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WISCONSIN-REGIONS - SOUTHWEST,

Graduate Center
Dept. of Regional Planning
The University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

1996-97 OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**



PREPARED FOR THE
COUNTY BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS
OF GRANT, GREEN, IOWA, LAFAYETTE
AND RICHLAND COUNTIES

BY THE:
SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL
PLANNING COMMISSION

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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**Neil Gardner, Glen Haven
Coletta Wegmann, Bloomington
Mel Kelly, Platteville**

Lafayette County

**Wayne Wilson, Argyle
Beverly Anderson, Darlington
Lawrence Cherrey, Shullsburg**

Green County

**Robert Hoesly, New Glarus
Donna Douglas, Monroe
Lori VanNatta, Monroe**

Richland County

**Ann Greenheck, Lone Rock
Gerald Cook, Richland Center
Dion Kempthorne, Richland Center**

Iowa County

**Richard Scullion, Highland
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Edward Bible, Economic Development Planner*
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SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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An Economic Development District Serving Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: October 1996

TO: Persons Interested in the Economic Development of Southwestern Wisconsin

FROM: Don Rosenbrook and Ed Bible

RE: Annual Overall Economic Development Program Report For 1996-97

Enclosed is a copy of the Annual Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) report for 1996-97 for southwestern Wisconsin. This report makes it possible for the counties of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland to maintain their designation as an "Economic Development District." This designation is made by the federal Economic Development Administration.

This economic development report outlines a strategy for improving the region's economy during the coming year. Local officials from throughout the region were involved in the preparation of the document. The report lists the various public works and economic development projects that have been identified by the cities and villages as important to their local economic development efforts.

In addition, the report assesses the Commission's economic development activities that have taken place during the past year, discusses the potentials and constraints to economic development in the region, and sets forth the goals of the development program for the coming year. The report also includes a chapter describing the changes that have taken place in the region's economy in recent years.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the local officials who responded to our survey in which we requested information on projects they will be working on during the next two to three years to promote their community's economic development. The response to that survey was very good and the results have been incorporated in the last chapter of the report. If your community is not included, please let us know and we will incorporate your projects in the annual update for 1997. We will be surveying communities again next spring and encourage all local officials to respond so that we may have a complete picture of development needs in the region.

If we can be of assistance with any of your economic development needs, do not hesitate to give us a call at 342-1214.

1996-97

ANNUAL OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REPORT

**SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

Prepared by:

**Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
Room 426, Karrmann Library
1 University Plaza
Platteville, Wisconsin 53818**

Planning Report No. 113

**The preparation of this report was financed in part by a grant from the
Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.**

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO THE ADOPTION OF THE 1996-97
ANNUAL OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
BY THE SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

WHEREAS, the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, comprised of the counties of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland, was designated as an Economic Development District by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1986; and

WHEREAS, this designation qualifies the counties and area communities for grant and aid assistance available through the Economic Development Administration (EDA) providing an Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) report has been prepared and approved on an annual basis; and

WHEREAS, the Commission staff have prepared an annual OEDP report for 1996-97 which outlines an economic development strategy for southwestern Wisconsin for the coming year; and

WHEREAS, the Commission staff have worked extensively with county and community officials to identify the most pressing economic development needs of the area and to seek solutions for meeting those needs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission hereby adopts the 1996-97 Annual Overall Economic Development Program Report as its guide for economic development planning and promotion of southwestern Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the staff of the Regional Planning Commission are directed to implement the economic development strategy contained in the annual OEDP report by assisting local governments in southwestern Wisconsin with project development and refinement, as well as with grant and loan procurement and other technical assistance; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be transmitted to EDA as a part of the annual OEDP report.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1996.

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Richard Kullin
Chairman

Robert M. Hardy
Secretary/Treasurer

ATTEST:

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed by the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission at a meeting held the 28th day of May, 1996.

Robert M. Hardy
Secretary/Treasurer

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CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

CLASSIFIED
ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

CREATION OF THE COMMISSION

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission was created in May 1970 by executive order of the Governor of Wisconsin in response to petitions received from Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties. Authority for the Commission is provided in Wisconsin State Statutes, Section 66.945.

REPRESENTATION

Formal representation on the Commission consists of three commissioners from each of the five counties within the region. At the present time the membership includes six commissioners from the private sector and nine commissioners from the public sector, representing 40 percent and 60 percent of the total membership, respectively. A listing of current Commission members is shown in the attached table, including place of residence, sex, race, occupation or economic interest, and elected offices held.

ORGANIZATION

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission as a whole serves as the district's Overall Economic Development (OEDP) Committee. In addition, the Commission has advisory committees that deal with various functional areas of program development. Much of the coordination and implementation of specific work activities dealing with economic development is handled by a technical advisory committee on economic development. This committee meets on a periodic basis and consists of representatives of all the economic development-related agencies in southwestern Wisconsin.

COMMISSION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has had goals and objectives to guide the development of southwestern Wisconsin since its beginning in the early 1970's. General goals statements were developed with the intention of providing a simple description toward which land use and economic development activities could be directed. These goal statements were as follows:

LAND USE GOAL: A quality environment based on a balance of open spaces with residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and agricultural developments.

NATURAL RESOURCES GOAL: Conservation and management of the region's full range of natural resources--air, water, and land resources--to maintain the ecological balance and to enhance the health, safety, recreation, education and aesthetic enjoyment for citizens of the region.

TABLE I-1

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

<u>County</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Sex/Race</u>	<u>Economic Interest</u>	<u>Local Government Office Held</u>
Grant	Neil Gardner	Glen Haven	M/C	Agri-Business	County Board Chairman
Grant	Coletta Wegmann	Bloomington	F/C	Agri-Business	None
Grant	Mel Kelly	Platteville	F/C	Tourism Development	None
Green	Robert Hoesly	New Glarus	M/C	Agri-Business	County Board Chairman
Green	Donna Douglas	Monroe	F/C	Cosmetology Business	None
Green	Lori VanNatta	Monroe	F/C	Cosmetic Sales	None
Iowa	Richard Scullion	Highland	M/C	Agri-Business	County Board Chairman
Iowa	Robert Eichorst	Dodgeville	M/C	Retired	County Board Supervisor
Iowa	Gerald Ewert	Mineral Point	M/C	Public Utility	None
Lafayette	Wayne Wilson	Argyle	M/C	Agri-Business	County Board Chairman
Lafayette	Beverly Anderson	Darlington	F/C	Community Economic Development	None
Lafayette	Lawrence Cherrey	Shullsburg	M/C	Educator, Former School Administrator	County Board Supervisor
Richland	Ann Greenheck	Lone Rock	F/C	Agri-Business	County Board Chair
Richland	Gerald Cook	Richland Center	M/C	Retail	None
Richland	Dion Kempthorne	Richland Center	M/C	College Administrator	None

COMMUNITY FACILITIES GOAL: Community facilities that are well-planned and conveniently located so as to adequately provide the full range of community services to citizens of the region.

RECREATION GOAL: Recreational areas, facilities, and activities commensurate with present and future needs of the region for its citizens and visitors.

SEWER AND WATER GOAL: Sewer and water service, public or private, for all habitable buildings in the region, designed to meet recognized health standards.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: A healthy and growing regional economy and the economic well-being of the present and future inhabitants of the region.

HOUSING GOAL: An adequate supply of housing in price ranges affordable to area residents and reasonable choices in housing location and type.

TRANSPORTATION GOAL: Development and proper expansion of transportation and communication facilities to accommodate movement of people and goods conveniently, efficiently, and safely both within and outside the region.

These goal statements were later refined and developed into a listing of objectives providing more specific information as to how each goal might be achieved. In addition, policy statements were developed and adopted by the Commission which established guidelines for the regional development. The policies became an integral part of the various functional planning activities of the Regional Planning Commission undertaken over the years.

The Commission's goals for the economic development of southwestern Wisconsin were developed as part of the OEDP planning process a number of years ago. These have been evaluated on an annual basis. The detailed goals and objectives are included in later sections of this economic development strategy. They can be briefly stated as follows:

1. Strengthen the capacity of local units of government, development groups and other community-based organizations in the region to plan, implement and manage economic development activities.
2. Increase the manufacturing base of southwestern Wisconsin and provide planned industrial facilities to support manufacturing growth.
3. Enhance the retail and service sectors of communities in the region.
4. Promote the development of basic public works facilities and community services which improve the public's health, safety and living conditions.
5. Promote the maintenance and upgrading of the region's highway, rail, airport and river transportation systems.
6. Enhance the tourism potential of southwestern Wisconsin by supporting and working with community-based groups in identifying and developing new potentials in the areas of new development, historic preservation and community activities.

7. Enhance agriculture as an economic force in southwestern Wisconsin through increasing farm efficiencies, control of soil erosion and greater access into agriculture for future farmers.
8. Develop the land resources and the geographical distribution of economic activity so as to enhance the economic attractiveness and to ensure the greatest economic efficiencies within southwestern Wisconsin.
9. Enhance and promote the education, technical and vocational programs in southwestern Wisconsin for the betterment of skill levels of the labor force, and ensure that people and skills are matched with jobs.
10. To reduce the expense of energy to the region's local governments, businesses and residents by promoting energy conservation.

PURPOSE OF THE OEDP

In order that economic development projects of broad geographic significance may be planned and carried out, the Public Works and Economic Development Act enacted by Congress in 1965 (and subsequently amended) authorizes the creation of "economic development districts". The U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides financial assistance to designated agencies for purposes of developing an Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) to assist in alleviating economic distress, unemployment and underemployment. It also provides grants to communities for public works projects that are directly linked to that economic development program.

The OEDP is a locally initiated planning process designed to create employment opportunities, foster more stable and diversified local economies, improve local conditions, and provide a mechanism for guiding and coordinating the efforts of local individuals and organizations concerned with the economic development of the district.

The OEDP document describes the district's Overall Economic Development Program and charts the course for development action. It examines the problems, needs, and resources of the district and sets forth the goals of the development program, together with the strategy devised to achieve these goals.

The OEDP document provides the basis for meeting the statutory requirement that public works and economic development projects funded by EDA be consistent with an approved overall program for the economic development of the district.

EDA approval of the initial OEDP document (submitted in 1985) was a prerequisite to official action by EDA on designation of the Southwestern Wisconsin District. Designation confers eligibility upon the district and its centers for public works and business development projects funded by EDA. Approval of subsequent Annual OEDP Reports continues the eligibility status of the district for an additional year.

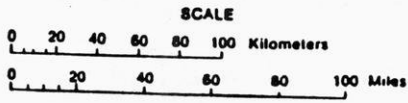
REDEVELOPMENT AREAS AND DISTRICT DESIGNATION

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission was formally designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, on August 4, 1986, as the

representative organization for the Southwestern Wisconsin Economic Development District (EDD) comprising the five counties served by the Commission. The designation of southwestern Wisconsin as an EDD brings to nine the number of districts in the State of Wisconsin (See Plate I-1).

As part of the basis for district designation, an area must have at least one county that has been designated by EDA as a Redevelopment Area under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended. Three southwestern Wisconsin counties were designated in 1978. These were Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties. Grant County was formally designated May 17, 1988, as a Redevelopment area, as well. Such areas have been determined to be statistically qualified for assistance from the Economic Development Administration.

Regional Planning Commissions in Wisconsin



Legend

-  EDA Designated Economic Development District (EDD)
-  Not Within a Designated RPC Area
-  Staff Offices

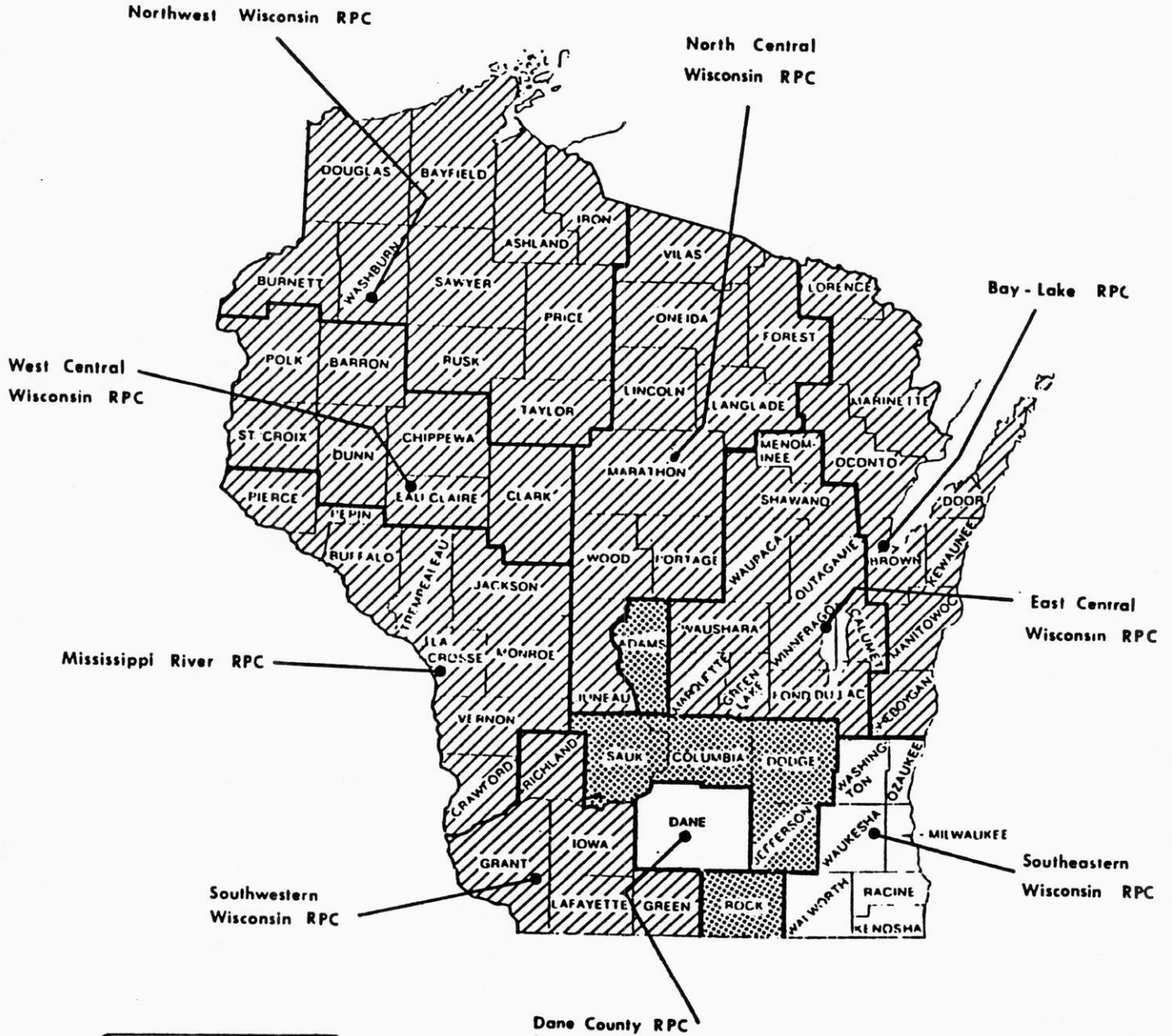
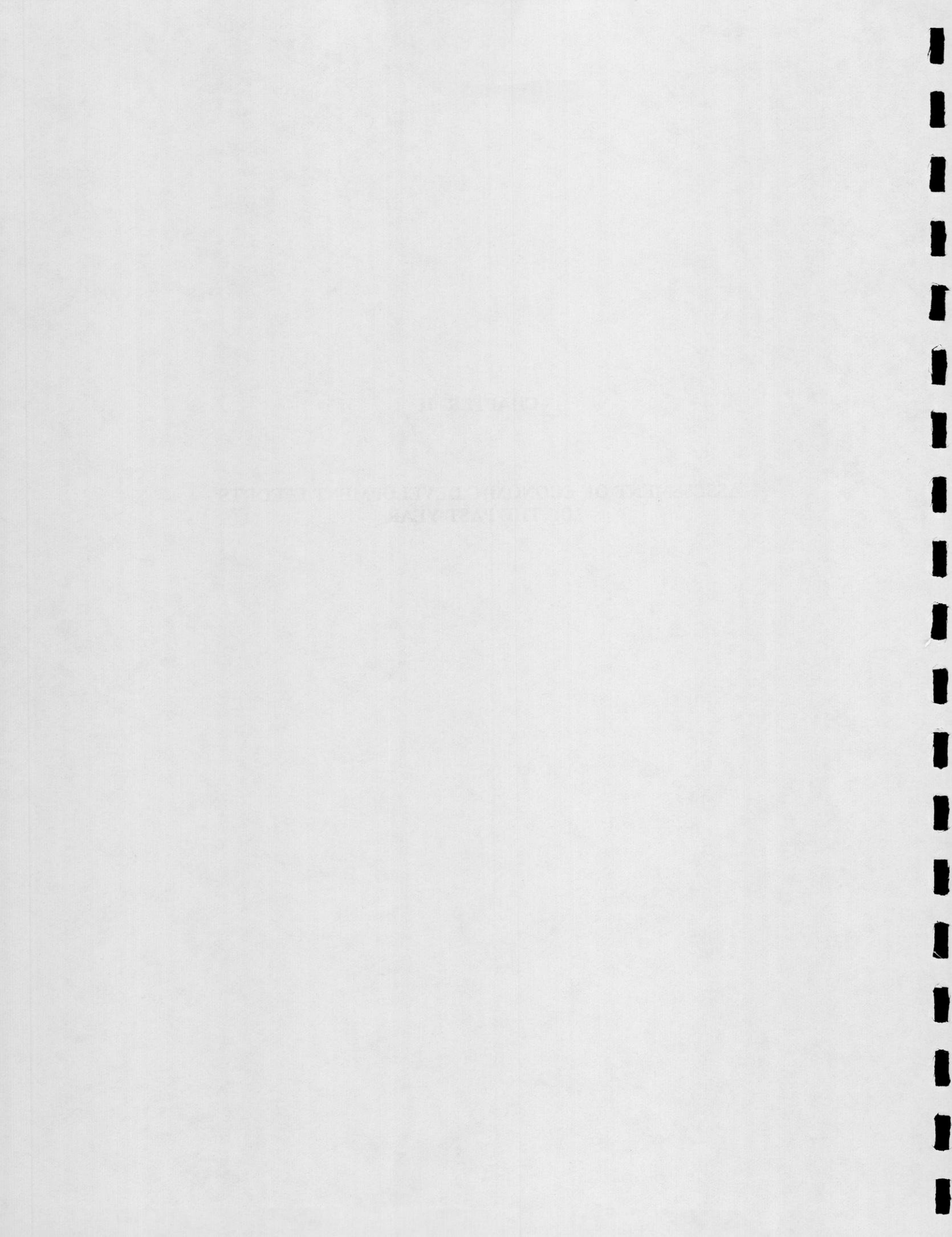


PLATE 1

CHAPTER II

**ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS
OF THE PAST YEAR**



CHAPTER II

ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS OF THE PAST YEAR

INTRODUCTION

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has had an on-going economic development planning program for several years, funded through a grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA). In recognition of the Commission's multi-county approach to economic development, the U.S. Department of Commerce designated the Commission's service area of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties as an Economic Development District in August of 1986. The Commission has concluded its thirteenth planning grant period which began on July 1, 1995. This report is generally for the twelve-month period ending on June 30, 1996.

The Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) serves as the reference base for economic development activities in the region and in which the Commission becomes involved. In addition, information from the OEDP is provided to economic development interests from the public and private sectors, and is used in their economic development efforts. An assessment of economic development activities carried out by the Commission over the past year is discussed in this chapter.

MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ELEMENTS:

The planning grant work program includes three items which form a broad-based framework under which the Commission carries out its economic development activities. These are:

- 1) The maintenance and updating of the region's Overall Economic Development Program (O.E.D.P.), to include an analysis of the Districts' economy;
- 2) The refinement of linkages between the District's economic planning strategy and developmental process and the area's real economic development potentials; and
- 3) A development of follow-through capabilities and capacities to insure implementation of economic development investments and capacity building efforts for the purpose of developing continued and/or increased economic benefits for local areas.

PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT IN AN EFFORT TO FACILITATE THEIR ABILITY TO UNDERTAKE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Continued Flood Recovery Efforts:

In March 1995, a EDA regional revolving loan fund grant for \$330,000, targeted to businesses either directly or indirectly impacted by flooding, was accepted by the regional planning commission. The Commission subsequently established a not-for-profit non-stock corporation to work with the Commission in screening, reviewing and approving flood-recovery

loan applications. This corporation is the Southwestern Wisconsin Business Development Fund, Inc. The Commission met all requirements of EDA pertaining to the establishment of the fund guidelines and administrative structure.

An application was reviewed in June and July from a restaurant which experienced flooding during the Midwest Flood of 1993. This firm is in Platteville, where it applied for and received a loan from a local bank to relocate the business out of the flood-plain. This loan was approved in December 1994, several months before the Commission was in a position to assist the business. A part of the bank application was to renovate the old restaurant building into a multi-purpose meeting facility. This part of the bank application was turned down as not being in the best interests of the borrower.

Commission staff met with the owners to discuss the possibility that the regional RLF could take on the portion of the aforementioned project that had been turned down, and information was presented by the business to the loan administration board for review. This project, which presented some difficult questions pertaining to how it met loan guidelines, was determined to be technically eligible for RLF assistance. It was not acceptable to the RLF board, however, due to questions about the economic viability of the project. It was recommended that the owners sell the property, which was subsequently done in the Spring of 1996.

The Commission staff have been working with a car dealership in Darlington on anticipated financing of a relocation of the business out of the floodplain in the downtown to a business park located on state trunk highway 23 South. This business park was financed through a grant from the Economic Development Administration in 1995. This activity, when completed, will have the effect of creating additional economic opportunity in the historic downtown area and along the riverfront by enhancing the land use patterns and aesthetics in the area. The City made an offer to the dealership to acquire the downtown property under a relocation plan filed with the State of Wisconsin. The dealership has worked with General Motors Corporation regarding approval of plans for the new facility, and financing packages are currently being prepared, including a potential Community Development Block Grant loan to be passed through the City of Darlington. The regional RLF will lend the company \$180,000 at approximately 4.25% for a fixed term. No more than fifty percent of the financing for the project can come from public lending programs.

Commission staff met with representatives of all three banks in Darlington to coordinate efforts to fund identified activities that are not covered from grants through FEMA or other agencies. The banks formed a pool of loan funds (approximately \$500,000 to \$600,000 was estimated as needed) to assist in covering expenses borne by property owners under a large flood-proofing project that is now underway. Some property owners will have non-grant expenses in order to meet building code or historic preservation requirements. The area of the project is a designated national historic district.

There is the potential that the regional RLF could participate in financing some of the activities under the flood-proofing project; however, loan funds (even at a low interest rate) are a poor substitute for grant funds provided through FEMA or other agencies. Unfortunately, the City of Darlington will run out of grant funds before all properties can be assisted because many of the projects ended up costing significantly more than was anticipated.

Many property owners, financially hurt by the Flood of 1993, simply cannot justify going further into debt to fulfil expensive flood-proofing activities. The staff developed a new brochure on the regional RLF program, which was disseminated to property owners.

There are eleven properties within the community that are ultimately slated for acquisition under the relocation plan. The City has been informed that some of the properties will need environmental mitigation prior to the use of state and federal funds for acquiring the properties. The City is currently trying to work with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to find a solution to this matter. It is anticipated that some environmental remediation will take several years to get accomplished.

Local Revolving Loan Programs:

Commission staff continued to provide technical assistance to Iowa County in packaging loan applications for potential funding under their CDBG-funded revolving loan fund. Several businesses have been met with during the past year concerning potential projects. Potential projects include assistance to a wholesale bakery, a recreation-based business, a new convenience store and gas station, a retail/service business, a wood-working manufacturer, and a potential new bottling company. Also, staff has been assisting the Green County Development Corporation in an attempt to develop a county-wide program to be funded under the CDBG program. A potential project within rural Green County has been identified for the development of a loan application through the State. The application would be sponsored by the County Board. An attempt to set up a DOD-approved plan for consolidating all present and future municipal CDBG-RLF's within the county, while initially encouraging, has not met with success.

Response to Advance Transformer, Inc. Announcement of Plant Closing:

In February 1996, Advance Transformer, Inc., owned by North American Phillips Corporation, announced that within twelve to eighteen months they would permanently close their facility at Platteville. The firm has similar facilities at Monroe and Boscobel. The Platteville announcement was to lay off 560 workers. Previous to the announcement an estimated 300 other employees were apparently laid off within the prior two years (Plant employment was 865 in February 1994 according to a newspaper article). It was announced that work would be shifted to other plants in California and Juarez, Mexico. A few of the affected workers could expect to be able to transfer to the Monroe plant.

An employment response team (ERT) was immediately formed under direction of the Grant County Economic Development Corporation and the Platteville Area Industrial Development Corporation. This group, made up of approximately twenty organizations that could provide assistance to affected workers or the community began meeting on February 26, 1996 and continued to meet every two to three weeks to (1) share information on activities, (2) identify areas where assistance is missing, (3) update each other on progress made and to push events forward, and (4) keep the community informed and involved.

The role of the regional planning commission was identified as determining the potential for accessing funds through the Economic Development Administration through their Title IX Economic Dislocation program, should the area become eligible for assistance. Discussions were held with EDA officials as to how they may be able to assist, and we were encouraged to prepare a preliminary project proposal for their review.

It was decided that a recapitalization of the regional revolving loan fund was the best course of action and would meet the greatest anticipated need. A plan to request a grant of \$375,000 with a local match of \$125,000 was drafted.

At the present time, there are no funds available through EDA for the current fiscal year as all funds have, or will be, obligated for pending requests. Such an application would be for the new fiscal year beginning October 1, 1996. Also, the area (Grant County) has not yet become eligible under the Title IX Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation program, which is based on the number of jobs affected and the local unemployment rate compared to the national average (a 24-month moving average). It is anticipated that the area may exceed the threshold for triggering eligibility, but in the event that it does not, a partial waiver can be requested.

In early 1995, an application and plan was submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Development to designate a Wisconsin Development Zone in Lafayette County. This application and plan was not competitive enough and was not approved, however. The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission assisted the county (lead agency) and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg in applying for this designation which would have provided state tax credits for certified firms which meet program criteria.

The Advance Transformer announcement has opened up the opportunity to establish a development zone covering all of Grant and Lafayette counties. Legislation was introduced and supported by area legislators which authorized the Wisconsin Department of Development to create a two-county development zone and three additional zones in the state, one of which will be urban. The distress characteristics of the Grant-Lafayette county area are such that the area is assured of being competitive in the application process.

The regional planning commission is taking the lead in preparing the nomination application through the County Board of Supervisors in each of the counties, and will also work with the Grant County Economic Development Corporation and the Lafayette County UWEX Resource Agent in the preparation of a development zone plan. The proposed zone will not be created until November 1996. It will provide state tax credits of \$1,000,000 over the course of seven years, which can be extended for an additional three years. Additional credits can be applied for from a reserve fund used to assist successful zones in the state. The four new zones will bring to eighteen the number of zones in Wisconsin. The program is administered by the newly named Wisconsin Department of Commerce (formerly Development).

Selected Other State Development Programs:

Communities in the region have been encouraged to take advantage of special programs developed by the Wisconsin Department of Development to increase the local capacity to deal with economic development issues. These include the Community-based Economic Development Program to enable communities to undertake needed planning with respect to future industrial and business sites, incubators, etc. The grants cover 75 percent of the costs to hire a consulting firm to undertake a site feasibility analysis, site layout and cost estimates, for example.

Site visits to each of the communities with industrial parks and sites were conducted by representatives of the county economic development organizations and the Area Development Manager of DOD. Commission staff accompanied Mr. Dan Madden and Mr. Tom Jackson of Senator Schultz' office on a tour of communities in Iowa and Lafayette counties, since these do

not have county-wide development corporations. Following these visits, discussions were initiated with the Area Development Manager concerning the possibility of providing assistance to selected communities in the area of "community preparedness" and better utilization of local resources. This discussion of area needs evolved into a comprehensive educational program for communities in Iowa and Lafayette counties who expressed interest in the subject of industrial development (e.g., manufacturing recruitment).

Assistance took the form of a series of workshops which were held in January, March and April of 1996. The program was sponsored by Wisconsin Power and Light Company, the Wisconsin Department of Development, Lafayette County Extension, and the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Assistance was also provided on various aspects of the subject by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (characteristics of a good site) and the private consulting firms of Vierbicher Associates and Mid-State Associates (TIF districts), and the City of Boscobel ("spec" buildings). Other training was provided on basic economic development strategies and goal-setting, developing a recruitment team, and dealing with a prospect. The latter included a mock site visit from a "concocted" food processing firm interested in locating in the community.

Promotional Efforts:

Commission staff have prepared promotional brochures for twenty industrial sites and parks in the region. The brochures provide several maps which show information on location of the sites, zoning, topography, utilities, available land, and tenants. These will be published in small quantities because the maps and profiles easily get out of date. The commission will work to keep the information current.

Local Planning Assistance:

During the past year, the Commission has worked with several communities on long-range comprehensive development plans. Zoning maps are being updated for Mineral Point, New Glarus and Muscoda, and the Commission is working with the City of Monroe and the Village of Benton to complete community planning projects there. The Village of Benton will have the first zoning ordinance in its history completed this year. The Villages of Albany and Arena are also under contract with the Commission to provide planning services in 1996. Staff is under contract with the Demographic Services Center under the Wisconsin Department of Administration to assist with the boundary review program in preparation for the decennial census in the year 2000. The commission is working to update all maps of area jurisdictions to include new streets and other necessary features used in the Census Bureau's block data program. The commission has recently worked with, or is currently working with, 20-25 communities in all five counties on updating local park and recreation plans.

Transportation Planning:

Staff have worked with the cities of Platteville and Mineral Point and the Villages of Belmont and Dickeyville, in conjunction with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and their consulting engineers, to help select the best highway bypass alternative to be considered by the as part of the U.S. 151 major highway improvement project through the region. This highway will connect Green Bay, the Fox Cities, Madison and Dubuque, Iowa as a 4-lane "backbone" highway within the next ten years.

A 45-mile portion of this highway in southwestern Wisconsin (Madison to Dodgeville) and another 10-mile portion (Dubuque to Dickeyville) is now completed. The Dodgeville to Belmont portion has been enumerated by the Major Projects Commission and the recommendation for funding has been forwarded on to the Wisconsin Legislature. Surveys have been done in preparation for right-of-way purchases in the next few years, but construction will not begin until after the turn of the century. The Wisconsin legislature took up the measure of enacting a tax on gasoline to help fund needed road projects, but failed to pass the needed legislation. As a result, the Department of Transportation has set back the original schedule for beginning construction on the remaining segments of U.S. 151 by at least four years.

A project engineer has begun work on planning the segment from Belmont to Dickeyville, and several public informational meetings have been held. A draft environmental impact statement has been completed and is available for public review. A "preferred route" has been selected by the project engineer for recommendation to the Department of Transportation, but a final decision on the exact route has not been made. A public hearing will be held on the 19th of June to discuss issues related to this project. This segment has also been pushed back to the latter part of the next decade due to limited funding for road projects. There is hope that through lobbying efforts at both the state and federal level that additional funds can be found to push up the schedule for certain road projects in Wisconsin.

A great deal of assistance has been provided to the Green County Economic Development Corporation with identifying the need for maintaining a "long truck route" along STH 81 and other connecting roads through the City of Beloit. On January 1, 1996, a "sunset" provision eliminated such a route that had been in place for a period of six years. In response to requests to re-establish the route through Beloit because it is the most cost effective route presently available for business, the Department of Transportation proposed a rule which would re-establish the route. An outcry against such an action was made by Beloit interests, but areas to the west, which currently must depend on this route for cost savings, insisted to the state that this was important.

Two public hearings have been held by the Department in southwestern and south central Wisconsin to obtain public comment on the long truck route issue. A decision is expected shortly. The commission worked with Green County interests to conduct an area-wide survey of the impacts of the truck route on area businesses. An impact of roughly \$500,000 total additional cost per year was obtained from those responding to the survey, over what would be spent on the alternative route along STH 11 through Janesville.

The only viable solution, both opponents and proponents agree, is to build a planned by-pass around Beloit to serve the longer truck traffic (which would also alleviate other truck traffic on the existing routes). Although an upgrade of Highway 26 in Illinois south of Monroe in the future might help alleviate this problem for some firms, it is not an attractive option for many.

The Commission continues to provide staff services to area rail transit commissions in their work to retain short-line rail service within the area. Considerable upgrading of rail lines has taken place on these lines. The Wisconsin River Rail Transit Commission has worked with Richland County to use the "Rails to Trails" program to set aside an abandoned rail corridor to be used as a recreation trail from Lone Rock to Richland Center. Staff has also worked with the Monroe-Mineral Point "Cheese Country Trail" interests concerning a current survey of trail users.

PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RESOURCE INFORMATION TO BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUALS THAT ARE INTERESTED IN NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHWEST WISCONSIN

Data and Information Requests:

The Commission takes routine data and information requests from businesses and individuals needing assistance with business plans, etc. Persons are also provided with information on available sites and buildings, labor force, income, population, etc. As part of its State Data Center Affiliate responsibilities to the Demographic Services Center lead agency, the Commission records all assistance provided to patrons needing information in the form of census data, data from other sources such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, maps, etc.

During 1995 the Commission staff have responded to more than 70 of these requests. Forty percent came from the business sector, about 21 percent came from the local and state governmental sectors, about 16 percent were research requests from academia, and 13 percent came from non-profit organizations. The remaining ten percent of the requests were from private citizens and the media. In the first five months of 1996 alone, staff responded to about 54 requests for information from businesses, individuals, non-profit organizations and others. These requests were typically for population trends and characteristics, including projections, and for income and employment data. The data is used for a wide variety of purposes and remains one of the important functions of the regional planning commission. This service save many people countless hours looking for just the right information. There is an attempt to customize such information requests so that the user obtains the most benefit, but it is sometimes necessary to direct the inquiring party as to how to do their own research such as providing possible sources of information.

Staff met with the Department of Development and an entrepreneur who wanted to start a wholesale bakery. Assistance was provided to this business in exploring potential assistance under the Rural Economic Development Program, which can provide a forgivable loan to businesses that want to undertake planning of their business activity. Eligible are such things as the preparation of business plans, marketing studies, etc. Assistance was provided to a person with physical disabilities to access a special Department of Development program designed to assist such persons to help them start or expand a business.

The Community Development Block Grant program is also often discussed as a potential source of financing for firms that have financing needs that cannot be met through conventional financing. Staff met with company officials and the governing body of one of the villages in the region to explore how the village could assist in helping a possible new manufacturing company get started in an available building. The village expressed its interest in using the CDBG-Public Facilities for Economic Development program to bring water and sewer to an existing building.

A number of meetings have been held with area businesses or potential businesses with the assistance of the Department of Development Area Development Manager, who is "first contact" with DOD staff concerning potential use of the state funds mentioned above as well as other assistance programs. There are several projects in various stages of progress toward accessing CDBG funds in the five counties.

Assistance was also provided to businesses with aspects of developing a business plan, such as assisting a firm in developing their own pro forma financial projections and in helping them develop a plan for obtaining capital needed for improvements.

Referrals to Other Organizations:

The Commission staff field many telephone calls of a routine nature concerning sources of assistance for financing, business plans and the like. Many persons making requests from the Commission are also referred to other organizations, such as the county offices of the University of Wisconsin-Extension, the UW-Extension Area Business and Education Agent, the two technical colleges serving the area, the university faculty at UW - Platteville, the three county-wide economic development corporations, the S.W. Wisconsin Private Industry Council, Inc., the Southwestern Wisconsin Community Action Program, and various state agencies.

