Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
Chapter 8, Land Use 1. Promote the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures. 2. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices. 3. Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces and groundwater resources. 4. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests. 5. Encourage land-uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs. 6. Preserve cultural, historic and archaeological sites. 7. Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government. 8. Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards. 9. Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community. 10. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses. 11. Promote the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional and local levels. 12. Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals. 13. Plan and develop land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities. 14. Provide an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.
Chapter 9, Implementation 1. Comply with and enforce the 14 Planning Goals and the Policies and Programs outlined in this Comprehensive Plan. 2. Enforce local ordinances to support the vision noted in Section 9.2. 3. Comply with applicable County, State, and Federal regulations. 4. Amend the local comprehensive plan and local ordinances only after careful evaluation of existing conditions and potential impacts. 5. Update the Village of Dickeyville Comprehensive Plan at a minimum of every ten years as required by Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001.

Table 9.2 Issues and Opportunities

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation TimeLine	Implementation Tools
The Village of Dickeyville will strive to Protect and improve the health, safety, and welfare of residents. Preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents Protect and preserve the character of the community.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.3 Utilities and Community Facilities

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation time line	Implementation Tools
Continue expanding and implementing our capital improvements plan (CIP), reviewing it annually, and making adjustments to meet the needs of the community.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Continue to review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Maintain, operate, reconstruct and make improvements to the existing utility systems so they can support existing development and redevelopment.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Ensure that new development bears the full cost of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.3 (cont.) Utilities and Community Facilities

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation time line	Implementation Tools
Continue to enforce well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Consider creating a stormwater management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Develop a strategy for siting telecommunication ("cell") towers.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.4 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

Agricultural Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation timeline	Implementation tools
Adopt Extra Territorial Zoning to encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.	Ordinance	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	EZT models, EZT Commission
Natural Resource Policies	**Implementation Action**	**Responsibility**	**Implementation timeline**	**Implementation Tools**
Continue to provide adequate outdoor recreation facilities for the jurisdiction.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage the education of local residents on the importance of natural resources.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Enforce the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Protect major drainage corridors from development to aid in stormwater runoff and prevent flooding.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Create wellhead protection plans for existing municipal wells.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Require wellhead protection plans for future private wells as part of the building application permitting process.	Ordinance	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	Model wellhead protection plans
Encourage water conservation practices.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage standards to decrease light pollution from improper fixtures.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage standards to decrease air pollution.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Enforce ordinance to decrease noise pollution.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Cultural Resource Policies	**Implementation Action**	**Responsibility**	**Implementation timeline**	**Implementation Tools**
Encourage partnerships with local clubs and organizations to protect important cultural areas held in common interest.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.4 (cont.) Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

Cultural Resource Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation timeline	Implementation Tools
Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources together with tourism.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.5 Housing

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation timeline	Implementation Tools
Encourage the provision of an adequate supply of affordable single-family dwellings, condominiums and townhouses, apartments and duplexes.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage the provision of housing for the elderly, including different levels of assistance.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage future residential development in areas that can be served with public utilities and community facilities.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Plan and identify areas for a sufficient supply of developable land for a range of different housing types, in areas consistent with the community's wishes, and of densities and types consistent with service requirements.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Ensure that all future development or redevelopment proposals enhance the overall quality of community life.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage contiguous development patterns that preserve and expand upon existing neighborhoods or subdivisions.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Enforce property maintenance standards to ensure a high-quality living environment within all residential areas.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.6 Transportation

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation timeline	Implementation Tools
Maintain a transportation plan or a local road improvement plan to address long-term needs for road upgrades and/or new roads.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Work with the WisDOT to explore a Park-and-Ride lot.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Coordinate with WisDOT and Grant County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Map the location of future roads and transportation facilities.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.6 (cont.) Transportation

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation timeline	Implementation Tools
Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Continue to follow local road design guidelines.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.7 Economic Development

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation timeline	Implementation tools
Actively work to attract new employment opportunities through using available economic development tools such as Tax Increment Financing.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the county to enable people to work from home.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage commercial development at the State Highway 151 interchange.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Continue to encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Help attract tourists to the community and local businesses, through local or joint effort marketing, a web site, advertising and other methods.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage efforts to attract jobs by marketing empty buildings and property sites designated for commercial, light manufacturing or other business use through postings on the Village website (www.dickeyville.com).	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Whenever possible, encourage the location of businesses in existing commercial areas and existing buildings before developing green-field sites.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.8 Intergovernmental Cooperation

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation timeline	Implementation tools
Work with other units of government and agencies (including state and federal, the regional planning commission, school districts, etc.) to identify and coordinate policies and initiatives.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Explore new opportunities to cooperate with other units of government to share public services, staff, or equipment where and when appropriate.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.8 (cont.) Intergovernmental Cooperation

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation timeline	Implementation tools
Create written intergovernmental contracts or agreements with other units of governments when appropriate.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

Table 9.9 Land Use

Policies	Implementation Action	Responsibility	Implementation timeline	Implementation Tools
Support land uses, densities, and regulations that result in efficient development patterns.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Recognize the critical role that historical architecture, scenic vistas, landscapes, natural resources, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing our community's distinctive rural character.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
For new development in our community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practical. If it is not possible to detain water on site, down stream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-ways should be maintained as nearly as possible.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Continue to require detailed neighborhood development plans and phasing plans prior to zoning, platting, and development of planned residential areas.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Support the mixing of compatible, complimentary uses in close proximity to one another, such as small-scale neighborhood retail and service uses close to residential neighborhoods, if in accordance with community wishes.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Consider commercial activities in appropriate areas other than the downtown business district when no commercial space exists in the downtown or when the proposed use is more appropriate elsewhere.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Encourage light industrial and commercial businesses in designated areas in the community.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Continue to enforce the Village's sign ordinance to help preserve the visual quality of the community.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA

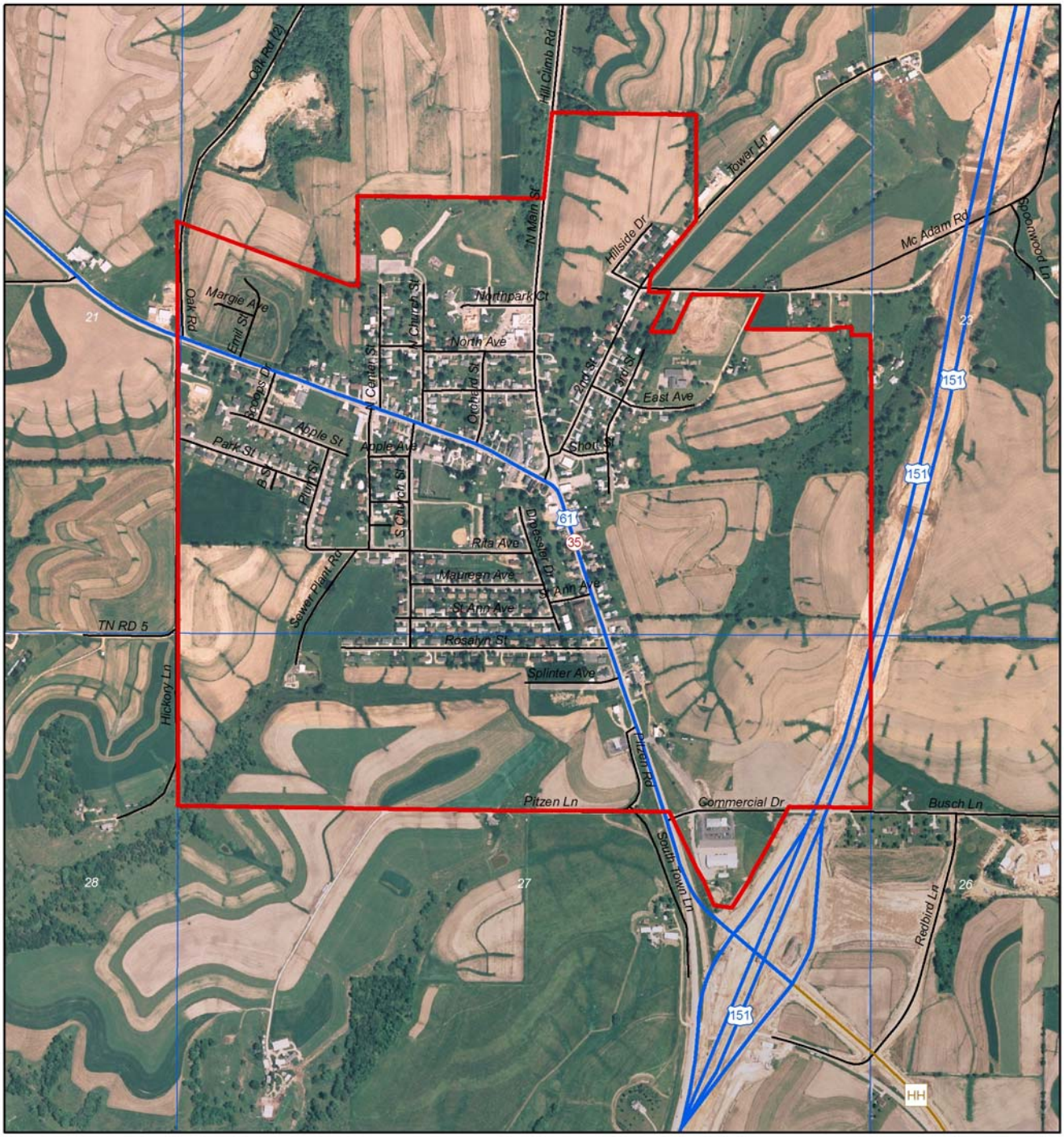
Table 9.10 Implementation

POLICIES	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
Comply with and enforce the 14 Planning Goals and the Policies and Programs outlined in this Comprehensive Plan.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Enforce local ordinances to support the vision noted in Section 9.2.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Comply with applicable County, State, and Federal regulations.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Amend the local comprehensive plan and local ordinances only after careful evaluation of existing conditions and potential impacts.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	NA	NA
Update the Village of Dickeyville Comprehensive Plan at a minimum of every ten years as required by Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001.	Specific action	Planning Commission, Village Board	2019	NA

MAP 1.1 PLANNING AREA

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



SouthWestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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One University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818
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May 22, 2009
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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Streets

1 inch = 0.2 miles

N W E S

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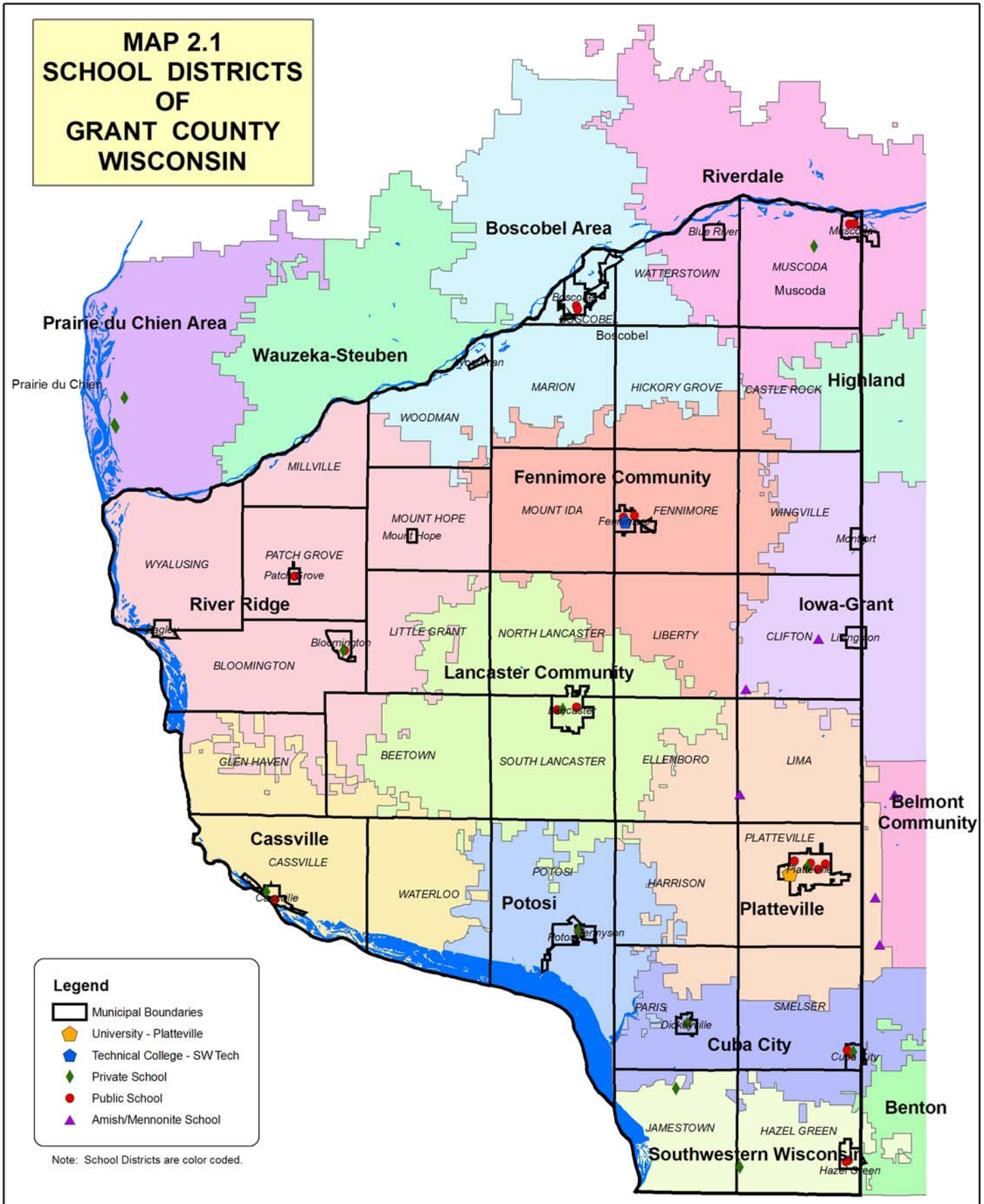
S:\WGroups\SWWRPC\GIS\GrantCounty\TownsVillCities\DickeyvilleVillage\Projects\SmartGrowth\1-1PlanningArea07_DickeyvilleVillage

MAP 2.1
SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF GRANT COUNTY WISCONSIN



Note: School Districts are color coded.

