

Appendix F – Town Survey Summary

Dodge County Comprehensive Plan Update Towns Survey



As part of the Dodge County Comprehensive Plan update process, we are reaching out to Town government officials for feedback on land use planning and zoning administration items. We request this survey be placed on your Town Board and or your Town Planning Commission agenda for discussion and completion.

Please complete and return the survey to the following by February 28, 2025.

Dodge County Land Resources and Park Dept
127 E Oak Street
Juneau, WI 53039
Attention: Morgan Muche
Or Scan and email to: mmuche@co.dodge.wi.us

General Questions (All towns answer these questions)

1. When was the last update to the Town's Comprehensive Plan?
 - ☐ 1-5 years
 - ☐ 6-10 years
 - ☐ More than 10 years
2. Does your town actively use the town's Comprehensive Plan's Future Land Use Map to guide rezoning decisions?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
3. Does your Town utilize the on-line Dodge County Geographic Information System (GIS) resources? (GIS web mapping tool, land information search tool for parcel mapping & data, map creation/analysis for planning-related issues, etc.)
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
 - ☐ Not sure
4. Would your town use the Dodge County Geographic Information System (GIS) resources more if more training was provided?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
 - ☐ Not sure
5. In the past, Dodge County hosted Town & County meetings to collaborate on issues and opportunities. Would your Town be interested in reestablishing those joint meetings?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
 - ☐ Not Sure

State why:

6. If yes, how frequently should they be held?

- ☐ Once a year
- ☐ Twice a year
- ☐ Quarterly
- ☐ Once every other year
- ☐ Other: _____

Dodge County has hosted educational workshops with the Center for Land Use Education (CLUE - UW-Stevens Point), those workshops focused on a variety of land use regulatory activities.

7. Did someone from your current Town Board or Town Planning commission or Board of Appeals attend one or both of those workshops?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not Sure

8. Would any of your current Town official attend future educational workshops from the Center for Land Use Education or other entities?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not Sure

Any certain topics of interest?

9. How would you rate your experience with the staff of the Land Resources and Parks Department?

- ☐ Very supportive and helpful
- ☐ Somewhat supportive and helpful
- ☐ Neutral/NA
- ☐ Somewhat unsupportive/not helpful
- ☐ Very unsupportive/not helpful

State why or what could be improved:

10. What areas do you think your Town needs more assistance/help with?

- ☐ Comprehensive planning assistance
- ☐ Zoning code or ordinance updates
- ☐ GIS (mapping) assistance
- ☐ Parks & trails planning
- ☐ Grant writing
- ☐ Educational workshops
- ☐ Other.

List:

11. What are your Town's most pressing land use issues at this time? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Loss of farmland to residential development
- ☐ Loss of farmland to renewable energy systems (ex. solar. wind.)
- ☐ Nuisance complaints about farming activities
- ☐ Loss of natural resources & habitat
- ☐ Concern over types of home occupational businesses
- ☐ Housing costs for new home buyers
- ☐ Need for more public trails
- ☐ Impacts of non-metallic mining
- ☐ Need to generate more development to create local jobs and grow tax base
- ☐ Road maintenance costs to accommodate existing and new development.
- ☐ Others.

List:

12. If your Town has not adopted County Zoning, are you interested in meeting with County staff to discuss the potential for adopting County Zoning?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

If your Town has adopted and administers its own Town Zoning ordinance, please answer the following questions. Otherwise skip to County Zoned Town questions.

13. When was the last update to your Zoning Ordinance?

- ☐ 1-5 years
- ☐ 6-10 years
- ☐ More than 10 years

14. What resources (funds and personnel) do you annually allocate for zoning ordinance administration? (pick one)

- ☐ Local part-time Zoning Administrator (ZA).

Est. annual cost: _____

- ☐ Contracted (consultant) ZA services.

Est. annual cost: _____

- ☐ Combination local part time ZA and consultant when needed.

Est. annual cost: _____

- ☐ Others fulfill ZA role (i.e. T. clerk, building inspector, chairman, etc.)

15. Generally, what is your town's annual revenue (total of all application fees) for zoning ordinance administration (includes rezones, land divisions, conditional use permits, variances, other?)

- ☐ Less than \$1000
- ☐ \$1000 to \$2999
- ☐ \$3000 to \$5000
- ☐ More than \$5000

List amount: _____

16. Does your zoning ordinance allow for the town to hire outside expertise such as attorneys, engineers, environmental specialists, planners, etc. to review applications and charge those costs back to the applicant?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Why not?

17. Does your Town inspector review your building permit applications for compliance with the plumbing code? (i.e. SPS 383.25 Wis. Adm. A municipality may not issue a building permit unless there is a septic system (POWTS) of adequate capability and capacity to accommodate the wastewater flow and contaminant load already exists to serve the structure being modified?)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

18. Does your Town inspector review your building permit applications for compliance with the required setbacks to the septic system components through the Dodge County Land Resources and Park's Department?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

19. Does your Town submit all Town rezoning petitions and Zoning Ordinance amendments to the County for review and approval (through Land Resources & Parks Department)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

For County Zoned Towns Only:

20. How satisfied are you with the administration/enforcement of the County Zoning Ordinance in your Town?

- ☐ Extremely Satisfied
- ☐ Satisfied
- ☐ Neither Satisfied nor Unsatisfied
- ☐ Unsatisfied

Why:

- ☐ Extremely Unsatisfied

Why:

21. How satisfied are you with the County / Staff in terms of communication and notification of land use activities in your town?

- ☐ Extremely Satisfied
- ☐ Satisfied
- ☐ Neither Satisfied Nor Unsatisfied
- ☐ Unsatisfied

Why:

- ☐ Extremely Unsatisfied

Why:

22. With the recent passage of Act 264, is your town considering withdrawing from County Zoning?

- ☐ Yes

Reasons:

- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Reasons:

Thank you for participating in this survey.

Please complete and return the survey by February 28, 2025 to:

Dodge County Land Resources and Park Dept
127 E Oak Street
Juneau, WI 53039
Attention: Morgan Muche
Or Scan and email to: mmuche@co.dodge.wi.us

Town Planning Survey Summary– 2045 Comprehensive Plan

Survey Summary

- Most towns (13 of 18) have plans older than 10 years; some are updating or moving away from individual plans. 1 town does not have a comprehensive plan.
- 11 of 16 towns actively use the Future Land Use Map to guide zoning decisions
- 76% of town utilize Dodge County’s GIS tools.
- Most towns open to increasing GIS use if support is provided.
- High interest in collaboration and joint meetings with Town and County, especially for new planning commission members and zoning issues
 - Most towns prefer annual meetings, with a few suggesting more frequent engagement.
- 76% rate department staff as very supportive and responsive, showing strong service quality. A few towns report only moderate or neutral experiences with staff, indicating occasional communication gaps.
- Highest demand for assistance is in comprehensive planning, zoning code or ordinance updates, and grant writing.
 - Additional needs include GIS mapping, educational workshops, and parks/trails planning.
- The most common pressing land use issue across towns is loss of farmland, primarily to residential development and renewable energy projects like solar and wind.
- Road maintenance costs related to accommodating both existing and new development are a widespread concern.
- Many towns are worried about the types of home occupational businesses and their impact on communities.
- Several towns highlight the need to generate more development to create local jobs and expand the tax base.
- Additional concerns include housing affordability for new home buyers, loss of natural resources and habitat, nuisance complaints about farming, and impacts from non-metallic mining.

Land Use Education & CLUE Workshops

Dodge County has previously partnered with the Center for Land Use Education (CLUE) to offer land use workshops. Survey results indicate strong interest in continued education opportunities:

- 13 towns reported that someone from their current Town Board, Planning Commission, or Board of Appeals has attended a past CLUE workshop.
- 15 towns indicated interest in attending future workshops, with topics of interest including zoning, variances, conditional use permits, land use planning, and grants.
- A few towns were unsure or not interested in future participation.

Town-Zoned Towns

- Of the towns without County Zoning, 1 expressed interest in discussing adoption of County Zoning regulations, 2 were unsure, and the remaining 5 declined or found the question not applicable.
- Among towns that administer their own zoning ordinances, 3 updated their ordinances within the last 1–5 years, while 3 have not updated theirs for more than 10 years.
- For zoning ordinance administration, towns use a mix of local part-time zoning administrators, consultants, and other town officials fulfilling the role.
 - Annual costs vary significantly, from as low as \$4,000 up to \$35,000, reflecting differences in staffing approaches and zoning activity levels.
- Annual revenue from zoning application fees varies among towns, with 2 towns receiving more than \$5,000, 3 towns collecting between \$1,000 and \$2,999, and 1 town reporting less than \$1,000.
- 50% of towns allow hiring outside experts (attorneys, engineers, planners, etc.) to review applications and pass costs to applicants, though a couple of towns are unsure, and one town does not permit it.
- Nearly all towns have their inspectors review building permit applications for plumbing code compliance, with only one town uncertain.
- Most towns also review building permits for compliance with septic system setback requirements, though a few towns are unsure.
- All responding towns submit rezoning petitions and zoning ordinance amendments to the County Land Resources & Parks Department for review and approval.

County-Zoned Towns

- 79% of towns are satisfied or extremely satisfied with the administration and enforcement of the County Zoning Ordinance, though a few are neutral, and one town expressed dissatisfaction. Some feedback suggests a desire for more proactive review processes before formal complaints are required.
- Most towns (9) are satisfied or extremely satisfied with County staff communication and notification about land use activities, 4 towns are neutral, and 1 town noted a need for communication improvement from the building inspector's perspective.
- Most towns (11) are not considering withdrawing from County Zoning, citing concerns about the burden, costs, and staffing needs. Two towns are unsure, and two towns are not applicable due to either no zoning or other reasons.

Appendix G – Plan Element Programs

Appendix G-1: Issues & Opportunities Programs

Agency / Entity	Program Name	Program Description
Federal Programs		
U.S. Census Bureau	Decennial Census / American Community Survey	The Census Bureau is dedicated to providing current facts and figures about America's people and economy. This is done through conducting the Decennial Census (every 10 years) as well as through the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates.
State Programs		
Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA)	Demographic Services Center	Demographic Services Center (DSC) staff develop annual estimates and future projections of the population for all Wisconsin towns, villages, and cities. The DSC is also a US Census Bureau State Data Center (SDC) Lead Agency, helping people acquire and use Census Bureau data.
University of Wisconsin Extension	Center for Land Use Education	The Center for Land Use Education (CLUE) is a joint venture of the University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point, College of Natural Resources and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension. It was established in July 2000 in response to the advice of College advisors and the effects of increasing population and patterns of development that are at odds with sound land management principles. The Center for Land Use Education provides administrative focus and programming coordination for land use education.
Wisconsin Policy Forum	Research	The Wisconsin Policy Forum (WPF) is a statewide nonpartisan, independent policy research organization with offices in Milwaukee and Madison. They provide informed analysis of critical policy issues affecting local governments, school districts, and the state of Wisconsin. The WPF's research and facilitation activities encourage elected officials and community leaders to find effective, data-driven solutions to pressing policy challenges, and promote productive discussion among the public and private sectors.

Source: Cedar Corporation, 2025.

