

## 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 City of Cuba City. 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 Cuba City. The essence of these recommendations is reflected throughout the entire document.

1. **Protect and improve the health, safety, and welfare of residents in Cuba City.**
2. **Preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents of Cuba City.**
3. **Protect and preserve the community character of Cuba City.**

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 City Planning Commission utilized the visioning information from these sessions to create their formal vision statement:

*In the year 2027, the City of Cuba City...*

- *Has orderly added commercial and industrial development to provide employment opportunities.*
- *Continues to separate land uses (residential-single-family and multi-family; industrial; and commercial).*
- *Retains its beautiful, clean, and orderly appearance.*
- *Continues to improve its recreational facilities including neighborhood parks, especially in expanding residential areas.*
- *Maintains its "City of Presidents" tradition.*
- *Is a safe, family-friendly community.*
- *Remains supportive of the high-quality school system.*
- *Promotes controlled expansion of residential areas.*

### 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.

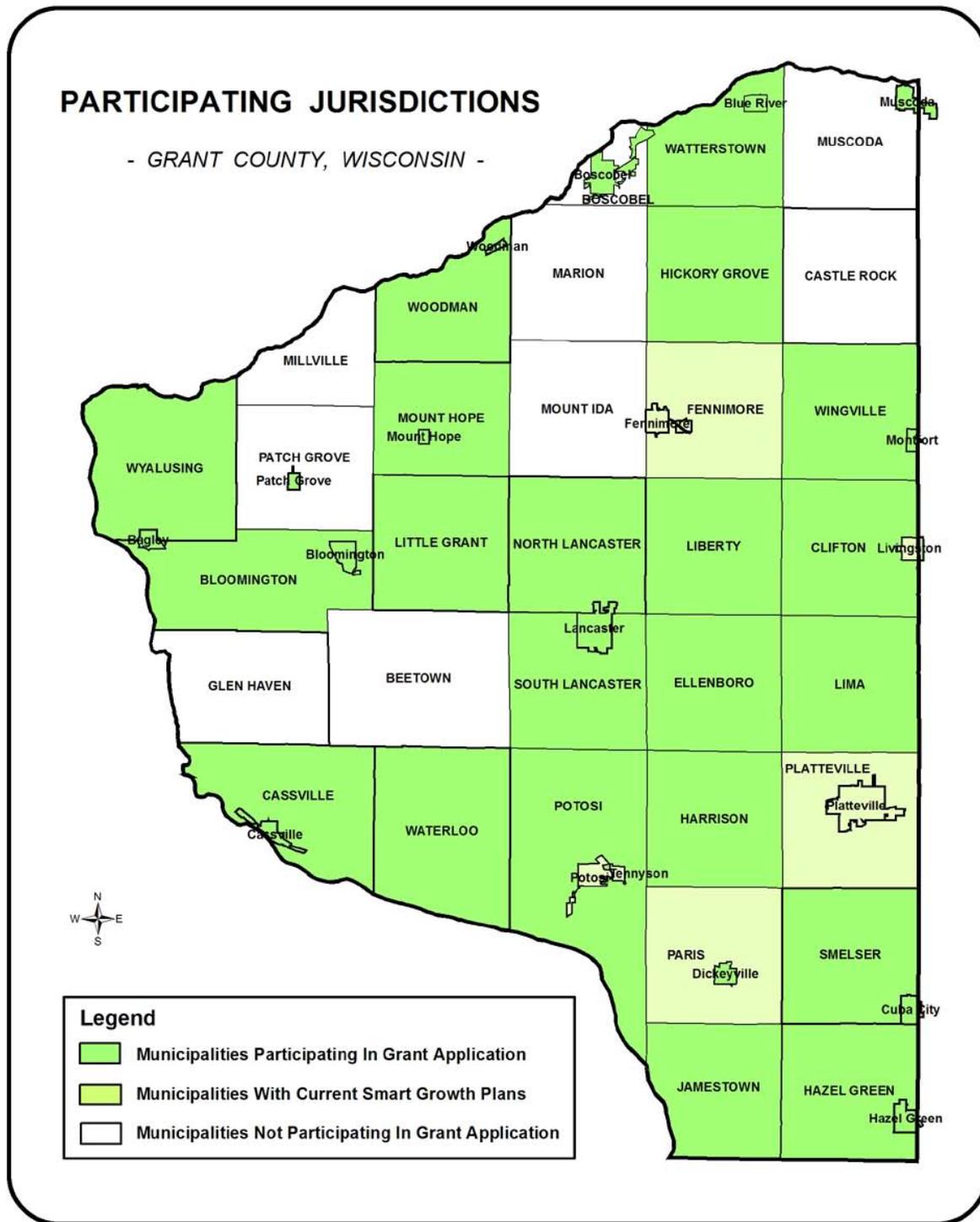
- Official Mapping

- 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 Cuba City, applied for a Comprehensive 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 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
	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	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 Cuba City 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.

<b>SWWRPC</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey</li> </ul>
<b>UW-Extension</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UW- Extension Newsletter</li> <li>• UW-Extension Webpage</li> <li>• Press releases to appropriate news mediums for SWWRPC sponsored meetings.</li> </ul>

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

1. *Press release in the local newspaper (Tri-County Press) one week prior to meeting.*
2. *Post agendas and meeting minutes at designated posting locations one week prior to meeting.*

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Both community planning meetings and SWWRPC facilitated meetings served as the methods for public participation throughout the entire City of Cuba City 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 City Council. CD copies of the recommended and adopted plan will be sent to the clerks of the Town of Smelsor, Grant County, and the Cuba City School District Administrators (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, City Council, and City Clerk.

In order to comply with Act 307 regarding nonmetallic mining, the City of Cuba City 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 City of Cuba City Council 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 City Council 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 City Council, 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 City Council 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.  
this comprehensive planning process.

## **1.6 COMMUNITY SURVEY**

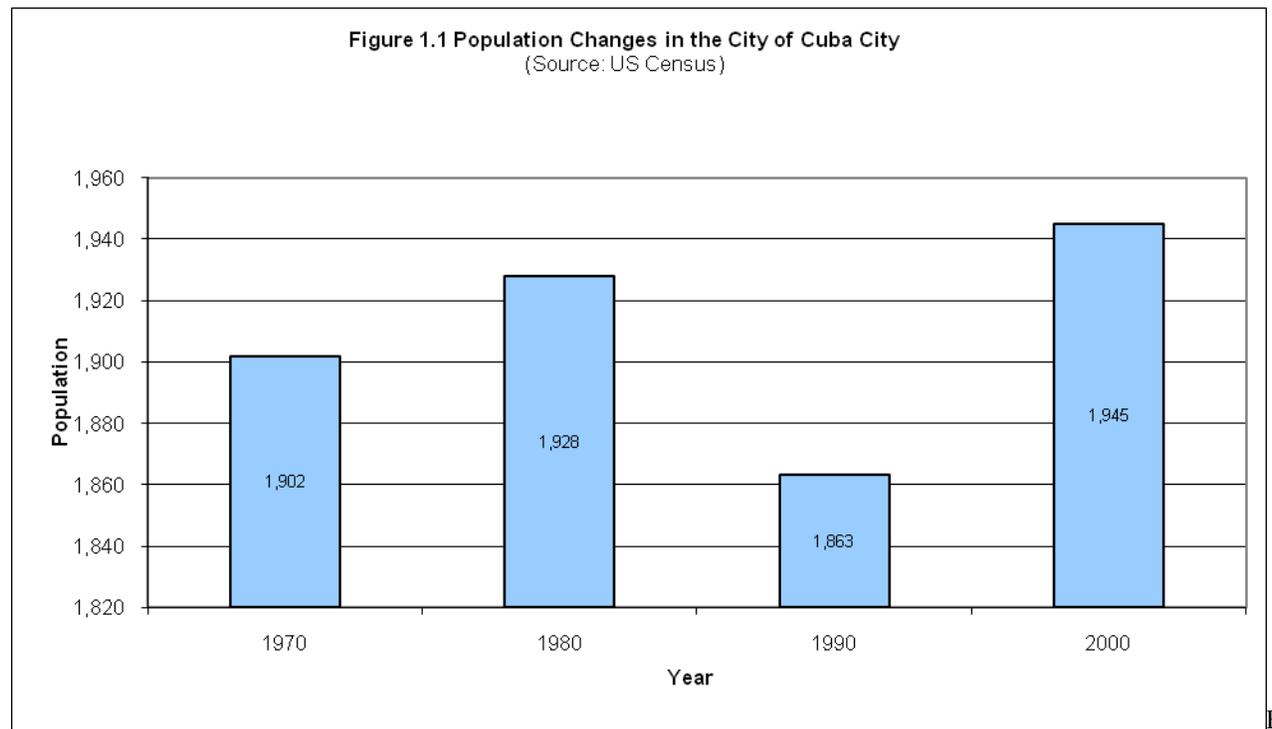
In the fall of 2007, the staff from SWWRPC distributed a countywide survey to all property owners in Grant County. The purpose of the survey was to provide participating planning commissions with community feedback regarding key elements in the comprehensive plan. A total of 16,491 surveys were sent 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.

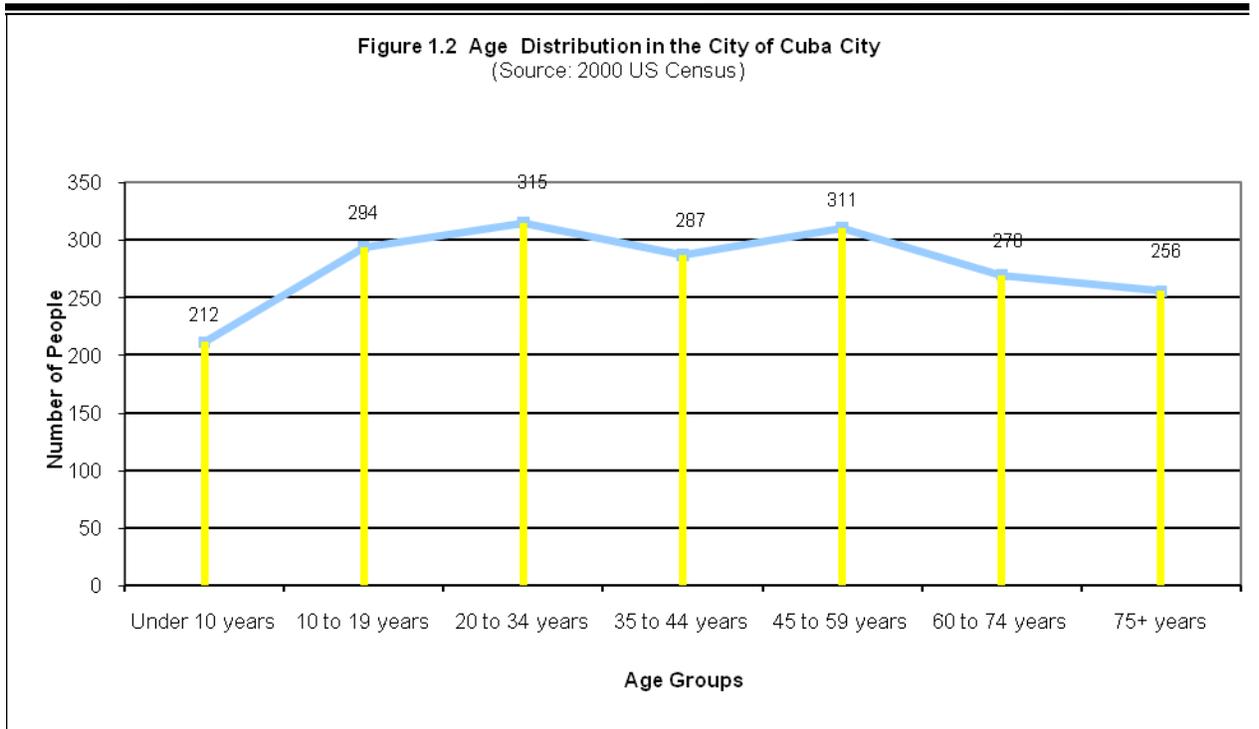
Table 1.1 Population Statistics (Source: DP-1,DP-2. 2000 U.S. Census)

Population	Cuba City Number	Cuba City Percent	Grant County Number	Grant County Percent	Wisconsin Number	Wisconsin Percent
Total Population (1970)	1,902	100.0%	48,398	100.0%	4,417,933	100.0%
Total Population (1980)	1,928	100.0%	51,736	100.0%	4,705,767	100.0%
Total Population (1990)	1,863	100.0%	49,264	100.0%	4,891,769	100.0%
Total Population (2000)	1,945	100.0%	49,597	100.0%	5,363,675	100.0%
<b>SEX AND AGE (2000)</b>						
Male	945	48.6%	25,164	50.7%	2,649,041	49.4
Female	1,000	51.4%	24,433	49.3%	2,714,634	50.6
Under 10 years	212	10.9%	5,738	11.6%	721,824	13.5%
10 to 19 years	294	15.1%	8,490	17.1%	810,269	15.1%
20 to 34 years	315	16.2%	9,995	20.2%	1,063,460	19.8%
35 to 44 years	287	14.8%	7,096	14.3%	875,522	16.3%
45 to 59 years	311	16.0%	8,533	17.2%	985,048	18.4%
60 to 74 years	270	13.9%	5,918	12.0%	560,306	10.4%
75+ years	256	13.1%	3,827	7.7%	347,246	6.5%
		100%		100.0%		100%
<b>Median Age (2000)</b>	<b>40.3</b>		<b>35.9</b>		<b>36.0</b>	



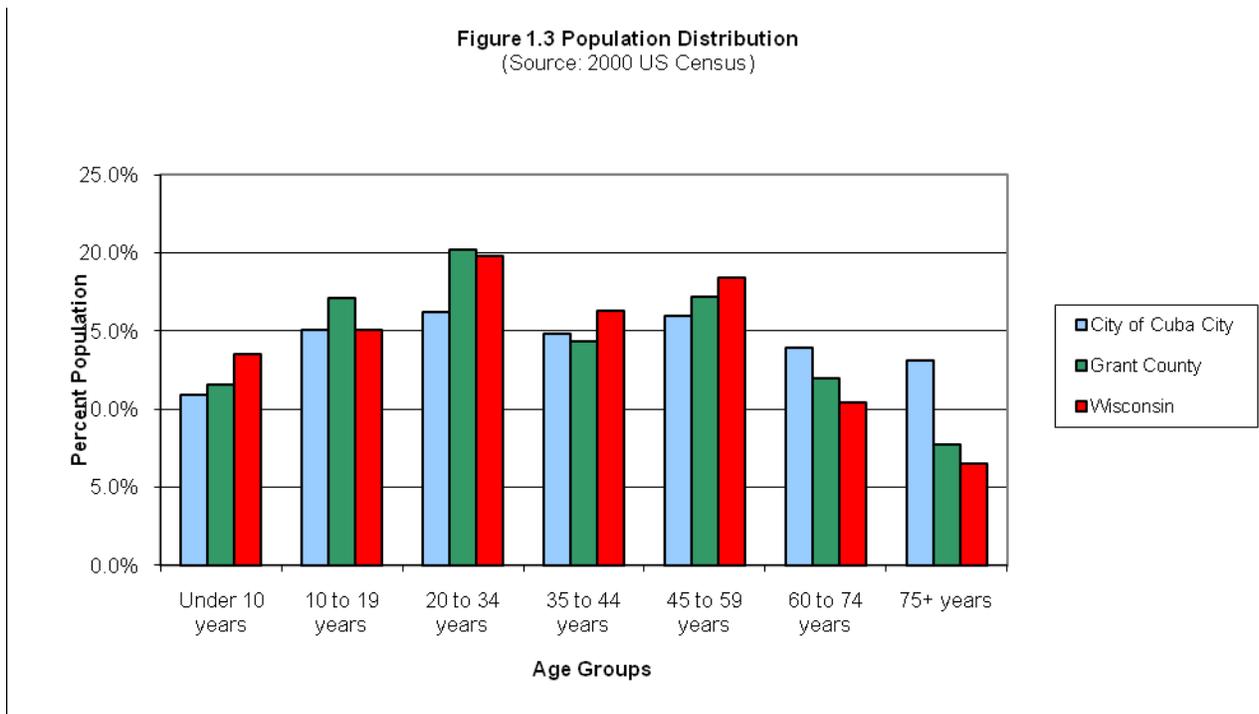
Figure

1.1 shows that the City of Cuba City experienced an overall population increase from 1970 to 2000 (2.2%).



Figure

1.2 shows the population of the City of Cuba City by age distribution for the year 2000. The largest group is ages 20 to 34 (315 people) making up 16.2 % of the population. The second largest age group of 45 to 59 contains 16.0% of the population with 311 people. The City’s median age is 40.3.



Figure

1.3 compares the population percentage by age group for Cuba City, 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	228	234	200	210	192	205
10 to 19 Years	268	275	259	273	232	248
20 to 34 Years	409	420	361	380	338	365
35 to 44 Years	243	250	307	323	281	303
45 to 59 Years	452	464	418	440	444	479
60 to 74 Years	346	356	460	485	514	555
75+ Years	291	299	311	327	395	426
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>2,581</b>

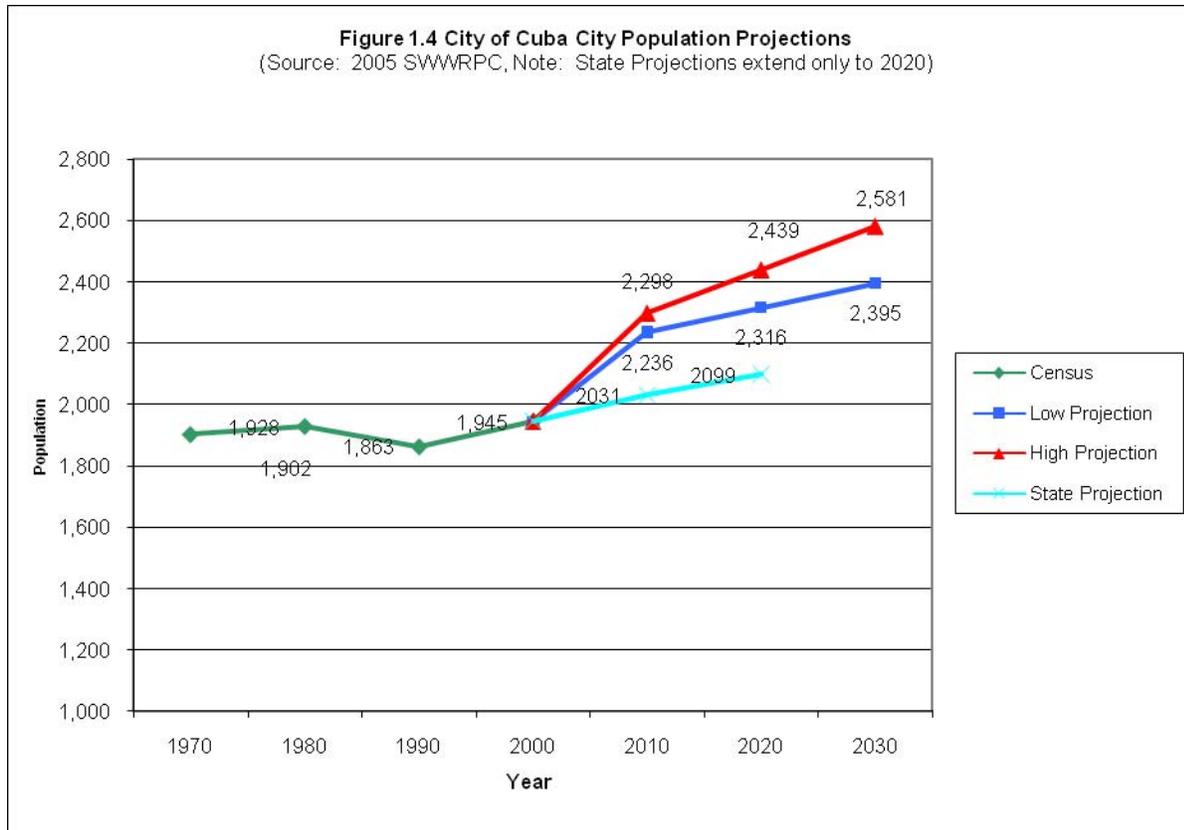


Figure 1.4 shows the projected populations for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a future high projection, while the blue line indicates a future low projection. The State projection trends lower than both the projected high and low trend line given by SWWRPC.

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

Educational Attainment	City of Cuba City Number	City of Cuba City Percent	Grant County Number	Grant County Percent	Wisconsin Percent
Less than 9th Grade	150	11.2%	2,346	7.7%	5.4%
9th to 12th No Diploma	135	10.1%	2,713	8.9%	9.6%
HS Grad	506	37.8%	12,255	40.0%	34.6%
Some College	272	20.3%	5,828	19.0%	20.6%
Associate Degree	106	7.9%	2,230	7.3%	7.5%
Bachelor's Degree	122	9.1%	3,332	10.9%	15.3%
Graduate/Prof. Degree	46	3.4%	1,921	6.3%	7.2%
Percent High School Grad or Higher	78.7%		83.5%		85.1%

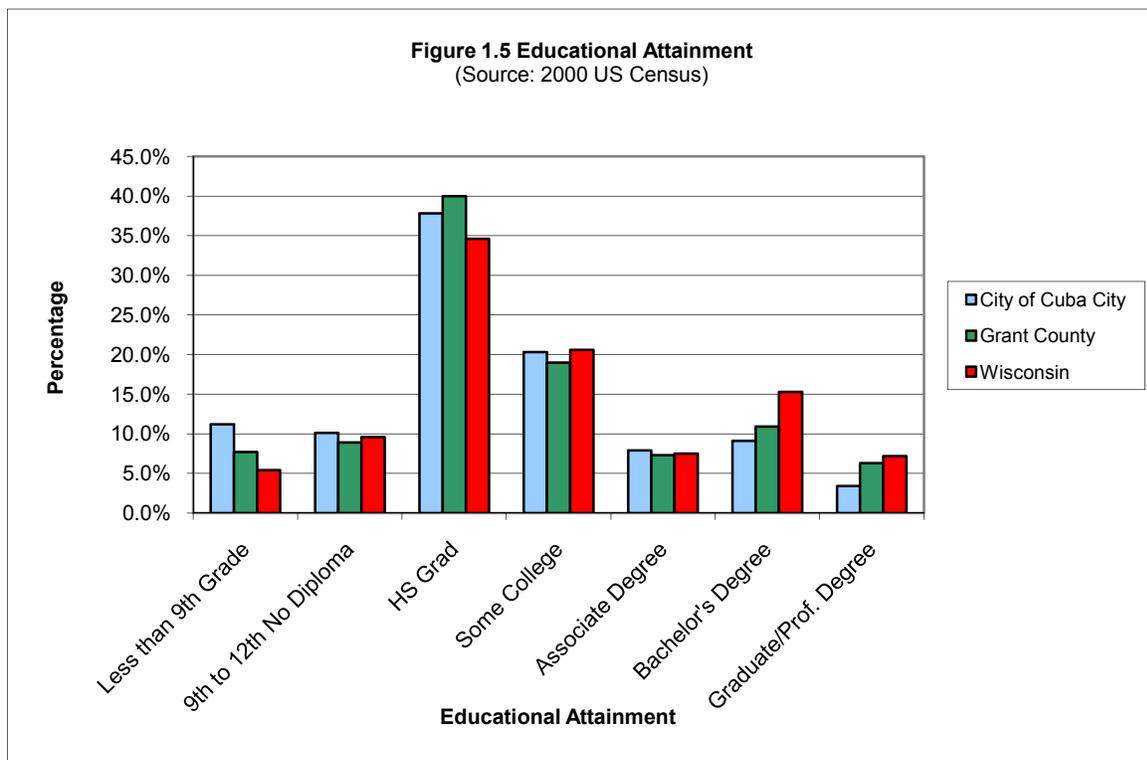


Table 1.4 Occupations (Source: DP-1,DP-2. 2000 US Census)

Occupations	Cuba City Number	Cuba City Percent	Grant County Number	Grant County Percent	Wisconsin Number	Wisconsin Percent
Prod, Trans & Mat. Moving	181	19.0%	4,981	19.9%	540,930	19.8%
Const, Extraction & Maint.	96	10.1%	2,294	9.1%	237,086	8.7%
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	20	2.1%	753	3.0%	25,725	0.9%
Sales & Office	248	26.0%	5,524	22.0%	690,360	25.2%
Services	163	17.1%	4,025	16.0%	383,619	14.0%
Mgmt, Prof & Related	247	25.9%	7,511	29.9%	857,205	31.3%
Total	955	100%	25,088	100%	2,734,925	100%

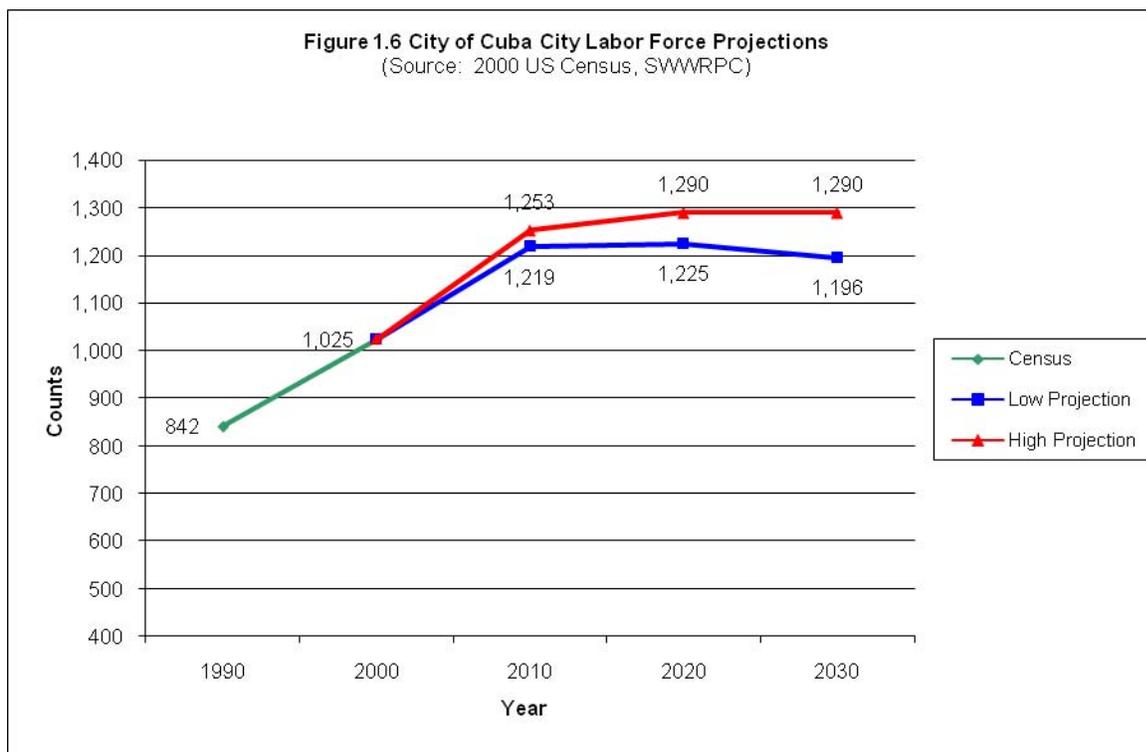


Figure 1.6 shows the projected labor force populations for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a high projection, while the blue line indicates the low projection. Labor data was not available for 1980 or 1970.

### 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](http://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**

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## City of Cuba City

During September and October of 2007 a total of 590 questionnaires were sent to households in the City of Cuba and 154 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 seven percent.

Key results of this survey include:

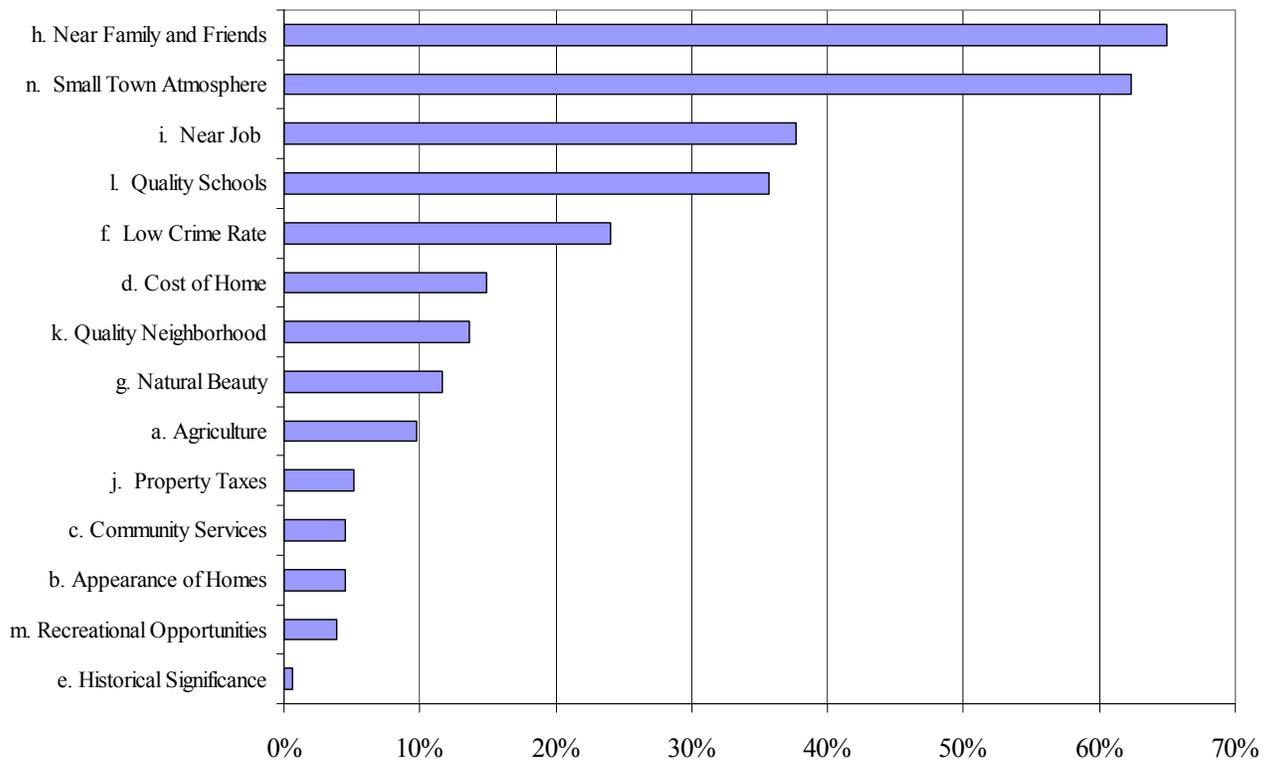
- Residents of the Cuba City feel their quality of life is most significantly affected by the nearness of family & friends (65%) and the small town atmosphere (62%).
- Residents generally feel that their community facilities are above average.
- Very large majorities of residents place great importance on protecting their natural resource base.
- Almost two-thirds of residents agreed that the City needs more affordable housing and should focus on improving existing homes.
- Residents are almost equally split on their preference between traditional and cluster designs.
- A majority of residents do not favor using productive agricultural land for any use other than agriculture.
- Residents feel strongly that driveways should be required to meet standards for emergency vehicle access and that visual aspects should be considered in evaluating proposed developments.
- A very large majority (85%) of residents report the total amount of land they own in the County is less than one acre.
- Residents are quite satisfied with the overall road network and condition of the roads within the County.
- Nearly three-fourths of the residents feel that biking and walking are important modes of transportation. A majority would like to see more designated biking and walking lanes along existing roadways, although a substantial proportion (25%) are less supportive of this.
- A majority of residents indicate that direct mailing and newsletters are their preferred methods for receiving information about Comprehensive Planning.
- A majority of residents feel that development of all types of alternative energy (wind, solar, ethanol) is important.
- Residents overwhelmingly believe that Grant County should coordinate efforts to recruit new business and industry.
- Residents view a wide variety of types of business development as important in Grant County. Every respondent agreed that agricultural related businesses are important or very important.
- The demographics of the City of Cuba mirror those of the overall Grant County sample with the exception of the number of children under 18 in the household. City of Cuba residents have more households with no children under the age of 18 than the County sample.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – QUALITY OF LIFE

Based on their responses to the Grant County Land Use Survey, residents of Cuba City feel that:

- Their quality of life is most significantly affected by the nearness of family & friends (65%) and the small town atmosphere (62%).
- There is a large drop to the next highest important reasons residents choose to live in Cuba City; to be near their job (38%) and the quality of schools (36%).
- On the other end of the continuum, five percent or less of the City of Cuba residents indicate that property taxes, community services, appearance of homes, recreational opportunities, and historical significance are among their top reasons.

Quality of Life Factors



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

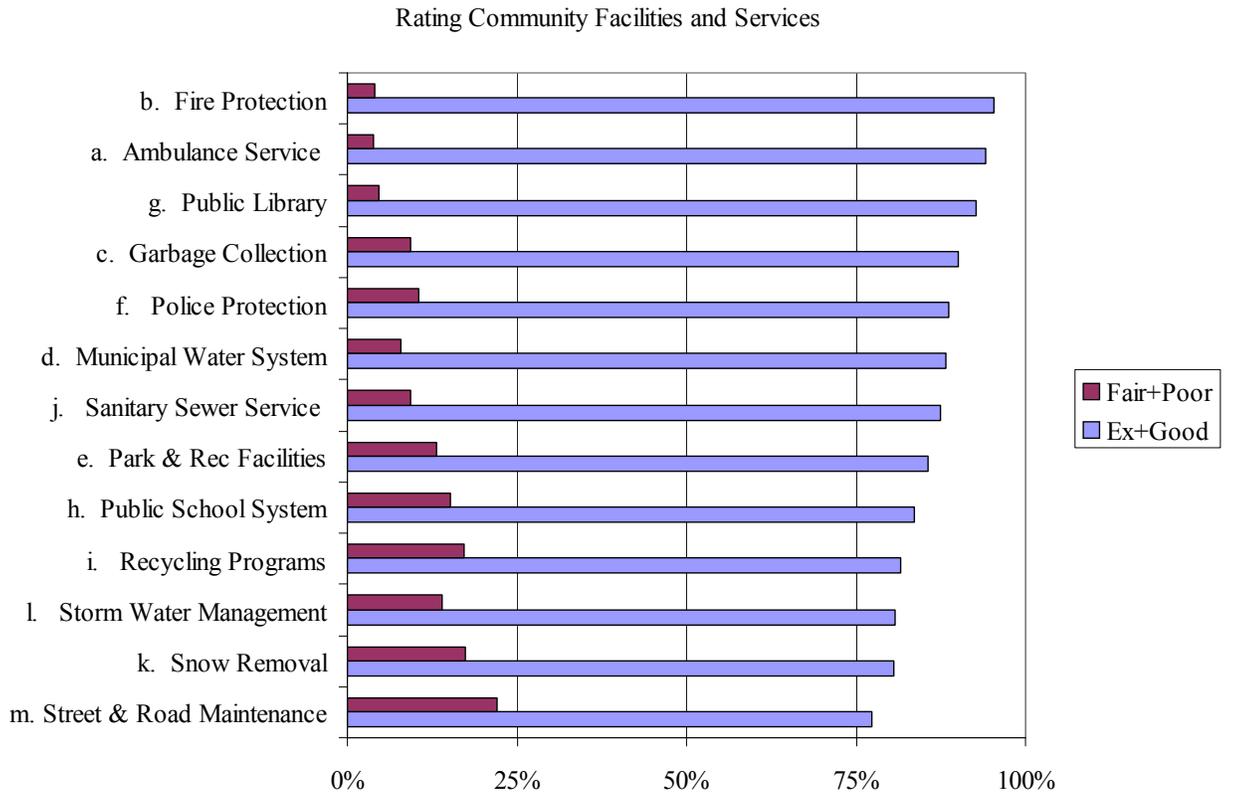
- Compared to Grant County as a whole, Cuba City residents’ quality of life is less affected by agriculture and natural beauty.
- Cuba City residents are more influenced by the nearness of family and friends and the quality of schools than compared to the county.