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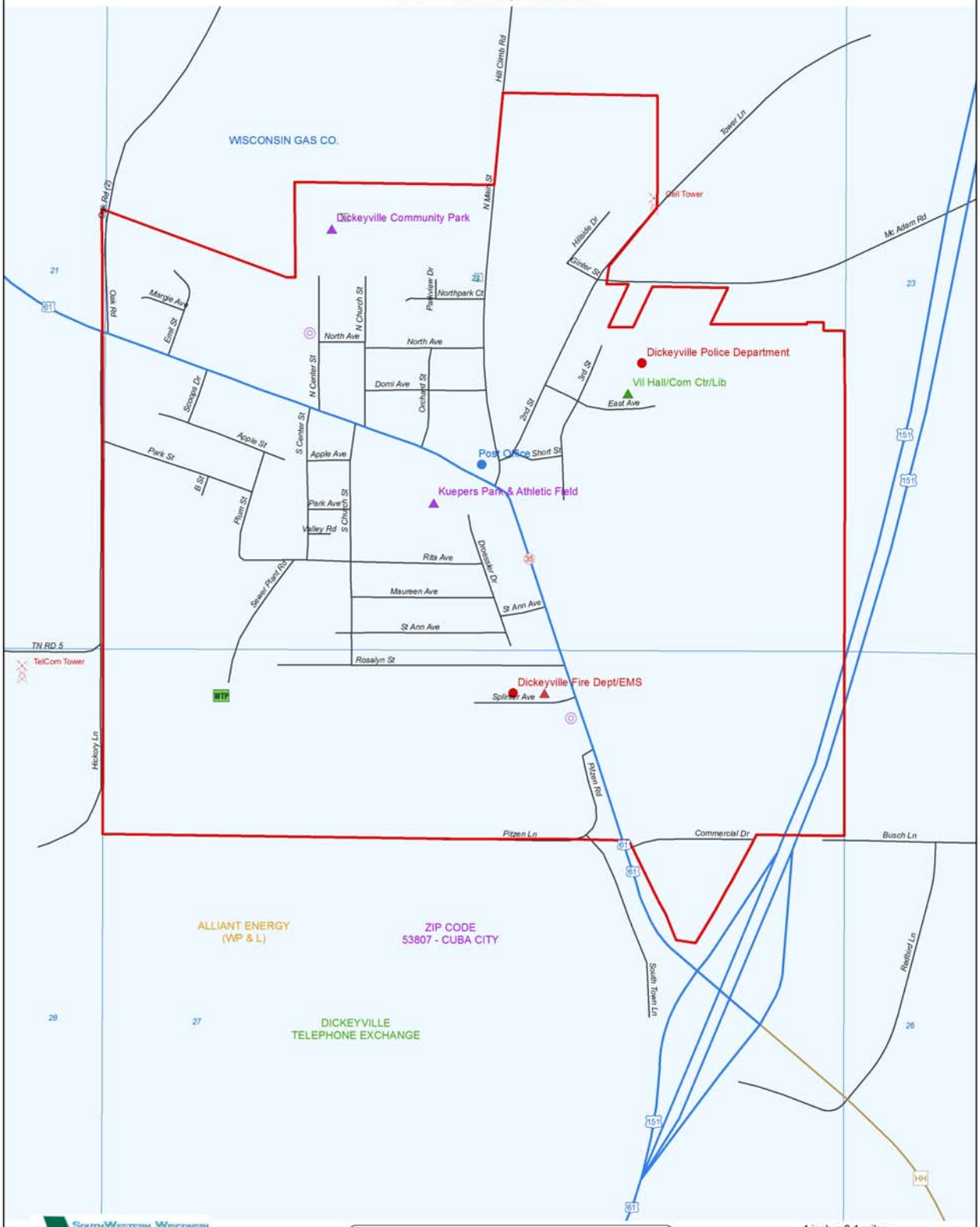
MAP 2.2 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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May 21, 2009

Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - County
- Electric Service Territory
- EMS/Fire/Police
- Municipal Building
- Natural Gas Service Territory
- Parks - Local
- Post Office
- Tower
- Lift Station
- WWTF
- Reservoir
- Water Tower
- Well

1 inch = 0.1 miles

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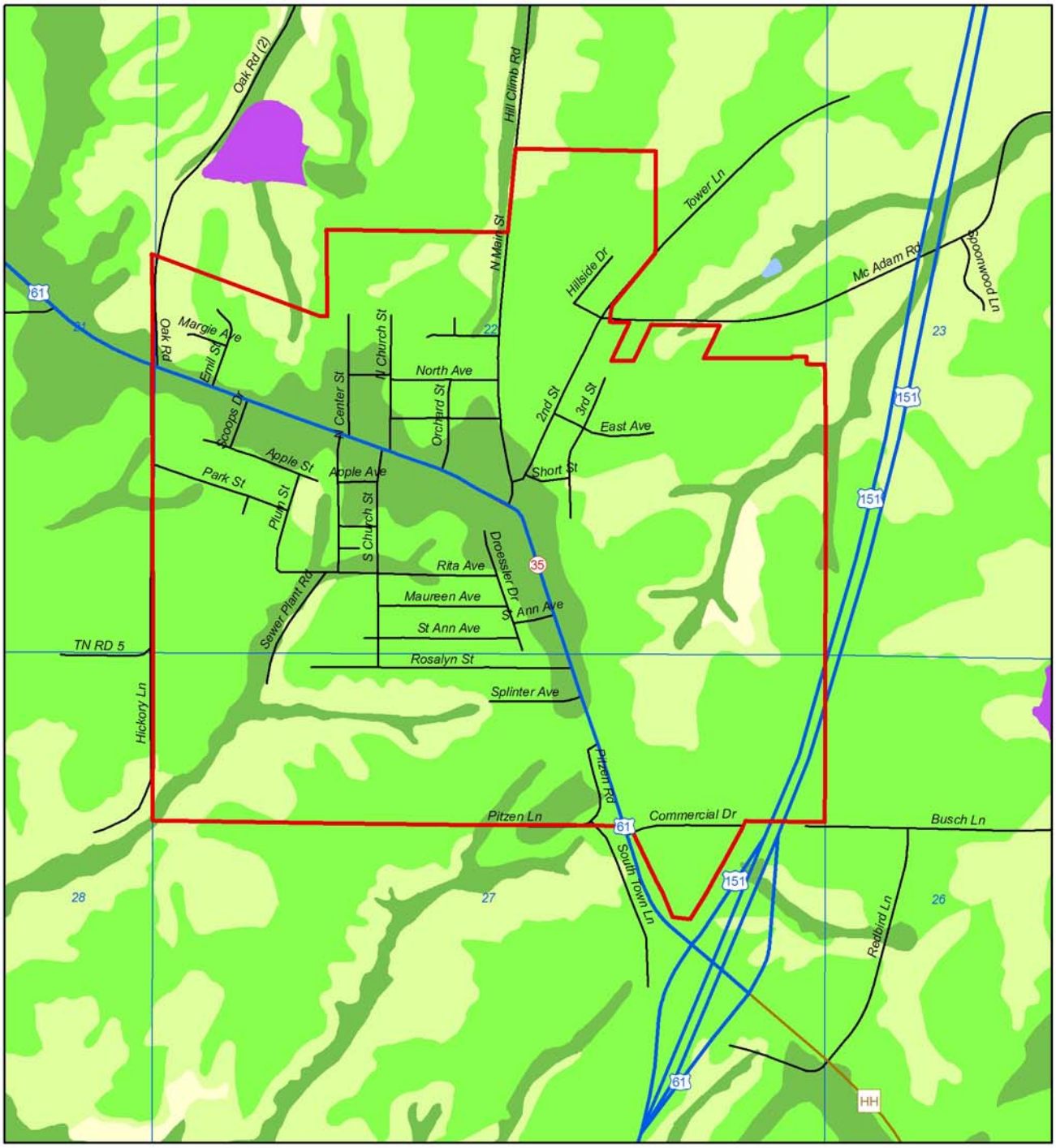
MAP 3.1.1 SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Streams

Soils of Grant County Classifications

- Prime
- State
- Local
- Other
- Quarry
- Water

1 inch = 0.2 miles

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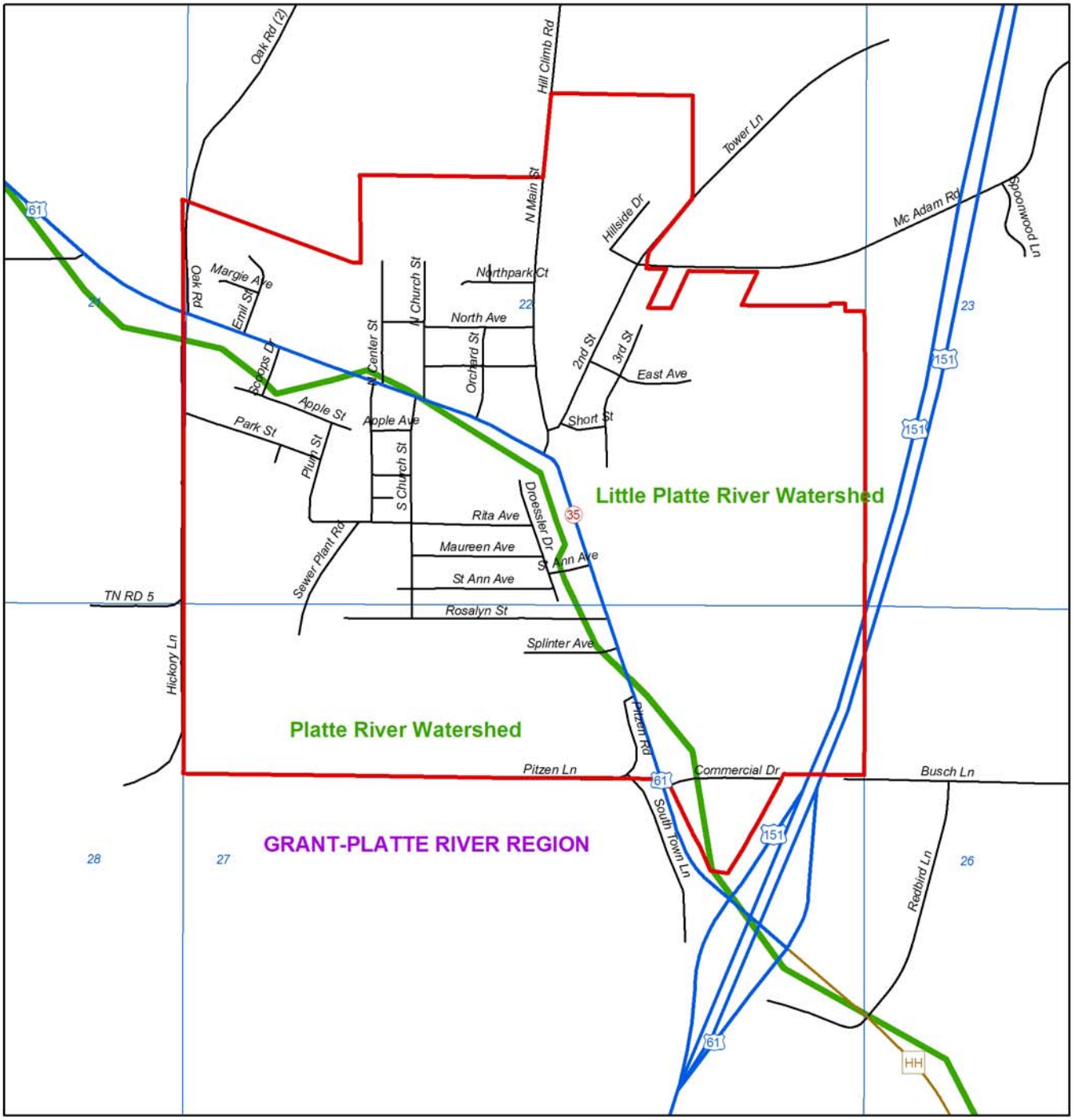
MAP 3.2.1 WATER RESOURCES