Appendix G-2: Housing Programs

Agency / Entity	Program Name	Program Description
Local Programs		
Dodge County	Housing Authority	The Dodge County Housing Authority was established in 1972 by the Dodge County Board of Supervisors. As a public, nonprofit agency, the Dodge County Housing Authority pursues programs to maintain and increase affordable housing opportunities.
Local Governments	Tax Increment Financing (TIF)	TIF is a financing option that allows a municipality (town, village or city) to fund infrastructure and other improvements, through property tax revenue on newly developed property. A municipality identifies an area, the Tax Incremental District (TID), as appropriate for a certain type of development. The municipality identifies projects to encourage and facilitate the desired development. Then as property values rise, the municipality uses the property tax paid on that development to pay for the projects. After the project costs are paid, the municipality closes the TID. The municipality, schools, county, and technical college are able to levy taxes on the value of the new development.
Local Governments	TIF Affordable Housing Extension	This program allow for an extension, up to one year from the resolution date, for existing TIDs which allows the municipality to use one additional year of increment to benefit affordable housing across the community. Many specific rules apply, but this program can be of great benefit to municipalities to improve the amount of affordable housing which is available.
State Programs		
DATCP	Homeowner Resources	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) publishes several resources for renters, landlords and homeowners.
WDHS	Wisconsin Affordable Assisted Living	This website is a resource guide for consumers seeking Assisted Living assistance.
WDOA	Housing Cost Reduction Initiative	The HCRI program provides housing assistance to low- and moderate-income (LMI) households seeking to own or rent decent, safe, affordable housing. Funds are awarded to communities and local housing organizations to fund a range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for low income homeowners, homebuyers, and renters.
WDOA	HOME-Homebuyer and Rehabilitation Program	The HOME-Homebuyer and Rehabilitation Program (HHR) provides funding for homebuyer assistance; owner-occupied rehabilitation; and rental rehabilitation. Funds are awarded through a biennial funding cycle with partnership agencies throughout Wisconsin.
WDOA	Neighborhood Stabilization Program	The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) helps acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within a community.
WDOA	Rental Housing Development	The Rental Housing Development (RHD) Program assists eligible housing organizations, including Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), with funds to develop affordable rental housing. Funds may be used for acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction activities.
WDVA	Veteran Housing and Recovery Program	The program (VHRP) helps homeless veterans and veterans at risk of homelessness. This program is designed to help homeless veterans receive job training, education, counseling, and rehabilitative services needed to obtain steady employment, affordable housing, and the skills to sustain a productive lifestyle.
WDHS	Lead-Safe Wisconsin Grants	Funds are available for individuals and organizations working toward reducing lead-based paint hazards through home renovation and repair.
WHEDA	Housing Tax Credit Program	The HTC program helps finance a project by granting a proposed development future tax credits. These tax credits are typically sold at a discount to investors who provide the capital to finance the construction.

WHEDA	Housing Developer Loan Programs	Three new loan programs were authorized by the State Legislature in 2023 to assist in filling funding gaps for affordable workforce housing construction by private sector developers. These programs have an annual competitive application cycle and includes the: 1) Infrastructure Access Program; 2) Restore Main Street Program, and; 3) Vacany to Vitality Program.
WHEDA	More Like Home Repair & Renew Loan Program	Created by the 2023-25 Biennial Budget with \$50 million to help owners of older homes make critical repairs and improvements that increase energy efficiency, safety, and security. Since its launch in September 2024, 500 homeowners have received a total of \$21.2 million in low-interest loans to finance repairs.
WHEDA	WHEDA Foundation – Housing Grants	The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) Foundation awards grants to local municipalities and nonprofit organizations through the Persons-in-Crisis Program Fund to support the development or improvement of housing facilities for low-income persons with special needs.
WHEDA	Multi-family Products	WHEDA offers several multi-family home products, including tax credits, tax exempt bond funding, construction, rehabilitation and accessibility loans, asset management and tax credit monitoring services.
WHEDA	Single Family Products	WHEDA offers several single-family home products, including home improvement or rehabilitation loans, homebuyer assistance and homebuyer education.
WHEDA	WIHousingSearch.org	The www.WIHousingSearch.org is a searchable statewide data base designed to help connect those looking for affordable housing with those providing housing and housing services. The website is searchable by location, unit size, availability, accessibility, and cost of rent. Landlords and property managers can list their properties; they are also responsible for updating information about their properties. Renters can search for housing and services to fit their needs.
UWEX	Homeowner Resources (UWEX)	UW-Extension provides a website which includes a range of educational information on homeownership, from budgeting to maintenance and repair.
Federal Programs		
FFIEC	Community Reinvestment Act	The Federal Financial Institutions Examinations Council (FFIEC) implements the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) which allows banks/financial institutions to help meet the credit/investment needs of their markets with the primary purpose of community development. This is in part accomplished through direct grants/investments or loans to nonprofits or agencies to develop affordable housing.
FISC	Financial Information and Services Center	Financial Information and Services Center (FISC) provides financial, housing and bankruptcy information and counseling for primarily low and moderate income clients.
HUD	Multi-Family Housing Programs	HUD offers several multi-family programs to fund facility purchases, construction, rehabilitation, lead based paint abatement, energy conservation and accessibility improvements.
HUD	Public Housing Programs	HUD offers several public housing programs for the development/redevelopment or management of public housing authorities, rental assistance through the Section 8 program and some limited homeownership opportunities.
HUD	Single Family Housing Programs	HUD offers several single-family home programs, including homebuyer education and counseling, down payment assistance, rehabilitation, weatherization, mortgage insurance and reverse mortgages. Some of these products, such as FHA loans, are available through approved lending institutions.
NLIHC	National Low-Income Housing Coalition	NLIHC is a national advocacy group which conducts research on low income housing issues, provides information and data on a variety of housing or housing related issues affecting low income families and publishes reports and data regarding low income housing issues and legislation.

USDA	Housing Preservation Grants	The program provides grants to sponsoring organizations for the repair or rehabilitation of housing owned or occupied by low- and very-low-income rural citizens. Eligible applicants include: most State and local governmental entities, nonprofit organizations and federally Recognized Tribes. Eligible expenses include: Repairing or replacing electrical wiring, foundations, roofs, insulation, heating systems and water/waste disposal systems, handicap accessibility features, labor and materials and administrative expenses.
USDVA	Home Loan Guaranty Service	The Veterans Administration provides a variety of benefits for eligible veterans and their dependents. Housing products include low cost loans for purchase, construction, or repair of owner-occupied housing.

Source: Cedar Corporation, 2025

Appendix G-3: Economic Development Programs

Agency / Entity	Program Name	Program Description
Local, County, & Regional Programs		
Local	Chambers of Commerce	Local Chambers of Commerce are integral to having economic development success as they serve as a business organization to promote and protect the interests of its business members. They offer networking opportunities, advocate for pro-business stances, and provide resources to help businesses grow. Dodge County has ten such Chambers of Commerce within its boundaries: Beaver Dam, Columbus, Fox Lake, Hartford, Marsh Area, Juneau, Lomira, Randolph, Watertown, and Waupun.
Local Governments	Tax Increment Financing (TIF)	TIF is a financing option that allows a municipality (town, village or city) to fund infrastructure and other improvements, through property tax revenue on newly developed property. A municipality identifies an area, the Tax Incremental District (TID), as appropriate for a certain type of development. The municipality identifies projects to encourage and facilitate the desired development. Then as property values rise, the municipality uses the property tax paid on that development to pay for the projects. After the project costs are paid, the municipality closes the TID. The municipality, schools, county, and technical college are able to levy taxes on the value of the new development.
Dodge County	UW-Extension	The purpose of the Community Resource Development Program (CRD), within the Dodge County UW-Extension, is to strengthen the ability of citizens, community and business leaders, and local government officials to identify and resolve crucial community needs and issues in three broad, interrelated areas--communities, natural resources, and economic development. For more information about Extension services visit www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/dodge .
Dodge County	Community Development Fund	Dodge County has developed and administers the Dodge County Community Development Fund. This fund is a grant program that reinvests local sales tax dollars into the County's communities to help drive projects that enhance infrastructure, economic growth, and overall community development. Full program guidelines and application requirements are contained on the Dodge County Community Development Fund page.
Dodge County	Dodge County Manufacturing Business Alliance (MBA):	Partnering with the MBA allows businesses to tap into a talent pool equipped with the skills needed for success in the modern manufacturing sector. Additionally, MBA school tours showcase the exciting realities of modern manufacturing, sparking student interest in these rewarding career paths.
MadREP	Madison Region Economic Partnership	Madison Region Economic Partnership (MadREP) is the economic development agency for the eight-county Madison Region of south-central Wisconsin which includes Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Rock, and Sauk Counties. MadREP's mission is "Through a comprehensive regional approach to economic development, the strategic pursuit of job creation and business growth in target clusters, and a coordinated talent development pipeline, MadREP leads the expansion and innovation of a dynamic economy where people and businesses thrive."
State Programs		
DATCP	Farmland Preservation Program	The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) administers the Farmland Preservation Programs for the state. The Working Lands Initiative provides eligible landowners in Dodge County the opportunity to claim farmland preservation tax credits through participation in the program. Eligible landowners may collect up to \$10.00 an acre in an area zoned for farmland preservation and in an agricultural enterprise area with a signed farmland preservation agreement. DATCP also has numerous agricultural related business development programs available.

CESA 6	Inspire Wisconsin	Inspire Wisconsin: The county collaborates with this statewide initiative to connect students with diverse career paths in high-demand fields. Through career fairs, job shadowing programs, and guest speaker opportunities, this program exposes students to exciting possibilities right here in Dodge County.
WDOA	Division of Energy, Housing & Community Resources (DEHCR)	State agency providing variety of CDBG block grants and other programs related to infrastructure and housing. This includes grant programs such as the CDBG-ED, CDBG PF-ED, and CDBG PF
WDOA	Office of Business Development	The WDOA's Office of Business Development helps business overcome obstacles sometimes encountered when interacting with government agencies. Each business situation is unique, and the Office seeks individualized solutions or directs business owners and leaders to appropriate state resources.
WDOR	State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue	State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) acts as a central hub for businesses in the state. They manage business taxes (filing & payment), offer online compliance tools, and provide resources for starting a business, licensing, and tax regulations. Additionally, the DOR administers annual reports and tax incentives, and has a strong role in management and oversight of locally created Tax Increment Financing across the state.
WDOT	Wisconsin Department of Tourism	Four grant programs exist to bolster tourism within Wisconsin and are available to Dodge County: 1) The Joint Effort Marketing (JEM) grant program funds promotions or events. The grant reimburses Wisconsin nonprofit organizations for eligible promotional expenses. The JEM grant has different categories to fit an organization's needs. 2) The Tourist Information Center (TIC) grant program provides financial assistance to nonprofit tourism organizations, municipalities or Native American tribes operating a regional tourist information center. 3) The Ready, Set, Go! (RSG) grant program assists destinations in securing competitive sporting events that are not regularly held in Wisconsin and require an upfront financial commitment. 4) The Meetings Mean Business (MMB) grant program assists destinations in securing regional and national meetings or conventions not regularly scheduled in Wisconsin. The MMB grant provides financial assistance for facility costs or host destination expenses.
WDWD	Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development	The DWD is a state government agency responsible for a variety of initiatives related to employment and the workforce. They connect job seekers with employers through resources, job search assistance, and the Job Center of Wisconsin network. They also support businesses by facilitating qualified worker recruitment and skills development programs. Additionally, the DWD manages unemployment insurance and enforces labor laws.
WDWD	Youth Apprenticeship Program	The Youth Apprenticeship program allows students to gain valuable real-world experience while earning academic credit. This innovative program bridges the gap between classroom learning and the professional world, creating a win-win situation for businesses and students alike. The Wisconsin Youth Apprenticeship (YA) program, available in Dodge County, is a 1- or 2-year program for high school juniors and seniors that combines classroom learning with on-the-job training. Students learn while they learn, gaining valuable skills and experience in their chosen career field under the guidance of a local business mentor.
WEDC	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	State agency with funding programs for communities and businesses. Promotes and markets the state for business expansions and relocations. This includes programs such as Wisconsin's Main Street Program, Connect Communities Program, as well as other technical and funding programs which can assist downtowns and small communities.