PROVIDE CONTINUED COORDINATION WITH AREA ORGANIZATIONS ON MATTERS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

Technical Committee on Economic Development:

The Commission, in coordinating its activities with other economic development organizations, has worked with employment and training services, educational institutions and local economic development organizations to provide technical assistance to individuals and businesses. The Commission staff meets on a periodic basis with a "Technical Committee on Economic Development."

During the latter half of 1995, the group has gotten together to discuss a variety of issues, but particularly labor force issues. A timely labor market survey of the population and a wage and benefit survey of employers has been sponsored by the Local Area-wide Coordinating Committee of the Southwestern Wisconsin Job Center (Southwestern Wisconsin Private Industry Council, Job Service and Southwest Technical College) has been conducted for all southwestern Wisconsin Counties to help area organizations deal with various issues relating to a perceived tight labor supply. The primary purpose is to help design appropriate programs of assistance to area employers in dealing with their labor needs, and to enhance the match between workers looking for work and employers looking for workers.

Of particular concern is the need to help businesses find ways of reducing turnover. While the work ethic of area workers is of the highest level, turnover can be a problem due to the need to find higher paying jobs, the lack of cost effective child care services, or transportation needs for example. An areawide conference is planned in July which would show-case examples of how these issues can be dealt with using real firm's experiences. Results of the surveys would be presented, and a dialogue begun on how firms and organizations might work together to deal with these issues.

Also of interest and of considerable use to economic development organizations was a different labor availability survey (as well as a wage and benefit survey) of three counties which have considerable ties to the Dubuque labor market. Surveys were conducted by the Iowa Division of Employment Services in the counties of Grant, Lafayette and Green. Information from the survey was printed in attractive two-color brochures highlighting results.

Interest in an "ITBEC".

Commission staff worked with the Southwest Badger Resource, Conservation and Development District which covers nine counties in southwestern Wisconsin. A grant application to provide funding for the council is still pending with the federal government, but chances for approval of funding does not appear favorable in view of the budget cutting and deficit reduction measures being considered in Congress. Commission staff and regional Commissioners have served as representatives on various committees to help provide input into the formation of goals and objectives, as well as the work program. This program, the fifth of its type in the State of Wisconsin, could potentially access additional federal resources to better utilize the region's resources.

The Council initiated the drafting of resolutions encouraging its member counties to form an International Trade, Business and Economic Development Council (ITBEC) as an RC&D measure. This initiative has now been approved by resolution by all five counties served by the commission. The proposed Southwest ITBEC will be the fourth formed in Wisconsin with the assistance and encouragement of the Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) and the support of the Governor. When formed, it is expected that it will encompass a minimum of six contiguous counties in southwestern Wisconsin, but possibly as many as eleven. There is potential for funding through state agencies for the WCA to support the ITBEC effort. Some funding has been provided for a West Central and a North Central ITBEC, both of which were recently formed. The Northwest ITBEC, formed a few years ago, also received some state funding to get organized.

Wisconsin Department of Development Listening Sessions:

A series of "listening sessions" was held throughout the state of Wisconsin in the latter part of 1995, which gave an opportunity to area communities, organizations and businesses to meet and talk with state officials on the subject of economic development and how well various state agencies are listening to and responding to the needs of citizens. One listening session was held at Platteville, with the regional planning commission providing assistance in setting up the meeting in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin-Platteville and the Platteville Area Industrial Development Corporation and other local partners. The listening session was well attended by area public officials and business persons.

ACTIVELY PROMOTE DOWNTOWN IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Wisconsin's Main Street Program:

The Commission has provided assistance to the Dodgeville and Mineral Point Main Street programs. Other communities have expressed interest in this particular program and have been encouraged to participate. While no money is provided from the state, a community can receive many thousands of dollars worth of technical assistance. All communities in Wisconsin that have historic sites listed in the National or State Register of Historic Places, by law, were required to develop historic preservation ordinances by the end of 1995. A limited amount of assistance was provided to communities upon their request to deal with these issues.

"Point of Beginnings" Heritage Tourism Program:

A major effort of the past year has been the incorporation of the once in-house Heritage Tourism program. An independent private not-for-profit corporation, with considerable assistance from the regional planning commission, has applied for and obtained 501(c)(3) tax exempt status as an organization working for educational purposes. The counties of Grant, Iowa and Lafayette have continued to provide financial support to this effort, as have most communities in the three-county area. Virtually all of the cities and villages that were specifically requested for a contribution, gave one. Only two communities of the many that can particularly benefit from the program decided not to contribute.

A membership subscription effort has been formulated, and other efforts to get contributions are underway. The Commission formerly administered a grant of \$40,000 from the Wisconsin Dept. of Development, Division of Tourism (now Department of Tourism) which was matched more than dollar for dollar by local funds to provide a part-time heritage tourism coordinator and funds to work with in developing marketing materials. A "Calendar of Events" was disseminated in 1995, and a "Surveyor's Guide" to over sixty attractions in thirty communities continues to be widely distributed. Also, a "Sleep and Eat Guide" has been revised and has undergone its second printing. The organization has a 1996 budget of more than \$20,000.

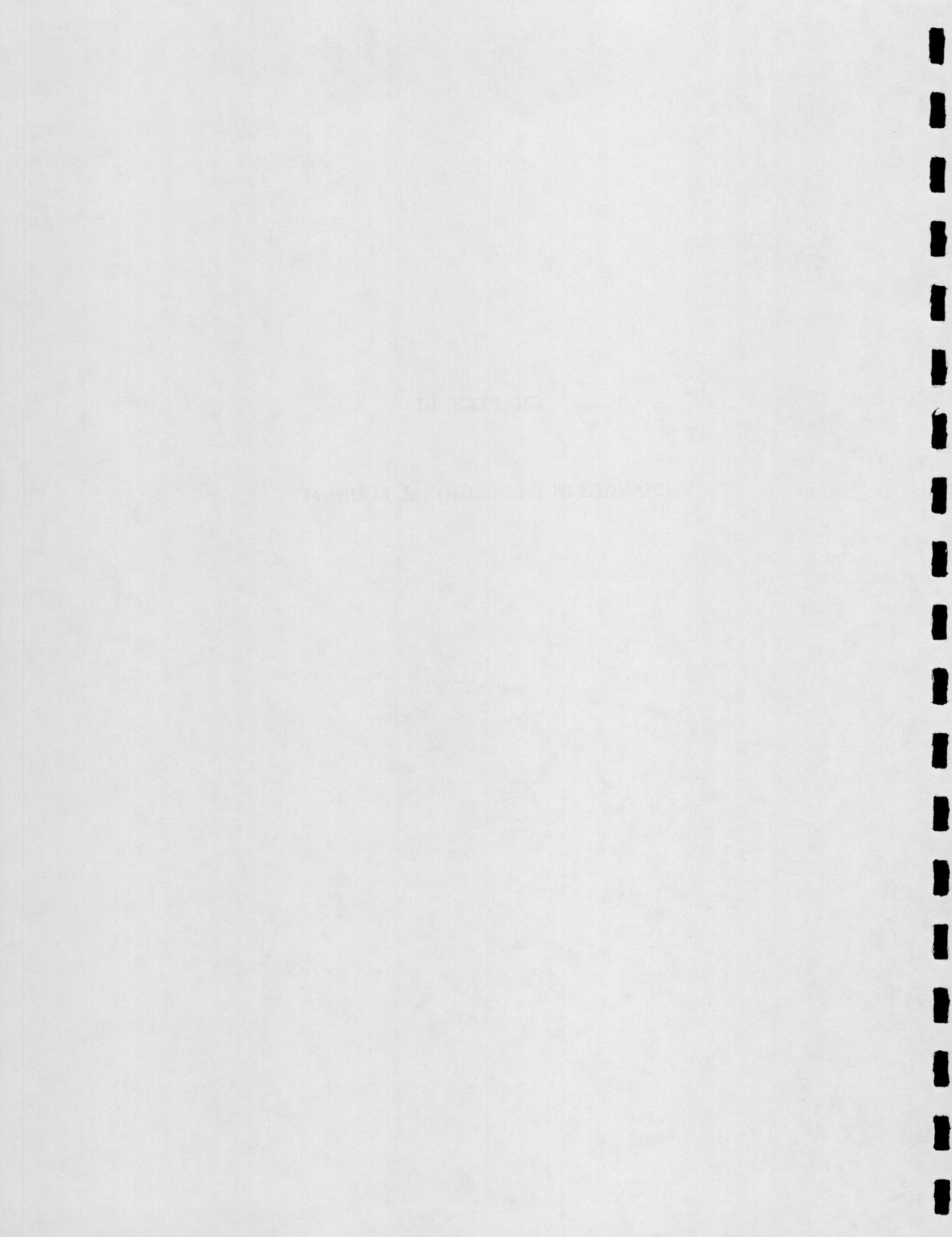
The Point of Beginnings program has been showcased at various conferences and meetings in 1996, including the Governor's Conference on Tourism, the state-wide Heritage Tourism Conference (to be hosted by the Point of Beginnings) and a Southwest Wisconsin Library Conference, co-sponsored by the organization. The four themes of Picks, Politic, Pulpits and Plows depict the important governmental, mining, religious, and agricultural beginnings in Wisconsin. The Commission continues to be very supportive of this effort.

COMPLETE AN ANNUAL UPDATE OF THE DISTRICT OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Commission prepared an annual report of the O.E.D.P. and submitted it to EDA by the end of June 1995. The report provided additional Economic Census data that had been released. This document is provided to cover the 1996-97 time period.

CHAPTER III

CHANGES IN THE REGIONAL ECONOMY



CHAPTER III

CHANGES IN THE REGIONAL ECONOMY

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an analysis of the economy of the southwestern Wisconsin region. This analysis is designed to predicate economic decisions made at the district level directed towards sound regional development. To create a base on which this endeavor can be established, decision makers must first have a knowledge of the local economy and those factors which are basic to economic development. This chapter augments and updates information from the full update of the O.E.D.P, June 1993, which contained information on a wider variety of topics, such as natural resources, infrastructure, financial resources, etc., and the annual update of 1995-96.

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has the responsibility for formulating overall plans to serve as a framework for guiding future development. This economic development plan is one element of the comprehensive regional studies carried out by the Commission. Other studies are the Regional Housing Element, the Regional Development Guide, the Land Use Analysis for Southwestern Wisconsin, the Economic Development Plan for Southwestern Wisconsin, 1981, District Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP), 1985, and the more recent full update of June 1993 mentioned above.

POPULATION TRENDS AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Three tables are presented which depict population change in southwestern Wisconsin. Tables III-1 provides the 1990 census counts for counties and the official annual estimates for each of the last five years as of January 1. The regional total and Wisconsin total population levels are also provided. III-2 gives the total population change and the components of change for the years 1990-1995 for the five counties, the region, and Wisconsin. Between 1990 and 1995, the region as a whole saw a modest growth of only 1.3 percent. Among the counties, Iowa, Green and Grant had population gains, which were 4.65%, 2.39% and 0.27% respectively. The growth for the state of Wisconsin was 4.29 percent. Over the five-year period (April 1, 1990 to Jan. 1, 1995) the region gained 1,729 people. Lafayette and Richland counties continued to show small losses, although these represent a much more positive trend than in past years.

Table III-2 also shows the components of change, the natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (in-migration minus out-migration). Historically, all five counties have experienced net out-migration to a degree, but in the past few years, some counties have experienced a positive net migration. Between 1990 and 1995, two of the counties (Iowa and Green) show net increases as a result of migration patterns, experiencing a 2.48% and a 0.64% growth respectively. Iowa county had a gain of almost 500 and Green County, nearly 200.

The region as a whole still shows a net decrease due to migration, but only a fraction of the severe outmigration of the decade of the 1980's. Lafayette County still shows the largest relative net loss due to migration (a net loss of almost 300 persons). The largest absolute loss occurred in Grant County, which showed a net loss of 360. Wisconsin had a net gain of 1.65 percent.

The region and all of its counties actually show positive trends in terms of natural increase, demonstrating a 1.36% increase from 1990 to 1995. Compared to what was experienced during the last decade, the current increase per year is somewhat more modest, only about three-fourths of that of the 1980s, but still a very positive trend. Wisconsin as a whole had a natural increase of 2.64 percent, or almost twice that of the region.

TABLE III - 1
POPULATION TRENDS
SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
1990 - 1995

COUNTY	CENSUS	YEAR, AS OF JAN. 1				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
GRANT	49,264	49,204	49,463	49,463	49,319	49,399
GREEN	30,339	30,443	30,539	30,700	30,785	31,064
IOWA	20,150	20,198	20,454	20,707	20,848	21,086
LAFAYETTE	16,076	16,093	16,149	16,154	16,106	16,059
RICHLAND	17,521	17,523	17,578	17,652	17,616	17,471
TOTAL	133,350	133,461	134,183	134,676	134,674	135,079
WISCONSIN	4,891,769	4,920,507	4,968,224	5,020,994	5,061,451	5,101,581

TABLE III - 2
CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL POPULATION, NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION

COUNTY	1990-1995					
	CHANGE	PCT. CHNG.	NAT. INC.	PCT. CHNG.	NET MIGR.	PCT. CHNG.
GRANT	135	0.27%	493	1.00%	-360	-0.73%
GREEN	725	2.39%	531	1.75%	194	0.64%
IOWA	936	4.65%	437	2.17%	499	2.48%
LAFAYETTE	-17	-0.11%	277	1.72%	-292	-1.82%
RICHLAND	-50	-0.29%	81	0.46%	-131	-0.75%
TOTAL	1,729	1.30%	1,819	1.36%	(90)	-0.07%
WISCONSIN	209,812	4.29%	129,050	2.64%	80,762	1.65%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 4/1/90; and Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, 1/1/91 - 1/1/95

PREPARED BY: The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

TABLE III - 3
POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES
WITH POPULATION CHANGE, 1990 to 1995
SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

COUNTY	INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITY			CHANGE	
		1990	1995	NO.	PERCENT
GRANT	BAGLEY	306	324	18	5.9%
	BLOOMINGTON	776	762	(14)	-1.8%
	BLUE RIVER	438	449	11	2.5%
	BOSCOBEL	2,706	2,719	13	0.5%
	CASSVILLE	1,144	1,117	(27)	-2.4%
	CUBA CITY*	2,024	2,038	14	0.7%
	DICKEYVILLE	902	914	12	1.3%
	FENNIMORE	2,378	2,481	103	4.3%
	HAZEL GREEN*	1,200	1,188	(12)	-1.0%
	LANCASTER	4,192	4,239	47	1.1%
	LIVINGSTON*	576	572	(4)	-0.7%
	MONTFORT*	676	682	6	0.9%
	MOUNT HOPE	173	174	1	0.6%
	MUSCODA*	1,287	1,313	26	2.0%
	PATCH GROVE	202	205	3	1.5%
	PLATTEVILLE	9,862	9,949	87	0.9%
	POTOSI	654	659	5	0.8%
TENNYSON	378	366	(12)	-3.2%	
WOODMAN	120	118	(2)	-1.7%	
GREEN	ALBANY	1,140	1,172	32	2.8%
	BELLEVILLE*	1,456	1,673	217	14.9%
	BRODHEAD	3,165	3,206	41	1.3%
	BROOKLYN*	789	859	70	8.9%
	BROWNTOWN	256	258	2	0.8%
	MONROE	10,241	10,404	163	1.6%
	MONTICELLO	1,140	1,195	55	4.8%
NEW GLARUS	1,899	1,981	82	4.3%	
IOWA	ARENA	525	587	62	11.8%
	AVOCA	474	492	18	3.8%
	BARNEVELD	660	789	129	19.5%
	COBB	440	451	11	2.5%
	DODGEVILLE	3,882	4,151	269	6.9%
	HIGHLAND	799	837	38	4.8%
	HOLLANDALE	256	260	4	1.6%
	LINDEN	429	460	31	7.2%
	MINERAL POINT	2,428	2,520	92	3.8%
	REWEY	220	245	25	11.4%
RIDGEWAY	577	632	55	9.5%	
LAFAYETTE	ARGYLE	798	795	(3)	-0.4%
	BELMONT	823	866	43	5.2%
	BENTON	898	895	(3)	-0.3%
	BLANCHARDVILLE	802	849	47	5.9%
	DARLINGTON	2,235	2,260	25	1.1%
	GRATIOT	207	235	28	13.5%
	SHULLSBURG	1,236	1,260	24	1.9%
	SOUTH WAYNE	478	477	(1)	-0.2%
RICHLAND	BOAZ	131	134	3	2.3%
	CAZENOVIA*	288	306	18	6.3%
	LONE ROCK	641	717	76	11.9%
	RICHLAND CENTE	5,018	5,063	45	0.9%
	VIOLA*	644	656	12	1.9%
	YUBA	77	78	1	1.3%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1990; and Wisc. Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services Center, 1995.

* Communities which have population in more than one county are shown under the county where most of the population resides, except Belleville & Brooklyn, which are primarily located in Dane County. Prepared by S.W. Regional Planning Commission.

The population of incorporated places is shown in Table III-3. The 1990 census and the 1995 official state estimate figures are given. Of the 51 communities shown, all but nine of them have shown a population increase since the beginning of the decade. All communities in Green, Iowa and Richland had population increases. Most communities that did show declines had population losses of rather small amounts. The largest absolute loss was 27 persons (-2.4%) in Cassville and the largest relative loss was -3.2 percent (12 persons) in Tennyson, both in southern Grant County. Six of the nine communities showing losses were in Grant County. The three Lafayette County communities with a reduction in population had negligible losses of fewer than ten persons and less than -0.5%.

AVERAGE WAGES

Tables III-4 and III-5 provide average weekly wage data for the most recent three years for which data is available (1992-1995). Data is provided for all industries (U.C. covered employment) and for manufacturing. Average weekly wages can be shown to be rising in all five counties in terms of overall wages. In the manufacturing sector, only one county, Iowa, showed a decline from 1994 to 1995 from about \$386 to \$366. Prior to 1995, these wages were rising relatively fast compared to the state as a whole, but were still considerably below average wages paid elsewhere. Historically, manufacturing wages have ranged from not much over one-half of the state average to, at best, less than two-thirds of the state average. In terms of comparative wages, and for the most recent year for which data is available, both "all industries," and "manufacturing" show declines in the average wages paid, having had gains in prior years, especially between 1992 and 1993. This is generally the case in all counties.

TABLE III - 4
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, FIRST QUARTER
Southwestern Wisconsin Counties and the State

	ALL INDUSTRIES				MANUFACTURING			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
GRANT	\$301.38	\$309.11	\$324.36	\$341.03	\$310.75	\$315.12	\$355.95	\$377.69
GREEN	\$348.07	\$339.37	\$370.62	\$385.56	\$360.44	\$359.15	\$388.64	\$408.14
IOWA	\$273.46	\$289.40	\$344.40	\$360.01	\$284.92	\$302.27	\$385.92	\$366.30
LAFAYETTE	\$296.39	\$307.56	\$315.64	\$343.03	\$298.96	\$288.25	\$302.72	\$322.65
RICHLAND	\$303.91	\$298.19	\$322.48	\$335.45	\$362.25	\$337.77	\$360.71	\$383.84
WISCONSIN	\$426.23	\$425.88	\$450.50	\$480.10	\$555.14	\$548.44	\$589.43	\$630.20

TABLE III - 5
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, FIRST QUARTER
As a Percent of the State Average

	ALL INDUSTRIES				MANUFACTURING			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
GRANT	70.7%	72.6%	72.0%	71.0%	56.0%	57.5%	60.4%	59.9%
GREEN	81.7%	79.7%	82.3%	80.3%	64.9%	65.5%	65.9%	64.8%
IOWA	64.2%	68.0%	76.4%	75.0%	51.3%	55.1%	65.5%	58.1%
LAFAYETTE	69.5%	72.2%	70.1%	71.4%	53.9%	52.6%	51.4%	51.2%
RICHLAND	71.3%	70.0%	71.6%	69.9%	65.3%	61.6%	61.2%	60.9%

SOURCE: Wisconsin Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, "Employment and Wages cover by Wisconsin's U.C. Law". Table Prepared by the SWWRPC.

PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY

Plates III-1 through III-5 provide data on personal income by industry taken from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. The data covers the three-year time span from 1990 to 1992 for each of the five counties.

In Grant County, the largest sector of the economy in terms of personal income was from government and government enterprises, due to the presence of the University of Wisconsin-Platteville and Southwest Technical College. Second was Manufacturing, third was Services and fourth was Retail trade followed by farming. In 1990, the farming sector ranked second. This sector fluctuates greatly from year to year, while other sectors tend to be relatively stable.

The largest sector in Green County in 1992 was the Services sector, followed by Manufacturing and Retail Trade. Farming ranked a distant sixth behind Government and Wholesale Trade, but again, in 1990, this sector was larger than either of the two aforementioned categories.

In Iowa County, due largely to the presence of a single firm, the retail sector is by far the largest sector in the county. The Services sector is clearly the second largest in the county. These two sectors, as shown in Plate III-3, had to be estimated by the Commission due to the fact that the income data was suppressed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Since employment data is readily available from other sources, and income data from prior years is known, a formula can be developed which provides an estimate of the income based on employment figures. An estimate was first made for the Services sector, leaving the remainder as the estimate for the Retail Trade sector. In this way, the figures can be represented in a chart form with some assurance that they reasonably represent the income provided from those sectors of the economy. It is felt that it is important to have a rough understanding of the trends in these economic sectors since they tend to change dramatically from year to year. For example, it is known that in 1992 the two sectors together accounted for nearly one-half of all personal income in the county. In the 1990, it is known that the two sectors accounted for about 42.5 percent of all income.

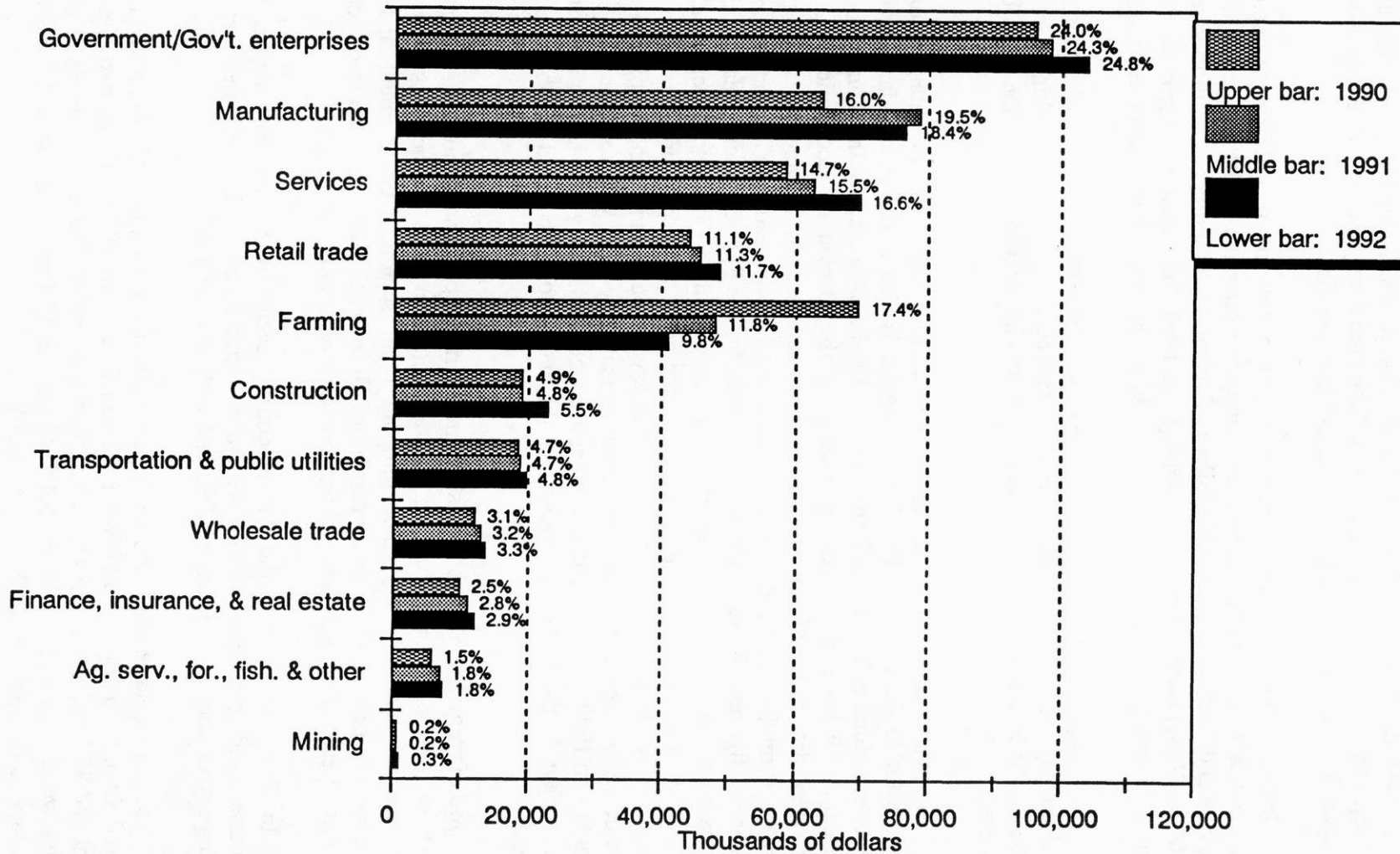
In Lafayette County, which has the most farm-dependent economy in the entire state, the farm sector represented nearly one-third of all income in 1992. In the years prior to 1992, this percentage was even higher, dominating all other sectors. Government and government enterprises was second at nearly 20 percent of all income. The manufacturing sector was third in all three years bringing in around ten to twelve percent of all income.

In Richland County, the Manufacturing sector is by far the largest, followed by Government and government enterprises, Services and Retail Trade. Like the other counties, the Farming sector had better years in 1990 and 1991 than in 1992.

The per capita personal income levels within the region ranged from a low of \$13,786 in Richland County to high of \$18,840 in Green County in 1992. These two figures are 68.6 percent and 93.7 percent of the U.S. average, respectively. The income levels of the remaining counties were: Grant (\$15,154 or 75.4% of the U.S.); Iowa (\$16,178 or 80.5% of the U.S.); and Lafayette (\$15,480 or 77.0% of the U.S.)

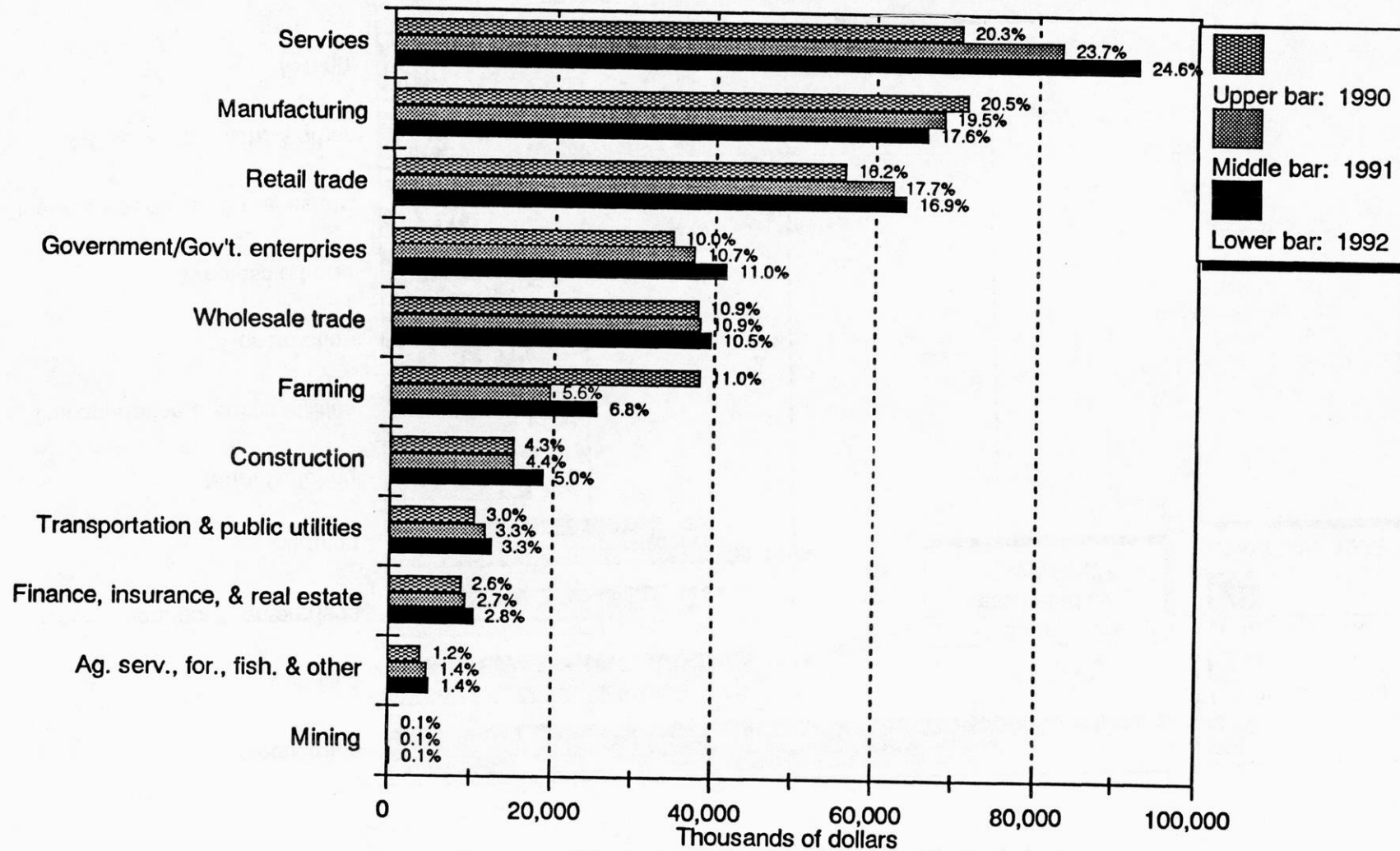
PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY SOURCE

GRANT COUNTY, 1990, 1991 & 1992



SOURCE: USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic, Social, & Environmental Data Bank. Prepared by SWWRPC.

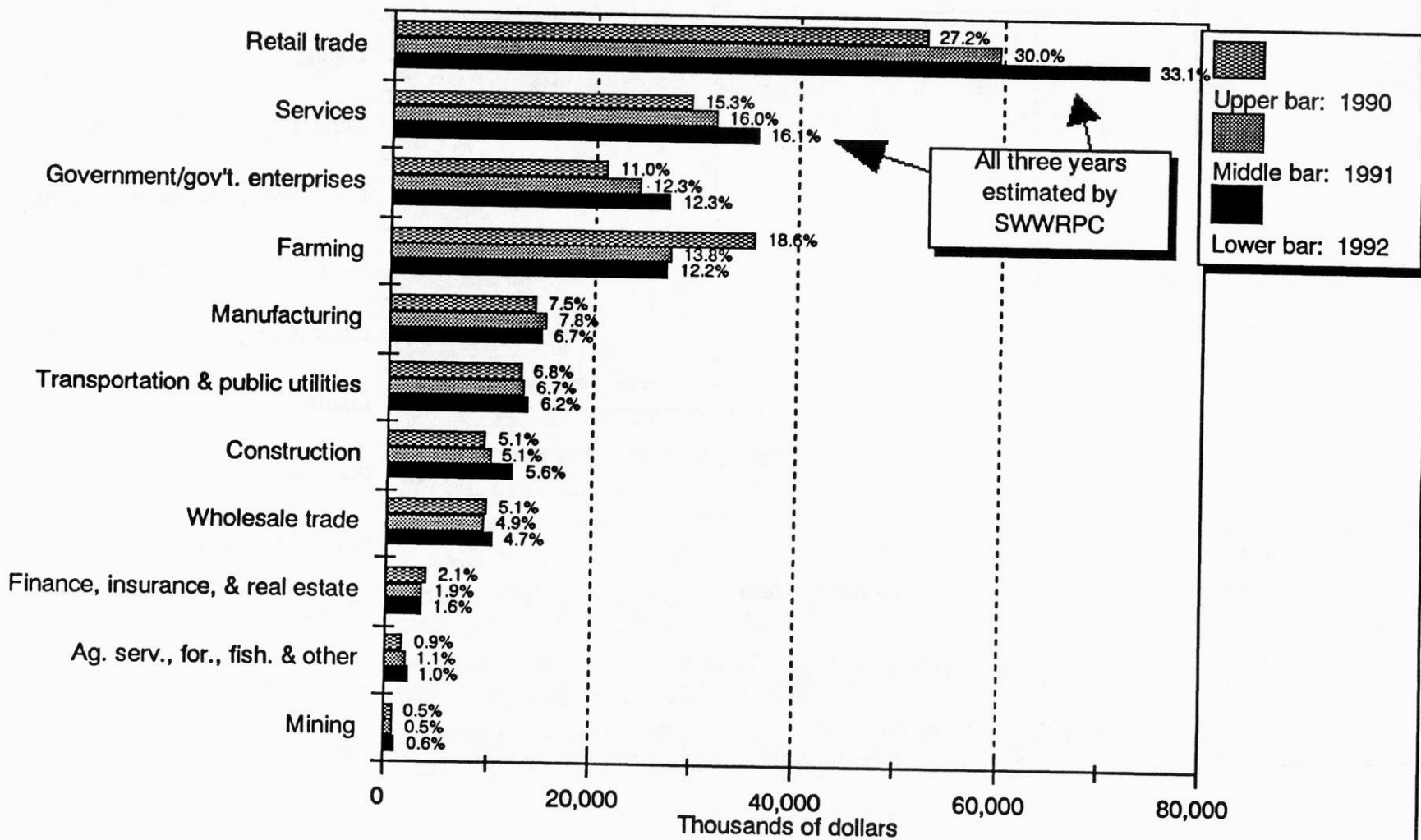
PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY SOURCE GREEN COUNTY, 1990, 1991 & 1992



SOURCE: US DOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic, Social & Environmental Data Bank. Prepared by SWWRPC.