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local Drives/Streets
- Streams
- Watershed - Region
- Watershed - Local Basins

1 inch = 0.2 miles

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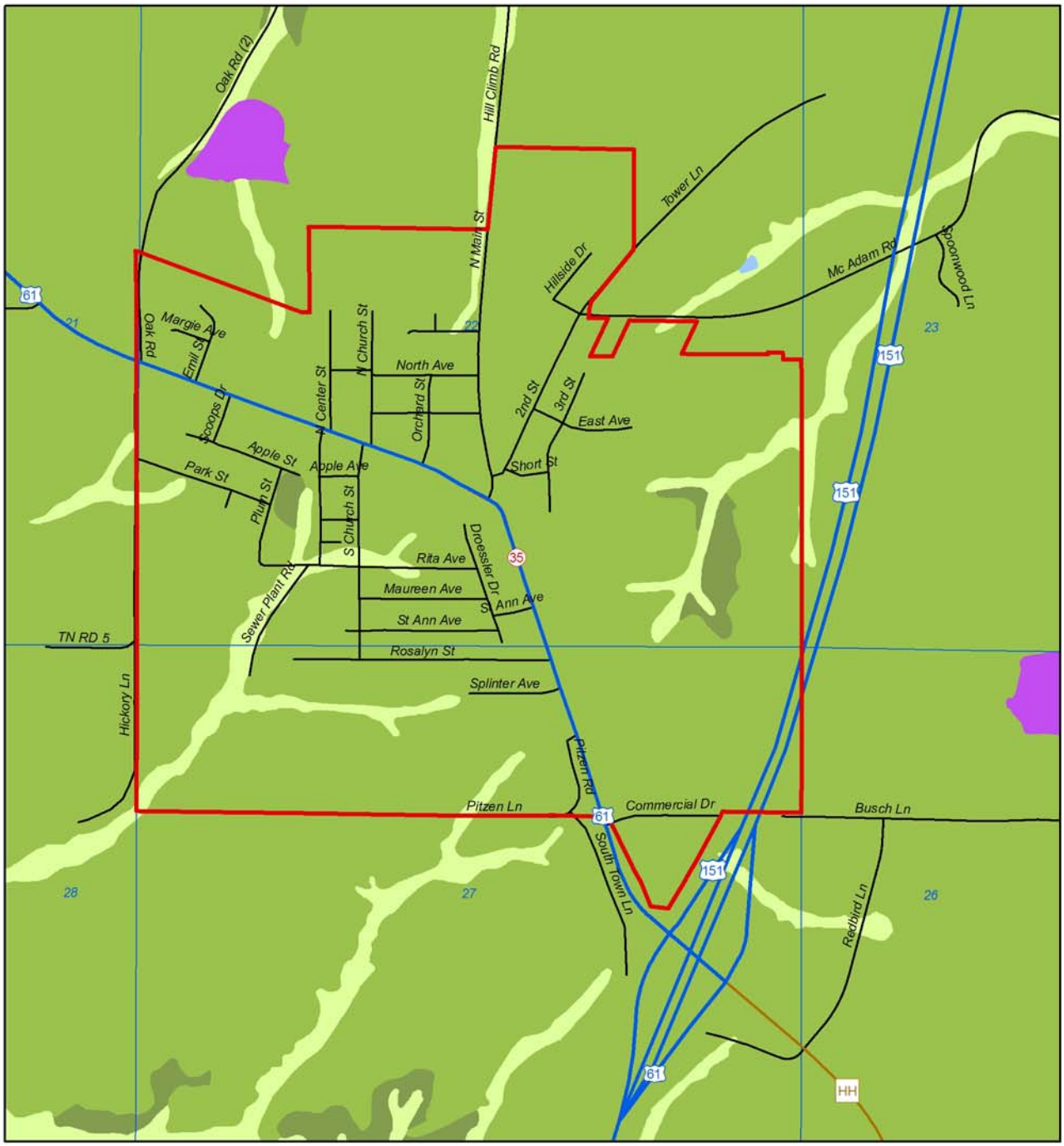
MAP 3.2.2 DEPTH TO WATER TABLE

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives/Streets
- Streams

Soils of Grant County
Depth To Water Table

- <1 foot
- 1 to 6 feet
- 5 to 10 feet
- 10 or more feet
- 50 or more feet
- Very Deep
- Not Rated
- Gravel Pit
- Quarry
- Sand Pit
- Water

1 inch = 0.2 miles

N W E S

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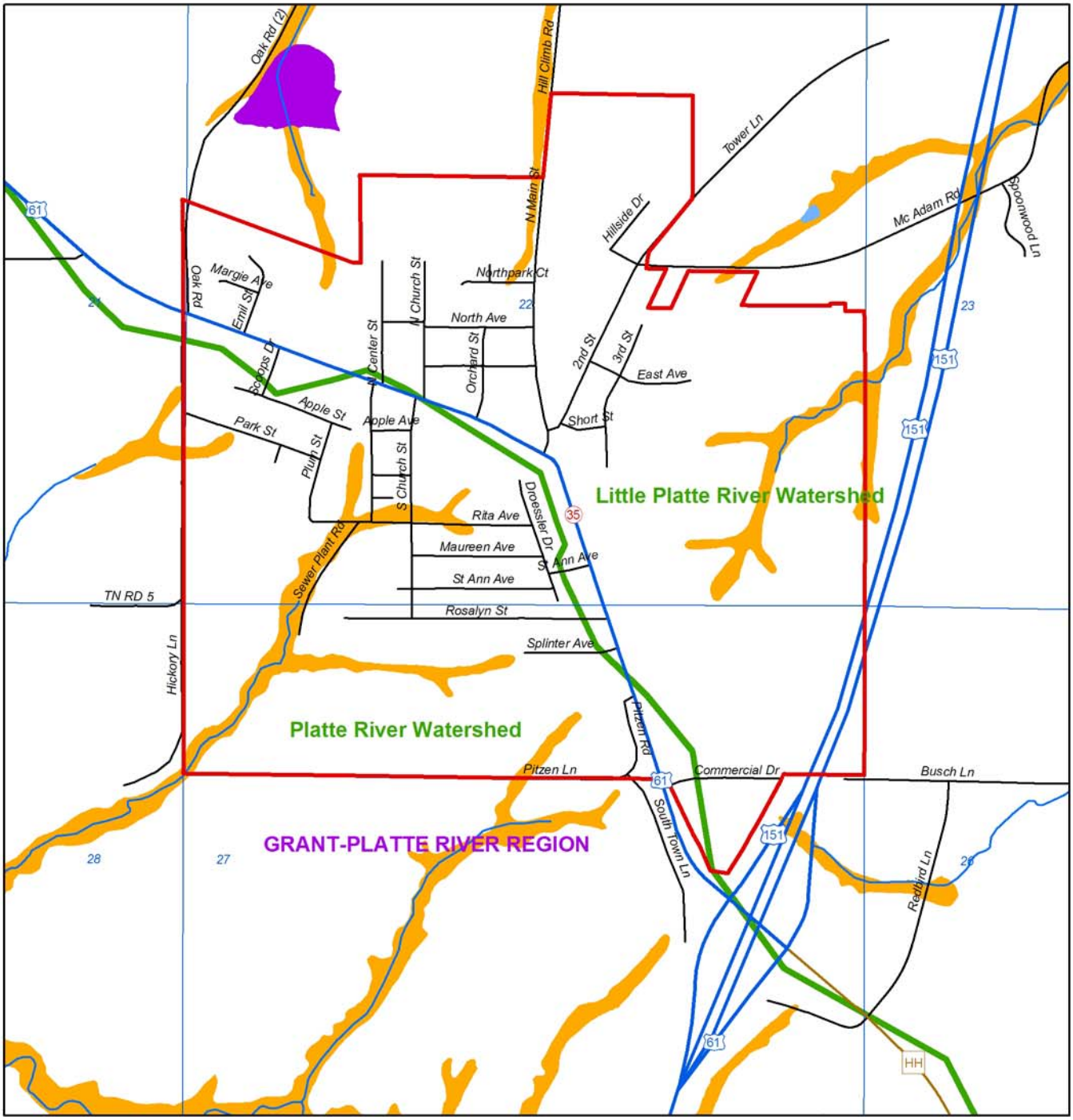
MAP 3.2.3 FLOODING FREQUENCY

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local Drives/Streets
- Streams
- Watershed - Region
- Watershed - Local Basins

Soils of Grant County
Flooding Frequency

- Frequent
- Occasional
- Rare
- Quarry
- Water

Note: The flooding frequencies shown were developed by NRCS. FEMA maps should be reviewed to confirm flooding potential at specific locations. (fema.gov)

1 inch = 0.2 miles

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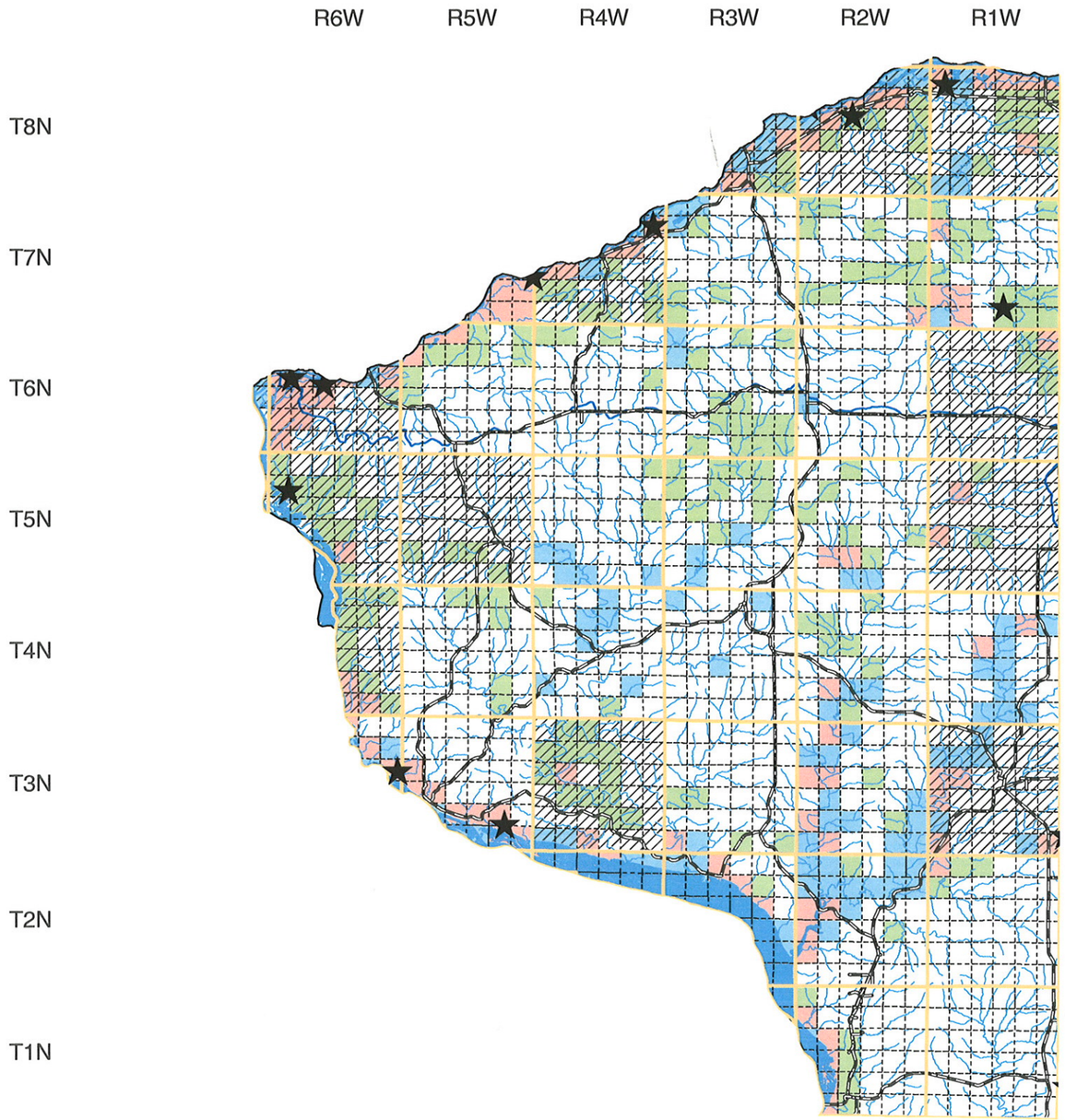