WEDC	Office of Rural Prosperity	As part of the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC), the Office of Rural Prosperity seeks to foster vibrant, prosperous and resilient rural communities across Wisconsin. The Office of Rural Prosperity aims to be a one-stop shop to help rural stakeholders navigate programs and resources serving rural communities and businesses. The Office of Rural Prosperity was formed in January 2020 along with Governor Tony Evers' Blue Ribbon Commission on Rural Prosperity. The Rural Innovation Initiative was developed as part of this program and now offers support from the Center on Rural Innovation, which helps rural communities across the country to become more strategic about digital economic development.
WEDC	Main Street Program	Wisconsin Main Street Program participants receive intensive technical assistance from WEDC's downtown development staff and consultants to help communities identify initiatives, stakeholders, and resources to ensure they find success. Tailored support for businesses and property owners, design assistance, and topical solutions for local challenges are commonly addressed. Currently, two communities in Dodge County are members of this program: City of Mayville (2018) and City of Watertown (2000).
WEDC	Connect Communities Program	This program is a great option for communities of any size—from rural towns to urban metro areas - undertaking new revitalization efforts or looking to provide additional resources to support local commercial district businesses and property owners. Commonly referred to as “Main Street Light”, this program is also great for individuals interested in networking with other professionals and gaining useful information on strategies and techniques to address common revitalization challenges. Currently, three communities in Dodge County are members of this program: City of Beaver Dam (2016), City of Waupun (2016), and City of Juneau (2020).
WHEDA	Low Income Housing Tax Credits	State level entity providing affordable housing and business financing products including Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) plus three new developer-oriented housing loan programs: Infrastructure Access, Restore Main Street, and Vacancy-to-Vitality
WISDOT	Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance Program (WETAP)	This statewide program aims to expand access to employment-related transportation opportunities and promote Wisconsinites' ability to enter and remain successful in the workforce. Funded by the Federal Transit Administration and state funds from the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) and WisDOT, WETAP is designed to help local communities address unique transportation needs to ensure transportation access is not a significant barrier to Wisconsinites seeking and retaining employment. Dodge County is part of the Southwestern Wisconsin Community Action Program (SWCAP) along with 21 other counties which administers this program. In 2025, SWCAP received grants under this program for \$695,000 in capital funds and \$105,000 in operating funds to support its Work N Wheels program.
Federal Programs		
IRS	Opportunity Zones	Opportunity Zones are an economic development tool that allows people to invest in distressed areas in the United States. Their purpose is to spur economic growth and job creation in low-income communities while providing tax benefits to investors. Opportunity Zones were created under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Public Law No. 115-97). Thousands of low-income communities in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and five U.S. territories are designated as Qualified Opportunity Zones. Taxpayers can invest in these zones through Qualified Opportunity Funds. There is only one designated opportunity zone within Dodge County located in the City of Beaver Dam.

USDA	Rural Development	The Wisconsin Rural Development Program has many services that are available to rural communities and their residents. Some programs and services available include: community development programs, business and community programs, rural housing and utilities services, and community facility programs. For more information visit the Wisconsin Rural Development web site at http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/index.html .
USDOC	Economic Development Administration	Part of the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC), EDA's mission is "To lead the federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy." The EDA provides grants and funding investments to help establish a foundation for long-term job growth and build durable regional economies throughout the United States. This foundation builds upon two key economic drivers - innovation and regional collaboration.
Non-Profit / Other Programs		
Non-Profit	GPS ED	The GPS Education Program offers hands-on learning experiences that bridge the gap between education and employment. Students gain valuable technical skills and real-world experience, preparing them for successful careers in manufacturing and other high-demand fields.
Non-Profit	GPS ED	The GPS Education Program offers hands-on learning experiences that bridge the gap between education and employment. Students gain valuable technical skills and real-world experience, preparing them for successful careers in manufacturing and other high-demand fields.

Source: Cedar Corporation, 2025

Appendix G-4: Transportation Programs

Program Agency / Entity	Program Name	Program Description
Local Programs		
County / Local	Capital Improvement Program	A Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a budgetary process which prioritizes transportation projects and necessary expenditures on an annual basis, for a five to ten year future period. The CIP will typically serve as the primary transportation planning document for the community.
County / Local	Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER)	PASER is a simple method of rating asphalt and concrete roads on a scale of 1 to 10 and gravel roads on a scale of 1 to 5, based on visual inspection. PASER manuals and a video explain how and why roads deteriorate and describe proper repair and replacement techniques. PASER rating can be put into PASERWARE, an easy to use pavement management software package. PASERWARE helps to inventory roads and keep track of their PASER ratings and maintenance histories. PASERWARE can also be used to help prioritize road maintenance and improvement needs, calculate project costs, evaluate the consequences of alternative budgets and project selection strategies, and communicate those consequences to the public and local officials. Both PASER and PASERWARE are available from the University of Wisconsin's Transportation Information Center at no charge and also offers free training courses.
County / Local	Safety Evaluation for Roadways (SAFER)	SAFER is a practical, systematic approach to reviewing safety issues on and along roads. Potential hazards are grouped into categories such as roadsides, intersections, railroad crossings, warning signs, pavement markings, road maintenance, and special conditions. The SAFER manual recommends a rating system and using this system the city can choose which conditions need to be addressed immediately and which to include in future plans or improvements.
County / Local	General Tax Levy / Bonding	Infrastructure and community facilities can be paid for directly using the city's property tax levy as determined by the Town Board. This can be done with direct fund allocations or through general obligation bonding whereby monies are borrowed and paid back over time. To aid in the planning, the city utilizes their Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) which is updated regularly.
County / Local	Special Assessments	Special assessments are charges for a portion of the cost of street, alley, drive approach, and sidewalk improvements that are assessed, per State Statute, to abutting properties by action of a governing body. Assessments are used as a method of financing major construction to offset the principal and interest of loans used for construction and major maintenance. Assessments per property typically only occur once every 20–25 years. Assessments help keep the property taxes lower for the city. The process apportions the cost to those properties which are most benefited by the improvements. The costs associated with the project are divided up between the total numbers of lots in the project area. Therefore, the size of lots or lot frontage does not impact the cost per lot. The entire special assessment process is governed by State Statutes and municipal ordinances. While the City of Manawa does have special assessment provisions in its Code of Ordinances (Chapter 11), it has not traditionally utilized this method for recouping infrastructure project costs.

County / Local	Wheel Tax	Wisconsin law allows a town, village, city, or county to collect an annual municipal or county vehicle registration fee (wheel tax) in addition to the regular annual registration fee paid for a vehicle. The fee applies to vehicles kept in the municipality or county and applies to motorcycle, automobile and truck (8,000 lbs. or less, except dual purpose farm) registrations. This includes most special license plates. State law does not specify the amount of the wheel tax. However, the municipality or county must use all revenue from the wheel tax for transportation related purposes. In 2023, just over 50 communities in Wisconsin do have wheel tax provisions in place according to WisDOT.
State Programs		
WDOA	Community Development Block Grants—Public Facilities and Public Facilities for Economic Development (PF-ED)	HUD's CDBG-PF program will fund up to \$1M in infrastructure improvements (including streets) for areas which meet HUDs Low to Moderate Income (LMI) limits. The PFED program funds public facilities that help retain and increase employment and increase economic development. Eligible PFED projects include the installation, repair, or replacement of public water systems (including wells, water towers, and distribution systems) and sanitary sewer systems (including collection systems and treatment plants); storm drainage systems; streets; sidewalks; curb and gutter; parking; streetlights; and streetscape.
WDNR	Stewardship Program	The Wisconsin's Stewardship Program provides funding for the construction of a community's bicycle and pedestrian system. Applications are accepted yearly on May 1st. The city would be responsible for up to 50% of project costs.
WisDOT	Adopt-A-Highway Program	The Wisconsin Department of Transportation initiated the Adopt-A-Highway program to allow groups to volunteer and support the state's anti-litter program in a more direct way. Each qualified group takes responsibility for litter control on a segment of state highway. The group picks up litter on this segment at least three times per year between April 1 and November 1. Groups do not work in dangerous areas like medians, bridges, or steep slopes. The main goals of the program are to reduce litter along Wisconsin's highways, build statewide support for the anti-litter and highway beautification programs, educate the traveling public to properly dispose of litter, and to enhance the environment and beautify Wisconsin's roadsides.
WisDOT	Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Program	The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Program is a rapid response grant program designed to create new employment, to retain existing employment, and to encourage private investment in Wisconsin. Communities can apply for TEA funds to encourage new businesses or business expansions in their regions by building such transportation improvements as access roads, highway improvements, or rail spurs. The program covers up to 50% of the total cost of eligible projects.
WisDOT	Local Roads Improvement Program	Established in 1991, the Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP) assists local governments in improving seriously deteriorating city highways, town roads, and city and village streets. A reimbursement program, LRIP pays up to 50% of total eligible costs with local governments providing the balance. While details have not yet been released the prior Agricultural Road Improvement Program (ARIP) was to be integrated into the LRIP program for 2025.
WisDOT	Statewide Multi-modal Improvement Program (SMIP)	As part of the federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 as reauthorized in 2021 under the Further Surface Transportation Extension Act (H.R. 5763) the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) receives federal funds to provide a variety of improvement programs, including the Local Transportation Enhancements (TE) program. The program is designed to fund projects that increase multi-modal transportation alternatives and enhance communities and the environment.

WisDOT	Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program	The Local Bridge Improvement Assistance program helps rehabilitate and replace, on a cost- shared basis, the most seriously deficient existing local bridges on Wisconsin's local highway systems. Counties, cities, villages, and towns are eligible for rehabilitation funding on bridges with sufficiency ratings of less than 80, and replacement funding on bridges with sufficiency ratings less than 50.
WisDOT	Adopt-A-Highway Program	The Adopt-A-Highway Program is administered by the WDOT. The program was initiated to allow groups to volunteer and support the state's anti-litter program in a more direct way. Each qualified group takes responsibility for litter control on a segment of state highway. The group picks up litter on a segment at least three times per year between April 1 and November 1. Groups do not work in dangerous areas like medians, bridges, or steep slopes. In addition, a sign announcing a group's litter control sponsorship can be installed. The state Adopt-A-Highway coordinator should be contacted for further information. Applications and forms are available through the WDOT website.
WisDOT	Safe Routes to School Program	The 2005 revised federal transportation act (SAFETEA-LU) provided funding to state departments of transportation to create and administer Safe Routes to School (SRTS) programs. SRTS programs encourage children ages K-8 to walk and bike to school by creating safer walking and biking routes. SRTS programs improve walking and biking travel options, promote healthier lifestyles in children at an early age, and decrease auto-related emissions near schools. Funds will be awarded through a competitive state-wide grant process. Projects eligible for SRTS funding must be within two miles of an elementary or middle school (kindergarten through eighth grade) and may include sidewalks, trails, bike paths, and land use planning. Currently, a regional SRTS program is available and administered by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission through which a Safe Routes to School Plan was prepared in 2021. This plan lists out a number of recommended bicycle and pedestrian safety improvements within close proximity to existing school sites.
WisDOT	Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)	The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) is the State of Wisconsin's program for what is now the federal Transportation Alternatives (TA) set-aside Program. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), enacted in November 2021, replaced the FAST Act-era TA Set-Aside guidelines with enhanced funding availability and programing guidelines. With certain exceptions, projects that met eligibility criteria for the Safe Routes to School Program, Transportation Enhancements, and/or the Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities Program are eligible TAP projects. All TAP projects require project sponsors to pay 100% of project costs up front and are then reimbursed up to 80% of approved project costs after conducting project activity. All TAP projects require sponsors to pay a minimum of 20% of the approved project costs.
WisDOT	Statewide Enhancement Program	The Wisconsin DOT offers enhancement funds for transportation-related projects that are within the right-of-way of highways controlled by the state.
WisDOT	Highway Safety Improvement Program (HISP)	The city should consider applying for grants from the HISP Program administered by WisDOT to correct existing or potential transportation safety problems. Other grant programs through WisDOT's Bureau of Transportation Safety should also be investigated by the city to address safety issues.

WisDOT	Local Transportation Enhancement (TE), Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program (BPFP) and STP-Discretionary (STP-D) programs	These programs have been collectively funded under the Statewide Multi-modal Improvement Program (SMIP). The TE program promotes projects that “enhance” the surface transportation system. There are 12 federally eligible categories, with bicycle and pedestrian categories typically making up almost two-thirds of Wisconsin projects awarded. The STP-D program funded projects such as bicycle and pedestrian facilities that foster alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle travel. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program (BPFP) was primarily used to fund bicycle planning related activities.
Federal Programs		
FHWA	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Program	Signed on November 15, 2021, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) updates federal law and potential federal funding levels across federally funded Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) Local Programs. It is expected that new federal funds will be distributed over the next five fiscal years, beginning in Federal Fiscal Year 2022 (FFY 2022).

