

MARQUETTE, IOWA

Comprehensive Smart Plan



2023

Prepared by:
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UERPC was created to promote regional cooperation and meet the planning and economic development needs of local governments in the five Northeast Iowa counties of Allamakee, Clayton, Fayette, Howard and Winneshiek.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The 2023 Marquette Iowa Comprehensive Smart Plan (hereafter referred to as the “comprehensive plan”) is a full update to the Marquette Comprehensive Plan previously completed in 2006. An update is necessary as community conditions, needs and expectations change over time. The comprehensive plan has been developed with a time horizon of 10 years¹, and the planning area that was studied was the city boundary and its surrounding rural areas. This updated plan provides a vision, goals and set of strategies intended to assist local officials as they make future decisions regarding the growth and management of the community.

The comprehensive plan was developed utilizing Smart Planning Principles as recommended by the Iowa Smart Planning Legislation of April, 2010. The intent of the principles is to “produce greater economic opportunity, enhance environmental integrity, improve public health outcomes and safeguard Iowa’s quality of life. The principles also address the need for fair and equitable decision-making processes” (Iowa Smart Planning Legislative Guide, 2010). In addition, the legislation identifies several elements that may be included in a plan, and this document uses these as an organizational tool for sections of the plan:

- Public Participation
- Community Overview
- Community Character and Culture
- Housing
- Economic Development
- Transportation
- Community Facilities
- Public Infrastructure and Utilities
- Natural and Agricultural Resources
- Land Use
- Hazards
- Intergovernmental Collaboration
- Implementation

A list and description of Iowa’s ten Smart Planning Principles and 13 planning elements are included as Appendix A: Smart Planning Principles and Elements.

The comprehensive plan was developed by Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission with the assistance and input of Marquette residents, the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee, members of the Planning Commission, members of the City Council, and city administration and staff.

Many of the public improvements necessary to implement the plan may depend upon the development of other subsidiary plans such as trail plans and/or capital improvement plan. The comprehensive plan and these subsidiary plans may also need adopted implementation measures such as creation of or amendments to city codes or policies. Implementation of projects will depend on the proactive leadership from the City Council, Planning & Zoning Commission, existing and/or subsequently created boards, organizations and contribute to Marquette’s overall resiliency and quality of life.

¹ A duration that avoids the uncertainty of long-term economic and population growth patterns while also avoiding short-term thinking that can weaken a cohesive vision for the future.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is an important part of the comprehensive planning process. For successful implementation of the plan, City residents must support the vision, goals, strategies and actions within. To that end, city decision makers need to consider residents' ideas, thoughts and opinions throughout the process. Public input from citizens, steering committees, and staff and elected officials has been an integral part of the smart planning process. In addition, a community survey was distributed through city water bills, city and community websites and social media mechanisms, and at publicly accessible sites in the city.

A steering committee was formed to guide the work of updating Marquette's comprehensive plan. The committee was made up of individuals whose backgrounds, expertise or interest assisted in developing a well-rounded plan. Representatives included residents, community groups, economic development, chamber of commerce, business owners, city officials, commission members and staff, park and recreation, and county departments. In addition to two **steering committee meetings**, seven **focus group meetings** -- comprised of steering committee members and other subject matter experts -- were held to gather public input, and use that information along with relevant data to develop components of the plan.

To engage the public in the planning process for the comprehensive plan, Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission and the City invited the public to attend three public input sessions. One public **visioning session** allowed residents to share feedback on community assets and provide a vision for the future of Marquette. And two open house style **goal setting meetings** provided participants with relevant community data and allowed opportunity for discussion and input into the future goals, strategies and actions for the comprehensive plan.

VISIONING SUMMARY

During the visioning meeting the public was asked to discover the unique qualities in Marquette and dream about what the future of the city could be in consideration of identified assets and values. An overarching community vision was designed from input gathered, as well as a vision for each planning element addressed in the plan, as shown below:

A Vision for Marquette:

Marquette's unique natural resources serve as a draw for residents and visitors, providing plentiful open space and recreation opportunities and serving as a boon to the local economy. Development is sensitive to protecting these valuable environmental features, and with the exception of some potential residential or recreational growth, is generally contained to existing developed areas. Community services, facilities and infrastructure are maintained and improved (sometimes in cooperation with nearby communities) and are honed to address growing needs in the population. Diverse and quality housing options are available to all residents.

Community Culture Vision

Marquette has a small-town atmosphere & is known for its scenic beauty. It is a desirable location for families, and provides spaces for community engagement, recreation, & enjoyment. Residents also take advantage of activities in the broader region. Volunteer groups and community organizations are engaged. And public art and beautification have been pursued and create further appeal in the community.

Housing Vision

Marquette has a diversity of housing options available to meet the needs of different age and income groups, and housing is considered attainable and affordable. The housing stock is high quality through vigilant maintenance and updating efforts by owners and the community. The city has and continues to pursue both incentives and initiatives that support housing needs of current and future residents.

Economic Development Vision

The local economy thrives on a year-round basis. Business development to revitalize downtown has been incentivized and pursued. Major employers contributing to the economic base have been supported, and the needs of the local workforce are met. Tourism remains an economic strength, and the city has adapted and coordinated to capitalize on this.

Transportation Vision

Multi-modal transportation options are supported, the sidewalk network complete, and a network of trails exists between downtown, residential neighborhoods, nearby McGregor, and surrounding destinations and amenities. The city has coordinated with the Iowa Department of Transportation, the county, and local partners to update transportation infrastructure in a manner that ensures safety and connectivity.

Public Facilities and Services Vision

Community facilities & services are maintained and supported, including ensuring that law enforcement & emergency response have facilities that meet their current needs. The City is a partner and leader in bringing new services that address local need, such as senior, youth, public transportation, and childcare services.

Public Infrastructure Vision

Community sewer and water infrastructure is maintained and updated as needed. Gaps or problems within the stormwater management system have been identified and addressed. Communication infrastructure provides strong internet access to community members, workers, and businesses.

Agricultural Resources Vision

Marquette's natural resources, steep topography and limited prime farmland mean that large scale agricultural operations are limited in the community. However, small scale or value-added agricultural businesses add to the economic mix. The city is a partner in working with landowners and farmers to implement sustainability and conservation practices to preserve soils, protect water quality, and provide flood mitigation benefits.

Natural Resources Vision

Marquette is a good steward of the natural resources that serve as a draw to the community & provide countless benefits to residents. Water resources serving for drinking water, recreation, & more are protected from harm. Sensitive bluff areas & views are preserved. Outdoor recreation opportunities abound, and the Driftless Wetland Centre continues to provide quality environmental education and outdoor programming.

Hazards Vision

Marquette mitigates flooding risks through maintenance of stormwater infrastructure on roadways, in neighborhoods, and along the creek and river, and future development in floodplain areas is discouraged. The city has the capacity, facilities & equipment necessary to provide emergency response during disasters & storm events. Manmade hazards, such as ground water contamination and dangerous buildings, have been addressed.

Land Use Vision

Low density residential will continue in the R-1 and R-2 districts. Multi-family can be found in existing apartments in R-3 or R-4 districts, and in downtown. At the nexus of Highways 18 & 76 and the river, the downtown district is the primary focus of economic activity, with some existing industries scattered outside of downtown along major roads. Additional commercial expansion is limited due to land constraints. Much of the remaining land area in the community will be largely maintained & protected as conservation areas.

CHAPTER 1: CITY OVERVIEW

Introduction

Development of Marquette’s comprehensive plan begins with an overview of the city based on known information from past to present and projections for the future. This section gives an overview of location, history, demographic trends and background information.

Location

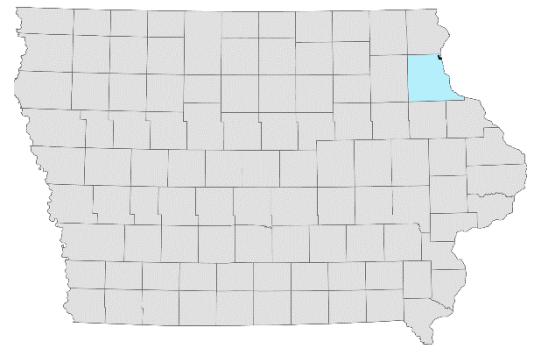
Marquette is located in Clayton County in the northeast corner of the State of Iowa. The city is bordered to the east by the Mississippi River, to the north by Allamakee County, and to the south by the City of McGregor with which it shares a boundary. US Highway 18 runs east and west and Iowa Highways 76 and 13 runs north and south. These are major arteries that serve the community. US Highway 18 runs east across the river connecting to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin (a major retail and job center for the community). The Iowa Chicago and Eastern railroad (I C & E railroad) enters Marquette from the west and then runs north and south along the Mississippi River. Marquette covers an area of about 1.22 square miles (City-Data.com, 2023).

Figure 1 provides a map of the community, and Figure 2 shows the location of Marquette within the state and county.

Figure 1: Map of Marquette



Figure 2: Context Map



Brief History of Marquette

Fathers Marquette & Joliet first discovered the Marquette area in June 17, 1673. Thomas Osborne laid out Marquette (formerly North McGregor) on July 21, 1858, and it was incorporated in 1874. The settlement, located directly across the Mississippi River from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, first came into prominence as the terminal point of the railroad to the west. The community was renamed Marquette on March 29, 1920. At that time it was the largest railroad terminus in Iowa and employed over 400 at the rail yard. There were many established businesses and two churches.

The railroad Pontoon Bridge was built in April 1874 and was the largest of its kind in the world. Its use was discontinued in 1961 due to the expensive maintenance fees. This also brought a new era to Marquette, as the last passenger train stopped in Marquette in 1951.

The car suspension bridge connecting Prairie du Chien and Marquette was dedicated in June of 1932. At that time it was the only suspension bridge crossing the Mississippi River. Prior to the bridge, Marquette used three ferries to cross the River. The suspension bridge was dismantled in 1975 after the present Marquette -Joliet Bridge was completed on November 17, 1974.

The Marquette schoolhouse was dedicated January 18, 1924 and housed grades K - 12th. When area schools consolidated with McGregor in 1952, the upper grades were bussed to McGregor & grades K - 4th from both towns attended school in this building until June of 1986. It now houses an antique mall.



Population Characteristics

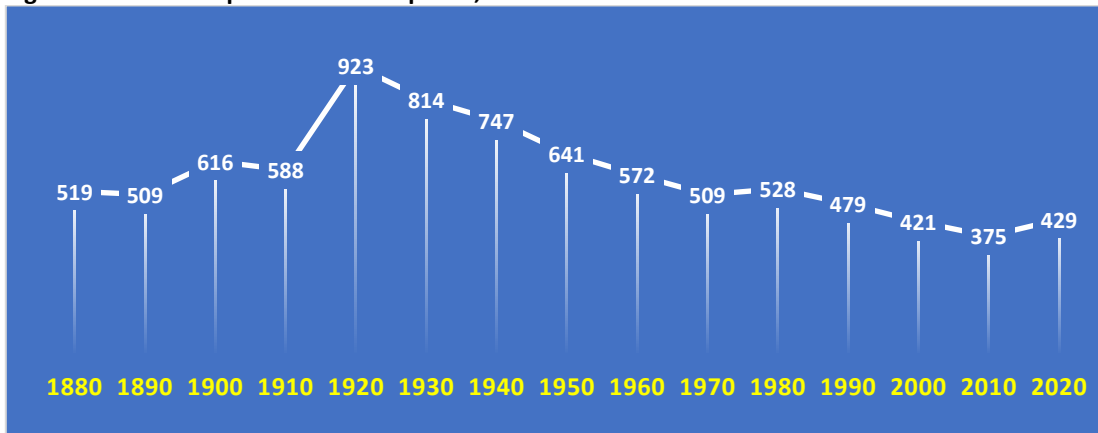
The study of population within a comprehensive plan is important because it provides a statistical and historical profile of the community. This section will highlight demographic trends and projections compiled for Marquette.

Population Trends

The U.S. Census has been tracking population data for Marquette since 1880. As Figure 3 demonstrates, during the 40-year period from 1880 to 1920 the population of Marquette increased quickly from 519 to 923. In the years following 1920 there has been a slow decrease in population averaging around -11% per decade, with the exception of noticeable increases in populations from 1970 – 1980 (+4%) and 2010 – 2020 (+14%). Annexation of R-2 areas in north Marquette in recent decades may have had some impact on recent population increases. But overall, since its peak in 1920, Marquette has experienced a 54% decrease in population.

Note, the 2006 Marquette Comprehensive Plan explained that the 2000 Census did not include certain neighborhoods in the community, resulting in the city submitting a revised population count of 476, which was not reflected in the Census data available through the Iowa Data Center today.

Figure 3: Historic Population of Marquette, 1880 – 2020



(U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, Total Population for Marquette: 1850 - 2020)

Table 1 below shows the change in Marquette's population by age group from 2011 to 2020 based on U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimates. Green coloring illustrates the largest age groups in the community, or the greatest increase in age group over time. Over 10 years, the largest increases occurred in the 15 - 19 and 25 - 34 year old age groups, and the largest decreases occurred in the 20 - 24 year old and 55 - 64 year old age groups. Generalizing these age groups further, children 19 years and under saw the greatest increase (+11%), followed by seniors 65+ (1%), while young adults 20 - 44 and middle-age adults 45 - 64 saw decreases (-5% and -6% respectively). Despite small decreases, adults 20 - 44 were the largest age bracket in the community through 2020 at about 1/3 of the population, closely followed by 45 - 64 year olds (29% of the population).