3.2.4 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Grant County

AQUATIC OCCURRENCES

Animal

Elktoe, *Alasmidonta marginata*, 1988
Goldeye, *Hiodon alosoides*, 1978
Buckhorn, *Tritogonia verrucosa*, 1997
Bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*, 2005
Bullhead, *Pleitobasus cyphyus*, 1988
Butterfly, *Ellipsaria lineolata*, 1997
Warbyback, *Quadrula nodulata*, 1988
Washboard, *Megalonaias nervosa*, 1979
Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, 2008
Monkeyface, *Quadrula metanevra*, 1988
Mud Darter, *Etheostoma asprigene*, 2002
Mussel Bed, Mussel Bed, 1988
Paddlefish, *Polyodon spathula*, 1977
Shoal Chub, *Macrhybopsis aestivalis*, 1994
Blue Sucker, *Cycleptus elongatus*, 1995
Ebony Shell, *Fusconaia ebena*, 1988
Gray Cooper, *Lycaena dione*, 1991
Great Egret, *Ardea alba*, 1976
Silver Chub, *Macrhybopsis storeriana*, 1993
Weed Shiner, *Notropis texanus*, 2004
Wood Turtle, *Clemmys insculpta*, 1967
American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*, 1985
Flat Floater, *Anodonta suborbiculata*, 1988
Higgins' Eye, *Lampsilis higginsii*, 1988
Ozark Minnow, *Notropis nubilus*, 1994
Pirate Perch, *Aphredoderus sayanus*, 2002
Round Pigtoe, *Pleurobema sintoxia*, 1997
A Looper Moth, *Euchlaena minei*, 1987
Black Buffalo, *Ictiobus niger*, 1994
Cyrano Darter, *Nasiaeschna pentacantha*, 1992
Jade Clubtail, *Arigomphus submedianus*, 2004
Lake Sturgeon, *Acipenser fulvescens*, 1982
Mulberry Wing, *Poanes massasoit*, 1996
Pallid Shiner, *Notropis amnis*, 1994
Crystal Darter, *Crystallaria asprella*, 1962
Pugnose Minnow, *Opsopoeodus emiliae*, 1995
River Redhorse, *Moxostoma carinatum*, 1979
Highland Dancer, *Argia plana*, 1986
Lake Chubsucker, *Erimyzon sucetta*, 2004
Plains Clubtail, *Gomphurus externus*, 1989
Rock Pocketbook, *Arcidens confragosus*, 1997
Smoky Shadowfly, *Neurocordulia molesta*, 1993
Blunthose Darter, *Etheostoma chlorosoma*, 1996
Great Spreadwing, *Archilestes grandis*, 1966
Blanding's Turtle, *Emydoidea blandingii*, 2006
Salamander Mussel, *Simpsonaias ambigua*, 1988
Little Glassy Wing, *Pompeius verna*, 1991
Starhead Topminnow, *Fundulus dispar*, 2004
Red-shouldered Hawk, *Buteo lineatus*, 2008
Royal River Cruiser, *Macromia taeniolata*, 1969
Western Sand Darter, *Etheostoma clarum*, 1995
A Flat-headed Mayfly, *Pseudiron centralis*, 1992
A Flat-headed Mayfly, *Macdunnoa persimplex*, 1995
Four-toed Salamander, *Hemidactylium scutatum*, 1976
Prothonotary Warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*, 2008
A Small Minnow Mayfly, *Paradoxodes minutus*, 1995
Knobel's Riffle Beetle, *Stenelmis knobeli*, 1992
Russet-tipped Clubtail, *Stylurus plagiatus*, 1992
Pecatonica River Mayfly, *Acanthametropus pecatonica*, 1998
Blanchard's Cricket Frog, *Acris crepitans blanchardi*, 2006
Wallace's Deepwater Mayfly, *Spinadis simplex*, 1990
Yellow & Slough Sandshells, *Lampsilis teres*, 1988
Midland Smooth Softshell Turtle, *Apalone mutica*, 1973

Plants

Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*, 1981
Sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*, 1956
Glade Mallow, *Napaea dioica*, 1992
Whip Nutrush, *Scleria triglomerata*, 1978
Pink Milkwort, *Polygala incarnata*, 2007
Wild Licorice, *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, 2002
Yerba de Tajo, *Edipta prostrata*, 1933
Adder's-tongue, *Ophioglossum pusillum*,
Spreading Chervil, *Chaerophyllum procumbens*, 1993
Showy Lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium reginae*, 1924
Flat-stemmed Spike-rush, *Eleocharis compressa*, 1884
Roundfruit St. John's-wort, *Hypericum sphaerocarpum*, 1972
Small White Lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium candidum*, 1886
Sweet-scented Indian-plantain, *Cacalia suaveolens*, 1969

Natural Communities

Shrub-carr, Shrub-carr, 1976
Calcareous Fen, Calcareous fen, 1984
Emergent Marsh, Emergent marsh, 2001
Floodplain Forest, Floodplain forest, 2001
Southern Sedge Meadow, Southern sedge meadow, 1976
Stream--Fast, Hard, Cold, Stream--fast, hard, cold, 1984
Stream--Slow, Hard, Cold, Stream--slow, hard, cold, 1985
Springs and Spring Runs, Hard, Springs and spring runs, hard, 1984

TERRESTRIAL OCCURRENCES

Animal

Barn Owl, *Tyto alba*, 1999
Bullsnake, *Pituophis catenifer*, 2005
Indiana Bat, *Myotis sodalis*, 1954
Smooth Coil, *Helicodiscus singleyanus*, 1987
A Leafhopper, *Attenuipyga vanduzeei*, 2000
Bell's Vireo, *Vireo bellii*, 2004
Bird Rookery, Bird Rookery, 1978
Ottoe Skipper, *Hesperia ottoe*, 1996
A Tiger Beetle, *Cicindela patruela haborii*, 1999
Bysus Skipper, *Problema byssus*, 1996
Dusted Skipper, *Atrytonopsis hianna*, 1991
Hooded Warbler, *Wilsonia citrina*, 2008
Black Rat Snake, *Elaphe obsoleta*, 1985
A Melyrid Beetle, *Collops vicarius*, 1999
Bat Hibernaculum, Bat Hibernaculum, 2001
Cerulean Warbler, *Dendroica cerulea*, 2008
Cherrystone Drop, *Hendersonia occulta*, 1986
Kentucky Warbler, *Oporornis formosus*, 2008
Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, 2005
Henslow's Sparrow, *Ammodramus henslowii*, 2008
Leonard's Skipper, *Hesperia leonardus*, 1969
Ornate Box Turtle, *Terrapene ornata*, 1987
Wing Snaggletooth, *Gastrocopta procera*, 1987
Acadian Flycatcher, *Empidonax virescens*, 2008
Juniper Hairstreak, *Callophrys gryneus*, 1991
Prairie Leafhopper, *Polyamia dilata*, 2003
Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus*, 2006
Western Worm Snake, *Carphophis vermis*, 2006
Eastern Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus subflavus*, 2001
Phyllira Tiger Moth, *Grammia phyllira*, 1997
Columbine Dusky Wing, *Erynnis lucilius*, 1991
Gorgone Checker Spot, *Chlosyne gorgone*, 1994
Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus*, 2008
Prairie Ringneck Snake, *Diadophis punctatus amyi*, 2006
Wild Indigo Dusky Wing, *Erynnis baptisiae*, 1995
Northern Long-eared Bat, *Myotis septentrionalis*, 2001
White-tailed Jackrabbit, *Lepus townsendii*, 1947
Yellow-throated Warbler, *Dendroica dominica*, 2006
Whitney's Underwing Moth, *Catocala whitneyi*, 1991
Abbreviated Underwing Moth, *Catocala abbrevistella*, 1998
Franklin's Ground Squirrel, *Spermophilus franklinii*, 1987
Velvet-striped Grasshopper, *Erlettix simplex*, 1996
Midwest Pleistocene Vertigo, *Vertigo hubrichti*, 1986

Plants

Twinleaf, *Jeffersonia diphylla*, 1993
Musk-root, *Adoxa moschatellina*, 1896
Water-ash, *Ptelea trifoliata*, 1994
Buttonweed, *Diodia teres var. teres*, 1972
Glade Fern, *Diplazium pycnocarpon*, 1992
Marbleseed, *Onosmodium molle*, 1999
Cleft Phlox, *Phlox bifida*, 1993
Wild Quinine, *Parthenium integrifolium*, 1996
Hooker Orchis, *Platanthera hookeri*, 1985
Rock Clubmoss, *Huperzia porophila*, 1974
Snow Trillium, *Trillium nivale*, 1999
Snowy Campion, *Silene nivea*, 1959
Christmas Fern, *Polystichum acrostichoides*, 1973
Hill's Thistle, *Cirsium hillii*, 2001
Maryland Senna, *Senna marilandica*, 1911
Prairie Turnip, *Pediomelum esculentum*, 1991
Upland Boneset, *Eupatorium sessilifolium var. brittonianum*, 1994
Yellow Gentian, *Gentiana alba*, 2002
Dragon Wormwood, *Artemisia dracunculus*, 1972
Nodding Pogonia, *Triphora trianthophora*, 1992
Prairie Ragwort, *Senecio plattensis*, 2008
Purple Milkweed, *Asclepias purpurascens*, 2001
Woolly Milkweed, *Asclepias lanuginosa*, 1993
Broad Beech Fern, *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*, 1997
Great Water-leaf, *Hydrophyllum appendiculatum*, 2008
Mullein Foxglove, *Dasistoma macrophylla*, 1957
Richardson Sedge, *Carex richardsonii*, 2008
American Gromwell, *Lithospermum latifolium*, 1990
Reflexed Trillium, *Trillium recurvatum*, 1974
Shadowy Goldenrod, *Solidago sciaphila*, 1992
Silvery Scurf Pea, *Pediomelum argophyllum*, 2000
Hairy Wild-petunia, *Ruellia humilis*, 1998
Hoary Tick-trefoil, *Desmodium canescens*, 1992
Intermediate Sedge, *Carex media*, 1988
Limestone Oak Fern, *Gymnocarpium robertianum*, 1982
Roundstem Foxglove, *Agalinis gattingeri*, 1997
Short's Rock-cress, *Arabis shortii*, 1959
Violet Bush-clover, *Lespedeza violacea*, 1998
Pale False Foxglove, *Agalinis skinneriana*, 2001
Prairie Bush-clover, *Lespedeza leptostachya*, 2007
Prairie Fame-flower, *Talinum rugospermum*, 2001
Yellow Giant Hyssop, *Agastache nepetoides*, 2002
Kentucky Coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioicus*, 2002
Great Indian-plantain, *Cacalia muehlenbergii*, 1999
Heart-leaved Skullcap, *Scutellaria ovata*, 2002
Clustered Poppy-mallow, *Callirhoe triangulata*, 1998
Jewelled Shooting Star, *Dodecatheon amethystinum*, 2002
Large Roundleaf Orchid, *Platanthera orbiculata*, 1972
October Ladies-tresses, *Spiranthes ovalis var. erosilellata*, 1994
One-flowered Broomrape, *Orobanche uniflora*, 1998
Pale-purple Coneflower, *Echinacea pallida*, 1997
Rough Rattlesnake-root, *Prenanthes aspera*, 2004
Lanced-leaved Buckthorn, *Rhamnus lanceolata var. glabrata*, 1995
Narrow-leaved Dayflower, *Commelina erecta var. deamiana*, 2003
Northern Wild Monkshood, *Aconitum noveboracense*, 2006
Prairie False-dandelion, *Nothocalais cuspidata*, 1970
Prairie Indian Plantain, *Cacalia tuberosa*, 2008
Purple-stem Cliff-brake, *Pellaea atropurpurea*, 1990
Shinners Three-awned Grass, *Aristida dichotoma*, 1991

Natural Communities

Dry Cliff, Dry cliff, 1985
Cedar Glade, Cedar glade, 1984
Dry Prairie, Dry prairie, 2001
Moist Cliff, Moist cliff, 1985
Oak Barrens, Oak barrens, 2004
Oak Opening, Oak opening, 1976
Pine Relict, Pine relict, 1993
Oak Woodland, Oak woodland, 2004
Sand Barrens, Sand barrens, 1984
Sand Prairie, Sand prairie, 1998
Mesic Prairie, Mesic prairie, 1987
Dry-mesic Prairie, Dry-mesic prairie, 2004
Algific Talus Slope, Algific talus slope, 1988
Southern Dry Forest, Southern dry forest, 1985
Southern Mesic Forest, Southern mesic forest, 1988
Southern Dry-mesic Forest, Southern dry-mesic forest, 2006

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Website: www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/workinglists/countymaps/grant

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

This map represents the known occurrences of rare species and natural communities that have been recorded in the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI). Colored sections indicate the presence of one or more occurrences within that section. Hatched townships indicate one or more occurrences reported only at the township level. The date following the names above notes the most recent year the occurrence was recorded in the county.