Source: Cedar Corporation, 2025

Appendix G-5: Utilities & Community Facilities Programs

Agency / Entity	Program Name	Program Description
Local Programs		
Local/County	General Tax Levy / Bonding	Infrastructure and community facilities can be paid for directly using the city's property tax levy as determined by the City Council. This can be done with direct fund allocations or through general obligation bonding whereby monies are borrowed and paid back over time. To aid in the planning, the city should utilize a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) which is typically updated annually.
Local/County	Special Assessments	Special assessments are charges for a portion of the cost of street, alley, driveway approach, and sidewalk improvements that are assessed, per State Statute, to abutting properties by action community. Assessments are used as a method of financing major construction to offset the principal and interest of loans used for construction and major maintenance. Assessments per property typically only occur once every 20–25 years. Assessments help keep the property taxes lower for the city. The special assessment process apportions the cost (based on property size or frontage feet, or both) to those properties which are most benefited by the improvements. The entire special assessment process is governed by State Statutes and Chapter 11 of the Manawa Municipal Code of Ordinances.
Local/County	Impact Fees	Impact fees are created by ordinance to assist with covering the costs of a variety of new community facilities and infrastructure. An impact fee ordinance's purpose is to "promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the community and to facilitate the adequate provision of parks, playgrounds and land for athletic fields, water supply storage facilities, fire protection and law enforcement facilities by imposing impact fees upon developers to pay for the capital costs of public facilities that are necessary to accommodate land development." An ordinance typically breaks out the impact fees for both residential and non-residential development and are typically based on the number and type of housing units (or building square footage for non-residential uses) for the purposes of calculating fees.
Local	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing is a commonly used tool for villages and cities when new or improved infrastructure is critically tied to new development or redevelopment opportunities. Using a variety of methods, a community can create a Tax Increment District (TID) to generate funds for infrastructure improvements. When a TID is created, the municipality and other taxing jurisdictions agree to support their normal operations from the existing tax base within the district. Property taxes for the school, county, technical college, and municipality are based on the taxable value of the TID at the time it is created. The municipality funds development through the increases to the property values in the TID. The taxes on the TID value increment (the difference between the TID's current value and the TID's base value), results in additional revenues collected for the district's fund. The municipality must use the funds to pay eligible TID costs. When costs are paid and the municipality closes the TID, the increased tax base is shared with all taxing jurisdictions.
State Programs		
WDOA	Community Development Block Grant for Public Facilities (CDBG-PF)	The Wisconsin CDBG Public Facilities Program is designed to assist economically distressed smaller communities with public facility improvements. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, publicly owned utility system improvements, streets, sidewalks, community centers. Federal grant funds are available annually. The maximum grant for any single applicant is \$1M. Grants are only available up to the amount that is adequately justified and documented with engineering or vendor estimates.

WDOA	Community Development Block Grant Public Facilities for Economic Dev. (CDBG-PFED)	The CDBG Public Facilities for Economic Development Program helps underwrite the cost of municipal infrastructure necessary for business development that retains or creates employment opportunities. Eligible activities are improvements to public facilities such as water systems, sewerage systems, and roads that are owned by a general or special purpose unit of government, and which will principally benefit businesses, and which as a result will induce businesses to create jobs and invest in the community.
WisDOT	State Infrastructure Bank Program	The State Infrastructure Bank Program is a revolving loan program that helps communities provide transportation infrastructure improvements to preserve, promote, and encourage economic development and/or to promote transportation efficiency, safety, and mobility. Loans obtained through SIB funding can be used in conjunction with other programs.
Office of The Secretary of State	State Trust Fund Loan Program	The State Trust Fund Loan Program provides municipalities and school districts affordable financing for public purpose projects including economic development, local infrastructure, capital equipment and vehicles, building repairs and improvements, and refinancing existing liabilities to reduce future borrowing costs. The application process works closely with local communities.
WDNR	Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks	Funds are available to assist local communities in acquiring and developing public outdoor recreation areas as per s. 23.09 (20), Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages, and Indian Tribes with an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan are eligible to apply. The program is offered from the WDNR, Bureau of Community Financial Assistance. There is a 50% local match required. Awards are granted on a competitive basis. Acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas are eligible projects. Priority is given to the acquisition of land where a scarcity of outdoor recreation land exists.
WDNR	Clean Water Fund Program	Funds are available through the WDNR to protect water quality by correcting existing wastewater treatment and urban storm water problems and preventing future problems as per s. 281.58 and 281.59, Wis. Stats. Cities, towns, villages, counties, town sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, and federally recognized tribal governments are eligible to apply. Eligible projects include construction of treatment works, sewer systems, interceptors, and urban stormwater runoff treatment systems. Projects that are necessary to prevent violation of discharge permits, meet new or changed discharge limits, or correct water quality or human health problems in unsewered areas may receive priority for funding. Low interest loans are available for planning, design, and construction of wastewater treatment projects and urban storm water runoff projects approved by the Department.
WDNR	Safe Drinking Water Loan Program	Funds are available through the WDNR to plan, design, construct, or modify public water systems. Counties, towns, cities, and villages are eligible to apply. Low interest loans are provided at 55% of the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) market interest rate. Under certain circumstances, a municipality may be eligible for a loan at 33% of the SDWLP's market interest rate. A municipality must send the department a notice of its intent to apply for assistance by December 31 of the fiscal year preceding its application. Applications must be submitted on or before April 30. Applications are approved following a project priority ranking, eligibility determination, and a determination by the Department of Administration that the applicant meets financial conditions.

WDNR	Recreational Boating Facilities	Funds are available for the construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities and for feasibility studies related to the development of safe recreational facilities. Counties, towns, cities, villages, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations are eligible to apply. Cost sharing is provided up to 50% for feasibility studies, construction costs, and certain types of acquisition costs. An additional 10% may be available if a municipality conducts a boating safety enforcement and education program approved by the WDNR.
WDNR	Household Hazardous Waste Collection Grant (Clean Sweep)	Funds are available to municipalities to create and operate local "clean sweep" programs for the collection and disposal of household hazardous waste. Any type of program for the collection and disposal of household hazardous wastes, including permanent collection programs, are eligible. The program is offered from the WDNR, Bureau of Community Financial Assistance.
WDNR	Municipal Flood Control Grant Program	This program provides 70% cost-sharing grants to cities, villages, towns, and metropolitan sewerage districts to acquire lands, floodproof structures, purchase easements, restore riparian areas, or construct flood control structures. Applications would be ranked based on avoided flood damages, restoration, or protection of natural and beneficial functions of water bodies, use of natural flood storage techniques or environmentally sensitive detention ponds and enhanced recreational opportunities.
WDNR	Recycling Grants to Responsible Units	Funds are available to provide financial assistance to local units of government to establish and operate effective recycling programs. "Responsible units" (the local unit of government responsible for implementing the recycling program) are eligible to apply. A responsible unit with an effective recycling program is eligible for grant assistance to cover the cost of the program, minus the revenues derived from the sale of recovered materials, which are reasonable and necessary for planning or operating a recycling and yard waste management program. The program is offered from the WDNR, Bureau of Community Financial Assistance.
WDNR	Urban Non-point Source and Stormwater Grants (UNPS and SW)	Governmental units are eligible for grants to improve urban water quality by limiting or ending sources of urban non-point source (run-off) pollution. Funded projects are site-specific and targeted to address high-priority problems in urban project areas. Two types of programs are available for UNPS and SW projects, planning grants and construction grants. All projects are selected for funding based on a competitive process. For further information on these grants contact the WDNR Bureau of Watershed Management or Bureau of Community Financial Assistance. Stormwater planning projects must currently be in an urban area, or an area projected to be urban within 20 years to be eligible for funding. An "urban project area" must meet one of four criteria. Governmental units can be reimbursed up to 70% for eligible planning activities (awards not to exceed \$85,000). Eligible activities include, but are not limited to, stormwater planning, preparation of local ordinances, and evaluating financing options for stormwater programs including utilities. Construction projects designed to control storm water runoff rates, volumes, and discharge quality from non-point sources within existing development are eligible for UNPS and SW construction grant funding. Governmental units can be reimbursed up to 50% to construct Best Management Practices (BMP). The maximum possible grant is \$200,000. A project must be located in an urban area to be eligible for BMP cost sharing. Eligible activities include, but are not limited to, construction of BMPs, engineering design, land acquisition, and shoreland stabilization.
PSC	Energy Innovation Grant Program (PSC)	The Energy Innovation Grant Program established by the Public Service Commission covers a wide variety of energy related projects that reduce energy consumption and support renewable energy and energy storage, energy efficiency and demand response, electric and renewable natural gas (RNG) vehicles and infrastructure, or comprehensive energy planning.

Federal Programs		
DOE	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Grant Program	The Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program offers formula and competitive grants designed to assist state, local, and tribal governments in implementing strategies to reduce energy use, reduce fossil fuel emissions, and improve energy efficiency.
FEMA	Assistance to Firefighting Grant Program	The program is administered by the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The program assists rural, urban, and suburban fire departments to increase the effectiveness of firefighting operations, expand firefighting health and safety programs, purchase new equipment, and invest in EMS programs. For information regarding the grant contact FEMA Grant Program staff at 1-866-274-0960. For the most current information regarding grant awards and any other USFA projects, visit www.usfa.fema.gov .
USDA	Community Facility Guaranteed Loans	These loans provide funding for essential community facilities, i.e., village/town halls, libraries, hospitals, clinics, adult/childcare centers, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, homeless shelters, police stations, fire halls, fire, police and emergency vehicles, private schools and colleges, museums, and airports. <u>This program also may be used to fund recreational facilities.</u> Applicants must be public bodies, federally recognized Indian Tribes, or non-profit organizations. Cities and villages must have a population of 50,000 or fewer.
USDA	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	This program helps eligible communities prepare, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water. Eligible applicants include: most state and local governmental entities (w/population of 10,000 or less) that meet income guidelines, nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized tribes. Disaster events that qualify include: Drought or flood, earthquake, tornado or hurricane, disease outbreak, chemical spill, leak or seepage, or other disaster. Note that a federal disaster declaration is not required.
USDA	Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program	These loans <u>and grants</u> provide funding for essential community facilities including village/town halls, libraries, hospitals, clinics, adult/childcare centers, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, homeless shelters, police stations, fire halls, fire, police and emergency vehicles, private schools and colleges, museums, and airports. Applicants must be public bodies, federally recognized Indian Tribes, or non-profit organizations. Cities and villages must have a population of 20,000 or fewer.
USDA	Solid Waste Management Grants	This program funds technical assistance or training to improve the planning and management of solid waste sites. Eligible applicants include public bodies, nonprofits, federally recognized tribes, and academic institutions. Eligible areas include rural areas and towns with a population of 10,000 or less. Funds may be used to evaluate current landfill conditions to identify threats to water resources, provide technical assistance or training to enhance the operation and maintenance of active landfills, provide technical assistance or training to help communities reduce the amount of solid waste coming into a landfill, and provide technical assistance or training to prepare for closure and future use of a landfill site.