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

	<b>Cuba City</b>	<b>County</b>		<b>Cuba City</b>	<b>County</b>
<b>a. Agriculture</b>	10%	17%	<b>i. Near Job</b>	38%	40%
<b>b. Appearance of Homes</b>	5%	2%	<b>j. Property Taxes</b>	5%	6%
<b>c. Community Services</b>	5%	3%	<b>k. Quality Neighborhood</b>	14%	10%
<b>d. Cost of Home</b>	15%	17%	<b>l. Quality Schools</b>	36%	18%
<b>e. Historical Significance</b>	1%	2%	<b>m. Recreational Opportunities</b>	4%	9%
<b>f. Low Crime Rate</b>	24%	20%	<b>n. Small Town Atmosphere</b>	62%	58%
<b>g. Natural Beauty</b>	12%	24%	<b>o. Other</b>	3%	5%
<b>h. Near Family and Friends</b>	65%	56%			

**SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

- Residents of Cuba City generally feel that their community facilities are above average.
- Substantial majorities of residents feel that all the community facilities and services asked about in the survey are excellent or good.
- The highest percent (22%) of fair or poor ratings are for street and road maintenance.



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

- Cuba City residents rated all community facilities and services better than the overall county ratings.
- Facilities and services rated significantly better than the county are garbage collection, municipal water systems, park & recreation facilities, sanitary sewer service, storm water management, and street & road maintenance.

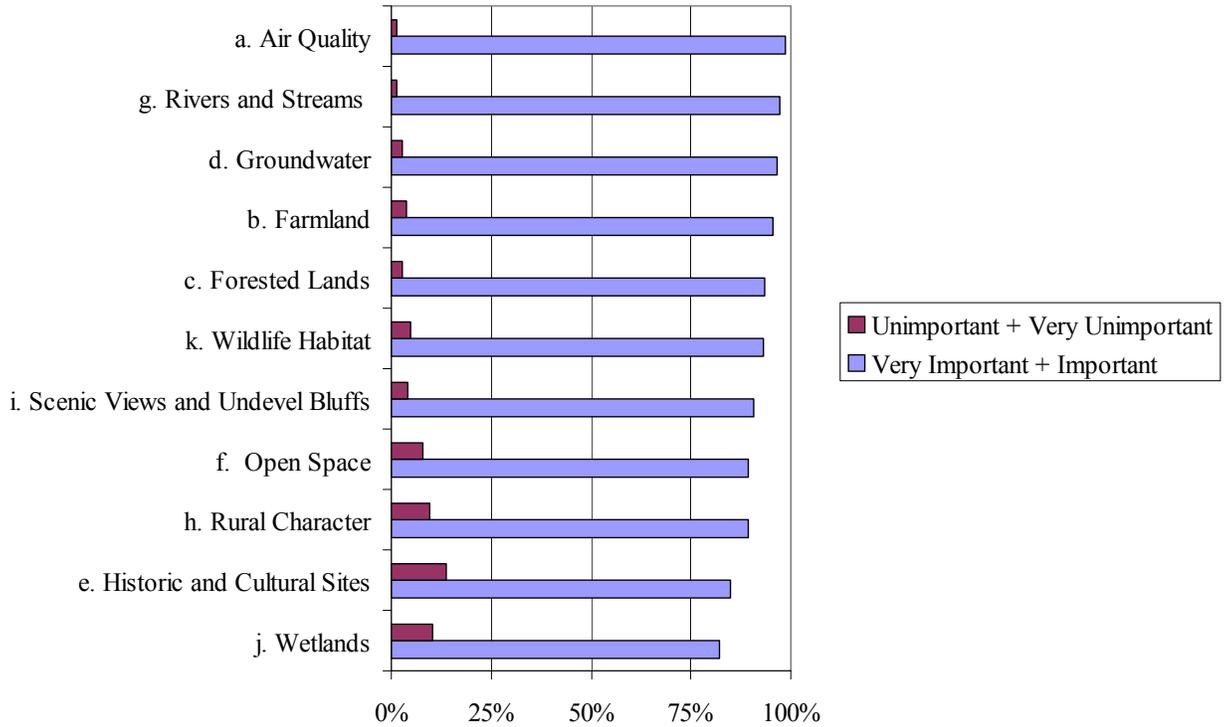
**2. Rate the following local services**

	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Not Applicable	
	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty						
<b>a. Ambulance Service</b>	62%	54%	32%	35%	4%	6%	0%	0%	2%	5%
<b>b. Fire Protection</b>	61%	54%	34%	39%	4%	4%	0%	0%	1%	3%
<b>c. Garbage Collection</b>	43%	39%	47%	39%	7%	9%	2%	2%	1%	11%
<b>d. Municipal Water System</b>	37%	23%	51%	38%	7%	10%	1%	2%	4%	26%
<b>e. Park &amp; Rec Facilities</b>	31%	30%	55%	47%	9%	13%	4%	2%	1%	7%
<b>f. Police Protection</b>	38%	27%	51%	45%	10%	20%	1%	4%	1%	4%
<b>g. Public Library</b>	45%	33%	48%	46%	3%	11%	2%	2%	3%	8%
<b>h. Public School System</b>	43%	30%	40%	49%	13%	13%	2%	2%	1%	6%
<b>i. Recycling Programs</b>	23%	31%	59%	51%	15%	12%	2%	2%	1%	3%
<b>j. Sanitary Sewer Service</b>	30%	25%	57%	42%	9%	8%	0%	1%	3%	24%
<b>k. Snow Removal</b>	29%	27%	52%	47%	15%	17%	2%	2%	2%	7%
<b>l. Storm Water Management</b>	24%	16%	57%	43%	11%	16%	3%	3%	5%	22%
<b>m. Street &amp; Road Maintenance</b>	16%	16%	61%	46%	17%	28%	5%	8%	1%	2%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Very large majorities of residents in Cuba City place great importance on the protection of their natural resource base.
- The combined responses in the “Important” and “Very Important” categories exceed 81 percent for all resources listed.
- They have near unanimity (99 percent) regarding the importance to protect air quality.

Importance of Protecting Natural & Cultural Resources



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

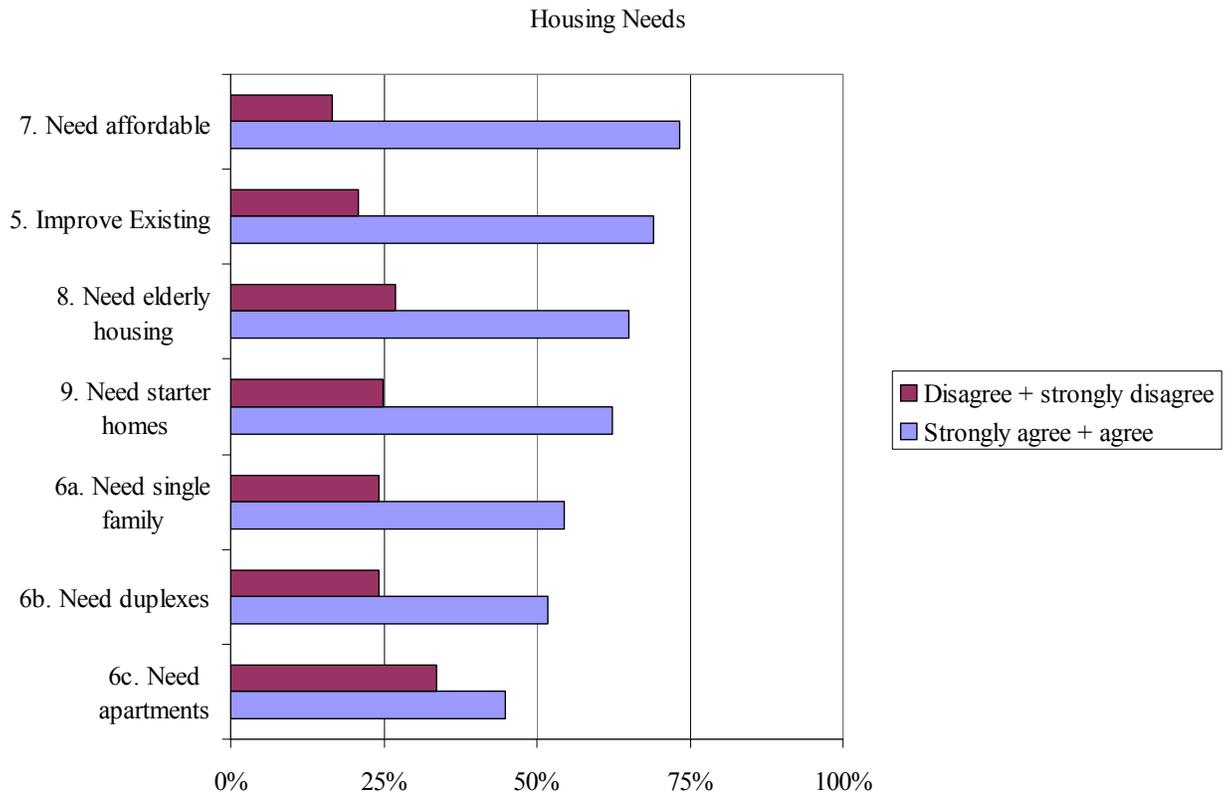
- Residents of Cuba City give a similar level of importance to preserving all the natural and cultural resources as County residents as a whole.

**4. It is important to protect the following:**

	Very Important		Important		Unimportant		Very Unimportant		Not Applicable	
	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
<b>a. Air Quality</b>	73%	68%	25%	29%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
<b>b. Farmland</b>	61%	59%	34%	37%	4%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%
<b>c. Forested Lands</b>	51%	54%	42%	40%	3%	3%	0%	1%	4%	2%
<b>d. Groundwater</b>	75%	73%	22%	25%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
<b>e. Historic and Cultural Sites</b>	25%	27%	60%	57%	12%	13%	2%	1%	1%	2%
<b>f. Open Space</b>	33%	34%	56%	53%	8%	10%	0%	1%	3%	2%
<b>g. Rivers and Streams</b>	60%	64%	37%	34%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%
<b>h. Rural Character</b>	37%	39%	52%	47%	9%	12%	0%	1%	1%	2%
<b>i. Scenic Views &amp; Undeveloped Bluffs</b>	35%	46%	56%	42%	4%	9%	0%	2%	5%	1%
<b>j. Wetlands</b>	28%	40%	54%	41%	9%	12%	1%	2%	8%	4%
<b>k. Wildlife Habitat</b>	43%	47%	51%	43%	3%	7%	1%	1%	2%	2%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – HOUSING

- Almost two-thirds of Cuba City residents agreed that the City needs more affordable housing and should focus on improving existing homes.
- Majorities believe that there is a need for additional housing units of most types, including specialty housing for senior citizens, starter homes, single family, and duplex units.
- They are less sure about the need for more apartments.



**SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – HOUSING (COUNTY COMPARISON)**

- Relative to the County, Cuba City residents are generally more supportive of additional apartments, duplex units, the need for affordable housing, and starter homes.
- Like the County, Cuba City residents a minority of residents agree that there is a need for more apartments but still rate them substantially higher than the County.
- In contrast to Grant County as a whole preferred housing to be built in a cluster design, residents of the Cuba City are almost equally split on their preference between traditional and cluster designs.

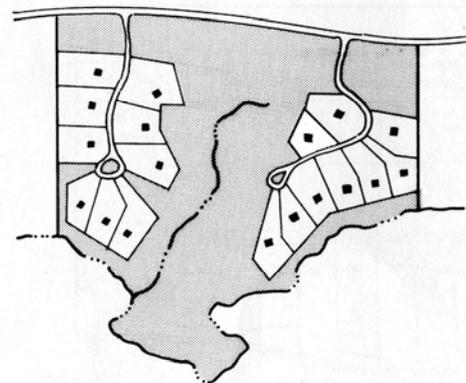
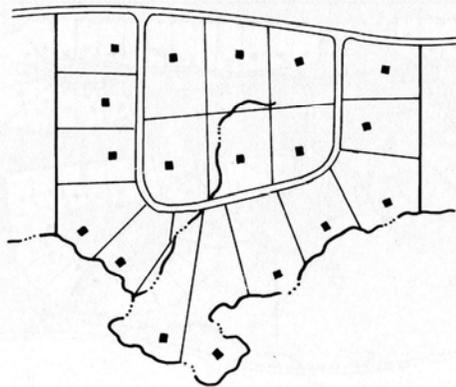
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
<b>5. Improve existing housing quality.</b>	17%	24%	52%	44%	21%	16%	0%	3%	10%	13%
<b>6. Need following housing types:</b>										
<b>a. Single Family Housing</b>	16%	19%	39%	40%	23%	15%	1%	5%	21%	21%
<b>b. Duplexes (2 units)</b>	10%	8%	42%	33%	18%	25%	6%	9%	24%	25%
<b>c. Apartments (3 or more units)</b>	14%	7%	31%	24%	27%	31%	6%	12%	22%	26%
<b>7. Need affordable housing</b>	25%	31%	48%	36%	13%	14%	3%	6%	10%	13%
<b>8. Need elderly housing</b>	24%	20%	41%	43%	23%	19%	4%	4%	8%	14%
<b>9. Need starter homes</b>	21%	19%	42%	37%	20%	23%	5%	4%	13%	16%

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

**OPTION A**

**OPTION B**

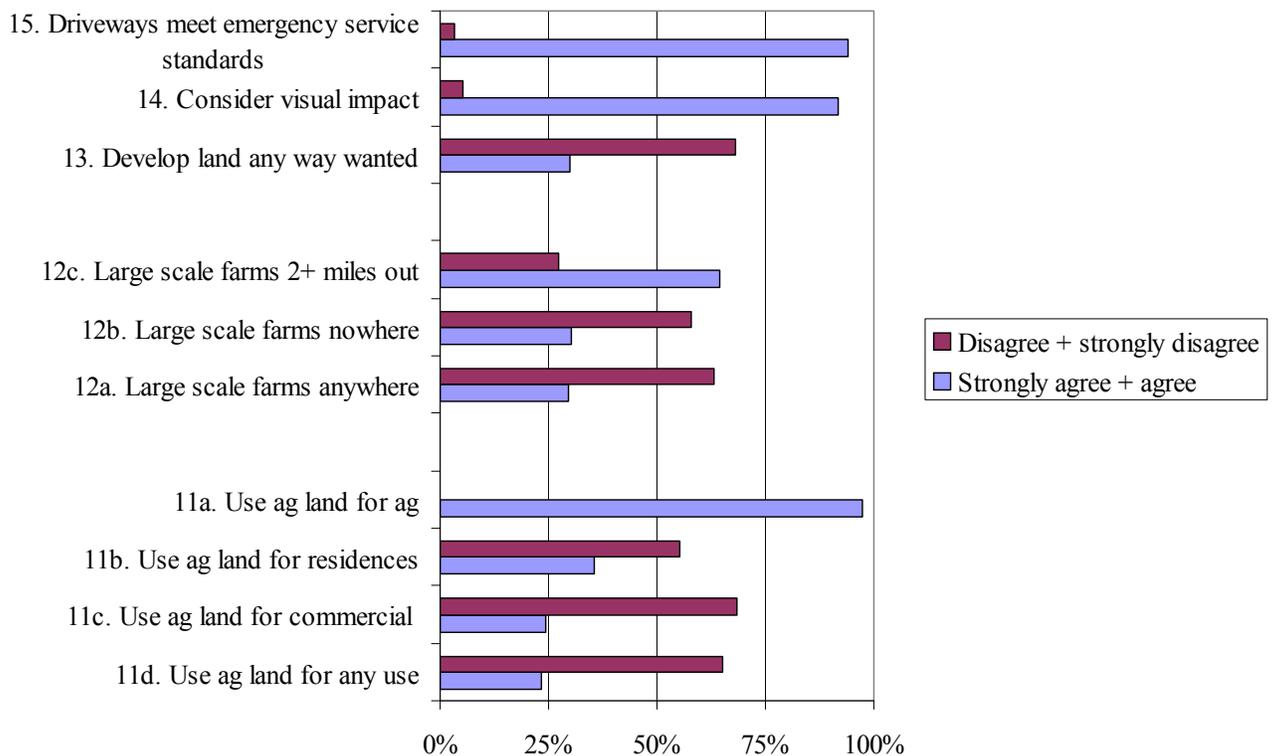
Traditional Design		Cluster Design	
Cuba City	County	Cuba City	County
49%	39%	51%	61%



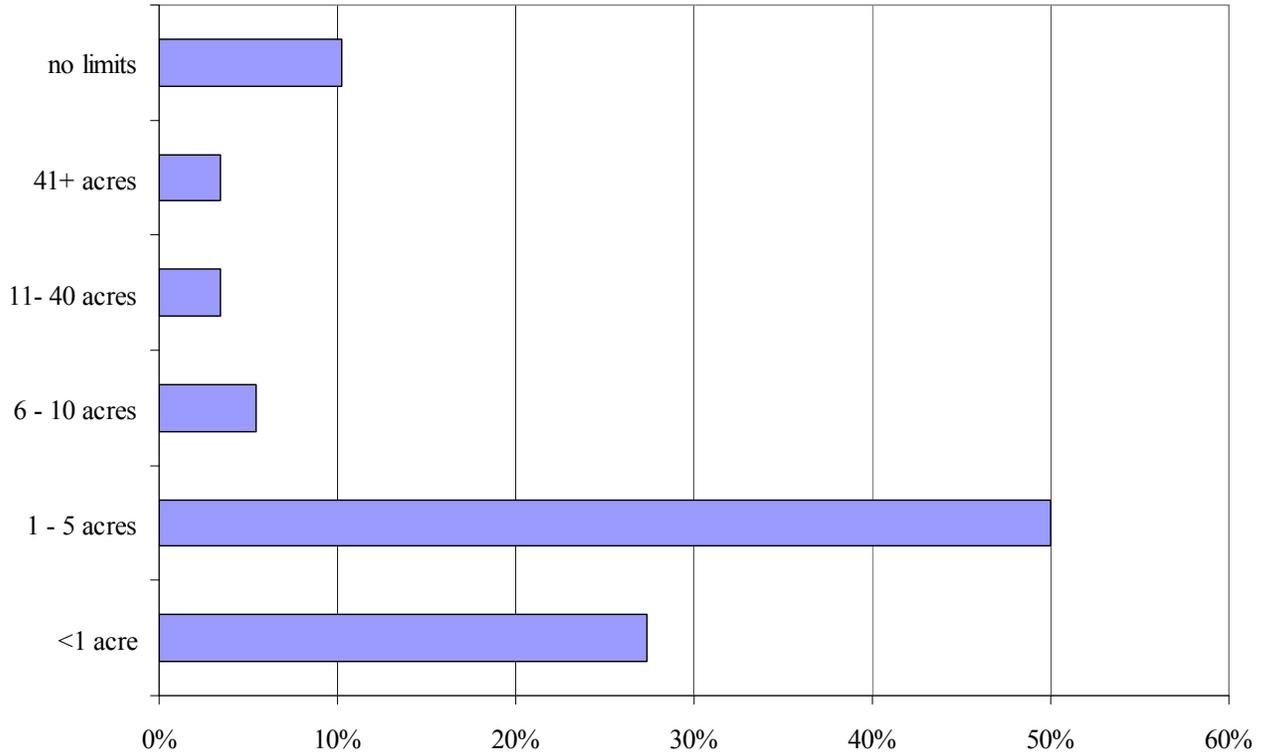
SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE

- A majority of residents of Cuba City do not favor using productive agricultural land for uses other than agriculture.
- Residents feel strongly that driveways should be required to meet standards for emergency vehicle access and that visual aspects should be considered in evaluating proposed developments.
- More than twice as many residents oppose landowners developing land any way they want (68%) as support this view (30%).
- A majority of Cuba City residents are opposed to allowing large-scale livestock operations to be developed anywhere in the County (63%); nor do they favor prohibiting them everywhere (58%). Rather, almost two-thirds (64%) of the City residents favor locating large-scale livestock operations beyond a 2 mile radius from incorporated areas.
- The graphs on the next page indicate that half of the residents of Cuba City favor a minimum lot size for rural housing of one to five acres.
- A very large majority (85%) of Cuba City residents report the total amount of land they own in the County is less than one acre.

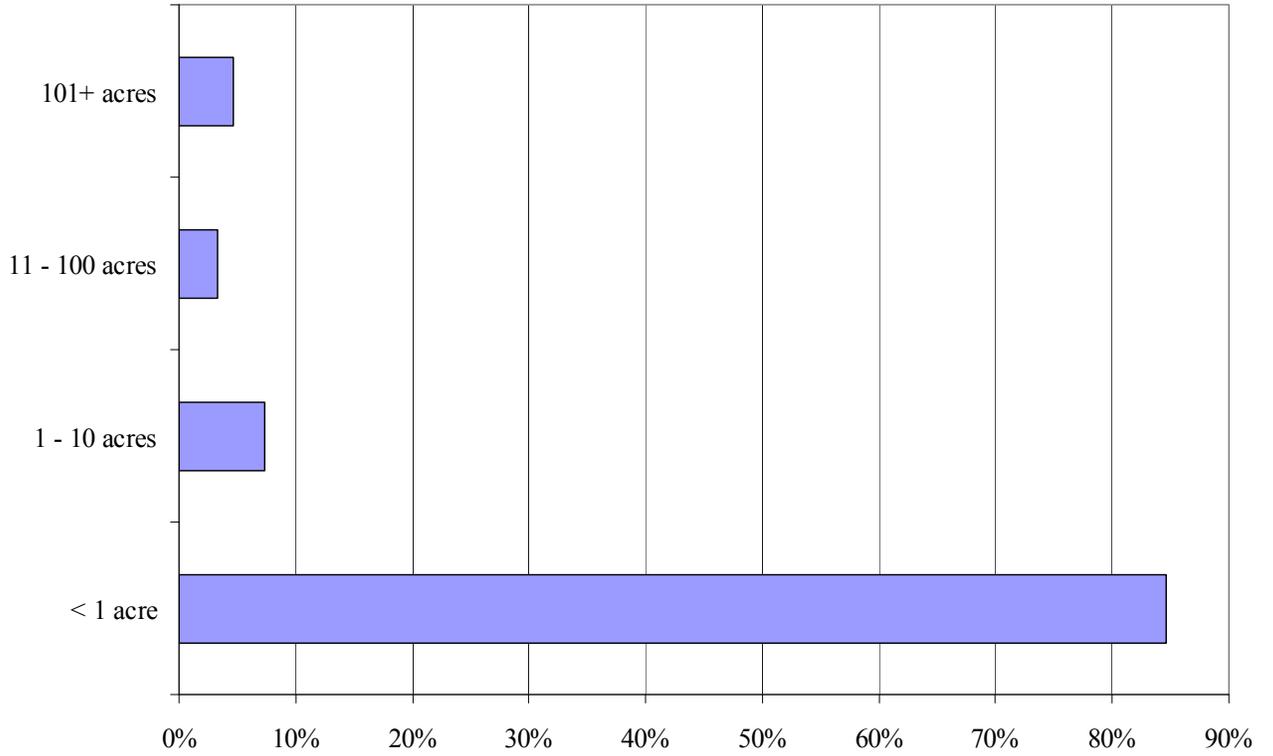
Land Use Opinions



Preferred Minimum Lot Size



Acres Owned in Grant County



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

- Residents of Cuba City are more supportive of using agricultural land for any use than is true for Grant County as a whole.
- They also feel more strongly than the County about considering the importance of the visual impacts in evaluating proposed development.
- Residents of the Cuba City share similar opinions with the County about use of agricultural land for agriculture, residential, and commercial uses, where large scale farms should be allowed to expand, about landowners rights to develop land any way they want, and the importance of driveways meeting EMS standards.
- A majority of Cuba City residents and the County agree there should be a minimum lot size on residential development in rural areas. The largest percentage would opt for a 1 to 5 acres minimum. Cuba City is more supportive than the County of a minimum lot size of less than 1 acre and less supportive of a minimum lot size in excess of 6 acres.
- Cuba City residents own fewer acres of land than Grant County residents overall.
- These residents also farm less and fewer anticipate their land will be actively farmed in the future than is true for the County.

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
<b>11a. Use ag land for ag</b>	75%	76%	22%	21%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	2%
<b>11b. Use ag land for residences</b>	6%	4%	29%	28%	43%	44%	12%	17%	9%	7%
<b>11c. Use ag land for commercial</b>	4%	3%	21%	19%	49%	45%	20%	26%	7%	7%
<b>11d. Use ag land for any use</b>	4%	4%	19%	8%	40%	40%	25%	36%	11%	12%
<b>12. Expand lg farms (500+ an. units):</b>										
<b>a. Anywhere in Grant County</b>	10%	9%	19%	17%	40%	42%	23%	23%	8%	8%
<b>b. Nowhere in Grant County</b>	15%	12%	15%	14%	36%	44%	22%	19%	12%	12%
<b>c. 2 miles outside inc areas</b>	21%	23%	43%	39%	14%	17%	13%	9%	8%	12%
<b>13. Develop land any way wanted</b>	12%	11%	18%	17%	50%	52%	18%	18%	2%	2%
<b>14. Consider visual impacts of devel</b>	34%	28%	57%	57%	5%	9%	1%	2%	3%	5%
<b>15. Driveways meet EMS standards</b>	43%	38%	51%	52%	3%	6%	1%	0%	3%	4%

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

Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
30%	24%	38%	48%	17%	16%	5%	5%	9%	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	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
27%	19%	50%	49%	5%	13%	3%	5%	3%	4%	10%	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	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
85%	60%	7%	17%	3%	10%	5%	13%

**19. Do you actively farm the land you own?**

Yes		No		Not Applicable	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
3%	14%	58%	55%	39%	31%

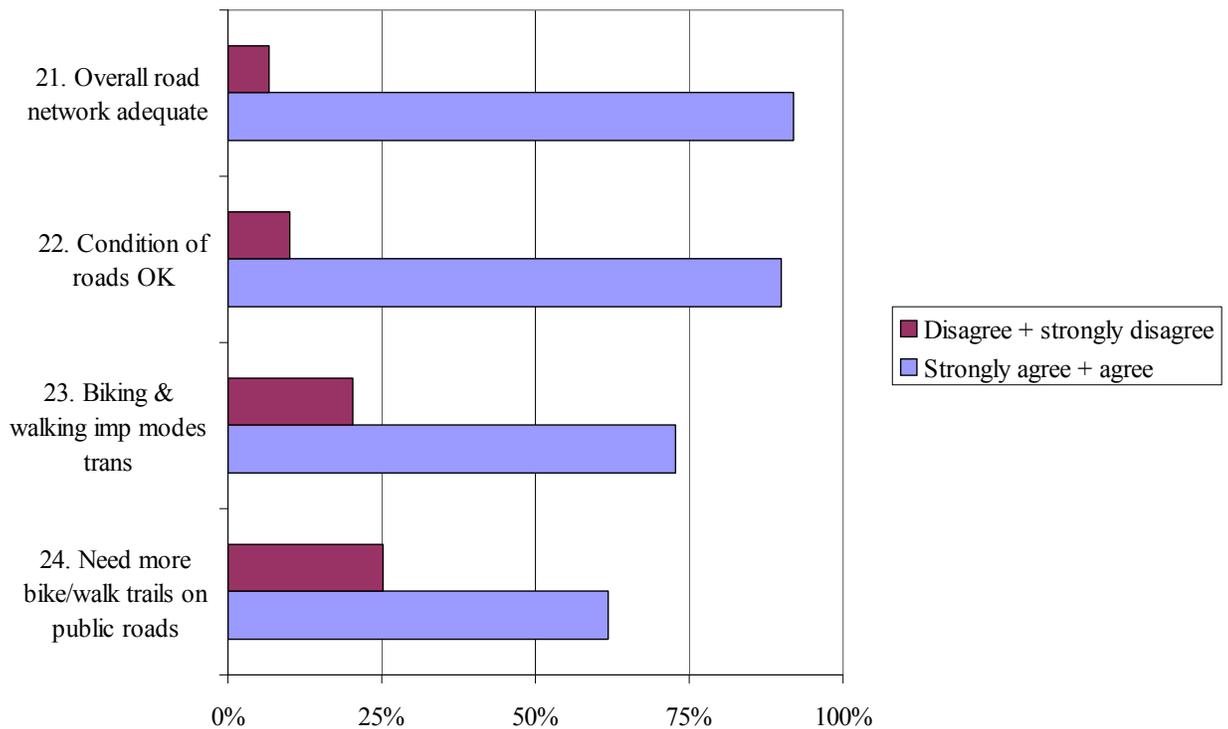
**20. Do you think your land will be actively farmed (by you or someone else) in the next:**

0-5 years		6-10 years		11-15 years		16-20 years		Not Applicable	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
6%	10%	1%	6%	2%	6%	5%	13%	85%	74%

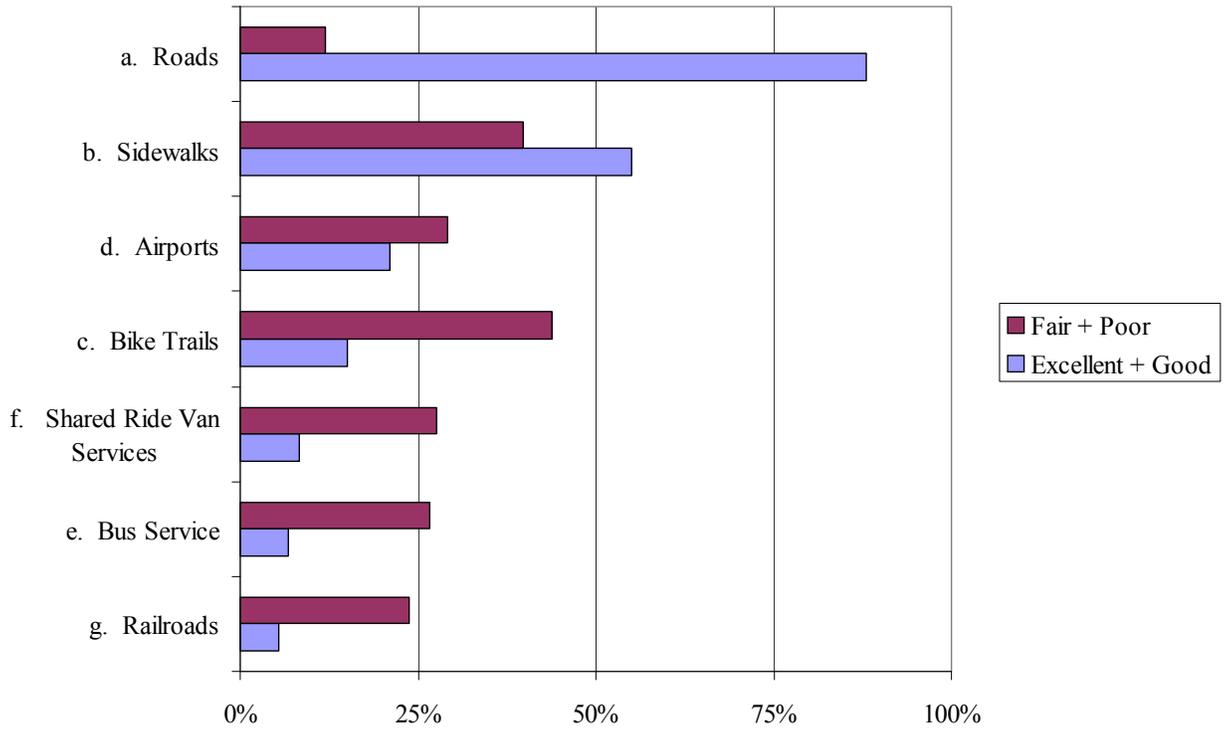
SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – TRANSPORTATION

- Cuba City residents are quite satisfied with the overall road network and condition of the roads within the County.
- Nearly three-fourths of the residents of the Cuba City feel that biking and walking are important modes of transportation. A majority would like to see more designated biking and walking lanes along existing roadways although a good number (25%) are less supportive of this.
- A majority rates the roads and sidewalks as excellent or good, but a substantial minority thinks sidewalks are only fair or poor.
- A large proportion of residents did not rate bike trails, airports, shared ride van services, bus service, and railroads and those that did, gave them lower marks than those who gave good ratings for those transportation modes.

Transportation Opinions



Transportation Quality in Local Jurisdiction



SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – TRANSPORTATION (COUNTY COMPARISON)

- A higher percent of Cuba City residents feel that the condition of roads is adequate and that biking and walking are important modes of transportation than the County as a whole.
- Compared to the County, residents of Cuba City say that their roads and sidewalks are better.
- Since substantial proportions of respondents for both the County and Cuba City did not rate the remaining transportation items listed, comparisons are not meaningful.