Map generated using NHI data from: 10/01/2008
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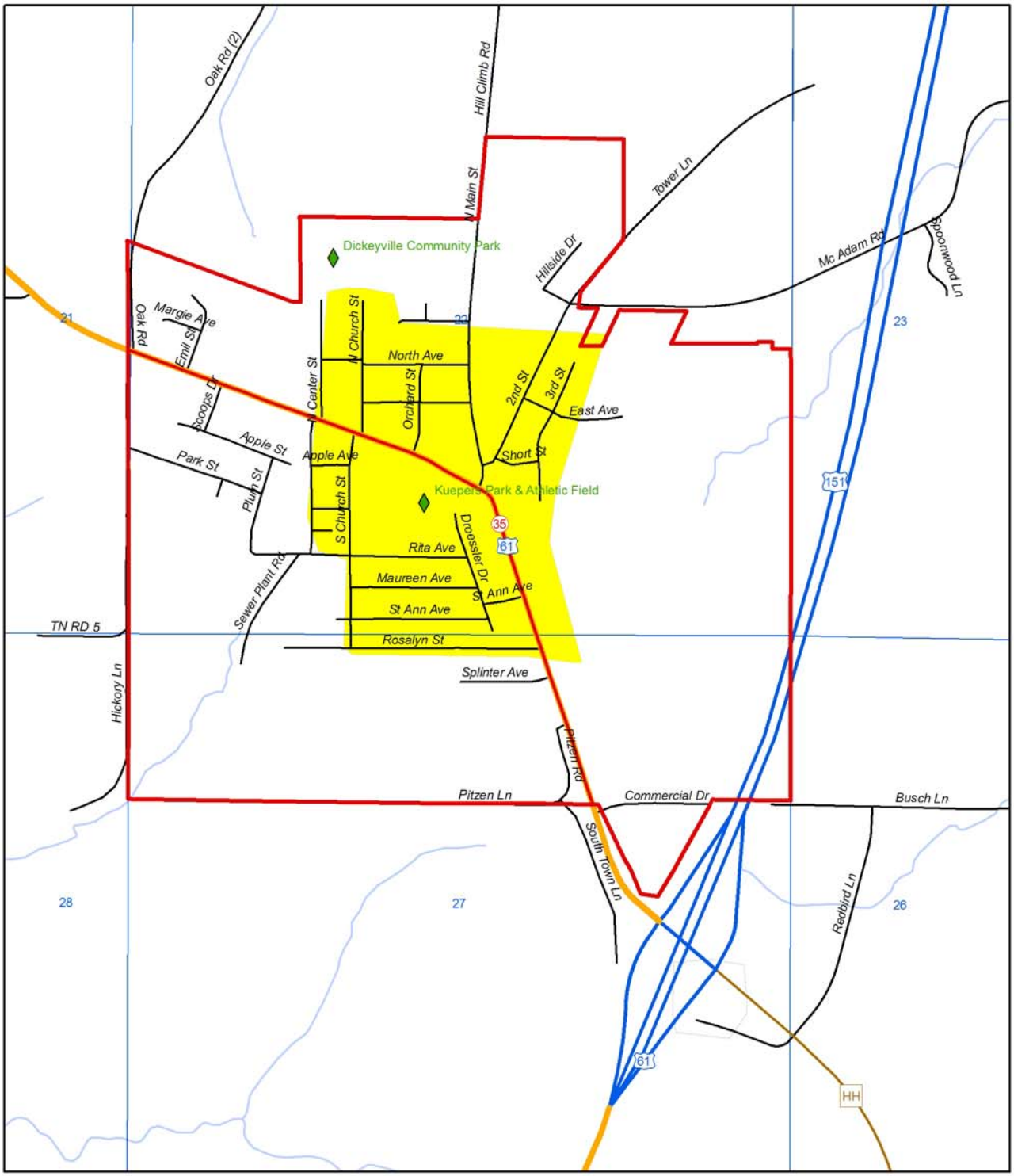
ENDANGERED RESOURCES

SPECIES and/or NATURAL COMMUNITY | Aquatic | Terrestrial | Both | Township Occurrences | Watershed Boundaries | State Natural Area

MAP 3.2.5 NATURAL CORRIDORS AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Local - Drives/Streets
- Great River Road
- Streams - Perrenial
- Camp Grounds
- Golf Courses
- Parks - Local

Landcover Class

- Agriculture
- Forests
- Urban
- Wetlands

1 inch = 0.2 miles

N W E S

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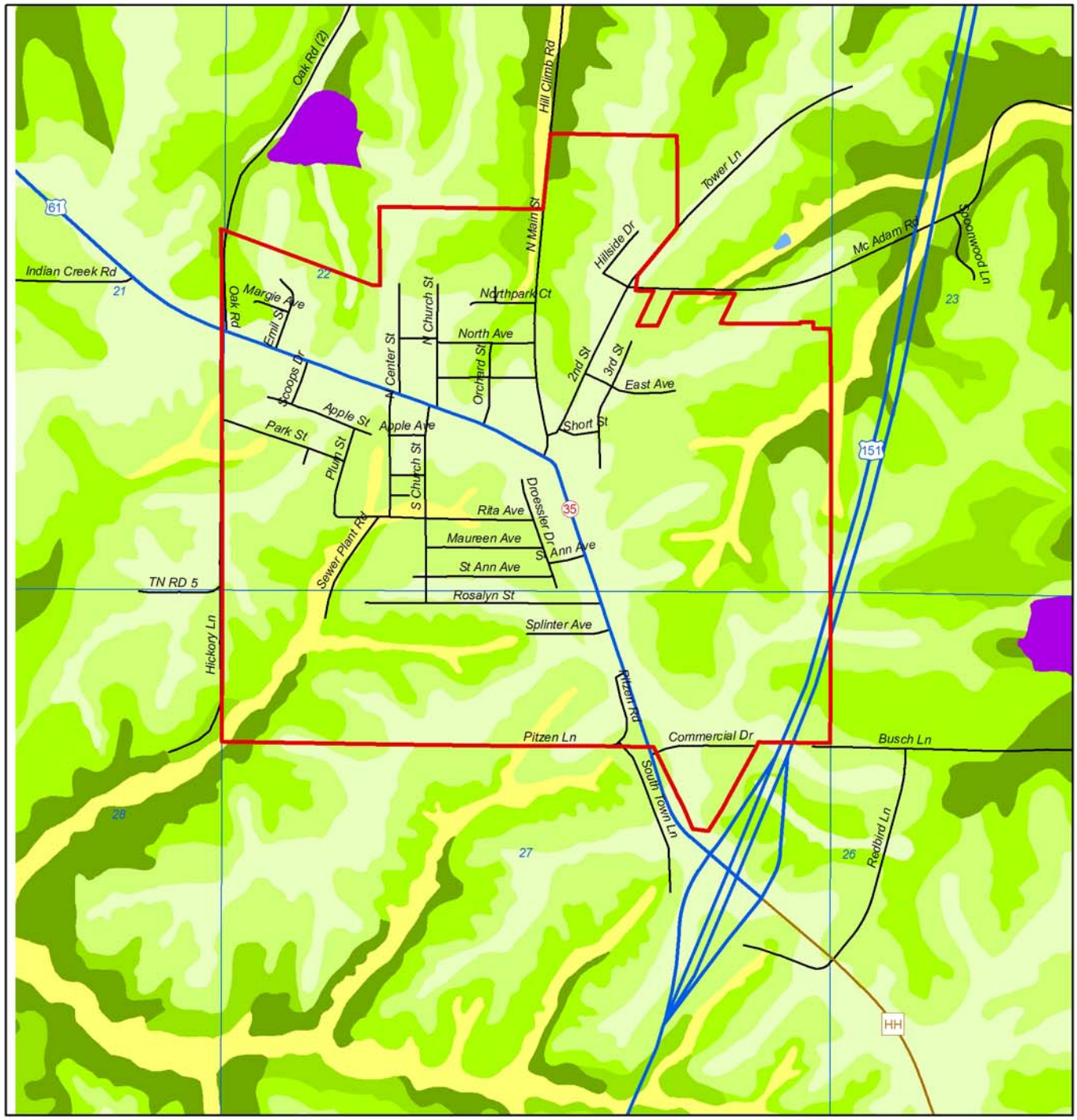
MAP 3.2.6 SLOPES

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives/Streets
- Streams

Soils of Grant County

Slope

- 3 percent or less
- 6 percent or less
- 10 percent or less
- 15 percent or less
- 20 percent or less
- 30 percent or less
- 45 percent or less
- Not Rated
- Quarry
- Municipal Wastewater
- Marsh
- Water

1 inch = 0.2 miles

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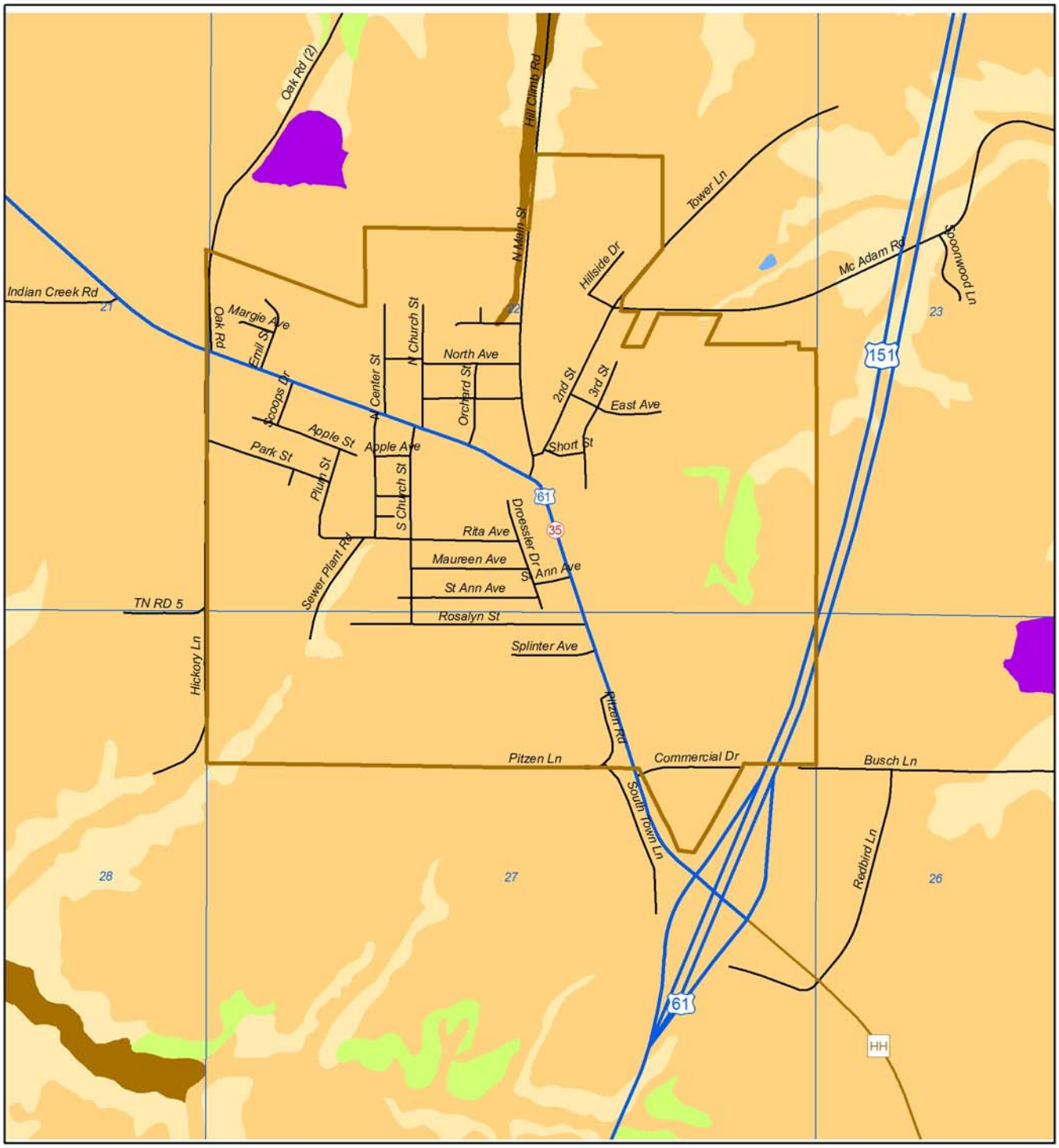
MAP 3.2.7 DEPTH TO BEDROCK