Source: Cedar Corporation, 2025

Appendix G-6: Agricultural, Natural & Cultural Resources Programs

Agency / Entity	Program Name	Program Description
Local Programs		
Dodge County	Land Conservation Department	The mission of the department is to promote and assist in wise land use decisions that preserve, protect and enhance the natural resources of Dodge County. The department is responsible for providing technical, planning, and financial assistance to landowners of Dodge County in regards to soil and water conservation practices. The department implements state and local conservation programs such as the Farmland Preservation Program, the DNR Priority Watershed Program, the Land and Water Resource Management Program, the Animal Damage and Claims Program, and the Animal Waste Management Ordinance. The department also assists in the implementation of the Shoreland/Wetland/Floodplain Ordinance. It is the responsibility of the Land Conservation Department and Committee to ensure that the county's natural resources are conserved.
Dodge County (DATCP)	Land and Water Resource Management Plans	Dodge County has a Department of Agriculture Trade & Consumer Protection (DATCP) approved <i>Land and Water Resource Management Plan</i> that was prepared in 2022. This plan represent the next generation of resource management strategies and provides the County with the opportunity to address local resource concerns with a financial base in a sustained manner. The Land and Water Conservation Department has the opportunity to provide seamless integration of a number of resource management programs. State runoff rules (ATCP 50 & NR 120) are utilized as a base for the plan. Monetary assistance will be provided by DATCP to achieve the objectives of the plan.
Dodge County (DATCP)	Farmland Preservation Plan	The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) administers the Farmland Preservation Programs for the state. The Working Lands Initiative provides eligible landowners in Dodge County the opportunity to claim farmland preservation tax credits through participation in the program. Eligible landowners may collect up to \$10.00 an acre in an area zoned for farmland preservation and in an agricultural enterprise area with a signed farmland preservation agreement. DATCP also has numerous agricultural related business development programs available.
Dodge County (WDNR)	Outdoor Recreation Plans	The <i>Dodge County Parks, Outdoor Recreation, and Open Space Plan</i> was last updated in 2023. The purpose of these plans is to identify changing recreational needs, assess potential opportunities, evaluate the status of the counties' natural and cultural resources, and to present appropriate recommendations that will provide a planned system of parks and recreation areas that contain a diversity of recreational activities while preserving scenic and valuable resources important to the ecological, sociological, and economic life of residents.
State Programs		
Wisconsin Statutes	Lake Organizations	The development of a lake organization is one way to help coordinate and fund protection, education, and improvement efforts for Wisconsin's local lakes. Wisconsin currently has the largest number of lake organizations in the nation. There are currently over 600 organizations in Wisconsin that include both lake associations and lake districts. The number of organizations has increased by 38 percent in the past ten years and continues to grow.

Wisconsin Statutes	Notification to Nonmetallic Resource Owners	This Act amends portions of the Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law to increase communication and notification of local planning with owners of nonmetallic mineral sites. Public participation procedures must now include written procedures describing the methods the local government will use to distribute proposed, alternative, or amended elements of a plan to owners of property, or to persons who have a leasehold interest in property, which may extract nonmetallic mineral resources on the property. This is only required if the comprehensive plan changes the allowable use or intensity of use of the given property. Wisconsin Act 307 also added provisions to the Comprehensive Planning Law detailing that prior to a public hearing written notice shall be provided to property owners or operators with an interest in nonmetallic mineral resources.
WDNR	County Conservation Aids	Funds are available to carry out program of fish or wildlife management projects as per s.23.09 (12), Wis. Stats. and NR 50, Wis. Adm. Code. Projects related to providing improved fish or wildlife habitat or projects related to hunter/angler facilities are eligible. Projects which enhance fish and wildlife habitat or fishing and hunting facilities have priority. Contact the WDNR for further information.
WDNR	Non-Point Pollution Abatement Program	Funds are available to improve water quality by limiting or ending sources of nonpoint source (run-off) water pollution by providing financial and technical assistance to landowners, land operators, municipalities, and other governmental units.
DATCP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	Purpose is to reduce erosion, increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, and increase forest land. Landowner sets aside cropland with annual rental payments based on amount bid. Practices include tree planting, grass cover, small wetland restoration, prairie and oak savannah restoration, and others. Eligibility varies by soil type and crop history.
WDNR	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	The purpose of WRP is to restore wetlands previously altered for agricultural use. The main goal is wetland restoration and wildlife habitat establishment. Land which has been owned for one year and can be restored to wetland conditions is eligible. Landowners may restore wetlands with permanent or 30-year easements or 10-year contracts. Permanent easements pay 100 percent of the agricultural value of the land and 100 percent cost-sharing; 30-year easements pay 75 percent of the agricultural value and 75 percent cost sharing; 10-year contracts pay 75 percent cost share only. Permanent or 30-year easements are recorded with a property deed. A 10 year contract is not recorded with deed. Public access is not required. Contact: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.
WDNR	Stewardship Grants for Non-profit Conservation Organizations	Funds are available for the acquisition of land or easements for conservation purposes, and restoration of wildlife habitat. Non-profit conservation organizations are eligible to apply. Priorities include acquisition of wildlife habitat, acquisition of lands with special scientific or ecological value, rare and endangered habitats and species, acquisition of stream corridors, acquisition of land for state trails including the Ice Age Trail and North Country Trail, and restoration of wetlands and grasslands. Eligible types of projects include fee simple and easement acquisitions and habitat restoration projects. Contact the WDNR for further information.
WDNR	Stewardship Grant Program	Funds are available for the acquisition of land or easements for conservation purposes and restoration of wildlife habitat. Both municipal and non-profit conservation organizations are eligible to apply. Priorities include acquisition of wildlife habitat, lands with special scientific or ecological value, land with rare and endangered habitats and species, stream corridors, land for state trails (including the Ice Age Trail and North Country Trail), and lands for restoration of wetlands and grasslands. Eligible types of projects include fee simple and easement acquisitions and habitat restoration projects.

WEDC	Wisconsin's Main Street / Connect Communities Program	The Main Street Program and Connect Communities Program are comprehensive revitalization programs run by the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) and are designed to promote the historical and economic redevelopment of traditional business districts in Wisconsin. The program was established in 1987 to encourage and support the revitalization of downtowns. Each year, the WEDC selects communities to join the program. These communities receive technical support and training needed to restore their Main Streets to centers of community activity and commerce.
WSHS	Wisconsin Historical Preservation Tax Credits	One of the benefits of owning a historic property in Wisconsin is the ability to participate in federal and state income tax incentives programs for rehabilitation of historic properties. There are currently three programs available to owners of properties that are either listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the state or national registers of historic places. The three programs are:
WSHS	Certified Local Government Program	Local units of government that have enacted historic preservation ordinances may consider being certified to participate in the state and federal Certified Local Government (CLG) program. The CLG program provides special grants to fund planning and educational activities. The Division of Historic Preservation at the Wisconsin Historical Society administers the CLG program.
Federal / National Programs		
USDA	Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	The purpose of EQIP is to provide technical and financial help to landowners for conservation practices that protect soil and water quality. Nutrient management and prescribed grazing are eligible for cost-sharing statewide. Assistance for other practices is available in selected priority areas. Approved projects are based on environmental value. Five to 10 year contracts are used. Agricultural producers may be eligible for up to 75 percent cost share on agricultural land. Public access is not required. Contact: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service or Farm Service Agency, or County Land and Water Conservation Department.
Arbor Day Foundation	Tree City USA	The Tree City USA award program was initiated by the National Arbor Day Foundation to recognize the effort put forth by communities that properly manage their urban forests. To receive the Tree City USA award, a community must meet four standards. It must have: 1) a tree board, commission, or municipal department that has legal responsibility for the care of public trees; 2) a public tree management ordinance; 3) an annual budget of at least \$2.00 per capita for administering, managing, and implementing the community forestry program; and 4) an Arbor Day observance and proclamation.

Source: Cedar Corporation, 2025

Appendix G-7: Intergovernmental Cooperation Programs

Agency / Entity	Program Name	Program Description
Local Programs		
WDOA	Division of Intergovernmental Relations	The Division of Intergovernmental Relations (DIR) within the Department of Administration provides a broad array of services to the public and state, local, and tribal governments. It supports counties, municipalities, citizens, and businesses by providing support services in land use planning, land information and records modernization, municipal boundary review, plat review, demography, and coastal management programs. They also work to strengthen the relationship between the State of Wisconsin and the governments of the state's 11 federally recognized Native American tribes.
WDWD	Workforce Development Board of South Central Wisconsin	DWD works with 11 regional Workforce Development Boards (WDBs) to deliver services, support customized training, build community partnerships, and establish relationships with local employers, leaders, and job seekers.
WDOA	VendorNet	VendorNet is Wisconsin's electronic purchasing system. It provides a purchasing forum for state agencies, municipalities, and other governmental units who want to purchase goods and services, and the businesses that seek to provide them. Municipalities can use VendorNet to find and use contracts already negotiated by the state, or they can post their own municipal bids and proposals on VendorNet to gain a far broader base of prospective businesses from which to choose
UW-Extension	Community Development Program	Extension's Community Development Institute provides educational programming to assist leaders, communities, and organizations realize their fullest potential. UW-Extension works with communities to build the vitality that enhances their quality of life and enriches the lives of their residents.

Source: Cedar Corporation, 2025

Appendix G-8: Land Use Programs

Agency / Entity	Program Name	Program Description
Local Programs		
Dodge County	Land Division Ordinance	Regulate the division of private land parcels and required infrastructure for new development including roads and stormwater management.
Dodge County	Zoning Ordinance	Regulates the use of land through the creation of specific districts and land use criteria and standards.
Dodge County (WDNR)	Shoreland/Wetland Zoning Ordinance (Ch. 59.97 Wis. Stats. and Wisconsin Admin. Codes NR115, 116, and 117)	Protect water quality and wildlife, prevent flooding. Development in shoreland areas is generally permitted, with specific design techniques. Development in floodplain areas is strictly regulated and in some instances, not permitted. Applies to all unincorporated areas.
Dodge County (DATCP)	Farmland Preservation Program (Farmland Preservation Plan / Farmland Preservation Zoning)	Provides monetary incentives to eligible landowners to keep their land in a productive state. The program offers tax credits to landowners whose eligible land must be identified in the Dodge County Farmland Preservation Plan and be zoned as Certified Farmland Preservation District.
Dodge County (WDNR)	Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program (Admin. Code NR-135)	Requires the development and approval of reclamation plans for active mine sites. Permit issuance is dependent on meeting criteria and standards to achieve a specified 'end land use' as outlined in the ordinance. Annual reporting and financial assurances are required to ensure reclamation occurs.
Local/Regional	Purchase of Development Rights (PDR)	A program created and implemented by a community or, more commonly, a Land Trust, for farmland and/or environmental land protection. Landowners receive payment equal to the difference between the fair market value of the land a developer would pay if it could be developed and the price the land would command for agricultural use. In return a conservation easement is recorded on the deed to the property which stays with the land.
State Programs		
DATCP	Right to Farm Law (Wis. Stats. 823.08, passed in 1982 and revised in 1995)	Protects farmers from nuisance lawsuits related to typical farm noise and odors. Provides criteria that define whether or not an agricultural activity is considered a nuisance by meeting two conditions: (1) the activity is being done on land that was used for agricultural purposes "without substantial interruption" prior to the plaintiff coming to the property being affected by the activity; and (2) the activity does not present a substantial safety or health threat.
DATCP	Livestock Siting Rules (Wis. Stat. § 93.90 & ATCP 51)	Establishes standards for the siting of confined animal feeding operations (CAFO's) of 1,000+ animal units. Either through a conditional use permit or a licensing arrangement, applicants must address standards for: Property line and road setbacks; Management and training plans; Odor management, Nutrient management; Manure storage facilities; Runoff management. The State's Livestock Siting Review Board hears appeals of local decisions from applicants or neighboring landowners.
UW-Extension	UW-Extension Center for Land Use Education	The Center for Land Use Education uses a team-based approach to accomplish its dual missions in campus based undergraduate and graduate education and Extension outreach teaching related to: land use planning, plan and ordinance administration, project impact and regional trends analysis, and public involvement in local land use policy development. For more information on the Center for Land Use Education visit its web-site at www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/ .
WDNR	Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES)	Protection of water quality from municipal and industrial discharges. Individual (i.e., site-specific) WPDES permits are issued to municipal and industrial facilities, including CAFOs, discharging to surface water and/or groundwater.
WDNR	Managed Forest Law Program (MFL)	Protection of woodland areas 10 or more acres in size. Landowners agree to manage the property for hunting, fishing, wildlife, and recreation purposes and not permit development in exchange for tax credits.