Table 1: Marquette 10-Yr Change in Age Groups

Sex and Age	% of Population (2011)	% of Population (2020)	10 yr. Shift in Group (%)
Male	53.9	52.7	-1.2
Female	46.1	47.3	1.2
Under 5 years	3.4	3.8	0.4
5 to 9 years	0.9	4.5	3.6
10 to 14 years	2.5	4.5	2
15 to 19 years	1.6	6.7	5.1
20 to 24 years	18.1	8.7	-9.4
25 to 34 years	9	15.6	6.6
35 to 44 years	11.2	8.7	-2.5
45 to 54 years	14.6	16.5	1.9
55 to 64 years	20	12	-8
65 to 74 years	12.5	8.3	-4.2
75 to 84 years	5.3	8.3	3
85 years and over	0.6	2.7	2.1
Median age (years)	47.4	43.6	-3.8
18 years and over	91.6	81.5	-10.1
65 years and over	18.4	19.2	0.8

Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011, 2020)

Green background = Largest Group or Greatest % Change

Table 2 provides a breakdown of race for Marquette. Diversity is limited, with only 5% of the population made up of individuals other than “white alone.”

Table 2: Race

	Number of Individuals
Total Population:	429
Population of one race:	413
White alone	408
Black or African American alone	2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2
Asian alone	0
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	0
Some Other Race alone	1
Population of two or more races:	16

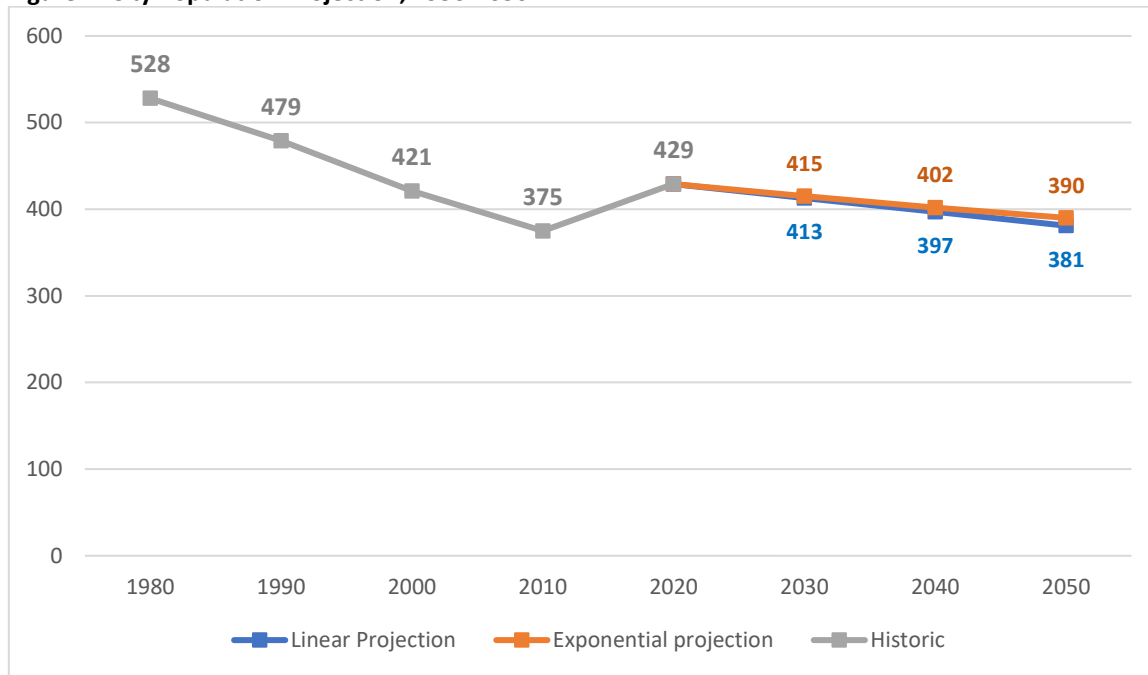
Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables)

Population Projections

Future population statistics can be impacted by several factors, including culture, quality of health care, life expectancy and others. Figure 3 projects the population of Marquette out by decade to the year 2050. It illustrates two growth rate trends: 1) a linear model, in which population is assumed to change at a constant amount per unit of time change (with the annualized change of -1.6 people per year based on the 50 year change between 1970 – 2020), and 2) an exponential model, assuming that it’s the rate of change,

not the number of people, that is constant over time (with the annualized rate of $-.32\%$ based on a total change of -16% for the 50 years between 1970 -2020). The projected change for both models is a very minimal decline over the next 30 years, with a loss of up to 48 individuals with the linear projection (landing at 381, a number higher than the 2010 census population of 375). That said, the city has actually seen a slight increase in population over the last 20 years from 2000 - 2020. If that shorter change trend was applied to the projection models, very slight increases would be seen in the future instead.

Figure 4: City Population Projection, 1950-2050



Source: (UERPC, 2023); (U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, Total Population for Marquette: 1850 - 2020)

City Population Summary

Marquette has a population of 429 as of the 2020 Census, up approximately 14% from the 2010 Census, but down minimally when larger historical population change over the last 50 years is considered. Projections indicate that the population will decline very slightly over the next 30 years based on the 50 year history, but largely remain stable.

The largest age brackets in the community through 2020 are the 25 – 34 year old and 45 – 64 year old cohorts, while the very young and very old age occupy a smaller portion of the overall population. That said, children 19 years and under saw the greatest increase since the 2010 census (+11%), followed by seniors 65+ (1%). Consideration should be given to needed housing, amenities and services for all age groups, with a potential focus being the special needs of growing age groups, including children/families and seniors.

CHAPTER 2: COMMUNITY CHARACTER AND CULTURE

Community Character Vision:

Marquette has a small-town atmosphere & is known for its scenic beauty. It is a desirable location for families, and spaces for community engagement, recreation, & enjoyment are prevalent. Residents also take advantage of activities in the broader region. Volunteer groups and community organizations are engaged. And public art and beautification have been pursued and create further appeal in the community.

COMMUNITY SURVEY FEEDBACK	FOCUS GROUP FEEDBACK																																
<p>Why do you choose to live in or visit Marquette?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">% of respondents</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>% of respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Natural or scenic beauty</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small town atmosphere</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Riverfront proximity and activities</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family or friend connections</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Park and recreation opportunities</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lived here all my life</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safety and low crime</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Close to work or employment</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Friendly welcoming community</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing affordability</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convenience of services</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quality of schools</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cultural activities</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Downtown</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reason	% of respondents	Natural or scenic beauty	62%	Small town atmosphere	53%	Riverfront proximity and activities	31%	Family or friend connections	29%	Park and recreation opportunities	29%	Lived here all my life	25%	Safety and low crime	24%	Close to work or employment	22%	Friendly welcoming community	18%	Housing affordability	11%	Other	9%	Convenience of services	5%	Quality of schools	5%	Cultural activities	4%	Downtown	0%	<p>Important Events & Activities: Downtown & river-related activities are highly valued, whether a community event or something via a local business. The Driftless Area Wetland Centre also provides many engagement opportunities.</p> <p>Important Arts and Culture: The Depot Museum, Emma Big Bear Foundation, & nearby parks (Effigy Mounds, Pikes Peak) provide key connections to history in the area</p>
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<p>What 3 words would you use to describe an ideal future for Marquette?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Natural surroundings/beauty: Great natural environment Trails, outdoors, Centre Embracing natural wonder Beautiful river town Appreciating natural beauty Appreciate your assets</p> <p>Outdoor recreation/tourism: Tourism, campground, budget Vacation center, waterpark Tourist, trail, attraction Charming, recreation, welcoming Beautiful, quaint, recreational</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Family friendly/fun/building community: Growing, family-friendly, beautiful Kids/families, nature, eclectic Opportunities to socialize More resident activities People getting along Safe, affordable, enjoyable Progressive, nature, friendly Outdoor rec, family-friendly, not industrialized</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Natural surroundings/beauty: Great natural environment Trails, outdoors, Centre Embracing natural wonder Beautiful river town Appreciating natural beauty Appreciate your assets</p> <p>Outdoor recreation/tourism: Tourism, campground, budget Vacation center, waterpark Tourist, trail, attraction Charming, recreation, welcoming Beautiful, quaint, recreational</p>	<p>Family friendly/fun/building community: Growing, family-friendly, beautiful Kids/families, nature, eclectic Opportunities to socialize More resident activities People getting along Safe, affordable, enjoyable Progressive, nature, friendly Outdoor rec, family-friendly, not industrialized</p>	<p>Visual & Social Aspects: Valuing and experiencing the river and natural areas is key. The city has sought multiple designations drawing on these strengths (e.g. Tree City USA, Bird Friendly City, Port of Discovery).</p> <p>Priorities: More connection to the river via access, views, activities, etc. Incorporation of community art. Staying connected with opportunities in the greater region. Strong community groups and volunteerism.</p>																														
<p>Natural surroundings/beauty: Great natural environment Trails, outdoors, Centre Embracing natural wonder Beautiful river town Appreciating natural beauty Appreciate your assets</p> <p>Outdoor recreation/tourism: Tourism, campground, budget Vacation center, waterpark Tourist, trail, attraction Charming, recreation, welcoming Beautiful, quaint, recreational</p>	<p>Family friendly/fun/building community: Growing, family-friendly, beautiful Kids/families, nature, eclectic Opportunities to socialize More resident activities People getting along Safe, affordable, enjoyable Progressive, nature, friendly Outdoor rec, family-friendly, not industrialized</p>																																

Introduction

Community character encompasses the characteristics that make a city unique. The physical character of a community, such as its architectural styles or open space, are visually apparent. Other qualities are less tangible, such as heritage, culture and values. Community character encompasses those visual and social aspects that are important to the quality of life in Marquette.

Panoramic scenic beauty, abundant natural areas, and a downtown shaped by its proximity to the Mississippi River and its bluffs creates strong physical and visual character for Marquette. These conditions have limited development in the community, but also provide inherent strengths and draw to the area with regards to outdoor recreation and tourism. The community has sought designations recognizing these attributes, such as Tree City USA, Mississippi Flyway, Iowa Scenic Byways Route, and Iowa Great Places with McGregor as Ports of Discovery.

The following sections touch on cultural assets in Marquette but is in no way an all-inclusive list.

Events and Activities

Events that bring people to downtown and the river are prevalent and highly valued. Some of these rely on fair weather conditions, and other activities are available year-round. Overall, the community would like to continue to build year-round draw and engagement for both visitors and families. Continuing to foster strong and diverse community groups and volunteerism -- such as through local boards, the Bench Bunch, the Action Club, and the McGregor-Marquette Chamber -- will ensure that these activities persist and expand in the future:

Lazy River Beer & Wine Festival
Maiden Voyage Riverboat Tours
Music on the River (Friday nights)
Eagles Landing Winery Events
Driftless Area Wetland Centre & Activities
Casino Queen

Depot Museum and Welcome Center & Events
Emma Big Bear Foundation Event
Canadian Pacific Holiday Train
Flea Market Under the Bridge
4th of July parade & fireworks
Tom Sawyer Adventure Days

Recreation and Natural Resources

Marquette offers abundant recreational opportunities including fishing, hiking, biking, bird watching, boating, canoeing/kayaking, and more. Options for recreation include both public and privately-owned venues and activities, within city limits and nearby:

City Park
River View Pier
Driftless Area Wetlands Centre
Bloody Run Campground
Effigy Mounds National Monument
Pikes Peak State Park

River Bluffs Scenic Byway
Great River Road National Scenic Byway
Ice Rink on the Bench & neighborhood parks
Public boat launch
Marina & boat slips
Gravel bike trails

Arts and Culture

The McGregor-Marquette Center for the Arts provides opportunities to experience art in a variety of forms, including paintings, drawings, photography, printmaking, sculpture, fiber, ceramics, music, dance, film, video, poetry, spoken, performing, literary art events, art classes for children and adults, and performances of music, dance, film and more. Performances and music are also provided through Music on the River events through the summer, the Eagles Landing Winery, and at the Driftless Area Wetland Centre.



Historic Sites and Groups

The Marquette Depot Museum celebrates the town's railroad history with exhibits of historic railroad artifacts. And the Emma Big Bear Foundation has a mission to educate the public about and to preserve hand-made baskets and jewelry, artifacts, photos, paintings, traditions, history and stories of EMMA BIG BEAR and her Winnebago ("Ho-Chunk") people.

The National Historic Preservation Act was passed by Congress in 1966. The Act pledged Federal matching funds for historic preservation, authorized the National Register of Historic Places, and provided a measure of legal protection for registered properties. While Marquette does not have a site currently listed on the National Register, the city will identify eligible sites and pursue endeavors to secure such a designation as such opportunities arise.