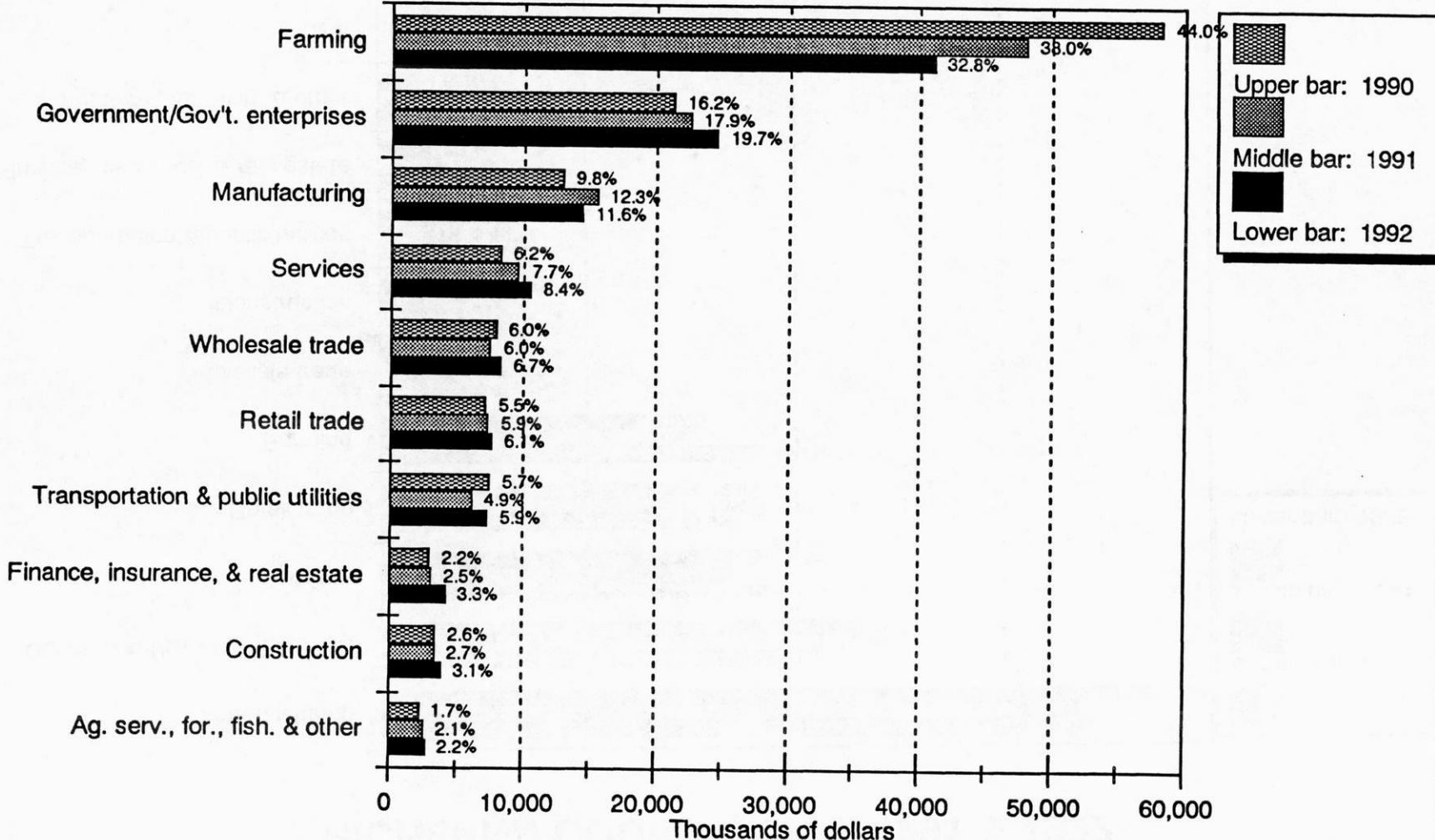
PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY SOURCE

IOWA COUNTY, 1990, 1991 & 1992



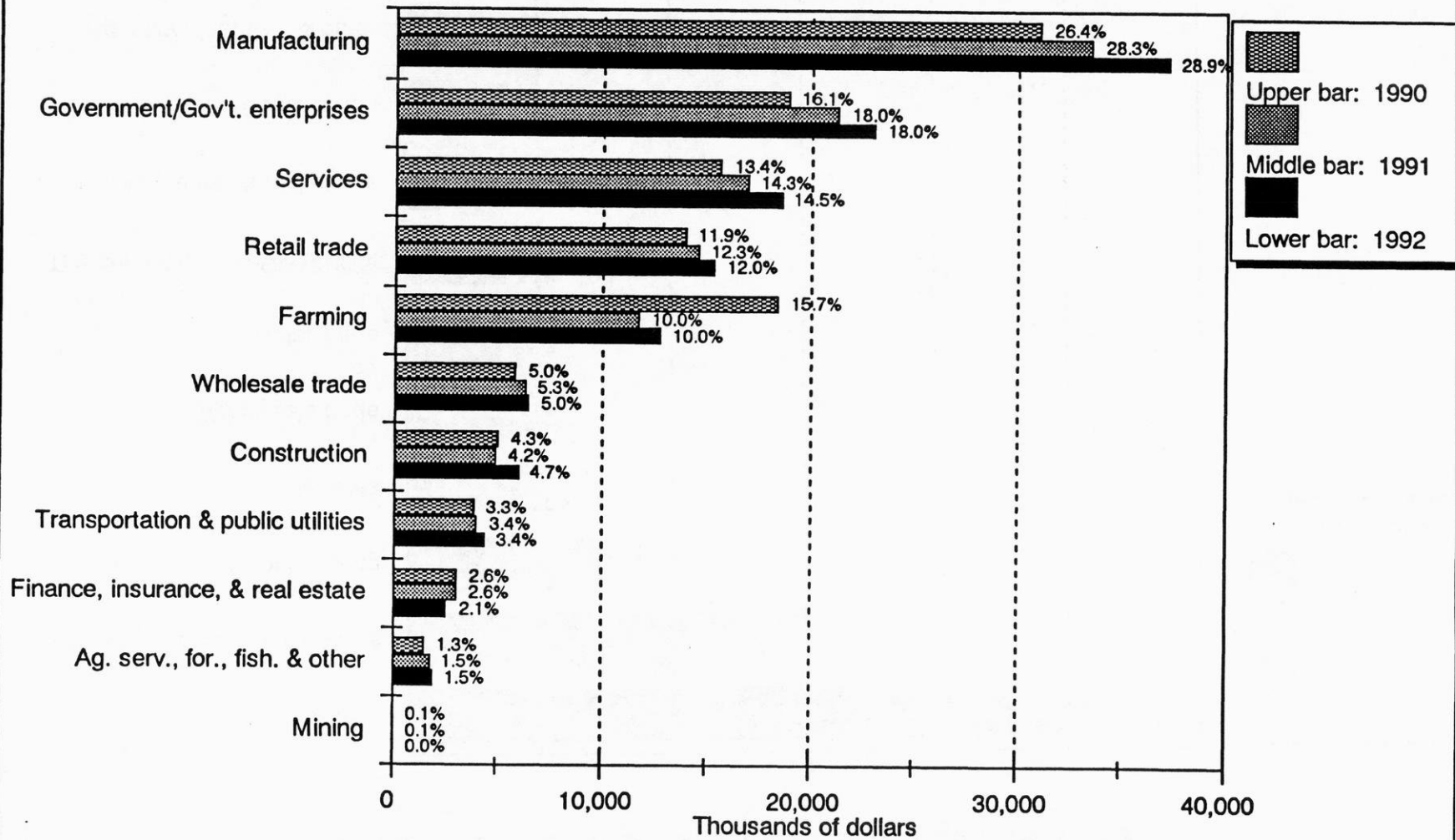
SOURCE: USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic, Social & Environmental Data Bank. Prepared by SWWRPC.

PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY SOURCE LAFAYETTE COUNTY, 1990, 1991 & 1992



SOURCE: USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic, Social & Environmental Data Bank. Prepared by SWWRPC.

PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY SOURCE RICHLAND COUNTY, 1990, 1991 & 1992



SOURCE: USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic, social & Environmental Data Bank. Prepared by SWWRPC.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table III-6 gives civilian labor force data for the five counties, Wisconsin, and the United States for 1993, 1994 and 1995. Included is the civilian labor force, the number of unemployed, and the unemployment rate. The number of persons in the civilian labor force has declined in each of the counties between 1994 and 1995. The number of unemployed has also declined in each of the five counties between the two years. The unemployment rate declined from 4.8 percent to 4.0 percent for an annual average. The year 1994 saw the unemployment rate rise above the state average by a slight margin, but the margin was widened during 1995. The number of unemployed declined by a smaller amount in the region than state-wide, thereby widening the unemployment rate. The highest unemployment rate has been in Grant County, followed by Richland, Lafayette, Iowa and Green. The state's unemployment rate was stable from 1993 to 1994 at 4.7 percent, but declined rapidly during 1995 by an average of one full percent. The region's unemployment rate declined by only 0.8 percent. The national unemployment rate has been declining steadily over the last couple of years, but is still significantly higher than the Wisconsin rates. In 1995, it stood at 5.6 percent.

A word should be said about the more current unemployment rates for the first quarter of 1996. This discussion is important due to the fact that there have been significant job reductions at manufacturing plants in the nearby State of Iowa which affect southwestern Wisconsin. A large layoff due to a plant closing announcement at Platteville has not yet been reflected in published unemployment rates, but will soon occur. Unemployment rates are historically high in the winter months in this area, but it seems that current unemployment rates are very discouraging for the area. In March, the Grant County unemployment rate was 7.1 percent, down from 7.4 percent in February. Iowa, Lafayette and Richland also experienced unemployment rates of greater than 5.0 percent. See Table III-7 for this data.

The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for the combined five county area was 6.1 percent in February, but declined to 5.9 percent in March. A year earlier it was at 5.2 percent. The seasonally adjusted rates for the same five county area was 5.1 percent in February and dropped slightly to 5.0 percent in March. A year ago, the seasonally adjusted rate was 4.6 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, FEBRUARY-MARCH 1996 & MARCH 1995

	<u>Seasonally Unadjusted</u>			<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>		
	<u>Feb./96</u>	<u>Mar./96</u>	<u>Mar./95</u>	<u>Feb./96</u>	<u>Mar./96</u>	<u>Mar. '95</u>
Grant	7.4	5.4	-	-	-	-
Green	4.4	4.8	4.1	-	-	-
Iowa	6.4	5.7	6.4	-	-	-
Lafayette	5.7	5.6	4.8	-	-	-
Richland	5.7	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
S.W. Region	6.1	5.9	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6
Wisconsin	3.9	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.0
United States	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5

SOURCE: Wisc. Dept. of Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Dane/Southwest Wisconsin Employment Review, April 1996.

U.C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE CLASS, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BY COUNTY FOR 1995

Plates III-6 through III-10 provide detailed information about the ten major industry sectors of employment for each of the counties for the year 1995 (March). This data is non-farm wage and salary employment and does not include self-employed persons. Additional data is provided for durable and non-durable goods within the manufacturing sector and for state and federal government compared to local government. Total covered employment and average weekly wages for each industrial sector is given. The number of establishments by employment size class is provided, and a graph at the lower right corner of each plate depicts the relative employment levels within each of the employment size categories. A second graph shows pictorially the industry breakdown of employment in each county. This material provides a very detailed look at the economic sectors of each county.

It should be pointed out that the Y-axis (employment level scale) in the employment by size class chart is the same for each of the five counties. In this way, the employment levels of the various size classes can be directly compared from one county to another. For example, in Richland County, within firms employing between 250 and 499 people, has an employment base which rivals that of Grant and Green counties. There are a relatively large number of firms employing 100 to 249 workers as well. Iowa County, on the other hand, has no employers in the 250 to 499 employment size class, but well makes up for it in the 500 and over class size. Most counties have employment that is concentrated in firms employing 20 to 99 workers. Green County has a relatively large employment base in the 100 to 249 category, while Lafayette County has an employment distribution which shows a relative lack of employment in that size class. That is, it deviates from the normal distribution pattern in that way.

The pie chart at the lower left of each page gives an employment distribution by industry. One can see at a glance what the largest employment category is. Remember that, unlike the personal income data previously presented, this data excludes the agricultural sector. In addition to the actual employment levels as of March of 1995, we have shown the average weekly wage for the same time period for each of the sectors. While the manufacturing sector does not provide highest wage levels among the various sectors, it is the one sector that can provide a substantial number of job opportunities at a relatively high wage (for southwest Wisconsin). The sectors that have tended to grow the most (retail and services) do not pay wages that are comparable with manufacturing jobs. The manufacturing sector may have significant overtime calculated into it, while the retail sector has a substantial degree of part time employment, thus suppressing average wage levels. Among the categories that pay the highest are government, especially state and federal jobs; finance, insurance and real estate; transportation, communication and public utilities; and sometimes construction. These latter categories are relatively small categories

TABLE III - 6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYED; ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1993-95
SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN, THE STATE AND NATION

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED			PERCENT UNEMPLOYED		
	1995	1994	1993	1995	1994	1993	1995	1994	1993
GRANT	25,484	26,562	25,833	1,207	1,502	1,263	4.7%	5.7%	4.9%
GREEN	18,846	18,915	18,010	586	690	712	3.1%	3.6%	4.0%
IOWA	13,355	12,860	12,693	518	587	558	3.9%	4.6%	4.4%
LAFAYETTE	8,245	8,562	8,375	329	412	338	4.0%	4.8%	4.0%
RICHLAND	8,841	8,847	8,358	369	442	423	4.2%	5.0%	5.1%
TOTAL AREA	74,771	75,746	73,269	3,009	3,633	3,294	4.0%	4.8%	4.5%
WISCONSIN	2,846,126	2,795,000	2,725,000	105,474	132,000	127,000	3.7%	4.7%	4.7%
UNITED STATES	132,304,000	131,062,000	128,041,000	7,434,000	7,797,000	8,734,000	5.6%	6.1%	6.8%

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Labor & Wisconsin Dept. of Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Civilian Labor Force Estimates; Revised, March 22, 1996.
 PREPARED BY THE: Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

WISCONSIN U.C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT - 1995

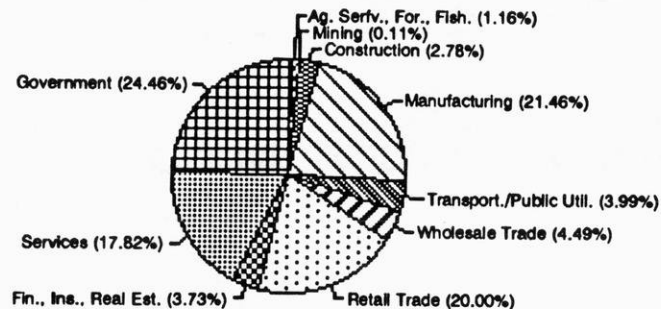
With Number of Units by Size Class and Average Weekly Wages

GRANT COUNTY

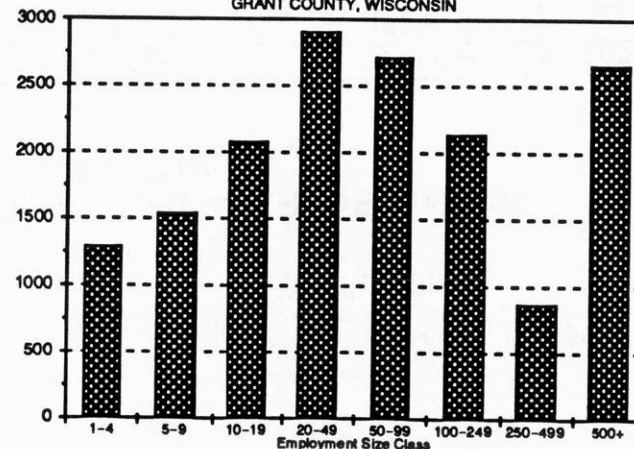
2-Digit SIC Code-- INDUSTRY	Total Employees, (March)	Avg. Weekly Wages, March	Total Estab.	Number of Establishments by Employment Size Class								
				0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
TOTAL	16,224	\$341.03	1,251	112	591	236	155	100	38	14	2	3
07-- AG. SERV., FOR., FISH.	188	334.61	36	4	17	8	6	1	0	0	0	0
10-- MINING	18	525.16	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15-- CONSTRUCTION	451	337.24	116	31	54	21	5	5	0	0	0	0
20-- MANUFACTURING	3,481	377.69	83	8	20	14	16	12	6	4	1	2
Durable Goods	2,871	388.39	48	48	8	6	13	3	3	4	1	1
Non-durable Goods	610	325.43	34	28	12	8	3	9	3	0	0	0
40-- TRANSPORT./PUBLIC UTIL.	647	445.10	73	9	32	11	10	9	2	0	0	0
50-- WHOLESALE TRADE	729	309.39	97	2	47	23	19	4	2	0	0	0
52-- RETAIL TRADE	3,245	194.67	295	14	122	62	52	37	5	3	0	0
60-- FINANCE, INSUR., REAL EST.	605	397.89	106	6	69	14	9	7	1	0	0	0
70-- SERVICES	2,891	265.02	290	29	166	53	20	10	8	3	0	0
90-- GOVERNMENT	3,969	464.00	152	7	64	29	17	15	14	4	1	1
State & Federal	981	629.45	37	2	20	7	5	1	1	0	0	1
Local	2,988	409.98	115	5	44	22	12	14	13	4	1	0

Excludes, self-employed persons, etc. (D) denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
Table prepared by the SWWRPC. Source: Wisconsin Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Employment Distribution by Industry
Grant County, 1995



EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE CLASS
GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN



WISCONSIN U.C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT - 1995
With Number of Units by Size Class and Average Weekly Wages
GREEN COUNTY

2-Digit SIC Code-- INDUSTRY	Total Employees, (March)	Avg. Weekly Wages, March	Total Estab.	Number of Establishments by Employment Size Class								
				0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
TOTAL	13,246	\$385.56	872	67	406	173	102	68	36	14	3	3
07-- AG. SERV., FOR., FISH.	105	315.65	18	4	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
10-- MINING	14	421.02	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-- CONSTRUCTION	388	371.01	94	16	49	22	5	1	1	0	0	0
20-- MANUFACTURING	3,593	408.14	72	5	20	10	9	10	8	7	2	1
Durable Goods	2,495	413.80	30	5	8	5	2	0	2	5	2	1
Non-durable Goods	1,098	395.02	42	0	12	5	7	10	6	2	0	0
40-- TRANSPORT./PUBLIC UTIL.	479	425.52	41	3	17	7	6	5	3	0	0	0
50-- WHOLESALE TRADE	645	435.09	76	2	32	24	10	7	1	0	0	0
52-- RETAIL TRADE	3,298	304.21	213	10	90	42	39	23	5	3	0	1
60-- FINANCE, INSUR., REAL EST	435	453.41	66	4	42	11	4	3	2	0	0	0
70-- SERVICES	3,410	399.06	213	23	118	39	18	6	4	4	0	1
90-- GOVERNMENT	1,879	433.21	75	0	32	10	7	13	12	0	1	0
State & Federal	112	591.65	21	0	15	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Local	1,767	422.87	54	0	17	7	6	11	12	0	1	0

Excludes, self-employed persons, etc. (D) denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. Table prepared by the SWWRPC. Source: Wisconsin Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

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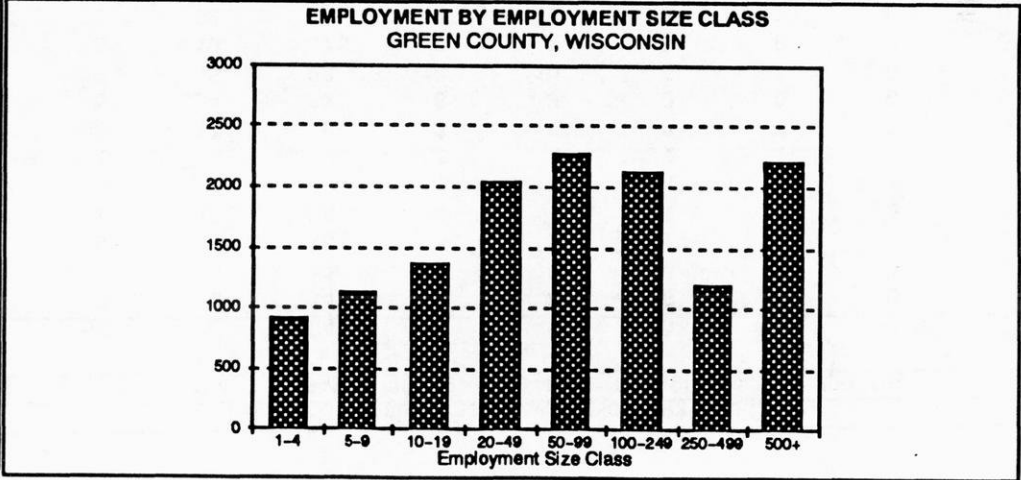
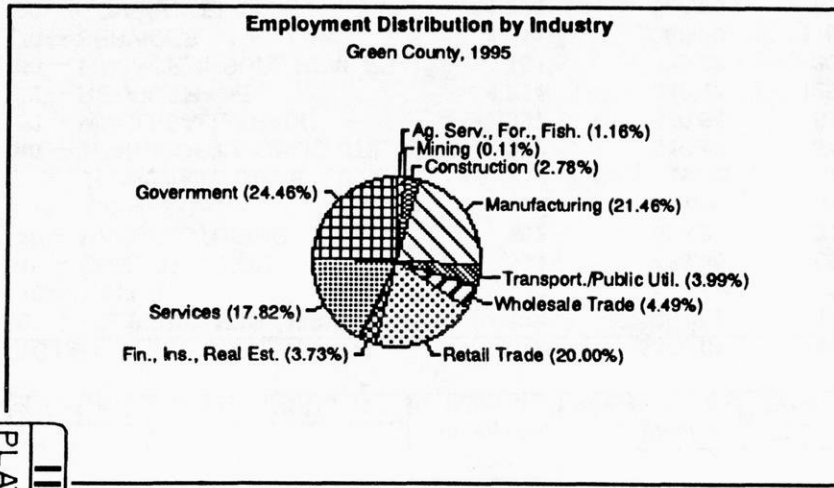


PLATE
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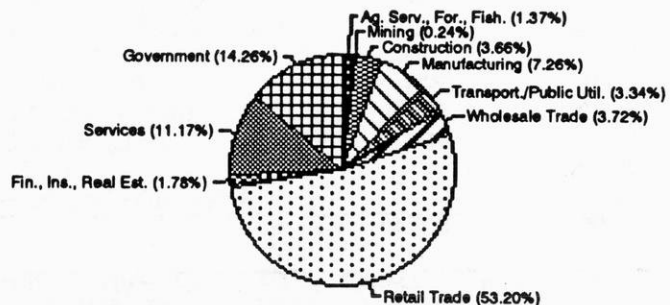
WISCONSIN U.C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT - 1995
With Number of Units by Size Class and Average Weekly Wages
IOWA COUNTY

2-Digit SIC Code-- INDUSTRY	Total Employees, (March)	Avg. Weekly Wages, March	Total Estab.	Number of Establishments by Employment Size Class								
				0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
TOTAL	9,049	\$360.01	545	65	240	104	69	41	20	5	0	1
07-- AG. SERV., FOR., FISH.	124	454.59	17	3	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
10-- MINING	22	n/a	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15-- CONSTRUCTION	331	483.80	65	16	31	10	4	3	1	0	0	0
20-- MANUFACTURING	657	366.30	34	3	13	8	6	1	1	2	0	0
Durable Goods	588	374.48	20	0	9	4	3	1	1	2	0	0
Non-durable Goods	69	296.60	14	3	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
40-- TRANSPORT./PUBLIC UTIL.	302	546.48	34	2	17	9	3	1	0	0	0	0
50-- WHOLESALE TRADE	337	430.54	53	5	24	13	8	3	0	0	0	0
52-- RETAIL TRADE	4,814	329.37	125	19	45	26	18	10	5	1	0	1
60-- FINANCE, INSUR., REAL ES	161	335.32	36	5	19	7	3	2	0	0	0	0
70-- SERVICES	1,011	300.50	116	12	62	17	14	8	2	1	0	0
90-- GOVERNMENT	1,290	528.86	63	0	23	9	9	12	9	1	0	0
State & Federal	114	577.11	16	0	9	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Local	1,176	410.27	47	0	14	7	6	10	9	1	0	0

Excludes, self-employed persons, etc. (D) denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. Table prepared by the SWWRPC. Source: Wisconsin Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

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Employment Distribution by Industry
Iowa County, 1995



EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE CLASS
IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

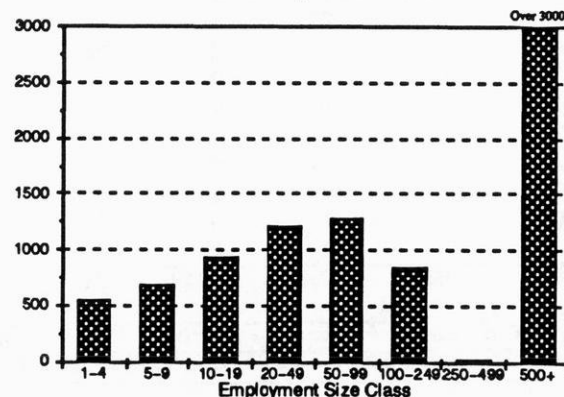


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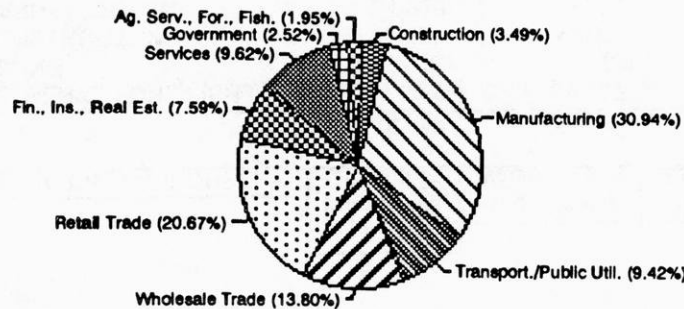
WISCONSIN U.C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT - 1995
With Number of Units by Size Class and Average Weekly Wages
LAFAYETTE COUNTY

2-Digit SIC Code-- INDUSTRY	Total Employees, (March)	Avg. Weekly Wages, March	Total Estab.	Number of Establishments by Employment Size Class									
				0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+	
TOTAL	3,581	\$343.03	384	36	194	74	45	24					
07-- AG. SERV., FOR., FISH.	48	398.15	11	1	3	7	0	0	6	3	2	0	
10-- MINING	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-- CONSTRUCTION	86	320.23	36	6	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-- MANUFACTURING	762	322.65	23	2	6	3	4	4	2	1	1	0	
Durable Goods	517	305.36	8	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	
Non-durable Goods	245	358.69	15	0	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	
40-- TRANSPORT./PUBLIC UTIL.	232	414.41	41	4	23	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
50-- WHOLESALE TRADE	340	377.26	48	7	18	12	8	2	1	0	0	0	0
52-- RETAIL TRADE	509	177.97	67	6	28	16	10	6	1	0	0	0	0
60-- FINANCE, INSUR., REAL EST	187	446.07	32	1	17	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
70-- SERVICES	237	286.52	64	5	47	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
90-- GOVERNMENT	62	397.36	62	4	26	12	9	6	2	2	1	0	0
State & Federal	14	515.90	14	0	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local	48	390.25	48	4	17	9	7	6	2	2	1	0	0

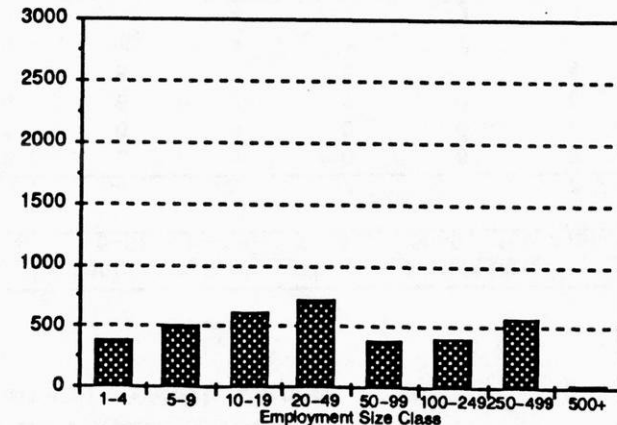
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Excludes, self-employed persons, etc. (D) denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. Table prepared by the SWWRPC. Source: Wisconsin Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Employment Distribution by Industry
Lafayette County, 1995



EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE CLASS
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



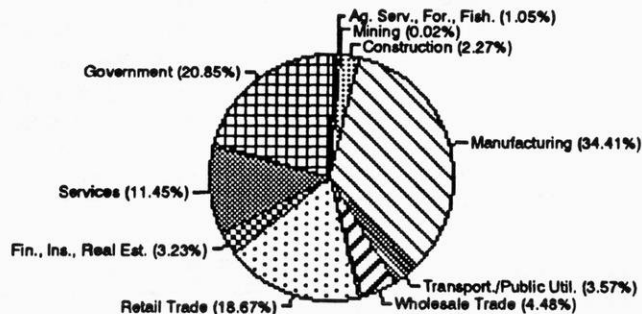
WISCONSIN U.C. COVERED EMPLOYMENT - 1995
With Number of Units by Size Class and Average Weekly Wages
RICHLAND COUNTY

2-Digit SIC Code-- INDUSTRY	Total Employees, (March)	Avg. Weekly Wages, March	Total Estab.	Number of Establishments by Employment Size Class								
				0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
TOTAL	5,598	\$335.45	392	34	179	84	48	27	4	7	2	0
07-- AG. SERV., FOR., FISH.	59	290.87	14	3	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-- MINING	(D)	(D)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-- CONSTRUCTION	127	463.52	35	11	15	6	2	1	0	0	0	0
20-- MANUFACTURING	1,926	383.84	34	0	8	6	8	5	1	4	2	0
Durable Goods	1,487	395.55	23	0	7	5	4	2	0	3	2	0
Non-durable Goods	439	343.78	11	0	1	1	4	3	1	1	0	0
40-- TRANSPORT./PUBLIC UTIL.	200	252.97	16	0	9	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
50-- WHOLESALE TRADE	251	324.98	33	3	11	8	10	1	0	0	0	0
52-- RETAIL TRADE	1,045	193.54	93	7	36	21	14	13	1	1	0	0
60-- FINANCE, INSUR., REAL ES	181	328.41	27	2	17	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
70-- SERVICES	641	349.78	88	7	54	19	5	1	1	1	0	0
90-- GOVERNMENT	1,167	335.45	51	1	25	6	8	4	5	1	1	0
State & Federal	119	560.14	13	0	7	2	3	0	1	0	0	0
Local	1,048	358.14	38	1	18	4	5	4	4	1	1	0

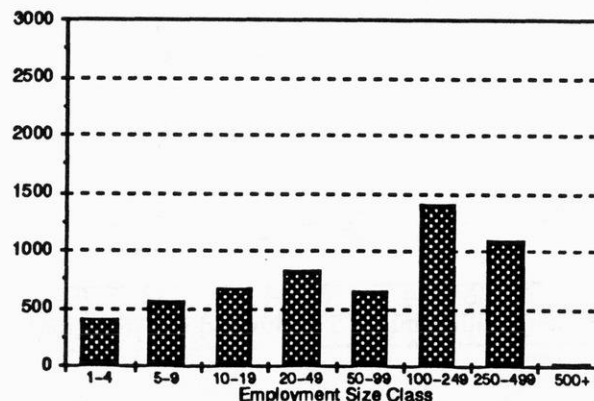
Excludes, self-employed persons, etc. (D) denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
 Table prepared by the SWWRPC. Source: Wisconsin Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

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Employment Distribution by Industry
 Richland County, 1995



EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE CLASS
 RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



III
 PLATE
 10

CHAPTER IV

POTENTIALS AND CONSTRAINTS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHAPTER IV

POTENTIALS AND CONSTRAINTS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Economic development potentials may be defined as those factors which give the area a comparative advantage in economic pursuits, and which can be more fully capitalized upon. The potentials include those achievable ideas which, if implemented, would place the region and its communities in an advantageous position and increase its income, reduce its unemployment, and generally enhance the well-being of its residents. A successful economic development effort is broad-based in nature, and is directed toward long-range planning activities, as well as to more near-term measures which are reactive to current opportunities.

Economic constraints are those factors which dictate a comparative disadvantage, and are often considered beyond one's control to influence. These are sometimes referred to as deficiencies in development potential.

The Commission's Overall Economic Development Program for Southwestern Wisconsin, Planning Report No. 97, June 1993, last fully discussed those factors which are often cited as potentials and constraints in the region. Also, descriptions of potentials and constraints for the region have been included in various prior annual updates of the O.E.D.P. since 1987. This chapter attempts to provide an update of the previous discussions, and to discuss some of the more recent and noticeable problems and opportunities.

REGIONAL REVOLVING LOAN FUND (SWWBDF)

After many years of trying to implement a regional revolving loan fund in southwestern Wisconsin, a fund that could respond to economic development needs in every county and in every part of each county, we will soon have such a tool. Beginning in the Spring of 1997, the regional RLF for flood recovery should have all of its funds circulating in low interest loans helping businesses recover from the Midwest Flood of 1993. Generally, the target of these were firms that need to relocate or need flood-proofing. At the present time of this writing, a total of \$180,000 (out of a total of \$330,000 available) has been allocated for a re-locating business in Darlington. It is our intent to identify other assistance we will provide to other firms very shortly.

Many factors have slowed progress in obligating funds including: (1) the difficulty of a targeted company to formulate plans and get them approved by a franchiser, (2) uncertainty about the future and what to do, (3) environmental contamination of property on which sits a targeted business, (4) a lack of federal and state grant funds to assist many businesses do necessary flood-proofing, thereby "kicking in" other loan funds to do work not covered by grants, (5) a reluctance or inability to take on additional debt in the wake of two major floods and other economic considerations, (6) a lack of knowledge on the part of businesses about how the fund could help, despite attempts to address this need, (7) the decision of the RLF loan administration board to not finance a proposed project on the basis that it was deemed to be not economically viable, and (8) probably other reasons. Efforts are being undertaken to enhance the marketing of the fund to potential users. It is important that a plan for obligation of all the funds be developed.

EMPLOYMENT RESPONSE TEAM

In the wake of the announcement of the closing of the Advance Transformer plant in Platteville, an employment response team was created. The team meets regularly and is chaired by the Grant County Economic Development Corporation and the Platteville Area Industrial Corporation. The team, made up of dozens of individuals from approximately twenty organizations, share activities they are undertaking to assist dislocated workers and those that have been given their notification of layoff. Also, the forum enables those participating to identify any needs which are not being met to assist workers or respond to the economic situation of the community and area in general. Another principal purpose is to ensure that there is not duplication of effort in the carrying out of responsibilities of the group. The ERT, as the team is called, is a very good working model for other areas that have similar economic adjustment needs. The various organizations have developed a system of working together that could well be emulated by other regions.

The Commission's role is to help identify potential economic development tools and pursue the implementation of ideas to assist the community and the area to bounce back from the bad news that the largest private employer in the area is shutting down. Among the ways that the commission is assisting is to (1) pursue additional financing through a recapitalization of the regional revolving loan fund (Southwestern Wisconsin Business Development Fund) to enable us to make low interest loans to employers, both those newly attracted to the area and existing firms who are expanding. The purpose of the proposed loan pool would be to loan to firms who would commit to hire dislocated workers, or otherwise replace jobs lost to the area. The fund will not be able to be recapitalized until after the new federal fiscal year begins in October, due to a lack of available funds.

The commission proposes to apply for \$375,000 from EDA with a local match of \$125,000. The local match would be split 50/50 between the private and public sector. The public sector share would be further split between counties and municipalities on a per capita basis. The commission has prepared a preliminary project proposal for submittal to EDA, and will be approaching interested parties about committing to the local share. The \$330,000 of existing lending authority of the fund cannot be used for purposes other than flood recovery at this time, but will ultimately be available for general lending purposes in 1997 as these loans are repaid.

Additionally, the commission has gathered information about industrial park needs from area communities (with publicly owned industrial parks) that can play a role in returning the local economy to its former health by attracting new employers to replace the hundreds of jobs lost. The commission proposes to assist the Cities of Platteville and Cuba City with a public works application to EDA for fiscal year 1997 approval and construction. The proposed projects would enhance these two industrial parks by bringing sewer and other needed infrastructure into the facilities to free up additional improved land.

A DEVELOPMENT ZONE FOR GRANT AND LAFAYETTE COUNTIES

Legislation has been approved by the legislature and signed by Governor Thompson which allows the Wisconsin Department of Commerce to designate four new development zones in Wisconsin, which will join fourteen others presently in existence. The Department has invited the Counties of Grant and Lafayette to submit a nomination application jointly as one zone. This

particular scenario is authorized by the legislation which was passed this year. The Advance Transformer, Inc. closing makes this area of the state an extremely strong candidate for designation of a zone due to the distress characteristics which are displayed. It is the plant closing which has precipitated the proposed development zone for the two counties. The regional planning commission will be taking a leading role in establishing the new zone, but will be working closely with the Grant County Economic Development Corporation and the Lafayette County Extension office to develop the application and the subsequent plan which must be developed. The zone's actual creation will not occur for several months, and is expected to be designated in early November of 1996.