**21-24. Transportation issues**

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
<b>21. Road network meets needs</b>	16%	14%	76%	74%	6%	9%	1%	2%	1%	1%
<b>22. Condition of roads adequate</b>	16%	11%	74%	64%	7%	20%	3%	3%	0%	1%
<b>23. Biking &amp; walking imp modes trans</b>	22%	18%	51%	44%	17%	22%	3%	5%	7%	11%
<b>24. Need more bike &amp; walk lanes on pub roads</b>	24%	24%	37%	34%	20%	23%	5%	9%	13%	10%

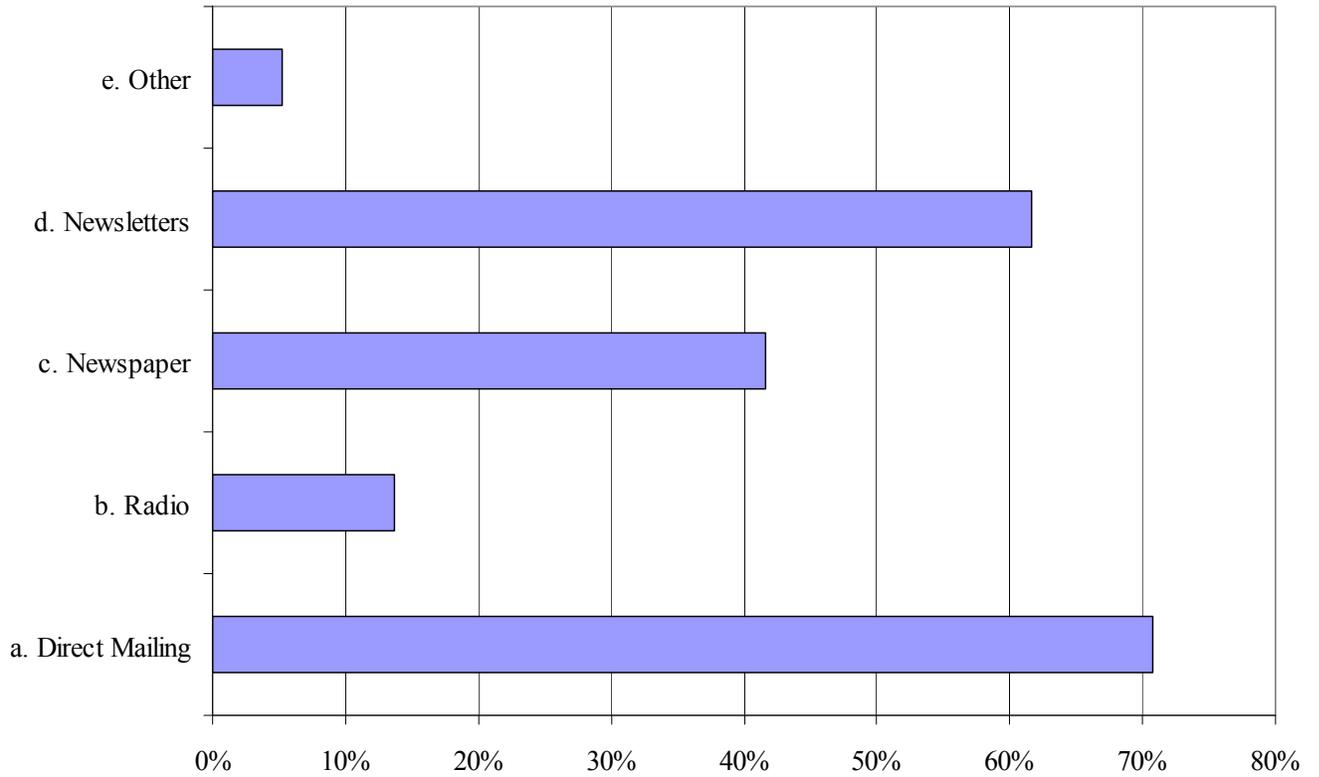
**25. Rate the following for your local jurisdiction**

	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Not Applicable	
	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty						
<b>a. Roads</b>	15%	12%	73%	59%	9%	22%	3%	6%	0%	0%
<b>b. Sidewalks</b>	8%	6%	47%	39%	35%	28%	5%	6%	5%	22%
<b>c. Bike Trails</b>	3%	3%	12%	17%	23%	19%	21%	16%	41%	44%
<b>d. Airports</b>	1%	6%	20%	30%	20%	16%	9%	4%	50%	43%
<b>e. Bus Service</b>	1%	1%	6%	4%	5%	3%	22%	20%	66%	72%
<b>f. Shared Ride Van Services</b>	0%	0%	8%	9%	10%	11%	18%	16%	64%	64%
<b>g. Railroads</b>	0%	2%	5%	11%	5%	10%	18%	13%	71%	64%
<b>h. Other</b>	0%	3%	6%	9%	3%	1%	15%	12%	76%	75%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS - COMMUNICATION

- A majority of residents of Cuba City indicate that direct mailing and newsletters are the most preferred methods for receiving information about comprehensive planning.

**Communication Preferences for Comp Plan Info**



**SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – COMMUNICATIONS (COUNTY COMPARISON)**

- In comparison to the County, residents of Cuba City share the same preference for direct mailing as their first choice among sources of information about comprehensive planning.
- At the same time, Cuba City residents have a slightly greater preference for newspapers and a much smaller preference for radio than the County average.

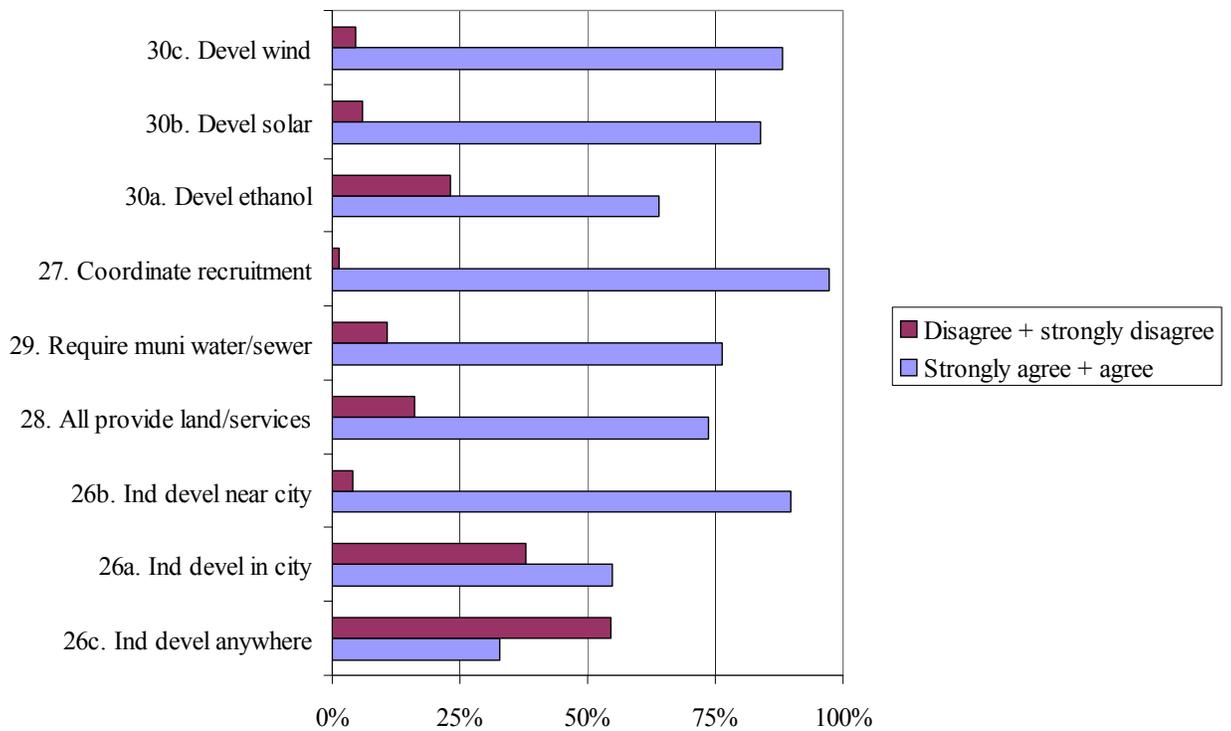
**3. What are 2 most effective ways your jurisdiction could provide Comprehensive Planning information to landowners and residents?**

	<b>Juris</b>	<b>Cnty</b>
<b>a. Direct Mailing</b>	71%	70%
<b>b. Radio</b>	14%	21%
<b>c. Newspaper</b>	42%	44%
<b>d. Newsletters</b>	62%	56%
<b>e. Other</b>	5%	4%

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

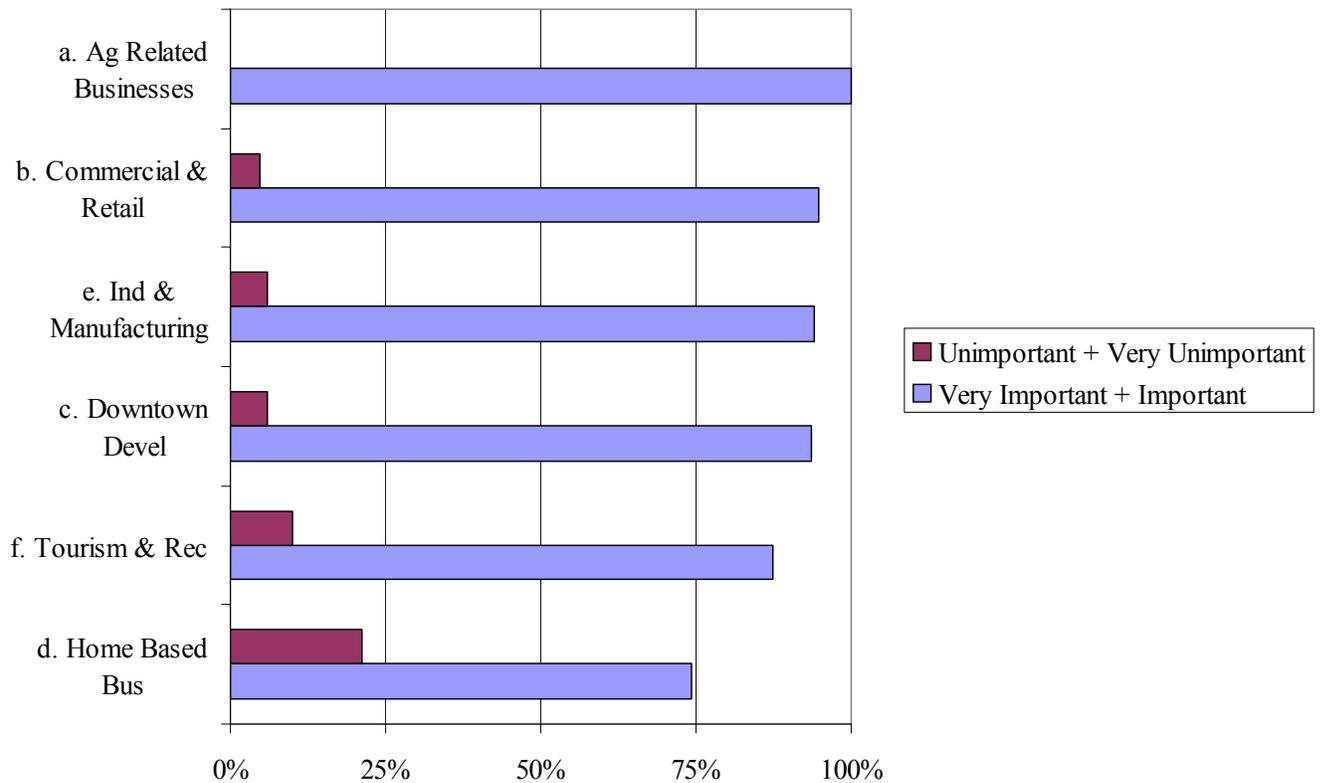
- A majority of residents in Cuba City feel that development of all types of alternative energy (wind, solar, ethanol) is important.
- Cuba City residents overwhelmingly believe that Grant County should coordinate efforts to recruit new business and industry.
- They prefer that manufacturing or commercial businesses that involve truck traffic be located near existing villages or cities (90%) or within an existing community (55%) rather than allowed anywhere in the County (33%).
- A large majority believes that all communities in Grant County should provide some land and infrastructure for industrial and commercial development. An almost equal majority believes that new development on the edge of communities should be required to use municipal water and sewer services.

Economic Development Opinions



- Cuba City residents view a wide variety of types of business development as important in Grant County. Every respondent agreed that agricultural related businesses are important or very important.
- All of the other items (commercial and retail, industrial and manufacturing, tourism and recreation, home based business) gathered the support of strong majorities.
- Home based businesses had the lowest level of agreement that they are important or very important to the County’s economy and even this option was supported by 74% Cuba City residents.

Importance of Business Development



SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (COUNTY COMPARISON)

- Like Grant County residents generally, those in Cuba City feel that commercial and industrial development should generally occur in or near an existing city or village.
- Residents of Cuba City feel more strongly that all Grant County jurisdictions should provide at least some land with infrastructure for industrial and commercial uses either owned publicly or privately.
- Like the overall County sample, Cuba City supports alternative energy development. By a small margin, Cuba City residents support the pursuit of ethanol plants more enthusiastically than the overall County average.

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
<b>26. Commercial or industrial buildings and activities involving truck traffic and manufacturing should be located:</b>										
<b>a. In an existing city or a village</b>	11%	14%	44%	39%	36%	28%	2%	7%	7%	12%
<b>b. Near a city or village</b>	18%	16%	72%	63%	3%	8%	1%	3%	6%	10%
<b>c. Anywhere in Grant County</b>	6%	7%	27%	19%	43%	38%	11%	20%	13%	16%
<b>27. Coordinate business recruitment</b>	60%	53%	37%	40%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%	3%
<b>28. Provide land &amp; infrastructure for industry/commerce</b>	28%	16%	46%	43%	14%	19%	2%	7%	10%	15%
<b>29. Required muni water &amp; sewer</b>	28%	26%	48%	45%	7%	11%	3%	4%	13%	14%

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

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Opinion	
	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
<b>a. Ethanol Plants</b>	26%	22%	38%	33%	16%	23%	7%	9%	13%	13%
<b>b. Solar Energy</b>	43%	39%	41%	45%	6%	5%	0%	1%	10%	10%
<b>c. Wind Energy</b>	53%	48%	36%	43%	3%	2%	1%	2%	7%	6%
<b>d. Other</b>	12%	28%	12%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%	63%

- Like the overall County sample, a majority of Cuba City residents feel all of business development about which they were asked are important or very important.
- Residents of Cuba City are more interested in downtown development than are respondents from Grant County.

**31. Rate the importance of the following:**

	Very Important		Important		Unimportant		Very Unimportant		Not Applicable	
	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
<b>a. Ag Related Business</b>	58%	59%	42%	38%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
<b>b. Commercial &amp; Retail</b>	41%	33%	54%	59%	5%	7%	0%	1%	1%	1%
<b>c. Downtown Devel</b>	39%	31%	55%	52%	4%	11%	2%	2%	1%	4%
<b>d. Home-Based Bus</b>	25%	17%	49%	54%	19%	22%	2%	3%	5%	4%
<b>e. Ind &amp; Manufacturing</b>	43%	40%	51%	50%	5%	8%	1%	1%	0%	1%
<b>f. Tourism &amp; Rec</b>	33%	36%	54%	55%	9%	7%	1%	1%	3%	1%

**SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS – DEMOGRAPHICS**

- The demographics of the Cuba City mirror those of the overall Grant County sample with the exception of the number of children under 18 in the household. City of Cuba residents have more households with no children under the age of 18 than the County sample yet they indicated their quality of life is more influenced by the quality of schools than the County did.

**35. Gender**

Male		Female	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
50%	53%	50%	47%

**36. Age**

18-24		25-34		35-44	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
1%	0%	7%	7%	12%	13%

45-54		55-64		65 and older	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
20%	23%	22%	22%	39%	35%

**37. Employment Status**

Emp Full Time		Emp Part Time		Self Employed	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
42%	44%	10%	6%	7%	10%

Unemployed		Retired		Other	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
3%	1%	36%	37%	2%	1%

**38. Place of Residence**

Own		Rent		Other	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
97%	99%	2%	1%	1%	0%

**19. Number of Adults (18+) in Household**

0		1		2	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
		22%	20%	70%	71%

3		4		5+	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
7%	7%	1%	2%	0%	1%

**40. Number of Children (under 18) in Household**

0		1		2	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
74%	67%	9%	14%	11%	11%

3		4		5+	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
2%	7%	2%	1%	2%	0%

**41. Household Income**

Under \$15,000		\$15K - \$24,999		\$25K - \$49,999	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
8%	7%	13%	14%	37%	33%

\$50K - \$74,999		\$75K - \$99,999		\$100,000+	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
22%	25%	10%	15%	10%	6%

**42. Years Lived in Grant County**

Less than 1		1-4		5-9	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
1%	1%	6%	5%	5%	9%

10-24		25+	
Cuba City	Cnty	Cuba City	Cnty
12%	14%	75%	71%

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

- In regard to paved roads, highways, etc. - I feel many more lives would be saved; there would be fewer accidents - if the pavement were placed to the edge of grass instead of gravel. Too many young people and others-lose control or over -correct once they hit that gravel and many times the gravel is worn away and there is a drop off.
- Roadway upkeep and planning of roadway construction
- Minimal optional transportation available.
- No toll roads in Wisc.
- Not good transportation from small towns, no bus, train or taxi

**Governance**

- Police advisory committees being appointed by city mayor.
- We should not have to pay for health insurance for public officials/ county board members that are eligible for Medicare or Retirement benefits. Tax money can be spent and used for better purposes.
- County supervisors - too many, eliminate at least half of them.

**Taxes**

- High taxes. X3
- Taxes in Cuba City
- Property taxes.
- Property tax is unaffordable!
- Small business taxes to haul elderly.
- Our property taxes are getting too high!
- Don't like my taxes being raised. After I bought my house nobody asked me if I wanted a new sidewalk in front of my house. They just did it so my taxes went up.
- House taxes are quite high.
- Property taxes - naturally
- Taxes too high. Single parents have it rough to keep housing. I work 3 jobs and still am behind.
- Taxes.
- Property taxes are higher than surrounding counties in ICon IA.
- Taxes
- Homes are taxed, real estate, unfairly. Variances of real estate taxes between homes in Cuba City are too wide. Newer homes bear burden of high real estate taxes
- Paying income tax to WI and IA
- Yes, school taxes are out of line and destroying our small communities and divide neighbor against neighbor.
- (Taxes) homes and property.
- Taxes - what else
- Taxes - too many and too high.
- Real estate and property taxes too high.

**Environmental/Cultural/Recreational Issues**

- Public trails for dirt bikes/ 4 wheelers
- Lack of park/woodlands to hike in. Need a large park similar to a state park
- Where I live there are not walking or biking trails.
- Recreation for kids
- Lack of culture. Lack of parks, bike paths, hiking.
- There is not enough access to Ponds and lakes for public use, nor are there enough places for ATVs ran by both DNR and Public.

**Social Issues**

- Racism and the unwillingness to try to understand different ethnicities.
- Yes, the service the county provides for autism treatment is the worst in the state. My grandson is on the waiting list for autism treatment and I hear nothing but negatives from the state level about Grant Co services for autism.

**Job Issues**

- Job opportunities with livable wage
- Need to travel for job.
- Low pay scales, especially for female dominated jobs
- Few good paying jobs without college
- No jobs in Grant County
- Not enough industry and jobs. Our young people have to leave in order to make a living.
- Lack of good paying jobs

**Police/Safety Issues**

- Sometimes at 7am, I have to drive to work on unplowed roads. I realize that it may still be snowing and they are waiting for it to stop, but that isn't safe, esp. for kids driving to school. It snows so rarely these days that the road crews should have to go out in the middle of the night and get started as soon as there is considerable accumulation (say .5-1 inch)
- Sheriff's dept. - too big and too costly.
- Discriminatory local police officers.

**No/Nothing**

- No 2X
- No, I love Grant County.
- None I can think of right now at this time. Keep Grant County strong going ahead!!!

**Like it**

- It is a wonderful area in which to live. We are blessed.

**Shopping Issues**

- Need to travel for most entertainment and shopping.

**Housing Issues**

- Housing is only affordable in some of the smaller towns; Platteville is way too expensive for the average younger homeowners.
- We need more apartments for middle income elderly. The ones we have are all for low income people. Many middle income people are alone and elderly and would appreciate apartment living.

**Medical Issues**

- No hometown hospital
- We have to travel to get to Doctors or hospitals.

**School Issues**

- These small schools need to consolidate

**Land Issues**

- Recreational land prices have inflated

**Miscellaneous**

- Access to metropolitan area
- Yard waste pickup in Cuba City. We have none now and it is difficult for most people to use the existing area on the southeast edge of town.
- Lights

**Q33. If you could change one thing about your local jurisdiction, what would it be?****Transportation Issues**

- We could use some kind of transportation to out of town doctors, dentists and hospitals.
- Better streets in Cuba City
- Improve our streets
- We have a need for public transportation

**Governance**

- Decrease the board.
- All citizens would be treated equally and government would practice the same restraints on spending as citizens do (if we cannot afford it, we do without).
- Get more qualified people to run for public office (i.e.: mayor, city council, school board).
- Elections should be held to elect police advisory board members.
- A law is badly needed requiring owners and renters to maintain a good appearance of their property. there are some real eye sores
- Have some kind of program forcing residents, who leave junk lying around to keep their area picked up.
- All future rural or city lighting should by law be required to make minimal impact on lighting the sky

**Economic Development**

- Get some industries in our empty industrial park.
- Put businesses in empty buildings in our industrial area
- More businesses.
- Find a way to fill Main Street buildings!
- More local businesses!
- If more businesses could operate successfully it would help.
- Prohibit development of new sites for commercial use until existing industrial parks are completely utilized.
- More local businesses - a trucking hub facility.
- Industrial/economic development, as we have many industrial buildings which are empty or unused.
- Get more business in our local city. Clean up some of older buildings in downtown area and make them more presentable.
- More local businesses
- Help promote small business

**Taxes**

- Taxes 6X
- Lower taxes 2X
- Cost of taxes
- Fair property tax
- Fairer real estate taxes
- Lower those property taxes, way too high, come down a lot - little would help a lot!
- Eliminate school tax based on property value. This system is broken!

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**Environmental/Cultural/Recreational Issues**

- Children and teenagers need things to do and places to hang out close to home so they can stay out of trouble.
- Improve bike trails.
- Park system
- Make bike trails available in the city.
- Use of ATV trails.

**Social Issues**

- Help older people
- Community unity
- More structures in social services and better trainings. Less favoritism to mothers, equal treatment to fathers - family training.

**Job Issues**

- Better paying jobs too.
- More good jobs
- More decent paying jobs
- More jobs that pay more wages
- Bring in more jobs

**Police/Safety Issues**

- Speeding in town
- Speed limit enforced

**No/Nothing**

- I wouldn't change anything
- Nothing - I like living in Cuba City as is

**Shopping Issues**

- We need good clothing stores in the smaller towns.

**Housing Issues**

- Impact of housing sprawl on rural areas
- Some assisted living apartments.
- Values of houses

**School Issues**

- Fix the financial inefficiencies in the school district
- My main concern is that we keep our local school without the public elementary in Cuba City we will move.
- Use money for schools more wisely. the schools waste money
- Availability of adult ed, affordable college courses and training.
- Get southwestern comm. school Cuba City school, and Denton to consolidate
- Schools better funding
- Public schools have become sports complexes and sport entertainment facilities instead of places of education for our children. Reading, writing, etc have been lost to baseball, basketball, track, football, etc.
- Downsize UWP and Southwest Tec. Both are getting too big and cost the taxpayers way **too** much. These schools do not need to have as many degrees that they presently have.

**Utilities**

- Cost of utilities
- Our water and sewer, both is charged at the same usage number. So I use water outside to water grass or plants you still get charged sewer usage when you didn't USE it. It would be nice not to be charge something you didn't use!
- Cost of utilities is too high - perhaps only in my home. But has always been since living here.

**Land Use**

- Stricter control of property conditions
- Increase access to public hunting areas.
- That people living in cities keep their weeds cut and not allowed to grow 4+ feet high (thistles, rag weed, etc.)

**Miscellaneous**

- All mail delivered to the door in residential areas
- Mail should be delivered to the side of the street that the residence is located. It is unsafe for some people to cross the street in the front of their home to get their mail!
- Pave alleys in town
- Farmers not allowed to spray into high way causing air conditioner to bring it into your car as you pass.
- The garbage collection service. They are terrible. BFI in DBQ.
- We need exercise classes for elderly people!! Swimming facilities for water aerobics and exercise classes for elderly. We have plenty of classes and sports facilities for the young, but nothing for us elderly who need exercise more than young!!
- Have a better street maintenance program (sealing and stone).
- If farmers can not farm with out hand outs, maybe they need to look elsewhere. I was born and raised on a farm!

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**Q34. Other comments****Transportation Issues**

- Perhaps we need to make some provisions for horse drawn buggies on our streets/highways. They are a hazard for themselves as well as the motorists using these roads!

**Governance**

- Local spending is out of control, as is state, county, etc. Is there anyone anywhere who knows the word NO?

**Economic Development**

- More open to small business funding.

**Taxes**

- Why is it necessary to tax Wisconsin people that work in Iowa? Illinois does not do this and I think Wisconsin should stop doing it!
- Taxes on new homes are getting too high

**Environmental/Cultural/Recreational Issues**

- Houses are being built on the Mississippi River bluffs and spoiling the scenery. Maybe it could be regulated somehow so they could "blend in" better.
- I would like to know how to get a grant for our town for a replacement of our "pit" gym that we use for our schools and adult recreation. For example, men's basketball, women's volleyball. We are in need of a new community center building since our "pit" has an odor that reeks!
- Exercise classes in Cuba City

**Social Issues**

- Our family life structure has gone downhill; our public education facilities are not teaching the right values and ideas for family development. Single mothers and fathers will not succeed in this environment.
- Help both young and old.
- Enforcement of teen age curfews. More res. to families in lower Grant County and working poor. Stricter supervision of Grant County social services. Teen girls seeing adult guys. Too many decisions made on their own and fathers get left out or can be forced out. So who would risk them to improve this? Regulation of Mexicans and problems they bring because of some of their beliefs lure younger girls.

**Job Issues**

- Jobs in other states are not going to make people stay here.

**School Issues**

- Small school districts need to merge in a 4 mile radius of my home we have 3 small school districts that are fully staffed for a fastly declining school population. WAKE UP!
- Education is very important

**Utilities**

- Alternative energy sources are needed and can Grant County participate, especially wind energy project.

**Miscellaneous**

- We have a need to retain/attract young adults to live in Grant County.
- I love that most of what I need is within walking distance in our small town: schools, public services, parks, supermarket, etc.

## 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 City of Cuba City over the next 20 years.

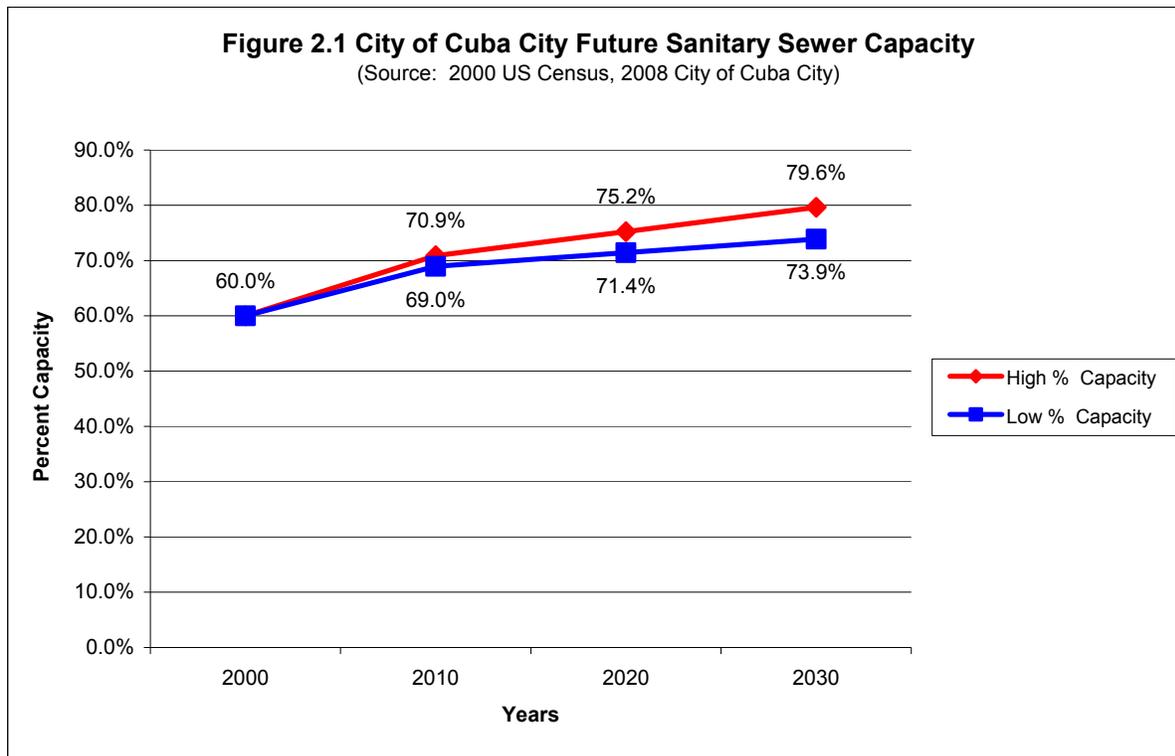
*NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY*

1. Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community’s services.
2. Maintain, operate, and reconstruct the existing utility systems so they can support existing development and redevelopment.
3. Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4. Consider developing a storm water management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.
5. Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.

**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 Cuba City’s Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) serves 780 households and 92 businesses. It is an activated sludge system, built in 1981 and located at 720 S. Splinter Street, Cuba City. An upgrade for phosphorus removal is anticipated for 2010. Figure 2.1 currently shows operations to be at 60.0%. Currently, its average flow is .225 MGD (million/gallons/day) with a design average flow of .375 MGD. See Figure 2.1 for the City’s projected sewer capacity. There are no private septic systems in Cuba City.



**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.

**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. Cuba City has storm sewers, a detention pond at the industrial park, and ditches at the end of the storm sewer.

**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 City of Cuba City 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?
#2		1,467	16	1,022,400	Yes
#3		1,610	24	936,000	Yes

Table 2.2 Water Supply – Pumping and Water Supply Equipment

ID#	Purpose	Destination	Year Installed	Type of Pump	Actual Capacity (gpm)
North Well #1	Booster	Distribution	1995	Vertical Turbine	510
North Well #2	Primary	Reservoir	1995	Centrifugal	710
Well #3	Primary	Distribution	1993	Vertical Turbine	650

Table 2.3 Water Supply – Storage and Treatment

ID#	Type	Year Built	Primary Material	Total Capacity	Disinfection & Application	Corrosion Control Used?	Fluoride Used?
North Well	Reservoir	1995	Steel	100,000	Gas	Yes	Yes
Water Tower	Elevated Tank	1978	Steel	300,000			

Table 2.4 Water Supply – Water Mains

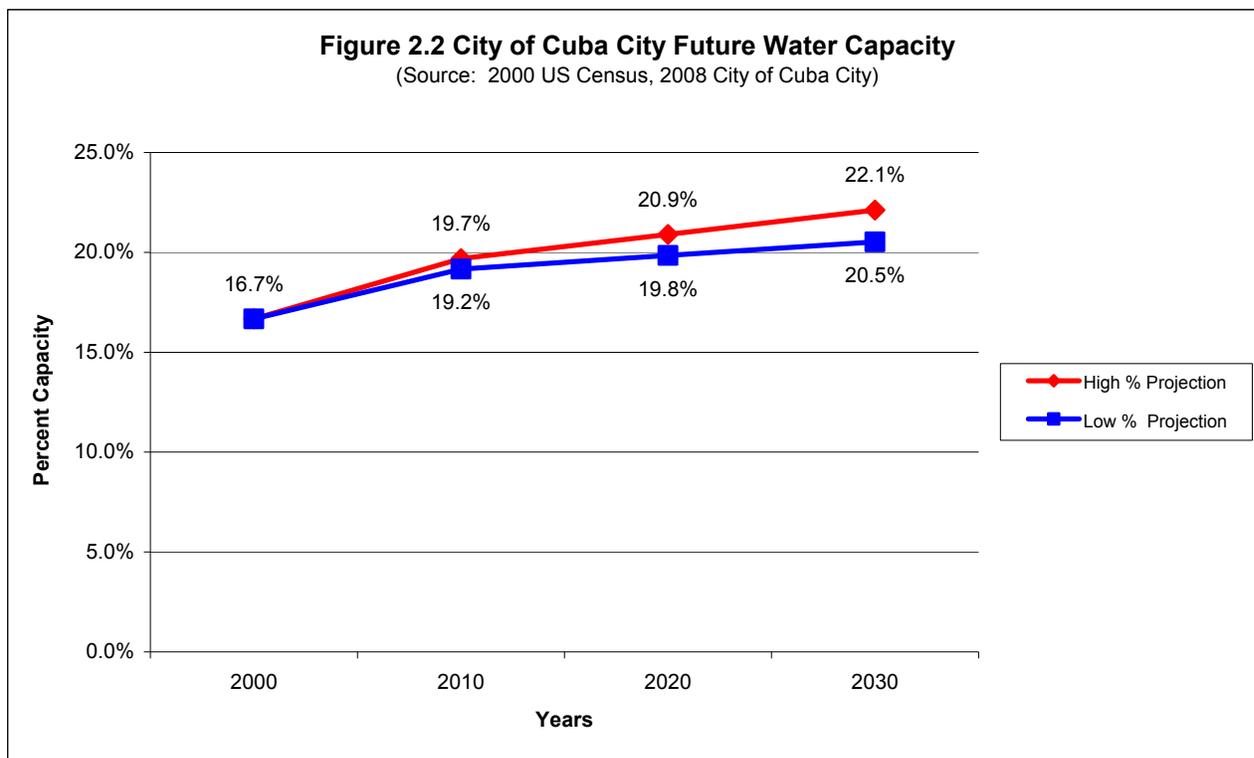
Pipe Material	Function	Diameter (inches)	Number of Feet (End of Year)
Metal	Distribution	6.0	16,341
Plastic	Distribution	6.0	17,347
Metal	Distribution	8.0	13,594
Plastic	Distribution	8.0	22,662
Plastic	Distribution	10.0	1,892
Plastic	Distribution	12.0	74,549

Table 2.5 Fire Hydrants

Fire Hydrant Type	Number (End of Year)
Normal	116
Flushing	0

Cuba City’s municipal wells are 1,467 feet (Well #2) and 1,610 feet deep (Well #3), respectively. These wells serve the 770 homes and 83 businesses that are hooked into city water. (There are no private wells in the City.) The 2008 current average water flow is 120,000 gallons/day with a design average flow of 720,000 gallons/day. The City’s current total water capacity is 400,000 gallons. There are no plans at present for any new wells in the future.

Figure 2.2 below shows the future capacity of this water system. As indicated, the system is operating at 16.7% 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 City.



**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.

Cuba City has garbage and recycling pick-up services every week. The City does not share these services with any other jurisdiction. There was a landfill in the City in the 1950’and early 1960’s, but currently there are no active or closed/capped landfills in the City.

**2.4.7 MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND/OR CITY 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 Cuba City’s facilities.