Character and Culture Action Plan

(See Implementation Section for Action Plan Methodology)

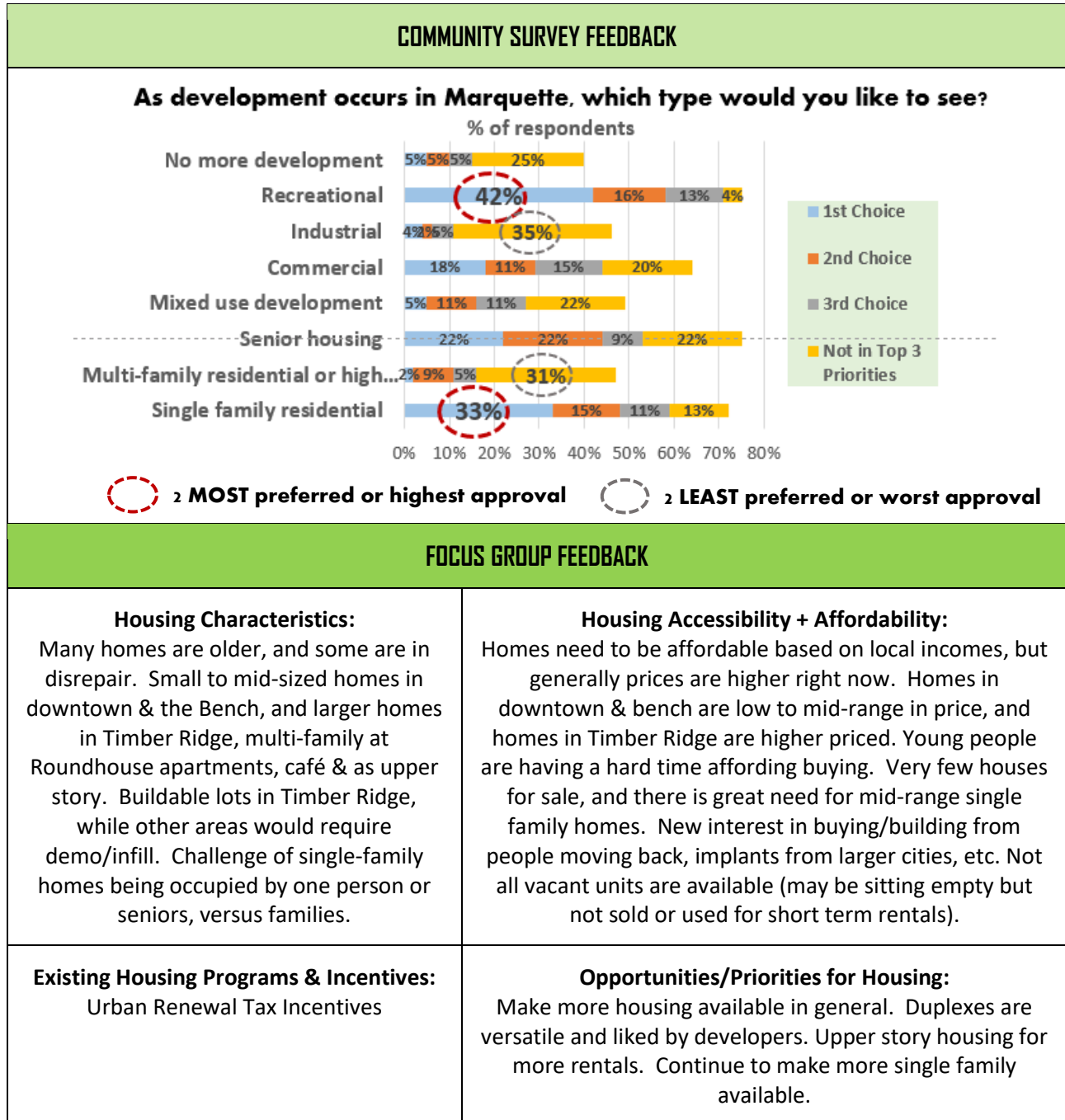
**Goals are sorted first by priority, and within priority categories, by highest vote (# shown)*

<p>Goal 1: Enhance and expand community events that draw people downtown and engage them with the river (HIGH PRIORITY) (9 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.1: Revitalize the flea market</p>
<p>Strategy 1.2: Increase Depot Museum events and information</p>
<p>Strategy 1.3: Pursue activities to build art and culture, such as a community art event or public art installations</p>
<p>Strategy 1.4: Continue successful river events that attract people downtown and consider new events (e.g. jet ski race, bluff side river viewing, etc.)</p>
<p>Goal 2: Work with McGregor on synergistic efforts/activities that benefit both cities (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (8 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 2.1: Support the McGregor-Marquette Chamber of Commerce</p>
<p>Strategy 2.2: Consider annual community branding event, potentially in partnership with McGregor</p>
<p>Strategy 2.3: Complete Trees Forever Living Roadways Visioning to look at trail connections to McGregor & in Marquette</p>
<p>Goal 3: Build age-diverse volunteer/community groups to bring new perspectives, ideas, and energy (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (6 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 3.1: Encourage participation in Action Club and Fire/EMS response</p>
<p>Strategy 3.2: Improve outreach to different age groups based on their communication styles</p>
<p>Strategy 3.3: Study and replicate Driftless Area Wetland Center (DAWC) board successes in strengthening other key groups (Action Club, Historical Society, Chamber, etc.)</p>

CHAPTER 3: HOUSING

Housing Vision & Community Input on Housing:

Marquette has a diversity of housing options available to meet the needs of different age and income groups, and housing is considered attainable and affordable. The housing stock is high quality through vigilant maintenance and updating efforts by owners and the community. And the city has pursued incentives and initiatives to do its part in addressing housing needs for current and future residents.



Introduction

Housing Characteristics are indicative of the social and economic conditions of a community and are an important element of a comprehensive plan. Information in this section provides data about the current housing stock as well as identifies significant changes in the number of housing units and other housing characteristics. The ability of a community to provide an adequate housing supply for all persons and income levels is integral to its economic prosperity and the wellbeing of its inhabitants.

Existing Housing Characteristics

Tables 3 – 4 provide housing information from the 2020 Census counts and the 2020 and 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

Households

Marquette tends to have smaller household sizes than other geographies. Over half are 1-person (a number closer to only 1/3 at the county and state level) and another 1/3rd are 2-person households. 4- person-or-more households are much less common at only 8.6% (half that of the county and state levels).

Table 3: Households

Statistic	Iowa	Clayton Co.	Marquette
Total Housing Units*	1,412,789	8,758	255
HOUSEHOLDS:			
Average household size	2.40	2.28	1.84
Households with 1 or more people under 18	29.5%	24.3%	19.3%
Householders living alone (65 years+)	12.4%	14.4%	13.1%
% moved in since 2015	32%	27%	35%
% moved in 1989 or before	14%	21%	20%
Household Size:			
1-person	29.8%	32%	52%
2-person	36.6%	39.5%	32.8%
3-person	13.3%	10.5%	6.6%
4-person-or-more	20.3%	18%	8.6%

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) (United States Census Bureau, 2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171))

Table 4 provides a comparison of the total number of housing units over time between Marquette, the county and state. The city noted an increase of housing units from 2010 to 2020 similar to the growth in housing units experienced at the state level (+15%).

Table 4: Number of Housing Units, Change Over Time

Community	2000	2010	2020	# Unit Change 2000 - 2020	% Change, 2000 - 2020
Marquette	222	216	255	33	15%
Clayton County	8,619	8,999	8,758	400	4%
State of Iowa	1,232,511	1,336,417	1,412,789	130,108	15%

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) (United States Census Bureau, 2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171))

Housing Occupancy

82% of housing units in Marquette are occupied and 18% are vacant. The greatest proportion of vacant units are set aside for “seasonal, recreational, or occasional use” (45%), a number noticeably higher than the county and state. No vacant units were estimated to be available for sale.

Table 5: Housing Occupancy

Statistic	Iowa	Clayton Co.	Marquette
Total Housing Units*	1,412,789	8,758	255
OCCUPANCY:			
Occupied*	1,288,560	7,315	208
Vacant*	124,229	1,443	47
Vacant - for rent	19%	10%	33%
Vacant - for sale only	9%	8%	0%
Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	18%	38%	45%
Other vacant	44%	43%	21%

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) (United States Census Bureau, 2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171))

Housing Tenure

Marquette has a higher proportion of renter occupied housing units than other geographies, at almost half the total housing units (48%). Almost all owner-occupied homes are 1-unit attached or detached structures (which can include duplexes). Of these, just under half (44%) are 1-person households, a number much higher than the county or state.

Table 6: Housing Tenure

Statistic	Iowa	Clayton Co.	Marquette
Total Housing Units*	1,412,789	8,758	255
TENURE:			
Owner occupied housing units:	906,967 / 71%	5,550 / 73%	128 / 53%
1-person household:	216,074 / 24%	1,375 / 25%	56 / 44%
1-unit attached or detached	191,774 / 89%	1,324 / 96%	54 / 96%
2-person household	367,181	2,508	47 / 37%
3-person household	123,535	620	4 / 3%
4+person household	200,177	1,047	21 / 16%
Renter Occupied Housing Units:	366,974 / 29%	2,013 / 27%	116 / 48%
1-person household:	163,174 / 44%	1,045 / 52%	71 / 61%
2-person household	98,491	476	33 / 28%
3-person household	46,329	175	12 / 10%
4+person household	58,980	317	0 / 0%

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) (United States Census Bureau, 2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171))

Structural Characteristics

The majority of Marquette’s housing stock is single unit structures, but 39% of structures are 2-or-more unit, a number two times higher than the state and three times higher than the county.

Table 7: Housing Types

Statistic	Iowa	Clayton Co.	Marquette
Total Housing Units*	1,412,789	8,758	255
HOUSING TYPE:			
1-unit structures	78.6	84.0	59.8
2-or-more-unit structures	18.1	13.0	39.3
Mobile homes and all other types of units	3.4	3.0	0.8

Age Characteristics

Table 8 compares the age of existing housing units in Marquette to the county and state. Aging homes of 80 years or more are a significant proportion of both Marquette and Clayton County’s housing stock (38%), exceeding rates for older structures across the state. And over half of the housing stock in the city is over 50 years old. A higher percentage of older housing represents a high probability of maintenance issues inherent in older homes: plumbing, electrical, roofing, energy efficiency and handicap accessibility. Also, according to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), housing units built prior to 1980 contain the highest potential for lead paint hazards.

Table 8: Housing Age Summary

Statistic	Iowa	Clayton Co.	Marquette
Total Housing Units*	1,412,789	8,758	255
HOUSING AGE:			
% built before 1940	25%	37%	38%
% built before 1970	50%	57%	54%

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables)

Table 9: Age of Housing Units in 2021 (Estimates)

Year Unit was Built	State of Iowa		Marquette	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2020 or later	2406	0%	0	0%
2010 - 2019	104,748	7%	17	6%
2000 - 2009	152,309	11%	19	7%
1990-1999	146,025	10%	82	29%
1980-1989	101,234	7%	14	5%
1970-1979	199,152	14%	10	4%
1960-1969	140,013	10%	12	4%
1950-1959	140,461	10%	18	6%
1940-1949	69,256	5%	7	2%
1939 or earlier	351,496	25%	102	36%
Total	1,407,100		281	

Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2021)

Value Characteristics

Median home value² in Marquette is \$115,900. 39% of units are valued below \$100,000, and around 25% are valued above \$200,000. As shown in Table 11, the number of housing units valued at less than \$50,000 has decreased significantly from 2010 to 2021; meanwhile the number of units valued higher at between \$150,000 - \$299,999 has increased noticeably.

Table 10: Housing Value

Statistic	Iowa	Clayton Co.	Marquette
Total Housing Units*	1,412,789	8,758	255
HOUSING VALUE:			
Median home value (\$)	\$153,900	\$131,600	\$115,900
Less than \$100,000 value (%)	28%	36%	39%
\$200,000 or more value (%)	34%	25%	22%

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) (United States Census Bureau, 2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171))

Table 11: Value of Owner-Occupied Single Family Dwelling Units in Marquette

Unit Value Ranges	2010		2021 (Est.)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$50,000	30	26.8	7	4.7
50,000-99,999	57	50.9	62	41.6
100,000-149,999	16	14.3	32	21.5
150,000-199,999	2	1.8	22	14.8
200,000-299,999	7	6.3	20	13.4
300,000-499,999	0	0.0	6	4.0
500,000 or more	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2021); (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2010)

Table 12 provides median value for owner-occupied units over time. Marquette, Clayton County and Iowa all noted increases from 2000 to 2020. The city's median value has historically been lower than the county and state, but it experienced a more significant jump than the state between 2010 and 2020.

Table 12: Median Value of Owner Occupied Units Change

Community	2000	2010	2020 (est)	% Change, 2000 - 2010	% Change, 2010 - 2020
Marquette	67,100	84,400	115,900	25.8%	37.3%
Clayton County	66,400	96,500	131,600	45.3%	36.4%
State of Iowa	82,500	119,200	153,900	44.5%	29.1%

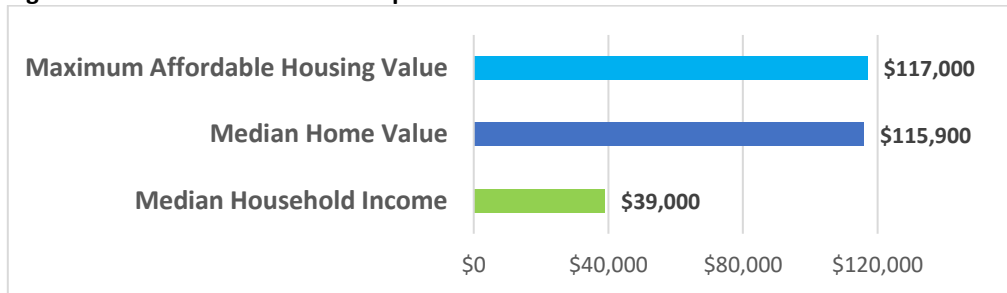
Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2000 & 2010); (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables)

² "Value" is the census respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Housing Affordability

Housing affordability is an important consideration for the city and its residents. Affordable homes can attract and retain employees to the city. This can be a selling point and a competitive advantage for area employers and a healthy mix of housing options ensures opportunities for all individuals to improve their economic situation and contribute to their communities. Figure 5 indicates the median home value and median household income for Marquette. Comparing home values to median household income is one way of monitoring affordability. To be considered “affordable,” the purchase price of housing should be no more than three times a household’s annual median income. In lieu of a purchase price, one can compare median housing values to median income. Using this comparison, the median value of a home in Marquette is approximately three times the median household income for 2020. This places the local housing market just within the affordable range for residents based on median value & incomes. However, feedback from planning participants was that generally prices are higher right now in the city, and young people in particular are having a hard time affording such a purchase.