The zone offers several types of tax credits for businesses which commit to undertaking new investments in plants and equipment and which commit to hiring targeted (economically disadvantaged) workers. These include workers that have been laid off as a result of a major plant closing, and other dislocated workers. A company can be eligible for a jobs credit of \$5,200 over two years for each economically disadvantaged worker it hires, as well as a resident credit of \$1,200 over two years for each resident of the zone it hires. Other tax credits available include an investment credit or a location credit of 2.5% for making certain investments in property and equipment, a sales tax credit on building materials and equipment purchased, a 7.5% environmental remediation credit, a child care credit of up to \$1,200 per child for two years of employment of a qualified worker, and an additional research credit for qualifying firms.

A local development zone advisory council is in the stages of being formed. The council must make recommendations to the Department of Development concerning tax credits given, and may establish its own local criteria in addition to the state criteria which governs the program.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SURVEYS

A labor market survey, sponsored by the Local Area Wide Coordinating Committee and the Job Center in southwest Wisconsin, was conducted and analyzed by Professor Gary Green of the Department of Rural Sociology, UW Extension, in the summer and fall of 1995. Assisting with the survey were university students from the University of Wisconsin-River Falls. The purpose of the survey was to help determine the hiring and training needs and other concerns of area employers and the types of services they would like to see. In addition to face-to-face and mailed surveys of employers, telephone surveys of 2,000 households was also done to obtain information on employment needs, skill levels, availability of workers, wage expectations, obstacles to employment, and a better understanding of the depth of "underemployment".

Green Study purpose.

A regional report, "Labor Market Conditions in Southwest Wisconsin" was published in December 1995. County labor profiles were also developed as a result of the project. The Job Center is now in the process of communicating the results to employers and setting up a dialogue between employers and other interested parties to work on issues of mutual concern. The principal issue is alleviating labor turnover and attempting to address the underlying issues of wages and benefits, productivity, enhancing skills of the existing work force, affordable child care, available housing and other issues of interest to employers and employees alike.

Identified issues

The report concluded that there are several structural and cyclical factors affecting the local labor market. A changing demographics, a high labor force participation rate among women, and a wage differential between southwestern Wisconsin and neighboring areas were

conclusions.

Recs. cited. Compared with most other regions of the state, southwestern Wisconsin businesses are not facing quite as much difficulty in finding workers. This is especially true at the present time, and will be true in future months due to recent layoffs. One-half of employers are finding it difficult to attract workers, and demographics indicates that this is unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future. One approach to helping employers, says Professor Green, is to increase productivity and adopt new technology as a means of doing so and ultimately increasing wages. It is imperative that employers invest in the skills of their workers, as many now do. A declining supply of labor, relatively higher wages in neighboring areas, and technological changes in production processes will continue to place pressure on the region's employers to change their strategies and practices.

In an entirely different project, the Iowa Department of Employment Services surveyed employers (wage and benefit survey) and households (labor availability survey) in the counties of Grant, Lafayette and Green in conjunction with a survey of the greater Dubuque area. Reports for each of the counties of Grant, Lafayette and Green is available.

CURRENT TRANSPORTATION ISSUES

There are currently two major transportation issues that the region in general is particularly aware of. One pertains to the recent setback in the scheduling of the four-laning of U.S. 151 by as much as four years due to a lack of funding for this and other needed projects in the state. This is particularly distressing in light of the fact that efforts to get this highway improved to four lanes goes back twenty years or more. There have been setbacks in the past, so this one perhaps should not come as a surprise to folks in southwest Wisconsin, but it does seem to. After the apparent priority that the Governor, area legislators, and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation have placed on past statewide planning efforts, and the emphasis, a few years ago, placed on "backbone" highways to connect Wisconsin with the rest of the country, it seems unbelievable that we are still no closer to completing this highway than the latter part of the next decade. It would seem imperative that persons interested in this subject lobby both the federal and state government to try to find ways of increasing revenue for Wisconsin to put this and other worthy projects back on the original schedule identified by the Department of Transportation.

In a related matter, there is good news. The City of Platteville recently was notified by WisDOT, that after considerable study by planners and others within the Department, there is justification after all for two full interchanges to serve the city, plus a half interchange on the west side. The issue of contention was whether a full interchange was needed to serve the Platteville Industry Park, rather than a half interchange as originally proposed. The Department concluded that their decision was justified on the basis of cost savings for affected businesses and other pertinent arguments. In exchange, some land use and access controls will be placed on the approaches to the interchange to ensure that a new bottleneck does not occur in the future, thereby eliminating the efficiency of the interchange.

The second issue referred to in the first paragraph pertains to the re-designation of a "long truck route" following STH 81 and other connecting roads through the City of Beloit, a route that has been in existence for the past six years until January 1996, when the route was "sunsetted". Two public hearings were held in the area by WisDOT to solicit public comment on a proposed rule that would re-establish the route in response to requests from southwest Wisconsin. It must be said that virtually everyone with an interest in this issue can easily

sympathize with the people of Beloit who simply do not want a truck route at all through their neighborhoods. But the fact is that this route is important for reasons of cost savings for businesses in southwest Wisconsin, especially Green County.

Eliminating the long truck route will not eliminate truck traffic along a state trunk highway designated as a principal arterial. At present this is an important roadway primarily due to a lack of viable alternatives to it. It is not a particularly good route for any truck, but it seems to be the best we have now. The real solution to this issue is to find funding to push up the construction date of the planned bypass around Beloit, something that is not scheduled to be done in this decade. The alternative of getting highway 26 in Illinois designated properly for longer trucks does not fully meet the needs of many companies who rely on getting product to its destination in the most cost-effective manner.

POINT OF BEGINNINGS HERITAGE TOURISM AREA

The Point of Beginnings Heritage, Inc., which serves the counties of Grant, Iowa and Lafayette, has moved into a new phase as the young organization has applied for and received tax exempt status under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3). The group now has a membership structure, and financial contributions to the corporation are tax deductible to the extent of the law. All three counties and many municipalities have contributed to the program. The three counties have supported the organization with financial contributions of \$5,000 each year for the past two years. A budget for 1996 of more than \$20,000 has been raised.

Most notable among the accomplishments is the publishing of a 28-page "Surveyor's Guide" promoting more than 60 historical attractions in 30 communities. Also published were "Calendar of Events" brochures for 1994 and 1995, and a popular "Sleep and Eat Guide", which has undergone its second printing. The state-wide Heritage Tourism Conference was held in Wyoming Township near Spring Green at The Springs and Wintergreen in Iowa County in April of this year. The Point of Beginnings Organization's presence in southwest Wisconsin was the reason for the Spring Green location. The "P.O.B.", as it is sometimes known, was host, along with the Fox-Wisconsin River Heritage Corridor and the Frank Lloyd Wright Heritage Tour. Approximately 185 people attended the conference sponsored by the Department of Tourism, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation.

ITBEC UPDATE

In October 1992, an International Trade, Business and Economic Development Council (ITBEC) was formed by the Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) in response to a request for proposal for economic and technical assistance services from the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA). Twelve counties in northwest Wisconsin were included in the ITBEC service area. The twelve county board chairs and representatives of tribes and business comprise the members of the council. The mission was to encourage economic development by providing support for international trade and tourism. Over 100 volunteers provided initial input on a one-year strategic planning process. The Northwest ITBEC was the initiative of Governor Thompson and the Wisconsin Counties Association.

Through a grant from the Wisconsin Department of Development, two additional ITBEC's have been formed in West Central and North Central Wisconsin. Interest in forming a Southwest ITBEC has long been expressed by representatives of the Southwest Badger Resource

Conservation and Development Council as an RC&D measure, and this body brought this potential initiative to the forefront. To date, through continued dialogue, all five counties served by the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission have passed resolutions in support of an ITBEC. There is the possibility that as many as eleven counties may ultimately join such an effort. At this time, there is enough support and a large enough block of counties for the WCA to justify the formation of a fourth ITBEC in the state. ITBEC is the operational organization resulting from a vision shared by Governor Thompson, DOA Secretary Klauser and the WCA to "Bring Wisconsin to the World".

A summary of projects which were identified by three working groups in the first year of the Northwest ITBEC, as well as a list of projects for 1995 was shown in last year's O.E.D.P. annual report. Each ITBEC would, of course, identify projects which were suited to its needs, and the southwest ITBEC's will, or should, have slightly different priorities to reflect local needs.

REPORT ON "NET SOUTHWEST"

In last year's O.E.D.P. annual report, a detailed discussion of the Wisconsin Community Information Partnership (WiCIP) and GraNet was reported on. To summarize, WiCIP is a cooperative effort by the Wisconsin Educational Communications Board, the University of Wisconsin-Platteville, University of Wisconsin Extension and others to develop a prototype for local community information networks. The pilot project took place in Grant and Dane Counties.

NET SOUTHWEST, a somewhat similar effort to bring communication technology to the area, but especially to schools and libraries, will be discussed below, and will provide the reader with a timely update of activities and accomplishments that have taken place. Very simply, NET SOUTHWEST is a computer network that will soon serve as a regional library and information service for school and public libraries in Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties. It has been organized through the Southwest Wisconsin Library System (SWLS). The network intends to connect 26 public and 86 school libraries in the five counties. The computing program DYNIX will have the capacity to connect to other computer sources as well. The network, when complete, will have a service area with a population of 119,000 people.

The project has received financial support from a seventeen foundations and businesses to help fund start-up costs. Foundations providing support have included Lands' End, Ameritech, Wisconsin Power and Light, TDS Telcom, and Grant-Lafayette Electric, for example. Ameritech is providing technical support setting up the system as are various local telephone companies. Start-up costs have been estimated to be \$500,000 for the system.

At present, there are 24 school and public libraries that are members of the system. There are an additional 90 libraries which the system would like to include before the network becomes operational around Labor Day of 1996. Monthly telephone costs will run \$150 per month for each user, and there are on-going operational costs of \$55,000 per year to be shared by members. Each of the current members have had hardware installed at their facilities, and training on the system will begin during the month of June of this year and will be provided by Ameritech. The data base is currently "under construction". The project is patterned after the urban/rural South Central Library System's network, but NET SOUTHWEST may be the first in the state to serve a completely rural area. In this sense, the project is very unique and should offer one of the best systems in the state.

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

In times of scarce public and private investment capital, the ability to link public development resources and to leverage private investment with worthwhile projects depends, to a great extent, on the quality of the strategy used to make investment decisions. The goals of an economic development plan are basic statements of the general direction a region or community wishes to take, while the development strategy states the policy of implementing those goals.

The economic development strategy contained in the original Overall Economic Development Program was prepared at meetings with the Technical Advisory Committee on Economic Development and the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. The economic development strategy is reviewed and revised annually to reflect the changing economic development needs of the region.

This chapter is designed as a strategy for linking the economic goals of the region to specific policies and place priorities based on the analysis of distress within the region and the analysis of economic potentials and constraints. Within this strategy, the goals of the district are a product of the economic analysis of the region and provide a clear linkage between the economic needs found in southwestern Wisconsin and specific proposed projects.

PROBLEMS, GOALS, STRATEGIES AND PLACE PRIORITIES

Introduction:

In the last century, southwestern Wisconsin has not generally shared in the economic growth and maturation process enjoyed by other regions of Wisconsin and the United States. Per capita income levels in the southwestern part of the state have been significantly and chronically lower than state and national levels. Unemployment problems in the southwestern Wisconsin region are persistent, and out-migration rates for the southwestern Wisconsin region remain high. Therefore, the overall goals for economic development are:

1. Reduce unemployment and underemployment
2. Raise per capita income
3. Eliminate out-migration

The categorical goals and objectives for economic development are presented on the following pages.

Categorical Goals and Objectives for Economic Development:

(1) Problem One:

One of the drawbacks to economic development in southwestern Wisconsin is the lack of planning and programming capacity at the local level. Again, the reason for this is that communities in the region are too small to bear the financial burden of hiring professional staff to develop capital improvement plans, economic development strategies and management and budget operations. This situation creates an economic disadvantage for communities in southwestern Wisconsin when compared to larger cities which do have the ability to hire full-time grant writers, planners, etc. This problem is particularly acute considering the great number of federal and state programs and fiscal tools available to those cities which have a capacity to manage them. Such programmatic tools as Tax Incremental Financing, capital improvements programming and industrial revenue bonds, just to mention a few, require a high level of expertise to administer.

Goal:

Strengthen the capacity of local units of government, development groups, and other community based organizations in southwestern Wisconsin to plan, implement and manage economic development activities.

Strategy:

While the budgetary constraints of southwestern Wisconsin communities usually prevent them from hiring their own individual economic development representatives, there exists a network of individuals and groups in the southwestern Wisconsin region who have a role in economic development. Additionally, there are a multitude of state, federal and private sector representatives on call for advice on economic development matters. The problem associated with such a large and diverse group is in providing the catalyst necessary for cooperation and coordination toward rational and efficient economic goals and investments.

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, under the direction and sponsorship of the county boards of the region, have been charged to provide a coordinating role in economic development for the region. Local governments have found that this cost-sharing approach to community development is the most efficient method to employ professional staff.

The use of all available resources should be utilized where most appropriate in conducting periodic training and informational programs, and in the distribution of existing or newly developed educational and marketing materials and strategies for the region. This activity is being pursued through the Commission's Technical Advisory Committee on Economic Development which was previously the regional marketing committee established in coordination with Forward Wisconsin, Inc.

Place Priority:

Regionwide.

(2) **Problem Two:**

Although manufacturing employment grew at a significant pace between 1980 and 1990 in southwestern Wisconsin, thus demonstrating the potential, there is evidence that these jobs are not paying wages high enough to meet income needs of the area. Local community leaders have identified the need to attract new and expanding manufacturers as a priority, as there is a great need to provide new employment opportunities, but the paying of adequate wages is a must.

Goal:

Increase the manufacturing base of southwestern Wisconsin and promote the planned industrial facilities to support manufacturing growth, and help develop additional planned facilities where there is a demonstrated need.

Strategy:

Industrialization has proved to be the area of greatest potential for southwestern Wisconsin both in terms of the number of jobs created and in terms of average wages paid. Because of some current disadvantages regarding the region's rural nature, (such as limited access to the nation's transportation network), industrial development groups should concentrate their efforts to attracting industries which produce projects of high value and low bulk, and which are best suited to the region's labor force skills. Industrial location should be directed to the planned industrial parks within the region. Increasing jobs in regional industries should help to alleviate the distress symptoms of unemployment, low income, out-migration, and out-commuting to work. Additional regionally-directed marketing programs should be considered for development. Continued efforts at defining specific types of firms that are most suitable for the region should be made using PHH Phantus' Forte software and other information. The region's existing planned industrial parks should be promoted and additional industrial park improvements, where they are needed, should be developed.

information

Place Priorities:

Primary Growth Centers

Monroe	Platteville
Richland Center	Lancaster
Dodgeville	

Secondary Growth Centers

Boscobel	Fennimore
Brodhead	Mineral Point
Cuba City	Muscoda
Darlington	New Glarus

(3) **Problem Three:**

Regionwide, there are mixed reviews concerning the economic health of the retail and service sectors. There is certainly a great regional disparity in the healthiness of these sectors--showing relative strength in some areas, and decline in others. These sectors are directly tied to the overall health of the farm community. When agricultural producers have problems, so do the business sectors of the district's communities. Several communities have a number of vacant buildings in their downtown areas due to recent closings.

Goal:

Enhance the retail and service sectors of communities in the region.

Strategy:

Efforts should be made to improve the efficiency of existing firms, improve the ability of the business sectors to capture local income and encourage the formation of new businesses to fill gaps where they exist. Services of the University of Wisconsin-Extension, especially the Area Business Management Education Agent and other available resources such as those offered by the Wisconsin Department of Development should be utilized. Efforts to provide support to the region's Main Street communities, presently Dodgeville, Richland Center and Mineral Point is a must, as these communities can help "export" methods in downtown development to other communities.

Place Priority:

Areas of the region exhibiting "very high" or "high" distress levels or evidence of severe storefront vacancies in central business districts. Also the area's Main Street Communities.

(4) Problem Four:

Many of the smaller communities in southwestern Wisconsin which give the region its distinctive rural qualities are faced with stringent requirements by state and federal authorities to upgrade their community facilities to preset standards. Fire protection, water and wastewater treatment systems, and health care are examples of services which have categorical standards imposed on them which communities must meet. The problem is that most small communities in southwestern Wisconsin do not have the financial resources available locally to fund extensive service upgrading.

Goal:

Promote the development of basic public works facilities and community services which improve the public's health, safety and living conditions.

Strategy:

The provision of grants and loans for public works and services needed to ensure a healthy and pleasant place to work and live is essential to the economic vitality of communities in southwestern Wisconsin. Without help from the state and federal government, many small communities in the region would be hard pressed to provide the level of services necessary for a high quality of life in our rural areas. Environmental considerations are also important in the provision of these services.

Since the attractiveness of southwestern Wisconsin communities to potential businesses and industry rests to a great extent upon the "quality of life" to be found in them, provision of public works and services must be shared by state and federal authorities to ensure the economic viability of the region's communities.

Place Priority:

Regionwide, with emphasis on the communities exhibiting "very high" distress, and communities which have serious limitations in basic public facilities.

(5) Problem Five:

The transportation network in southwestern Wisconsin is underdeveloped, and although improving, it still represents an economic disadvantage for the manufacturing businesses of the region as compared to other regions of the state. The road network contains relatively few miles of four-lane highway, the airports typically have limited facilities, the barge facilities are limited or have a future which is uncertain, and it continues to be a struggle for various organizations which are working to maintain rail service to the region.

Goal:

Promote the maintenance and upgrading of the region's highway, rail, airport and river transportation systems.

Strategy:

Local and regional officials and citizens must continue to take every opportunity to stress the transportation needs of the southwestern Wisconsin area to state and federal agencies and other decision makers. The need for improved local highways should be continually brought to the attention of those at the state level setting project priorities. Special emphasis should be placed on the completion of a four-lane expressway from Madison to Dubuque, and places beyond. Several sections of this highway are already under construction as a four-lane facility, and a study is being conducted (or soon will be) on the remaining sections to expressway status. This highway provides a link to the Interstate system and to Milwaukee and other cities in eastern Wisconsin, as well as other principal highways in Iowa. The commission should continue the push to see that all facets of this project is carried out to completion over the next ten to twelve years.

The Commission should also work with the states of Iowa and Illinois in encouraging the upgrading of Highway expressway standards. Also, U.S. highways 61 and 151 in Iowa should be upgraded to four lanes, as these highways serve as connections to the rest of the country. These highways provide a direct link from southwestern Wisconsin to Chicago, Rockford, the Quad Cities, Waterloo, and other nearby urban centers. Highway 61 provides an important link to Interstate 80 to the south of the region.

Continued efforts should be made to maintain the region's rail system. A cooperative effort between the shippers, the counties, the multi-county rail transit commissions and the state has maintained the existence of several lines in the region and should continue to be a productive approach to the problem of rail abandonment of some rail lines in the area. Attention should be given to the needs of the barge operations in the area and new potential for additional barge facilities owned by a public body should not be overlooked.

With no scheduled air carriers serving any points within the southwestern Wisconsin region, the area also lacks quick, convenient air transportation. In addition, the lack of adequate, paved runways in many parts of the region inhibit the use of business aircraft and thus the introduction of some new industry into the area. Increasing the capabilities of the airport facilities should be a priority within the region.

Place Priority:

Regionwide.

* (6) **Problem Six:** *Tourism & Rec'n.*

While the natural environment of southwestern Wisconsin is prime for tourism and recreation, this potential has not been fully exploited as an avenue for economic recovery. The unique topography resulting from the lack of glaciation and the opportunities for recreation in the region, coupled with the historical value of Wisconsin's earliest European settlements create an area of high potential for the hospitality-tourism-recreation industry.

Goal:

Enhance the tourism potential of southwestern Wisconsin by supporting and working with community-based groups in identifying and developing new potentials in the areas of recreational development, historic preservation and community activities.

Strategy:

Diversify the econ base.
Efforts to encourage investment in recreation-oriented businesses connected with the potentials of the region should be made. Intensifying the tourism and recreation industry in southwestern Wisconsin would desirably diversify the economic base of the region and lend stability and strength to the regional economy. All areas in the region have tourism potential in varying degrees. Tourism in all communities can be effectively enhanced through sound planning and promotion. These efforts should be supported by working with community-based groups in identifying new potentials.

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has conducted, by agreement with the State Historical Society, historic inventories and assessments of several communities. These efforts to identify historical potentials should be continued to the fullest extent possible. Historic preservation and renovation can have an important impact on economic development.

Place Priority:

Regionwide, with highest priority in historic mining areas, as well as along the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, and near the region's numerous attractions.

* (7) **Problem Seven:** *Agriculture*

Agriculture is a very important economic activity in southwestern Wisconsin. As such, it should be promoted and enhanced whenever and wherever possible. Problems presently

associated with agriculture in southwestern Wisconsin include, but are not limited to, high soil erosion and barriers to entry into agriculture.

Goal:

To maintain and enhance agriculture as an economic force in southwestern Wisconsin through property tax reform, increasing farm efficiencies and control of soil erosion.

Strategy:

Wisconsin has a Farmland Preservation Program which makes funds available for local land-use planning and provides for methods of implementing these locally generated plans. Such plans and implementation can help to control non-farm land use in a farming area, thereby keeping farmland prices at a level which can be justified for food and fiber production, and also reducing the amount of services demanded. This should result in lower taxes for the farmer/landowner. The Farmland Preservation Plan also makes a tax credit available to farmers, which is based in part on property tax, and has the effect of alleviating the property tax burden for a majority of Wisconsin farmers.

A more closely monitored tax assessment system would also help. More frequent assessments, to keep assessed evaluation of all property as close to 100 percent of true market value as possible, would serve to eliminate some inequities in taxation.

Soil erosion, being a relatively slow process in most cases, is often not recognized by the untrained observer until irreparable economic damage is done. In other cases the damage occurs very quickly and very noticeably. In any case, more and better education as to causes, effects, and cost of soil erosion is needed. Once problems are identified, better cooperation between landowners and professionals in a position to help (SCS, SWCD personnel) is needed to implement soil erosion control measures. These measures are often expensive to install on the land. Because the land, in effect, belongs to all the community, future generations as well as the present, it seems reasonable for society to share the costs of erosion control measures with the present landowner, with the result that everyone benefits. Cost-sharing programs now exist, but are under-funded in relation to the work which needs to be accomplished. Therefore, a considerable increase in cost-sharing funds for erosion control is indicated.

* (8) **Problem Eight:** *Land Use.*

The four major types of land use in an economic context are residential, commercial, industrial and recreational. The geographical distribution of these types of activities in southwestern Wisconsin, do not represent the greatest economic efficiencies and do not fully maximize the locational advantages available within the region. For example, in southwestern Wisconsin residential development on prime agricultural lands outside of municipal boundaries is very common. Currently, America is losing three million acres of prime agricultural land each year to non-agricultural purposes. In southwestern Wisconsin, agriculture has been the backbone of the economy and should be protected as such. The downtown commercial sectors of the region's cities and villages suffer when uncontrolled strip development occurs outside of

municipal boundaries along the region's highways. Industrial sites abound which are too small to entice industry but which direct scarce public and private dollars for construction and maintenance. Areas with potential for tourism and recreation are giving way to uses which are non-conducive to outdoor recreation and scenic value.

Goal:

To develop the land resources and the geographical distribution of economic activity so as to enhance the economic attractiveness and to ensure the greatest economic efficiencies within southwestern Wisconsin (Proper land use.)

Strategy:

Use farmland preservation planning to restrict residential development on prime agricultural lands. Develop extraterritorial zoning for communities which have deteriorating downtowns. Direct public investment for industrial parks towards the region's growth centers. Promote the use of county-wide land use controls to protect the natural and scenic amenities of the region. These measures are designed to create a geographic dispersion of economic activity which is compatible with the economic, social and environmental limitations of the land.

Place Priority:

Regionwide.

(9) Problem Nine:

Less than satisfactory economic conditions in southwestern Wisconsin have engendered several manpower and educational problems. These problems, in turn, affect the economic growth and productivity of the area. A major problem is the lack of local job opportunities which match the skills and training of the local work force. The combination of low wages in the southwestern Wisconsin region and the appeal of higher wages in larger urban areas has contributed to a very high rate of out-migration of the younger work force. Many trained people are leaving the region for higher paying jobs. This problem is not as dramatic during the first half of the 1990's as it was during the decade of the 1980's, as demonstrated by out-migration estimates prepared by the State of Wisconsin.

Still, there continues to be a situation in which area residents are paying to educate youth through their tax dollars who then out-migrate from the area, just when they are ready to become productive members of society. This will undoubtedly never be eliminated entirely, as urban areas will always offer more opportunities for better income and advancement. It is important that skills which are being taught within the area are compatible with the types of job openings which can be anticipated to be created in the future, especially those of a technical nature.

Goal:

To enhance and promote the educational, technical and vocational programs in southwestern Wisconsin and the state for the betterment of skill levels of the labor force, and ensure that people and skills are matched with jobs.

*How would
land use
Task Force
report
influence?*

*loss of
entrepreneurial
skills.*

Strategy:

Southwestern Wisconsin is fortunate in the fact that there are three institutions, Southwest Wisconsin Technical College at Fennimore, Blackhawk Technical College at Janesville and Madison Area Technical College at Madison, that can help respond to these issues. Indeed, the entire Technical College system can be brought to bear on training needs of a region.

There is a need to provide for a highly skilled work force which can be an inducement to new businesses which rely on skilled personnel. Continued development of the colleges' programs to suit the training needs of local industry and business will go far in providing the occupational and technical skills necessary to stem current out-migration patterns. There is a related need to "sell" the local labor force and the available skills to attract new employers, particularly manufacturers, which can be successful and grow in southwestern Wisconsin, creating new employment opportunities for the area's work force.

Regional and local authorities should continue to work closely with the Southwestern Wisconsin Private Industry Council in its effort to provide job training services which will lead new employment opportunities for the most economically disadvantaged residents of southwestern Wisconsin. The region should also support the various programs which educate and train both developmentally and physically disabled persons and help them to develop the skills and confidence necessary to compete for job openings or create their own employment opportunities. Those programs which place disabled workers in gainful employment should be encouraged.

Place Priority:

Regionwide.

(10) Problem Ten:

Southwestern Wisconsin local governments and individual residents and businesses expend large amounts of income on energy bills each year. Most of these dollars are exported to support the economies of other states and countries.

Goal:

To reduce the expense of energy to the region's local governments, businesses and residents by promoting energy conservation.

Strategy:

High energy costs affect the entire region. Repercussions are felt as increased energy dollars leave the area, forcing all sectors to cut back on other spending. Local energy production, through conservation, maintenance and enhancement of productivity of local power plants, recycling solid waste, and the development of renewable resources can stabilize the region's economic base. This happens because the flow of energy dollars out of the region is slowed

down, leaving more disposable income to invest within the regional economy. In addition, jobs can be created by utilizing these methods. Most importantly, stable energy supplies and prices from local sources are an incentive for industries and businesses to remain in or move to the region. Any savings of energy dollars increase the multiplier effect on the local economy.

Place Priority:

Regionwide.

PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The plan for implementation encompasses two distinct but complementary work elements. The first element is the implementation of the economic development strategy through the economic development work program of the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. The second is the identification and subsequent implementation of economic development projects at the local level.

Economic Development Work Program

The following work program elements outline the issues and the associated activities which the Commission is addressing in its 1996-97 EDA planning grant year.

- Capacity bldg.*
1. Continue to provide technical assistance to general purpose units of local government to facilitate the building of local capacity to undertake economic development.

The Commission staff will continue to devote a substantial amount of time to meet with elected officials to discuss development opportunities and problem areas in order to help seek viable solutions to meet community development needs, especially the enhancement and retention of jobs. The Commission conducts or sponsors periodic training and information sessions to inform public officials and other community leaders of the various tools available to them. The Commission often co-sponsors economic development training sessions with other organizations. An effective method of disseminating new information is through one-on-one meetings with small groups, where the issue of interest can be more fully explored.

2. Provide technical assistance and resource information to businesses and individuals that are interested in new business opportunities in southwestern Wisconsin.

Assistance will be provided to all individuals and businesses which request assistance in the areas of data needs for marketing and feasibility studies, financing alternatives for business expansion, and other related matters. This includes assisting businesses in their expansion plans through contractual arrangements in writing Community Development Block Grant applications for economic development grants for communities which wish to make low-interest loans to companies which create new jobs. The Commission will also provide technical assistance to county revolving loan funds, where they exist, and will work with them

through a contract to package loan applications to the county (i.e. in Iowa County) for businesses which are seeking assistance through the revolving loan fund.

3. Administer a regional revolving loan fund for flood recovery and recapitalize the fund to respond to a major plant closing.

The Commission will work continue to work with the Southwestern Wisconsin Business Development Fund in administering the regional RLF. A total of \$330,000 is available for lending to area firms impacted by the Midwest Flood of 1993. A sub-grant agreement between the Commission and the Corporation has been signed as well as a management services agreement to ensure that all EDA guidelines are adhered to. A re-use plan will be developed prior to March 1997 to identify the financing needs of the area and to formulate policies and priorities for targeting the funds for economic development purposes, including the use of the fund as an incentive to businesses to locate or expand within the region. The Commission, in 1996, will establish a dialogue with interested parties, including counties, communities and area financial institutions regarding a plan to apply for up to \$375,000 with a local match of \$125,000. If interested, an application will be forwarded to EDA for their review. A preliminary project proposal has been developed.

4. Work with officials in Grant and Lafayette Counties to prepare a development zone plan

The staff will work with the two counties to prepare a development zone plan upon invitation of the Wisconsin Department of Commerce to do so. The zone will allow economic development organizations to attract new employers or assist in local expansions because of the availability of state tax credits to businesses which employ targeted workers, including persons recently dislocated from their job. The commission may also administer the development zone program under contract if that is the wish of the two counties.

5. Participate in a state-wide initiative sponsored by NWWRPC to establish a Rural Technology Development Center in Wisconsin.

In cooperation with the Northwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, the lead agency, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the commission will provide support and assistance in benefiting companies who can benefit from USDA research projects undertaken at Agricultural Research Service and Forest Product Laboratory installations.

6. Provide a continuing function in serving as a public forum for discussion of economic development needs in southwestern Wisconsin.

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission regularly serves as a public forum for the discussion of major issues (both constraints and opportunities) affecting economic development in southwestern Wisconsin. Experts on a wide range of topics such as transportation, environmental concerns, health care, public liability, agriculture, job training, industrial development and marketing, historic preservation, recreation and tourism, public and private financing, and many more, are invited to speak at regular monthly Commission meetings and other Commission-sponsored events.

7. Provide for continued coordination with area organizations on matters of economic development in southwestern Wisconsin.

The Commission also chairs an economic development technical committee composed of staff representatives of area organizations that play a role in economic development of the region. The southwestern Wisconsin region has a good reputation for cooperation and the sharing of resources for greater utilization of scarce dollars. By helping to bring the key actors involved in education and job training, programs for the low-income population, industrial development, community development and planning, the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission facilitates the cooperation that is needed among the various public and private agencies and organizations of the region. They then have a better opportunity to share their experiences and new ideas for the betterment of the region.

The Commission staff also works with other organizations to coordinate efforts and to cooperate whenever possible. This includes working with the Southwest Badger Resource, Conservation and Development Council which covers a nine county area, including all of the Commission service territory. It is anticipated that area counties, through the encouragement of the Wisconsin Counties Association, as well as the support of the RC&D organization, will create a new International Trade, Business and Economic Development Council (ITBEC). This will be the fourth to be formed in the state. When formed, the Commission will work closely with that group to provide assistance.

The Commission will continue to work with the "Southwest Wisconsin Economic Alliance", a coordination effort spearheaded by the University and Technical College to facilitate continued good working relationships between these educational institutions in the region.

8. Actively promote downtown improvement programs, historic preservation, and tourism development as viable economic development tools in southwestern Wisconsin.

The Commission has actively promoted the need for more active involvement of the community citizenry in generating new ideas and support for improvements in central business districts and other commercial areas, as well as in facilitating a greater awareness of historic and tourism/recreation resources available to the community. The Commission has worked closely with many communities on these topics and provided needed technical assistance, especially with the Main Street Program. The Commission can be a catalyst for greater community involvement in improving the local small business climate. Assistance will continue to be provided to the newly formed Point of Beginnings Heritage Area, Inc. which covers a three county area. Area communities, such as Darlington, will be assisted in pursuing the designation as a Main Street community by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

*Catalyst for
greater com-
involvement*

9. Notify EDR of plant closings in southwestern Wisconsin.

The Commission will notify the Economic Development Representative serving Wisconsin of significant industrial plant closings, and known impending plant closings in a timely manner.

10. Undertake an annual update of the Overall Economic Development Program.

The Commission will provide continuing information to EDA on the status of programs, projects, major changes in economic conditions or program focus and economic problems in the region. The Commission will continue to develop an annual update of the Commission's OEDP which will take into consideration the implications of the larger midwest regional, national, and world economies in its economic analysis and work program priorities. The update will include an analysis of environmental considerations in the region, including an inventory of industrial parks and sites. The update will also include a listing of project priorities.

INVENTORY OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Criteria for Project Priorities:

A regional prioritization method has been developed to evaluate the various proposed projects listed in this section. Each project was evaluated according to five basic criteria, with one to four points being given under each criterion. A maximum of twenty points could be achieved by any particular project, with the highest priority being assigned to the project with the highest points. The five criteria are as follows:

- (1) **Goals Orientation**--The goals found in this chapter are based on the analysis of economic potentials and constraints discussed in Chapter IV. The projects which further those goals received higher priority. Each project was given one point for each of the categorical goals it helped to attain. A maximum of four points was awarded under this criteria.
- (2) **Distressed Area Effect**--Those projects which address themselves to the distressed areas of the region were prioritized according to level of distress found in the area affected by a project. Each project was given points according to the following distress levels: (See Map V-1)

Very High Distress	4 points
High Distress	3 points
Moderate Distress	2 points
Low Distress	1 point

- (3) **Growth Center**--Based on the analysis of the region's growth centers (see Planning Report No. 97, the OEDP Update, June 1993), projects were assigned points if they were located in a growth center. The following scale was used to make this determination: (See Map V-2)

Primary Growth Centers	4 points
Secondary Growth Centers	3 points
Tertiary Growth Centers	2 points
Others	1 point

- (4) **Employment Impact**--The major economic problems of southwestern Wisconsin are unemployment, underemployment, out-migration and low income. These issues are closely related to job creation and retention. Projects which create or save long-term jobs will receive priority points according to the following criteria:

Potential projects which are designed with the primary purpose of creating permanent jobs or bring income to the region, and where it has been identified that immediate job creation will result upon completion. (4 points)

Potential projects specifically designed to enhance long-term job creation, but for which immediate jobs have not yet been identified other than construction jobs. (3 points)

Potential projects which have a principal purpose other than job creation, but which generally support economic development in the region. (2 points)

Potential projects which do not result in the creation of jobs, and which are designed to serve only local citizens. (1 point)

- (5) **Regional Impact**--Potential projects which have a positive impact on larger geographic areas are considered to be the most beneficial for the region. Points were assigned on the basis of the overall impact on a geographic area. These criteria are:

Potential projects which affect the region at large. (4 points)

Potential projects which have impact beyond the corporate limits to encompass a labor shed or trade area. (3 points)

Potential projects which largely affect a community and its citizens. (2 points)

Potential projects which have less than community-wide impact. (1 point)

- (6) **Local Priority, Having Cost Estimates, and Timing**--Proposed projects were also rated on these three factors. The following point system was used to assign a rating which was then added to the five factors above and rounded to the nearest whole number for an overall total.