Table 2.6 Village Facilities

TYPE OF FACILITY	LOCATION AND ADDRESS	AMENITIES
X MUNICIPAL BUILDING/CITY HALL	108 N. Main Street	City Hall, Library, Meeting Rooms, Police Department
X CITY GARAGE	721 S. Splinter Street	
X MAINTENANCE SHED	308 S. Jackson Street	
X SALT SHED	700 S. Splinter Street	
X COMPOST DROP OFF	End of Lincoln Street	
X OTHER	Gymnasium – 312 S. Jackson St. Fire/Rescue Bldg., 1013 S. Main St.	

**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. Cuba City has a number of parks and recreational facilities in their jurisdiction. See Table 2.7 below.

Table 2.7 City Recreational Resources

NAME/TYPE OF RECREATIONAL RESOURCE	LOCATION AND ADDRESS	AMENITIES
Veterans Memorial Park	100 Block, S. Washington	Park shelters, Veterans Memorial, restrooms, picnic tables, playground equipment
Splinter Park	400 Block E. Calhoun	Athletic Fields, shelters, tennis courts, basketball courts, restrooms, picnic tables, playground equipment
Legion Park	400 Block E. Calhoun	Shelters, restrooms, picnic tables
Lions Park	400 Block W. Troy	Playground equipment, shelters, restroom (late 2008)
VFW Park	400 Block W. Palmer	Basketball court, picnic table, playground equipment
Presidential Courtyard	200 Block S. Main	Caboose/Visitors Center

**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 Cuba City, but the City is investigating the possibility of a community based wind project.

**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. One cemetery serves Cuba City: Mount Pleasant Cemetery, located on the 1200-1300 Block, S. Main Street. The City has no maintenance responsibilities for it; it is maintained by the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association.

**2.4.11 POLICE, FIRE, AND RESCUE SERVICES**

Table 2.8 below lists the types of Police, Fire, and Rescue Service protection available in Cuba City. 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	Cuba City Volunteer Fire Department 1013 S. Main Street, Cuba City	45 Members – Volunteer
X LAW ENFORCEMENT	Cuba City Police Department 108 N. Main Street, Cuba City	4 full-time officers 1 full-time administrator Several part-time officers
X EMERGENCY RESPONSE	Cuba City Area Rescue Squad 1013 S. Main Street, Cuba City	Volunteer Staff

**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. Cuba City residents use the services of the Cuba City Public Library, located at 108 N. Main Street, Cuba City. Among other services, it offers internet, interlibrary loans, children’s programs, summer programs, Toddler Tales, and adult classes.

**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 City of Cuba City attend schools in one public school district: Cuba City. Table 2.10 highlights the public educational facilities available to residents of the community, 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. Private schools attended by Cuba City children are also listed below, but it is more difficult for a community to plan in conjunction with private schools and therefore enrollment and capacity numbers are not provided for these institutions.

Table 2.10 Education Facilities: Cuba City

SCHOOL NAME	LOCATION	GRADE LEVELS*	CURRENT ENROLLMENT	ESTIMATED CAPACITY
Cuba City School District	Cuba City	E, M, H	658	1350
St. Rose School	Cuba City	E, M	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.

Table 2.11 shows the childcare facilities available to Cuba City residents.

Table 2.11 Childcare Facilities

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY LOCATION	AGE LEVELS AND SCHOOL DISTRICT SERVED
Bright From the Start Early Learning Center	202 S. Washington, Cuba City	6 weeks to 12 years
Rose Bud Daycare	405 E. Webster St., Cuba City	6 weeks – 12 years

**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 2.12 lists the medical care facilities that are either in Cuba City or serve the residents of the jurisdiction.

Table 2.12 Healthcare Facilities

Facility Name	Facility Location
<b>Hospitals:</b> Southwest Health Center Mercy Medical Center The Finley Hospital	Platteville, WI Dubuque, IA Dubuque, IA
<b>Medical Clinics:</b> Medical Associates Clinic Doctors Park	Cuba City, WI Cuba City, WI
<b>Nursing Homes:</b> Southwest Health Center	Cuba City, WI
<b>Assisted Living Facilities:</b> Lyghthouse	Platteville, WI
<b>Chiropractic:</b> Cuba City Chiropractic Office	Cuba City, WI

Table 2.12 (cont.) Healthcare Facilities

Facility Name	Facility Location
<b>Dentist:</b> Dr. Robert Schroeder Dr. Matt Andrews	Cuba City, WI Cuba City, WI
<b>Podiatrist:</b> Dr. Steven Schuck	Cuba City, 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](http://www.wireless2.fcc.gov)) or the Grant County Planning and Zoning for more information on telecommunication regulations.

Cuba City has a cell tower within its jurisdiction (on top of the City’s water tower). It has not identified potential locations for any future cell towers, including co-located towers.

**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.

Cuba City Electric Utility provides electrical service to Cuba City residents. Cable services are available from MediaCom and internet services are available from MediaCom, LaGrant Connections, MHTC, and TDS.

**2.4.18 POSTAL SERVICE**

Post Offices are located in most Grant County communities. Residents of Cuba City are served by the Cuba City United States Post Office, located at 101 S. Madison Street, Cuba City.

**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. Cuba City does not have a CIP or a 5 or 10 year utility plan at this time.

**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 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.

**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>

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

**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/>

documented with engineering or vendor estimates.

**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. Agriculture is considered to be culturally important to Cuba City as it felt to instill a strong work ethic and community and family values. Economically, agriculture supports local businesses such as the feed mill, processing plants, and equipment dealers. Since rural residents participate in community programs, agriculture also is significant recreationally. Finally, agriculture is an aesthetic strength of Cuba City since area farms contribute to the community's overall appearance.

#### 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 City of Cuba City over the next 20 years.

*NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY*

1. **Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals.**
2. **Maintain the jurisdiction’s agricultural infrastructure to support farming..**
3. **Encourage new agricultural supply or service uses to locate in areas where they can economically and efficiently serve the farm community.**

**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 City of Cuba City. (The Agricultural Census does not collect data at the City 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

<b>Grant County</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2002</b>
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

<b>Grant County</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2002</b>
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 City 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

<b>Agricultural land continuing in agricultural use</b>							
	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
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
<b>Agricultural land diverted to other uses</b>							
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
<b>Totals</b>							
Number of transactions	<b>119</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>55</b>
Acres sold	<b>12,886</b>	<b>7,425</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>9,987</b>	<b>6,208</b>
Dollars per acre	<b>\$1,280</b>	<b>\$1,519</b>	<b>\$1,807</b>	<b>\$1,535</b>	<b>\$2,124</b>	<b>\$2,375</b>	<b>\$2,597</b>

(Source: 2006, National Agricultural Statistics Service)

### 3.1.6 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

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

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

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Number of Persons Employed as Farmers and Farm Managers</b>	<b>Percent of Persons Employed as Farmers and Farm Managers</b>
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 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 City 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%
<b>City of Cuba City</b>	<b>1945</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
City of Fennimore	2387	19	0.8%
City of Lancaster	4070	32	0.8%
City of Platteville	9989	48	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49770</b>	<b>1673</b>	

(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. Cuba City's farming infrastructure includes feed mills, cheese stores, a meat processing plant, hardware stores, and a grocery store.

### 3.1.8 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Attached is the soils map (Map 3.1.1) for the City of Cuba City.

### 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.

Cuba City could work with Grant County to encourage and support agriculture activities through youth groups such as FFA, including promoting the local Chamber of Commerce activities (including the annual Fair Picnic and Dairy Days). Residents could also be more informed on agriculture's impact on Cuba City.

### 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

- **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.

#### 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>

**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 Incentive 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:

- **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.

**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>**

## 3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES



### 3.2.1 NATURAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

It is vital for the City of Cuba City 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 City of Cuba City over the next 20 years.

#### *NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY*

1. **Provide outdoor recreation facilities for the jurisdiction.**
2. **Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.**
3. **Incorporate natural areas into parks and open spaces to provide recreational opportunities and protect natural resources.**
4. **Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.**
5. **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. The City keeps its residents informed of natural resource issues through the local newspapers and bulletin boards.

Fostering working relationships with your neighboring jurisdictions can help the City of Cuba City 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 Cuba City’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 City of Cuba City is in two watersheds: the Little Platte River and the Galena River watersheds. See Map 3.2.1, for the City of Cuba City 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 of Cuba City’s domestic water use comes from groundwater and supplies its residents with public water service. The City does not supply water to any other jurisdiction.

#### 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 Cuba City include but are not limited to

- Underground Storage Tanks
- Road Salt
- Gas Stations
- Abandoned Wells
- Pesticide and Fertilizer Applications

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.

Potential point and non-point source pollutants include ag and lawn runoff, the City's treatment plant, and sewer lines. However, the City protects its water through regular testing of the supply.

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). Cuba City has its own wellhead protection plan.

#### **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.

#### **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.

Cuba City 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 City’s Flooding Frequency map. Cuba City complies with the Grant County Floodplain Ordinance to prevent flooding problems.

**3.2.6 WILDLIFE**

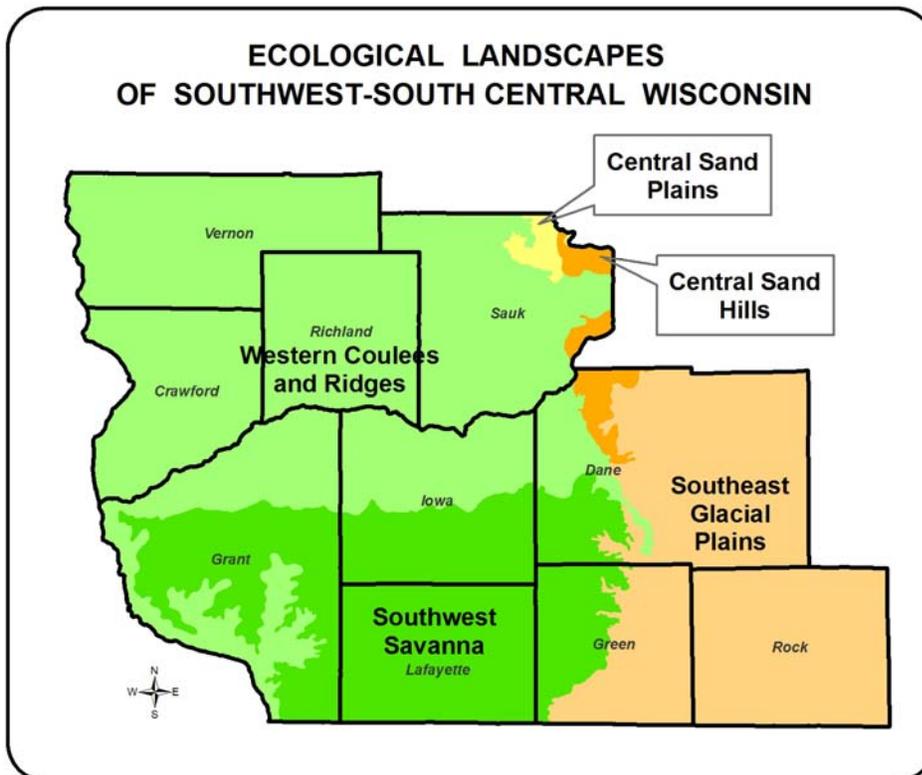
It is vital to provide sufficient natural habitat at a distance from human activities where wildlife will not be in contact or conflict with humans and can live and breed without interference. Wildlife can sometimes cause problems by destroying property, carrying diseases, producing unsanitary waste,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



**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.

The Cuba City School District has prairie land located south of the high school on south School Street.

### 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, six elements have been recorded in the Town of Smelser (the town in which Cuba City 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: THR = Threatened; SC = Special Concern; NA = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Natural Heritage Inventory: Town of Smelser

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	Date Listed
Community	<i>Southern dry-mesic forest</i>	Southern Dry-mesic Forest	NA	1976
Community	<i>Moist cliff</i>	Moist Cliff	NA	1976
Community	<i>Southern dry forest</i>	Southern Dry Forest	NA	1984
Fish	<i>Notropis nubilus</i>	Ozark Minnow	THR	1994
Plant	<i>Cacalia muehlenbergii</i>	Great Indian-plantain	SC	1957
Plant	<i>Rhamnus lanceolata</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Lanced-leaved Buckthorn	SC	1922

**Moist Cliff (Shaded Cliff of the Curtis community classification)**

This community (often found on "micro-sites" of very restricted spatial extent) occurs on shaded (by trees or the cliff itself because of aspect), moist to seeping mossy, vertical exposures of various rock types. The most common rock types are sandstone and dolomite. A greater proportion of sandstone cliff sites tend to be moist, compared to limestone cliff sites, due to the potential for capillary action in sandstone to transport water essential for plant survival. Igneous (granite, basalt) and metamorphic (quartzite) rocks tend to be dry due to their impermeability, but in some situations water moving through the ground above the bedrock cannot go through the rock and moves laterally until it finds a path to take it downward. There it will exit, often over the face of a cliff.

Common vascular plant species include columbine, the fragile ferns (*Cystopteris bulbifera* and *C. fragilis*), wood ferns, rattlesnake-root, and wild sarsaparilla. The rare flora of these cliffs vary markedly in different parts of the state; Driftless Area cliffs might have northern monkshood, those on Lake Superior, butterwort, or those in Door County, green spleenwort. Lichens, mosses, and ferns are important components of cliff habitats. Present knowledge of the distribution and status of many of these plant species is limited. The same is true for many invertebrate species.

**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 Dry-Mesic Forest**

Red oak is a common dominant tree of this upland forest community type. White oak, basswood, sugar and red maples, white ash, shagbark hickory, and black cherry are also important. The herbaceous understory flora is diverse and includes many species listed under southern dry forest plus jack-in-the-pulpit, enchanter's-nightshade, large-flowered bellwort, interrupted fern, lady fern, tick-trefoils, and hog peanut.

Southern dry-mesic forests occur on loamy soils of glacial till plains and moraines, and on erosional topography with a loess cap, south of the tension zone. This community type was common historically, although white oak was considerably more dominant than red oak, and the type is still common today. However, to the detriment of the oaks, mesophytic tree species are becoming increasingly important under current management practices and fire suppression policies. Oak forests are succeeding to more mesic species (e.g., central and northern hardwood forest types), or to brush.

**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 City of Cuba City.

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 City 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 City 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. Cuba City complies with the County's Non-metallic Ordinance.

### 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. Cuba City has a sign ordinance which was last amended in 1994.

### 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.

Table 3.2.2 City of Cuba City Recreational Amenities

Park/Recreation Location	Recreational Amenities Available
Veteran's Memorial Park	Shelters, play equipment, restrooms, picnic tables, Veteran Memorial, grills
Splinter Park	Shelter, restrooms, picnic tables, play equipment, grills, athletic fields, tennis courts, volleyball courts
Legion Park	Shelters, restrooms, play equipment, grills

Table 3.2.2 (cont.) City of Cuba City Recreational Amenities

Park/Recreation Location	Recreational Amenities Available
VFW Park	Play equipment, basketball courts
Lions Park	Play equipment

The City of Cuba City has an Outdoor Recreation Plan which was written in 1995. Currently, the City has enough recreational spaces to satisfy its resident’s needs.

**3.2.13 LAND COVER**

Map 3.2.5 shows the natural resources in the City of Cuba City. 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 grants 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 RESOURCES 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 REGION 5 (EPA)**

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>**

### 3.2.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES



#### 3.3.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this section is to inventory and support the management of cultural resources in the City of Cuba City. 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.

#### 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 City of Cuba City over the next 20 years.

*NOT IN ORDER OF PRIORITY*

1. **Advocate 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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. Cuba City has a Centennial Book and City of President's brochure which highlights the City's cultural resources.

### 3.3.6 LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Local historical societies provide an important service to communities by documenting, rehabilitating, maintaining, or promoting local cultural resources. Cuba City relies on the Grant County Historical Society as its main historical resource.

### 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. There is no museum in Cuba City.

### 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](http://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. Two such special events in Cuba City are the Community Fair and Picnic and Dairy Days.

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**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. As in many communities, time is one of the biggest threats to Cuba City's cultural resources, as is development. The Planning Commission noted that the City does have resources at risk for loss, deterioration, and destruction but did not describe what those resources included.

**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. Cuba City has lost such links, including the St Rose Church on the 200 block of north Madison Street which was razed, the Cuba City State Bank building on the 100 north Main Street, and the former High School/Grade School on the 300 block on south Jackson Street, both of which were also razed. Only the gymnasium of the schools remains.

**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 City of Cuba City

**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 City of Cuba City AHI

AHI #	Location	Historic Name
44255	116 W BENTON ST	RUSSELL EUSTICE HOUSE
44257	119 W BENTON ST	
44259	208 E CALHOUN ST	
44260	318 E CLAY ST	
44262	401 E CLAY ST	BEN HILVERS HOUSE
44264	NW CORNER OF JACKSON AND PARKER	
44266	203 N JACKSON ST	
44268	221 N JACKSON ST	
44269	310 S JACKSON ST	CUBA CITY SCHOOL GYMNASIUM
44270	401 S JACKSON ST	STEPHENS HOUSE
44275	413 N JACKSON ST	
44276	506 N JACKSON ST	
44278	510 N JACKSON ST	
44280	603 S JACKSON ST	
44282	113 W KELLY ST	E. G. DEUTMAN HOUSE
44283	NE CORNER OF MADISON AND BRYAN	
44284	SW CORNER OF MADISON AND PARKER	
44285	207 N MADISON ST	ST. ROSE PARISH HOUSE
44286	220 N MADISON ST	GEORGE VASHBERG
44287	409 N MADISON ST	BERT WEDIG HOUSE
44291	415 N MADISON ST	CONLON HOUSE
44292	502 N MADISON ST	
44293	503 N MADISON ST	
44295	521 N MADISON ST	
44296	614 S MADISON ST	
44297	101 N MAIN ST	FLORINE'S DRUG STORE
44298	109 N MAIN ST	HEIM GARAGE - AUDITORIUM BUILDING
44299	216 N MAIN ST	
44301	314 N MAIN ST	
44302	402 N MAIN ST	
44303	403 N MAIN ST	JUDGE SHERMAN E. SMALLEY HOUSE
44306	420 N MAIN ST	
44308	515 N MAIN ST	
44309	621 N MAIN ST	
44310	223 S MAIN ST	CUBA CITY STATE BANK
44312	106 S MAIN ST	GEORGE WIEDERHOLT FEED STORE
44313	109 S MAIN ST	ROMBERG BUILDING
44316	113 S MAIN ST	MARSHALL BUILDING
44317	122 S MAIN ST	PALACE SALOON
44320	123 S MAIN ST	R. B. LUCKEY'S CASH STORE
44321	124 S MAIN ST	
44323	203 S MAIN ST	CUBA CITY STATE BANK
44326	223 S MAIN ST	KITTOE'S DRUG STORE
44327	301 S MAIN ST	CUBA CITY NEWS BUILDING
44329	401 S MAIN ST	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
44334	501 S MAIN ST	
44336	508 S MAIN ST	
44338	512 S MAIN ST	
44339	603 S MAIN ST	MELOY HOUSE
44341	610 S MAIN ST	
44342	719 S MAIN ST	
44343	810 S MAIN ST	
44345	NW CORNER OF MAIN AND LAFAYETTE	
44346	110 W MCKINLEY ST	
44347	117 W ROOSEVELT ST	
44348	215 W ROOSEVELT ST	
44349	316 W ROOSEVELT ST	
44351	211 N WASHINGTON ST	
44352	402 N WASHINGTON ST	JOHN (JULEN) FIELDER HOUSE
44354	414 N WASHINGTON ST	
44355	504 N WASHINGTON ST	
44356	SE CORNER OF S WASHINGTON AND E CLAY STS	CUBA CITY WATER WORKS
44357	102 S WASHINGTON ST	

Table 3.3.2 (cont.) City of Cuba City AHI

AHI #	Location	Historic Name
44358	211 S WASHINGTON ST	CHARLES MCFARLANE HOUSE
44359	110 W YUBA ST	
44361	308 W YUBA ST	
44362	316 W YUBA ST	E. CURTIS HOUSE
68720	MADISON ST	CUBA CITY DEPOT

**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 City 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 City of Cuba City ASI

State Site # /Burial Code #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit
BGT-0043	MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY (AKA CUBA CITY MT. PLEASANT CEMETERY)	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro-American

**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](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 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.

**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](http://www.wthp.org)**

**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](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 City of Cuba City 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 City of Cuba City 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. Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
2. Encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.
3. Support residents who want to use loan or grant programs assisting with purchasing or repairing homes.
4. Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state and federal programs or grants to maintain existing housing or to support the construction of future housing.

**4.4 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

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

The City of Cuba City has shown total households increasing 38% 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 33%. Assuming that the number of people per household is stabilized at 2.4 (2000 City average), population projections suggest that the City 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	City of Cuba City Number	Grant County Number	Wisconsin Number
Total Households (1970)*	571	13,355	1,328,804
Total Households (1980)	660	16,686	1,652,261
Total Households (1990)	706	17,169	1,822,118
Total Households (2000)	786	18,465	2,084,544
People per Household (1970)	3.3	3.4	3.2
People per Household (1980)	2.8	2.9	2.8
People per Household (1990)	2.5	2.7	2.6
People per Household (2000)	2.4	2.5	2.5
Housing Units 1970**	618	14,451	1,473,000
Housing Units 1980	680	18,204	1,863,897
Housing Units 1990	724	18,450	2,055,774
Housing Units 2000	824	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.

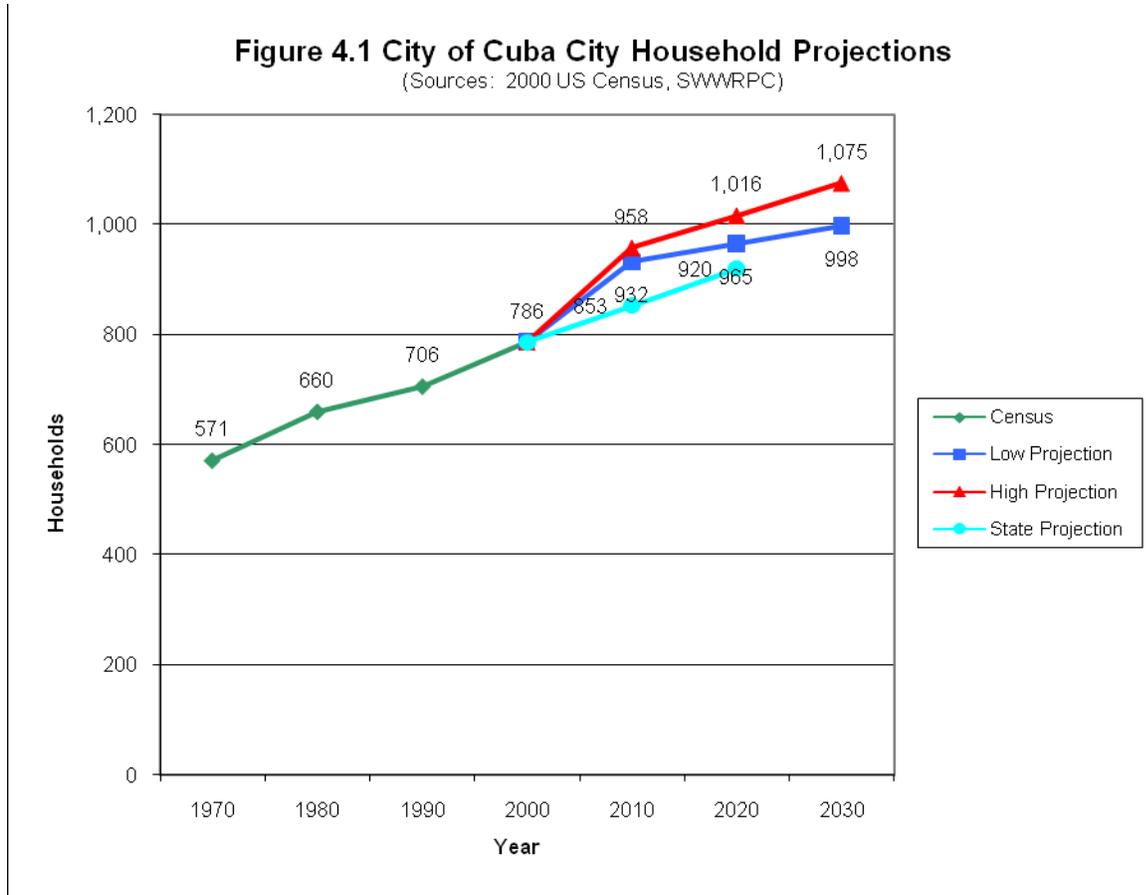


Figure 4.1 shows the projected households for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a future high projection, while the blue line indicates a future low projection. State projections, which only go to 2020, show the lowest tendency. Household projections are based on population projection figures and the average number of people per household during the year 2000, of 2.4 people per household.

Table 4.2 shows household and housing unit projections through 2030. Housing unit projections take into account the City of Cuba City’s 2000 vacancy rate of 5%.

Table 4.2 Housing Projections (Source: SwwRPC)

Year	Households	Housing Units
2010 Low	932	1,127
2010 High	958	1,159
2020 Low	965	1,168
2020 High	1,016	1,230
2030 Low	998	1,207
2030 High	1,075	1,301

**4.4.2 OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS**

Of the 824 housing units in Cuba City in 2000, 70% were owner-occupied, 26% were renter-occupied, and 5% were vacant (Figure 4.2).

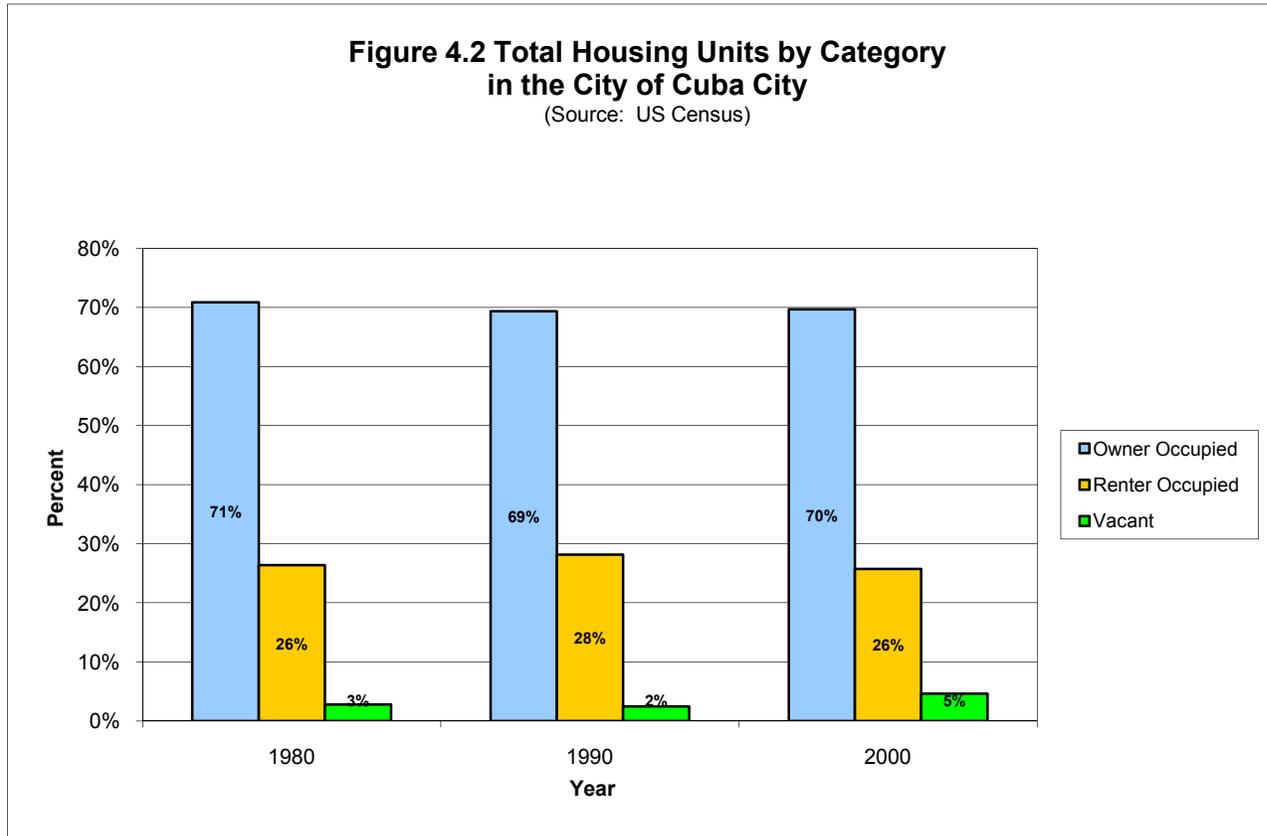
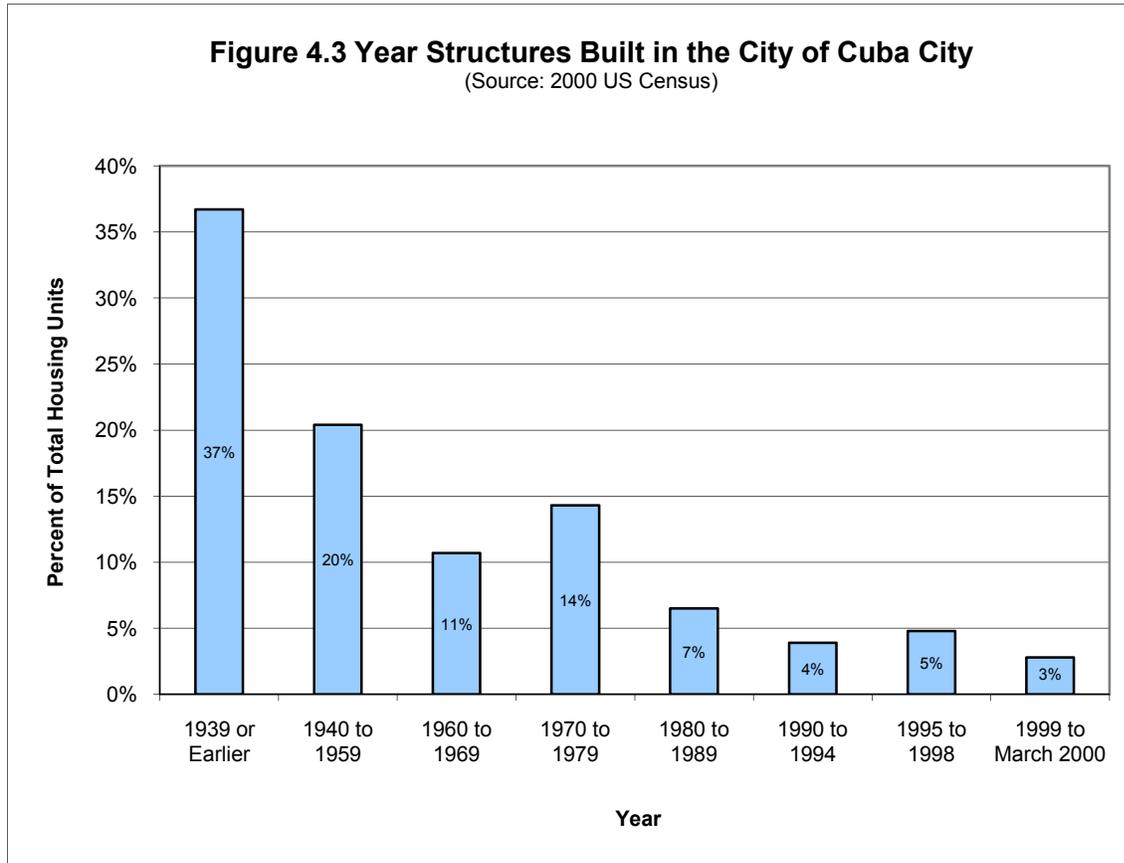


Table 4.3 Percent change of occupancy characteristics: comparison with Grant County (Source: US Census)

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%
City of Cuba City	824	14%	574	14%	212	4%	38	111%

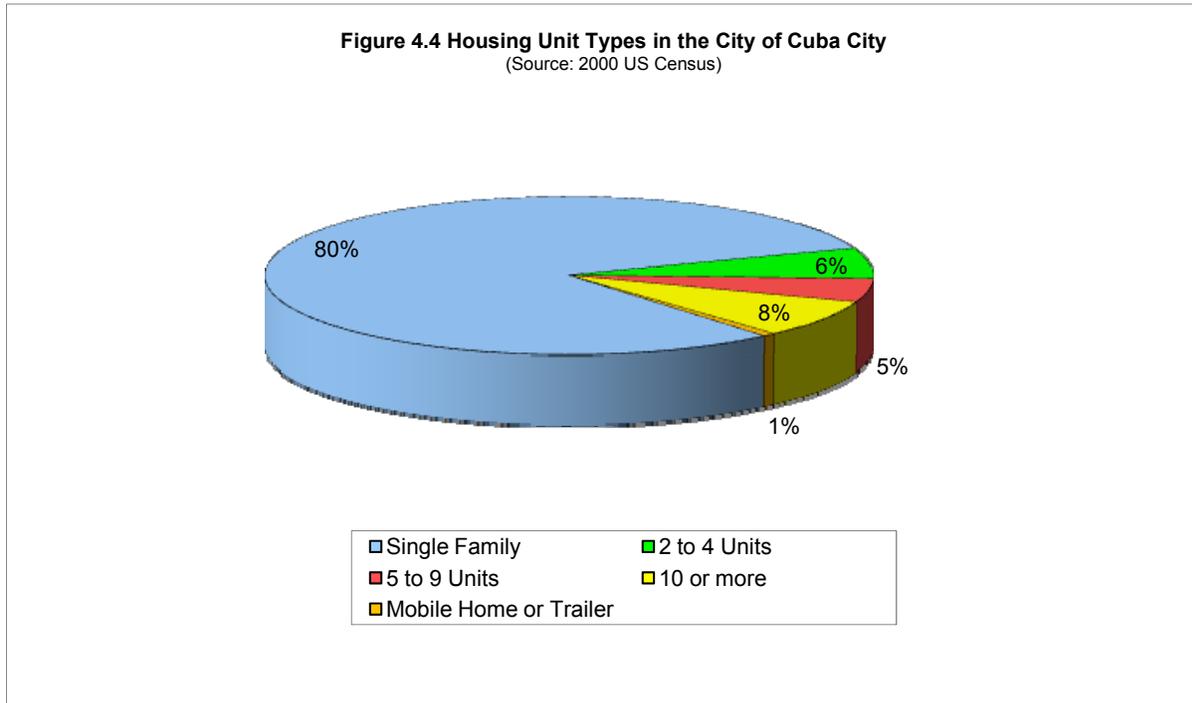
**4.4.3 AGE AND CONDITION CHARACTERISTICS**

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 City's 824 housing units, 31% were built between 1940 and 1970 and 37% were built before 1939 (Figure 4.3).