Figure 5: Median Home Value Compared to Median Household Income



Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Yr Estimates, 2020);

Another generally accepted definition of affordability is that a household pay no more than 30% of its annual income on housing. Families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2012). As Table 13 indicates, over 1/3rd of the city’s households have housing costs that would be considered unaffordable by HUD standards, a higher percentage than that at the county and state levels.

Table 13: Housing Costs

Statistic	Iowa	Clayton Co.	Marquette
Total Housing Units*	1,412,789	8,758	255
HOUSING COSTS:			
Housing units with mortgage: Selected monthly owner costs as % of household income is 30% + (% of units)	19%	24%	34%
Gross rent as % of household income is 30% + (% of units)	43%	31%	27%

Housing Projections

Housing projection data is pulled from the 2022 Clayton County Housing Study. The study describes that it is challenging to provide an estimation for outside and “invisible” housing demand—that is, demand stemming from people who want to move to an area but can’t because of a lack of suitable housing, as well as existing residents who have combined households due to a lack of suitable housing. Planning participants were able to anecdotally provide input on that issue, explaining the increased local demand for housing is from people moving back to the area exists and is on the city’s radar. Beyond that issue, the county housing study provides some analysis of future housing demand by looking at projected households, housing units, and affordability/accessibility issues, and is described more fully below.

Figure 6 provides projected households and housing units based on multiple scenarios. These tables utilize U.S. Census data for number of households and units and incorporate additional data to project future housing. With a baseline year of 2020, the tables take the total households from the 2020 census and apply the Clayton County projected change/growth rate from Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. to produce projected households for 2030, 2040, and 2050. The tables then take the total housing units from the 2020 census and apply data from the Clayton County Assessor for the average new home construction rate and an estimate of housing attrition (“natural loss”) based on housing condition data, to estimate housing unit numbers for 2030, 2040, and 2050. The status quo projection simply shows the total households and housing units and the balance projected out to 2050 if construction and attrition stay roughly the same as they have been. Then, the additional scenarios illustrate what the balance looks like based on increases or decreases in housing supply resulting from no attrition, no new construction, or both.

Figure 6: Projected Households & Housing Units

		MARQUETTE			
		2020	2030	2040	2050
Status Quo	# Households	208	206	199	194
	Attrition	0	1	1	1
	Average new construction	0	4	4	4
	# Housing Units	255	259	262	266
	Shortage/Surplus	47	52	63	72

		MARQUETTE			
		2020	2030	2040	2050
No New Construction	# Households	208	206	199	194
	Attrition	0	1	1	1
	Average new construction	0	0	0	0
	# Housing Units	255	255	254	254
	Shortage/Surplus	47	48	55	60

		MARQUETTE			
		2020	2030	2040	2050
No Attrition	# Households	208	206	199	194
	Attrition	0	0	0	0
	Average new construction	0	4	4	4
	# Housing Units	255	259	263	267
	Shortage/Surplus	47	53	64	73

		MARQUETTE			
		2020	2030	2040	2050
No Attrition & No New Construction	# Households	208	206	199	194
	Attrition	0	0	0	0
	Average new construction	0	0	0	0
	# Housing Units	255	255	255	255
	Shortage/Surplus	47	49	56	61

Source: (Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission, 2022)

Based on 2020 U.S. Census numbers, Marquette has 255 housing units, 208 of which are occupied housing units (i.e. households), which makes it appear as if there is a 47 vacant unit surplus. Using the county level population change rate, households in Marquette are shown to go down between 2020 and 2050, while housing units would continue to increase based on current construction and attrition rates. However, only 33% of vacant units are available for sale or rent, meaning the actual surplus in units would be closer to only 15 – 16 units for the status quo scenario. This surplus increases through the following decades assuming population continues to go down, with the greatest surpluses occurring in the status quo or no attrition scenarios.

This housing projection doesn't fully explain housing need in the community however as it just compares overall housing units to the number of households. Housing and rentals come at various price points and will be more or less accessible as housing depending on household incomes. Table 14 looks at current housing needs and gaps utilizing U.S. Census data for households, income and housing values/rents. A comparison of households by income and housing value/rent helps show a potential "mismatch" of certain household income brackets versus housing that would meet that demand. The "Housing Need" column on the right side of the table shows where the specific shortages are. Based on this analysis, Marquette needs 70 units in the <\$50,000 price range or <\$399 rental range, eleven units in the \$150,000 - \$199,999 price range or \$1,250 - \$1,499 rental range, and four units in the >\$300,000 or >\$2,000 rental range. The study emphasizes that housing shortages and surpluses can be explained by many different phenomena and interpreted in different ways. For example, people living in lower-income households tend to have the least housing choice based on supply and affordability; a shortage of affordable housing corresponding to these household incomes likely means that many lower-income households are living in unaffordable housing and devoting larger portions of their income to housing costs. At the higher end of the household income spectrum, a shortage of corresponding housing could mean that higher-income households are, by necessity, "taking up" housing that would be affordable to households of lower income. The housing affordability spectrum is interconnected & interdependent; increasing supply in one affordability level can have the effect of freeing up housing & increasing supply in other affordability levels.

Table 14: Marquette Current Housing Needs & Gaps

MARQUETTE								
Households & Income			Households & Housing Value/Rent					
Household Income Range	% of Households	# of Households	Affordable Home Value Range	# of Owner-occupied Units	Affordable Range of Renter Units	# of Renter-occupied Units	Total Affordable Units	Housing Need (negative = shortage)
\$24,999 or less	35%	86	\$49,999 or less	0	\$399 or less	13	13	-73
\$25,000-\$49,999	32%	77	\$50,000-\$99,999	50	\$400-\$799	87	137	60
\$50,000-\$74,999	14%	35	\$100,000-\$149,999	31	\$800-\$1,249	16	47	12
\$75,000-\$99,999	12%	30	\$150,000-\$199,999	19	\$1,250-\$1,499	0	19	-11
\$100,000-\$149,999	3%	7	\$200,000-\$299,999	23	\$1,500-\$1,999	0	23	16
\$150,000 and over	4%	9	\$300,000 and over	5	\$2,000 and over	0	5	-4

Source: (Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission, 2022)

Housing Summary

Marquette tends to have smaller household sizes than other geographies, with almost half of single-family homes taken up by 1-person households. At the same time, very few homes are for sale locally. According to U.S. Census, no vacant homes were identified as for sale (almost half are used for “seasonal, recreational, or occasional” use), and community feedback was that there is a lack of single-family homes for sale in general. So, housing options are difficult to find and inhabitation of single-family homes by non-families or temporary residents may be adding to the issue. Community survey respondents identified single family residential development as the 2nd most preferred type of development in the future to help ease this shortage. Providing more housing options for smaller or non-family households could be a solution too. While Marquette tends to comparatively have a higher percentage of multi-unit structures currently, additional provision of duplexes and multi-family housing could be a benefit by offering one and two person household options and increasing availability of single-family homes for larger households.

Addressing the use of housing for seasonal or temporary use is a harder challenge to address with the ability of cities to regulate this type of thing fairly limited. At the same time, recreation and tourism is an important part of Marquette’s economic base, so there doesn’t appear to be uniform support for discouraging temporary residents or visitors. For this reason, addressing this particular issue pertaining to the housing shortage may not be top on the city’s list, but is something to consider for the future.

Over half of Marquette’s housing stock is over 50 years, and 38% is over 80 years old, meaning there is a high probability of maintenance issues and update needs for housing. The maintenance of older homes can be a struggle for some city residents as the cost to rehabilitate and maintain an older home is often prohibitive. These homes, if left uncared for, can lead to blighted and unsalable properties. Further, housing characteristics such as style, quality, energy efficiency, size, move-in condition, amenities and less maintenance are in demand in the current market. Therefore, utilizing housing programs that promote the repair and rehabilitation of aging units will be important in the future as they can aid in bringing home appeal and value up to make structures both more livable and more marketable.

It is difficult to make a sweeping case for or against housing affordability in the community, but it is safe to say that affordable housing for lower income households appears to be a need. Based on a generalized analysis of median household income and median home values the housing market appears to be within reach of residents. However, over 1/3rd of units with a mortgage have monthly owners costs exceeding 30% of household income, which is considered unaffordable according to Housing and Urban Development (HUD) standards. Further, planning participants indicated that housing prices appeared to be higher than normal, making it harder for some to buy, especially young purchasers. And finally, an in-depth analysis of local income and housing value/rent groupings shows that there are housing shortages at several levels based on resident’s ability to pay for housing. These include an estimated shortage of over 70 units in the <\$50,000 price range or <\$399 rental range, eleven units in the \$150,000 - \$199,999 price range or \$1,250 - \$1,499 rental range, and four units in the >\$300,000 or >\$2,000 rental range.

While housing units in the community have increased over time, demand still appears to be exceeding supply. Community input during the planning process was that mid-range single family homes are a particular need, which was reflected to a degree in the housing gap analysis. However, the shortage of

lower value housing and rents was even more significant. People living in lower-income households tend to have the least housing choice based on supply and affordability; a shortage of affordable housing corresponding to these household incomes likely means that many lower-income households are living in unaffordable housing and devoting larger portions of their income to housing costs. Housing assistance in the form of first time home buyer assistance, rental assistance, downpayment assistance and increased multi-family options may help meet housing needs for lower income ranges. And it's also important to remember that the housing affordability spectrum is interconnected and interdependent. A shortage of mid to upper level housing could mean that higher-income households are, by necessity, "taking up" housing that would be affordable to households of lower incomes. So, increasing the supply of mid-range homes may have the effect of both addressing shortages there, and also freeing up lower value housing to increase supply for lower income groups.

Housing Action Plan

(See Implementation Section for Methodology of Action Plan)

**Goals are sorted first by priority, and within priority categories, by highest vote (# shown)*

Goal 1: Aggressively pursue meeting housing needs of the community (HIGH PRIORITY) (10 Votes)
Strategy 1.1: Provide senior housing so that single-family homes are available to workers & families
Strategy 1.2: Utilize Low-to-Moderate Income funds for Housing Trust Fund Match and other housing incentives & programs
Strategy 1.3: Connect home buyers with First Time Home Buyer & down payment programs
Strategy 1.4: Take an active, leading role around housing, including incentives (TIF, abatement, cost sharing, cooperative financing, grants, etc.), convening property owners & developers, and more
Goal 2: Improve the quality of existing housing & neighborhoods (HIGH PRIORITY) (10 Votes)
Strategy 2.1: Encourage single family and rental housing updates to improve safety, quality and energy efficiency
Strategy 2.2: Pursue housing redevelopment when existing units are considered dilapidated, a health hazard, substandard
Strategy 2.3: Consider plan for city to acquire, then renovate or remove, substandard housing as it becomes available
Strategy 2.4: Preservation and enhancement of existing neighborhoods, beautification, etc.
Strategy 2.5: With redevelopment, consider options for deconstruction and reuse of materials, versus just demolition
Goal 3: Provide affordable housing options relevant to local incomes (HIGH PRIORITY) (10 Votes)
Strategy 3.1: Provide low-income rental housing, according to the county housing needs assessment (+73 units)
Strategy 3.2: Provide new mid-range, single family housing (\$150 - \$200K, +11 units) & high-range SF housing (>\$150K, +4 units), according to the county housing needs assessment
Goal 4: Support efforts to increase the supply of new housing (LOW PRIORITY) (4 Votes)
Strategy 4.1: Incorporate upper story housing in downtown buildings.
Strategy 4.2: Inventory & assess vacant lots that might serve for housing infill.
Strategy 4.3: Consider public-private partnerships with developers for redevelopment or infill of housing
Strategy 4.4: Incorporate duplexes as high-quality, affordable multi-family housing that can be incorporated in a variety of districts
Strategy 4.5: Rezone planned residential areas north of the subdivision to R-2

CHAPTER 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development Vision

The local economy thrives on a year-round basis. Business development to revitalize downtown has been pursued and incentivized. Major employers contributing to the economic base have been supported, and the needs of the local workforce are met. Tourism remains an economic strength, and the city has adapted and coordinated to capitalize on this.