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives/Streets
- Streams
- Water

Soils of Grant County

Depth To Bedrock

- <1 foot
- 1 to 6 feet
- 4 or more feet
- 10 or more feet
- Very Deep
- Not Rated
- Gravel Pit
- Quarry
- Sand Pit

1 inch = 0.2 miles

N W E S

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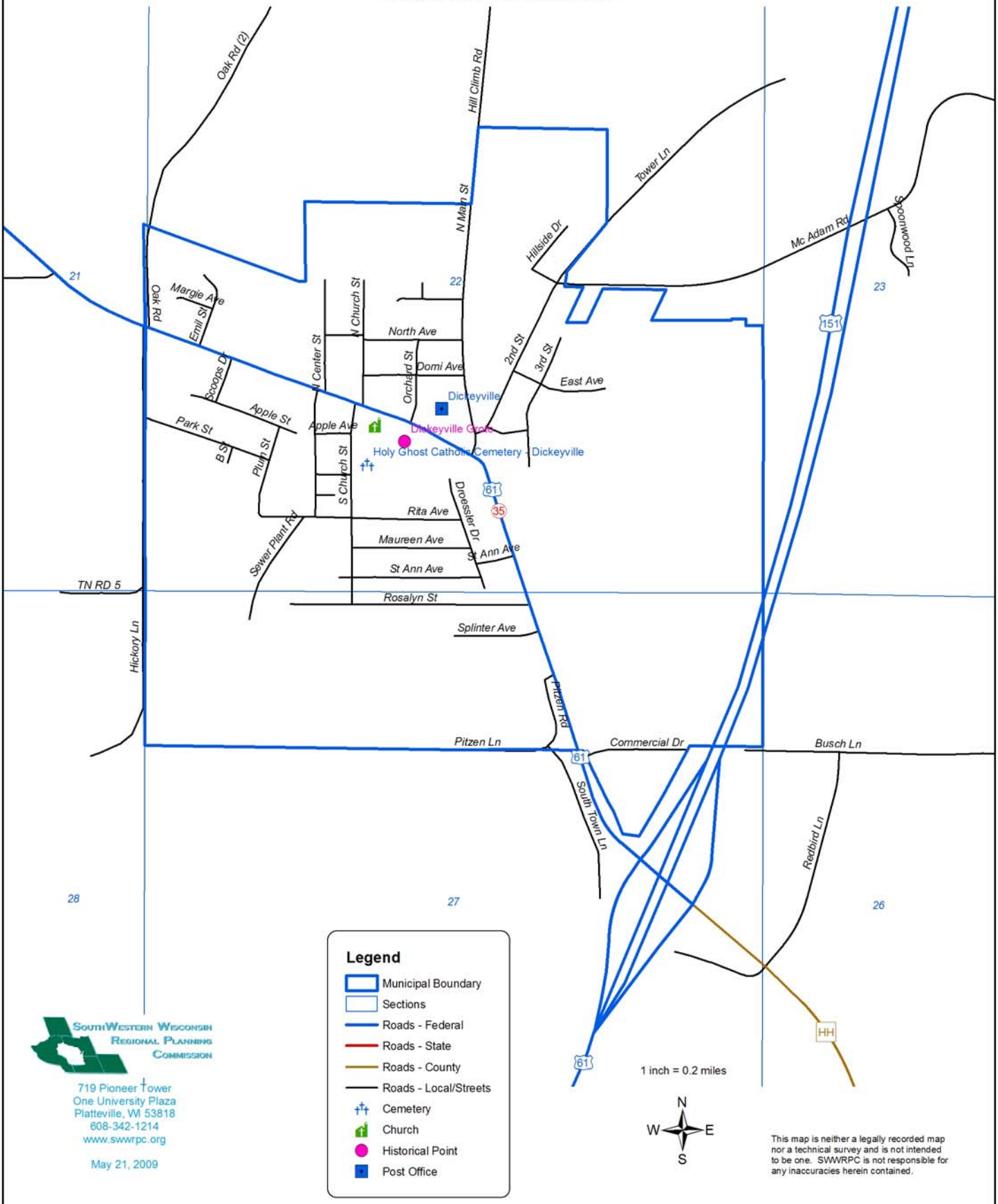
MAP 3.3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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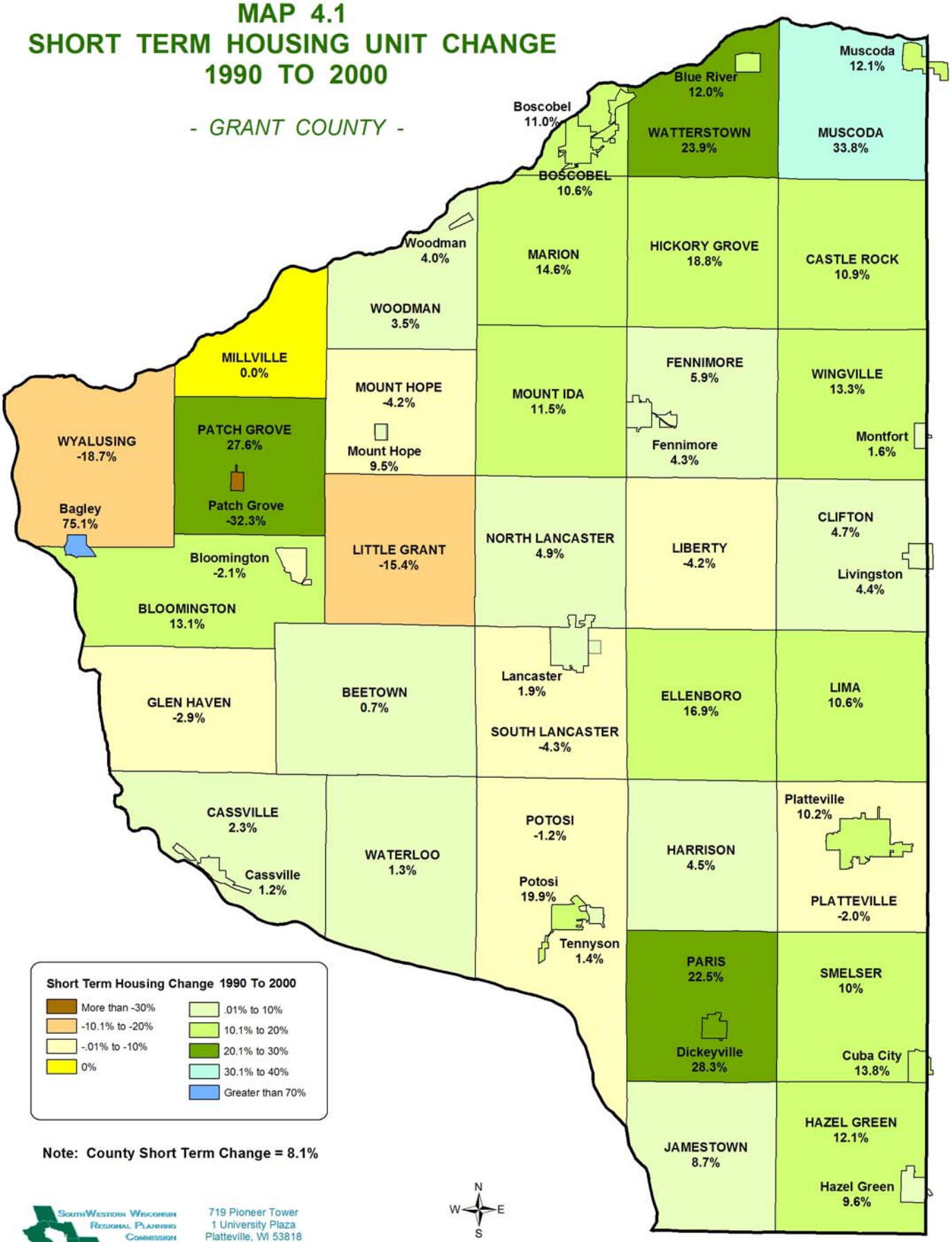
MAP 4.1
SHORT TERM HOUSING UNIT CHANGE
1990 TO 2000

- GRANT COUNTY -



Note: County Short Term Change = 8.1%

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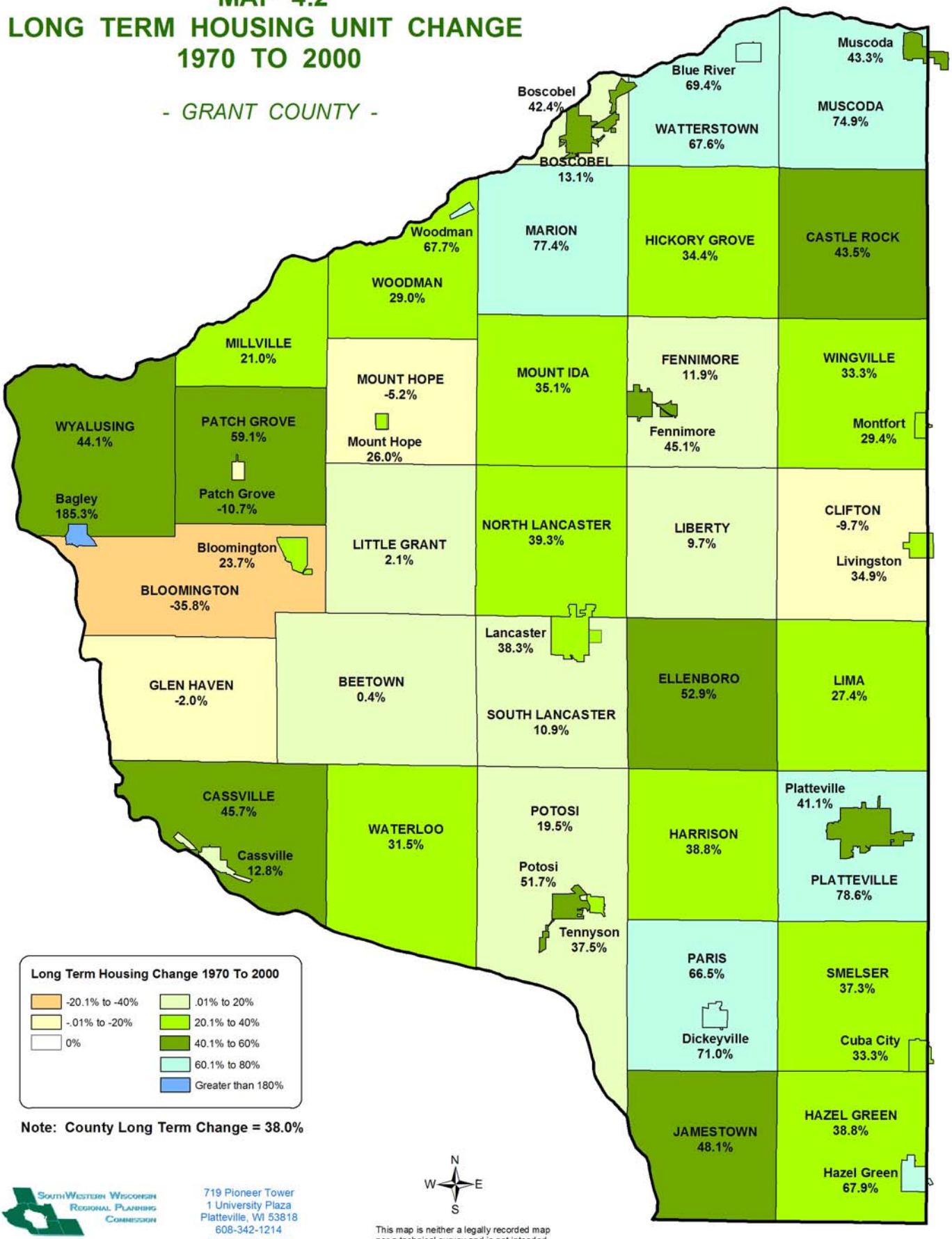
S:\WGroups\SWWRPC\GIS\GrantCounty\Projects\SmartGrowth\4-1ShortTermHousing07_GrantCo