**4.4.4 STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS**

As of the 2000 US Census, 80% of the City of Cuba City’s 824 housing units were single-family homes, while the rest were mobile homes (1%), 2 to 4 unit homes (6%), 5 to 9 unit homes (5%) and 10 or more unit buildings (8%).



**4.4.5 VALUE CHARACTERISTICS**

The 2000 median value for specified owner-occupied homes in the City of Cuba City was \$75,800 in comparison of the County median value for the same year of \$78,000. The City’s median home value increased 44% from 1990. Whereas 68% of specified owner occupied homes in Cuba City were valued below \$50,000 in the 1990 Census, only 12% were valued below \$50,000 in 2000 (Table 4.4). The City 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	City of Cuba City 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	68%	12%	18%	6%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	31%	61%	56%	35%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1%	22%	19%	31%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0%	4%	5%	16%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	0%	1%	2%	9%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	0%	0%	1%	3%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0%	0%	0%	1%
Median (dollars)	\$42,600	\$75,800	\$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 Cuba City households that owned their homes in 2000, 16% 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%	69%	65%
20 to 24.9%	14%	10%
25 to 29.9%	7%	9%
30 to 34.9%	4%	6%
35% or more	7%	10%
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 5% in 2000 and the number of residents paying no cash rent decreased 1% between 1990 and 2000 (Table 4.6). Median rent increased 33% from 1990 to 2000.

Table 4.6 Gross Rent

Gross Rent for Occupied Units	1990	2000
Less than \$200	12%	7%
\$200 to \$299	46%	16%
\$300 to \$499	29%	48%
\$500 to \$749	3%	14%
\$750 to \$999	0%	7%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	0%	0%
\$1,500 or more	0%	0%
No cash rent	9%	8%
Median rent	\$274	\$365

(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 69% of renting households in 2000. Twenty-two 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%	44%	52%
20 to 24.9%	14%	11%
25 to 29.9%	11%	6%
30 to 34.9%	6%	8%
35% or more	15%	14%
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 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 allow 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.

**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](mailto:w.orzechowski@swcap.org)  
[www.swcap.org](http://www.swcap.org)

**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 Bureau of Housing is involved in the following programs:

- 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 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>

**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  
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## 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. To facilitate emergency access and well-planned developments, make sure new roads connect to existing and planned roads on adjoining properties whenever possible.
2. Consider developing an official map to reserve adequate right-of-way for future road linkages.
3. An area development plan should be submitted as a condition of all subdivision reviews to ensure that proposed new roads to adjacent properties and to avoid unnecessary cul-du-sacs and loops that increase maintenance costs.
4. Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements.
5. Coordinate with WisDOT and Grant County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.

## 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
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>302.42</b>	<b>46.30</b>

Source: WisDOT WISLR Inventory

Table 5.2: City of Cuba City Road Details

Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads - January 1, 2007									
Road Name	Gross Miles	County Miles	Municipal Miles	County Jurisdiction			Municipal Jurisdiction		
				Arterial	Collector	Local	Arterial	Collector	Local
Belken Ct	0.06		0.06						0.06
Benton St	0.51		0.51						0.51
Brandy St	0.20		0.20						0.20
Bryan St	0.40		0.40						0.40
Calhoun St	0.50		0.50					0.06	0.44
Cemetery Rd	0.38		0.38						0.38
Clay St	0.51		0.51					0.32	0.19
Clemens St	0.19		0.19						0.19
Clinton St	0.68		0.68						0.68
Cody St	0.18		0.18						0.18
CTH H	0.75	0.75			0.75				
Dewey St	0.37		0.37						0.37
Jackson St	1.24		1.24						1.24
Jean St	0.08		0.08						0.08
Jefferson St	0.53		0.53						0.53
Jones Pl	0.06		0.06						0.06
Kelly St	0.44		0.44						0.44
Lafayette St	0.46		0.46						0.46
Madison St	1.05		1.05						1.05
Mc Kinley St	0.42		0.42						0.42
Model Rd	0.25		0.25						0.25
Monroe	0.27		0.27						0.27
Palmer St	0.43		0.43						0.43
Parker St	0.21		0.21						0.21
Randolph St	1.04		1.04						1.04

Roaster Rd	0.13		0.13						0.13
School St	0.93		0.93					0.21	0.72

Table 5.2 (cont.) City of Cuba City Road Details

Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads - January 1, 2007									
Road Name	Gross Miles	County Jurisdiction			Municipal Jurisdiction				
		County Miles	Municipal Miles	Arterial	Collector	Local	Arterial	Collector	Local
Skelly St	0.25		0.25						0.25
Sunset Dr	0.15		0.15						0.15
Troy St	0.31		0.31						0.31
Truman St	0.13		0.13						0.13
Washington St	0.89		0.89					0.14	0.75
Webster St (1)	0.04		0.04						0.04
Webster St (2)	0.50		0.50						0.50
Yuba St	0.30		0.30						0.30
<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>14.84</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>13.36</b>

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.

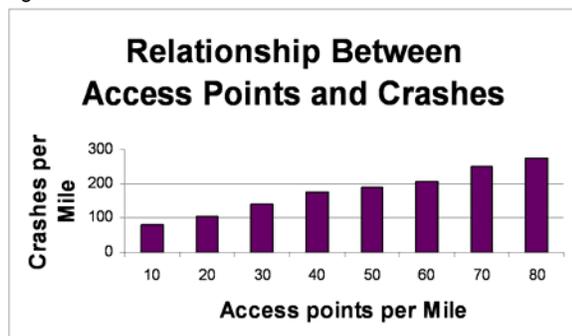
Many rural roads throughout the state are not designed to handle current traffic volumes. In 2002, according to Wisconsin’s Transportation Development Association (TDA), 64% of all vehicle crashes in Wisconsin occurred on the state’s local road system (town roads and many county roads fall into this 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

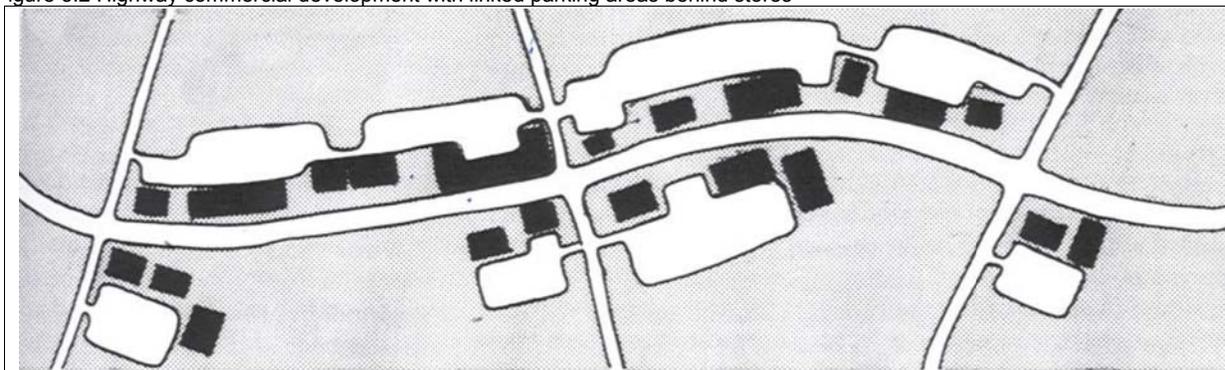


Source: WisDOT

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. Currently Cuba City does not use access management standards for new business or residential development.

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.

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 before 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 § 84.09, § 84.25, or § 84.295 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

- **Purchase for Access Control** (§ 84.09) WisDOT can purchase access rights to alter or eliminate unsafe access points or to restrict or prohibit additional access.
- **Administrative Access Control** (§ 84.25) WisDOT can designate controlled-access highways and "freeze" present access; future alterations would require WisDOT approval.
- **Corridor Preservation Mapping** (§ 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.

Cuba City does not foresee growth impacting the city's transportation system. Currently the City does not coordinate with the County and/or WisDOT when designating areas for new development or when the City receives a request for a new development permit. However, the City does have road or street design guidelines for new development as well as 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, para-transit (shared-ride taxi service), tractors/combines/wagons, bicycles and horse drawn buggies/wagons as other types of transportation used in the jurisdiction.

The most satisfactory aspect of Cuba City's transportation system is its street layout (grid pattern), controlled intersections, and its level of safety. The transportation issue that causes the most dissatisfaction is its lack of

recreational facilities. The Planning Commission recommended that the transportation aspect that is in most need of improvement is recreational transportation options. The prioritization of transportation issues in Cuba City are ranked below. “1” is the highest priority.

<p><b>1 – Transportation needs of the elderly and disabled</b></p> <p><b>2 – Recreational transportation uses</b></p> <p><b>3 – Transportation to support economic development</b></p> <p><b>4 – Tourism (including preservation of rural views)</b></p>	<p><b>5 – Connectivity with the larger transportation system</b></p> <p><b>6 – Agricultural-vehicle mobility</b></p> <p><b>7 – Transportation safety</b></p> <p><b>8 – Freight mobility</b></p>
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In 5 years, the City would want to add more recreational transportation options (bike, ATV, pedestrian trails) as well as reconstruct Main Street (State Highway 80). In 10 years, the City would want to improve shared-ride services, particularly for the senior population and in 20 years have street designs in new growth areas.

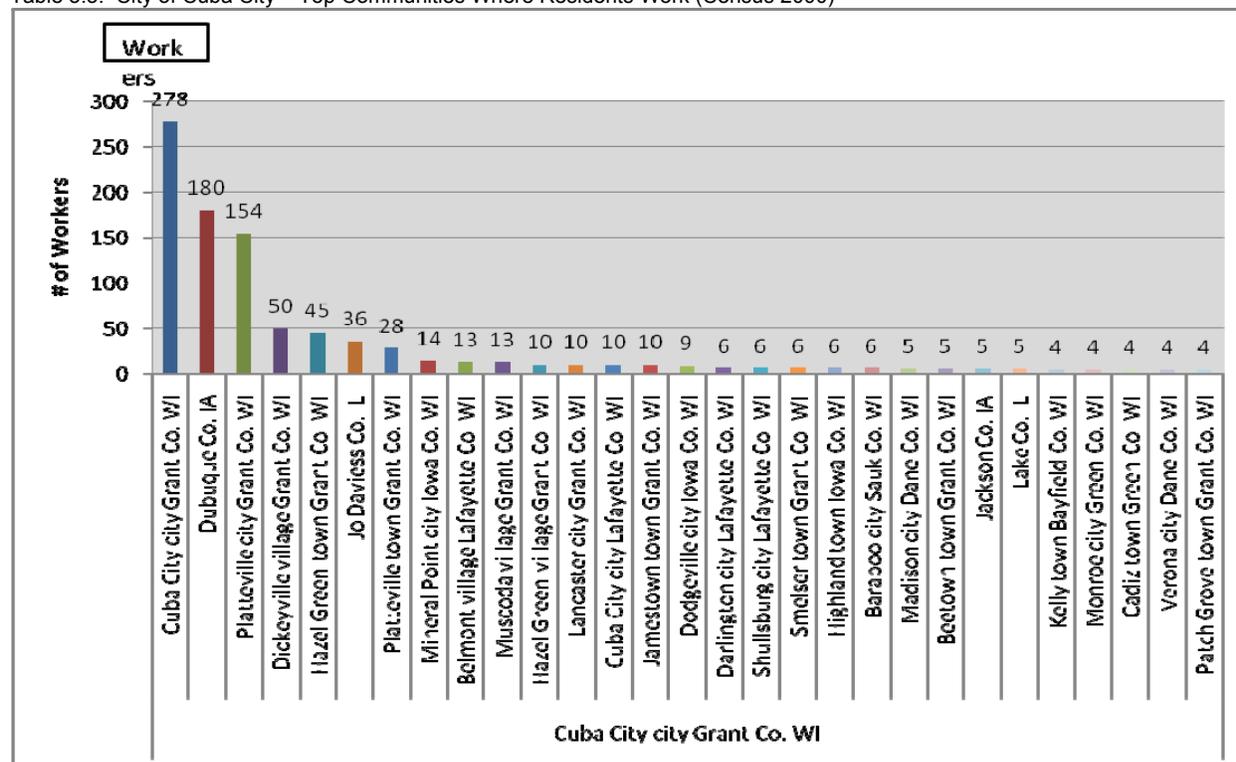
### 5.5 TRANSPORTATION USERS

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 City of Cuba City residents work, according to the 2000 Census.

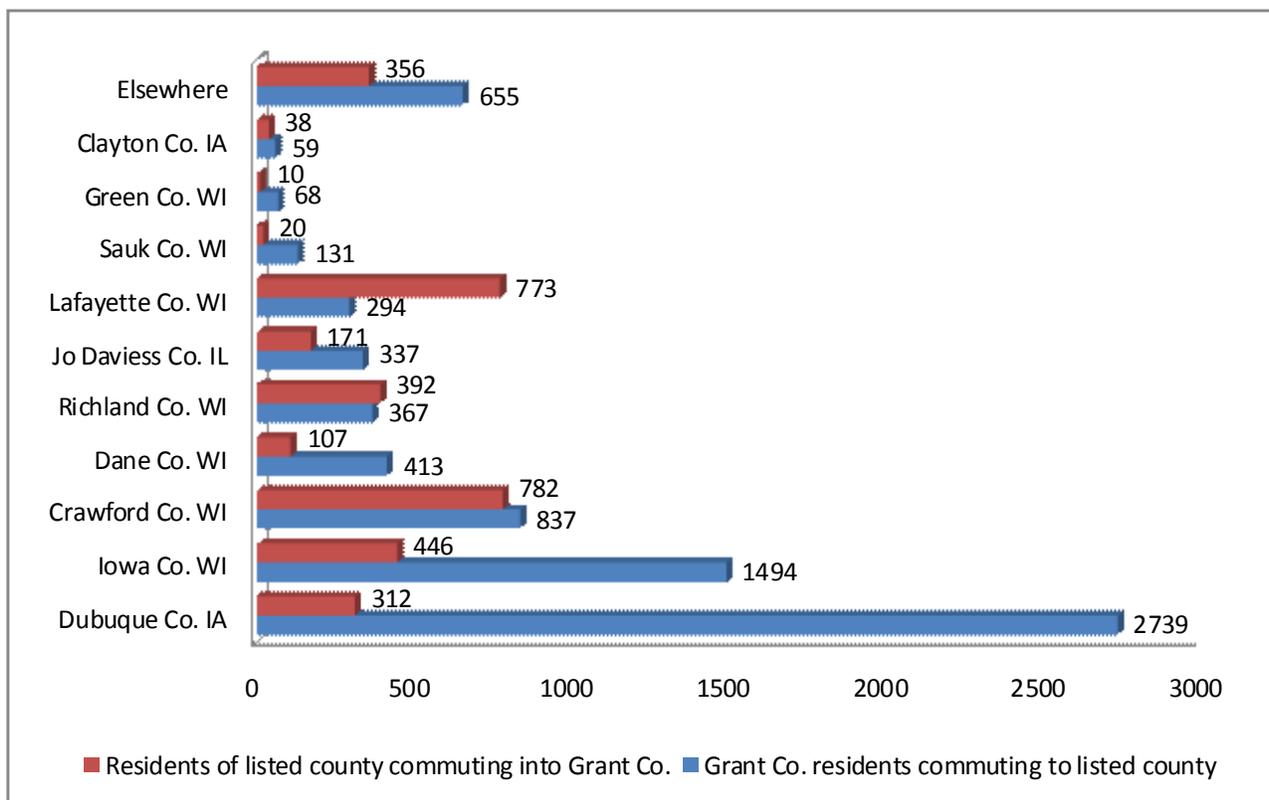
Table 5.3: City of Cuba City – Top Communities Where Residents Work (Census 2000)



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](mailto:vanpool@doa.state.wi.us).

**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. The Planning Commission noted that they believe there are enough transportation options for non-drive residents to meet current needs; however they feel that the current services will not sufficiently meet the future needs of the senior population. In the event that transportation service improvements should be made, Cuba City recommended they take place at the county level.

Figure 5.4

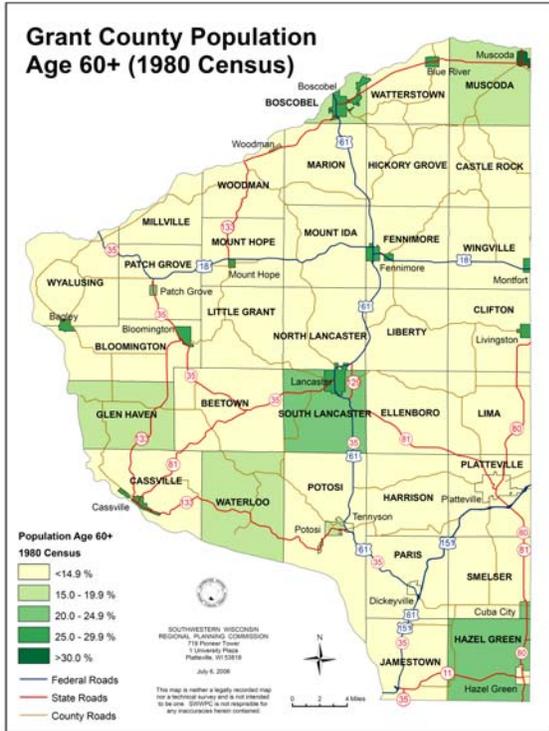


Figure 5.5

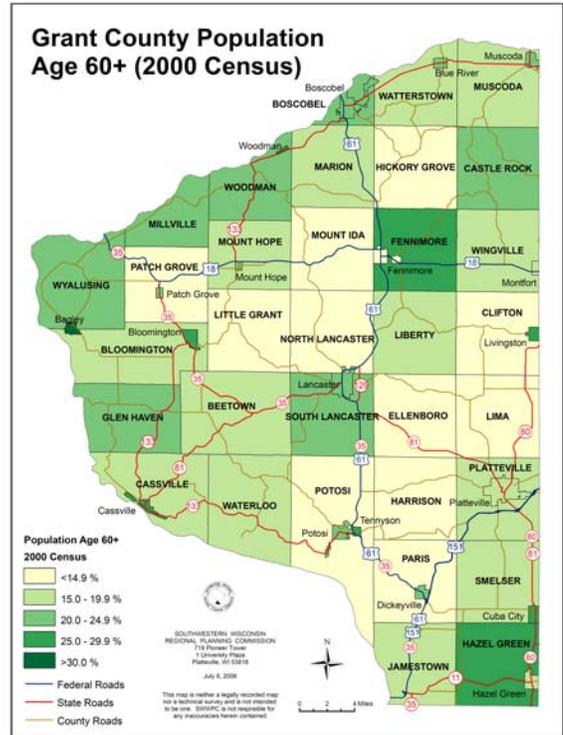
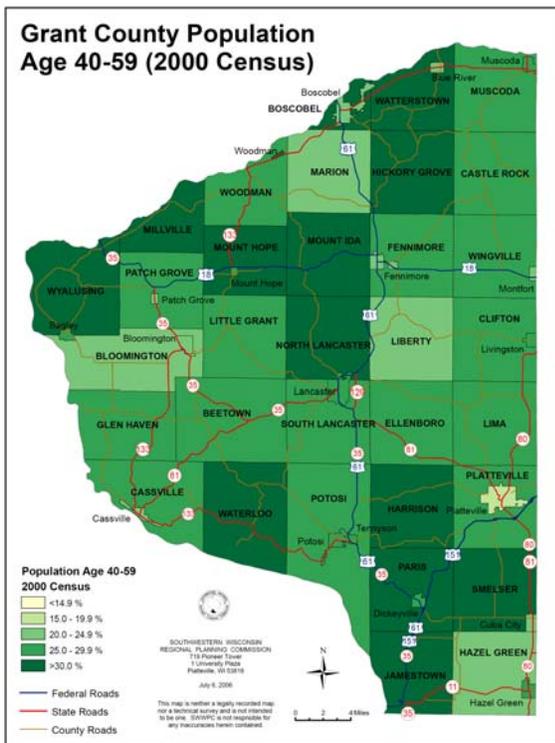


Figure 5.6



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.”

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.

#### **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

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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.

## **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, Dickeyville, 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. Cuba City’s Planning Commission believes that the existing local transportation system does a good job of meeting the needs 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: 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 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
<b>City of Cuba City</b>	<b>\$118,357.12</b>	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
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. Currently, Cuba City does not have 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](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](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](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)
- 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 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (WisDOT)

4802 Sheboygan Avenue  
PO Box 7910  
Madison, WI 53707

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

- 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/](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>

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## 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.

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## 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. **Join other municipalities and the county to support a countywide economic development organization that uses an agreed on formula to set annual budget contributions.**
2. **Actively work to attract new employment opportunities through using available economic development tools such as Tax Increment Financing.**
3. **Make annual financial contributions that support a chamber of commerce.**
4. **Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products as a local economic development strategy.**
5. **Encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.**
6. **Encourage efforts to attract jobs by marketing empty buildings and property sites designated for commercial, light manufacturing or other business use.**
7. **Whenever possible, encourage the location of businesses in existing commercial areas, existing buildings, or brown-field sites before developing green-field sites.**
8. **Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.**

### 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%
City of Cuba City	988	955	33	3.3%

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	City of Cuba City
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	10.1	7.8	10.4	16.4	11.4	4.3
Construction	5.4	6.5	9.2	5.5	7.5	4.3
Manufacturing	17.3	22.8	13.6	17.8	25.7	20.4
Wholesale trade	3	3.2	2.4	3.9	2.1	4.1
Retail trade	13.9	14.4	23.7	13.8	12.4	14.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4	4	3.3	5.1	4	4.8
Information	2	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	3.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.7
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	4.1	5	3.9	3.5	2.6	6.5
Educational, health and social services	21.3	17.5	17	17	18.1	21.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	8	5.2	5.5	4.9	5.5	6.4
Other services (except public administration)	4.5	3.7	2.8	4	3.4	5.0
Public administration	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.0

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.

As indicated in Table 6.4, 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)	49 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	61 <sup>st</sup>	58 <sup>th</sup>

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	42 <sup>nd</sup>	47 Million	1,931
Green	44 Million	58 <sup>th</sup>	18 Million	1,307
Iowa	55 Million	52 <sup>nd</sup>	35 Million	1,422
Lafayette	21.5 Million	68 <sup>th</sup>	13.5 Million	553
Richland	23 Million	67 <sup>th</sup>	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. Cuba City's strengths in attracting new businesses are its improved industrial park with an adjacent electric substation, excellent area work force and work ethic, locally-owned utilities, community pride and access to transportation. Conversely, the City is lacking available vacant land.

The City of Cuba City is interested in attracting retail businesses, professional buildings, large or small non-polluting manufacturers, businesses promoting and using green power and ag-related businesses.

## 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 City of Cuba City has one industrial park located along State Trunk Highway 80 near the cross streets of Roaster Road and Monroe Street.

### 6.6.2 FUTURE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY PARKS

The City of Cuba City Planning Commission identified the current Industrial Park, with approximately 2 acres, as well as land north of Cuba City abutting Highway 80, as the most appropriate locations for commercial development. They also identified the current Industrial Park at the sounds end of the city with approximately 6.5 acres available and a possible location in the northwest corner of the city with approximately 3.75 acres, as the most appropriate locations for Industrial Parks.

Additionally, there are buildings or building sites available for commercial or light manufacturing business in the community. There is also community support to establish or expand a place where commercial or light manufacturing can locate.

### 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/SWSBDC/](http://WWW.UWPLATT.EDU/SWSBDC/)

### 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](http://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](http://www.commerce.state.wi.us)

### WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

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 AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

2811 Agriculture Drive  
PO Box 8911  
Madison, WI 53708

Phone (608)224-5012

[www.datcp.state.wi.us](http://www.datcp.state.wi.us)

**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](http://WWW.WHEDA.COM)

**USDA - RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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.

**USDA - RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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

Phone: (715)345-7615

[www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi)

## 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 City of Cuba City 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.**

**7.4 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL AREAS OF COOPERATION**

**7.4.1 EXISTING AREAS OF COOPERATION**

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

Table 7.1 Currently Shared Services

NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION	CURRENTLY SHARED SERVICES		METHODS OF EXCHANGE
TOWN OF SMELSER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Assistance (fire, EMT)	<input type="checkbox"/> Trading Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal (written agreement) <input type="checkbox"/> Informal (verbal agreement)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sharing Municipal Staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Consolidating Services	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Joint Use of a Facility (fire station)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Joint Purchase and Ownership of Equipment (fire trucks and rescue)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative Purchasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Renting Equipment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain)	<input type="checkbox"/> No Services are Shared	

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

Table 7.2 Potential Shared Services

NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION	POTENTIAL SHARED SERVICES		METHODS OF EXCHANGE
TOWN OF SMELSER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Trading Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal (written agreement) <input type="checkbox"/> Informal (verbal agreement)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sharing Municipal Staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Consolidating Services	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Joint Use of a Facility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Joint Purchase and Ownership of Equipment	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cooperative Purchasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Renting Equipment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain)	<input type="checkbox"/> No Services are Shared	

## 7.5 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

### 7.5.1 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL CONFLICTS AND SOLUTIONS

The Cuba City Planning Commission identified no areas of current or potential conflicts with its jurisdictional neighbor. Cuba City does have a current rental agreement with the school district as it rents the municipal gymnasium for school events. The quality of Cuba City’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 SMELSER	Satisfactory	
CUBA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT		
GRANT COUNTY	Satisfactory	
UWEX	Satisfactory	
SWWRPC	Satisfactory	

Table 7.3 (cont.) Quality of Jurisdictional Relationships

ADJACENT JURISDICTIONS (LIST EACH SEPARATELY)	SATISFACTORY OR UNSATISFACTORY?	COMMENTS
WI-DNR	Satisfactory	Recent concerns about wetlands in the industrial park
WI-DOT	Satisfactory	
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:

- 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.

**SWWRPC**

**719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818**

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

**<http://www.swwrpc.org/>**

## 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 Cuba City 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 City 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. Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner.**
- 3. Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.**
- 4. Encourage infill development and redevelopment on lands that are vacant, blighted, or underutilized.**

5. **Encourage commercial activities to develop in existing commercial locations where public roads/facilities and services have capacity to accommodate high volumes of traffic, parking, and other public needs.**
6. **Continue to support the 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.

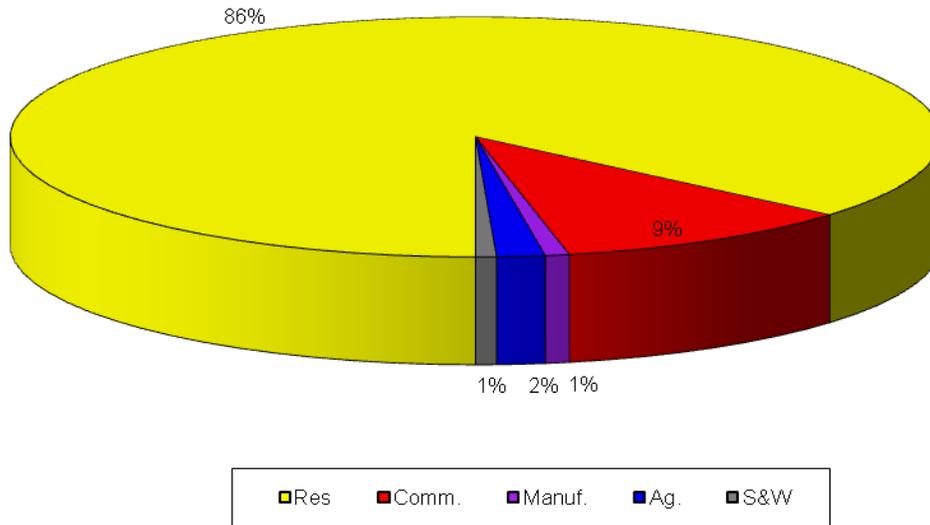
**Other** – Remaining land types that do not fall into the above categories, including federal, state, and county lands, school property, and cemeteries.

The following table lists the amount of land in each major land classifications for Cuba City in 2007. Currently the dominant land use is agriculture.

Table 8.1 Cuba City Land Use – 2007 (Source: WI Department of Revenue, 2007 Statement of Assessments)

Classification	Land in Acres	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size	Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	28	722	0.04	86.1%
Commercial	23	88	0.26	10.5%
Manufacturing	35	7	5.00	0.8%
Agricultural	156	14	11.14	1.7%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	7	6	1.17	0.7%
AG-Forest	0	0	0.00	0.0%
Forest	0	0	0.00	0.0%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, Cemetery)	3	2	1.50	0.2%
<b>Real Estate Totals</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>839</b>		<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 8.1 2007 Percent Land Use (Parcels) - City of Cuba City**  
 (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 City of Cuba City 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 City of Cuba City Land Use Assessment Statistics - 1984

Classification	1984 Total Acres	1984 Parcel Count	1984 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	0	684	88.5%
Commercial	0	80	10.3%
Manufacturing	5	1	0.1%
Agricultural	226	8	1.0%
Swamp & Waste	0	0	0.0%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
<b>Real Estate Totals</b>	231	773	100.0%

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

Table 8.3 City of Cuba City Land Use Assessment Statistics - 1989

Classification	1989 Total Acres	1989 Parcel Count	1989 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	0	691	88.3%
Commercial	0	82	10.5%
Manufacturing	9	2	0.3%
Agricultural	186	7	0.9%
Swamp & Waste	2	1	0.1%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
<b>Real Estate Totals</b>	197	783	100.0%

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

Table 8.4 City of Cuba City Land Use Assessment Statistics - 1994

Classification	1994 Total Acres	1994 Parcel Count	1994 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	10	691	88.0%
Commercial	0	82	10.4%
Manufacturing	9	2	0.3%
Agricultural	181	9	1.1%
Swamp & Waste	2	1	0.1%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
<b>Real Estate Totals</b>	202	785	100.0%

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

Table 8.5 City of Cuba City Land Use Assessment Statistics – 1999

Classification	1999 Total Acres	1999 Parcel Count	1999 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	17	698	86.9%
Commercial	5	83	10.3%
Manufacturing	14	3	0.4%
Agricultural	166	11	1.4%
Swamp & Waste	7	6	0.7%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, etc.)	3	2	0.2%
<b>Real Estate Totals</b>	212	803	100.0%

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

Table 8.6 City of Cuba City Land Use Assessment Statistics – 2004

Classification	2004 Land in Acres	2004 Parcel Count	2004 Percent of Land Use (Parcels)
Residential	23	711	86.5%
Commercial	20	86	10.5%
Manufacturing	35	7	0.9%
Agricultural	157	10	1.2%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	7	6	0.7%
AG-Forest	0	0	0.0%
Forest	0	0	0.0%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, Cemetery)	3	2	0.2%
<b>Real Estate Totals</b>	245	822	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).

### 8.5.3 LAND PRICES

According to the Planning Commission, the average price of land in the City of Cuba City is 18,000 to 25,000 per ¼ acre lot. There are no planned unit developments in the City.

## 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: City of Cuba City

City of Cuba City	Average Annual Change 1984-1989	Average Annual Change 1989-1994	Average Annual Change 1994-1999	Average Annual Change 1999-2004	Average Annual Change 2004-2007	Average Annual Change 1984-2007
Residential	0.0	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.2
Commercial	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing	0.8	0.0	1.0	4.2	0.0	1.3
Agriculture	-8.0	-1.0	-3.0	-1.8	-0.3	-3.0

(Source: WIDOR Statement of Assessment, SWWRPC)

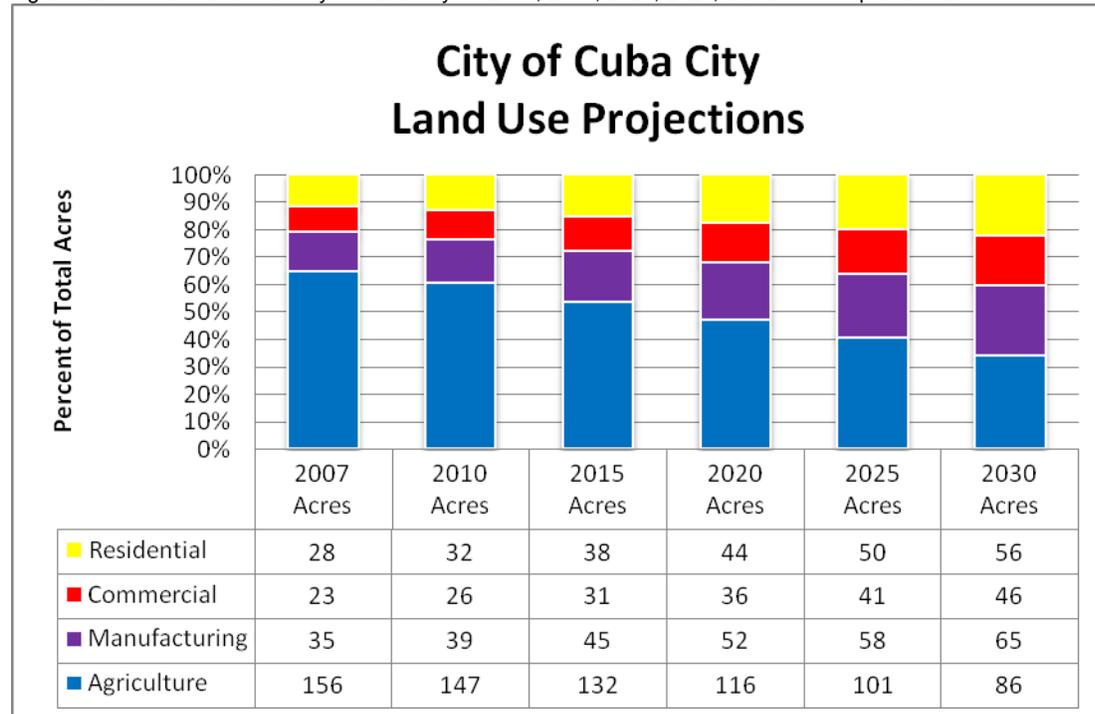
Past land area changes were used to project the amount of land needed in the future per classification. The average annual change from 1984-2007 was used to create future projections. To arrive at the average annual change in each category, the current (2007) number of acres was subtracted from the earliest 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: City of Cuba City for 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030 compared to 2007.



(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.

The City of Cuba City does not have a density standard or an ordinance controlling field fragmentation. The City currently administers its own driveway standards and access standards. It has administered its land division/subdivision ordinance since 1975.