COMMUNITY SURVEY FEEDBACK	FOCUS GROUP FEEDBACK																																																																						
<p>Select the top 3 changes you think would have the greatest impact on improving the quality of life in Marquette</p> <p>% of respondents</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Survey Results Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>1st Choice</th> <th>2nd Choice</th> <th>3rd Choice</th> <th>Not in Top 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coordinate services, amenities w/ McGregor</td> <td>20%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>9%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expand or improve childcare options</td> <td>13%</td> <td>4%</td> <td>2%</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address need for land to build on</td> <td>7%</td> <td>2%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Riverfront development</td> <td>16%</td> <td>11%</td> <td>13%</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improve quality of housing</td> <td>10%</td> <td>7%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improve housing availability</td> <td>16%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Park & recreation updating and expansion</td> <td>24%</td> <td>22%</td> <td>13%</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improve public safety</td> <td>2%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>29%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improve biking & walking options or infrastructure</td> <td>13%</td> <td>7%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maintain & improve existing roads</td> <td>13%</td> <td>7%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase employment opportunities</td> <td>9%</td> <td>3%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expand local services</td> <td>11%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>7%</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expand retail shopping options</td> <td>11%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>7%</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> 2 MOST preferred 2 LEAST preferred </p>	Category	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Not in Top 3	Coordinate services, amenities w/ McGregor	20%	5%	9%	20%	Expand or improve childcare options	13%	4%	2%	30%	Address need for land to build on	7%	2%	5%	33%	Riverfront development	16%	11%	13%	18%	Improve quality of housing	10%	7%	5%	25%	Improve housing availability	16%	5%	5%	31%	Park & recreation updating and expansion	24%	22%	13%	11%	Improve public safety	2%	5%	29%	0%	Improve biking & walking options or infrastructure	13%	7%	5%	24%	Maintain & improve existing roads	13%	7%	5%	24%	Increase employment opportunities	9%	3%	5%	29%	Expand local services	11%	5%	7%	24%	Expand retail shopping options	11%	5%	7%	24%	<p>Economic Base: Overall, limited # of local businesses. Outdoor recreation & tourism is a draw. Gencor & casino are large businesses. Schools employ a lot. Downtown business district important. Large developments not ideal due to space limits.</p>
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<p>With economic development, what types of businesses do you think would benefit Marquette?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food / dining options (14 votes) • Shops (7 votes) • Natural resources / recreation (7 votes) • Tourism (6 votes) 	<p>Labor Force: Industries in need of skilled workforce. Limited pay. Workforce struggling to find housing. Labor in certain industries hit hard (e.g. restaurants).</p> <p>Opportunities/Priorities: Improve downtown (mixed uses, shopping, dining). Infill & redevelopment key. Capitalize on assets (e.g. tourism). Support worker needs (e.g. housing). Work from home professionals may be future trend.</p> <p>Incentives/Programs: City has Urban Renewal Plan already. More tax incentives needed to attract & keep downtown businesses, and to encourage housing.</p>																																																																						

Introduction

Economic development is reliant upon understanding the community’s workforce and its existing business environment. Knowing this information can help community leaders develop a plan to create sustained economic growth which is important for providing sufficient incomes, profitable business opportunities for local employers and tax revenues for the city. Private sector investment is an important factor for economic growth, but there are many initiatives that jurisdictions can also support to encourage investments where the community feels they are needed the most, whether to improve the workforce or support businesses. This section will provide background on the city’s workforce and existing business structure and set forth goals for future economic development in the city.

Labor Force

An area’s labor force will play a key role in expanding or creating new businesses in the community. Right now across the region, aging workforces and a shortage of critical talent are big issues facing rural businesses. A fuller understanding of the city’s labor force requires taking a look at things like education levels, labor force participation, unemployment rates and key issues impacting employees, such as childcare, transportation and housing. After understanding the make-up and challenges of the local labor force, a community can further seek out opportunities and partnerships to better develop its workforce to meet existing business needs.

Labor Force Characteristics

Table 15 breaks down labor force characteristics for the population 16 years and over in Marquette, Clayton County, and the state. The city has a higher percentage of people, and parents in particular, in the labor force than these other geographies. At 1.8%, unemployment rates are currently low in the community and are at similar levels to other areas.

Table 15: Labor Force Characteristics

	Iowa	Clayton Co	Marquette
Labor Force:			
Population 16 years and over:	2,504,540	14,229	388
	[%]	[%]	[%]
Civilian labor force	67	65.5	73.2
Employed	64.3	64.1	71.4
Unemployed	2.6	1.4	1.8
Own children of the householder under 6 years			
All parents in family in labor force	75.7	74.9	100
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years			
All parents in family in labor force	80.8	76	100

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables)

Educational Attainment

Table 16 compares education levels for Marquette, the county and state. As is common for rural areas in Iowa, the majority of residents graduated from high school and some went on to obtain college experience. The city’s educational achievement distribution is similar to that of the county; both jurisdictions are a little below the state with regards to the percentage of adults that completed a bachelor's degree or higher, but are similar to the state in the percentage of adults that completed some college or an associate’s degree. Residents with lower education levels may have a harder time finding employment that pays a living wage capable of supporting a family.

Table 16: Educational Attainment

Education Attainment:			
	Iowa	Clayton Co.	Marquette
Population 25 years and over			
Less than 9th grade	2.9%	3.4%	1.9%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4.6%	6.4%	9.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30.8%	44.6%	38.8%
Some college, no degree	20.6%	18%	24.8%
Associate's degree	11.8%	10.5%	6.8%
Bachelor's degree	19.7%	12.8%	14.3%
Graduate or professional degree	9.6%	4.3%	3.7%
High school graduate or higher	92.5%	90.2%	88.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.3%	17.1%	18%

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables)

Income and Poverty

Figure 7 illustrates household income levels according to the 2010 and 2020 U.S. Census ACS 5-Year Estimates. Median household income in 2020 was \$39,000 for the city (about 63% that of the state level), and almost 70% of household incomes were below \$50,000. Mean household income was \$47,616. In comparing household income groupings between 2010 and 2020, the greatest increase was in the \$15,000 – \$24,999 bracket (+9%), while the greatest decreases occurred in the \$10,000 - \$14,999 (-11%) and \$50,000 - \$74,999 (-11%) brackets.

Table 18 illustrates poverty statistics for the community, county and state. In considering the whole population, Marquette’s poverty level is on par with the county and state, sitting around 11 – 12%. However, the city has noticeably higher rates of poverty for certain groups in comparison with other areas, including for families (almost twice the state level), for families with children under 5 (over four times the state level), for families with female householders with no spouse present and children under 5 (39% increase above state level), and for children under 18 (36% increase above state level).

Table 17: Household Income Summary

Income and benefits (in 2020 inflation-adjusted dollars)	Iowa	Clayton Co	Marquette
Total households	1,273,941	7,563	244
Less than \$10,000	5.1%	4.9%	5.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4%	4%	0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.6%	10.4%	29.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.3%	8.8%	12.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.1%	16.7%	19.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.1%	20.1%	14.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14.3%	15.5%	12.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15.9%	13.3%	2.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5.6%	3.4%	3.7%
\$200,000 or more	5%	3%	0%
Median household income (dollars)	\$61,836	\$56,456	\$39,000
Mean household income (dollars)	\$80,316	\$69,037	\$47,616
Household income under \$50,000 (%)	40.1%	44.8%	66.8%

Figure 7: Household Income Change, 2010 - 2020

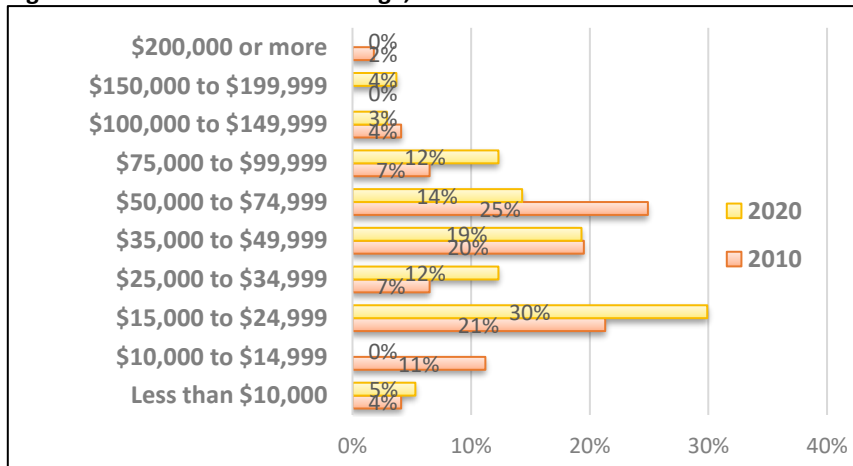


Table 18: Poverty Summary

	Iowa	Clayton Co	Marquette
Families & people whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level:			
All families:	7.1%	5.7%	13.7%
With related children of householder under 18 years	11.7%	9.4%	25.5%
With related children of householder under 5 years	13.6%	14.4%	62.5%
Families with female householder (no spouse):	26.6%	24.1%	44.4%
With related children of householder under 18 years	33.6%	30.5%	44.4%
With related children of householder under 5 years	44.9%	48.2%	62.5%
All people:	11.1%	12.3%	11.8%
Under 18 years	13.3%	14.7%	18.1%
18 to 64 years	11.4%	11.1%	11.8%
65 years and over	7%	13.1%	5.8%

Commuting

An inflow / outflow analysis of job counts indicates that a higher percentage of workers live outside of Marquette and commute in for jobs (68%), than workers who live in Marquette and commute outside for jobs (30%). Very few individuals both live in and work in the community (<20). Figure 8 indicates where working residents are typically employed. Prairie du Chien is the most common location, followed by Marquette itself. After that, workers spread out to communities largely in Clayton County, or south to larger metros (Des Moines, etc.). As shown in Figure 9 residents most often drive less than 10 miles to their job. Figure 10 illustrates Marquette’s workers home destinations, with Prairie du Chien and McGregor being very common. Workers coming from Guttenberg, Elkader and Monona are also common. Workers traveling to work in Marquette most typically have 10 – 24 mile commutes, followed by less than 10 mile commutes (Figure 11).

Figure 8: Top Places of Employment, Residents

2019		
	Count	Share
All Places (Cities, CDPs, etc.)	169	100.0%
Prairie du Chien city, WI	31	18.3%
Marquette city, IA	12	7.1%
Clayton city, IA	9	5.3%
McGregor city, IA	7	4.1%
Des Moines city, IA	6	3.6%
Monona city, IA	6	3.6%
Cedar Rapids city, IA	3	1.8%
Dubuque city, IA	3	1.8%
Elkader city, IA	3	1.8%
Garnavillo city, IA	3	1.8%
All Other Locations	86	50.9%

Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, 2019)

Figure 10: Marquette Workers Home Destinations

2019		
	Count	Share
All Places (Cities, CDPs, etc.)	364	100.0%
Prairie du Chien city, WI	37	10.2%
McGregor city, IA	25	6.9%
Elkader city, IA	13	3.6%
Guttenberg city, IA	13	3.6%
Marquette city, IA	12	3.3%
Farmersburg city, IA	10	2.7%
Monona city, IA	10	2.7%
Waukon city, IA	7	1.9%
Decorah city, IA	6	1.6%
Postville city, IA	4	1.1%
All Other Locations	227	62.4%

Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, 2019)

Figure 9: Travel Distance to Work, Residents

2019		
	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	169	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	67	39.6%
10 to 24 miles	39	23.1%
25 to 50 miles	18	10.7%
Greater than 50 miles	45	26.6%

Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, 2019)

Figure 11: Travel Distance to Work, Marquette Workers

2019		
	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	364	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	120	33.0%
10 to 24 miles	150	41.2%
25 to 50 miles	62	17.0%
Greater than 50 miles	32	8.8%

Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, 2019)

Economic Base

Resident Employment by Industry and Occupation

Employment by industry identifies the types of industries in which the residents of Marquette are employed. As noted in the commuting section, many of these industries are located outside of the city. Table 19 indicates that the three leading employment industries for residents are (in order) Manufacturing (+11% above state level), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodations & Food Services (15% above state level), and Retail Trade (7% above state level).

Table 19: Leading Industries for Marquette Residents

	Iowa	Clayton Co	Marquette
Industries:			
Civilian employed population 16 years & over:	1,611,524	9,118	277
	[%]	[%]	[%]
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, & mining	3.8	10.3	1.1
Construction	6.5	9.1	4
Manufacturing	14.7	17.9	25.6
Wholesale trade	2.8	3.2	0
Retail trade	11.5	10.9	18.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5	4.6	0.4
Information	1.6	1.9	0
Finance & insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	7.8	3.4	1.4
Professional, scientific, & management, administrative, & waste management services	7.4	5	3.2
Educational services, health care & social assistance	24.3	20.8	14.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, & food services	7.2	6.9	22
Other services, except public administration	4.4	4	3.2
Public administration	3.1	2	5.4

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables)

Table 20 classifies employees into categories by occupation for the city, county and state. Occupations describe the type of work in which an employee is engaged, regardless of the industry. For residents in the city the first ranked occupation is Production, Transportation, Material Moving and the second ranked occupation is Service Occupations.

Table 20: Occupation Classification of Marquette Residents

Occupations:			
	Iowa	Clayton Co	Marquette
Management, business, science, & arts occupations	37.2%	26.8%	20.6%
Service occupations	15.9%	17.9%	22.7%
Sales and office occupations	20.4%	17.4%	20.9%
Natural resources, construction, & maintenance occupations	9.6%	14.7%	11.6%
Production, transportation, & material moving occupations	17%	23.2%	24.2%

Source: (United States Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables)

Marquette Industries

According to the Iowa Workforce Development Employer Database, there are 28 employers in the community (Iowa Workforce Development, 2023). Figure 12 illustrates the breakdown of employer establishments by type. Accommodation and Food Services, Public Administration, Retail, and Manufacturing are the most common industries. Figure 13 illustrates the breakdown of employers by size class. Most establishments would be considered small, with only 1 – 4 employees, but two major employers exist with 100 – 249 employees each (Bituma Corp and the Casino Queen Marquette). Also fairly large employers for the community, Casey’s Gas Station, Cobblestone Inn & Suites, and the USDA Forest Service each employ between 10 – 19 employees. Finally, Figure 14 illustrates the breakdown of employers by estimated annual sales. Annual sales between \$1,000 - \$499,999 are most common for local businesses. Establishments falling into higher annual sales classes are the major employers, as well as the transportation company, gas station, bank and winery.