MAP 4.2
LONG TERM HOUSING UNIT CHANGE
1970 TO 2000

- GRANT COUNTY -



Note: County Long Term Change = 38.0%

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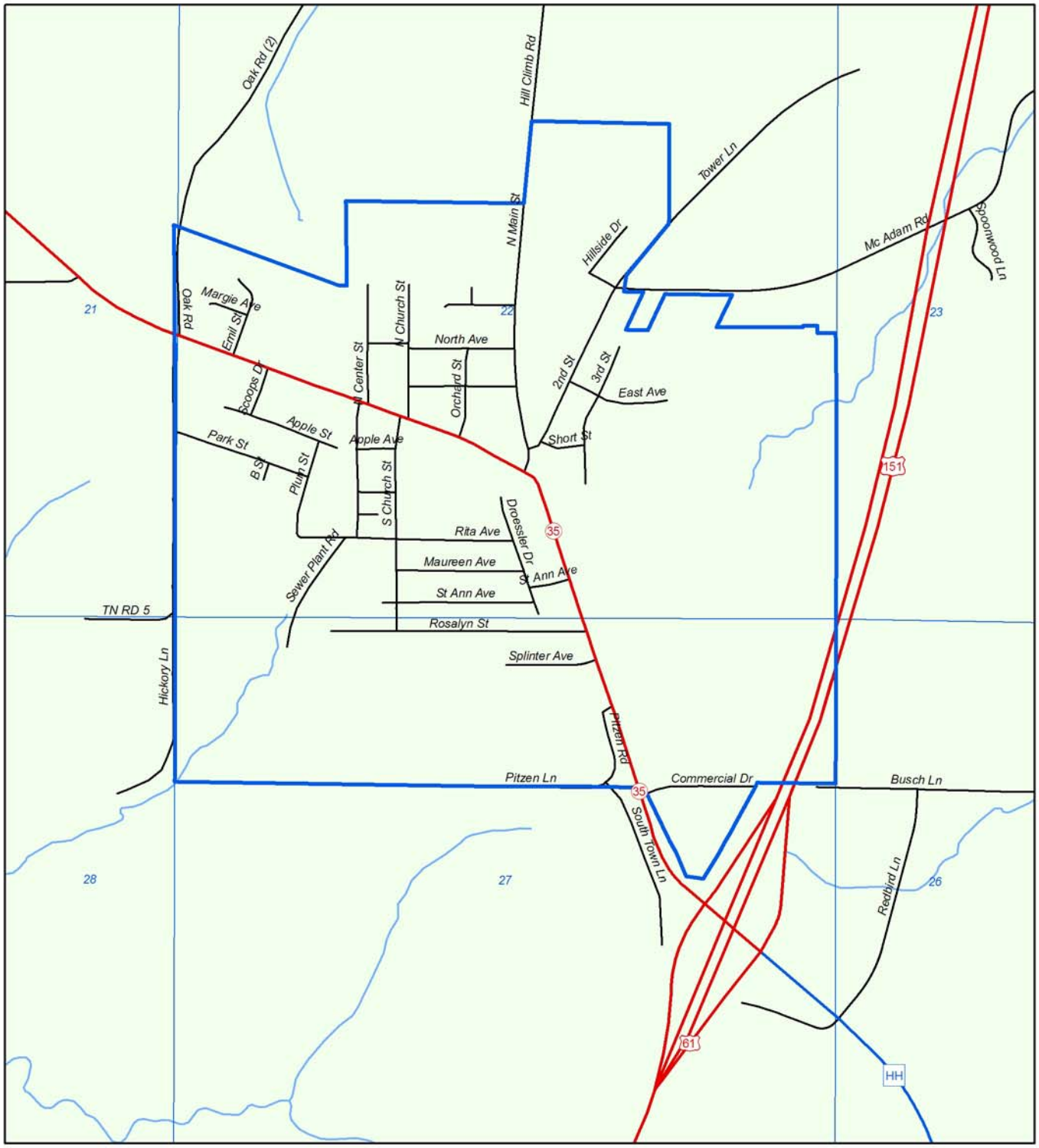
MAP 5.1 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Streams
- Airport
- Principal Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Major Collector
- Minor Collector

1 inch = 0.2 miles

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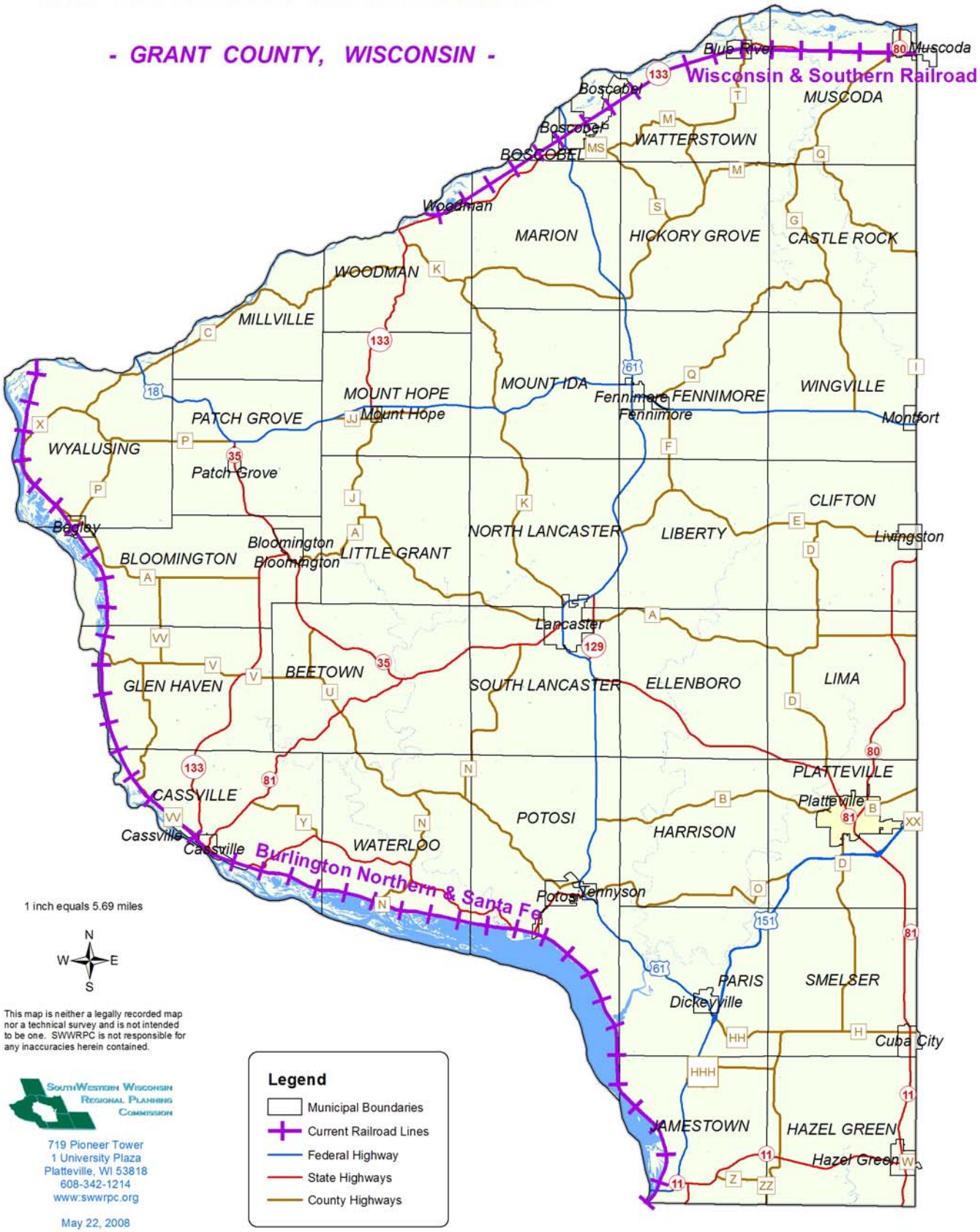
MAP 5.2
GRANT COUNTY
BICYCLING CONDITIONS

MAP 5.3 CURRENT RAILROAD LINES

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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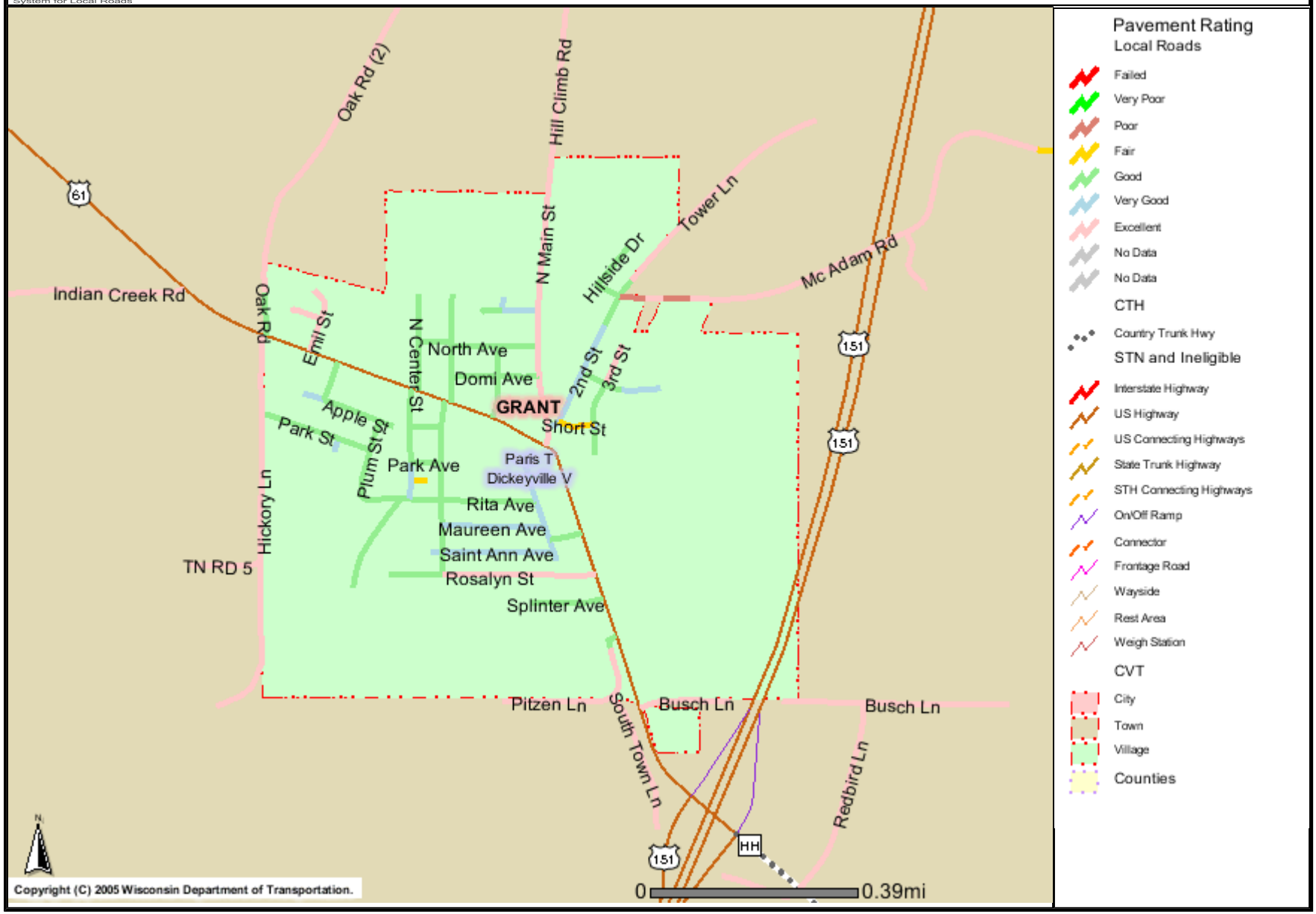
S:\WGroups\SWWRPC\GIS\GreenCounty\Projects\SmartGrowth\5-3CurrentRailroadLines07_GrantCounty