## **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 reveal 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 19<sup>th</sup> and early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

- |   |
|---|
| <p><b>Potential Land Use Conflicts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landfills or Waste Facilities</li> <li>• Jails or Prisons</li> <li>• Halfway Houses or Group Homes</li> <li>• Airports, Highways, Rail Lines</li> <li>• Low Income Housing</li> <li>• Strip Malls and Shopping Centers</li> <li>• "Cell" Towers, Electrical Transmission Lines</li> <li>• Wind Farms</li> <li>• Large Livestock Operations</li> <li>• Industrial or Manufacturing Operations</li> </ul> |
|---|

The Planning Commission did not indicate any current or potential land use conflicts with Cuba City's jurisdictional neighbors.

**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 City of Cuba City 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 City of Cuba City.

*In the year 2027, the City of Cuba City...*

- *Has orderly added commercial and industrial development to provide employment opportunities.*
- *Continues to separate land uses (residential-single-family and multi-family; industrial; and commercial).*
- *Retains its beautiful, clean, and orderly appearance.*
- *Continues to improve its recreational facilities including neighborhood parks, especially in expanding residential areas.*
- *Maintains its "City of Presidents" tradition.*
- *Is a safe, family-friendly community.*
- *Remains supportive of the high-quality school system.*
- *Promotes controlled expansion of residential areas.*

### 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 City of Cuba City 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 City of Cuba City Comprehensive Plan at a minimum of every ten years as required by Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001.**

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## 9.4 LOCAL ORDINANCE AND REGULATIONS

The intent of local ordinances and regulations is to guide land development within the City. By carefully applying these local ordinances and regulations, the City of Cuba City 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 City of Cuba City 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 City of Cuba City.

## 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 City of Cuba City Comprehensive Plan is official adoption of the plan by the City Plan Commission. Once the City Planning Commission recommends the Plan by resolution, the City Council then adopts the comprehensive plan by ordinance as required by State Statute 66.1001. The Cuba City Comprehensive Plan will take effect when the City Council 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 City 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 City. Amendments are any changes to Plan text or maps. The City Council can amend the Cuba City Comprehensive Plan at any time. Proposed amendments should be channeled through the City Planning Commission, with final action occurring at the City Council, 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 City of Cuba City 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**

**City of Cuba City**

- **City Planning Commission** – The Planning Commission receives proposals/applications, reviews the proposal against the Plan and any local ordinances, then makes a recommendation to the City Council.
- **City Council** – As the elected body of the community, the City Council acts as the decision-making authority and has the responsibility to make sure that the specific policy is enforced. The Council 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**

<b>Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect and improve the health, safety, and welfare of residents in the City of Cuba City.</li> <li>2. Preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents of the City of Cuba City.</li> <li>3. Protect and preserve the community character of the City of Cuba City.</li> </ol>
<b>Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.</li> <li>2. Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.</li> <li>3. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests</li> <li>4. Preserve cultural, historic, and archaeological sites.</li> </ol>
<b>Chapter 4, Housing</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout the community.</li> </ol>
<b>Chapter 5, Transportation</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Chapter 6, Economic Development</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures.</li> <li>4. Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.</li> <li>5. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.</li> </ol>

**Table 9.1 (cont.) Goals**

<b>Chapter 7, Intergovernmental Cooperation</b>
1. Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
<b>Chapter 8, Land Use</b>
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.
<b>Chapter 9, Implementation</b>
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 City of Cuba City 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
Protect and improve the health, safety, and welfare of residents in the City of Cuba City.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents of the City of Cuba City.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Protect and preserve the community character of the City of Cuba City.	Does not require specific action	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA

**Table 9.3 Utilities and Community Facilities**

POLICIES	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION TIME LINE	IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Maintain, operate, and reconstruct the existing utility systems so they can support existing development and redevelopment.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Consider developing a storm water management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.	Requires a specific action	Planning Commission, City Council	5 years	NA
Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA

**Table 9.4 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources**

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Maintain the jurisdiction's agricultural infrastructure to support farming.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage new agricultural supply or service uses to locate in areas where they can economically and efficiently serve the farm community.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
NATURAL RESOURCE POLICIES	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
Provide outdoor recreation facilities for the jurisdiction.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Incorporate natural areas into parks and open places to provide recreations opportunities and protect natural resources	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
CULTURAL RESOURCE POLICIES	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations to protect important cultural areas held in common interest.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources together with tourism.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA

**Table 9.5 Housing**

POLICIES	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Support residents who want to use loan or grant programs assisting with purchasing or repairing homes.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA

**Table 9.5 (cont.) Housing**

POLICIES	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to maintain existing housing or to support the construction of future housing.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA

**Table 9.6 Transportation**

POLICIES	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
To facilitate emergency access and well-planned developments, make sure new roads connect to existing and planned roads on adjoining properties whenever possible.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Consider developing an official map to reserve adequate right-of-way for future road linkages.	Requires a specific action	Planning Commission, City Council	1-2 years	Map
Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Coordinate with WisDOT and Grant County Highway Department on transportation planning projects.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA

**Table 9.7 Economic Development**

POLICIES	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
Join other municipalities and the county to support the countywide economic development organization that uses an agreed on formula to set annual budget contributions.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Actively work to attract new employment opportunities through using available economic development tools such as Tax Increment Financing.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Make annual financial contributions that support the chamber of commerce.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products as a local economic development strategy.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage efforts to attract jobs to empty buildings and property sites designated for commercial, light manufacturing or other business use.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Whenever possible, encourage the location of businesses in existing commercial areas, existing buildings, or brown-field sites before developing green-field sites.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	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.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Explore new opportunities to cooperate with other units of government to share public services, staff, or equipment where and when appropriate.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	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.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage infill development and redevelopment on lands that are vacant, blighted, or underutilized.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Encourage commercial activities to develop in existing commercial locations where public roads/facilities and services have capacity to accommodate high volumes of traffic, parking, and other public needs.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Continue to support the sign ordinance to help preserve the visual quality of the community.	Ongoing	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	Sign Ordinance

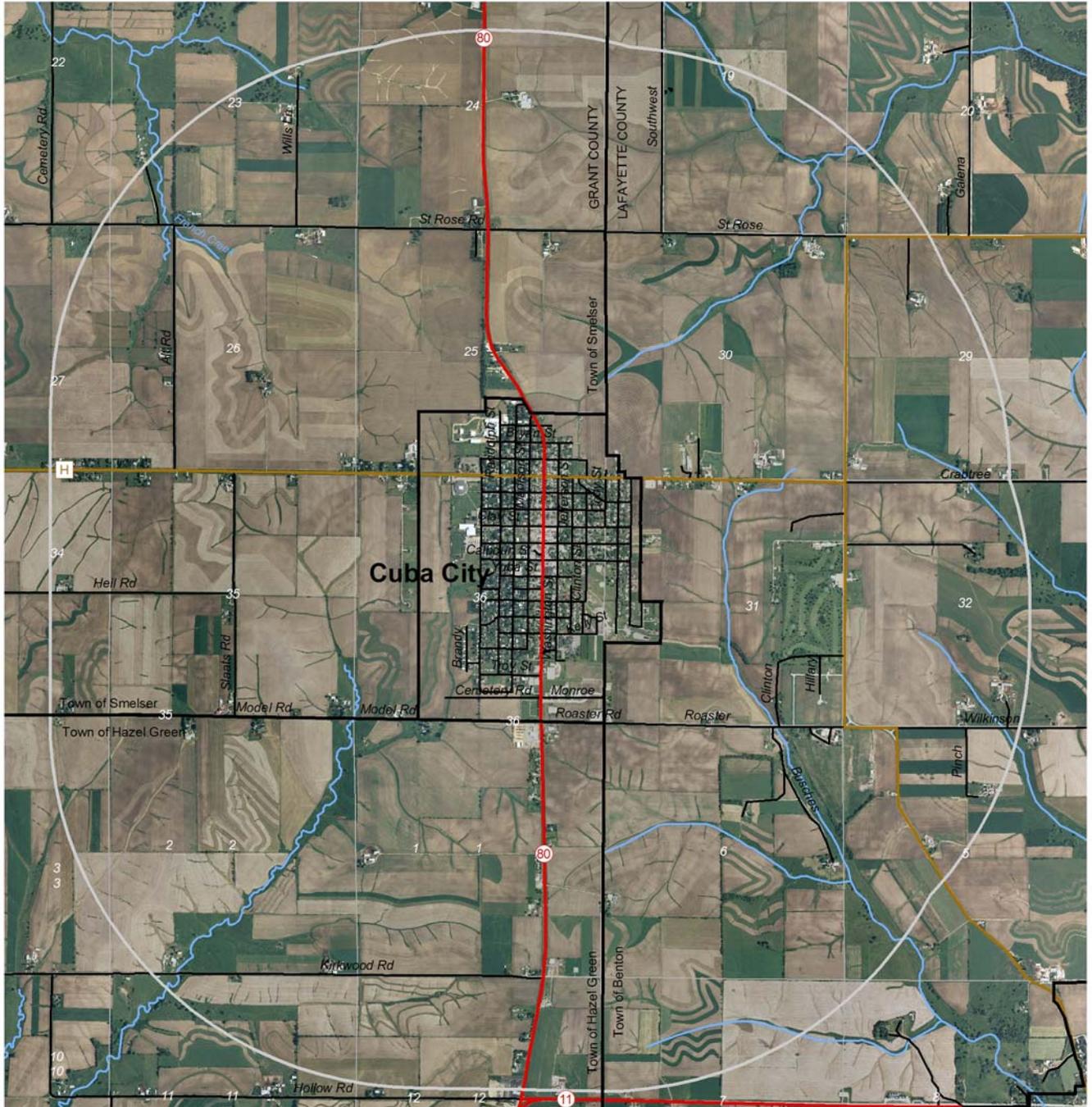
**Table 9.10 Implementation**

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, City Council	NA	NA
Enforce local ordinances to support the vision noted in Section 9.2.	Specific action	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Comply with applicable County, State, and Federal regulations.	Specific action	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Amend the local comprehensive plan and local ordinances only after careful evaluation of existing conditions and potential impacts.	Specific action	Planning Commission, City Council	NA	NA
Update the City of Cuba City Comprehensive Plan at a minimum of every ten years as required by Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001.	Specific action	Planning Commission, City Council	2019	2019

# MAP 1.1 PLANNING AREA

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
[www.swwrpc.org](http://www.swwrpc.org)

November 28, 2007  
Fly Over: 2005-SID

### Legend

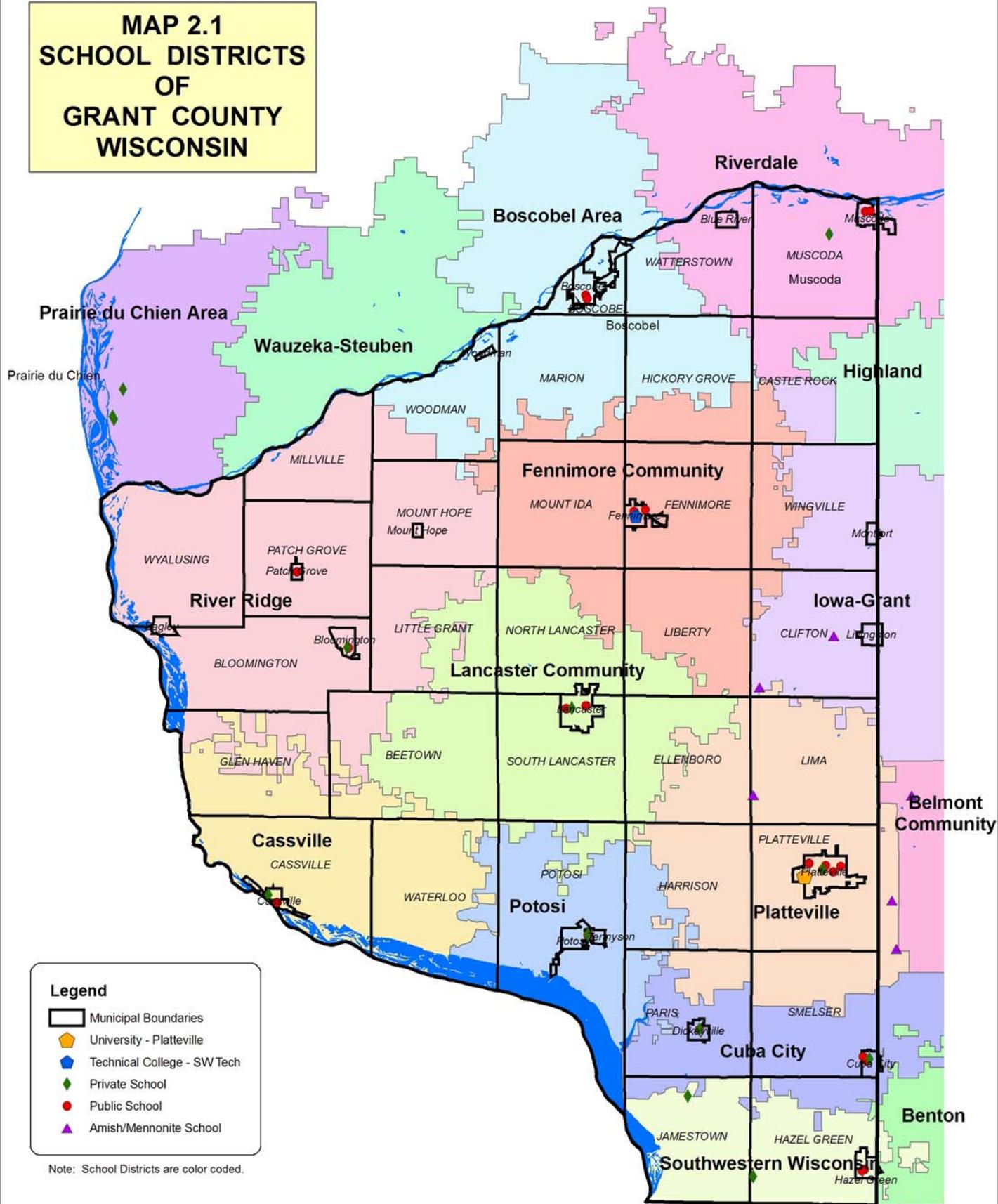
- Municipal Boundary
- Roads - County
- Sections
- Roads - Local/Drives
- 1.5 Mile Buffer
- Streams
- Roads - State

1 inch equals 0.6 miles



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

**MAP 2.1  
SCHOOL DISTRICTS  
OF  
GRANT COUNTY  
WISCONSIN**



719 Pioneer Tower  
1 University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
<http://www.swwrpc.org>

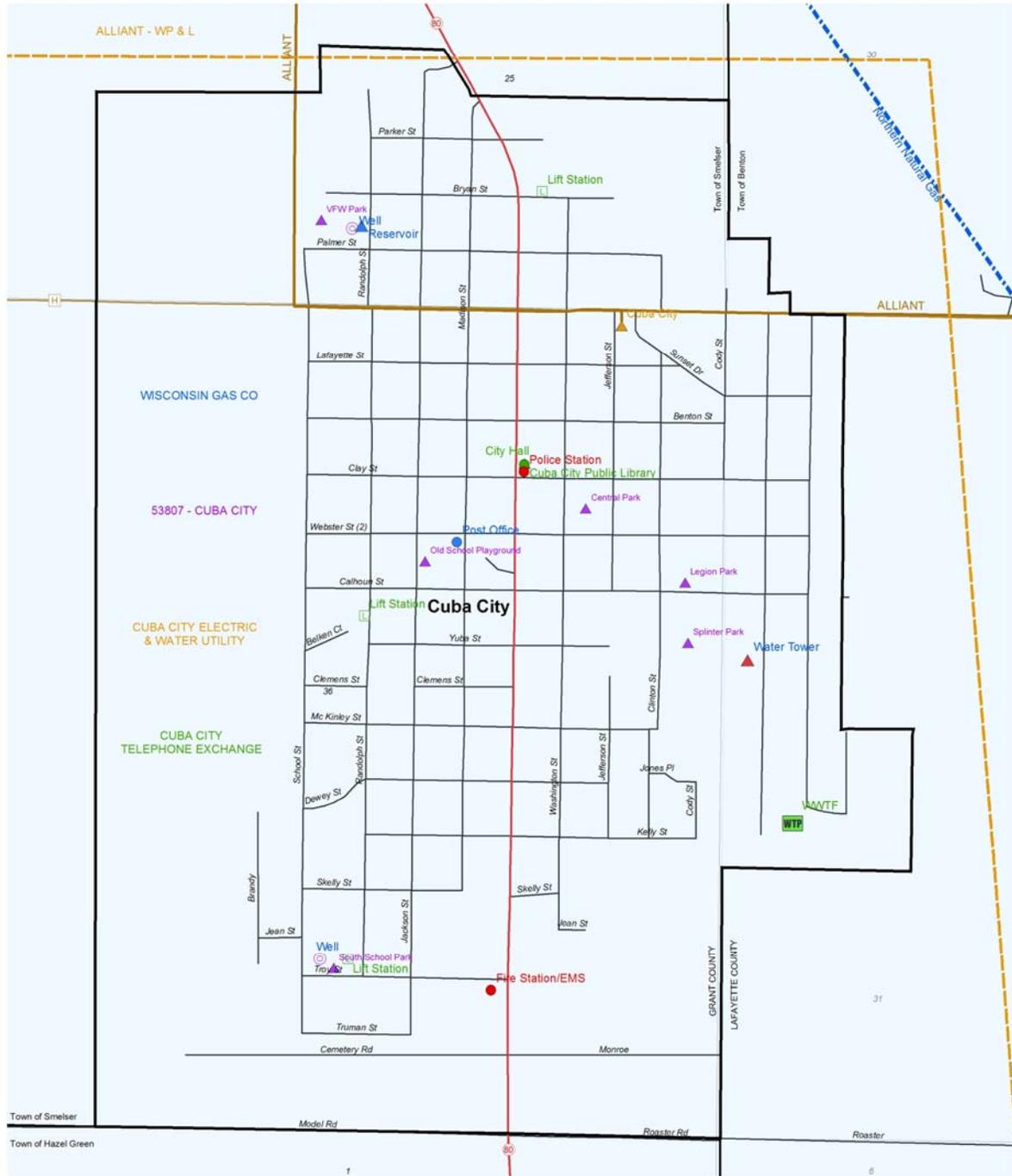
April 25, 2008



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# MAP 2.2 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



**Legend**

Municipal Boundary	Library	<b>Wastewater Utility</b>
Sections	Municipal Building	<b>Type</b>
Roads - State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Lift Station
Roads - County	Natural Gas Service Territory	WWTF
Roads - Local/Drives/Streets	Parks - Local	<b>Water Utility</b>
Streams	Post Office	<b>Type</b>
Electric Service Territory	Telecommunication Tower	Reservoir
Electric Transmission Line	Telephone Exchange Boundary	Water Tower
Electric Transmission Substation		Well
EMS/Fire/Police		Zip Code Boundary

**SOUTH WESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org  
May 20, 2008

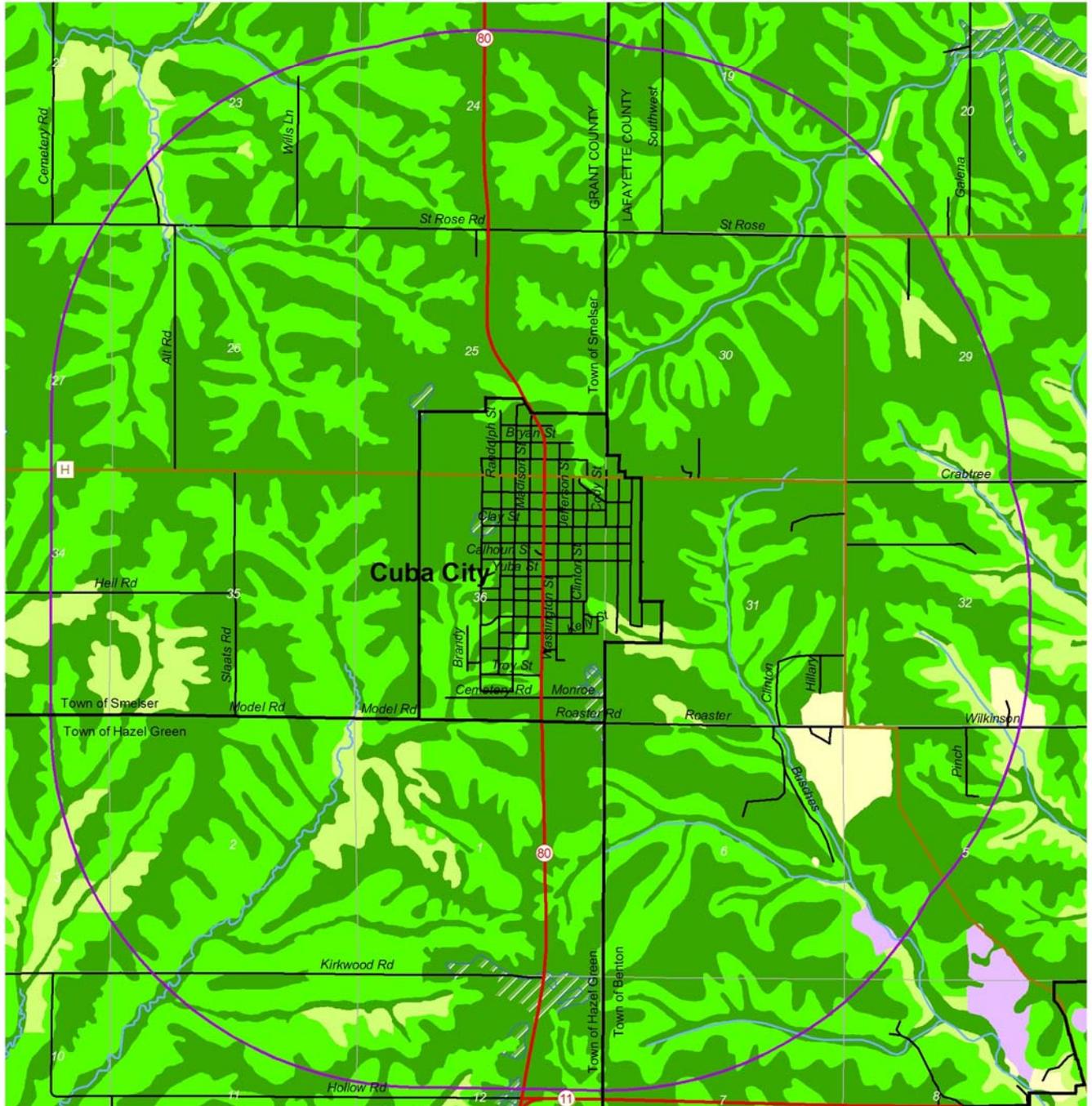
1 inch equals 0.1 miles



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

# MAP 3.1.1 SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org

August 14, 2007

Legend	
Municipal Boundary	Other
Sections	Municipal WWTF
1.5 Mile Buffer	Gravel Pit/Old Mine Diggings
Roads - State	Quarry
Roads - County	Marsh
Roads - Local/Drives/Streets	Water
Streams	
<b>Soils of Grant County</b>	
<b>Classifications</b>	
Prime	
Prime if drained	
State	
Local	

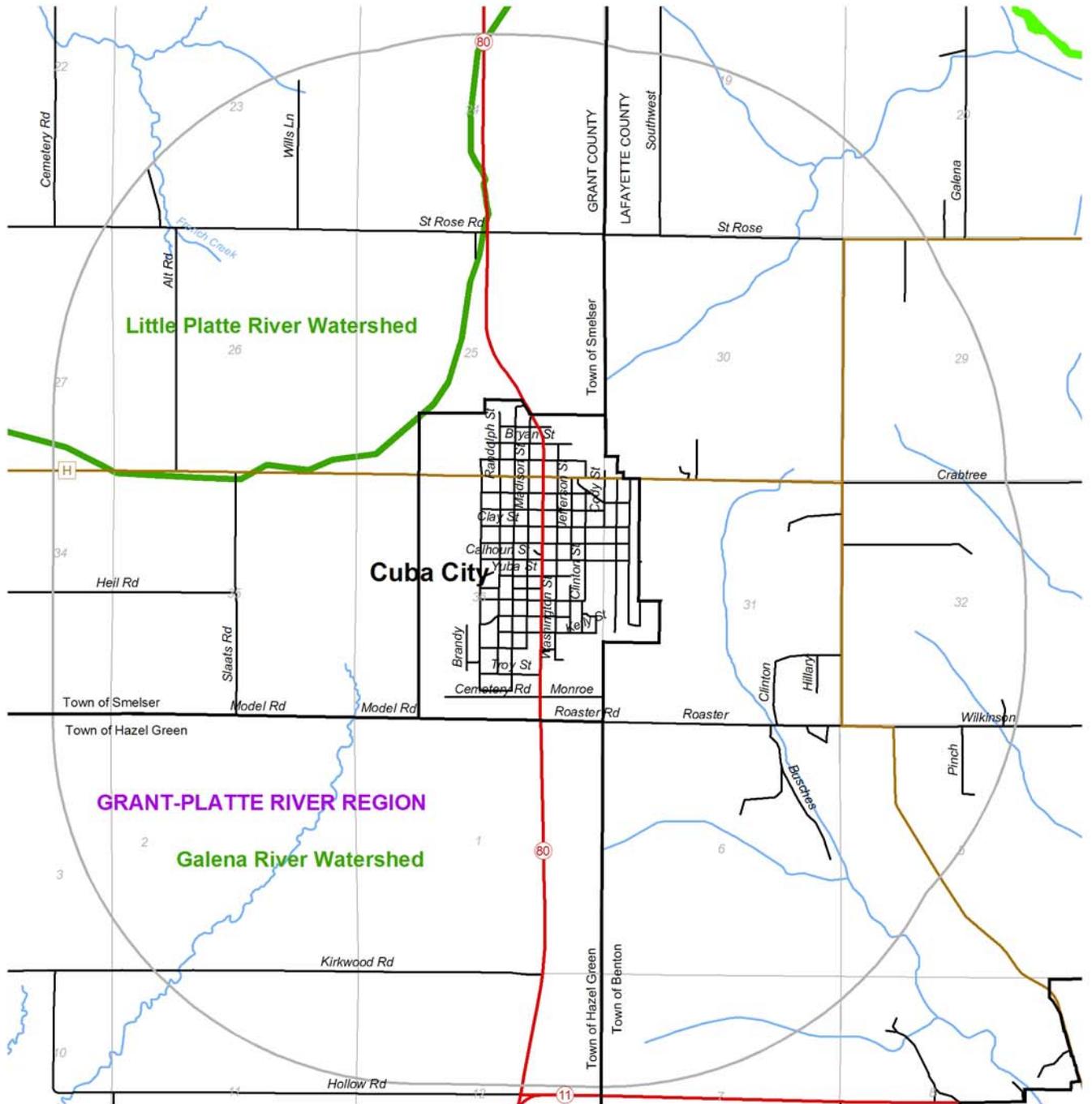
1 inch equals 0.6 miles



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

# MAP 3.2.1 WATER RESOURCES

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org  
November 29, 2007

**Legend**

Municipal Boundary	Streams
Sections	Watershed - Region
1.5 Mile Buffer	Watershed - Local Basins
Roads - State	<b>Classifications</b>
Roads - County	Emergent/Wet Meadow
Roads - Local/Drives/Streets	

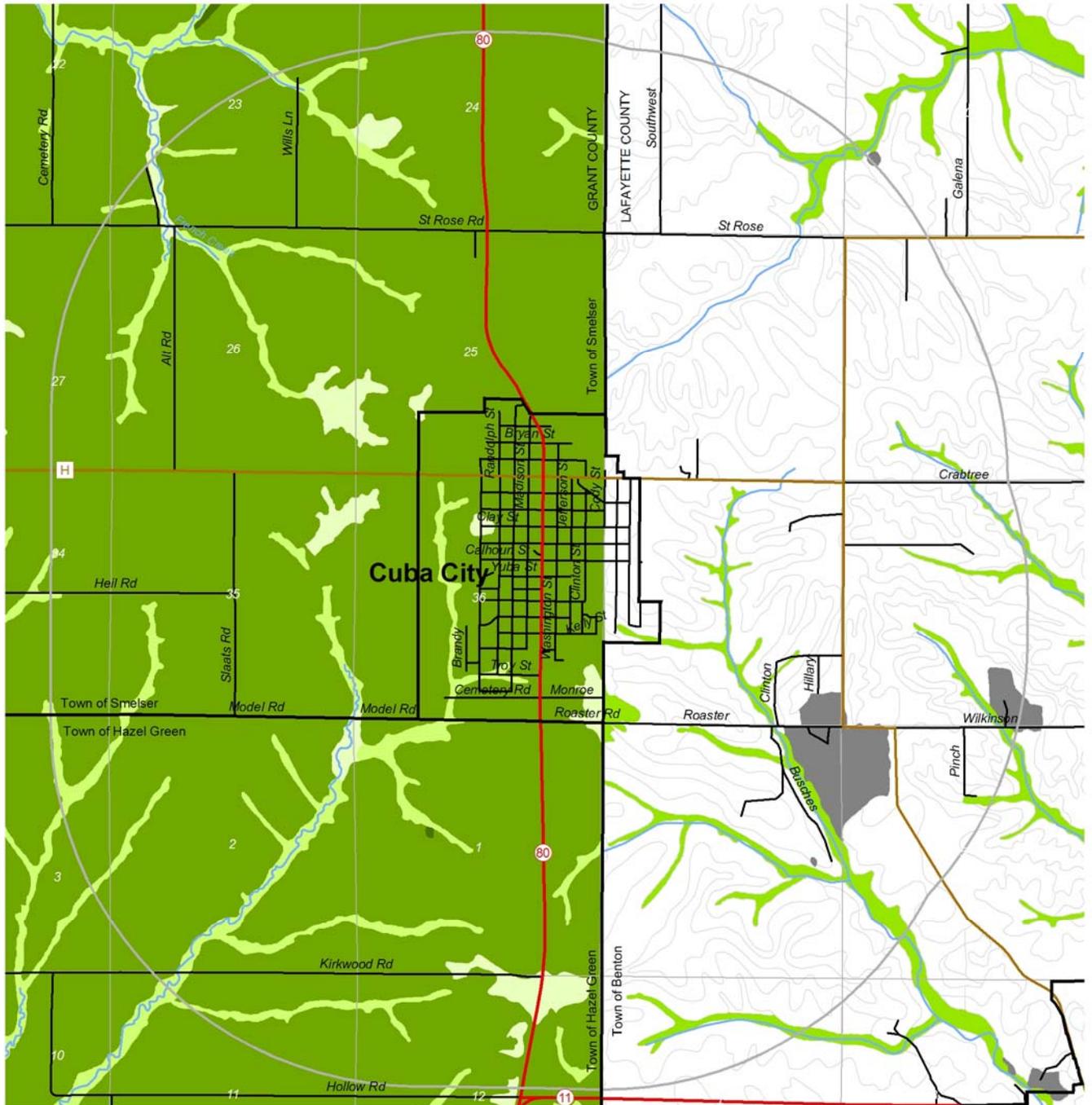
1 inch equals 0.6 miles



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

# MAP 3.2.2 DEPTH TO WATER TABLE

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org

November 29, 2007

Legend		
	<b>Soils of Grant Co.</b>	<b>Soils of Lafayette Co.</b>
	<b>Depth To Water Table</b>	<b>Depth To Water Table</b>
	<1 foot	1.5 To 4 Feet
	1 to 6 feet	3 To Greater Than 6 Feet
	5 or more feet	Greater Than 6 Feet
	10 or more feet	Not Rated
	50 or more feet	
	Very Deep	Mine Pits And Dumps
	Not Rated	

1 inch equals 0.6 miles

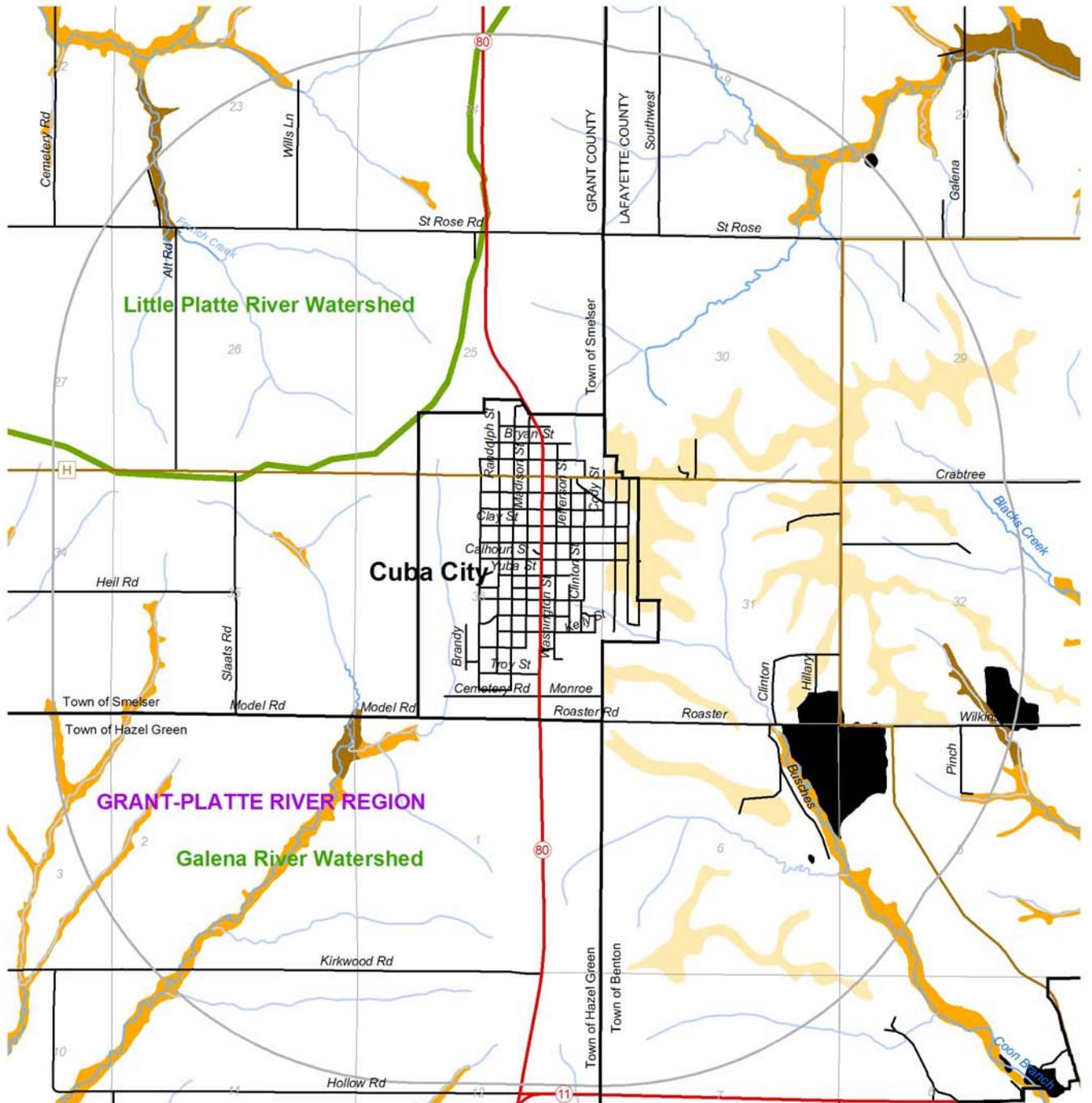


This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Note: Soil classifications vary from county to county.