Figure 12: Number of Marquette Employers by Type

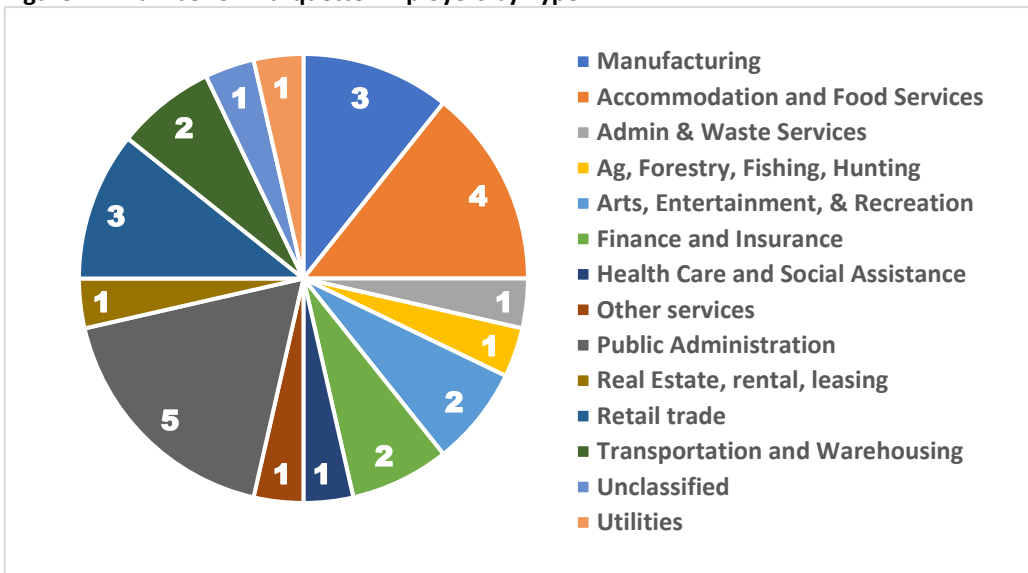


Figure 14: Number of Employers by Size Class

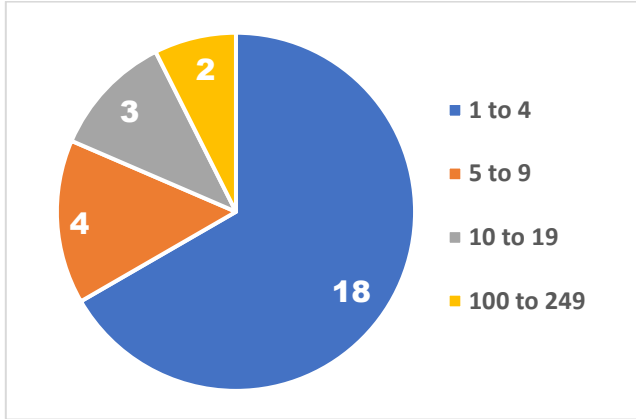
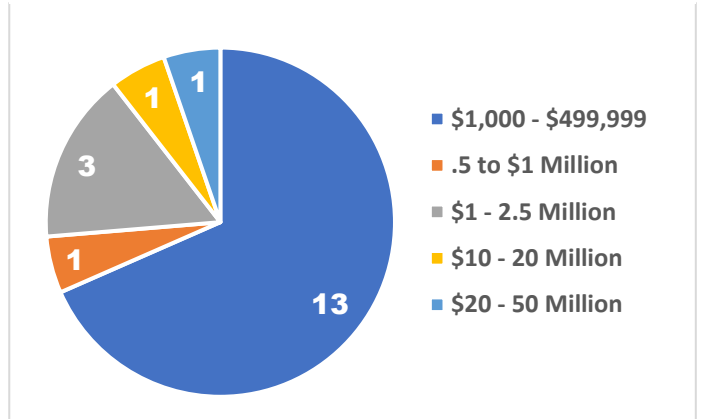


Figure 13: Number of Employers by Annual Sales



Retail

The Iowa State University (ISU) Extension and Outreach FY 2021 Retail Trade Analysis provides some additional insight into the retail sector in Marquette, summarized in Table 21 below (Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, 2021). This report counts 27 “retail firms” with reported taxable sales, an increase of five firms from 10 years earlier. Despite the increase in firms, the real total taxable sales decreased minimally in Marquette from \$5.4 million in FY 12 to \$5.3 million in FY 21. However, as shown in Figure 15, over the last 10 years Real Per Capita Taxable Sales in the community have consistently been higher than the peer average for small cities across the state. The white rectangles in the figure represent the 25th to 75th percentiles ranges of values for the peer group, and the solid red circles show actual local per capita sales. Figure 16 provides a comparison of per capita retail sales with nearby cities (all of which are larger than Marquette in population), illustrating that the city lands somewhere in the middle.

Table 21: Marquette Key Retail Indicators

	FY2020	FY2021	% Change
Real Total Taxable Sales	\$5,319,910	\$5,255,840	-1.2% ▼
Number of Firms	29	27	-7.8% ▼
Population	430	428	-0.5% ►
Average Sales Per Capita	\$12,372	\$12,280	-0.7% ►
Average Sales Per Firm	\$183,445	\$196,480	7.1% ▲

No distinction are made among residents of households, educational institutions, nursing homes, or other group quarters in the calculation of per capita sales and related indicators.

Figure 15: Expected and Actual Sales Per Capita

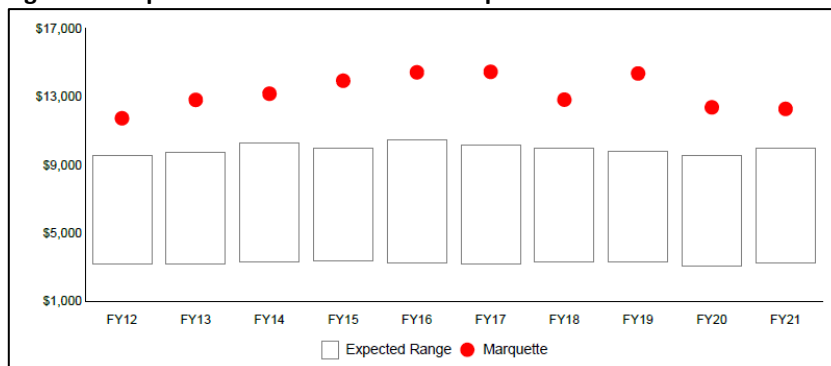
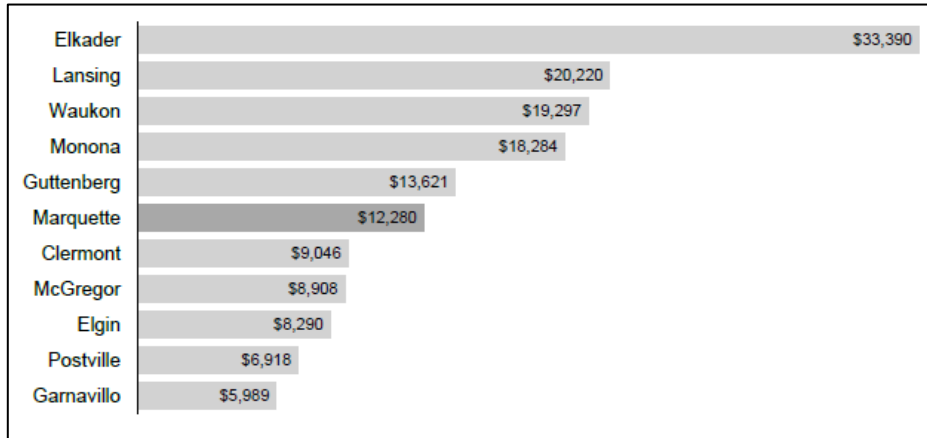


Figure 16: Per Capita Retail Sales for Nearby Cities



Again, from the ISU retail analysis, Table 22 shows Marquette’s Trade Surplus or Leakage over 10 years, which measures the dollar difference between the city's actual sales and its breakeven sales target (the point at which any sales lost from residents’ shopping elsewhere are exactly offset by local sales to non-residents). On the figure, sales above the breakeven level imply a net surplus arising from sales to non-residents, and sales below the breakeven level suggest a net leakage from residents' spending in other retail markets. The city has had a trade surplus 60% of the time in the last decade.

Table 22: Marquette Trade Surplus/Leakage (\$ millions)

Marquette	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
City actual sales	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	5.6	6.2	5.3	5.3
Breakeven sales target	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.7
Estimated surplus (+) or leakage (-)	-0.4	+0.1	+0.3	+0.4	+0.5	+0.6	-0.1	+0.6	-0.2	-0.4

Recreation and Tourism

Recreation and tourism play an important role in the economic health of the city. As mentioned earlier, the Casino Queen Marquette is a major employer and draw in the community. In addition, other recreation and tourism type businesses that are a draw for the community include the Depot Museum, Eagles Landing Winery, and the Driftless Area Wetlands Centre. Planning participants emphasized how activities on the Mississippi River, in the park, and in open spaces are popular for both residents and visitors. According to the Travel Iowa Industry Partners 2021 Economic Impact Report, at a .4% share of visitor spending across the state, Clayton County is in about the top 1/3 of counties for tourism economic impacts. Those economic impacts for the county include: 1) 283 jobs, \$37 million total in spending, \$7.99 million total in labor income, and \$3.69 million total in local taxes.

Economic Development Summary

Tourism and Recreation

Natural resource-based tourism and recreation and subsequent visitor spending is a part of the local economy that Marquette would like to capitalize on. The city intends to maintain and protect its natural resource and recreational assets, along with continuing its efforts to improve the amenities and opportunities related to these amenities, such as trails, businesses, and events.

Business Retention, Expansion and Growth

Marquette will support and retain its existing businesses, while promoting new entrepreneurs and businesses. New large development is not ideal in the community due to space limitations and the natural surroundings, including the bluffs, river, creek and rolling hills. However, the downtown district has infrastructure in place and provides several opportunities for rehabilitation and improvement of existing buildings and infill development.

Supporting the Workforce

Supporting local major employers requires also considering the needs of the workforce. Planning participants provided feedback that employers are in need of skilled workers, but things like transportation, housing and childcare are impacting the ability of workers to move to or stay in the area.

Economic Development Action Plan

(See Implementation Section for Methodology of Action Plan)

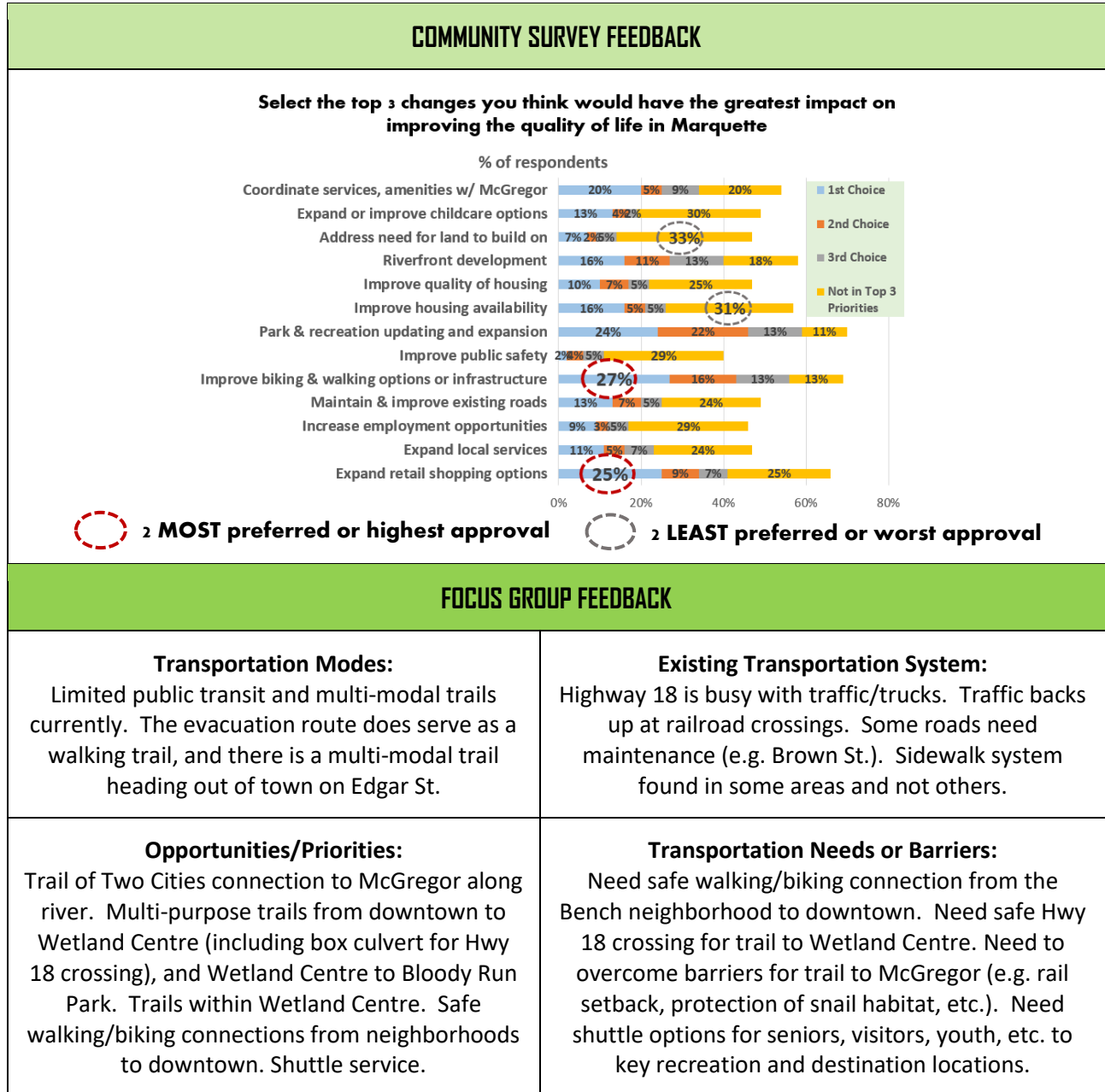
**Goals are sorted first by priority, and within priority categories, by highest vote (# shown)*