WDOA	Wisconsin Land Information Program	This program is a voluntary, statewide program that provides financial support to local governments for land records modernization efforts. All 72 Wisconsin counties voluntarily participate in the program. The Wisconsin Department of Administration oversees the Program's policies. The Board's statutory authority includes preparing guidelines to coordinate the modernization of land records and land information systems; implementing a grant programs; approval of countywide plans for land records modernization; serving as the clearinghouse for access to land information; and providing technical assistance and advice to entities with land information responsibilities.
WDOA	Division of Intergovernmental Relations, Wisconsin Department of Administration	This Division provides staff support to for administration of the Wisconsin Land Information Program. It also houses Plat Review and Municipal Boundary Review, both of which have statutory authority for approval of specific land use related requests, and the GIS Services, dedicated to the efficient use of geographic information systems. For further information about the division visit its web-site via the WDOA web-site at: www.doa.state.wi.us .
Federal Programs		
USDA	Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Voluntary program that encourages farmers and landowners to convert highly erodible and other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover, such as native grasses, trees, and riparian buffers. By enrolling in CRP, participants receive annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish long-term, resource-conserving covers.

Source: Cedar Corporation, 2025

Appendix H – Supplemental Plan Element Data

2024 Dodge County Child Care Needs Assessment Survey

In the fall of 2024, Dodge County Community Development distributed a Child Care Needs Assessment Survey to all group child care facilities within Dodge County, including traditional child care centers and before- and after-school care programs. In-home providers were not included. Of the 24 facilities that received the survey, 12 responded. The goal was to gather insights into enrollment trends, staffing challenges, waitlists, and future plans in order to better understand the needs and capacity of Dodge County's child care system. This summary highlights key findings and identifies opportunities for growth, along with areas where additional support could have a meaningful impact.

Survey Summary

Capacity & Enrollment

- Facilities report capacities ranging from 20 to 131 children.
- Enrollment is generally below maximum capacity, especially for infants and preschoolers.
- Most centers are operating under capacity due to staffing limitations or funding issues, not lack of demand.

Waitlist

- 9 out of 12 centers report having waitlists, often with long lists for infants and toddlers.
 - Notable examples:
 - One center reported 25 infants and 35 toddlers on the waitlist.
 - Another had a paid waitlist for unborn children.

Key Challenges

- Staffing is the most frequently cited issue, including:
 - Difficulty recruiting and retaining qualified teachers.
 - Inability to offer competitive wages or benefits.
- Funding and affordability are significant concerns:
 - Centers struggle with high overhead costs and limited ability to increase fees.
- Some mention space limitations and facility constraints.
- Impact of 4K school programs reducing preschool enrollment

Opportunities for Growth

- Many centers see potential if:
 - Grant funding or state investment increases.
 - Public understanding and support of early childhood education improves.
 - More educational pathways and support are created for early childhood education professionals.

Support Requested from Dodge County

- Financial support: grants, increased state assistance, budget inclusion.
- Policy changes: adjust assistance based on actual fee schedules.
- Public education: inform the community about childcare needs and challenges, and evaluate child care as essential for economic stability

Future Plans

- Centers actively expanding or planning improvements:
 - St. John's Child Care: New facility targeted for Aug 2025
 - Community Care: Partnering with school district to double capacity
 - Wee Care: Remodeling to add 25 more children
 - Gingerbread: Recently completed an expansion
 - St. Mary's: Attempted to expand but fell short in fundraising
- Most others not expanding due to lack of staff or funding

Key Quotes

"We require education but can't pay them or offer good livable wages/benefits. Our state doesn't value ECE—licensed centers and in-homes are closing."

– Future All Star's Academy, Juneau

"Until child care is seen as a common good accessible to all families, we will keep struggling."

– Community Care, Beaver Dam

"We are struggling immensely since the school district started full-day 4K. This change was detrimental to childcare facilities already struggling to keep rates affordable and pay staff fairly."

– St. Stephens Child Care, Horicon

WisDOT Traffic Counts for County Road Sites

Dodge County Count Site ID	Year 2000 AADT	Year 2010 AADT	Year 2015 AADT	Last Year Available AADT (2020-2024)	Percent Change 2000 to Last Year Available	Percent Change 2010 to Last Year Available	Percent Change 2015 to Last Year Available
140001	15,000	18,300	19,100	20,200	25.74%	9.41%	5.45%
140102	6,900	7,300	9,100	10,800	36.11%	32.41%	15.74%
140103	900	900	960	720	-25.00%	-25.00%	-33.33%
140107	2,200	2,400	2,800	2,700	18.52%	11.11%	-3.70%
140108	3,200	3,600	3,700	3,200	0.00%	-12.50%	-15.63%
140109	1,600	2,400	2,400	1,700	5.88%	-41.18%	-41.18%
140110	1,900	2,700	2,300	2,400	20.83%	-12.50%	4.17%
140111	8,400	7,600	6,800	5,500	-52.73%	-38.18%	-23.64%
140112	4,000	3,600	3,900	3,100	-29.03%	-16.13%	-25.81%
140114	4,500	6,000	6,800	4,700	4.26%	-27.66%	-44.68%
140119	6,600	6,500	5,200	4,800	-37.50%	-35.42%	-8.33%
140120	4,100	3,400	4,700	4,700	12.77%	27.66%	0.00%
140121	13,800	17,600	17,300	22,300	38.12%	21.08%	22.42%
140125	28,700	29,600	37,200	34,400	16.57%	13.95%	-8.14%
140158	N/A	220	220	210		-4.76%	-4.76%
140159	2,000	2,700	2,100	2,700	25.93%	0.00%	22.22%
140161	12,000	12,600	13,900	18,600	35.48%	32.26%	25.27%
140164	3,300	3,600	3,400	2,800	-17.86%	-28.57%	-21.43%
140165	11,800	12,600	13,700	17,100	30.99%	26.32%	19.88%
140171	700	1,000	740	740	5.41%	-35.14%	0.00%
140178	1,100	1,100	910	780	-41.03%	-41.03%	-16.67%
140180	1,200	1,600	1,500	1,400	14.29%	-14.29%	-7.14%
140186	820	960	1,200	1,200	31.67%	20.00%	0.00%
140188	1,000	1,200	1,200	890	-12.36%	-34.83%	-34.83%
140189	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,000	-10.00%	-40.00%	-10.00%
140197	27,100	32,500	35,300	37,100	26.95%	12.40%	4.85%
140206	1,100	1,600	1,300	1,300	15.38%	-23.08%	0.00%
140207	490	870	770	650	24.62%	-33.85%	-18.46%
140222	2,500	2,700	2,100	2,500	0.00%	-8.00%	16.00%
140230	1,400	1,600	1,300	1,600	12.50%	0.00%	18.75%
140250	3,500	4,500	5,100	7,600	53.95%	40.79%	32.89%
140252	2,100	2,200	2,000	1,300	-61.54%	-69.23%	-53.85%
140255	7,600	8,600	8,300	8,700	12.64%	1.15%	4.60%
140262	3,500	3,100	3,800	2,900	-20.69%	-6.90%	-31.03%
140263	4,100	3,900	4,400	3,200	-28.13%	-21.88%	-37.50%
140264	4,900	5,100	5,700	4,000	-22.50%	-27.50%	-42.50%
140287	1,000	1,200	1,100	1,000	0.00%	-20.00%	-10.00%
140290	760	930	730	870	12.64%	-6.90%	16.09%
140295	1,600	1,700	1,300	2,700	40.74%	37.04%	51.85%
140305	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,100	-27.27%	-27.27%	-36.36%
140306	2,400	2,600	2,300	2,900	17.24%	10.34%	20.69%
140310	720	590	730	780	7.69%	24.36%	6.41%
140318	970	750	1,300	1,300	25.38%	42.31%	0.00%
140319	1,600	1,800	1,700	1,500	-6.67%	-20.00%	-13.33%
140321	1,500	1,100	1,400	1,200	-25.00%	8.33%	-16.67%
140325	500	470	640	690	27.54%	31.88%	7.25%
140329	2,500	2,600	3,100	3,000	16.67%	13.33%	-3.33%
140330	2,700	2,400	2,900	2,400	-12.50%	0.00%	-20.83%
140331	4,000	3,800	4,400	3,800	-5.26%	0.00%	-15.79%
140340	710	550	540	480	-47.92%	-14.58%	-12.50%
140349	570	540	430	490	-16.33%	-10.20%	12.24%
140352	3,700	3,000	3,900	4,600	19.57%	34.78%	15.22%
140360	670	650	1,400	1,600	58.13%	59.38%	12.50%
140362	870	920	780	740	-17.57%	-24.32%	-5.41%
140364	1,300	940	920	1,100	-18.18%	14.55%	16.36%
140365	6,600	6,700	5,600	7,100	7.04%	5.63%	21.13%
140368	5,200	4,300	4,100	5,100	-1.96%	15.69%	19.61%
140369	8,000	6,500	6,700	6,900	-15.94%	5.80%	2.90%
140372	2,600	2,500	2,700	3,100	16.13%	19.35%	12.90%
140380	320	520	260	310	-3.23%	-67.74%	16.13%

Dodge County Count Site ID	Year 2000 AADT	Year 2010 AADT	Year 2015 AADT	Last Year Available AADT (2020-2024)	Percent Change 2000 to Last YearAvailable	Percent Change 2010 to Last Year Available	Percent Change 2015 to Last Year Available
140383	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
140384	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
140385	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
140386	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
140392	480	580	450	480	0.00%	-20.83%	6.25%
140393	920	1,100	1,100	830	-10.84%	-32.53%	-32.53%
140395	710	780	670	810	12.35%	3.70%	17.28%
140398	750	870	740	780	3.85%	-11.54%	5.13%
140404	N/A	2,900	4,000	2,600		-11.54%	-53.85%
140405	N/A	80	80	50		-60.00%	-60.00%
140408	1,100	1,100	860	1,000	-10.00%	-10.00%	14.00%
140409	320	360	350	410	21.95%	12.20%	14.63%
140410	1,100	1,000	730	940	-17.02%	-6.38%	22.34%
140413	1,100	1,200	790	900	-22.22%	-33.33%	12.22%
140414	2,900	2,500	2,000	1,700	-70.59%	-47.06%	-17.65%
140417	3,600	3,100	2,800	3,400	-5.88%	8.82%	17.65%
140418	790	840	730	880	10.23%	4.55%	17.05%
140426	7,300	8,400	1,400	1,400	-421.43%	-500.00%	0.00%
140427	9,000	9,100	2,800	3,200	-181.25%	-184.38%	12.50%
140437	1,500	1,400	1,800	1,400	-7.14%	0.00%	-28.57%
140440	920	1,000	1,100	1,200	23.33%	16.67%	8.33%
140443	660	790	930	770	14.29%	-2.60%	-20.78%
140444	720	950	910	880	18.18%	-7.95%	-3.41%
140450	3,300	2,500	3,800	4,100	19.51%	39.02%	7.32%
140452	6,100	5,500	7,600	10,000	39.00%	45.00%	24.00%
140455	14,900	18,500	18,300	21,400	30.37%	13.55%	14.49%
140456	9,800	8,700	8,100	9,900	1.01%	12.12%	18.18%
140517	2,000	2,200	2,000	1,800	-11.11%	-22.22%	-11.11%
140519	5,900	6,300	7,200	5,200	-13.46%	-21.15%	-38.46%
140521	N/A	970	970	1,900		48.95%	48.95%
140522	N/A	1,500	1,500	2,100		28.57%	28.57%
140523	N/A	320	320	400		20.00%	20.00%
140524	N/A	980	980	1,500		34.67%	34.67%
140525	N/A	4,200	4,200	3,500		-20.00%	-20.00%
140526	N/A	720	720	530		-35.85%	-35.85%
140527	N/A	680	680	680		0.00%	0.00%
140530	N/A	1,600	1,500	1,500		-6.67%	0.00%
140532	N/A	2,500	2,500	2,700		7.41%	7.41%
140533	N/A	6,300	6,200	5,600		-12.50%	-10.71%
140534	N/A	350	350	380		7.89%	7.89%
140538	N/A	7,200	3,400	3,900		-84.62%	12.82%
140543	N/A	770	770	770		0.00%	0.00%
140544	N/A	5,300	4,500	4,800		-10.42%	6.25%
140547	N/A	4,500	4,400	4,500		0.00%	2.22%
140549	N/A	4,100	4,100	5,700		28.07%	28.07%
140550	N/A	850	850	610		-39.34%	-39.34%
140551	6,400	6,200	6,400	5,900	-8.47%	-5.08%	-8.47%
140612	4,700	4,300	3,600	3,800	-23.68%	-13.16%	5.26%
140613	4,800	2,800	4,200	5,000	4.00%	44.00%	16.00%
140805	660	920	740	550	-20.00%	-67.27%	-34.55%
140808	650	760	540	620	-4.84%	-22.58%	12.90%
140809	3,800	4,700	4,600	6,300	39.68%	25.40%	26.98%
140811	2,900	3,100	2,300	2,500	-16.00%	-24.00%	8.00%
140812	2,600	2,600	2,800	2,700	3.70%	3.70%	-3.70%
140816	540	640	810	2,300	76.52%	72.17%	64.78%
140822	280	440	280	350	20.00%	-25.71%	20.00%
140828	750	760	1,100	900	16.67%	15.56%	-22.22%
140829	340	370	370	290	-17.24%	-27.59%	-27.59%
140835	750	820	950	1,100	31.82%	25.45%	13.64%
140838	15,600	17,700	18,000	21,500	27.44%	17.67%	16.28%
140839	160	160	170	140	-14.29%	-14.29%	-21.43%
140840	N/A	1,200	1,200	1,000		-20.00%	-20.00%
140841	440	470	450	350	-25.71%	-34.29%	-28.57%