# MAP 3.2.3 FLOODING FREQUENCY

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org  
January 4, 2008

Legend	
	Municipal Boundary
	Sections
	1.5 Mile Buffer
	Roads - State
	Roads - County
	Roads - Local/Drives/Streets
	Streams - Intermittent
	Streams - Perennial
	Watershed - Local Basins
	Watershed - Region
	Soils of Grant/Lafayette Co Flooding Frequency Frequent
	Occasional
	Rare
	Old Mining Areas
	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 equals 0.6 miles



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SwwRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

# Grant County

## AQUATIC OCCURRENCES

### Animal

Elkbe, *Alzamidonta marginata*, 1988  
 Goldfish, *Hiodon alosoides*, 1978  
 Burbot, *Lota lota*, 1997  
 Bullhead, *Ictalurus nebulosus*, 2005  
 Bullhead, *Petichobius cyprius*, 1988  
 Bullhead, *Elipsaria lineolata*, 1997  
 Wartyback, *Quadrula nodulata*, 1988  
 Washboard, *Megalobala nervosa*, 1979  
 Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucorhynchus*, 2008  
 Monkeyface, *Quadrula metanovata*, 1988  
 Mud Darter, *Etheostoma aspinense*, 2002  
 Mussel Bed, Mussel Bed, 1988  
 Paddlefish, *Polyodon spathula*, 1977  
 Shoal Chub, *Macrhybopsis aestivata*, 1994  
 Blue Sucker, *Cyprinostictus elongatus*, 1995  
 Ebony Shell, *Fusconia ebena*, 1988  
 Gray Copepod, *Lyocoma doro*, 1991  
 Great Egret, *Ardea alba*, 1978  
 Silver Chub, *Macrhybopsis storeriana*, 1993  
 Weed Shiner, *Notropis toxanus*, 2004  
 Wood Turtle,  *Clemmys insculpta*, 1987  
 American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*, 1985  
 Flat Flounder, *Anodonta suborbiculata*, 1988  
 Highbird Eye, *Lampetra higinia*, 1988  
 Ozark Minnow, *Notropis rubellus*, 1994  
 Pirute Perch, *Aphredoderus sayanus*, 2002  
 Round Pigtoe, *Flexuraena sinuata*, 1997  
 A Looper Moth, *Euchlora mifnei*, 1987  
 Black Buffalo, *Ictiobus niger*, 1984  
 Cynosa Darter, *Nasalesthes pentacantha*, 1992  
 Jute Cubtail, *Argemophilus submedianus*, 2004  
 Lake Sturgeon, *Acipenser fulvescens*, 1982  
 Mudpuppy, *Ambystoma opacum*, 1995  
 Palud Shiner, *Notropis arnis*, 1994  
 Crystal Darter, *Cryphaelaria asprella*, 1982  
 Pugnose Minnow, *Oxygaster emiliae*, 1995  
 River Redhorse, *Moxostoma valenciennae*, 1979  
 Highland Dancer, *Argia plana*, 1986  
 Lake Chubscucker, *Crimyza aucta*, 2004  
 Plains Clubtail, *Gomphus externus*, 1989  
 Rock Pocketbook, *Arcidens contrarius*, 1997  
 Smoky Shadblow, *Neurocordulia maclachlani*, 1998  
 Bluntnose Darter, *Etheostoma chlorosoma*, 1996  
 Great Spreadingwing, *Archilestes grandis*, 1988  
 Blanding's Turtle, *Emydoidea blandingi*, 2008  
 Salamander Mussel, *Simpsonia ambigua*, 1988  
 Little Glassy Wing, *Pompeilus verus*, 1991  
 Starhead Topminnow, *Fundulus dispar*, 2004  
 Red-shouldered Hawk, *Buteo lineatus*, 2008  
 Royal River Cooter, *Macromia laevigata*, 1989  
 Western Sand Darter, *Etheostoma caeruleum*, 1995  
 A Fat-headed Mayfly, *Pseudon centralis*, 1992  
 Four-foot Salamander, *Hemistictylum scalatum*, 1978  
 Prothonotary Warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*, 2008  
 A Small Minnow Mayfly, *Pseudocloeon minus*, 1995  
 Knob's Fittle Beetle, *Stenonema knobeli*, 1992  
 Russet-tipped Clubtail, *Stylurus plagiatus*, 1992  
 Picaonica River Mayfly, *Acanthameletopus picaonica*, 1998  
 Blanding's Cricket Frog, *Acis crepitans blanchardi*, 2006  
 Wallace's Deepwater Mayfly, *Spinidius simplex*, 1990  
 Yellow & Slough Sandshell, *Lampisilis borea*, 1988  
 Midland Smooth Softshell Turtle, *Apalone muticus*, 1973

### Plants

Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*, 1981  
 Sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*, 1958  
 Glade Mallow, *Nepeta dioica*, 1992  
 Whip Nettle, *Solenia biglomerata*, 1978  
 Pink Milkweed, *Polypogon monspeliensis*, 2007  
 Wild Licorice, *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, 2002  
 Yarrow de Tapo, *Eclipta prostrata*, 1933  
 Adder's-tongue, *Ophioglossum pumilum*, 2008  
 Spreading Chenopod, *Chaerophyllum procumbens*, 1993  
 Showy Lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium reginae*, 1924  
 Flat-stemmed Spillwort, *Eleocharis compressa*, 1884  
 Foundnut St. John's-wort, *Hypericum sphaerocephalum*, 1972  
 Small White Lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium candidum*, 1886  
 Sweet-scented Indian-plantain, *Coccoloba eupatorioides*, 1999

### Natural Communities

Shrub-oak, *Shrub-oak*, 1978  
 Calcareous Fen, *Calcareous fen*, 1984  
 Emergent Marsh, *Emergent marsh*, 2001  
 Floodplain Forest, *Floodplain forest*, 2001  
 Southern Sedge Meadow, *Southern sedge meadow*, 1978  
 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

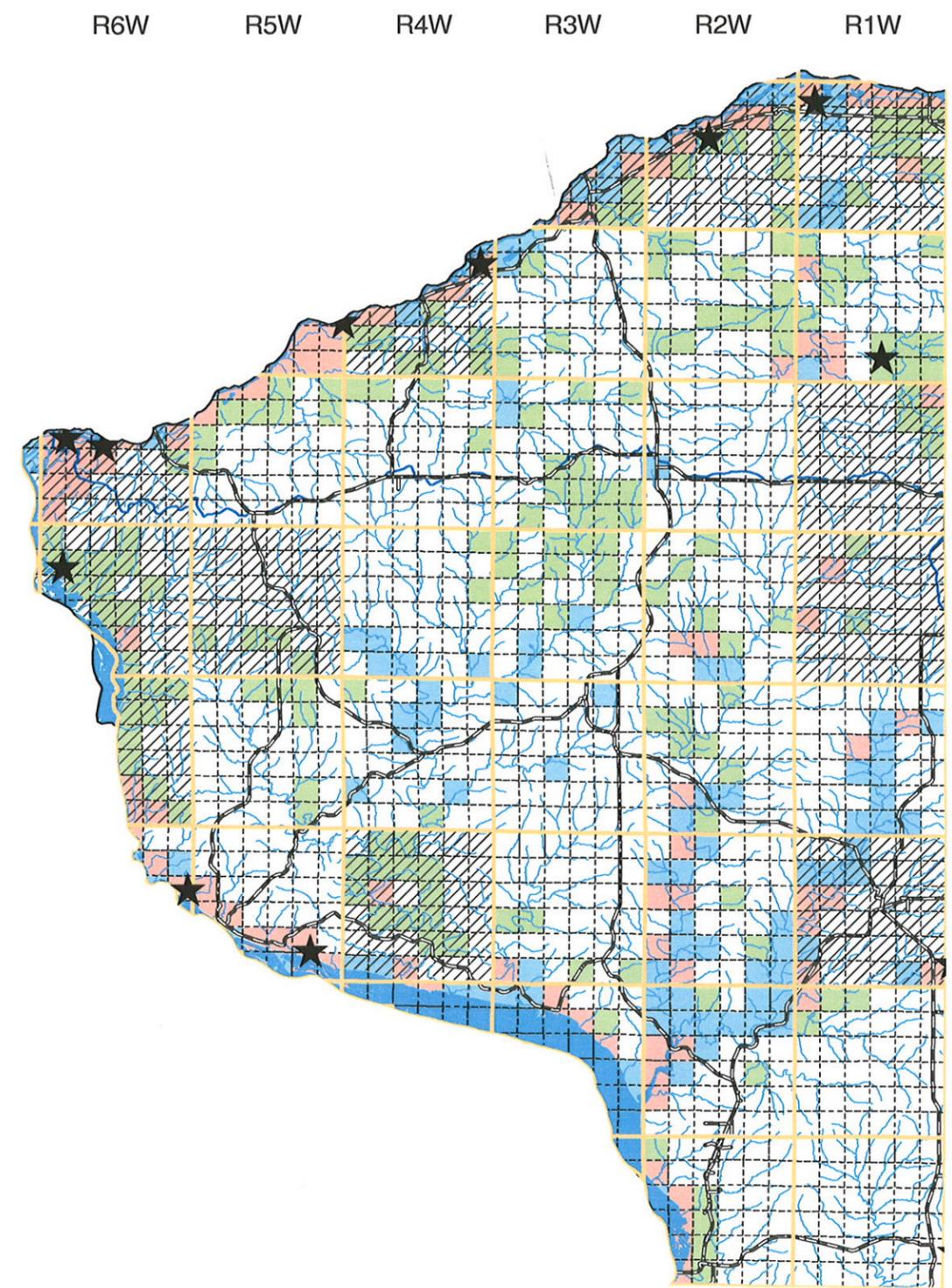
Barn Owl, *Tyto alba*, 1999  
 Butorine, *Phoxipha colorata*, 2005  
 Indiana Bat, *Myotis sodale*, 1954  
 Smooth Coi, *Heterodactylus singhalensis*, 1987  
 A Leafhopper, *Alturipygus vanduzeei*, 2000  
 Baffin Wren, *Vireo bairdi*, 2004  
 Bird Flockery, *Bird Flockery*, 1978  
 Otter Skimmer, *Hesperia ebba*, 1995  
 A Tiger Beetle, *Cicindela patricola hoberi*, 1999  
 Byssus Skipper, *Probleme byssus*, 1995  
 Dusted Skipper, *Athyronopsis hianna*, 1991  
 Hooded Warbler, *Virentia citra*, 2008  
 Black Flat Snake, *Elaphe obsoleta*, 1985  
 A Melyrid Beetle, *Collops vicarius*, 1999  
 Bat Hibernaculum, *Bat Hibernaculum*, 2001  
 Cerulean Warbler, *Dendroica cerulea*, 2008  
 Cherrystone Drop, *Hendersonia ocellata*, 1988  
 Kentucky Warbler, *Oporornis formosus*, 2008  
 Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, 2005  
 Heron's Sparrow, *Ammodramus heronowi*, 2008  
 Leonard's Siskin, *Heisteria leonardi*, 1989  
 Ornate Box Turtle, *Terrapene ornata*, 1987  
 Wing Snaggletooth, *Gastrophysa procora*, 1987  
 Acadian Flycatcher, *Empidonax virescens*, 2008  
 Juniper Hairbreak, *Calliphrys grynus*, 1991  
 Prairie Leafhopper, *Polyamia dilatata*, 2003  
 Timber Flatworm, *Cratichneumon*, 2005  
 Western Worm Snake, *Carpophis vermis*, 2006  
 Eastern Pipit, *Pipistrellus subulatus*, 2001  
 Phyllis Tiger Moth, *Glyptotendipes phyllis*, 1987  
 Columbian Dusky Wing, *Erynnis lucius*, 1991  
 Gorgone Checker Spot, *Chrysone gorgone*, 1994  
 Eastern Wood Pewee, *Myiobus cinerascens*, 2001  
 Prairie Ringneck Snake, *Diadophis punctulatus amyl*, 2008  
 Wild Indigo Dusky Wing, *Erynnis baptisae*, 1995  
 Eastern Bluebird, *Sialia sialis*, 2001  
 White-tailed Jackrabbit, *Lepus townsendi*, 1947  
 Yellow-throated Warbler, *Dendroica dominica*, 2006  
 White's Underwing Moth, *Calocampa whitei*, 1991  
 Abbreviated Underwing Moth, *Calocampa abbreviata*, 1998  
 Franklin's Ground Squirrel, *Spermophilus franklini*, 1987  
 Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, *Picopus harrisii*, 1995  
 Midwest Pleistocene Verigo, *Vertigo hubrichti*, 1986

### Plants

Trinoid, *Jeffersonia diphylla*, 1993  
 Musk-root, *Adoxa moschatellina*, 1896  
 Water-ash, *Ptelea trifoliata*, 1984  
 Buttonwood, *Eleocharis acicularis*, 1973  
 Glade Fern, *Diplazium pyrenopisum*, 1992  
 Marshweed, *Oenocarpus biocellatus*, 1996  
 Cuckoo, *Phlox pilosa*, 1993  
 Wild Quinine, *Parthenocissus vitacea*, 1996  
 Hooker's Orchid, *Ptilanthera hookeri*, 1985  
 Rock Chubnose, *Hesperis parryi*, 1974  
 Snow Trillium, *Trillium nivale*, 1989  
 Snowy Campion, *Silene rupestris*, 1999  
 Christmas Fern, *Polystichum acrostichoides*, 1973  
 Hills Thistle, *Cirsium hillii*, 2001  
 Maryland Senna, *Senna marilandica*, 1911  
 Prairie Tansy, *Pectanthera racemosa*, 1991  
 Upland Broomrape, *Eupatorium sessilifolium var. brittonianum*, 1994  
 Yellow Gentian, *Gentiana alba*, 2002  
 Dragon Wurmwood, *Artemisia dracunculoides*, 1972  
 Nodding Polygonia, *Triphora trianthophora*, 1992  
 Prairie Ragwort, *Senecio platensis*, 2008  
 Purple Milkweed, *Asclepias lanuginosa*, 2001  
 Woolly Milkweed, *Asclepias lanuginosa*, 1993  
 Broad-leaved Fern, *Phytolopsis hexagonoploea*, 1997  
 Cuckoo, *Phlox pilosa*, 1993  
 Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 1992  
 Richardson Sedge, *Carex richardsonii*, 2008  
 American Groundsill, *Lithospermum latifolium*, 1990  
 Reflexed Trillium, *Trillium recurvatum*, 1974  
 Shadow Goldenrod, *Solidago scirpifolia*, 1992  
 Slender Scurf Pine, *Piceomillum apiculatum*, 2000  
 Hairy Wild-panicle, *Ruellia humilis*, 1986  
 Hoary Tick-trefoil, *Diastema canadensis*, 1992  
 Intermediate Sedge, *Carex media*, 1988  
 Limestone Oak Fern, *Gymnocarpium robertsonianum*, 1982  
 Foundnut Froglove, *Agalinis gatlingeri*, 1997  
 Sheriff's Rock-rose, *Arabis sheriffi*, 1989  
 Violet Bush-clover, *Lespedeza villosa*, 1998  
 Pale False Foxglove, *Agalinis skinneriana*, 2001  
 Prairie Bush-clover, *Lespedeza leptostachya*, 2007  
 Prairie Fern-flower, *Talinum rugosum*, 2001  
 Yellow Giant Hyssop, *Agastache nepetoides*, 2002  
 Kentucky Coffee-tree, *Gymnocladia dioica*, 2002  
 Great Indian-plantain, *Coccoloba eupatorioides*, 1999  
 Heart-leaved Skullcap, *Scutellaria ovata*, 2002  
 Clustered Poppymallow, *Callitriche integrifolia*, 1986  
 Jewelled Shooting Star, *Dodecatheon amethystinum*, 2002  
 Large Foundnut Orchid, *Ptilanthera orbiculata*, 1972  
 October Lady's-tresses, *Spiranthes ovata var. erubescens*, 1994  
 One-flowered Broomrape, *Orbanche uniflora*, 1998  
 Pale-purple Coneflower, *Echinacea pallida*, 1997  
 Rough Flattop-rose-root, *Pteris aquilina*, 2004  
 Lance-leaved Buckhorn, *Rhamnus lanceolata var. glabrata*, 1995  
 Narrow-leaved Dayflower, *Commelina erecta var. douglasiana*, 2003  
 Northern Wild Monkshood, *Aconitum novboracense*, 2005  
 Prairie False-dandelion, *Nothocalais cuspidata*, 1970  
 Prairie Indian Plantain, *Coccoloba dioica*, 2008  
 Purple-slim Cliff-brake, *Pellaea atropurpurea*, 1990  
 Shinners Three-armed Grass, *Aristida dichotoma*, 1991

### Natural Communities

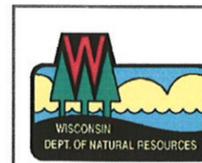
Dry Cliff, *Dry cliff*, 1985  
 Cedar Glade, *Cedar glade*, 1984  
 Dry Prairie, *Dry prairie*, 2001  
 Moist Cliff, *Moist cliff*, 1985  
 Oak Barrens, *Oak barrens*, 2004  
 Oak Opening, *Oak opening*, 1978  
 Pine Ridge, *Pine ridge*, 1983  
 Oak Woodland, *Oak woodland*, 2004  
 Sand Barrens, *Sand barrens*, 1984  
 Sand Prairie, *Sand prairie*, 1998  
 Mesic Prairie, *Mesic prairie*, 1987  
 Dry-mesic Prairie, *Dry-mesic prairie*, 2004  
 Algalic Tule Slough, *Algalic tule slough*, 1988  
 Southern Dry Forest, *Southern dry forest*, 1985  
 Southern Mesic Forest, *Southern mesic forest*, 1988  
 Southern Dry-mesic Forest, *Southern dry-mesic forest*, 2006



## 3.2.4 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

SPECIES and/or NATURAL COMMUNITY | Aquatic | Terrestrial | Both | Township Occurrences | Watershed Boundaries | State Natural Area

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
 Website: [www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/workinglists/countymaps/grant](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/workinglists/countymaps/grant)



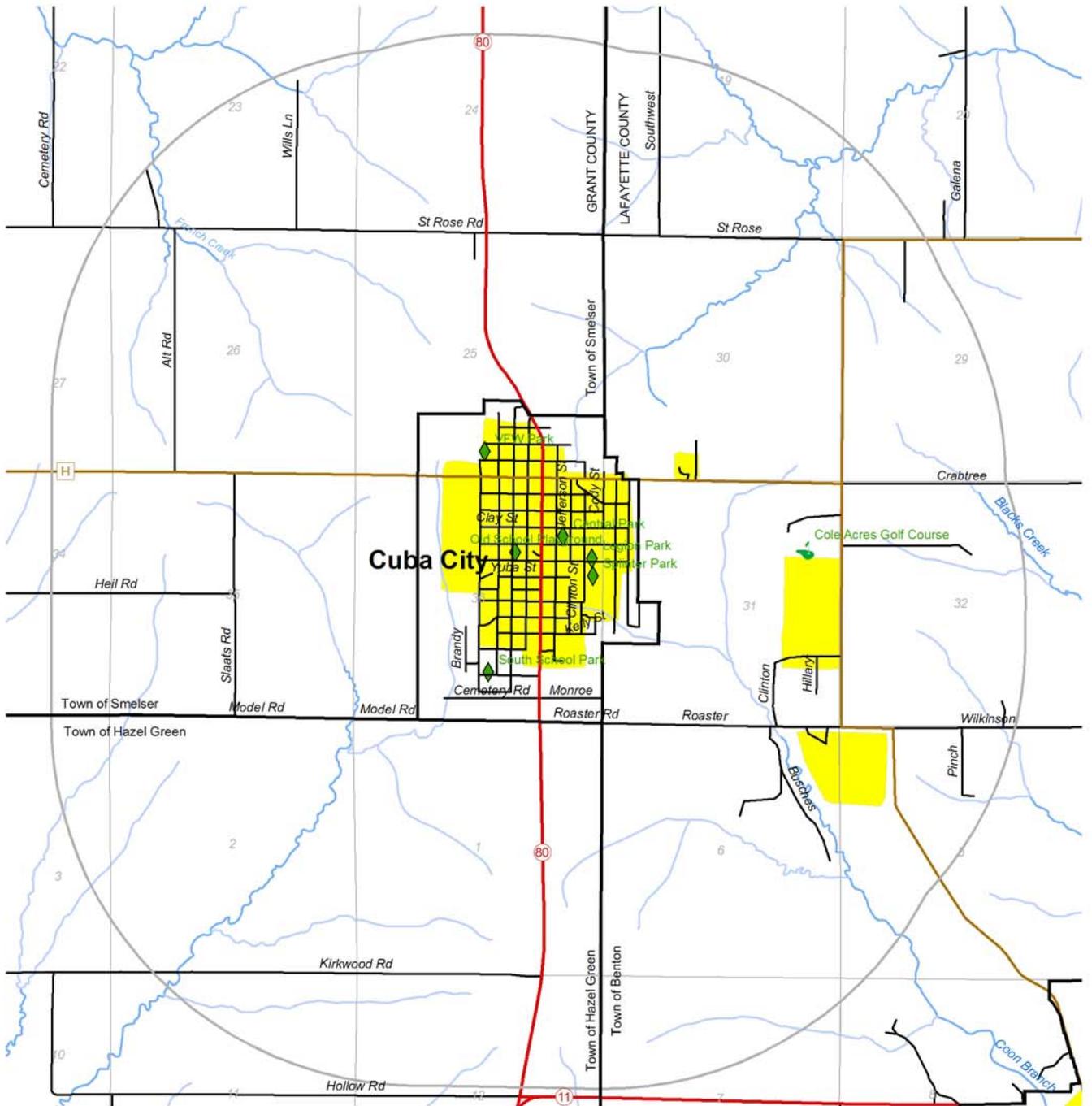
This map represents the known occurrences of rare species and natural communities that have been recorded in the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI). Colored sections indicate the presence of one or more occurrences within that section. Hatched townships indicate one or more occurrences reported 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  
 Copyright 2003, WDNR-Bureau of Endangered Resources  
 This map may not be reproduced without prior written permission.

# MAP 3.2.5 NATURAL CORRIDORS AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org

April 12, 2008

Legend			
	Municipal Boundary		Camp Grounds
	1.5 Mile Buffer		Golf Courses
	Roads - State		Parks - Local
	Roads - County		Streams - Intermittent
	Roads - Local/Drives/Streets		Streams - Perennial
	Sections		Agriculture
			Forests
			Urban
			Wetlands

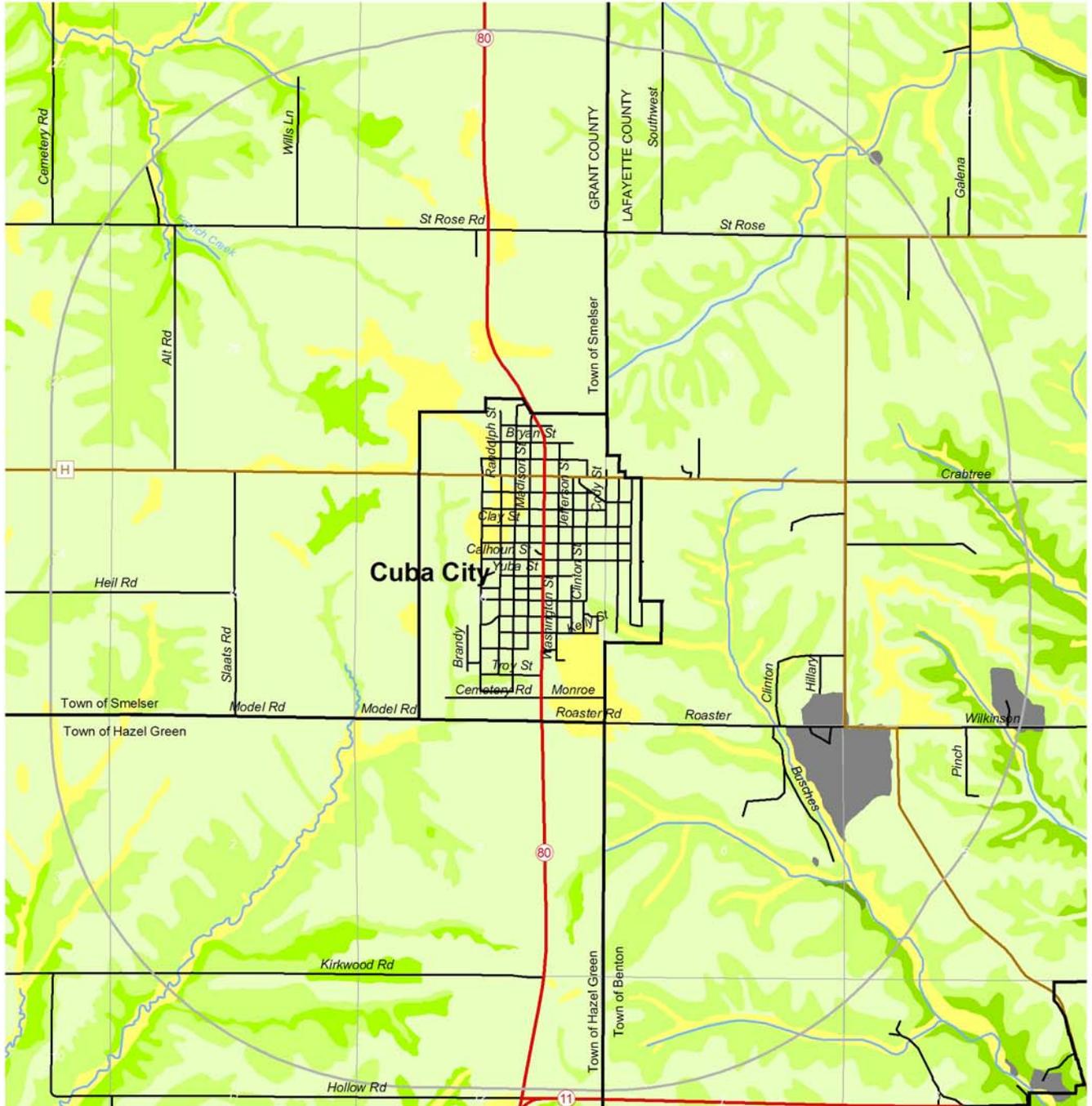
1 inch equals 0.6 miles



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

# MAP 3.2.6 SLOPES

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org

November 29, 2007

### Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile Buffer
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives/Streets
- Streams
- Water

### Soils of Grant Co.

- 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
  - Quarry

### Soils of Lafayette Co.

- Slope**
- 3 percent or less
  - 6 percent or less
  - 12 percent or less
  - 20 percent or less
  - 30 percent or less
  - 45 percent or less
  - Mine pits and dumps
  - Municipal Wastewater

1 inch equals 0.6 miles

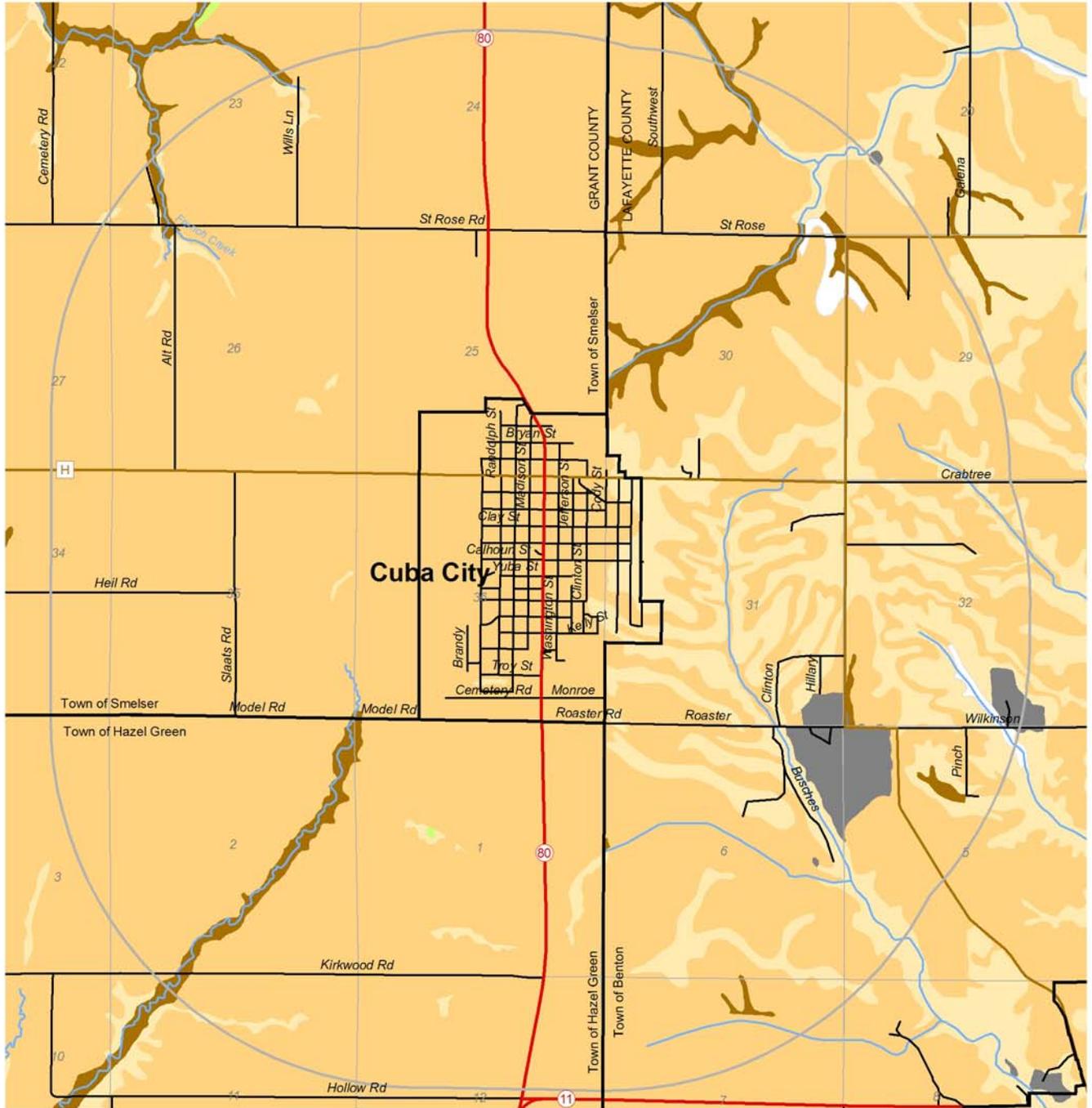


This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Note: Soil classifications vary from county to county.

# MAP 3.2.7 DEPTH TO BEDROCK

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org

December 14, 2007

Legend		Soils of Grant Co.	Soils of Lafayette Co.
Municipal Boundary	Sections_GrantCounty	<b>Depth To Bedrock</b>	<b>Depth To Bedrock</b>
1.5 Mile Buffer	Roads - State	<1 foot	Very Limited
Roads - County	Roads - Local/Drives/Streets	1 to 6 feet	Somewhat Limited
Streams	Water	4 or more feet	Not Limited
		10 or more feet	Not Rated
		Very Deep	Mine Pits And Dumps
		Not Rated	
		Quarry	

1 inch equals 0.6 miles

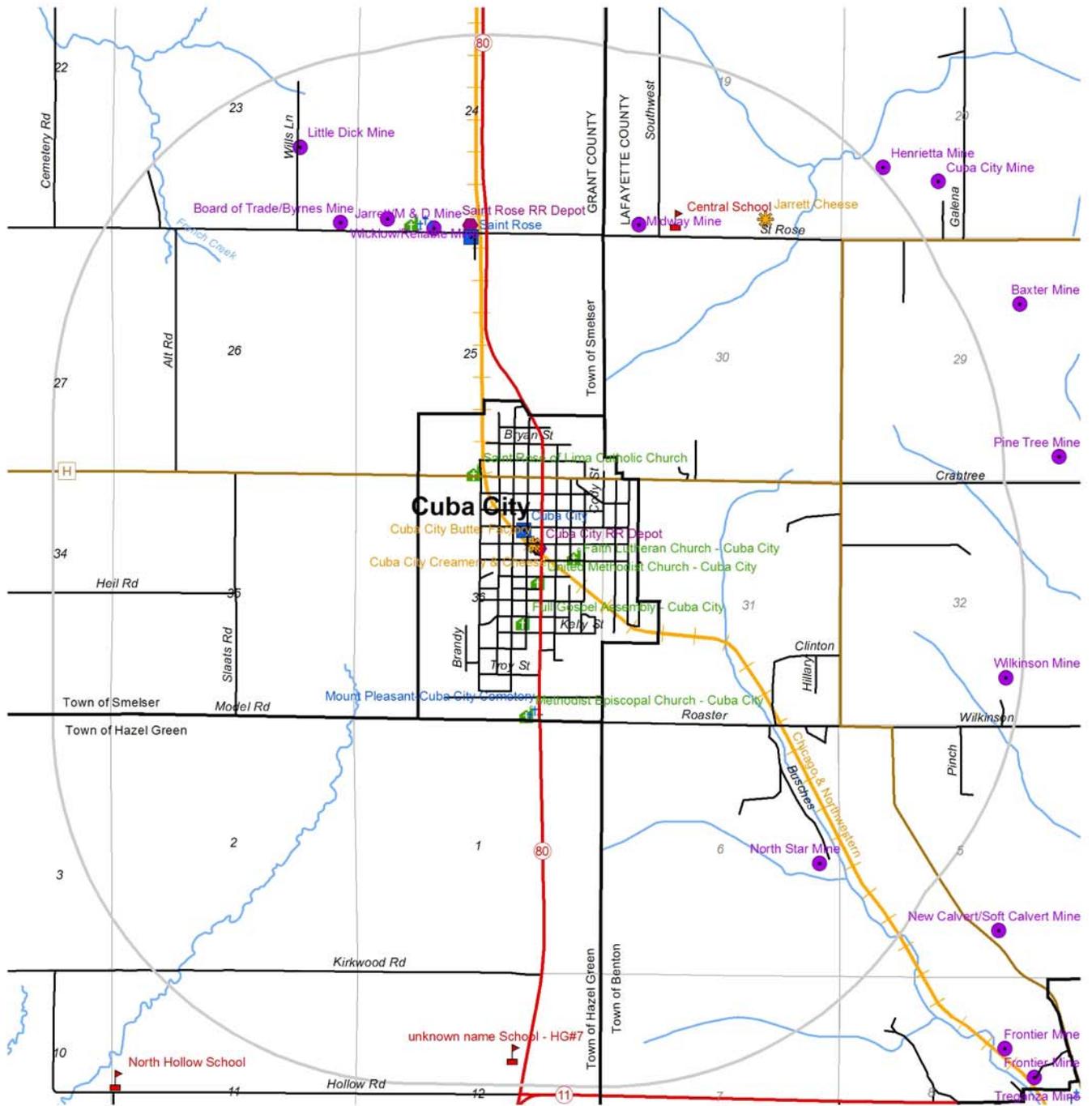


This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Note: Soil classifications vary from county to county.