<p>Goal 1: Sustainably capitalize on natural resources and outdoor recreation as an economic asset for the community (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (7 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.1: Encourage natural resource or outdoor recreation businesses (e.g. eco-tourism, recreation equipment, kayak / canoe rentals, guide services, etc.)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.2: Promote events & activities that draw people downtown to shop, eat and experience the riverfront</p>
<p>Goal 2: Address workforce needs to better attract and keep residents, and to support local employers (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (7 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 2.1: Expand and improve housing options to support families & workers</p>
<p>Strategy 2.2: Be a partner in understanding & addressing workforce childcare needs</p>
<p>Goal 3: Revitalize downtown to support new & existing businesses, expand upper story housing, and stimulate economic activity (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (5 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 3.1: Complete downtown revitalization planning and projects</p>
<p>Strategy 3.2: Infill vacant downtown lots with mixed use development</p>
<p>Strategy 3.3: Rehab & updates to buildings</p>
<p>Strategy 3.4: Diversify businesses, with emphasis on more food & drink, and retail shopping</p>
<p>Strategy 3.5: Support and promote downtown businesses</p>
<p>Strategy 3.6: Incorporate pedestrian-friendly improvements (E.g. outdoor dining, landscaping, benches, lighting, signage, etc.)</p>

CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Vision

Multi-modal transportation options are supported, the sidewalk network complete, and a network of trails exists between downtown, residential neighborhoods, nearby McGregor, and surrounding destinations and amenities. The city has coordinated with the Iowa Department of Transportation, the county, and local partners to update transportation infrastructure in a manner that ensures safety and connectivity.



Introduction

The transportation network is the backbone upon which a community bases its economy. It provides access to resources and connection to other communities, forming a critical link for continued development and growth. Maintenance and repair, in addition to periodic additions and enhancements to this system, are essential for preserving connectivity for residents, visitors and businesses. Keeping pace with changes in transportation trends and network use is also essential to anticipate needed improvements and potential additions to the transportation network.

Inventory of Existing Transportation Facilities

Marquette roads consist of approximately 9.2 miles of roadway, including 2.6 miles owned by the state highway agency (IA 76 and US 18), 1 mile owned by Clayton County (Pleasant Ridge Rd./B45), and 5.5 miles under the city (Iowa Dept. of Transportation, 2023). The city is responsible for the maintenance of all local roads. Most roads in Marquette are surfaced in asphalt (6.1 miles) or concrete (2.5 miles, largely highway), and a few local roads are gravel (.64 miles).

Bridges in the community include the Hwy 18 bridge across the Mississippi River, Hwy 76 bridge over Bloody Run Creek, the Pleasant Ridge Rd. culvert/bridge over drainage areas, and a pedestrian bridge from the Casino Queen Marquette to the Mississippi River.

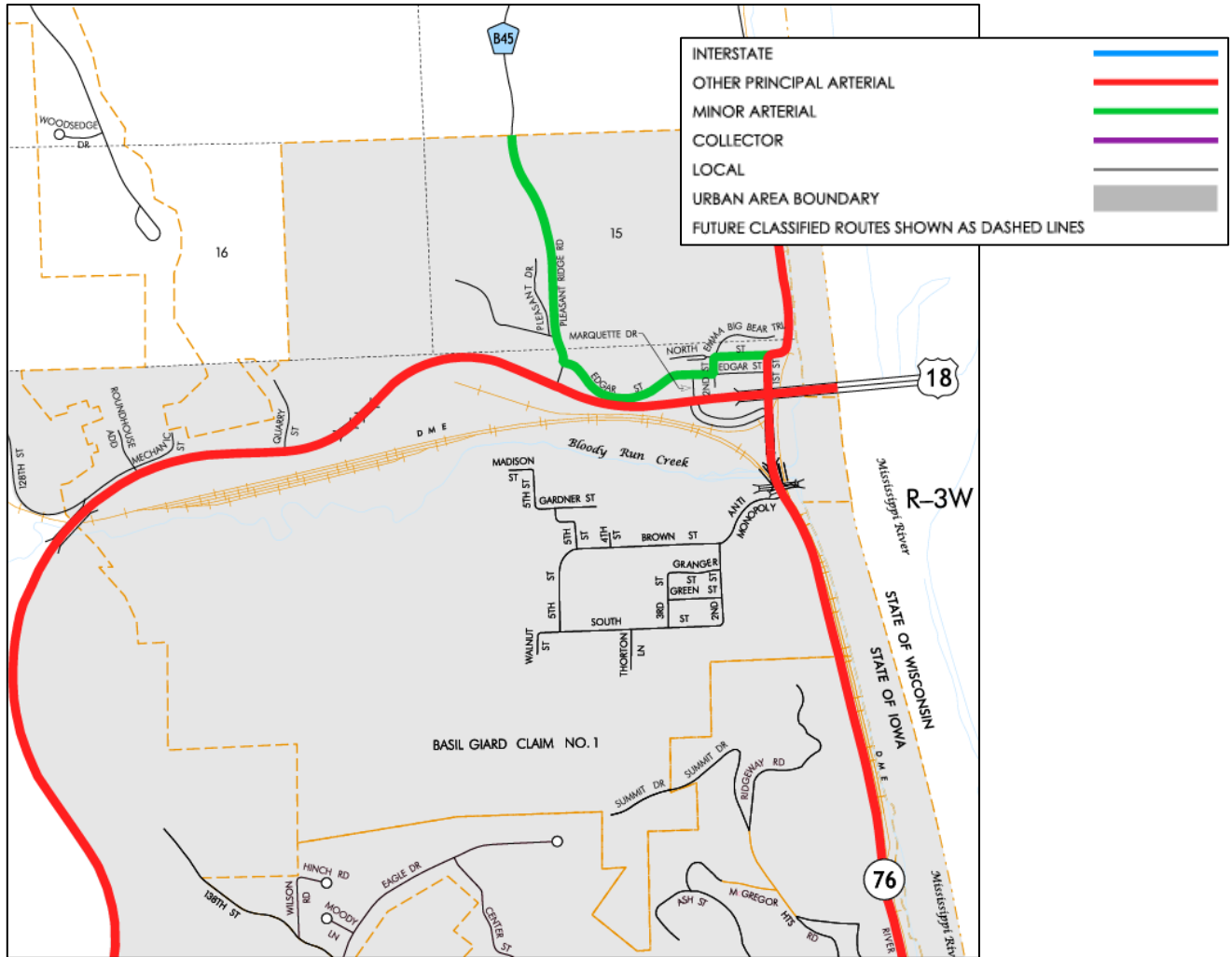
Functional Classification System

Chapter 306 of the Code of Iowa sets the functional classification of all highways, roads and streets in the state into categories according to the character of service they provide. The classification of streets and roads in each city is periodically updated to be current with city boundary changes and the function of the streets. The classification system serves as a basis for determining future priorities, funds distribution and jurisdiction over the various highways, roads and streets in the state.

Rural roads are labeled by the following classifications: Local Roads, Collectors, Minor Arterials, Other Principal Arterials and Interstates. Arterials form networks that link cities and larger towns and provide statewide or interstate travel. Collectors, also known as farm to market roads, provide service to county seats, larger towns not served by the highway system, and to other traffic generators. Minor collectors collect traffic from local roads and bring all developed areas within a reasonable distance of a collector road. And local roads provide access to adjacent land and a form of travel over relatively shorter distances. Federal aid money is available to maintain major collectors, minor arterials and principal arterials.

Figure 17 illustrates Federal Functional Classification in Marquette. Principal arterial U.S. Highway 18 runs east-west just south of the downtown commercial district, connecting drivers over the Mississippi River bridge to Prairie du Chien, WI, and west to Monona, IA. Iowa Highway 76 is also an arterial, running north-south along the river through Marquette. And Pleasant Ridge Rd. / B45 (north Marquette) is considered a minor arterial. Other roads are local.

Figure 17: Marquette Federal Functional Classification

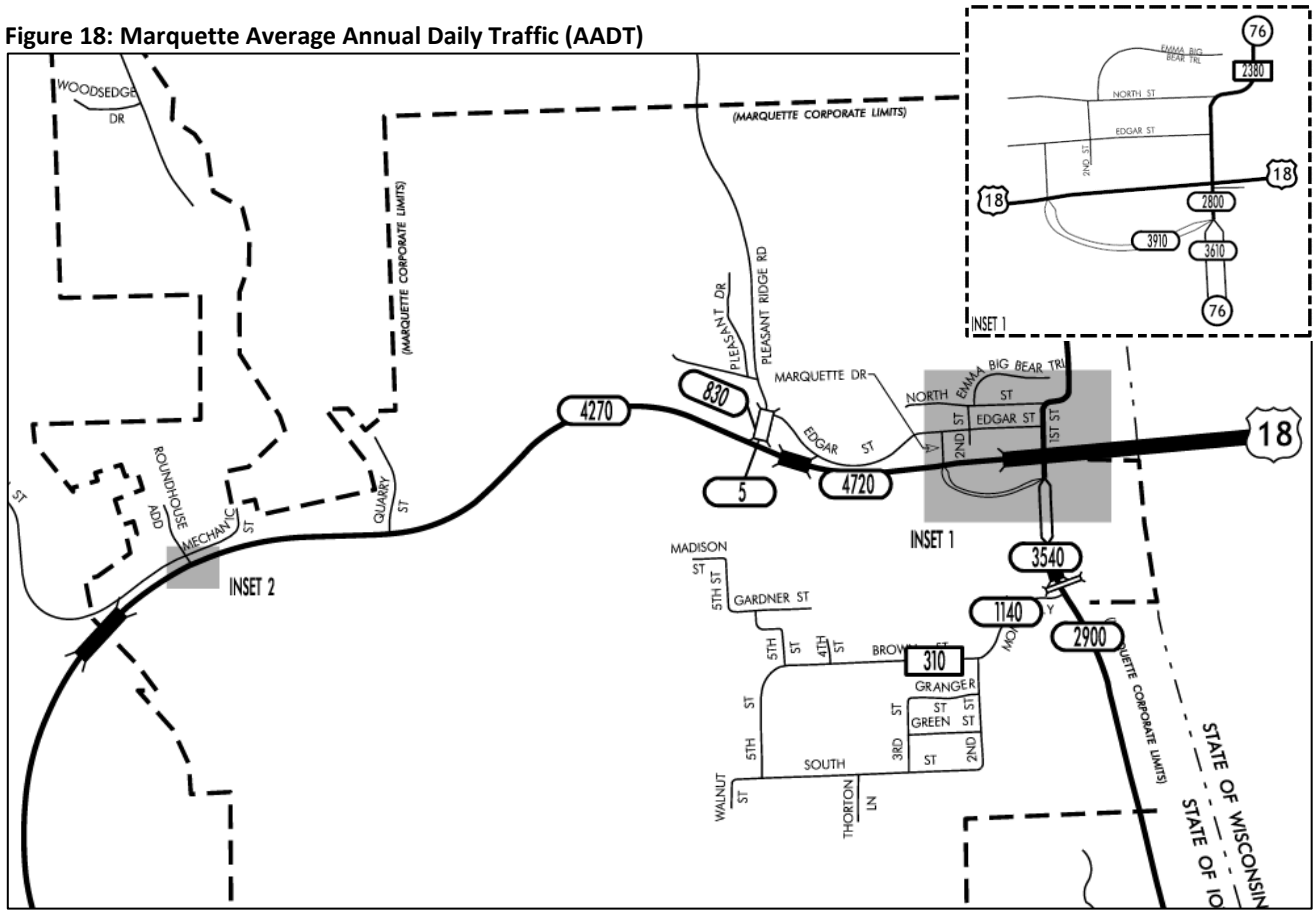


Source: (Iowa Dept. of Transportation, n.d.)

Traffic Volumes

Traffic counts in Marquette were last conducted in 2021 by the Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT). These counts indicate that the most heavily traveled areas in the city are those on the arterial road system and connections thereto, with a high of 4720 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) on Hwy 18 and 3610 AADT on Hwy 76 (south of the bridge) (Iowa Dept. of Transportation, 2021). In the local road system, Anti Monopoly as it meets Hwy 76 also sees relatively high traffic at 1140 AADT. Planning participants reported that Highway 18 is very busy with semi-trucks, in addition to other traffic.