Dodge County Count Site ID	Year 2000 AADT	Year 2010 AADT	Year 2015 AADT	Last Year Available AADT (2020-2024)	Percent Change 2000 to Last YearAvailable	Percent Change 2010 to Last Year Available	Percent Change 2015 to Last Year Available
140847	N/A	N/A	1,300	2,400			45.83%
140858	7,400	5,800	7,600	7,400	0.00%	21.62%	-2.70%
140891	2,100	2,900	2,200	1,100	-90.91%	-163.64%	-100.00%
140895	N/A	450	450	510		11.76%	11.76%
140909	N/A	4,500	3,700	3,600		-25.00%	-2.78%
140924	1,900	2,100	1,500	1,100	-72.73%	-90.91%	-36.36%
140931	2,300	2,300	1,900	2,200	-4.55%	-4.55%	13.64%
140947	N/A	N/A	290	300			3.33%
140948	N/A	690	830	1,700		59.41%	51.18%
140949	N/A	860	1,300	280		-207.14%	-364.29%
140950	1,200	750	910	1,700	29.41%	55.88%	46.47%
140953	2,500	3,100	3,000	2,800	10.71%	-10.71%	-7.14%
140954	980	1,300	1,100	1,100	10.91%	-18.18%	0.00%
140955	720	700	560	410	-75.61%	-70.73%	-36.59%
140956	1,700	1,500	1,400	1,300	-30.77%	-15.38%	-7.69%
140958	3,700	3,200	4,100	3,400	-8.82%	5.88%	-20.59%
140959	460	470	310	250	-84.00%	-88.00%	-24.00%
140960	930	700	560	560	-66.07%	-25.00%	0.00%
140961	3,800	4,000	3,300	4,700	19.15%	14.89%	29.79%
140964	5,100	6,300	5,800	5,900	13.56%	-6.78%	1.69%
140969	370	430	350	260	-42.31%	-65.38%	-34.62%
140971	2,800	2,300	2,500	2,200	-27.27%	-4.55%	-13.64%
140973	3,100	3,700	3,400	3,400	8.82%	-8.82%	0.00%
140977	590	540	400	420	-40.48%	-28.57%	4.76%
140978	4,300	3,700	2,800	5,900	27.12%	37.29%	52.54%
140980	480	510	410	440	-9.09%	-15.91%	6.82%
140981	5,400	5,400	6,500	6,700	19.40%	19.40%	2.99%
140982	760	660	500	500	-52.00%	-32.00%	0.00%
140998	3,300	2,900	3,000	2,800	-17.86%	-3.57%	-7.14%
141000	14,600	15,700	18,600	20,800	29.81%	24.52%	10.58%
141011	N/A	1,300	1,300	1,100		-18.18%	-18.18%
141012	N/A	5,900	2,100	2,200		-168.18%	4.55%
141013	N/A	870	870	840		-3.57%	-3.57%
141040	N/A	5,500	5,100	6,300		12.70%	19.05%
141041	N/A	5,500	5,400	6,300		12.70%	14.29%
141211	3,800	3,900	3,900	3,200	-18.75%	-21.88%	-21.88%
141212	3,600	3,900	4,300	3,000	-20.00%	-30.00%	-43.33%
141213	3,900	2,800	2,900	2,600	-50.00%	-7.69%	-11.54%
141214	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,400	-8.33%	-8.33%	-12.50%
141216	780	640	920	1,100	29.09%	41.82%	16.36%
141217	880	870	1,300	1,200	26.67%	27.50%	-8.33%
141218	660	750	670	950	30.53%	21.05%	29.47%
141220	2,600	2,400	2,400	2,400	-8.33%	0.00%	0.00%
141222	1,500	1,100	2,100	1,400	-7.14%	21.43%	-50.00%
141223	1,400	1,200	1,600	1,700	17.65%	29.41%	5.88%
141250	2,100	1,800	2,300	1,900	-10.53%	5.26%	-21.05%
141254	12,100	19,800	15,700	18,500	34.59%	-7.03%	15.14%
141270	1,100	1,400	1,700	1,300	15.38%	-7.69%	-30.77%
141271	1,100	890	1,000	790	-39.24%	-12.66%	-26.58%
141272	960	800	1,100	760	-26.32%	-5.26%	-44.74%
141273	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,200	8.33%	-8.33%	-25.00%
141279	3,100	1,700	1,500	1,200	-158.33%	-41.67%	-25.00%
141280	2,100	1,700	1,600	1,500	-40.00%	-13.33%	-6.67%
141281	2,000	1,800	1,700	1,500	-33.33%	-20.00%	-13.33%
141282	N/A	2,100	1,600	1,300		-61.54%	-23.08%
141300	830	1,300	1,300	1,200	30.83%	-8.33%	-8.33%
141301	690	1,200	1,300	1,100	37.27%	-9.09%	-18.18%
141302	860	780	2,000	1,500	42.67%	48.00%	-33.33%
141303	780	690	2,100	1,200	35.00%	42.50%	-75.00%
141304	760	750	1,100	1,100	30.91%	31.82%	0.00%
141307	1,900	1,500	2,000	1,600	-18.75%	6.25%	-25.00%
141308	2,000	1,300	1,800	1,700	-17.65%	23.53%	-5.88%
141309	3,100	4,600	5,700	5,200	40.38%	11.54%	-9.62%

Dodge County Count Site ID	Year 2000 AADT	Year 2010 AADT	Year 2015 AADT	Last Year Available AADT (2020-2024)	Percent Change 2000 to Last Year Available	Percent Change 2010 to Last Year Available	Percent Change 2015 to Last Year Available
141311	2,900	2,800	3,000	2,900	0.00%	3.45%	-3.45%
141312	2,400	2,700	3,100	2,700	11.11%	0.00%	-14.81%
141315	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,200			
141316	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,100			
141317	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,100			
141320	700	810	990	830	15.66%	2.41%	-19.28%
141321	890	1,100	1,300	1,300	31.54%	15.38%	0.00%
141322	860	1,100	1,400	1,200	28.33%	8.33%	-16.67%
141323	970	830	940	810	-19.75%	-2.47%	-16.05%
141324	2,400	2,900	3,000	2,800	14.29%	-3.57%	-7.14%
141325	4,500	4,900	4,600	5,500	18.18%	10.91%	16.36%
141327	N/A	1,900	2,000	2,000		5.00%	0.00%
141328	N/A	N/A	1,200	1,500			20.00%
141330	N/A	N/A	1,300	1,500			13.33%
141331	N/A	N/A	1,400	1,400			0.00%
141332	N/A	N/A	1,100	1,300			15.38%
141333	N/A	N/A	1,300	1,500			13.33%
141335	N/A	N/A	6,600	5,300			-24.53%
144052	2,000	2,100	1,800	2,000	0.00%	-5.00%	10.00%
144054	540	570	580	520	-3.85%	-9.62%	-11.54%
144062	1,300	1,600	1,000	1,800	27.78%	11.11%	44.44%
144066	740	740	600	840	11.90%	11.90%	28.57%
144072	920	900	670	620	-48.39%	-45.16%	-8.06%
144079	830	920	N/A	620	-33.87%	-48.39%	
144082	820	750	740	540	-51.85%	-38.89%	-37.04%
148563	680	710	850	560	-21.43%	-26.79%	-51.79%
148564	510	650	760	520	1.92%	-25.00%	-46.15%

e: WisDOT for years listed.

Dodge County Water Utility Summaries

The information contained within this section was obtained from Annual Reports from the listed utility to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission in 2005 as well as from public water system investigations completed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

This information was taken from the 2040 Comprehensive Plan document which was adopted in 2015. It serves to provide some additional information about each water utility within the County; however it should be noted that some facilities and descriptions may be out of date.

Beaver Dam Water Utility

The Beaver Dam Water Utility was organized in 1889. Sewer service is not rendered via the utility. There are approximately 5,300 residential metered customers served by the system, 580 commercial customers, and 60 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The Utility utilized four wells, ranging from 365 feet in depth to 585 feet. Storage facilities include: 1) steel elevated tank, built in 1973, with a 500,000 gallon capacity; 2) steel elevated tank, built in 1949, with a 400,000 gallon capacity; and 3) concrete reservoir, built in 1957, 1,000,000 gallon capacity. The utility has approximately 360,000 feet of water main, the majority of which is 6" in diameter. There are also 625 hydrants maintained by the utility, all of which are located within the municipality.

Village of Brownsville Water Utility

The Village of Brownsville Water Utility was organized in 1947. Sewer service is not rendered by the Utility. There are approximately 200 residential metered customers served by the system, 25 commercial customers, and no industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. There are two wells that provide water to the system, ranging in depth from 975 feet to 1,250 feet. The Utility has two storage facilities, an elevated tank that was constructed in 1948 with a 50,000 gallon capacity, and a 70,000 gallon reservoir. There are approximately 24,000 feet of water main within the system and 46 fire hydrants.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources completed an investigation of the public water system at the Village of Brownsville in 2001. Detailed inspections are completed every five years as part of an inspection program mandated by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The investigation concluded that the Brownsville waterworks system is in good overall condition, but is in need of some improvements. The DNR recommendations included the following:

- Start planning and budgeting for water treatment to remove the excess radionuclides from the drinking water.
- Consideration should be given to the addition of fluoride to the water supply.
- Improvements to each well house to reduce corrosion, maintain conditions, and improve overall appearance.
- Review and possibly improve security.
- Establish an equipment replacement fund.
- Begin planning and budgeting for additional elevated storage.

Clyman Utility Commission

The Clyman Utility Commission provides water and sewer service. The Commission was organized in 1920. There are approximately 150 residential metered customers served by the water system, 12 commercial customers, and 1 industrial customer. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The Commission uses three wells, ranging in depth from 233 feet to 653 feet. There is one storage facility, an elevated tank, built in 1994, with a 250,000 gallon storage capacity. The Commission has approximately 22,000 feet of water main and 42 hydrants.