Local Priority Method one: Potential projects which were identified by the community as having been prioritized by the community were assigned points based on the priority. A number one priority was assigned 1 point. The following priorities were assigned these corresponding points: #2 = 0.8; #3 = 0.6; #4 = 0.4; #5 or lower = 0.2; no priority = 0.0 points. (up to 1 point)

Local Priority Method two: Points were then assigned with respect to the number of priority one projects relative to the size (growth center status) of the community. The exact method used is arcane and is not presented here. The exercise assigns the status of highest priority to a small number of priority projects for very small communities and a larger, but reasonable, number of high priority projects for larger cities and villages. The highest priorities received the maximum score. (up to 1 point)

Cost Estimates: Potential projects which had a cost estimate were given one point. If no cost estimate was provided, the project was given no points on the assumption that an unknown cost is indicative of a low priority. (0 or 1 point)

Timing: Points were assigned on the basis of the timeliness of the proposed project. The more futuristic the project, the fewer points it received. A project identified as being undertaken or started in 1996 was given one point. Less than one point (0.25 to 0.75) was assigned for projects starting in future years. (up to 1 point)

NOTE TO ABOVE: All four scoring areas were summed and rounded to the nearest whole number. A score of 3.5 was needed to be assigned a perfect score of four.

Investment Strategy:

The basic concepts of a regional capital improvements program have been employed in this investment strategy. Below is a priority listing of major public works projects within a region which are anticipated to be constructed by governmental agencies over a short-range time period, and specifically over the next two years. The basic objective of this exercise is to develop a priority project listing which reflects the stated needs as well as the developmental policies of the region.

The reason for prioritizing projects is to ensure that those projects which are most closely related to the economic goals of the region are identified and to encourage the allocation of scarce resources to those projects which are most effective in alleviating specific economic ills within the region.

This is not to say, however, that projects will be initiated only in the order indicated. While every attempt will be made to follow the O.E.D.P.'s established investment strategy, the changing of priorities and scheduling is often necessitated due to major economic adjustments, lack of resources, improper timing, changing needs or other factors. The investment strategy is based on current and anticipated needs. It should be reviewed on an annual basis.

The point scoring method utilized to prioritize the projects allows us to "sift through" a large number of potential projects with the effect of bringing those projects to the surface which are likely to have the greatest economic impact on the region. The projects can then be reviewed by the Commission and other interested parties to identify potential opportunities to assist. While the Commission may take the initiative on some projects (such as potential EDA projects), communities should request assistance when it is desired.

Tables V-1 through V-3 list selected projects in order of regional priority by title and location, followed by the total number of points accumulated under the scoring system described under Criteria and Project Priorities. Prior to these tables, we have provided a chart which shows the general point rating system employed in determining which project to list as priority projects.

Tables V-4 through V-12 list all projects by general type of project; i.e., Industrial Development; Commercial Development; Community Facilities, Except Recreation; Parks, Recreation and Tourism; Environmental; Housing; Planning; Transportation, Energy and Public Works. The total points under the rating system is also shown. All projects are assigned a project number which can be used to find a given project in any of the three tables.

Table V-13 lists all projects by location. Counties, and then cities or villages are listed in alphabetical order. The community priority is shown (if noted by returned survey forms) along with the project description and anticipated timing, if known.

It must be fully understood that this listing does not constitute funding of such projects by federal or state agencies, or the Regional Planning Commission. It should also be noted that the project listings are not tied to any particular source of funding, although many potential projects listed in the tables are potentially eligible for assistance from the Economic Development Administration. To determine eligibility, projects must be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, at the request of the community or applicant. The purpose here is to list all potential projects regardless of the source of financing, either public or private.

GOALS OF THE OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

1. Strengthen the capacity of local units of government, development groups, and other community-based organizations in southwestern Wisconsin to plan, implement and manage economic development activities.
2. Increase the manufacturing base of southwestern Wisconsin and provide planned industrial facilities to support manufacturing growth.
3. Enhance the retail and service sectors of communities in the region.
4. Promote the development of basic public works facilities and community services which improve the public's health, safety and living conditions.

5. Promote the maintenance and upgrading of the region's highway, rail, airport and river transportation systems.
6. Enhance the tourism potential of southwestern Wisconsin by supporting and working with community-based groups in identifying and developing new potentials, and in improving existing efforts to bring new income into the region.
7. To enhance agriculture as an economic force in southwestern Wisconsin through increasing farm efficiencies, control of soil erosion, and greater access into agriculture for future farmers.
8. To develop the land resources and the geographical distribution of economic activity so as to enhance the economic attractiveness and to ensure the greatest economic efficiencies within southwestern Wisconsin. (Proper land use)
9. To enhance and promote the educational, technical, and vocational programs in southwestern Wisconsin and the state for the betterment of skill levels of the labor force, and ensure that people and skills are matched with jobs.
10. To reduce the expense of energy to the region's local governments, businesses, and residents by promoting energy conservation.

O.E.D.P. PROJECT POINT RATING SYSTEM

	GOALS ORIENTATION	EMPLOYMENT IMPACT	REGIONAL IMPACT	DISTRESS EFFECT	GROWTH CENTER	LOCAL PRIORITY, COST, TIMING
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	3 - 4	3 - 4	3 - 4	1-4 (MAP)	1-4 (MAP)	1 - 4
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT	4	3 - 4	3	1-4 (MAP)	1-4 (MAP)	2 - 4
COMMUNITY FACILITIES, EXC. REC	1 - 3	1 - 2	2 - 3	1-4 (MAP)	1-4 (MAP)	1 - 4
PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM	3	2	3	1-4 (MAP)	1-4 (MAP)	1 - 4
ENVIRONMENTAL	2 - 4	1 - 2	2 - 3	1-4 (MAP)	1-4 (MAP)	3 - 4
HOUSING	2	2	3	1-4 (MAP)	1-4 (MAP)	1 - 4
PLANNING	4	3	3 - 4	1-4 (MAP)	1-4 (MAP)	3 - 4
TRANSPORTATION	2 - 3	2	3 - 4	1-4 (MAP)	1-4 (MAP)	1 - 4
MISC. PUBLIC WORKS	1 - 4	1 - 2	2 - 3	1-4 (MAP)	1-4 (MAP)	1 - 4

<u>LOCAL PRIORITY</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Up to 2	0 or 1	0.25 to 1	1, 2, 3, or 4 (Rounded)

A straight ranking of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. yields 2 points for high ranked projects. Communities are "allowed" an average number of high priority projects based on the size of the community.

LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGION

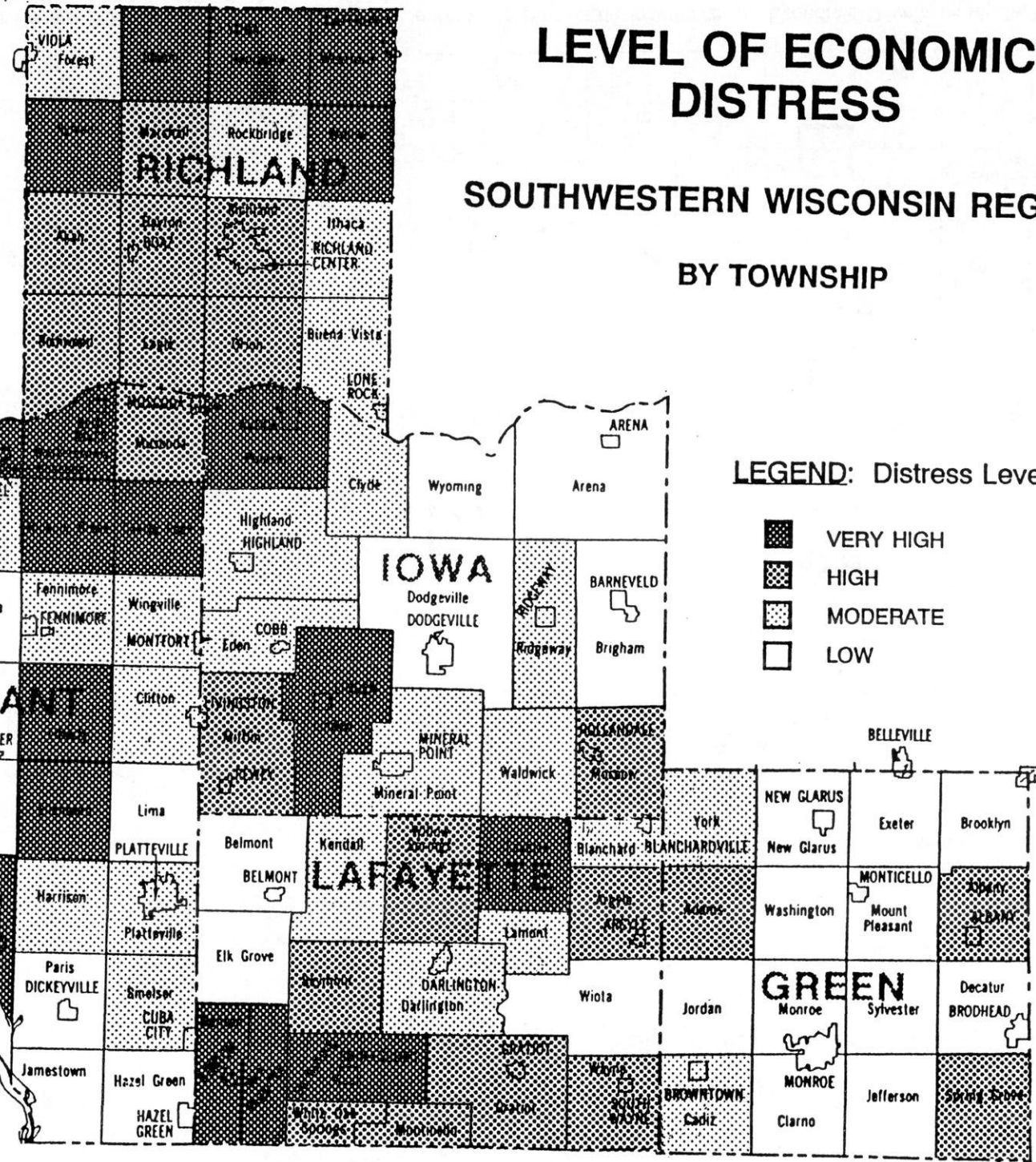
BY TOWNSHIP



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, and prepared by SWWRPC.

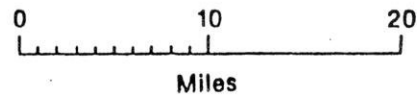
LEGEND: Distress Level

- VERY HIGH
- HIGH
- MODERATE
- LOW



59

PLATE
V
1



GROWTH CENTERS OF THE SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGION

LEGEND



Economic Development or Redevelopment Center



Other Primary Growth Center



Secondary Growth Center



Tertiary Growth Center



0 2 4 8 MILES

60

V
PLATE
2

SOURCE: Southwestern
Wisconsin Regional
Planning Commission

* Richland Center and Platteville are EDA designated Redevelopment Centers. Monroe is designated as an Economic Development Center (growth center in a non-redevelopment area).

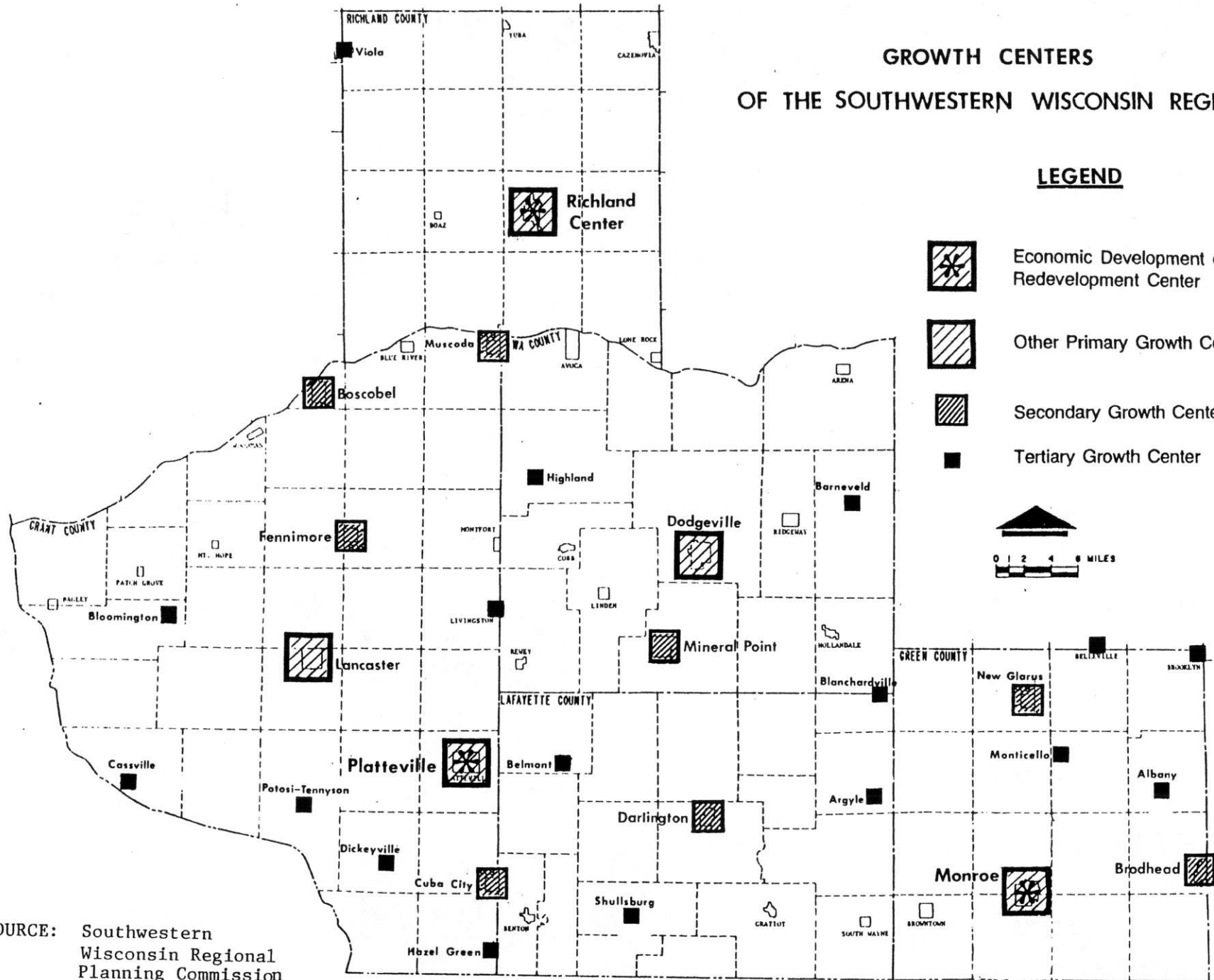


TABLE V - 1 FIRST PRIORITY PROJECTS

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
Boscobel	Grant	1	\$75,000	1996-97	12	LOWER WISCONSIN RIVERWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.	23
5-County Region	SWWRPC	1	\$500,000	1996-97	1a	REGIONAL REVOLVING LOAN FUND RECAPITALIZATION FOR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.	22
5-County Region	SWWRPC	2	\$327,000	1996-98	1b	PARTICIPATE IN WISCONSIN RURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	20
Grant-Lafayette Co	Grant/Laf.	1	\$84,000	1997-03+	2	ESTABLISH A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ZONE PROGRAM IN GRANT & LAFAYETTE COUNTIES.	20
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$3,600,000	1996+	240	BUSINESS FLOOD MITIGATION/RELOCATION PLAN.	20
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$120,000	1996-98	244	MAIN STREET DESIGNATION.	20
Boscobel	Grant	1	\$50,000	1996	13	KRONSHAGE PARK ADDITION.	19
Boscobel	Grant	3	\$60,000	1998	16	CAMPGROUND DEVELOPMENT/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	19
Cuba City	Grant	1	\$1,200,000	1996-97	23	INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT.	19
Lancaster	Grant	2	\$100,000	1996-98	69	HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVOLVING FUND.	19
Muscoda	Grant	1	?	1996-97	82	INDUSTRIAL PARK ADDITIONS.	19
Platteville	Grant	1	\$1,974,900	1997	88	SANITARY SEWER, WATER, STREET AND STORM SEWER TO SERVE INDUSTRY PARK EXPANSION.	19
Platteville	Grant	1	\$413,000	1998	93	COMPLETION OF MEANS DRIVE IN INDUSTRY PARK AND A PORTION OF EAST SIDE ROAD.	19
Monroe	Green	1	\$1,400,000	1996	156	INDUSTRIAL PARK PHASE I.	19
Mineral Point	Iowa	3	?	1996-98	211	INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT.	19
Mineral Point	Iowa	4	\$480,000	1996-98	212	CIVIC THEATER RESTORATION.	19
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$500,000	1996+	242	BUSINESS PARK EXPANSION.	19
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$750,000	1996+	243	MOTEL/RESTAURANT/CONFERENCE FACILITY.	19
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$4,000,000	1996	274	COMPLETION OF FLOOD PREVENTION DIKE PROJECT AND RELATED IMPROVEMENTS.	19
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$1,087,000	1997+	275	RELOCATION OF U.S. HIGHWAY 14 - ORANGE STREET PROJECT.	19
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$46,000	1996-97	276	KROUSKOP PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	19
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$9,000	1996	278	UPGRADE BALL FIELD AT NORTH PARK.	19

TABLE V - 2
SECOND PRIORITY PROJECTS

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
Boscobel	Grant	-	\$125,000	1996	11	SAUNDERS CREEK RECREATION TRAIL	18
Boscobel	Grant	1	\$100,000	1996	14	CITY HALL LIBRARY.	18
Boscobel	Grant	2	\$2,300,000	1996-97	15	AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	18
Boscobel	Grant	3	\$650,000	1996	17	FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT AT W. BLUFF/WALNUT STREETS.	18
Cassville	Grant	2	\$25,000	1996-98	21	RIVERSIDE PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	17
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$600,000	1996-97	32	DRILL NEW WELL WITH NEW PUMP AND WELL HOUSE.	17
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$50,000	1996-98	34	CONTINUE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURE PARK.	17
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$340,000	1996-98	43	REBUILD ELECTRIC SYSTEM IN INDUSTRIAL PARK.	17
Fennimore	Grant	4	\$50,000	1997-98	49	ICE SKATING RINK.	17
Lancaster	Grant	1	\$750,000	1996	66	#3 WELL AND PUMP FACILITY AND GROUNDWATER LEVEL STORAGE.	17
Lancaster	Grant	1	\$300,000	1997-98	67	WELL PROJECT.	17
Muscoda	Grant	1	\$793,000	1996-97	83	WISCONSIN AVENUE IMPROVEMENTS.	17
Muscoda	Grant	2	\$1,941,000	1997+	84	UPDATE OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES.	17
Muscoda	Grant	2	\$20,000	1996	85	RAILROAD PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	18
Muscoda	Grant	3	?	1996-97	86	BUSINESS DISTRICT IMPROVEMENTS.	18
Platteville	Grant	1	?	1996	89	HIGHLAND PARK.	17
Platteville	Grant	1	\$14,000	1996	90	SMITH PARK.	18
Platteville	Grant	1	\$45,000	1996	91	VALLEY VIEW RESTROOM CONSTRUCTION.	18
Platteville	Grant	1	\$20,000	1996	92	TRAFFIC LIGHT CONTROLS.	17
Platteville	Grant	1	\$800,000	1996-97	94	RECONSTRUCTION OF WEST MAIN STREET.	17
Potosi	Grant	1	\$200,000	1997-98	101	POTOSI PIER.	17
Brodhead	Green	1	?	1996-97+	122	INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	17
Brodhead	Green	4	\$50,000	1996-97	125	DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION.	18
Monroe	Green	1	\$18,000	1996	136	WALK BRIDGE AT TWINING PARK.	17
Monroe	Green	1	\$40,000	1996-98	137	EAST SCHOOL PARK DEVELOPMENT.	17
Monroe	Green	3	\$22,000	1996	162	UPDATE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.	18
Monticello	Green	1	\$1,200,000	1996	164	VILLAGE OF MONTICELLO BUSINESS PARK.	17
New Glarus	Green	2	\$100,000	?	172	RELOCATION OF DOWNTOWN BUSINESSES.	17
New Glarus	Green	2	\$1,000,000	1997	173	INDUSTRIAL PARK.	17
Avoca	Iowa	1	\$900,000	1996-97	176	SEWER LAGOON.	17
Avoca	Iowa	1	\$9,000	1996	177	LAKESIDE PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	17
Ludden Lake	Iowa	1	\$40,000	1996	207	LUDDEN LAKE PUBLIC BOAT ACCESS.	17
Mineral Point	Iowa	6	\$70,000	1996-98	214	TOURISM CLEARINGHOUSE/TRAVEL AGENCY.	18
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$250,000	1997	232	AMENDMENT OF EXISTING TID #1 BOUNDARIES.	17
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$250,000	1996+	241	RECREATION/MULTI-USE GREEN SPACE PARK/RIVER WALK ALONG CHEESE COUNTRY TRAIL.	17
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$1,000,000	1996+	245	PURCHASE OF NELSON MIDDLE SCHOOL TO HOUSE DAY CARE/WELLNESS-RECREATION	17
Shullsburg	Lafayette	-	?	1996-98	255	STRATEGY FOR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	18
Shullsburg	Lafayette	-	?	1996-98	256	STRATEGY FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.	18
Richland County		1	\$200,000	1996-98	264	RECREATIONAL TRAIL FROM RICHLAND CENTER TO LONE ROCK.	17
Richland County		1	\$163,000	1996-97	265	SANITARY SEWER EXTENSION FOR PINE VALLEY MANOR COMPLEX.	17
Cazenovia	Richland	1	\$18,000	1996-97	268	EXPANSION OF THE VILLAGE PARK.	17
Lone Rock	Richland	1	\$207,750	1996	272	TID #1 AND TID #2 SITE DEVELOPMENT.	17
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$75,000	1997-98	277	FOOTBRIDGES OVER THE PINE RIVER IN KROUSKOP PARK.	18
Richland Center	Richland	2	\$15,000	1997	279	RESTROOM FACILITIES AND PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AT NORTH PARK.	18
Richland Center	Richland	2	\$5,700	1997	280	PARK IMPROVEMENTS AT NORTHLAKE PARK.	18
Richland Center	Richland	2	\$4,000	1997	281	PARK IMPROVEMENTS AT STRICKLAND PARK.	18
Richland Center	Richland	3	\$33,750	1998+	282	POSSIBLE NEW PARK ON WEST SIDE OF CITY.	17
Richland Center	Richland	3	\$49,250	1998+	283	POSSIBLE NEW NEIGHBORHOOD PARK/PLAYGROUND IN SOUTHEAST SECTION.	17

**TABLE V - 3
THIRD PRIORITY PROJECTS**

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
Bagley	Grant	1	\$6,000	1996+	3	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	16
Bagley	Grant	-	\$6,000	1996+	6	NEW PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT.	16
Blue River	Grant	-	\$3,000	1996	10	BLUE RIVER PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	16
Boscobel	Grant	4	\$800,000	1998	19	CIVIC/YOUTH CENTER.	16
Cassville	Grant	1	\$750,000	1997-98	20	VILLAGE STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$25,000	1996-97	28	REBUILDING GRANT STREET.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$5,000	1996	29	REHAB REST ROOM FACILITIES AT MARSDEN PARK.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$150,000	1996	30	ORNAMENTAL STREET LIGHTING FOR LINCOLN AVENUE.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$120,000	1996	31	RECONSTRUCTION OF STREETS IN NORTHWEST PART OF CITY.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$10,000	1996	36	PAVING WALKING TRAILS IN FOXMOOR GREENWAY.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$75,000	1996	38	RECONSTRUCTION OF STREETS IN SOUTHEAST PART OF THE CITY.	16
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$100,000	1996-98	40	DEVELOPMENT OF LAND FOR BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FACILITY.	16
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$3,000	1996-97	42	DEVELOPMENT OF FOXMOOR GREENWAY II (Continuation of Foxmoor Greenway).	16
Fennimore	Grant	4	\$200,000	1996-98	48	ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FACILITY.	16
Lancaster	Grant	1	\$50,000	1996	68	EAST LINDEN STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	16
Lancaster	Grant	2	\$1,000,000	1996-97	70	MUNICIPAL BUILDING.	16
Muscoda	Grant	1	\$135,000	1996	81	LOWERTOWN EXTENSIONS OF WATER, SEWER AND STREETS.	16
Platteville	Grant	2	\$636,000	1996-199	95	CITY HALL RENOVATION	16
Platteville	Grant	-	\$263,000	1996-98	96	OTHER PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	16
Potosi	Grant	-	\$1,000,000	1997	103	RECONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAY 133.	16
Albany	Green	1	\$250,000	1998	110	REPLACE 40,000-GALLON WATER TOWER.	16
Belleville	Green	1	\$2,425,000	1996	120	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE.	16
Brodhead	Green	6	?	1996-97	127	ANNEXATION: INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	16
Monroe	Green	2-3	\$102,000	1996	161	WELL #3 PUMP REPAIRS.	16
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	\$155,000	1996	193	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT NO 1.	16
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	\$60,000	1996	194	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT NO 2.	16
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	?	1996	195	TRUCK PULL TRACK AT HARRIS PARK.	16
Dodgeville	Iowa	2	\$12,000	1996	196	PLAYGROUND IMPROVEMENTS AT HARRIS PARK.	16
Highland	Iowa	1	\$1,200,000	1996	198	CONSTRUCTION OF NE SEWER PLANT.	16
Mineral Point	Iowa	1	\$100,000	1996-98	209	CITY MUNICIPAL BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY.	16
Mineral Point	Iowa	2	?	1996+	210	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE.	16
Lafayette County		-	\$46,096	1996-97	222	LAFAYETTE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	16
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$1,000,000	1997-98	233	UPGRADING WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT.	16
Blanchardville	Lafayette	2	\$450,000	1997-98	238	WATER STORAGE TOWER.	16
Darlington	Lafayette	2	\$50,000	1996+	250	LAFAYETTE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.	16
Darlington	Lafayette	2	\$50,000	1996+	251	PASSIVE/ACTIVE/GREENSPACE PARKLAND ON SOUTH SIDE OF CITY.	16
Shullsburg	Lafayette	-	\$150,000	1996-98	257	WATER STREET RECONSTRUCTION IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.	16
Richland Center	Richland	-	\$500,000	1997-98	286	NEW WELL.	16
Viola	Richland	-	\$100,000	1996-97	296	COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES.	16

TABLE V - 4
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
5-County Region	SWWRPC	1	\$500,000	1996-97	1	REGIONAL REVOLVING LOAN FUND RECAPITALIZATION FOR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.	22
5-County Region	SWWRPC	2	\$327,000	1996-98	1b	PARTICIPATE IN WISCONSIN RURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	20
Grant-Lafayette Co	Grant/Laf.	1	\$84,000	1997-03+	2	ESTABLISH A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ZONE PROGRAM IN GRANT & LAFAYETTE COUNTIES.	20
Boscobel	Grant	1	\$75,000	1996-97	12	LOWER WISCONSIN RIVERWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.	23
Cuba City	Grant	1	\$1,200,000	1996-97	23	INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT.	19
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$340,000	1996-98	43	REBUILD ELECTRIC SYSTEM IN INDUSTRIAL PARK.	17
Muscoda	Grant	1	?	1996-97	82	INDUSTRIAL PARK ADDITIONS.	19
Platteville	Grant	1	\$1,974,900	1997	88	SANITARY SEWER, WATER, STREET AND STORM SEWER TO SERVE INDUSTRY PARK EXPANSION	19
Platteville	Grant	1	\$413,000	1996	93	COMPLETION OF MEANS DRIVE IN INDUSTRY PARK AND A PORTION OF EAST SIDE ROAD.	19
Brodhead	Green	1	?	1996-97+	122	INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	17
Brodhead	Green	6	?	1996-97	127	ANNEXATION: INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	16
Monroe	Green	1	\$1,400,000	1996	156	INDUSTRIAL PARK PHASE I.	19
New Glarus	Green	2	\$1,000,000	1997	173	INDUSTRIAL PARK.	17
Mineral Point	Iowa	3	?	1996-98	211	INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT.	19
Shullsburg	Lafayette	-	?	1996-98	256	STRATEGY FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.	18
Viola	Richland	-	?	1998	294	INDUSTRIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	15

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**TABLE V - 5
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
Boscobel	Grant	3	\$60,000	1998	16	CAMPGROUND DEVELOPMENT/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	19
Fennimore	Grant	4	\$50,000	1997-98	49	ICE SKATING RINK.	17
Hazel Green	Grant	1	?	1996-98	55	RESTORATION OF BUSINESS AREA.	15
Lancaster	Grant	2	\$100,000	1996-98	69	HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVOLVING FUND.	19
Muscoda	Grant	3	?	1996-97	86	BUSINESS DISTRICT IMPROVEMENTS.	18
Brodhead	Green	4	\$50,000	1996-97	125	DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION.	18
Monticello	Green	1	\$1,200,000	1996	164	VILLAGE OF MONTICELLO BUSINESS PARK.	17
New Glarus	Green	2	\$100,000	?	172	RELOCATION OF DOWNTOWN BUSINESSES.	17
Mineral Point	Iowa	4	\$480,000	1996-98	212	CIVIC THEATER RESTORATION.	19
Mineral Point	Iowa	6	\$70,000	1996-98	214	TOURISM CLEARINGHOUSE/TRAVEL AGENCY.	18
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$250,000	1997	232	AMENDMENT OF EXISTING TID #1 BOUNDARIES.	18
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$3,600,000	1996+	240	BUSINESS FLOOD MITIGATION/RELOCATION PLAN.	20
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$500,000	1996+	242	BUSINESS PARK EXPANSION.	19
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$750,000	1996+	243	MOTEL/RESTAURANT/CONFERENCE FACILITY.	19
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$120,000	1996-98	244	MAIN STREET DESIGNATION.	20
Shullsburg	Lafayette	-	?	1996-98	255	STRATEGY FOR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.	18
Lone Rock	Richland	1	\$207,750	1996	272	TID #1 AND TID #2 SITE DEVELOPMENT.	17
Viola	Richland	-	\$100,000	1996-97	296	COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES.	16

TABLE V - 6
HOUSING RELATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$250,000	1996-98	33	RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION EXPANSION.	15
Potosi-Tennyson	Grant	-	\$100,000	1996-97	105	HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.	15
Monticello	Green	2	\$1,000,000	1996	165	JOHN C. ELMER SUBDIVISION PHASE III AND IV.	14
Dodgeville	Iowa	-	?	1996-98	189	ADAPTIVE REUSE OF DODGEVILLE MIDDLE SCHOOL.	13
Highland	Iowa	4	?	1996-98	203	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.	13
Mineral Point	Iowa	5	?	1996+	213	ADAPTIVE REUSE OF MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS.	14
Rewey	Iowa	-	?	1996-97	216	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.	13
Blanchardville	Lafayette	1	\$175,000	1996-97	237	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.	15
Darlington	Lafayette	1	?	1996+	246	AFFORDABLE AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR ELDERLY AND/OR DISABLED.	14
South Wayne	Lafayette	2	?	1996-98	261	LAND DEVELOPMENT FOR BUILDING LOTS.	13
Lone Rock	Richland	-	\$80,000	1996-97	273	FAIRVIEW COURT SUBDIVISION PROJECT.	12
Viola	Richland	1	\$250,000	1997-98	288	RETIREE HOUSING.	14
Viola	Richland	-	\$250,000	1998+	291	INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITY.	13
Viola	Richland	-	?	1996	293	HOUSING MOBILE HOME PARK DEVELOPMENT.	12

**TABLE V - 7
COMMUNITY FACILITIES, EXCEPT RECREATION**

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
Bagley	Grant	-	?	1996+	4	NEW COMMUNITY BUILDING.	14
Boscobel	Grant	1	\$100,000	1996	14	CITY HALL LIBRARY.	18
Boscobel	Grant	4	\$250,000	1998	18	CITY GARAGE RELOCATION.	14
Boscobel	Grant	4	\$800,000	1998	19	CIVIC/YOUTH CENTER.	16
Cuba City	Grant	-	\$525,000	1996-97	22	RENOVATION OF MUNICIPAL CITY HALL.	14
Fennimore	Grant	6	?	1998	52	LAND ACQUISITION FOR CEMETERY GROWTH.	11
Hazel Green	Grant	1	\$359,000	1996	54	FIRE STATION AND LAND ACQUISITION.	15
Lancaster	Grant	-	\$1,000,000	1996	62	NEW FIREHOUSE AND LAND ACQUISITION.	15
Lancaster	Grant	-	?	1996-97	65	SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER RELOCATION.	13
Lancaster	Grant	2	\$1,000,000	1996-97	70	MUNICIPAL BUILDING.	16
Livingston	Grant	-	?	1997+	73	VILLAGE OF LIVINGSTON LIBRARY/MILLAGE OFFICE.	13
Montfort	Grant	-	?	1996	75	LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS.	11
Platteville	Grant	2	\$636,000	1996-199	95	CITY HALL RENOVATION	16
Platteville	Grant	-	\$500,000	1997-98	97	LIBRARY EXPANSION.	15
Green County		-	\$80,000	1996+	106	COURTHOUSE RENOVATIONS.	14
Green County		-	\$260,000	1996+	107	LANDFILL PROJECT.	14
Brodhead	Green	5	\$400,000	1997+	126	CITY HALL, POLICE DEPARTMENT SPACE NEEDS.	13
Monroe	Green	1	\$20,000	1996	142	CITY HALL PARKING LOT RE-HAB.	14
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	?	1996-97	191	LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS.	15
Highland	Iowa	2	?	1996-97	200	COMMUNITY BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.	13
Highland	Iowa	-	?	1996	204	HIGHLAND SCHOOL PROJECT (NEW SCHOOL).	13
Mineral Point	Iowa	1	\$100,000	1996-98	209	CITY MUNICIPAL BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY.	16
Blanchardville	Lafayette	3	\$50,000	1997-98	239	FIRE DEPARTMENT IMPROVEMENTS.	15
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$900,000	1996+	248	DARLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.	15
Darlington	Lafayette	2	\$900,000	Future	249	DARLINGTON COMMUNITY FIREHOUSE.	15
Darlington	Lafayette	2	\$50,000	1996+	250	LAFAYETTE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.	16
Boaz	Richland	1	?	1996-97	266	STREET SIGNS AND HOUSE NUMBERING.	14
Richland Center	Richland	-	\$25,000	1996	287	PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING.	14
Viola	Richland	1	\$300,000	1996-97	289	VIOLA MUNICIPAL BUILDING.	15
Viola	Richland	1	\$300,000	1996-97	290	NEW LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION.	15