# MAP 3.3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



**Legend**

Municipal Boundary	Historical Mine
Sections	Historical Point
1.5 Mile Buffer	Historical Post Office
Roads - State	Historical Railroad Depot
Roads - County	Historical Railroad
Roads - Local/Drives/Streets	Historical School
Historical Cemetery	Streams
Historical Cheese Factory/Creamery	
Historical/Current Church	

1 inch equals 0.6 miles



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

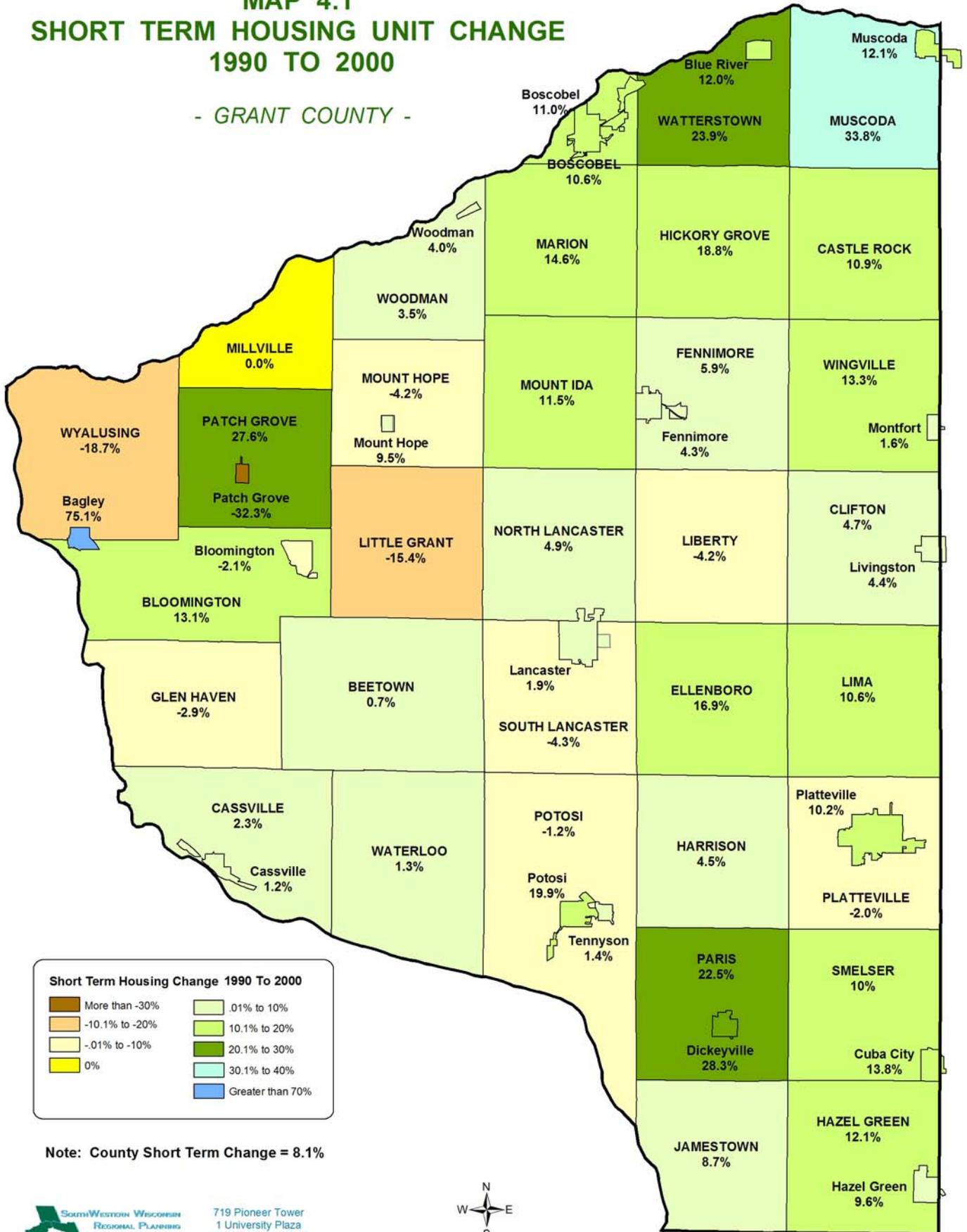


719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org

March 24, 2008

# MAP 4.1 SHORT TERM HOUSING UNIT CHANGE 1990 TO 2000

- GRANT COUNTY -



**Short Term Housing Change 1990 To 2000**

More than -30%	.01% to 10%
-10.1% to -20%	10.1% to 20%
-0.1% to -10%	20.1% to 30%
0%	30.1% to 40%
Greater than 70%	

Note: County Short Term Change = 8.1%



719 Pioneer Tower  
1 University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org

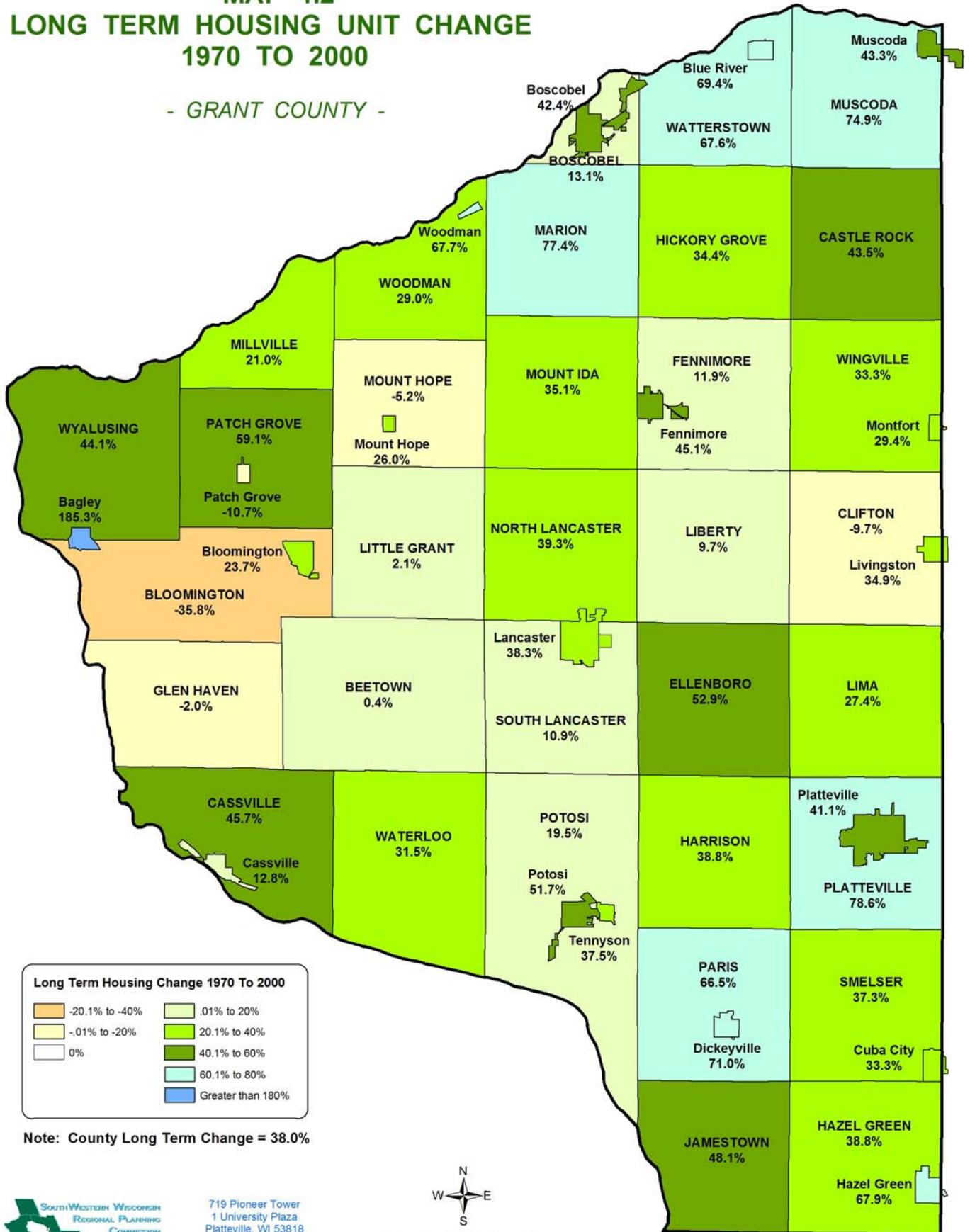
December 18, 2008



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# MAP 4.2 LONG TERM HOUSING UNIT CHANGE 1970 TO 2000

- GRANT COUNTY -



**Long Term Housing Change 1970 To 2000**

-20.1% to -40%	.01% to 20%
-0.1% to -20%	20.1% to 40%
0%	40.1% to 60%
	60.1% to 80%
	Greater than 180%

Note: County Long Term Change = 38.0%



719 Pioneer Tower  
1 University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
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December 18, 2008

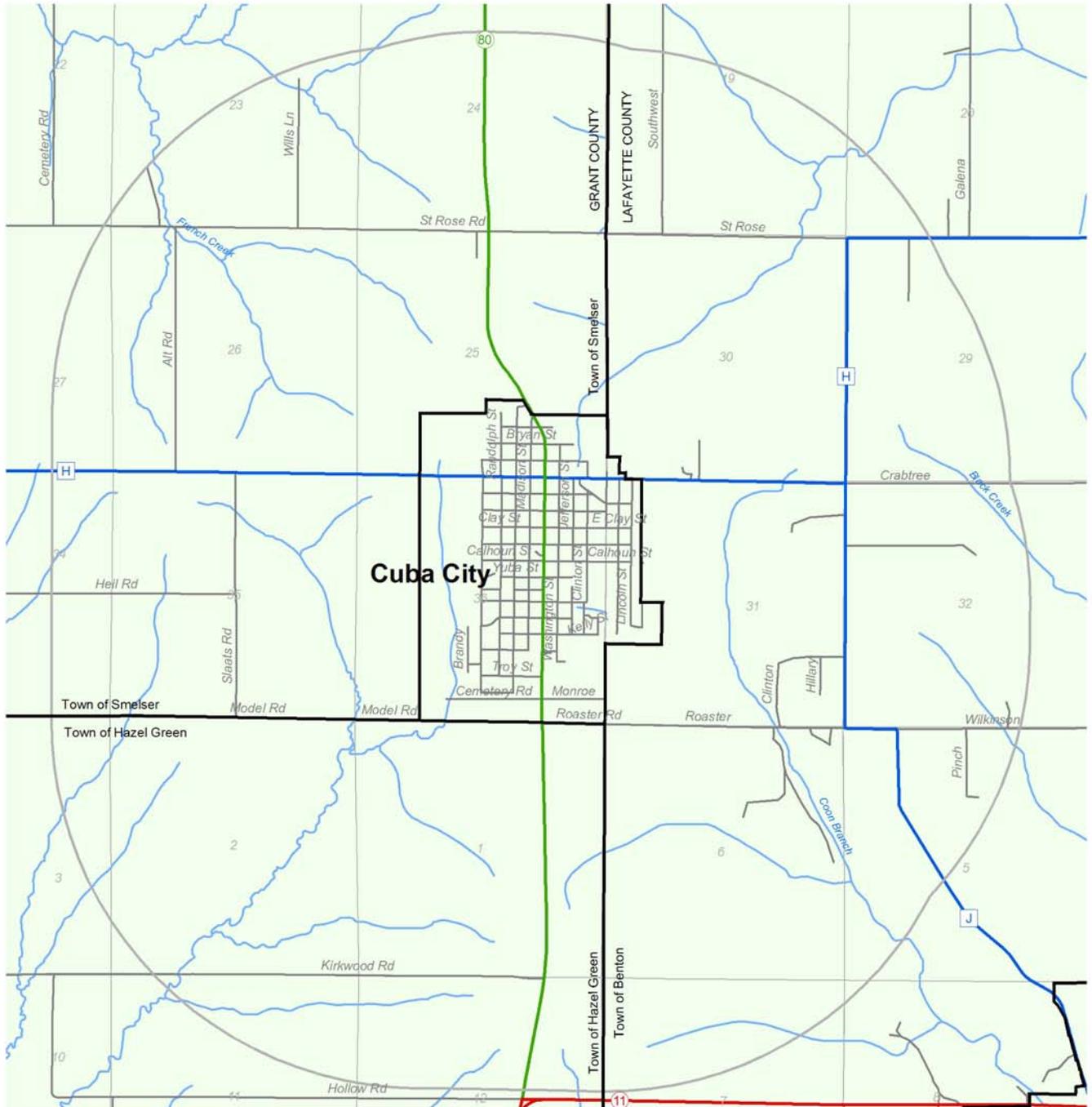


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# MAP 5.1 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
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### Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile Buffer
- Streams
- Airfield/Airport/Heliport
- Principal Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Major Collector
- Minor Collector
- Local Drive/Roads/Streets

1 inch equals 0.6 miles



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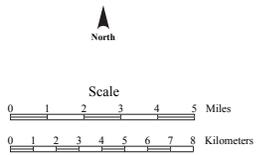
# MAP 5.2 GRANT COUNTY BICYCLING CONDITIONS



- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- State Park
- Public Campground
- County Park with Facilities
- County Park without Facilities
- Wayside
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Highway Interchange
- Bridge
- Town Roads
- Best Conditions for Bicycling
- Moderate Conditions for Bicycling
- Higher Volume, Wider Paved Shoulders
- High Volume, Undesirable Conditions
- Bicyclists Prohibited
- Bicycle Touring Trails
- Urban Escape Routes
- Major Urban Streets
- Local Road with Higher Traffic Volume

Unpaved Pavement  
Shoulder

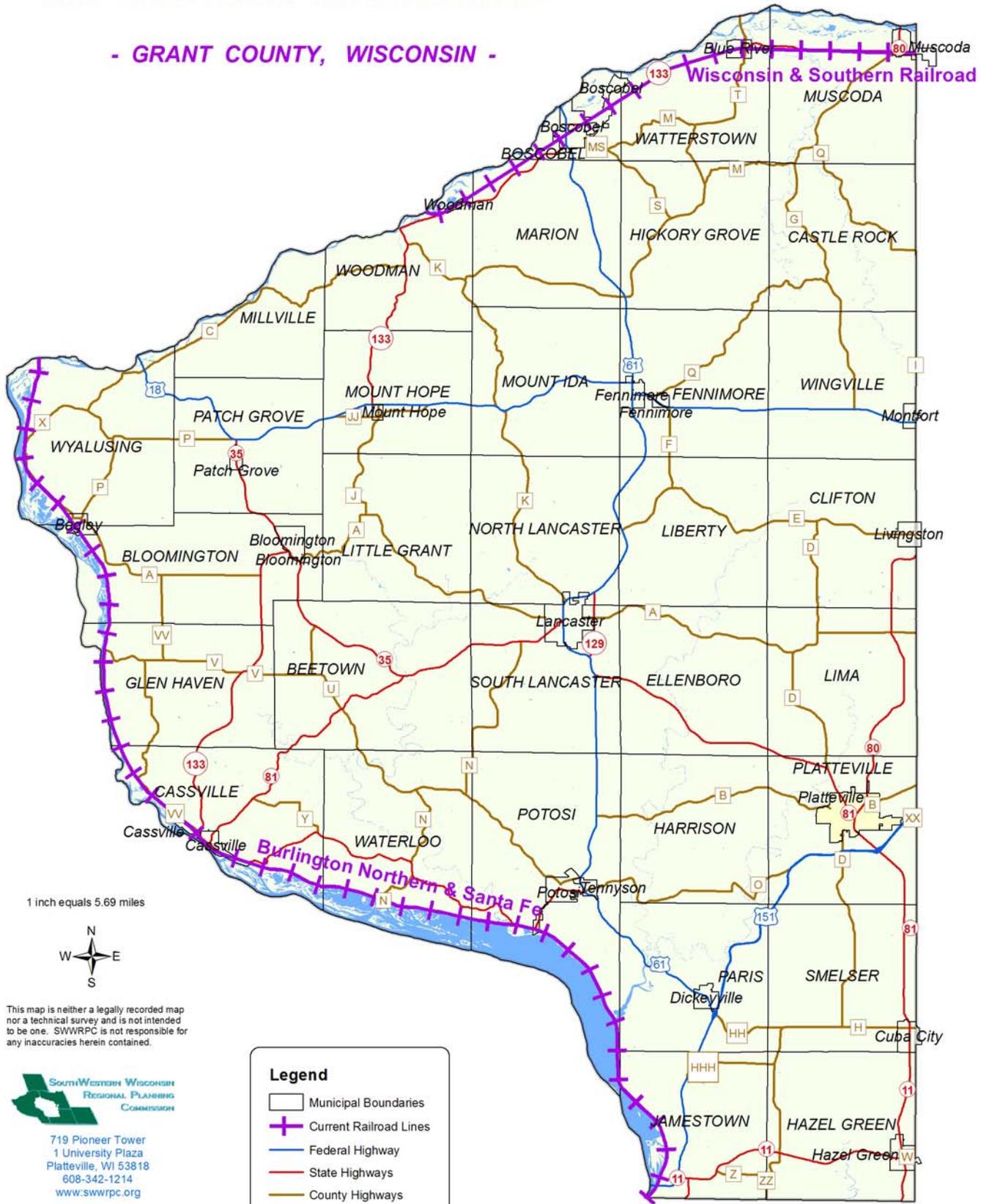
Note: paved shoulder information is provided for state highways only.



See full legend for complete descriptions of road classifications.

# MAP 5.3 CURRENT RAILROAD LINES

- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



1 inch equals 5.69 miles



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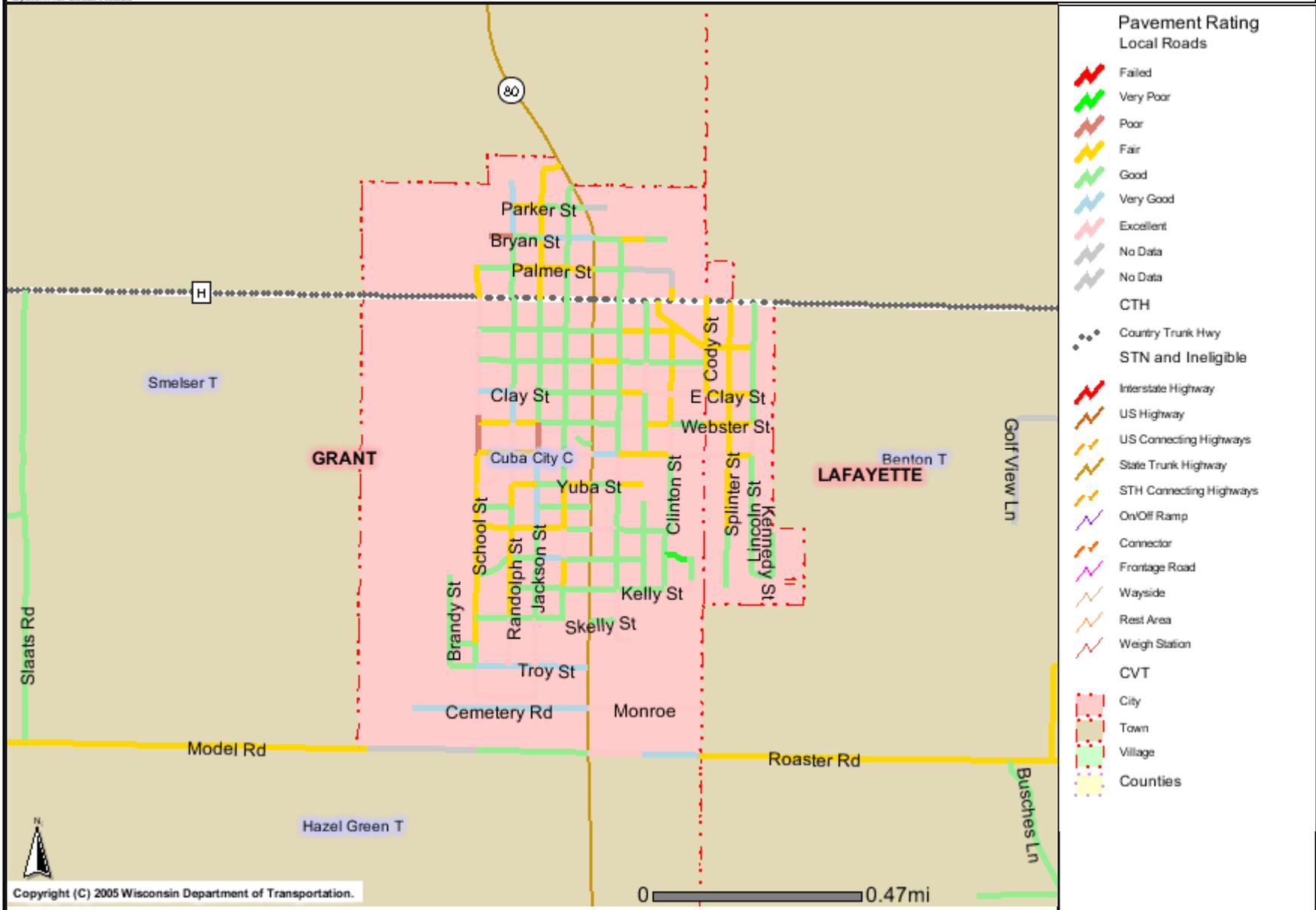
719 Pioneer Tower  
1 University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
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May 22, 2008

### Legend

- Municipal Boundaries
- + Current Railroad Lines
- Federal Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways

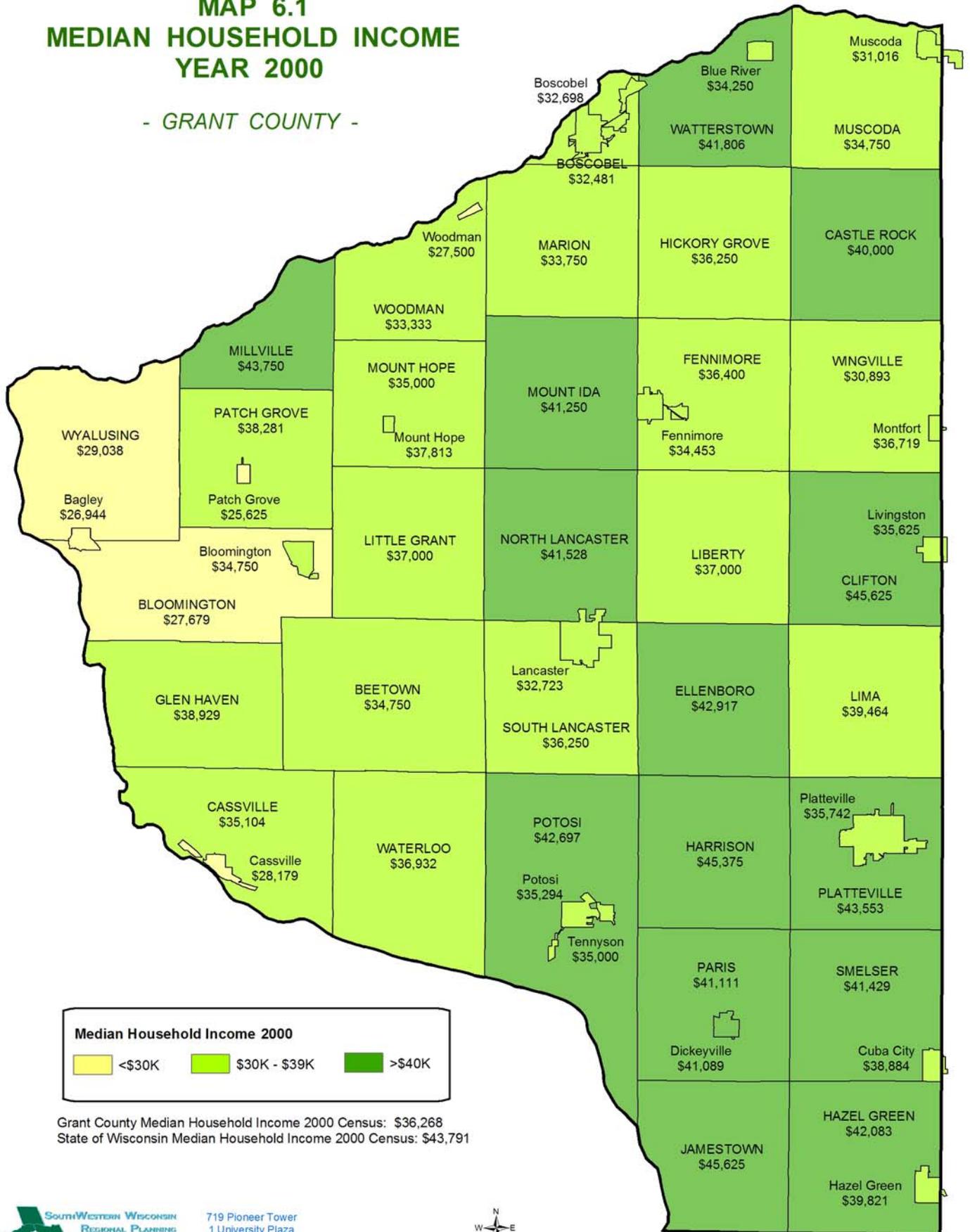
### Map 5.4 2007 Pavement Rating Map for the City of Cuba City



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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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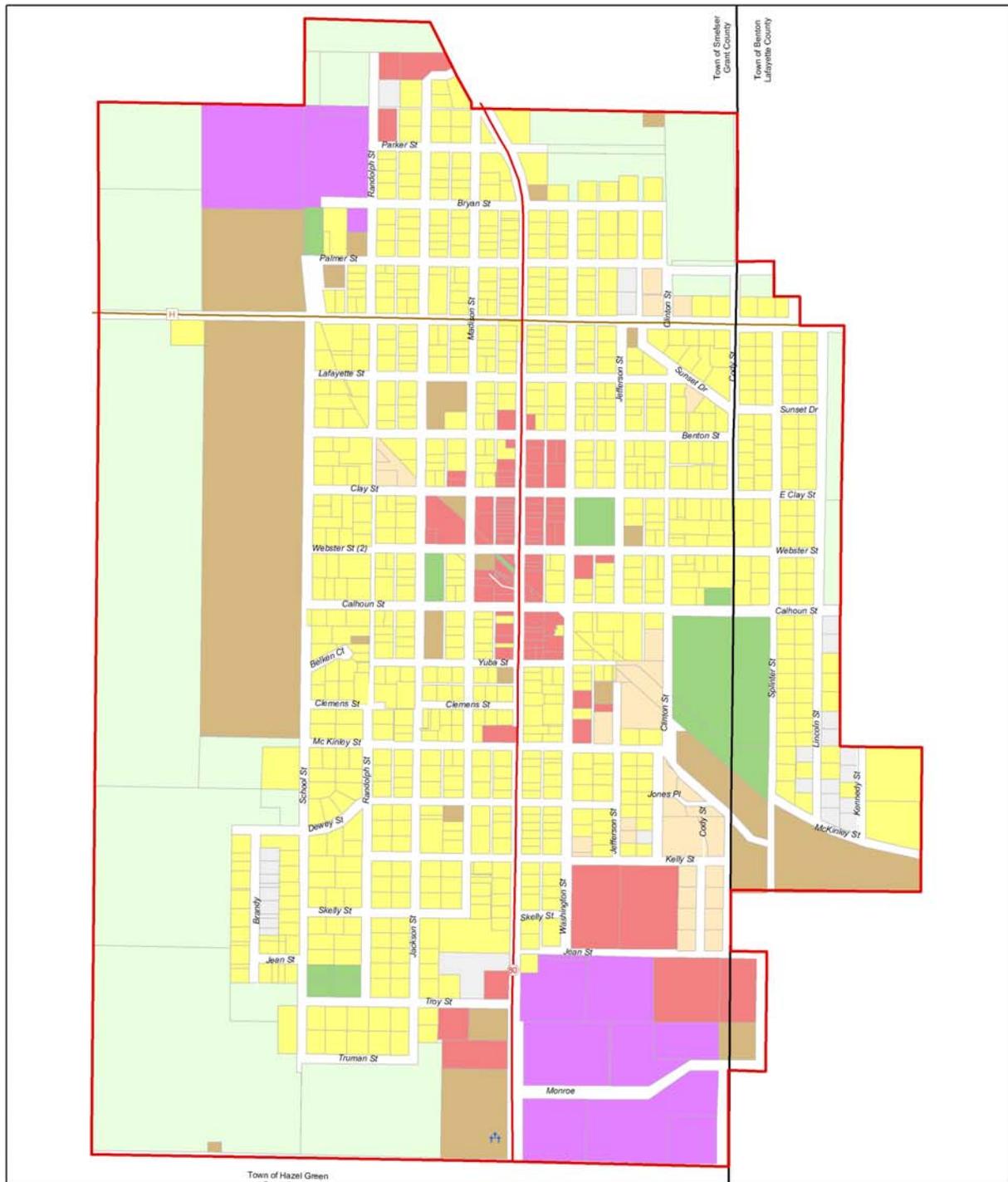
December 18, 2008



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# MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
 - GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
 One University Plaza  
 Platteville, WI 53188  
 608-342-1214  
 www.swwrpc.org  
 May 14, 2009  
 Parcels: Grant Co. 2008

**Legend**

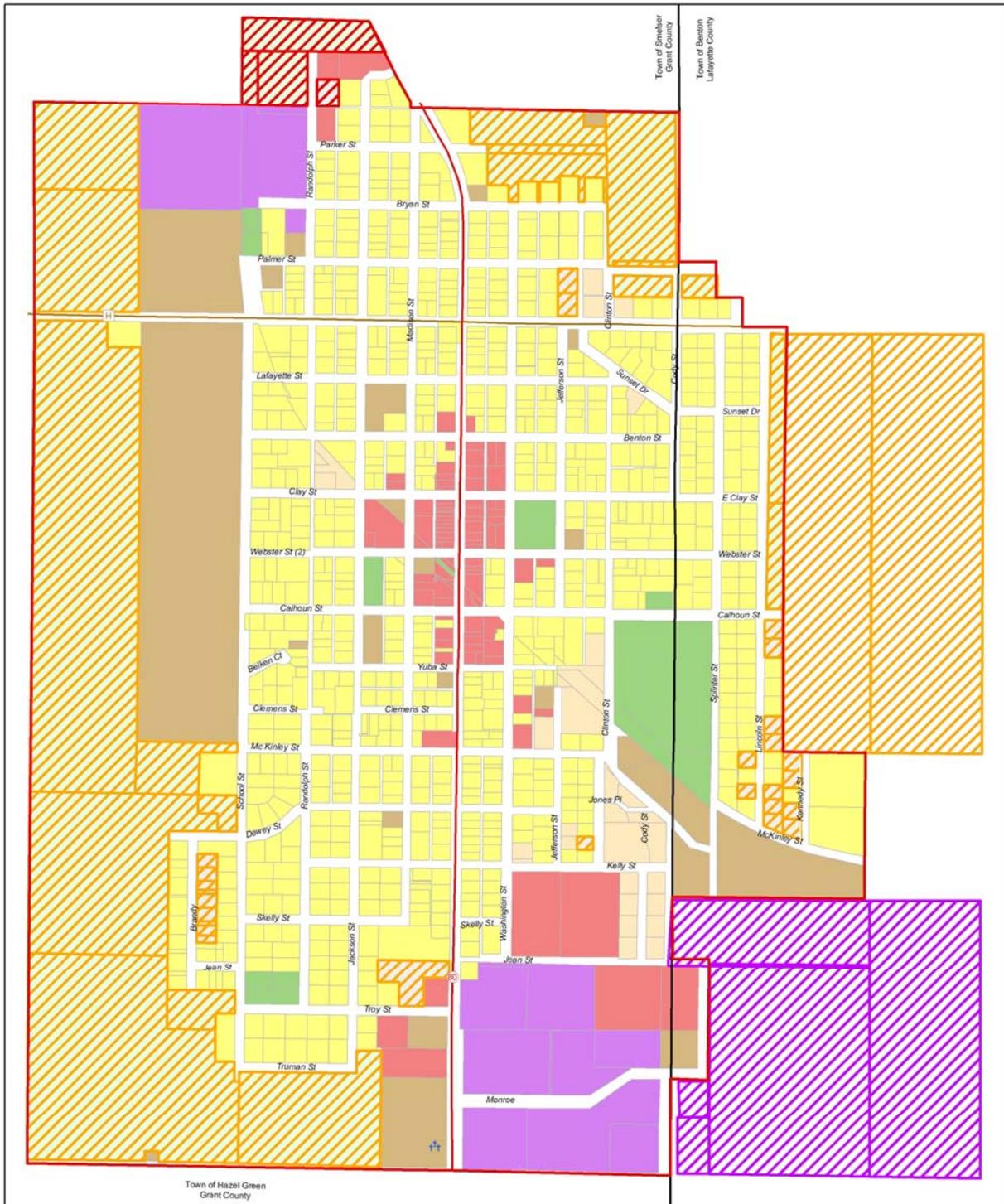
- Municipal Boundary
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Cemetery
- Parcels of Cuba City**
- Existing Land Use: Residential
- Agricultural
- Multi-Family Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Civic/Municipal
- Park/Conservancy
- Vacant



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# MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

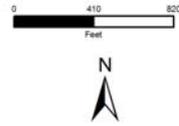
- CITY OF CUBA CITY -  
- GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



719 Pioneer Tower  
One University Plaza  
Platteville, WI 53818  
608-342-1214  
www.swwrpc.org  
May 14, 2009  
Parcels: Grant Co 2008

**Legend**

Municipal Boundary	Multi-Family Residential	<b>Parcels of Cuba City</b>
Roads - State	Commercial	<b>Proposed Land Use</b>
Roads - County	Industrial	Residential
Cemetery	Civic/Municipal	Commercial
<b>Parcels of Cuba City</b>	Park/Conservancy	Industrial
<b>Exiting Land Use</b>	Agricultural	
Residential	Vacant	



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