Map 5.4 2007 Pavement Rating Map for the Village of Dickeyville



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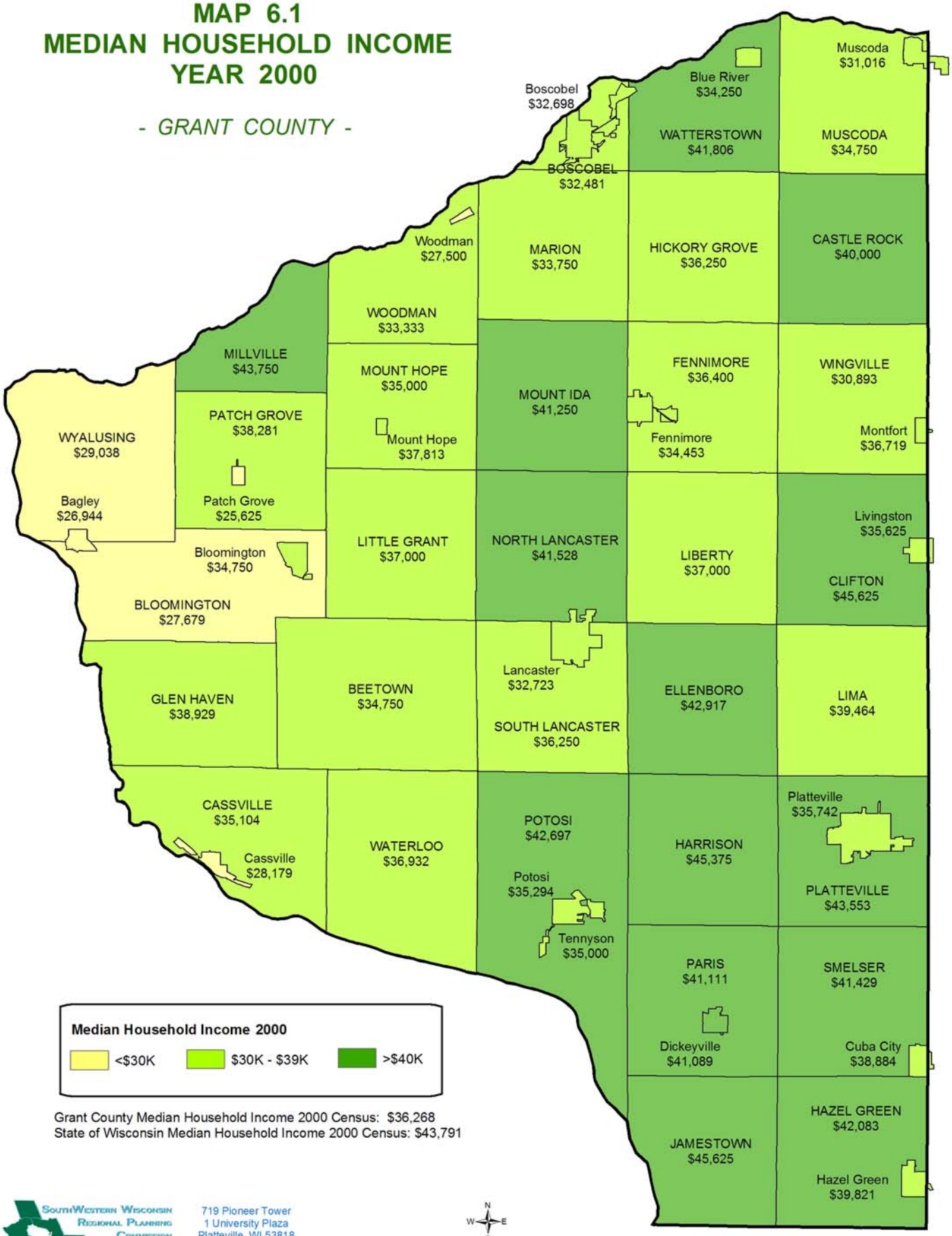
MAP 6.1
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
YEAR 2000

- GRANT COUNTY -



Grant County Median Household Income 2000 Census: $36,268
State of Wisconsin Median Household Income 2000 Census: $43,791

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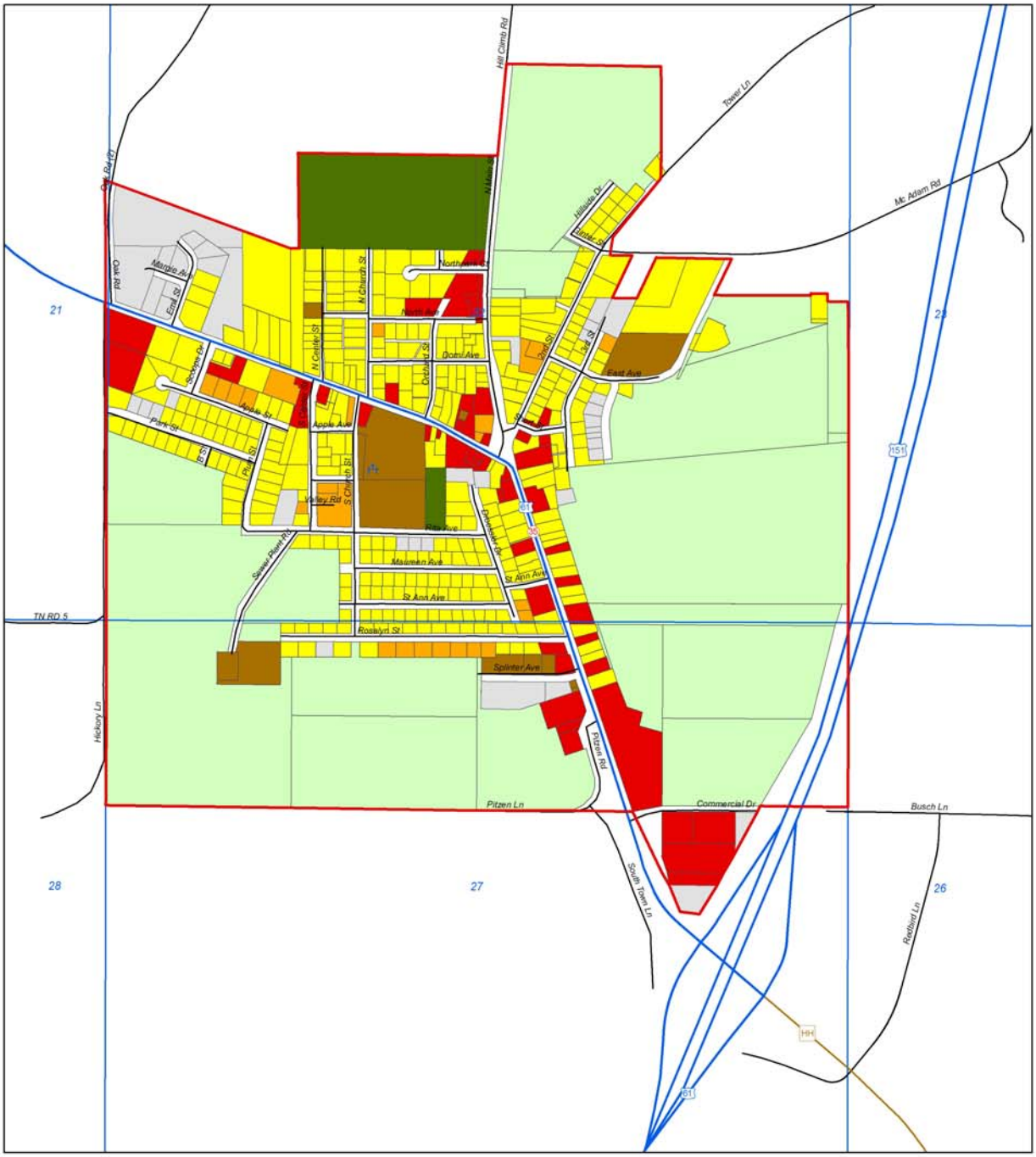
MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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August 14, 2009

Parcels: Grant Co. 2008

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Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives
- Streams

Parcels of Dickeyville Village

Existing Land Use

- Single-Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Commercial
- Civic/Municipal
- Park/Conservancy
- Agricultural
- Vacant

0 700 1,400
Feet

N

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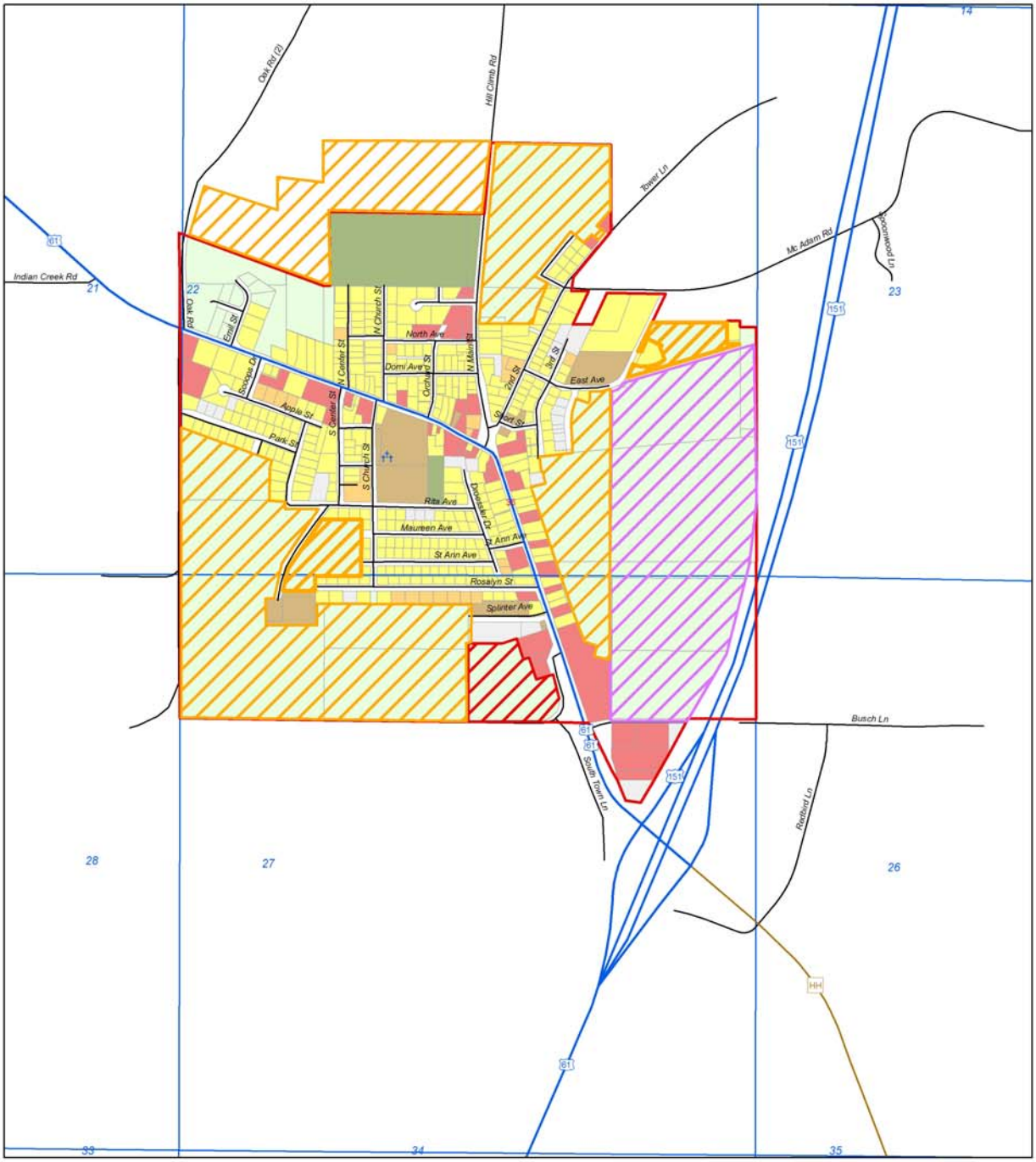
MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- VILLAGE OF DICKEYVILLE -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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May 26, 2009

Parcels: Grant Co. 2008

Legend

Municipal Boundary	**Parcels of Dickeyville Village**
Sections	**Existing Land Use**
Roads - Federal	Single-Family Residential
Roads - State	Multi-Family Residential
Roads - County	Commercial
Roads - Local/Drives	Civic/Municipal
Streams	Park/Conservancy
	Agricultural
	Vacant

Proposed Land Use

- Future Residential
- Future Commercial
- Future Light Industrial

0 850 1,700
Feet

N

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