TABLE V - 8
PARK, RECREATION AND TOURISM RELATED PROJECTS

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
Bagley	Grant	-	\$6,000	1996+	6	NEW PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT.	16
Bloomington	Grant	-	?	1996-98	7	BLOOMINGTON COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	14
Blue River	Grant	-	\$3,000	1996	10	BLUE RIVER PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	16
Boscobel	Grant	-	\$125,000	1996	11	SAUNDERS CREEK RECREATION TRAIL.	18
Boscobel	Grant	1	\$50,000	1996	13	KRONSHAGE PARK ADDITION.	19
Boscobel	Grant	3	\$650,000	1996	17	FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT AT W. BLUFF/WALNUT STREETS.	18
Cassville	Grant	2	\$25,000	1996-98	21	RIVERSIDE PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	17
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$5,000	1996	29	REHAB REST ROOM FACILITIES AT MARSDEN PARK.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$50,000	1996-98	34	CONTINUE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURE PARK.	17
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$10,000	1996	36	PAVING WALKING TRAILS IN FOXMOOR GREENWAY.	16
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$100,000	1996-98	40	DEVELOPMENT OF LAND FOR BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FACILITY.	16
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$3,000	1996-97	42	DEVELOPMENT OF FOXMOOR GREENWAY II (Continuation of Foxmoor Greenway).	16
Fennimore	Grant	3	\$10,000	1997-98	45	BICYCLE/PEDESTRIAN CORRIDOR.	15
Fennimore	Grant	4	\$200,000	1996-98	48	ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FACILITY.	16
Jamestown	Grant	-	?	1997-98	61	CONTINUED IMPROVEMENTS TO NEW PUBLIC PARK.	12
Lancaster	Grant	-	\$80,000	1997	63	MEMORIAL PARK RENOVATIONS.	15
Lancaster	Grant	-	\$60,000	1996-97	64	KLONDIKE PARK RENOVATION.	15
Livingston	Grant	-	\$30,000	?	74	LIVINGSTON VILLAGE PARK ADDITION AND RENOVATION.	14
Montfort	Grant	3	?	1996	79	RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS.	13
Muscoda	Grant	-	?	1996+	80	EXPANSION OF RIVERSIDE PARK.	15
Muscoda	Grant	2	\$20,000	1996	85	RAILROAD PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	18
Platteville	Grant	1	?	1996	89	HIGHLAND PARK.	17
Platteville	Grant	1	\$14,000	1996	90	SMITH PARK.	18
Platteville	Grant	1	\$45,000	1996	91	VALLEY VIEW RESTROOM CONSTRUCTION.	18
Platteville	Grant	-	\$263,000	1996-98	96	OTHER PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	16
Potosi	Grant	1	\$200,000	1997-98	101	POTOSI PIER.	17
Brodhead	Green	7	?	1996-97	128	NATURE/HIKING TRAIL.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$18,000	1996	136	WALK BRIDGE AT TWINING PARK.	17
Monroe	Green	1	\$40,000	1996-98	137	EAST SCHOOL PARK DEVELOPMENT.	17
Monroe	Green	2	\$40,000	1997	160	RECREATION PARK RESTROOMS.	15
New Glarus	Green	1	\$400,000	1997	167	SHELTERHOUSE.	15

Continued on Next Page

Table V - 8: Park, Recreation and Tourism Related Projects (Continued)

COMMUNITY	COUNTY	PRIOR.	COST	PROJ.		PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION	TOTAL POINTS
				TIMING	NO.		
Avoca	Iowa	1	\$9,000	1996	177	LAKESIDE PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	17
Barneveld	Iowa	-	\$10,000	1997	183	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION.	13
Dodgeville	Iowa	-	\$50,000	1996-98	188	DEVELOPMENT OF HARRIS PARK AND OTHER PARKS.	15
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	?	1996	195	TRUCK PULL TRACK AT HARRIS PARK.	16
Dodgeville	Iowa	2	\$12,000	1996	196	PLAYGROUND IMPROVEMENTS AT HARRIS PARK.	16
Dodgeville	Iowa	2	?	1996	197	SOUTHSIDE (LOWER) PARKING LOT AT HARRIS PARK.	15
Highland	Iowa	2	\$90,000	1996	201	PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	15
Linden	Iowa	-	?	1996	206	LINDEN VILLAGE PARK IMPROVEMENTS.	15
Ludden Lake	Iowa	1	\$40,000	1996	207	LUDDEN LAKE PUBLIC BOAT ACCESS.	17
Ludden Lake	Iowa	2	?	1997-98	208	LUDDEN LAKE PARK DEVELOPMENT.	15
Rewey	Iowa	-	?	1996	217	REWEY COMMUNITY PARK PROJECT.	14
Lafayette County		-	?	?	221	BLACKHAWK COUNTY PARK (WOODFORD).	14
Lafayette County		-	\$46,096	1996-97	222	LAFAYETTE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	16
Argyle	Lafayette	-	?	1996-98	223	MEMORIAL PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	15
Belmont	Lafayette	1	\$110,000	1996-97	226	EAST SIDE PARK PROJECT.	15
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$250,000	1996+	241	RECREATION/MULTI-USE GREEN SPACE PARK/RIVER WALK ALONG CHEESE COUNTRY TRAIL.	17
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$1,000,000	1996+	245	PURCHASE OF NELSON MIDDLE SCHOOL TO HOUSE DAY CARE/WELLNESS-RECREATION	17
Darlington	Lafayette	2	\$50,000	1996+	251	PASSIVE/ACTIVE/GREENSPACE PARKLAND ON SOUTH SIDE OF CITY.	14
South Wayne	Lafayette	3	?	1996-98	262	ACQUISITION OF LAND AND DEVELOPMENT OF BALL DIAMOND.	13
South Wayne	Lafayette	4	?	1997-98	263	PARKING AREA FOR TRAIL.	17
Richland County		1	\$200,000	1996-98	264	RECREATIONAL TRAIL FROM RICHLAND CENTER TO LONE ROCK.	17
Cazenovia	Richland	1	\$18,000	1996-97	268	EXPANSION OF THE VILLAGE PARK.	17
Lone Rock	Richland	1	\$15,170	1997-98	271	PARK IMPROVEMENTS: HANDICAP-ACCESSIBILITY AND ADDITIONAL BALL DIAMOND AND PLAY E	14
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$46,000	1996-97	276	KROUSKOP PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	19
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$75,000	1997-98	277	FOOTBRIDGES OVER THE PINE RIVER IN KROUSKOP PARK.	18
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$9,000	1996	278	UPGRADE BALL FIELD AT NORTH PARK.	19
Richland Center	Richland	2	\$15,000	1997	279	RESTROOM FACILITIES AND PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AT NORTH PARK.	18
Richland Center	Richland	2	\$5,700	1997	280	PARK IMPROVEMENTS AT NORTHLAKE PARK.	18
Richland Center	Richland	2	\$4,000	1997	281	PARK IMPROVEMENTS AT STRICKLAND PARK.	18
Richland Center	Richland	3	\$33,750	1998+	282	POSSIBLE NEW PARK ON WEST SIDE OF CITY.	17
Richland Center	Richland	3	\$49,250	1998+	283	POSSIBLE NEW NEIGHBORHOOD PARK/PLAYGROUND IN SOUTHEAST SECTION.	17
Viola	Richland	-	\$40,000	1996	295	BANKER PARK AND RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS.	14

TABLE V - 9
ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ.</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>POINTS</u>
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$20,000	1996-98	41	ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$100,000	1996	143	L.U.S.T. SITE RE-MEDIATION.	15
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$3,600,000	1996+	240	BUSINESS FLOOD MITIGATION/RELOCATION PLAN.	20

**TABLE V - 10
TRANSPORTATION RELATED PROJECTS**

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
Bagley	Grant	1	\$6,000	1996+	3	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	16
Bloomington	Grant	-	\$35,000	1996-97	8	CANAL STREET CONSTRUCTION.	14
Bloomington	Grant	-	?	1997-98	9	RESURFACING AND UPGRADING OF OTHER VILLAGE STREETS.	12
Boscobel	Grant	2	\$2,300,000	1996-97	15	AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	18
Cassville	Grant	1	\$750,000	1997-98	20	VILLAGE STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	16
Dickeyville	Grant	2	\$200,000	1997-98	27	DROESSLER DRIVE RECONSTRUCTION.	14
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$25,000	1996-97	28	REBUILDING GRANT STREET.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$150,000	1996	30	ORNAMENTAL STREET LIGHTING FOR LINCOLN AVENUE.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$120,000	1996	31	RECONSTRUCTION OF STREETS IN NORTHWEST PART OF CITY.	16
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$18,000	1996	37	13TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	15
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$75,000	1996	38	RECONSTRUCTION OF STREETS IN SOUTHEAST PART OF THE CITY.	16
Fennimore	Grant	3	\$60,000	1998	46	REBUILDING BRONSON BOULEVARD.	14
Fennimore	Grant	4	\$75,000	1997-98	47	DEVELOPMENT OF LAND FOR 18TH STREET.	14
Fennimore	Grant	5	\$360,000	1998+	51	RECONSTRUCTION OF HWY 18 WEST AND ADJACENT STREETS IN NORTHWEST PART OF CITY.	14
Hazel Green	Grant	1	\$95,000	1997	57	21ST STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	13
Hazel Green	Grant	1	\$150,000	1996	58	STREET RECONSTRUCTION AND SEWER INSTALLATION FOR 22ND, 23RD AND CHURCH STREETS	14
Hazel Green	Grant	1	?	1996-199	59	SCRABBLE CREEK SUBDIVISION 2ND ACCESS.	12
Hazel Green	Grant	2	?	1998+	60	FUTURE STREETS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	11
Lancaster	Grant	1	\$50,000	1996	68	EAST LINDEN STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	16
Livingston	Grant	1	\$41,000	1996	72	SAMPSON STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	15
Muscoda	Grant	1	\$793,000	1996-97	83	WISCONSIN AVENUE IMPROVEMENTS.	17
Patch Grove	Grant	1	\$228,000	1996	87	VILLAGE STREET IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.	15
Platteville	Grant	1	\$20,000	1996	92	TRAFFIC LIGHT CONTROLS.	17
Platteville	Grant	1	\$800,000	1996-97	94	RECONSTRUCTION OF WEST MAIN STREET.	17
Platteville	Grant	-	\$153,000	1998	98	JACKSON AND MILWAUKEE STREET IMPROVEMENTS.	14
Platteville	Grant	-	\$200,000	1996	99	NORTH SECOND STREET IMPROVEMENTS.	15
Platteville	Grant	-	\$85,000	1996	100	WASHINGTON STREET AND FURNACE STREET IMPROVEMENTS.	15
Potosi	Grant	-	\$1,000,000	1997	103	RECONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAY 133.	16

Continued on Next Page

Table V - 10: Transportation Related Projects (Continued)

COMMUNITY	COUNTY	PRIOR.	COST	TIMING	PROJ. NO.	PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION	TOTAL POINTS
Albany	Green	1	\$450,000	1997-98	109	NORTH CINCINNATI STREET RECONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES.	15
Belleville	Green	1	\$821,953	1996	118	WEST PEARL STREET AND KARI STREET STORM SEWER CONSTRUCTION.	15
Brooklyn	Green	1	?	1996	131	SEAL COATING PROJECT.	13
Brooklyn	Green	-	\$80,000	1997	132	STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	12
Browntown	Green	-	?	1997+	134	STREET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.	11
Monroe	Green	1	\$250,000	1998	139	13TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	15
Monroe	Green	1	\$200,000	1997	140	20TH AVENUE RECONSTRUCTION.	15
Monroe	Green	1	\$5,500,000	1997	141	HIGHWAY 11 - 9TH AVENUE WEST INTERSECTION.	15
Monroe	Green	2	\$60,000	1997	157	TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEMS.	14
Monroe	Green	2	\$140,000	1997	158	14TH AVENUE (TWINING PARK).	14
Monroe	Green	-	\$85,000	1996	163	AUTOMATIC WEATHER OBSERVATION SYSTEM FOR THE AIRPORT.	14
New Glarus	Green	1	\$200,000	2000	166	RECONSTRUCTION OF STH 39.	15
Arena	Iowa	1	\$20,000	1996	174	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	13
Avoca	Iowa	3	?	1998+	180	VILLAGE STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	13
Avoca	Iowa	3	?	1996-97	181	STORM SEWER AND CURB AND GUTTER CONSTRUCTION.	14
Barneveld	Iowa	-	\$86,000	1997-98	184	STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	12
Cobb	Iowa	1	\$75,000	1996	185	VILLAGE STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	14
Cobb	Iowa	1	\$45,000	1998	186	FUTURE VILLAGE STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	13
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	\$200,000	1997-98	192	EXTENSION OF NORTH STREET TO BENNETT ROAD.	15
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	\$155,000	1996	193	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT NO 1.	16
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	\$60,000	1996	194	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT NO 2.	16
Rewey	Iowa	1	\$10,000	1996	215	STREET RESURFACING.	15
Ridgeway	Iowa	1	\$25,000	1996	219	ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	14
Argyle	Lafayette	-	\$60,000	1996	224	MILL STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	15
Belmont	Lafayette	2	\$40,000	1996	227	LAFAYETTE STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	14
Belmont	Lafayette	3	\$51,900	1997	228	MCNETT SUBDIVISION (W. WISCONSIN AVENUE AND VIEW DRIVE).	13
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$250,000	1997	229	CROSS STREET AND JENKYNVILLE ROAD RECONSTRUCTION.	15
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$175,000	1998	230	1ST AVENUE EXTENSION RECONSTRUCTION.	14
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$275,000	1998	231	RIVERSIDE DRIVE RECONSTRUCTION.	14
Benton	Lafayette	2	\$110,000	1996	235	WATER STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	15
Benton	Lafayette	3	\$150,000	1997	236	BEAN STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	14
Gratiot	Lafayette	1	\$12,000	1996	253	ANSCHUTZ LANE REPAVEMENT AND MILLING.	15
Gratiot	Lafayette	2	\$6,000	1997-98	254	NOBLE STREET PAVEMENT.	14
Shullsburg	Lafayette	-	\$150,000	1996-98	257	WATER STREET RECONSTRUCTION IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.	16
South Wayne	Lafayette	1	?	1996-98	259	UPGRADING OF VILLAGE STREETS.	13
South Wayne	Lafayette	1	?	1996-97	260	COMPLETION OF THE UPGRADING OF CENTER STREET.	13
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$1,087,000	1997+	275	RELOCATION OF U.S. HIGHWAY 14 - ORANGE STREET PROJECT.	19

TABLE V - 11
PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
5-County Region	SWWRPC	1	\$500,000	1996-97	1a	REGIONAL REVOLVING LOAN FUND RECAPITALIZATION FOR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.	22
5-County Region	SWWRPC	2	\$327,000	1996-98	1b	PARTICIPATE IN WISCONSIN RURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	20
Monroe	Green	3	\$22,000	1996	162	UPDATE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.	18
Grant-Lafayette Co	Grant/Laf.	1	\$84,000	1997-03+	2	ESTABLISH A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ZONE PROGRAM IN GRANT & LAFAYETTE COUNTIES.	20

**TABLE V - 12
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS**

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PRIOR.</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TIMING</u>	<u>PROJ. NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>
Bagley	Grant	-	?	1996+	5	SEWER AND WATER EXTENSION.	13
Cuba City	Grant	2	\$600,000	1996+	24	WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT.	15
Cuba City	Grant	3	\$300,000	1997+	25	VAASSEN LIFT STATION.	15
Dickeyville	Grant	1	\$37,750	1996	26	STORM SEWER CONSTRUCTION.	13
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$600,000	1996-97	32	DRILL NEW WELL WITH NEW PUMP AND WELL HOUSE.	17
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$55,000	1996	35	SALT STORAGE SHED.	13
Fennimore	Grant	1	?	1996-97	39	PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL AT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT.	15
Fennimore	Grant	3	\$100,000	1998+	44	PAINTING OF WATER TOWER IN INDUSTRIAL PARK.	12
Fennimore	Grant	4	\$80,000	1998+	50	INSTALLATION OF STORM SEWER ON WASHINGTON STREET.	13
Hazel Green	Grant	1	\$215,225	1996	53	4-INCH WATER MAIN PROJECT.	13
Hazel Green	Grant	-	\$25,000	1996-98	56	HANDICAP-ACCESSIBLE SIDEWALKS.	11
Lancaster	Grant	1	\$750,000	1996	66	#3 WELL AND PUMP FACILITY AND GROUNDWATER LEVEL STORAGE.	17
Lancaster	Grant	1	\$300,000	1997-98	67	WELL PROJECT.	17
Lancaster	Grant	3	\$60,000	1996-97	71	MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS GARAGE IMPROVEMENTS	15
Montfort	Grant	1	?	1996-97	76	WASTEWATER SYSTEM.	14
Montfort	Grant	1	\$300,000	1998	77	WATER WELL AND PUMPHOUSE.	14
Montfort	Grant	2	?	1997+	78	SUPPORTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	11
Muscoda	Grant	1	\$135,000	1996	81	LOWERTOWN EXTENSIONS OF WATER, SEWER AND STREETS.	16
Muscoda	Grant	2	\$1,941,000	1997+	84	UPDATE OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES.	17
Potosi	Grant	1	\$687,295	1997	102	SEWER LINE REHABILITATION.	15
Potosi	Grant	-	\$25,000	1997-98	104	WATER TOWER PAINTING.	14
Albany	Green	1	\$60,000	1997	108	4TH STREET/EAST SIDE STORM SEWER.	14
Albany	Green	1	\$250,000	1998	110	REPLACE 40,000-GALLON WATER TOWER.	16
Albany	Green	2	\$50,000	1997	111	SEWER LIFT STATION #1 IMPROVEMENTS.	14
Albany	Green	2	\$136,000	1997	112	SEWER LIFT STATION #7 IMPROVEMENTS.	15
Albany	Green	2	\$7,000	1998	113	SEWER LIFT STATION #4 IMPROVEMENTS.	14
Albany	Green	2	\$6,000	1998	114	SEWER LIFT STATION #6 IMPROVEMENTS.	14
Albany	Green	2	\$7,000	1998	115	SEWER LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENTS (LEGION GRINDER).	14
Albany	Green	-	\$100,000	1996	116	STAND PIPE PROJECT.	13
Albany	Green	-	\$50,000	1999	117	CULVERT REPLACEMENT.	12
Belleville	Green	1	\$1,500,000	?	119	DREDGING OF MILL POND.	13
Belleville	Green	1	\$2,425,000	1996	120	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE.	16
Belleville	Green	-	\$80,000	1998	121	STORM SEWER PROJECT.	12
Brodhead	Green	2	\$544,000	1996	123	CITY SERVICES FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL.	14
Brodhead	Green	3	\$460,000	1997-98	124	POWER PLANT & DAM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS.	14
Brooklyn	Green	1	\$200,000	1996	129	NORTH RUTLAND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT UPDATE.	13
Brooklyn	Green	1	?	1996	130	SLUDGE STORAGE PROJECT.	12
Brooklyn	Green	-	\$450,000	1996	133	NEW WATER TOWER.	13
Browntown	Green	-	?	1996	135	SEWER PLANT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	13
Monroe	Green	1	\$150,000	1996-98	138	SIDEWALK INSTALLATION.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$90,000	1996	144	PARKVIEW STORM SEWER UPSIZE.	15

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Table V - 12: Misc. Public Works Projects (Continued)

Monroe	Green	1	\$210,000	1997	145	WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$75,000	1996	146	CASING CROSSING FOR WATER MAIN.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$800,000	1996	147	6TH STREET NORTH INTERCEPTOR SANITARY SEWER.	15
Monroe	Green	1	\$100,000	1996	148	20TH AVENUE SANITARY SEWER.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$400,000	1996-97	149	26TH STREET SANITARY SEWER.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$225,000	1996-97	150	GOLF COURSE LIFT STATION.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$75,000	1997	151	HIGHWAY 11 WEST INTERCHANGE SANITARY SEWER.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$350,000	1997	152	13TH STREET SANITARY SEWER.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$300,000	1996	153	CITY-WIDE STREET RECONSTRUCTION.	15
Monroe	Green	1	\$75,000	1996	154	17TH AVENUE DETENTION POND.	14
Monroe	Green	1	\$15,000	1996	155	SIDEWALK REPLACEMENT.	14
Monroe	Green	2	\$80,000	1997	159	30TH STREET DETENTION POND.	13
Monroe	Green	2-3	\$102,000	1996	161	WELL #3 PUMP REPAIRS.	16
New Glarus	Green	1	\$240,000	1996-98	168	UPGRADE WATER MAINS.	14
New Glarus	Green	1	\$450,000	1997	169	WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY - PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL.	15
New Glarus	Green	1	\$230,000	1996-97	170	INFILTRATION/INFLOW IDENTIFICATION & REDUCTION.	15
New Glarus	Green	-	\$250,000	1996-98	171	ELECTRIC SYSTEM UPGRADE.	13
Arena	Iowa	2	\$2,300,000	1998-99	175	CONSTRUCT NEW SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT.	13
Avoca	Iowa	1	\$900,000	1996-97	176	SEWER LAGOON.	17
Avoca	Iowa	2	?	1997-98	178	EIGHTH STREET WATER EXTENSION PROJECT.	13
Avoca	Iowa	2	?	1997-98	179	WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT.	13
Barneveld	Iowa	-	\$20,000	1997	182	SIDEWALK AND WALKWAY BRIDGE ON SOUTH JONES STREET.	11
Dodgeville	Iowa	-	\$1,100,000	1996-97	187	REHABILITATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT AND LIFT STATIONS.	15
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	?	1997-98	190	STORM WATER DETENTION POND IN NORTHEAST CORNER OF CITY.	14
Highland	Iowa	1	\$1,200,000	1996	198	CONSTRUCTION OF NE SEWER PLANT.	16
Highland	Iowa	1	\$60,000	1997	199	WATER MAIN/STREET CONSTRUCTION.	13
Highland	Iowa	3	\$100,000	1997	202	WATER MAIN CONSTRUCTION.	13
Linden	Iowa	-	?	1996-97	205	TOWER SUBDIVISION SEWER AND WATER MAIN PROJECT.	13
Mineral Point	Iowa	2	?	1996+	210	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE.	16
Rewey	Iowa	-	?	1996-97	218	SIDEWALK REPAIR PROJECT.	12
Lafayette County		-	?	?	220	IMPROVE SMALL LAKES AND DAMS FOR FLOOD PREVENTION.	12
Belmont	Lafayette	-	\$35,500	1997	225	WISCONSIN AVENUE AND COMMERCE STREET WATER MAINS.	11
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$1,000,000	1997-98	233	UPGRADING WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT.	16
Benton	Lafayette	2	\$360,000	1997-98	234	WATER TOWER.	13
Blanchardville	Lafayette	2	\$450,000	1997-98	238	WATER STORAGE TOWER.	16
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$120,000	? 1996+	247	SEWER LIFT STATION.	15
Gratiot	Lafayette	1	?	1996-98	252	SEWER PLANT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.	15
South Wayne	Lafayette	1	\$1,700,000	1996-97	258	UPGRADING SEWER PLANT.	15
Richland County		1	\$163,000	1996-97	265	SANITARY SEWER EXTENSION FOR PINE VALLEY MANOR COMPLEX.	17
Cazenovia	Richland	1	\$120,000	1996-97	267	SOUTHERN SEWER EXTENSION.	15
Cazenovia	Richland	2	\$75,000	1996-98	269	LEE LAKE DAM SURFACE.	14
Hub-Rock	Richland	1	\$750,000	1996-98	270	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY AND SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM.	13
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$4,000,000	1996	274	COMPLETION OF FLOOD PREVENTION DIKE PROJECT AND RELATED IMPROVEMENTS.	19
Richland Center	Richland	-	\$200,000	1996	284	PARFREY MILL DAM REMOVAL.	15
Richland Center	Richland	-	\$250,000	1996	285	CONSTRUCTION OF GARAGE BUILDING.	15
Richland Center	Richland	-	\$500,000	1997-98	286	NEW WELL.	16
Viola	Richland	-	?	1998	292	FLOOD LOSS PREVENTION.	13

TABLE V - 13
DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS
(Listed Alphabetically by County/by Community)

COUNTY Region	COMMUNITY Regionwide	LOCAL PRIORITY	ESTIMATED COST	PROJECT TIMING	PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION
		1	\$500,000	1996-97	1a	RECAPITALIZATION OF REGIONAL REVOLVING LOAN FUND FOR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT PURPOSES. Apply for funding to allow the Southwestern Wisconsin Business Development Fund, Inc. to make loans to firms which locate or expand in southwestern Wisconsin and (1) commit to hiring dislocated workers, especially those laid off by Advance Transformer, Inc. at Platteville, or (2) will otherwise replace jobs lost to southwestern Wisconsin as a result of other plant closings and massive layoffs in and near the region. POSSIBLE SOURCE OF FUNDING: EDA, Local (75%/25%).
Region	Regionwide	2	\$327,000	1996-98	1b	PARTICIPATE IN A PROPOSED WISCONSIN RURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTER PROJECT. Participate in a statewide initiative sponsored by the Northwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to establish a Wisconsin Rural Technology Development Center in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, EDA University Centers, six other economic development districts and Wisconsin state agencies. The program will assist companies to benefit from USDA research projects undertaken at Agricultural Research Service and Forest Products Laboratory installations. The project will also communicate needs of Wisconsin firms back to these laboratories. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: RECD (73.4%), Kraft Foundation (10.7%), EDD's and Two University Centers--Milwaukee and Stout (8.6%), and DOD (CBED) (7.3%).
Grant & Lafayette Counties		1	\$12,000 per yr. (est.)	1997-03+	2	ESTABLISH A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ZONE PROGRAM IN GRANT AND LAFAYETTE COUNTIES. Apply for a Development Zone designation to the Wisconsin Department of Development in response to a major industrial plant closing in Platteville. The development zone program offers tax credits to business which locate or expand within the zone and create jobs for dislocated workers and other targeted groups. A total of \$1,000,000 in tax credits will be available over a period of 7 years, with a possibility of an extension of time and tax credits. SOURCE OF FUNDING: Wisc. Dept. of Development (tax credits) and Local units of government (administration: Grant County--70%, and Lafayette County--30%).
Bagley	Grant	1	\$6,000	1996+	3	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. Bagley plans to resurface various village streets with the possibility of including new sidewalks. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local/LRIP.
Bagley	Grant	-	?	1996+	4	NEW COMMUNITY BUILDING. The village is in need of a new community building to be used for holding meetings, etc. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Bagley	Grant	-	?	1996+	5	SEWER AND WATER EXTENSION. The village plans on extending water and sewer to two newly annexed properties, the River of Lakes property and the Barr Mecum property. POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES: State and Local.
Bagley	Grant	-	\$6,000	1996+	6	NEW PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT. New playground equipment will be added each year at the park for the younger children. POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES: Local/State.
Bloomington	Grant	-	?	1996-98+	7	BLOOMINGTON COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. The Village of Bloomington would like to construct a bridge crossing across Blake Fork Creek to improve park access, add more parking across creek and rip-rap creek banks. The village would also like to acquire two properties for park expansion and construct a practice Little League field on the larger of the two. Other projects include moving the existing restrooms near the lower ball diamond and adding more playground equipment in the park. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Lawcon/Park Aids/Local.
Bloomington	Grant	-	\$35,000	1996-97	8	CANAL STREET CONSTRUCTION. Resurfacing and upgrading of Canal Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local/LRIP.

Bloomington	Grant	-	?	1997-98+	9	RESURFACING AND UPGRADING OF OTHER VILLAGE STREETS. The village plans to resurface and upgrade various village streets, as needed, on an on-going basis. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local/LRIP.
Blue River	Grant	-	\$3,000	1996	10	BLUE RIVER PARK IMPROVEMENTS. The village plans to construct an open air shelter for this park. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local/Donations.
Boscobel	Grant		\$125,000	1996	11	SAUNDERS CREEK RECREATION TRAIL. To construct a recreational trail all along the creek corridor for the use of the general public. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Local Park Aids and LAWCON (Local Share - 50%).
Boscobel	Grant	1	\$75,000	1996-97	12	LOWER WISCONSIN RIVERWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY. The State of Wisconsin Department of Corrections will construct a correctional facility at Boscobel on a site provided by the City of Boscobel.
Boscobel	Grant	1	\$50,000	1996	13	KRONSHAGE PARK ADDITION. The city purchased 12 acres as an addition to Kronshage Park. The city proposes to construct a physical fitness track and shelter buildings. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Local Park Aids, LAWCON, and local.
Boscobel	Grant	1	\$100,000	1996	14	CITY HALL LIBRARY. The existing building is not handicap accessible and it is the city's intent to comply with the new A.D.A. requirements. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Boscobel	Grant	2	\$2.3 million	1996-97	15	AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. Renovate, upgrade, expand Boscobel airport to include new, extended runway to 4,900 ft. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State and Federal (80%); Local (20%).
Boscobel	Grant	3	\$60,000	1998	16	CAMPGROUND DEVELOPMENT/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Boscobel is located in a prime recreational area and the need for a camping site is great. The city proposes to acquire and develop a city owned campground. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Boscobel	Grant	3	\$650,000	1996	17	FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT AT W. BLUFF/WALNUT STREETS. Replace storm sewer, sanitary sewer, watermain, curb and gutter and streets to preclude flooding. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: CDBG-PF Grant (\$399,325); City of Boscobel (38%).
Boscobel	Grant	4	\$250,000	1998	18	CITY GARAGE RELOCATION. The present City Garage is located in a residential district. The city will relocate the garage and develop existing area into a mobile home park to provide needed housing for citizens of Boscobel. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Boscobel	Grant	4	\$800,000	1998	19	CIVIC/YOUTH CENTER. The city has a need for a Civic Center/Youth Center to house Boscobel Council of the Arts and to provide an area for the City Youth Center. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Wisconsin Development Funds & Local.
Cassville	Grant	1	\$750,000	1997-98	20	VILLAGE STREET RECONSTRUCTION. The village plans to resurface Bluff and Dewey Streets and Jack Oak Road. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Village street fund, road aids, LRIP, any possible grants or partial grants (local share: 50-90%).
Cassville	Grant	2	\$25,000	1996-98	21	RIVERSIDE PARK. Construct additional shelter house, gazebo, walking trail w/lighting, and flower gardens. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Village General Fund; Cash Donations; Volunteer Labor, Grants (Local share: 60-75%).
Cuba City	Grant	-	\$525,000	1996-97	22	RENOVATION OF MUNICIPAL CITY HALL. The city plans to renovate their city hall building. The current fire and rescue area will be converted to the library area. The current library area will be converted to the police department, and the remainder of the area in the city hall will be updated to more efficiently accommodate existing facilities. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.

Cuba City	Grant	1	\$1,200,000	1996-97+	23	INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT. Project includes continued development of the Kaster-McLain Industrial Park with access roads, water and sewer lines, site grading, etc. EDA will be requested to assist in financing a lift station relocation and sewer lines. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Tax Incremental District, EDA and local.
Cuba City	Grant	2	\$600,000	1996+	24	WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT. Replacement of 6" and 8" cast iron water main in various locations throughout the city with 8" PVC main. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Grants, local.
Cuba City	Grant	3	\$300,000	1997+	25	VAASSEN LIFT STATION. Relocation of lift station to serve larger area. Present lift station is inadequate. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Grants, local.
Dickeyville	Grant	1	\$37,750	1996	26	STORM SEWER CONSTRUCTION. Underground storm sewer from intersection of South Center Street and Apple Street south through several private properties to Rita Avenue. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Village (100%).
Dickeyville	Grant	2	\$200,000	1997-98	27	DROESSLER DRIVE RECONSTRUCTION. A complete reconstruction of Droessler Drive with a 24" storm sewer, replacing sidewalk, curb and gutter and asphalt. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Village funds and special assessments.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$25,000	1996-97	28	REBUILDING GRANT STREET. Rebuild Grant Street between 4th and 5th Streets including curb and gutter, base course, paving and water main extension. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$5,000	1996	29	REHAB REST ROOM FACILITIES AT MARSDEN PARK. Removal of existing rest room partitions and replacement with handicap accessible equipment. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR and Local.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$150,000	1996	30	ORNAMENTAL STREET LIGHTING FOR LINCOLN AVENUE. Installation of ornamental street lighting on Lincoln Avenue to compliment the railroad theme being followed by numerous businesses in remodeling their storefronts. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local. Grants if possible.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$120,000	1996	31	RECONSTRUCTION OF STREETS IN NORTHWEST PART OF CITY. Reconstruction of streets including Monroe Street from 5th to 7th Street and on 5th Street from Monroe to Roosevelt Streets to include curb and gutter and resurfacing on streets. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$600,000	1996-97	32	DRILL NEW WELL WITH NEW PUMP AND WELL HOUSE. Drill new well with new pump, new well house, and water main extensions. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, DNR if possible.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$250,000	1996-98	33	RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION EXPANSION. Continue installation of water and sewer and street construction necessary for 39 lots (approximately 19.5 acres). POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local and private.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$50,000	1996-98	34	CONTINUE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURE PARK. To include restroom facilities, shelter facilities, paving walking/cross country ski trails, and tree plantings. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local; DNR grant.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$55,000	1996	35	SALT STORAGE SHED. Construction of facility to store salt/sand mixture and road salt. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$10,000	1996	36	PAVING WALKING TRAILS IN FOXMOOR GREENWAY. Pave existing walking trails along Foxmoor Greenway between 13th and 16th Streets. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.

Fennimore	Grant	1	\$18,000	1996	37	13TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Reconstruction of 13th Street between Madison Street and Lincoln Avenue including curb and gutter, paving and sidewalk. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Fennimore	Grant	1	\$75,000	1996	38	RECONSTRUCTION OF STREETS IN SOUTHEAST PART OF THE CITY. Reconstruction of streets on 16th Street between Lincoln Avenue and Garfield Street and on Jackson Street between 15th and 16th Streets to include curb and gutter and resurfacing of streets. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Fennimore	Grant	1	?	1996-97	39	PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL AT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. Addition and implementation of phosphorus removal at the wastewater treatment plant including engineering. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$100,000	1996-98	40	DEVELOPMENT OF LAND FOR BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FACILITY. The city plans to develop land for a baseball/softball facility on property currently owned by the city south of the Nature Park. The project will include lighting, fencing, bleachers, restroom, food stand, and parking facilities. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, DNR, private if possible.
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$20,000	1996-98	41	ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS. Programs to include rebate programs for light bulbs, water heater blankets, programmable thermostats, central air conditioners and energy saving trees. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$3,000	1996-97	42	DEVELOPMENT OF FOXMOOR GREENWAY II (Continuation of Foxmoor Greenway). Project includes walking trails and tree plantings. Area deeded to city as part of First Addition to Foxmoor Heights. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City and WCC Labor Grant.
Fennimore	Grant	2	\$340,000	1996-98	43	REBUILD ELECTRIC SYSTEM IN INDUSTRIAL PARK. Project to include reconstruction of original underground electric distribution system constructed in 1970, including replacement of substation transformer, OCR's and miscellaneous equipment. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Fennimore	Grant	3	\$100,000	1998+	44	PAINTING OF WATER TOWER IN INDUSTRIAL PARK. Painting of water tower in industrial park including removing lead based paint and repainting, adding city logo. The city hopes to implement this project in 1998. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Fennimore	Grant	3	\$10,000	1997-98	45	BICYCLE/PEDESTRIAN CORRIDOR. Project to include development of approximately 3/5 of a mile of former railroad right-of-way into a walking and bicycle path. Path to provide access to Oakwood Nature Park and future baseball/softball facility. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, DNR.
Fennimore	Grant	3	\$60,000	1998	46	REBUILDING BRONSON BOULEVARD. Rebuilding Bronson Boulevard between the south city limits and Highway 18 including curb and gutter and paving. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Fennimore	Grant	4	\$75,000	1997-98	47	DEVELOPMENT OF LAND FOR 18TH STREET. Project to include construction of street with curb, gutter, water and sewer extensions to provide access from Highway 61 to Foxmoor Height Subdivision. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Fennimore	Grant	4	\$200,000	1996-98	48	ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FACILITY. The city plans to acquire land for a baseball/softball facility. The project will also include lighting, fencing, bleachers, rest room and food stand. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, DNR, private if possible.