Columbus Water & Light Department

The Columbus Water & Light Department was formed in 1899. Sewer service is not provided by the Department. There are approximately 1,500 residential metered customers served by the water system, 211 commercial customers, and 13 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. Water is supplied through the use of three wells, ranging in depth from 575 feet to 677 feet. Storage facilities include: 1) elevated tank, built in 1971, with a capacity of 250,000 gallons; 2) concrete reservoir, built in 1994, 300,000 gallon capacity; and 3) concrete reservoir, built in 1941, 240,000 gallon capacity. The Department also has approximately 154,000 feet of water main and 248 hydrants. The Light Department (electric) has approximately 2,000 residential customers and 385 commercial and industrial customers. The Department also has three substations.

City of Fox Lake Water Utility

The Utility was organized in 1913. Sewer service is not provided via the utility. There are approximately 565 residential metered customers served by the water system, 65 commercial customers, and 10 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The Utility operates two wells, which range in depth from 444 to 540 feet. The Utility also has one elevated storage tank that was built in 1993 with a capacity of 225,000 gallons. There are approximately 68,000 feet of water mains within the water distribution system as well as 140 hydrants.

City of Hartford Utilities

This Utility was organized in 1895. Sewer service is not provided; however water and electricity are. There are approximately 3,300 residential metered customers served by the water system, 360 commercial customers, and 51 industrial customers. There are also approximately 30 unmetered commercial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. There are six wells operated by the Utility, ranging in depth from 40 feet to 704 feet. Storage facilities include: 1) steel reservoir, built in 1933, capacity of 150,000 gallons; 2) steel reservoir, built in 1999, with a capacity of 300,000 gallons; 3) steel reservoir, built in 1997, capacity of 500,000 gallons; 4) concrete reservoir, built in 1961, 150,000 gallon capacity; and 5) concrete reservoir, built in 1923, 150,000 gallon capacity. The Utility also has approximately 370,000 feet of water main and 501 hydrants. There are approximately 4,400 electricity customers served by the utility, and also 680 commercial and 60 industrial customers. The Utility operates seven substations.

City of Horicon – Water Utility

The City of Horicon Water Utility was organized in 1912. Sewer service is not operated via the utility. There are approximately 1,300 residential metered customers served by the water system, 130 commercial customers, and 27 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The Utility operates four wells, ranging in depth from 582 to 786 feet. Storage facilities include: 1) elevated tank, built in 1975, with a 200,000 gallon capacity; 2) reservoir, built in 1912, with a 103,700 gallon capacity; and 3) elevated tank, built in 1912, 106,000 gallon capacity. The Utility has approximately 126,000 feet of water main and 250 hydrants.

Hustisford Utilities

Hustisford Utilities was formed in 1937. Sewer and water service is provided by the utility. There are approximately 380 residential metered customers served by the water system, 60 commercial customers, and 9 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The Utility operates two wells, ranging in depth from 225 to 252 feet. There are two elevated storage tanks used for storage. One was built in 1971 and has a capacity of 200,000 gallons and the other tank was built in 1991 and has a capacity of 200,000 gallons. There are approximately 46,000 feet of water main owned by the utility as well as 85 fire hydrants. Electricity service is utilized by approximately 500 residential, 700 rural residential, and 180 commercial and industrial customers. The Utility operates one substation.

Iron Ridge Water Utility

The Iron Ridge Water Utility was organized in 1922. Sewer service is provided by the utility. There are approximately 260 residential metered customers served by the water system, 21 commercial customers, and 10 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The utility operates two wells, ranging in depth from 500 to 525 feet. The utility also has one standpipe that was built in 1981 with a total capacity of 275,000 gallons. There are approximately 28,000 feet of water main in the system as well as 56 fire hydrants.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources completed an investigation of the public water system at the Village of Iron Ridge in 2000. Detailed inspections are completed every five years as part of an inspection program mandated by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The investigation concluded that the Iron Ridge waterworks system is in good overall condition, but is in need of some improvements. The DNR recommendations included the following:

- Consideration should be given to the addition of fluoride to the water supply.
- Installation of a dehumidifier is recommended for each pump house to prevent corrosion.
- Recommended to establish an equipment replacement fund.

Juneau Utility Commission

The Juneau Utility Commission was organized in 1895. There are approximately 700 residential metered customers served by the water system, 80 commercial customers, and 13 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The Utility operates three wells, ranging in depth from 625 to 680 feet. Storage facilities include one elevated water tower with a storage capacity of 500,000 gallons and one water tower site. The highest daily water usage experienced for one day was 339,000 gallons. The Utility also owns approximately 81,000 feet of water main and 154 fire hydrants.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources completed an investigation of the public water system at the City of Juneau in 2001. Detailed inspections are completed every five years as part of an inspection program mandated by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The investigation concluded that the Juneau waterworks system is in good overall condition, but is in need of some improvements. The DNR recommendations included the following:

- Installation of larger dehumidifiers is recommended for each pump house to prevent corrosion.
- Auxiliary power should be added to the system.

Lomira Water Utility

The Lomira Water Utility was organized in 1940. Sewer service is not rendered via the utility. There are approximately 675 residential metered customers served by the water system, 90 commercial customers, and 11 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The Utility has two wells, ranging in depth from 1,195 to 1,207 feet. Storage facilities include: 1) elevated tank, built in 1939, 50,000 gallon capacity; 2) concrete reservoir, built in 1939, 40,000 gallon capacity; 3) elevated tank, built in 1990, 300,000 gallon capacity. The Utility also has approximately 64,000 feet of water main and 121 fire hydrants.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources completed an investigation of the public water system at the Village of Lomira in 2002. Detailed inspections are completed every five years as part of an inspection program mandated by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The investigation concluded that the Lomira waterworks system is in good overall condition, but is in need of some improvements. The DNR recommendations included the following:

- The village should consider the addition of another well.
- Consideration should be given to the addition of fluoride to the water supply.
- The pump at well #2 may need to be lowered to prevent cavitation.
- Additional auxiliary power is recommended at well #2.
- Review and implementation of additional security measures.
- Installation of a dehumidifier is recommended for each pump house to prevent corrosion.
- Establishment of an equipment replacement fund.
- The village has determined that another well may be needed in the future.

Lowell Municipal Water and Sewer Utility

The utility was organized in 1969. Sewer and water service is rendered via the utility. There are approximately 106 residential metered customers served by the water system, 12 commercial customers, and one industrial customer. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The utility has one well with a depth of 212 feet and an elevated tank that was built in 1970 with a 50,000 gallon capacity. The utility also has approximately 14,000 feet of water main and 18 fire hydrants. The sewage operation serves approximately 106 residential customers, 12 commercial, and one industrial customer. The utility owns approximately 21,000 feet of sewer main.

Mayville Water Utility

The utility was organized in 1907. There are approximately 1,600 residential metered customers served by the water system, 181 commercial customers, and 33 industrial customers. Industrial users represent nearly 50% of water sales. Water system facilities include four wells, ranging in depth from 760 to 818 feet. Groundwater is the only source of water utilized by the utility. Water storage facilities include: 1) elevated tank, built in 1976 with a 500,000 gallon capacity; 2) standpipe, built in 1962 with a 200,000 gallon capacity. There are approximately 32 miles of water distribution and transmission mains ranging in size up to 16 inches in diameter. A number of plans and studies have been completed for the city with regard to the water system as follows.

- Preliminary water distribution plan, 1974
- Water system plan, 1975
- Water system plan, 1977
- Water system plan, 1990
- WDNR Water System Investigation, 1999
- Water system study, 2000

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources completed an investigation of the public water system at the City of Mayville in 1999. Detailed inspections are completed every five years as part of an inspection program mandated by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The investigation concluded that the Mayville waterworks system is in good overall condition, but is in need of some improvements.

A water system study was completed for the city by Earth Tech, Inc. in 2000. The study evaluated the city's water system needs to the 2020. Changes, improvements, and general policy issues were discussed and recommended.

Town of Portland Sanitary District #1

The District was organized in 1970. Sewer service is not provided by the District. The Town of Portland Sanitary District has a contract until 2009 with the Waterloo Water & Light Commission for the purchase of water. There are approximately 60 residential metered customers served by the water system, seven commercial customers, and no industrial customers. The District has approximately 9,100 feet of water main and four fire hydrants.

Randolph Water Utility

The Randolph Water Utility was organized in 1907. Sewer service is not rendered via the utility. There are approximately 570 residential metered customers served by the water system, 95 commercial customers, and 22 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The utility has three wells, ranging in depth from 385 to 552 feet. Storage facilities include: 1) elevated tank, built in 1906 with a 75,000 gallon capacity; 2) reservoir, built in 1930 with a 75,000 gallon capacity. The utility has approximately 45,000 feet of water main and 96 hydrants.

Reeseville Water Utility

The Reeseville Water Utility was organized in 1924. Sewer service is not rendered by the utility. There are approximately 210 residential metered customers served by the water system, 30 commercial customers, and five industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized

for water distribution. The utility has two wells, ranging in depth from 219 to 350 feet. The utility also has one elevated storage tank that was built in 2001, with a capacity of 200,000 gallons. The utility has approximately 24,000 feet of water main and 48 fire hydrants.

Watertown Water Commission

The Watertown Water Commission was organized in 1895. Sewer service is not rendered by the utility. There are approximately 6,600 residential metered customers served by the water system, 750 commercial customers, and 65 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The utility operates nine wells, ranging in depth from 703 to 1,145 feet. Storage facilities include: 1) elevated tank, built in 1966 with a capacity of 300,000 gallons; 2) elevated tank, built in 1995 with a 300,000 gallon capacity; 3) elevated tank, built in 1996 with a 300,000 gallon capacity; 4) elevated tank, built in 1951 with a 300,000 gallon capacity; 5) reservoir, built in 1966 with a 360,000 gallon capacity; 6) reservoir, built in 1952 with a 324,000 gallon capacity; 7) elevated tank, built in 1985 with a 500,000 gallon capacity; 8) elevated tank, built in 1966 with a 300,000 gallon capacity. The utility has approximately 577,000 feet of water main and 1,060 fire hydrants.

Waupun Utilities

Waupun Utilities was organized in 1894. Sewer service is rendered by the utility. There are approximately 2,800 residential metered customers served by the water system, 330 commercial customers, and 16 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The utility operates five wells, ranging in depth from 611 to 965 feet. Water storage facilities include: 1) elevated tank, built in 1966 with a 250,000 gallon capacity; 2) reservoir, built in 1941 with a 500,000 gallon capacity; 3) reservoir, built in 1972 with a 32,000 gallon capacity; and 4) elevated tank, built in 1992 with a 400,000 gallon capacity. The utility also has approximately 264,000 feet of water main and 378 fire hydrants. Electric operations serve approximately 3,600 residential and 500 industrial and commercial customers. The utility has six substations.

Village of Theresa Municipal Water and Sewer Utility

The utility was organized in 1954. Both sewer and water service are rendered by the utility. There are approximately 480 residential metered customers served by the water system, 25 commercial customers, and 3 industrial customers. Groundwater is the only water source utilized for water distribution. The utility has two wells, ranging in depth from 102 to 875 feet. The source for Well No. 1, which is the main source for drinking water, is a sand and gravel aquifer. A sandstone aquifer is the source for Well No. 2, which serves as a backup system and provides water for fire-fighting. Water storage facilities include one elevated storage tank that was built in 1997 with a 200,000 gallon capacity. The utility also has approximately 43,000 feet of water main and 75 fire hydrants. Sewage operations serve approximately 475 residential, 25 commercial, and 3 industrial customers. The utility has approximately 40,000 feet of sewer main.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources completed an investigation of the public water system at the Village of Theresa in 1998. Detailed inspections are completed every five years as part of an inspection program mandated by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The investigation concluded that the Theresa waterworks system is in good overall condition, but is in need of some improvements. The DNR recommendations included the following:

- Measures should be taken to reduce the amount of water loss occurring in the system. A water

loss study may be needed.

- Installation of a dehumidifier at each pump house is recommended.
- Fluoride addition was discontinued in May of 1993. This should be reviewed.
- The Department recommends that zeolite softeners be installed at well #2.



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