Fennimore	Grant	4	\$50,000	1997-98	49	ICE SKATING RINK. To include acquisition of site, liner, warming house and water service for flooding. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local; DNR grant; and civic groups if possible.
Fennimore	Grant	4	\$80,000	1998+	50	INSTALLATION OF STORM SEWER ON WASHINGTON STREET. Installation of storm sewer on Washington Street between 4th and 7th streets. The city hopes to implement this project in 2000 to coincide with Highway 18 reconstruction. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Fennimore	Grant	5	\$360,000	1998+	51	RECONSTRUCTION OF HWY 18 WEST AND ADJACENT STREETS IN NORTHWEST PART OF CITY. Rebuild Highway 18 (4th Street) from Madison Street west to City limits including curb and gutter, sidewalk and resurfacing streets and installation of antique-style street lighting; reconstruction of Monroe Street between 2nd and 5th Streets including curb and gutter, paving and some sidewalk replacement; reconstruction of Madison Street between 2nd and 6th Streets including curb and gutter, paving and some sidewalk replacement; rebuild Roosevelt Street from 2nd Street to Diagonal Road including curb and gutter, sidewalk and resurfacing streets; abandon Diagonal Road/Washington Street from Washington Street, northwest to its connection with 4th Street; acquisition of Washington Street from 4th Street to Diagonal Road and construction of new street with curb and gutter. The city hopes to implement this project in the year 2000. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State, Local.
Fennimore	Grant	6	?	1998	52	LAND ACQUISITION FOR CEMETERY GROWTH. Acquire approximately four acres adjacent to cemetery. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Hazel Green	Grant	1	\$215,225	1996	53	4-INCH WATER MAIN PROJECT. The village is planning to replace old 4-inch water mains in the village on 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th east of Main Street and also the lower part of Main Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Grant from DOD (\$107,800); Remainder from tax dollars.
Hazel Green	Grant	1	\$359,000	1996	54	FIRE STATION AND LAND ACQUISITION. The village has purchased the land for \$8,000 and plans to build a fire station in 1996. This is a joint venture with the Hazel Green Township. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Tax dollars from the Village and Township of Hazel Green.
Hazel Green	Grant	1	?	1996-98	55	RESTORATION OF BUSINESS AREA. The restoration of the business area is an ongoing program designed to preserve historic buildings in the downtown area and to revitalize business activities for the community. Vacant and restored buildings will be converted to various tourist related activities. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private.
Hazel Green	Grant	-	\$25,000	1996-98	56	HANDICAP-ACCESSIBLE SIDEWALKS. The village will be continuing a project to have all the sidewalks handicap-accessible in order to comply with the ADA regulations. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Grants or tax dollars.
Hazel Green	Grant	1	\$95,000	1997	57	21ST STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. The village will be curbing and guttering west 21st Street from Highway 80 to Oak Street. The street will also be resurfaced. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local Road Improvement Grant and tax dollars (72%).
Hazel Green	Grant	1	\$150,000	1996	58	STREET RECONSTRUCTION AND SEWER INSTALLATION FOR 22ND, 23RD AND CHURCH STREETS. The village is installing storm sewer, curb and gutter, and blacktopping 22nd Street, 23rd Street and Church Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local tax dollars (100%).
Hazel Green	Grant	1	?	1996-1998	59	SCRABBLE CREEK SUBDIVISION 2ND ACCESS. The village is in the process of working on getting a 2nd access into Scrabble Creek Subdivision. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local tax dollars.

Hazel Green	Grant	2	?	1998+	60	<p>FUTURE STREETS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. The village will be continuing their street improvement projects. In 1996 the 4-inch watermain were replaced on 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Streets east of Main Street. The village will now start a project to redo the streets with curb and gutter and resurfacing the streets. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local tax dollars.</p>
Jamestown (Town of)	Grant	-	?	1997-98	61	<p>CONTINUED IMPROVEMENTS TO NEW PUBLIC PARK. The Town of Jamestown intends to make continual improvements to their new park. They acquired 22+ acres (in the summer of 1995) to replace Kieler Athletic Club park land property needed for the U.S.H. 151 improvement project. Some improvements planned within the next few years include new buildings, ball diamonds, etc. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, DNR matching funds.</p>
Lancaster	Grant	-	\$1 Million	1996	62	<p>NEW FIREHOUSE AND LAND ACQUISITION. The fire department needs a building with individual stalls and doors so that needed equipment can exit without hinderance. The present firehouse exits onto the busiest corner in the city. Parking for volunteer firemen is a serious problem. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State/federal aid, general revenues, coop funds from five townships.</p>
Lancaster	Grant	-	\$80,000	1997	63	<p>MEMORIAL PARK RENOVATIONS. Memorial Park is the major community park in Lancaster, and is one of the primary attractions for visitors and prospective new residents. Several facilities in the park need major upgrading and renovation. The Memorial Park improvements are part of Lancaster's efforts to improve its recreation, tourism and development potential. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR park aids, Memorial Park Trusts, and general revenues.</p>
Lancaster	Grant	-	\$60,000	1996-97	64	<p>KLONDIKE PARK RENOVATION. Klondike Park is a 14.5-acre park owned by the city. The park is located approximately two miles northwest of the city limits on County Trunk "K". The Spring was formerly the primary supply for the municipal water system. The old masonry pumphouse, chimney and springhouse remain at the site. Grant River, a trout stream, runs the full length of the park with access on both sides of the stream. Improvements recommended in the Klondike Master Plan include parking lot improvement and resurfacing, trail construction, rest room refacing, gate construction, entrance sign, fire pit renovation, stream bank improvement, trout habitat improvement and surveying. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR, City Budget, Miscellaneous Other.</p>
Lancaster	Grant	-	?	1996-97	65	<p>SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER RELOCATION. The present Senior Citizens' Center is in the old firehouse, which is part of the Municipal Building. The Center is also used as the polling place for the five aldermanic districts within the city. In addition, many non-profit organizations use this center for their meetings. Parking space is very limited and is restricted to two-hour parking limited due to lack of space and due to the many groups using the Center. A new location for the Senior Citizens has been found at Sunrise Valley Apartments. (This project is part of the above project.) POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: General revenues.</p>
Lancaster	Grant	1	\$750,000	1996	66	<p>#3 WELL AND PUMP FACILITY AND GROUNDWATER LEVEL STORAGE. Current water supply is deficient in meeting emergency needs in the event one well is out of service. Therefore, additional well supply is needed to reinforce city water supply. Acquisition of land, develop well and install pump facility and ground level storage with related piping. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Long-term borrowing by utility.</p>
Lancaster	Grant	1	\$300,000	1997-98	67	<p>WELL PROJECT. #1 Well - Reservoir Booster Pump Station. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Borrow.</p>
Lancaster	Grant	1	\$50,000	1996	68	<p>EAST LINDEN STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Reconstruct approximately 600 feet of East Linden Street. Replace culvert and add curb and gutter and sidewalks. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City budget (100% local).</p>

Lancaster	Grant	2	\$100,000	1996-98	69	HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVOLVING FUND. Lancaster has an excellent stock of historic buildings. These buildings offer the opportunity of creating a district of historic sensitivity which can provide significant economic development through tourism. The city wants to establish a revolving fund for loans to businesses for historic preservation and storefront beautification. Funded projects would be subject to design review for historic sensitivity and priority would be given to properties eligible for National Register designation. The city will continue its program of providing conceptual design assistance to eligible property owners. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State and Federal Assistance, TIF District, General Revenues.
Lancaster	Grant	2	\$1 Million	1996-97	70	MUNICIPAL BUILDING. The facility needs the following listed improvements: Improve space utilization, weatherization, refurbishing, utility upgrade, handicapped accessibility, HVAC upgrading. The departments and activities affected by this improvement would be City Clerk, Police & Fire Departments, Senior Citizens, Public Works Administration, Assessor/Building Inspector/Zoning Admin., and Lancaster Historical Society. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: General Revenue & Historic Preservation Grants if possible.
Lancaster	Grant	3	\$60,000	1996-97	71	MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS GARAGE IMPROVEMENTS The current facility is undersized and needs weatherizing. Complete space utilization study. Prepare plans for expanded facility which will provide for cold and heated storage along with equipment wash-up, maintenance and repair bays. Plans should also include employee meeting room. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: General Revenue Funds.
Livingston	Grant	1	\$41,000	1996	72	SAMPSON STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. Water/sewer underground and street replacement. FUNDING: Local.
Livingston	Grant	-	?	1997+	73	VILLAGE OF LIVINGSTON LIBRARY/VILLAGE OFFICE. Long-range plan to complete a larger structure to serve a library, meeting area and village office. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, grants.
Livingston	Grant	-	\$30,000	?	74	LIVINGSTON VILLAGE PARK ADDITION AND RENOVATION. The village desires to purchase an additional 7 acres of land for the purpose of enlarging the park. Proposed future additions include a basketball court, volleyball court, ball diamond, walking trail and restrooms near the shelterhouse. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, Trust Funding.
Montfort	Grant	-	?	1996	75	LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS. A new library is needed to meet the ADA requirements. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Grants and local.
Montfort	Grant	1	?	1996-97+	76	WASTEWATER SYSTEM. Any wastewater improvements that are needed. This is an on-going project. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Unknown.
Montfort	Grant	1	\$300,000	1998	77	WATER WELL AND PUMPHOUSE. DNR has urged the village to construct a third well, as well #1 has been capped. Construction of a new well and pumphouse at a location to be determined. Many water mains also need to be replaced. Upgrading of pressure system. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Grants if possible and local funds.
Montfort	Grant	2	?	1997+	78	SUPPORTIVE PUBLIC WORKS. New drainage pipes to alleviate storm sewer problems and flooding; replacement and/or repair to existing streets, sidewalks, curb and gutters; new installation of sidewalk from senior housing to downtown area; housing assistance needed for elderly to repair and development of housing for low- to moderate-income families. This is an on-going project. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State and local funds, various sources.
Montfort	Grant	3	?	1996	79	RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS. Need for tennis courts, summer recreation program and restroom/concession stand. POSSIBLE FUNDING: DNR and local.

Muscoda	Grant	-	?	1996+	80	EXPANSION OF RIVERSIDE PARK. In exchange with the Riverdale School of 17 acres of the John Larsen Park for a new K-8 school, the village received part of Block 7 and all of Block 11 to expand campsites and playground area. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Muscoda	Grant	1	\$135,000	1996	81	LOWERTOWN EXTENSIONS OF WATER, SEWER AND STREETS. Extend sewer and water, street paving, sidewalk, and curb and gutter to 4th, 5th and 6th Streets. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Special Assessment, Local Share 55%.
Muscoda	Grant	1	?	1996-97	82	INDUSTRIAL PARK ADDITIONS. The Village of Muscoda has a three-year lease with option to renew or purchase the Muscoda Greenhouse. The lessee has purchased a tract of Muscoda industrial park land along Hwy. 133. He has begun construction of a retail outlet for his plants and perennials. He will continue to use the village facility for plant propagation. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private and/or local.
Muscoda	Grant	1	\$793,000	1996-97	83	WISCONSIN AVENUE IMPROVEMENTS. Replacement of the existing pavement from Catherine Street, north to River Road and installation of curb and gutter and storm sewers with State/Federal funds. The Village of Muscoda will be responsible for installation of or alteration of sanitary sewers and connections, water and electric conditioning, if required. Maintenance of detour routes during construction and repair of damages to streets in hauling of materials to the improvement. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State and Federal (82%); Local (18%).
Muscoda	Grant	2	\$1,941,000	1997+	84	UPDATE OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES. General Engineering is working with the Department of Natural Resources to locate a surface water discharge point in the Wisconsin River and is in the process of designing a secondary cell of the waste stabilization lagoon. The plan is to add an aerated cell. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Clean Water Fund.
Muscoda	Grant	2	\$20,000	1996	85	RAILROAD PARK IMPROVEMENTS. Improve this park by adding a gazebo; a shelter house with a kitchen; rest rooms; benches; playground equipment and landscaping. The Wisconsin Army National Guard is assisting the village and Chamber of Commerce in this endeavor. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local funds; assistance from local organizations and private donations.
Muscoda	Grant	3	?	1996-97	86	BUSINESS DISTRICT IMPROVEMENTS. The improvement of the downtown business area is an ongoing program in the Village of Muscoda. A promotional program centered on a central theme, high-lighted with historical renovation of significant structures, should be developed to give the village a distinctive character. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private.
Patch Grove	Grant	1	\$228,000	1996	87	VILLAGE STREET IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM. Install curb and gutter and resurface East, Gross, Gollege, Wood and Wyalusing streets. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Highway Matching Funds, Road Repair Account. (Local Share - 81%)
Platteville	Grant	1	\$1,974,900	1997+	88	IMPROVEMENTS TO SERVE INDUSTRY PARK EXPANSION. The City will construct 4,500 feet of 18" sanitary sewer from Highway 151 near Culvers Restaurant to Eastside Road to service the Platteville Industry Park 76 acre expansion at an estimated cost of \$172,000. Other improvements will be phased in as part of a Tax Increment District Plan. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: EDA(50%)/Local(50%).
Platteville	Grant	1	?	1996	89	HIGHLAND PARK. The city plans to install new playground equipment at Highland Park. POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES: General Fund.
Platteville	Grant	1	\$14,000	1996	90	SMITH PARK. Update walking surfaces in the park and construction of a new basketball court. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: General Fund.

Platteville	Grant	1	\$45,000	1996	91	VALLEY VIEW RESTROOM CONSTRUCTION. Replace existing restrooms with ADA accessible facilities. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: General Fund.
Platteville	Grant	1	\$20,000	1996	92	TRAFFIC LIGHT CONTROLS. Traffic light controls to be installed to clear intersections for emergency vehicles. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local - 100%.
Platteville	Grant	1	\$413,000	1996	93	COMPLETION OF MEANS DRIVE IN INDUSTRY PARK AND A PORTION OF EAST SIDE ROAD. Pave, curb, gutter, water and sewer for Means Drive and East Side Road from Means Drive to K-Mart driveway. SOURCE OF FUNDING: TEA Grant and Local Share.
Platteville	Grant	1	\$800,000	1996-97	94	RECONSTRUCTION OF WEST MAIN STREET. Complete reconstruction of West Main Street from Chestnut to College Drive. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State/Federal/Local.
Platteville	Grant	2	\$636,000	1996-1998+	95	CITY HALL RENOVATION. Renovate city hall to restore auditorium, repair and tuckpoint exterior, remodel interior for more efficient use of space while maintaining historic flavor, new HVAC system (new boiler done in 1995). POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: No outside funding acquired yet. Local share - 100%.
Platteville	Grant	-	\$263,000	1996-98+	96	OTHER PARK IMPROVEMENTS. Park improvements are needed at various city parks consistent with the 5-year Outdoor Recreation Plan. Included in these proposed improvements are the following: renovate or replace the rest rooms at Legion Field near ball fields; upgrade play equipment at Valley View Park; enlarge the rest rooms and prepare a study to cap and clean up roaster waste piles at Mound View Park; clean up and restore water quality of Rountree Branch; and construct rest rooms and parking lot for terminus of proposed Pecatonica-Calamine State Trail near East Main Street. The city is continuing its cooperative efforts with the University of Wisconsin - Platteville on property acquisition and development of the nature area along the Rountree Branch. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: General Fund/foundation grant/DNR Stewardship Fund.
Platteville	Grant	-	\$500,000	1997-98	97	LIBRARY EXPANSION. Proponents seek to expand the library by approximately 5,000-6,000 square feet to comply with ADA handicapped accessibility requirements, and to meet current, but not future, space needs. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: G.O. Bonds/grants/private funds.
Platteville	Grant	-	\$153,000	1998	98	JACKSON AND MILWAUKEE STREET IMPROVEMENTS. Street improvements needed in the following locations: Jackson Street and Milwaukee Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: General Fund. Local Share - 100%.
Platteville	Grant	-	\$200,000	1996	99	NORTH SECOND STREET IMPROVEMENTS. The city plans to do street improvement work to North Second Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: LRIP/General Fund. Local Share - 85%.
Platteville	Grant	-	\$85,000	1996	100	WASHINGTON STREET AND FURNACE STREET IMPROVEMENTS. Street improvements are needed in the following locations: Washington Street and Furnace Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: General Fund. Local Share - 100%.
Potosi	Grant	1	\$200,000	1997-98	101	POTOSI PIER. Building of a 12 foot observation tower; board walks out into marsh; new boat ramp and fishing pier. Everything handicapped accessible. Rest rooms. Pave roads. Building of parking areas. Signs. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: U.S. Fish & Wildlife.

Potosi	Grant	1	\$687,295	1997	102	SEWER LINE REHABILITATION. Repair or replace sewer main along Highway 133 project. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Clean Water Fund.
Potosi	Grant	-	\$1,000,000	1997	103	RECONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAY 133. Highway 133 will be reconstructed from Tennyson city limits to Potosi village line at the R.G.F. Factory which is south of the old Potosi Brewery Company building. Date: 1995. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State Funds with Village share to be between \$100,000 and \$200,000.
Potosi	Grant	-	\$25,000	1997-98	104	WATER TOWER PAINTING. Painting of water tower both inside and outside. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Water Utility Revenues. Local Share - 100%.
Potosi-Tennyson	Grant	-	\$100,000	1996-97	105	HOUSING DEVELOPMENT. Looking at property in two locations to start developing 10 lots for housing, including water, sewer and streets. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private.
Green County		-	\$80,000	1996+	106	COURTHOUSE RENOVATIONS. Cleaning and repair to all mortar joints on courthouse. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Borrow.
Green County		-	\$260,000	1996+	107	LANDFILL PROJECT. Cell development #4 for Green County landfill. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Borrow.
Albany	Green	1	\$60,000	1997	108	4TH STREET/EAST SIDE STORM SEWER. Plan, develop and build a covered and open storm water ditch to drain storm water from streets and private property. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Albany	Green	1	\$450,000	1997-98	109	NORTH CINCINNATI STREET RECONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES. Install water and sewer main and then reconstruct this street with new base, blacktop and curb and gutter. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: TIF District (100% local).
Albany	Green	1	\$250,000	1998	110	REPLACE 40,000-GALLON WATER TOWER. The 40,000-gallon water tower built in 1914 needs to be replaced with a new 100,000-gallon tank. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Existing water rates (Local share - 100%).
Albany	Green	2	\$50,000	1997	111	SEWER LIFT STATION #1 IMPROVEMENTS. Lift Station #1 reconstruction. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Albany	Green	2	\$136,000	1997	112	SEWER LIFT STATION #7 IMPROVEMENTS. Lift Station #7 construction and abandon Lift Station #3 Cincinnati Street sewer line. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Albany	Green	2	\$7,000	1998	113	SEWER LIFT STATION #4 IMPROVEMENTS. Lift station #4 improvements. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Albany	Green	2	\$6,000	1998	114	SEWER LIFT STATION #6 IMPROVEMENTS. Lift Station #6 improvements. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Albany	Green	2	\$7,000	1998	115	SEWER LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENTS (LEGION GRINDER). Legion Grinder pump improvements. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Albany	Green	-	\$100,000	1996	116	STAND PIPE PROJECT. Sand blast and paint inside and outside of 100,000 gallon stand pipe. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.

Albany	Green	-	\$50,000	1999	117	<p>CULVERT REPLACEMENT. Replacement of 72" culvert on Sugar River Parkway. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.</p>
Belleville	Green	1	\$821,953	1996	118	<p>WEST PEARL STREET AND KARI STREET STORM SEWER CONSTRUCTION. Pearl Street - new storm sewer - 3649 feet 8-inch water main, 554 feet 8-inch sanitary sewer relay - 7 fire hydrants - 6880 feet of curb and gutter - 4000 feet of storm sewer - widen street. Kari Street - 1500 feet of storm sewer - 469 feet of curb and gutter. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Loan.</p>
Belleville	Green	1	\$1,500,000	?	119	<p>DREDGING OF MILL POND. The goal is to dredge a portion of the pond and construct a wetlands area in the remainder. At this point there is no projected time frame. Water Resources Management Program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will conduct a comprehensive study of the lake. The cost of \$6,000 will be paid for by donations. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local (33 1/3%), State, Federal, Foundations, etc.</p>
Belleville	Green	1	\$2,425,000	1996	120	<p>WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE. Interceptor sewer replacement/realignment. New influent wet well. Static screens. Upgrade mechanical aeration. New final clarifier. New outfall. New lab. Chemical phosphorus removal. New aerated sludge holding tank. Sludge will be trucked to Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District. New entry off Remy Road. New emergency generator. Garage. Repair area. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Clean water fund.</p>
Belleville	Green	-	\$80,000	1998	121	<p>STORM SEWER PROJECT. Install storm sewer to North Park Street and Serv-Us Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Loan.</p>
Brodhead	Green	1	?	1996-97+	122	<p>INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Approximately 60 acres are remaining on the southeast side of the City of Brodhead which offers an excellent location for industrial and commercial development. To develop the remainder of the area, water service, sewer services, electrical service, as well as extending storm sewer and streets, are necessary. Utility services are available adjacent to this area. The original 160 acres is south of 19th Street between Highway 11 and County Trunk "T". TIF Phases I, II, III, and IV, including acquisition of 42 acres of industrially-zoned land and construction of necessary immediate utilities, have been completed. Phase IV extended all utilities on 23rd Street, allowing development into more acres. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: TIF District, WDF and TEA Grants.</p>
Brodhead	Green	2	\$544,000	1996	123	<p>CITY SERVICES FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL. Sewer and water service to a new Brodhead High School which will be opening August 1996 will be required. Easement or right-of-way must be acquired to connect to the lift station on the city boundary. 25th Street construction as a collector to connect the school to STH 11 and reconstruction of West 5th Avenue to service the area is necessary. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Special assessments, borrowing.</p>
Brodhead	Green	3	\$460,000	1997-98	124	<p>POWER PLANT & DAM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS. According to the inspection report on the Sugar River/Decatur Dam, the Dam Hazard Rating will determine the amount of rehabilitation that will be necessary. A Lake District being formed is expected to assist in rehab and maintenance costs. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City & grant funds.</p>
Brodhead	Green	4	\$50,000	1996-97	125	<p>DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION. At the present time, two downtown business stores are empty. Present businesses should be encouraged to improve their buildings and stay, and new ventures are needed to locate in the empty facilities and expand product offerings to local customers. The city has established a Business Improvement District to fund some activities including a downtown design plan and renovation of "Tinkers Garden," the center of the square, and district-wide brick cleaning/upkeep of storefronts. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Various sources. BID District.</p>

Brodhead	Green	5	\$400,000	1997+	126	CITY HALL, POLICE DEPARTMENT SPACE NEEDS. A new fire station was constructed in 1994. Overcrowding remains a problem in the police department and various city offices. The city hall will need major repair (windows, etc.) in the immediate future, and may possibly be used for the police station. A move to a new location for city government would have to be determined. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City funds/bond issue/donations.
Brodhead	Green	6	?	1996-97	127	ANNEXATION: INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Annexation of a 160-acre parcel south of the present city limits has been requested by the owner. Initial review indicates a new well, lift station and drainage area will be necessary with other utilities to service this land. Excellent site adjacent to local airport. A corridor should be allocated for future Highway 11 bypass. POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES: Open.
Brodhead	Green	7	?	1996-97+	128	NATURE/HIKING TRAIL. The local business district has proposed using the west bank of the Mill Race as a hiking-walkway, which could extend three miles to the Decatur Dam area and Decatur Lake Golf Course (out of the city limits). POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.
Brooklyn	Green	1	\$200,000	1996	129	NORTH RUTLAND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT UPDATE. Replace and add sidewalk from Church Street to village limits along North Rutland. Also add curb & gutter, storm sewer, and extend water and sewer mains, to serve a new subdivision. Also install one block of curb and gutter and sidewalk along North Kerch Street to get access to the subdivision from the westside. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Special assessments, local, state trust fund.
Brooklyn	Green	1	?	1996	130	SLUDGE STORAGE PROJECT. Looks like the village will be contracting with a private hauler to haul sludge to Madison Metro. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User Fees.
Brooklyn	Green	1	?	1996	131	SEAL COATING PROJECT. Seal coating - approximately 3500 feet along North First, North 2nd and Division streets. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Taxes.
Brooklyn	Green	-	\$80,000	1997	132	STREET RECONSTRUCTION. The village plans to do a total reconstruction of two blocks on Lincoln Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State Trust Fund/Local.
Brooklyn	Green	-	\$450,000	1996	133	NEW WATER TOWER. The village plans to construct a new water tower. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DOD grant.
Browntown	Green	-	?	1997+	134	STREET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. The Village of Browntown is planning on extending Park Street to include a new subdivision. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Browntown	Green	-	?	1996	135	SEWER PLANT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. The village plans on updating the sewer plant to meet DNR standards. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Monroe	Green	1	\$18,000	1996	136	WALK BRIDGE AT TWINING PARK. Extend paved pathway in park to bridge site. Install bridge. Extend paved pathway on north side of park. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: LAWCON(50%)/Local(50%).
Monroe	Green	1	\$40,000	1996-98	137	EAST SCHOOL PARK DEVELOPMENT. Develop site of former East Elementary School into neighborhood park area. The old building has been torn down. The site needs to be landscaped. New basketball area. Additional playground equipment and benches. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Jaycees have committed their organization to developing area. Possible LAWCON grant. Local - 50%.

Monroe	Green	1	\$150,000	1996-98	138	SIDEWALK INSTALLATION. Install sidewalks in critical pedestrian areas. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Assessed.
Monroe	Green	1	\$250,000	1998	139	13TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Reconstruct 13th Street from 20th Avenue to 31st Avenue--widen, new pavement, sidewalks. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DOT (80%) and Local (20%).
Monroe	Green	1	\$200,000	1997	140	20TH AVENUE RECONSTRUCTION. Reconstruct 20th Avenue from 9th Street to 16th Street--widen, new pavement, sidewalks. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DOT (80%) and Local (20%).
Monroe	Green	1	\$5,500,000	1997	141	HIGHWAY 11 - 9TH AVENUE WEST INTERSECTION. To construct a safe intersection at Highway 11 - 9th Avenue West intersection. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State DOT and City.
Monroe	Green	1	\$20,000	1996	142	CITY HALL PARKING LOT RE-HAB. Redesign and reconstruct parking lot. Add base, islands, green space to lot. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Monroe	Green	1	\$100,000	1996	143	L.U.S.T. SITE RE-MEDIATION. Clean up of contaminated soil from L.U.S.T. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: PECFA.
Monroe	Green	1	\$90,000	1996	144	PARKVIEW STORM SEWER UPSIZE. Increase capacity of existing system to reduce surcharging and localized flooding. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Monroe	Green	1	\$210,000	1997	145	WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT. Replace old existing water main on 13th Street from 20th Avenue to 31st Avenue with a 10-inch main to increase fire protection on existing 6-inch main (2,000 feet). POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User Fees/Rate Increase.
Monroe	Green	1	\$75,000	1996	146	CASING CROSSING FOR WATER MAIN. Install a 24-inch steel casing under Highway 11 West for future watermain to this area. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User Fees/Rate Increase.
Monroe	Green	1	\$800,000	1996	147	6TH STREET NORTH INTERCEPTOR SANITARY SEWER. Replace from 3rd Avenue West - 12th Avenue. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User fees.
Monroe	Green	1	\$100,000	1996	148	20TH AVENUE SANITARY SEWER. Replacement of brick manholes, sanitary sewer replacement and upsizing. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User fees.
Monroe	Green	1	\$400,000	1996-97	149	26TH STREET SANITARY SEWER. Replacement of sanitary sewer, upsize to serve future growth to the south. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User fees.
Monroe	Green	1	\$225,000	1996-97	150	GOLF COURSE LIFT STATION. Upgrade lift station and upsize force main. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User fees.
Monroe	Green	1	\$75,000	1997	151	HIGHWAY 11 WEST INTERCHANGE SANITARY SEWER. Installation of sanitary sewer to serve future development to the north and west of Monroe. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User fees.

Monroe	Green	1	\$350,000	1997	152	13TH STREET SANITARY SEWER. Replace brick manholes, sanitary sewer, upsize sewer for future development to the east side of Monroe. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User fees. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: User fees.
Monroe	Green	1	\$300,000	1996	153	CITY-WIDE STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Improvement of city streets which includes storm sewer, water system and sanitary sewer upgrades and new curb and gutter, sidewalks and roadway pavement. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Assessed.
Monroe	Green	1	\$75,000	1996	154	17TH AVENUE DETENTION POND. Installation of detention pond east of railroad tracks and south of Swiss Colony facility on 17th Avenue. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Monroe	Green	1	\$15,000	1996	155	SIDEWALK REPLACEMENT. Removal and replacement of existing deteriorated sidewalk in vicinity of sidewalk installation project and in the north portion of the city. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Assessed to adjacent property owner.
Monroe	Green	1	\$1,400,000	1996	156	INDUSTRIAL PARK PHASE I. Extend water and sanitary sewer lines into Industrial Park at northeast side of the city. Install main north-south street with storm sewer and install a detention pond. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Monroe	Green	2	\$60,000	1997	157	TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEMS. Install traffic signal systems at the following locations: 1st Avenue and 8th Street @ \$60,000. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DOT and city funds.
Monroe	Green	2	\$140,000	1997	158	14TH AVENUE (TWINING PARK). Widen street, add curb and gutter and sidewalk, extend box culvert, add parking. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local/Partial assessment.
Monroe	Green	2	\$80,000	1997	159	30TH STREET DETENTION POND. Construct storm water detention pond on south side of city to control down stream flooding. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Monroe	Green	2	\$40,000	1997	160	RECREATION PARK RESTROOMS. New restrooms are needed at Recreation Park. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Monroe	Green	2&3	\$102,000	1996	161	WELL #3 PUMP REPAIRS. Fish out tail system of pump stuck in hole at 1100 feet/air develop the well/replace worn pump column and shafts. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Bond Issues/User Fees/Rate Increase.
Monroe	Green	3	\$22,000	1996	162	UPDATE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. Plan last updated in 1980. Growth of Monroe requires a study of future transportation needs to meet projected city growth pattern, as well as determine how Monroe should be planned to develop in the future. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City.
Monroe	Green	-	\$85,000	1996	163	AUTOMATIC WEATHER OBSERVATION SYSTEM FOR THE AIRPORT. The city plans to purchase an automatic weather observation system (AWOS) to be installed at the airport. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State(80%)/Local(20%).
Monticello	Green	1	\$1,200,000	1996	164	VILLAGE OF MONTICELLO BUSINESS PARK. Creation of business park in the village T.I.D. #1. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.

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Monticello	Green	2	\$1,000,000	1996	165	JOHN C. ELMER SUBDIVISION PHASE III AND IV. Extension of existing subdivision with additional 70 lots. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Village and developer.
New Glarus	Green	1	\$200,000	2000	166	RECONSTRUCTION OF STH 39. Reconstruction of Highway 39 with the Department of Transportation. Possible relocation. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.
New Glarus	Green	1	\$400,000	1997	167	SHELTERHOUSE. Possible construction of a shelter house in combination with the bike trail office to be located on Railroad Street at the location of the current railroad depot. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State/Village Funds/Grants.
New Glarus	Green	1	\$240,000	1996-98	168	UPGRADE WATER MAINS. Install new mains in various areas within the village. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Borrow.
New Glarus	Green	1	\$450,000	1997	169	WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY - PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL. Purchase of new equipment to remove phosphorus from water prior to release of effluent. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING - DNR Clean Water Fund - 100%.
New Glarus	Green	1	\$230,000	1996-97	170	INFILTRATION/INFLOW IDENTIFICATION & REDUCTION. Find and correct infiltration of ground water in to sanitary sewer lines. SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local - 100%.
New Glarus	Green	-	\$250,000	1996-98	171	ELECTRIC SYSTEM UPGRADE. The village plans to upgrade their electric system. It will be a village-wide project. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 50% Bond/50% Local.
New Glarus	Green	2	\$100,000	?	172	RELOCATION OF DOWNTOWN BUSINESSES. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.
New Glarus	Green	2	\$1,000,000	1997	173	INDUSTRIAL PARK. Purchase and development of Industrial Park Site. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Arena	Iowa	1	\$20,000	1996	174	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. The village plans to seal coat at six different sites of various lengths in the village. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Local.
Arena	Iowa	2	\$2,300,000	1998-99	175	CONSTRUCT NEW SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT. The Village of Arena is working with the neighboring communities of Mazomanie and Black Earth to develop plans for a regional sewage treatment plant which will be constructed in 1998-99. The plant will be located about half way between Arena and Mazomanie. The cost to Arena residents will be approximately one-third of the total cost. SOURCES OF FUNDING: State, Federal and Local Funds.
Avoca	Iowa	1	\$900,000	1996-97	176	SEWER LAGOON. Build a new lagoon with sand filters. This will enable us to meet the new Clean Water Act. This project is to start in 1995 or 1996. We will not do any other projects until the village knows the exact cost of this project. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: FHA, WDF and CWF.
Avoca	Iowa	1	\$9,000	1996	177	LAKESIDE PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. The boat landing at Lakeside Park is in need of several improvements. These improvements are intended to provide a better access onto Avoca Lake. These include extending and tapering the pad, adding two handicapped accessible piers, dredging the boat landing, and rip-rapping the bank. Plans also include expanding the campgrounds. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR park aids.

Avoca	Iowa	2	?	1997-98	178	EIGHTH STREET WATER EXTENSION PROJECT. A water line is needed along Eighth Street to provide a new connection and improved water service to the Lakeshore Drive area. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.
Avoca	Iowa	2	?	1997-98	179	WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT. Old 4" water mains on Second, Williams, First and Main streets need to be updated and looped. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.
Avoca	Iowa	3	?	1998+	180	VILLAGE STREET RECONSTRUCTION. The village plans to reconstruct Lakeshore Drive by the boat landing. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State/Local.
Avoca	Iowa	3	?	1996-97	181	STORM SEWER AND CURB AND GUTTER CONSTRUCTION. A system of storm sewers and curb and gutter for village streets would control surface runoff and reduce the threat of flooding within Avoca's residential areas. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State and Local Funds.
Barneveld	Iowa	-	\$20,000	1997	182	SIDEWALK AND WALKWAY BRIDGE ON SOUTH JONES STREET. The sidewalk will be extended on S. Jones from Arneson to Lin Mar and will include a walkway bridge over a waterway. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 100% local.
Barneveld	Iowa	-	\$10,000	1997	183	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION. The village would like to purchase playground equipment for the new park in the proposed new subdivision on the southeast side of town. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, DNR Park Aids and LAWCON.
Barneveld	Iowa	-	\$86,000	1997-98	184	STREET RECONSTRUCTION. The village plans to resurface the following streets: Grimstad Drive, and Barbara Circle. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Cobb	Iowa	1	\$75,000	1996	185	VILLAGE STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Total reconstruction of South Wilson Street, Union Street and 350' of Motel Street. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Local.
Cobb	Iowa	1	\$45,000	1998	186	FUTURE VILLAGE STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Total reconstruction of North Wilson Street and Clifton Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State & Local.
Dodgeville	Iowa	-	\$1,100,000	1996-97	187	REHABILITATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT AND LIFT STATIONS. The city is undertaking the rehabilitation of the wastewater treatment plant and various lift stations in the city. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local Assessments, Federal/State grant funds, etc.
Dodgeville	Iowa	-	\$50,000	1996-98	188	DEVELOPMENT OF HARRIS PARK AND OTHER PARKS. The city plans to continue the development of Harris Park, a new park located on the east side of the city. The city is developing more parking, walking trails, ball diamonds, landscaping, soccer fields, etc. Scheduled to be completed this year include blacktop in and around the pavilion (parking lot), landscaping, planting new trees. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, DNR Park Aids, etc.
Dodgeville	Iowa	-	?	1996-98	189	ADAPTIVE REUSE OF DODGEVILLE MIDDLE SCHOOL. It has been proposed that the school district sell the middle school building for residential development--either for reconstruction into multi-family apartments or as a building site for approximately 15 single family homes. Other possible uses have been suggested, but housing seems to be the most viable. The gymnasium could be used as a community activity center. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private.
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	?	1997-98	190	STORM WATER DETENTION POND IN NORTHEAST CORNER OF CITY. Construct a storm water detention pond in the northeast corner of the city to promote new housing development, safety, and erosion concerns. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Assessments, federal/state grant funds, etc.

Dodgeville	Iowa	1	?	1996-97	191	LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS. Are in process of automating the library, adding security system, books, public access typewriter, videos, especially career series, shelving for storage, CD storage, books on tape, tapes including language and other language materials, large print materials, etc. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: State library grants (LSCH), donations, foundation grants.
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	\$200,000	1997-98	192	EXTENSION OF NORTH STREET TO BENNETT ROAD. Extension of North Street easterly to connect with Bennett Road to carry traffic from the northeast into the city, and city traffic out to Harris Park. It is important for emergency vehicles and traffic control to move people to and from work and school and church faster and safer. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City assessments, county/state funds (LRIP), etc.
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	\$155,000	1996	193	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT NO 1. The city plans to make the following street improvements: Undercut, new base, curb and gutter, new blacktop surface (1-1/2 inch blacktop) East Perry Street, East Polk Street, South Virginia Court, Elaine's Court, South Ellwood Street and West Chapel Street (one block each). FUNDING SOURCES: Budgeted from taxes.
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	\$60,000	1996	194	STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT NO 2. Regarding East Grace Street and East Elliot Street, the city plans to make the following improvements: undercut, regrade new base and left as graveled road for this year. Culvert replaced for proper drainage. FUNDING SOURCES: Budgeted from taxes.
Dodgeville	Iowa	1	?	1996	195	TRUCK PULL TRACK AT HARRIS PARK. The city installed a 400' track/pit in 1995 on the south side of the pavilion parking lot. Donated lights will be installed in 1996. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private donations.
Dodgeville	Iowa	2	\$12,000	1996	196	PLAYGROUND IMPROVEMENTS AT HARRIS PARK. Completion of handicapped accessible playground equipment, installation of bike racks, picnic tables (handicapped accessible), trash receptacles, and landscaping. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Foundations, memorials, local fundraising, and service organizations.
Dodgeville	Iowa	2	?	1996	197	SOUTHSIDE (LOWER) PARKING LOT AT HARRIS PARK. Park development at Harris Park will include the addition of a parking lot in the lower southside area. Engineering work, initial work layout, and gravel base will be completed in 1996. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Highland	Iowa	1	\$1,200,000	1996	198	SEWER PLANT. Village has submitted Facilities Plan to DNR for construction of a new sewer plant - recirculating sand filter. Bid opening April 1, 1996. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Clean Water Fund.
Highland	Iowa	1	\$60,000	1997	199	WATER MAIN/STREET CONSTRUCTION (DELANEY ST.). Village plans to put in new main on Delaney Street looping to Kennedy Street. Street will be reconstructed after main is finished. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: LRIP and general tax levy.
Highland	Iowa	2	?	1996-97	200	COMMUNITY BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. Village is looking at options for building a community center, including finding a site. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Unknown.
Highland	Iowa	2	\$90,000	1996	201	PARK IMPROVEMENTS. Village plans to update the park to meet ADA requirements--handicapped accessible bathrooms, additional sidewalks, etc. Additional land has been purchased upon which a restroom and sidewalk will be constructed this year. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Local Park Aids Grants.
Highland	Iowa	3	\$100,000	1997	202	WATER MAIN CONSTRUCTION (LOOP TO E. CIRCLE DR.). Village is considering looping water main from the water tower to East Circle Drive. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Unknown.

Highland	Iowa	4	?	1996-98	203	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. Local developer is considering options to develop residential land near new school. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Developer.
Highland	Iowa	-	?	1996	204	HIGHLAND SCHOOL PROJECT. The Highland School District is constructing a new school (grades 6-12). The site is located in the township but will be annexed into the village in the near future. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local/State.
Linden	Iowa	-	?	1996-97	205	TOWER SUBDIVISION SEWER AND WATER MAIN PROJECT. The following is yet to be completed: Augusta St - 400' water main and 380' sewer main. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Local.
Linden	Iowa	-	?	1996	206	LINDEN VILLAGE PARK IMPROVEMENTS. The village is installing new ballpark lights and fencing in their park. POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES: Local (100%).
Ludden Lake Lake District	Iowa	1	\$40,000	1996	207	LUDDEN LAKE PUBLIC BOAT ACCESS. Develop a public boating access site. The property was acquired in 1995. Land clearing, paving, and pier should be completed approximately June 1996. SOURCES OF FUNDING: Wisconsin Waterways Commission - 50%; Local - 50%.
Ludden Lake Lake District	Iowa	2	?	1997-98	208	LUDDEN LAKE PARK DEVELOPMENT. Acquire additional property south of dam for park and perhaps nature preserve. Plans are still not developed with most of our attention going to our boat access project. FUNDING SOURCES: Unknown.
Mineral Point	Iowa	1	\$100,000	1996-98	209	CITY MUNICIPAL BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY. The two-story Municipal Building is presently inaccessible. The city is considering the construction of an exterior elevator unit to meet the accessibility needs of the disabled and elderly public. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City Funds.
Mineral Point	Iowa	2	?	1996+	210	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE. The DNR has recommended that the city have a facility plan prepared to address deficiencies with the wastewater treatment plant. The plant must be upgraded to meet new treatment limits and to remove toxic ammonia. There are other problems with disinfection, pond seepage and sludge storage. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Clean Water Funds, CDBG and City Funds.
Mineral Point	Iowa	3	?	1996-98	211	INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT. The city and the Mineral Point Area Development Corporation own 72 acres for future industrial development purposes. The project would involve necessary grading and utilities to create additional industrial and business sites in Mineral Point. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: EDA/DOT TEA Grant, CDBG for Economic Development.
Mineral Point	Iowa	4	\$480,000	1996-98	212	CIVIC THEATER RESTORATION. The Municipal Theater in Mineral Point, a 400+ seat facility, is a classic example of small theater design for the year 1914. The facility needs restoration and refurbishment of the interior to enhance its role as both a center of live theater and as a movie house. The city would acquire professional assistance in defining what steps should be taken in restoration, refurbishing and equipping the theater to meet current needs. Accessible restroom facilities is one of these needs. Possible acquisition of adjacent property to the west (Studee Clothiers) which was the old fire station. Restoration of that building and use as a reception hall for theater events and provide a connecting walkway. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City Funds Match (\$40,000); Nat. Endow. for the Arts (\$400,000); Donations (\$40,000).
Mineral Point	Iowa	5	?	1996+	213	ADAPTIVE REUSE OF MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS. Uses for the middle school and high school facilities must be considered when they become vacated for the proposed grades 6-12 school building. The middle school could be converted into apartment housing. The newer portion of the high school may be useful as a community center. One possibility for the original part of the high school would be to facilitate business incubation. Other potential uses include classrooms for vocational technical and/or outreach educational services. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City Funds, CDBG/FmHA Housing.

Mineral Point	Iowa	6	\$70,000	1996-98	214	TOURISM CLEARINGHOUSE/TRAVEL AGENCY. Mineral Point is centrally located in an area which has been identified as having major tourism potential. Mineral Point supports development of tourism, and represents a major Historic Resource as "THE CITY WHERE WISCONSIN BEGAN..." Because of its central location in a region with great tourism potential, a private venture tourism clearinghouse/travel agency should be viable. The city would support a properly structured private venture to promote area tourism in conjunction with a general service travel booking agency. The 'area' promoted could be quite large, and should establish the City of Mineral Point as the natural HUB from which visitors would begin their travels within the HIDDEN VALLEYS, UPLANDS or Circle City. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private Funds (\$35,000); City Revolving Loan Fund (\$35,000).
Rewey	Iowa	1	\$10,000	1996	215	STREET RESURFACING. The village plans to resurface various streets in need within the village. This is an on-going project. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Rewey	Iowa	-	?	1996-97	216	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. The old schoolhouse is in the process of being renovated into apartments. Two apartments have been completed with plans of four more to yet be done. A convenience store has also opened on the corner of County A & G with gas pumps. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Grants/Local.
Rewey	Iowa	-	?	1996	217	REWEY COMMUNITY PARK PROJECT. The village would like to add a basketball court to the park. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Rewey	Iowa	-	?	1996-97	218	SIDEWALK REPAIR PROJECT. The village intends to repair sidewalks in poor condition within the village. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Cost sharing (50/50) with homeowner and village.
Ridgeway	Iowa	1	\$25,000	1996	219	ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. Ridgeway plans to resurface various roads in the village and install new curb and gutter. POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES: LRIP grant and local funds.
Lafayette County		-	?	?	220	IMPROVE SMALL LAKES AND DAMS FOR FLOOD PREVENTION. This project will help enhance the natural beauty, aid agriculture in soil conservation and attract tourists and recreational activities in addition to flood prevention. This need is throughout County. Existing dams such as in Blanchardville are in need of repair. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Land Conservation/DNR/Local.
Lafayette County		-	?	?	221	BLACKHAWK COUNTY PARK (WOODFORD). This under-utilized, under-advertised facility is in need of additional restroom/shower accommodations. It also needs facilities for active sports, such as ball diamond/tennis courts, etc. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: LAWCON and Park Aids, County, Service Organizations.
Lafayette Co.		-	\$46,096	1996-97	222	LAFAYETTE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. Lafayette County plans to improve the existing restroom facilities at the Lafayette County Fairgrounds in Darlington. The proposed project consists of replacing the existing facilities with new facilities that would be accessible to wheelchair users and other disabled members of the general public. The restrooms would also be relocated to a different location on the fairgrounds. Because the Fairgrounds lies within the Pecatonica River floodway, the proposed restrooms are to be floodproof and elevated to a location above the regional flood level. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: County/DNR.
Argyle	Lafayette	-	?	1996-98	223	MEMORIAL PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. The village would like to retile Memorial Park. Several other improvements needed at the park include curb and gutter and paving of service road, construction of handicap accessible restrooms, construction of RV pads and services, shelter house restoration, and field lighting improvements (1996). POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR park aids, local fundraising.

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Argyle	Lafayette	-	\$60,000	1996	224	MILL STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Reconstruction of Mill Street from South Lafayette to State Street. Reconstruction will include new storm sewer, update water lines, replace sewer where needed, curb and gutter and sidewalk where needed. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local taxes.
Belmont	Lafayette	-	\$35,500	1997	225	WISCONSIN AVENUE AND COMMERCE STREET WATER MAINS. New larger water mains need to be installed along West Wisconsin Avenue, and some bad mains need replacing along Commerce Street. We built a new water tower and need the new mains to distribute the water with the new pressure better. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Revenues from water usage. Local share - 100%.
Belmont	Lafayette	1	\$110,000	1996-97	226	EAST SIDE PARK PROJECT. It has been noted from surveys that we do not have enough parks for children on the east side of town. This could be in conjunction with the DNR trail and possibly rest rooms could be built, along with picnic tables, and some trees planted. The village owns the land which could be used. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Park grant monies, village funds, organization donations. Local - 50%.
Belmont	Lafayette	2	\$40,000	1996	227	LAFAYETTE STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Curb and gutter installation, storm sewers, and street excavation and resurface on Lafayette Street in the village. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 50% curb and gutter assessed to property owners. Remainder paid by village.
Belmont	Lafayette	3	\$51,900	1997	228	MCNETT SUBDIVISION (W. WISCONSIN AVENUE AND VIEW DRIVE). Curb and gutter replacement and street reconstruction. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: 50% of curb and gutter paid by property owners. Remainder paid by village.
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$250,000	1997	229	CROSS STREET AND JENKYNVILLE ROAD RECONSTRUCTION. Complete reconstruction of Cross Street and Jenkynville Road. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local - 100%.
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$175,000	1998	230	1ST AVENUE EXTENSION RECONSTRUCTION. There will be complete reconstruction of 1st Avenue Ext. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Local - 100%.
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$275,000	1998	231	RIVERSIDE DRIVE RECONSTRUCTION. Complete reconstruction of Riverside Drive from Highway 11 to end. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Local - 100%.
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$250,000	1997	232	AMENDMENT OF EXISTING TID #1 BOUNDARIES. Amend boundaries, complete construction of White Street, extension of water, sewer mains, and extension of electric and gas lines. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Tax Incremental Financing.
Benton	Lafayette	1	\$.95-1.1mil	1997-98	233	UPGRADING WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. Construction of a 180-day storage tank, upgrading the clarifier and aeration system, repairing the collection system to minimize infiltration of rain water. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: FHA or Clean Water Fund.
Benton	Lafayette	2	\$300-360,000	1997-98	234	WATER TOWER. Build a new water tower to increase overhead storage capacity. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: FHA or Clean Water Fund.
Benton	Lafayette	2	\$110,000	1996	235	WATER STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Complete reconstruction. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local - 100%.
Benton	Lafayette	3	\$150,000	1997	236	BEAN STREET RECONSTRUCTION. Complete reconstruction. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local (100%).

Blanchardville	Lafayette	1	\$175,000	1996-97	237	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. Create residential subdivision, build streets and extend utilities. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Village budget, Blanchardville Area Improvement Corporation and private investments. Local Share - 50%.
Blanchardville	Lafayette	2	\$450,000	1997-98	238	WATER STORAGE TOWER. Build elevated water storage to serve expanding needs and offering fire protection capabilities for small industry. Replacement of mains in existing system. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: TIF, local utility funds.
Blanchardville	Lafayette	3	\$50,000	1997-98	239	FIRE DEPARTMENT IMPROVEMENTS. Addition to accommodate more equipment, remodeling of existing building to meet needs and codes. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local/State/Federal.
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$3.6 Million	1996+	240	BUSINESS FLOOD MITIGATION/RELOCATION PLAN. A comprehensive Flood Mitigation/Historic Preservation/Economic Revitalization Plan calls for dry floodproofing historic building stock in 200 Block of business district and relocation of extensive land use businesses to business park on STH 23 South. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, State, Federal and Private.
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$250,000	1996+	241	RECREATION/MULTI-USE GREEN SPACE PARK AND RIVER WALK ALONG RIVER AND CHEESE COUNTRY REC TRAIL WITH BRIDGE CONNECTION. As per City's Master Plan, all riverfront property from NW end of city to SE end would be active-passive park/recreation area with river walk connecting existing Black Bridge/Pecatonica River Trails/Riverside/Lafayette County Fairgrounds. The walking trail will serve as alternate transportation route to business district, work, school as well as increase tourism to downtown area and provide access to fairground where a bridge would connect trail to fairgrounds for County Fair, Antique Days, camping, etc. The plans include river access for boating, tubing, fishing, camping activities and upgrading of bathroom facilities as needed. POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES: Local, County, State, Federal, ISTE, Rural Rivers.
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$500,000	1996+	242	BUSINESS PARK EXPANSION. The city acquired 35 acres of land on STH 23 South and is installing infrastructure, but must continue to expand park to provide additional areas for industrial/business expansion. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Local, Private, State, TID.
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$750,000	1996+	243	MOTEL/RESTAURANT/CONFERENCE FACILITY. Being the County seat and having a Fortune 500 Company in three capacities, a Fortune 500 Company expanding, banks and many legal entities along with two intersecting state highways, Darlington is in need of a hotel/conference center facility. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private/public funding revolving loan fund.
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$120,000	1996-98+	244	MAIN STREET DESIGNATION. The city is in the process of applying for designation into the State Main Street Program. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local and County Government, Business, Private.
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$1 Million	1996+	245	USE OF NELSON MIDDLE SCHOOL TO HOUSE CHILDREN'S DAY CARE/WELLNESS-RECREATION CENTER/COUNTY DEPARTMENTS. Intergovernmental cooperation between school/city/county can provide each with a facility that will meet needs for far into the future and provide intergenerational experiences. POSSIBLE FUNDING: City, County, Fundraisers, Grants.
Darlington	Lafayette	1	?	1996+	246	AFFORDABLE AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR ELDERLY AND/OR DISABLED. The city is experiencing a housing shortage for all ages and all types. Apartments, assisted living and affordable. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private, County, WHEDA, Rural Economic and Community Services.
Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$120,000?	1996	247	SEWER LIFT STATION. This project involves relocation of present lift station that is impacted by flooding. POSSIBLE FUNDING: CDBG and Facility fund.

Darlington	Lafayette	1	\$900,000	1996+	248	<p>DARLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. The city has an original Carnegie Library which houses a children's library in the basement and the entire facility is in need of additional space and handicap access. Many activities for all ages of the community area take place at this facility. A study and needs assessment has been completed to determine extent of expansion. Architectural plans and models for new additions are on display. A fund drive and community foundation is underway. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private, Public, State, and Federal.</p>
Darlington	Lafayette	2	\$900,000	Future	249	<p>DARLINGTON COMMUNITY FIREHOUSE. The mitigation plan calls for relocation of this facility. The present building is 38 years old and lacks the space needed to accommodate future mandated equipment of the Fire Department. The Firehouse has been renovated but still needs flooding protection. Ideal would still be to relocate facility. POSSIBLE FUNDING: FEMA, State and Local Monies.</p>
Darlington	Lafayette	2	\$50,000	1996+	250	<p>LAFAYETTE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The Lafayette County Historical Society has expressed an interest in displaying old artifacts showing the city's history. Project would be to purchase a building for the purpose. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private/Fundraisers.</p>
Darlington	Lafayette	2	\$50,000	1996+	251	<p>PASSIVE/ACTIVE/GREENSPACE PARKLAND ON SOUTH SIDE OF CITY. Implementation of parks on the South Side of the city either in neighborhoods or on state highways for active or passive recreation and greenspace designation. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local/State/Private.</p>
Gratiot	Lafayette	1	?	1996-98	252	<p>SEWER PLANT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. Sewer plant needs to be upgraded to be in compliance with all DNR regulations. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Federal/State Grants, Local Share to be 50%.</p>
Gratiot	Lafayette	1	\$12,000	1996	253	<p>ANSCHUTZ LANE REPAVEMENT AND MILLING. Mill down and blacktop Anschutz Lane approximately 1/8 mile. Also install some cement curbing to control water runoff. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local/State.</p>
Gratiot	Lafayette	2	\$6,000	1997-98	254	<p>NOBLE STREET PAVEMENT. Repave Noble Street from Highway 11 to School Street. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local and State.</p>
Shullsburg	Lafayette	-	?	1996-98	255	<p>STRATEGY FOR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Promote a consistent historic theme for storefront improvements; provide sites to accommodate new commercial development; discourage development of competing businesses outside of the downtown; expand Shullsburg's business trade through aggressive advertising; and improve the individual business persons' marketing skills. The City has developed and adopted a zoning ordinance under this strategy and has prepared a nomination to have the downtown area added to the National Register of Historic Places. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.</p>
Shullsburg	Lafayette	-	?	1996-98	256	<p>STRATEGY FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. The City wishes to pursue industrial development. They will be reviewing proposed sites for development taking a look at such things as accessibility, utilities, affect on surrounding neighbors, and general desirability of the location. They hope to obtain control of one or two possible sites for new industrial expansion. POSSIBLE FUNDING: Unknown.</p>
Shullsburg	Lafayette	-	\$150,000	1996-98	257	<p>WATER STREET RECONSTRUCTION IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICT. Major reconstruction will be done on Water Street within the business district (from Highway 11 to Judgment Street). There will be electrical work, water and sewer work, new sidewalks, curb and gutter, etc. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Federal/State/Local.</p>
South Wayne	Lafayette	1	\$1.7 million	1996-97	258	<p>UPGRADING SEWER PLANT. Update sewer plant to meet DNR requirements. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DOD Grant (\$738,800), Low Interest Loans, Increase Sewer Charges.</p>

South Wayne	Lafayette	1	?	1996-98	259	UPGRADING OF VILLAGE STREETS. South Wayne plans on resurfacing 5.11 miles of streets within the village. Seal coating and curb work is planned for 1996. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
South Wayne	Lafayette	1	?	1996-97	260	COMPLETION OF THE UPGRADING OF CENTER STREET. The village plans to complete the project of upgrading Center Street, its sidewalks and curbs, to help enhance the look and hopefully help development of business. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
South Wayne	Lafayette	2	?	1996-98	261	LAND DEVELOPMENT FOR BUILDING LOTS. Due to lack of building sites, the village is now checking into the purchase of land for future building lots and street development. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
South Wayne	Lafayette	3	?	1996-98	262	ACQUISITION OF LAND AND DEVELOPMENT OF BALL DIAMOND. The village intends to acquire land for the purpose of developing a lighted ball diamond. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Community Park Fund Committee.
South Wayne	Lafayette	4	?	1997-98	263	PARKING AREA FOR TRAIL. Develop a parking area for citizens and visitors for bike and snowmobile trail which travels through the village. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local.
Richland County		1	\$200,000	1996-98+	264	RECREATIONAL TRAIL FROM RICHLAND CENTER TO LONE ROCK. Fifteen miles of railroad right-of-way will be developed into a recreational trail over the next ten years. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Stewardship funds, Snowmobile funds, recreational trail funds, private funds and local funds.
Richland County		1	\$163,000	1996-97	265	SANITARY SEWER EXTENSION FOR PINE VALLEY MANOR COMPLEX. The County will hook up Pine Valley Manor Nursing Home and complex to the Richland Center municipal sanitary sewer system. SOURCES OF FUNDING: CDBG (50%), local (50%).
Boaz	Richland	1	?	1996-97	266	STREET SIGNS AND HOUSE NUMBERING. Boaz will be replacing old street signs and numbering houses. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Village.
Cazenovia	Richland	1	\$120,000	1996-97	267	SOUTHERN SEWER EXTENSION. Plans are being developed to extend the southern sewer area to include the houses in that area. We hope to install the lift station and extension lines this summer if the cost falls within the budget. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Cazenovia Sewer District (no matching funds available).
Cazenovia	Richland	1	\$18,000	1996-97	268	EXPANSION OF THE VILLAGE PARK. We are involved in buying the two-acre parcel (with the DNR paying half). Then we will fence this area in, place a gravel base for parking and for the celebration rides area, and hope to put in bathrooms in this area with the needed sewer and water additions. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Village of Cazenovia, American Legion, Celebration Committee, Caz Reds Baseball. Local share - 40%.
Cazenovia	Richland	2	\$75,000	1996-98	269	LEE LAKE DAM SURFACE. This last year, the village with the help of the Corps of Engineers, jackhammered off the upstream structural face of the dam and placed new concrete back on these areas. Now, the lower face is spalling and deteriorating and needs to be jackhammered off and a new concrete face applied. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Some local financing to be shared with some grant monies. Local share: 50% maximum.

Hub-Rock Sanitary Dist.	Richland	1	\$750,000 (Approx.)	1996-98	270	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY AND SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM. The unincorporated communities of Hub City and Rockbridge have formed a sanitary district to study alternatives for resolving their sewage disposal needs. They have need for a joint sewage treatment facility and a pressure collection system to serve their needs. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: WDF/DNR Clean Water Fund/FmHA/Local.
Lone Rock	Richland	1	\$15,169+	1997-98	271	PARK IMPROVEMENTS: HANDICAP-ACCESSIBILITY AND ADDITIONAL BALL DIAMOND AND PLAY EQUIPMENT. Make Fireman's park accessible to the physically handicapped, and add playground equipment, another ball diamond, and landscaping to same park. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR grand and local.
Lone Rock	Richland	1	\$207,750	1996	272	TID #1 AND TID #2 SITE DEVELOPMENT. The village continues to make site improvements within the two tax incremental finance districts to assist with /commercial and industrial development. Projects already completed include a site for a cabinet shop, a trucking firm, and a car wash. Still to be completed in 1996 is a site for a car dealership. POSSIBLE SOURCE OF FUNDING: Local TID funds.
Lone Rock	Richland	-	\$80,000	1996-97	273	FAIRVIEW COURT SUBDIVISION PROJECT. Fairview Court is a new, privately funded subdivision. Will need to extend water line. It is still under discussion as to how far to extend it and who will pay for it. No decision has been made as of yet. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private/Local/State.
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$4,000,000	1996	274	COMPLETION OF FLOOD PREVENTION DIKE PROJECT AND RELATED IMPROVEMENTS. For the last several years the city has been constructing a dike around portions of the community to protect against flooding from the Pine River. The final section of levy will be completed this year, including landscaping, etc. The section under construction is between Seminary Street (STH "Q") and Sixth Street. SOURCES OF FUNDING: Federal, State and Local.
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$1,087,000	1997+	275	RELOCATION OF U.S. HIGHWAY 14 - ORANGE STREET PROJECT. This is an on-going highway relocation project being carried out jointly by the city and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. One segment was completed on the south side of the community this last year with the routing of Highway 14 traffic along the abandoned railroad corridor between Highway 80 and existing Highway 14 to the east of town. This has eliminated two right-angle turns in the downtown area. Future projects include the relocation of Highway 14 along the former rail corridor to the west of Highway 80 to connect up with Orange Street which will be rebuilt to a new standard so that it can handle Highway 14 traffic volumes. Main Street will also be reconstructed to better handle traffic volumes on Highway 80. The rebuilding of Orange Street will take place in 1998-99 and the rebuilding of Main Street is expected to take place in the year 2002. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Federal, State and Local.
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$46,000	1996-97	276	KROUSKOP PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. Will be constructing a third gazebo along the edge of the Pine River, adding a new warming house for ice skating area (multi-purpose structure), and constructing an indoor-outdoor shelter building with restrooms. SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local funds and private donations.
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$75,000	1997-98	277	FOOTBRIDGES OVER THE PINE RIVER IN KROUSKOP PARK. The park committee proposes the construction of footbridges over the Pine River in Krouskop Park. SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Park Aids, Local Funds.
Richland Center	Richland	1	\$9,000	1996	278	UPGRADE BALL FIELD AT NORTH PARK. Upgrade the ball field at North Park and install new fencing. SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local Funds and Private Donations.

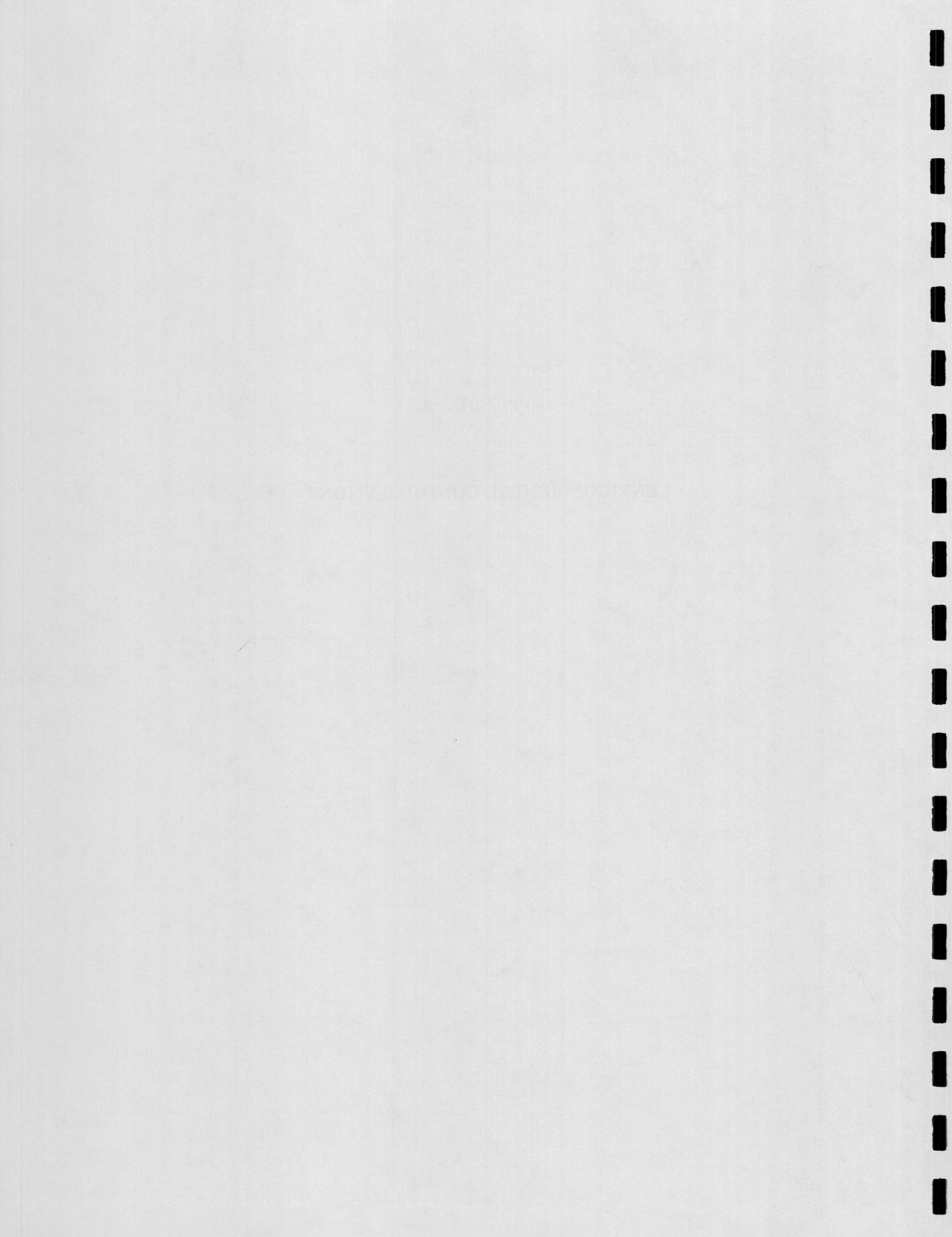
Richland Center	Richland	2	\$15,000	1997	279	RESTROOM FACILITIES AND PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AT NORTH PARK. Construct restroom facilities at North Park. Also blacktop the parking lot. SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local Funds, DNR Park Aids, Private Donations.
Richland Center	Richland	2	\$5,700	1997	280	PARK IMPROVEMENTS AT NORTHLAKE PARK. Construct parking lot at east end of park. Also add more picnic tables, tree planting. SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local Funds and Private Donations.
Richland Center	Richland	2	\$4,000	1997	281	PARK IMPROVEMENTS AT STRICKLAND PARK. Install new playground equipment, add picnic tables and grills. SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local Funds and Private Donations.
Richland Center	Richland	3	\$33,750	1998+	282	POSSIBLE NEW PARK ON WEST SIDE OF CITY. Acquire 5 to 10 acres of land for new neighborhood park on west side of city. Prepare site plan, install playground equipment, basketball standards, area for softball, picnic tables and grills. Possibly add shelter building, restroom and drinking water. SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Park Aids, Local Funds, and Private Donations.
Richland Center	Richland	3	\$49,250	1998+	283	POSSIBLE NEW NEIGHBORHOOD PARK/PLAYGROUND IN SOUTHEAST SECTION. Acquire two to five acres of land in southeastern section of city for a neighborhood park/playground, prepare site plan, install playground equipment, basketball standards, and picnic tables. Possibly add shelter building, restrooms and drinking water. SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Park Aids, Local Funds, and Private Donations.
Richland Center	Richland	-	\$200,000	1996	284	PARFREY MILL DAM REMOVAL. Dam is under orders from DNR to repair or remove present dam (built in 1935) as there is not sufficient spillway capacity to pass 100-year flood. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Dam Grant of 50% of project cost - maximum \$100,000.
Richland Center	Richland	-	\$250,000	1996	285	CONSTRUCTION OF GARAGE BUILDING. The old power plant building was demolished last year. Construction of a new garage building is scheduled for this year. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Revenues. Local Share: 100%.
Richland Center	Richland	-	\$500,000	1997-98	286	NEW WELL. Drill new municipal well and erect building. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Borrowing. Local Share - 100%.
Richland Center	Richland	-	\$25,000	1996	287	PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING. The five municipal parking lots in downtown Richland Center will be landscaped to add greenspace to the district. Trees and plantings, benches, bike racks and trash receptacles will all be added to enhance the look of downtown and encourage use of the parking lots. Signage will also be addressed. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: City of Richland Center and a STEP reimbursement from the DOT. Local Share: 20%.
Viola	Richland	1	\$250,000	1997-98	288	RETIREE HOUSING. Viola has a large number of retirees in need of alternative housing to alleviate the burden of home care and maintenance. This would be a 6-10 unit complex. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Various sources.
Viola	Richland	1	\$300,000	1996-97	289	VIOLA MUNICIPAL BUILDING. New facilities to house Fire Department, Senior Citizens Center and Village Hall. SOURCES OF FUNDING: '95 CDBG Public Facilities Grant (60%)/Local Share (40%).
Viola	Richland	1	\$300,000	1996-97	290	NEW LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION. The village plans on constructing a new public library. SOURCES OF FUNDING: Private bequests.

Viola	Richland	-	\$250,000	1998+	291	<p>INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITY. Viola has a large number of elderly in need of intermediate care. Any alternative facilities are some distance away and have substantial waiting lists. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.</p>
Viola	Richland	-	?	1998	292	<p>FLOOD LOSS PREVENTION. The downtown commercial district and a large residential area in the village suffer repeated damage from high water due to Kickapoo main stream and tributary flooding. Buildings cannot be substantially improved because of floodplain zoning restrictions and E.O. 11988. The project includes relocation and floodproofing. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Federal, state and local.</p>
Viola	Richland	-	?	1996	293	<p>HOUSING MOBILE HOME PARK DEVELOPMENT. Since mobile homes are presently scattered throughout the village, there is need for a zoned and developed mobile home park in a designated area within the village. There are few available building lots within the village and many residents would prefer to develop these sites with permanent housing units. Project would develop a mobile home park to increase the availability of housing opportunities for new families and local residents unable to purchase permanent housing units. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.</p>
Viola	Richland	-	?	1998	294	<p>INDUSTRIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS. Extend water, sewer, electric service in the village industrial park to accommodate light industrial users. The industrial park is within a TIF District. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Unknown.</p>
Viola	Richland	-	\$40,000	1996	295	<p>BANKER PARK AND RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS. Formalized RV campsites in Banker Park, drainage system and fill in the horse arena, bleachers for the horse arena, and coin-operated lighting for the tennis court. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: DNR Park Aids; Local.</p>
Viola	Richland	-	\$100,000	1996-97	296	<p>COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES. Identify and make suitable sites for commercial development, i.e. grocery store, etc.. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDING: Local, private.</p>



APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission accepts responsibility to give proper consideration to the subject of the environment. The Commission has a proven track record of environmental concern regarding its own actions, and through its Planning Agency Review of Proposed Federally-Funded Projects (formerly A-95 Project Notification and Review System), has enhanced the environmental awareness of other agencies and individuals in southwestern Wisconsin. The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has incorporated environmental concerns in its Regional Development Guide as well as in other documents such as county sewer and water plans, solid waste management plans, floodplain management studies, farmland preservation plans and outdoor recreation and open-space plans. Chapter Three of the Overall Economic Development Program Update, June 1993 (pages 29 to 39), discusses the environmental resources, woodlands, groundwater resources, surface water resources and mineral resources. Moreover, Appendix C of the same document discusses in detail the environmental resources of the region.

If, due to the program, there are actions which may adversely affect man's environment, the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission is capable of documenting such actions and stands ready to work with appropriate local, state and federal authorities to mitigate negative environmental effects to the fullest extent possible. Careful and proper consideration and account of relevant environmental factors will be taken, including the consideration of alternatives.

The Commission will utilize existing plans and policies of the region, as well as newly-developed plans and policies, to ensure compliance with the spirit of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). The Overall Economic Development Program is sensitive to the subject of the environment, however, the provision of new residential, commercial and industrial structures will generate unavoidable adverse impacts typically associated with new urban development. Such development, however, if accomplished in accordance with the Regional Development Guide for the region, and if properly designed, should have minimal impacts on the overall quality of the environment.