Figure 18: Marquette Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)



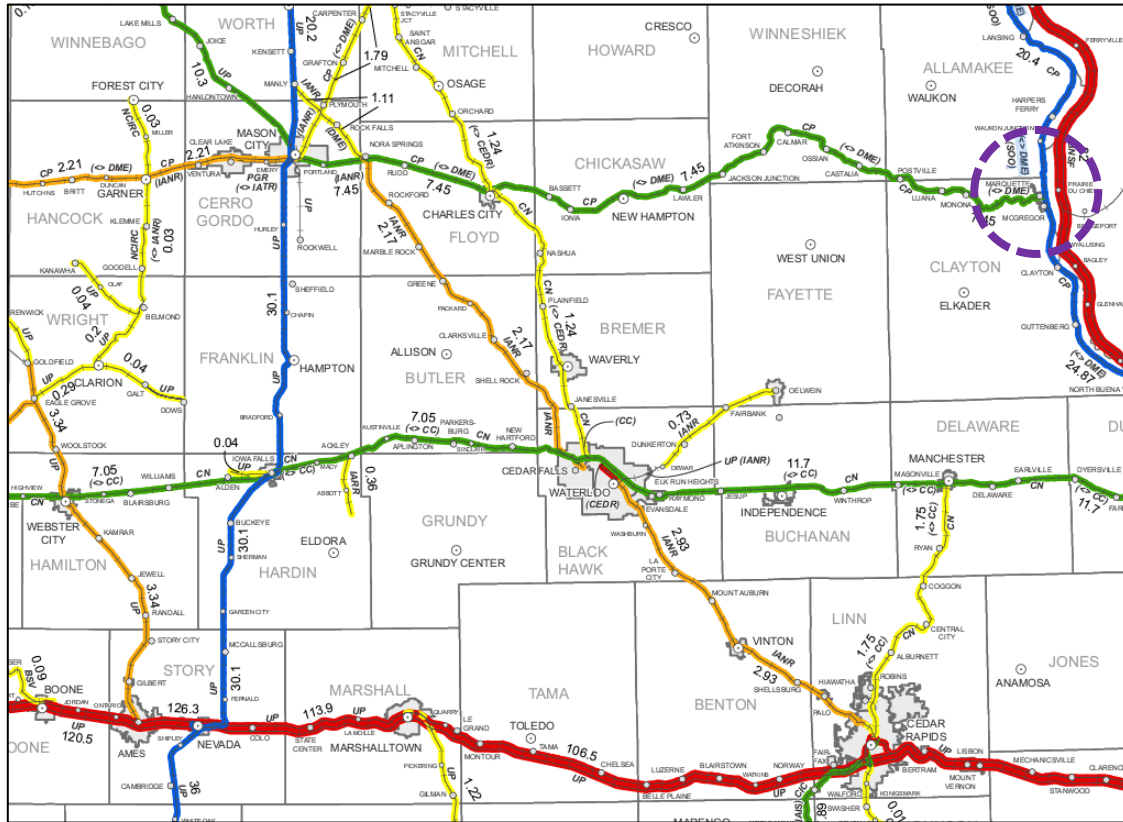
Alternate Modes of Transportation

This section will highlight the availability of alternative methods of travel within the city.

Railroads

The Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern R.R. Co. operates through Marquette, running west towards Monona, and north-south along the river. Canadian Pacific is identified as the railroad owner non-operator for these routes, and Iowa Interstate R.R. Ltd also has trackage rights north of Marquette. Traffic along the north-south railroad is very high compared to many other areas of the state, with traffic density in Annual Gross Tons (millions per mile) between 20 – 49.9 (Iowa Dept. of Transportation, 2021). Canadian Pacific/DME hauls a variety of commodities, the most common being Chemical and Allied Products (29%), Coal (20%) and Food and Kindred Products (19%) (Iowa Dept. of Transportation, n.d.). Planning participants reported that traffic backs up at railroad crossings when trains are blocking the roads.

Figure 19: Railroad Traffic Density NE Iowa



Air Transportation

Marquette has no municipal airport. The closest publicly owned airports are located in Prairie du Chien, WI across the Mississippi River, and 13 miles to the west in Monona, IA. Dubuque, IA Regional Airport (60 miles) and La Crosse, WI Regional Airport (60 miles) are the closest commercial service airports.

Public Transportation

The Northeast Iowa Community Action Corporation (NEICAC) - Transit Program (EARL Public Transit) is designated by the Iowa DOT as the Regional Public Transit Provider for the counties of Allamakee, Clayton, Fayette, Howard and Winneshiek in the Northeast corner of Iowa. EARL Public Transit, which operates vehicles that are ADA compliant and wheelchair accessible, offers public transportation to all citizens residing in their service area, typically as demand-response service charged on a cost per miles basis (including in Marquette). Users can Dial-a-Ride or use the online scheduler. Transit also offers in-town services on a per trip basis. However, this option is currently not offered for Marquette and McGregor.



Currently there is no taxi service specific to Marquette. Nearby Prairie de Chien, WI has Coulee Cab, which offers service within two miles including Marquette, seven days per week from early morning to around 11:30 pm. Fares are per-ride.

Multi-Modal Transportation

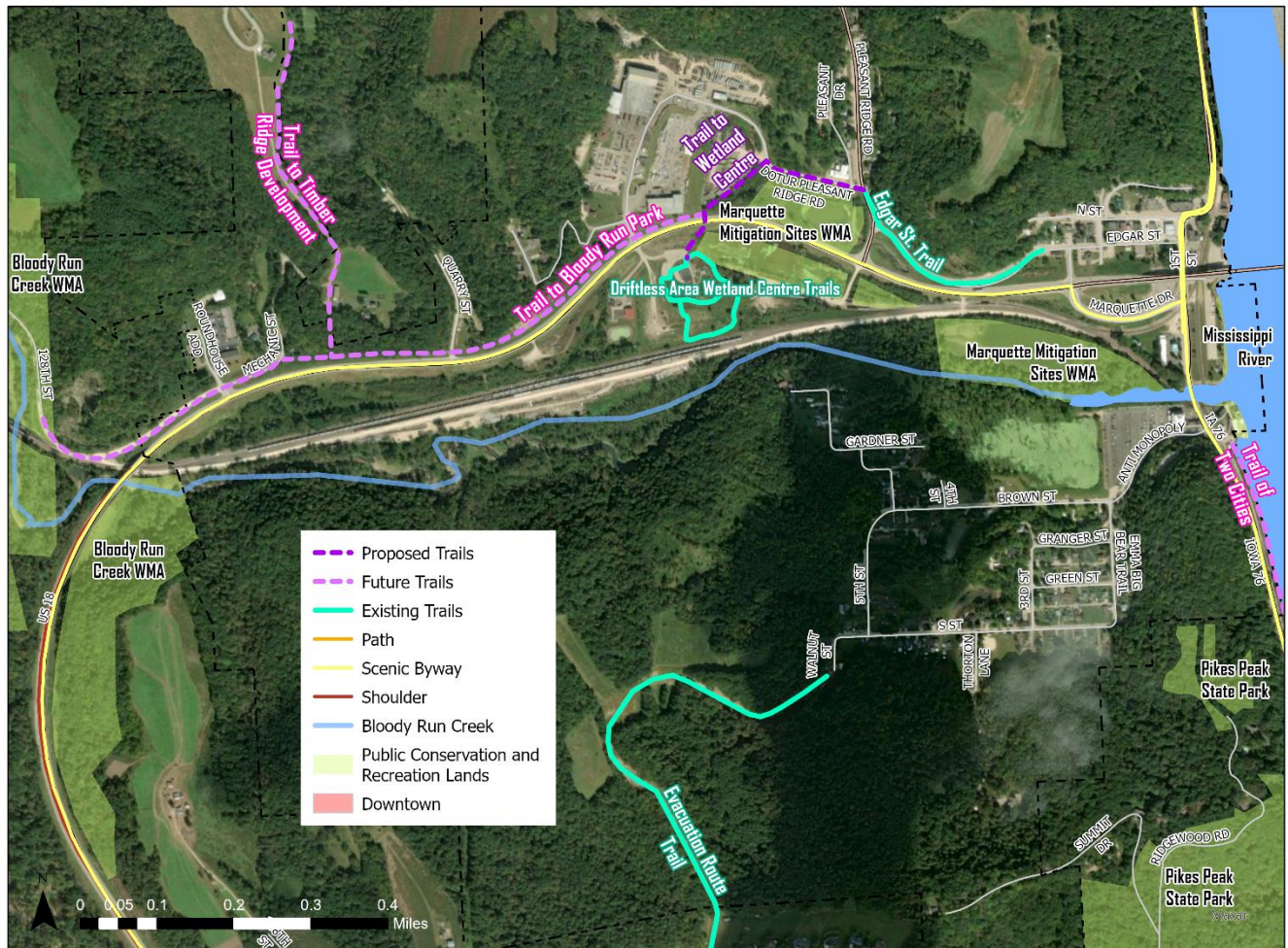
Sidewalks

Sidewalks can be found through most of the downtown commercial district, though not consistently. Sidewalks are generally not provided at this time in the significant residential developments located in south Marquette (the Bench) and north Marquette (Timber Ridge). Very limited sidewalk infrastructure is provided between the Bench neighborhood and downtown, which was raised as a barrier by planning participants.

Trails

Existing, proposed and future trails are shown in Figure 20 below. Downtown sidewalks connect to a trail at the west end of Edgar St., which heads west to Pleasant Ridge Rd., at which point a path continues north on Pleasant Ridge for over 1/3 mile. The city also maintains an informal walking trail within the 300+ acre city-owned evacuation route and natural area south of downtown. This informal trail can be accessed from the Bench neighborhood, and heads south into McGregor residential neighborhoods. Finally, the Driftless Area Wetland Centre has a circular system of accessible nature play trails.

Figure 20: Marquette Trail Map



Transportation Summary

The city is interested in connecting residents and visitors to recreational areas and amenities found throughout the community and in the surrounding area. Downtown Marquette, the Mississippi River, the City of McGregor, the Driftless Area Wetland Centre, and Bloody Run County Park are high priorities, as well as some residential areas (the Bench and Timber Ridge Development). Improving and expanding the trail system in support of this is desired by both residents and the city. This will provide alternative transportation options for groups with varying abilities and interests and can help strengthen Marquette's value as a key recreation destination. Improving safety within the multi-modal transportation network, both sidewalks and trails, was also desired, especially in regards to walking networks to downtown from the Bench neighborhood. Finally, public transportation is expected to be a growing need in the city as well, and efforts to expand affordable and accessible public transportation options can be supported.

Multi-Modal Transportation System

Improving biking and walking infrastructure was the top choice of planning survey respondents when asked to select what would have the greatest impact on improving quality of life in Marquette. Other planning engagement opportunities and discussion with the city revealed extensive support for these efforts, and elaborated on what is happening now in this realm and what should be a priority in the future.

The city has several ongoing trail planning efforts, including the following (also shown on Figure 20):

- The Trail of Two Cities – A walking trail from Marquette south to McGregor is desired, running along the Mississippi River as a floating boardwalk. The city acquired a concept of this trail from Davy Engineering Co. in 2007. Recently in the winter of 2023 the city worked with Trees Forever to further plan the trail, which must account for complex variables such as proximity to Hwy 76, meeting a 25 ft. railroad setback requirement, and addressing species protection requirements along the river. McGregor will also participate in planning with Trees Forever, then an engineering firm will make an updated plan for development that will encompass both cities.
- Trail to Driftless Area Wetland Centre (DAWC) – The city has been planning a trail extension from the existing Edgar St./downtown trail, heading west to DAWC, including a planned box culvert for a trail crossing across Hwy 18. The city is working with a University of Iowa student to develop engineered design drawings and probable costs. This information can be used to apply for grants.

In addition, the following walking and biking priorities were raised for future consideration (also shown in Figure 20 where applicable).

- Pursuing opportunities to improve walking and biking connections to downtown and the river.
- A focus on how to implement infrastructure and/or provide improved safety mechanisms to allow residents of the Bench to access downtown via walking or biking.
- Future Trail to Bloody Run – Opportunities for connecting a trail to Bloody Run County Park and Campground. This trail could connect from a future multi modal trail at DAWC and could look at using an existing box culvert near Quarry St. for crossing Hwy 18 on the way to the park.

- Future Trail to Timber Ridge Development - There is an easement for sewer lines from Natures Dr. in Timber Ridge development down to the city's sewer plant. The city may be interested in pursuing a trail easement from the property owners to be able to use the existing easement and create a trail connecting the subdivision south to planned trails along Hwy 18 (and to downtown). Some have also suggested a trail around the subdivision, which could be considered further.

Connectivity and Safety

Planning participants expressed interest in seeing increased connectivity and safety improvements for pedestrians moving from the largely residential Bench neighborhood in south Marquette, towards downtown. Connectivity and safety are also key in making plans for trail connections across Highway 18, for both the potential Wetland Centre and Bloody Run trails. Finally, the city may consider options for filling gaps in sidewalk infrastructure in both the downtown area and residential neighborhoods in the future. This provides a safe option for all groups and can provide further connectivity when planned alongside the trail system.

Public Transportation

Planning participants expressed interest in seeing expanded public transportation options targeted to certain groups, including seniors, visitors and youth. Seniors who may not drive as much are likely to take advantage of such services. Visitors could use assistance reaching nearby destinations and amenities. And youth need options for reaching parks, recreation and facilities in nearby communities. While regional transit service exists, there is no set in-town service which limits flexibilities, and Coulee Cab across the river serves the area but has a limited number of vehicles and may not be ideal for certain groups (e.g. youth).

Transportation Action Plan

(See Implementation Section for Methodology of Action Plan)

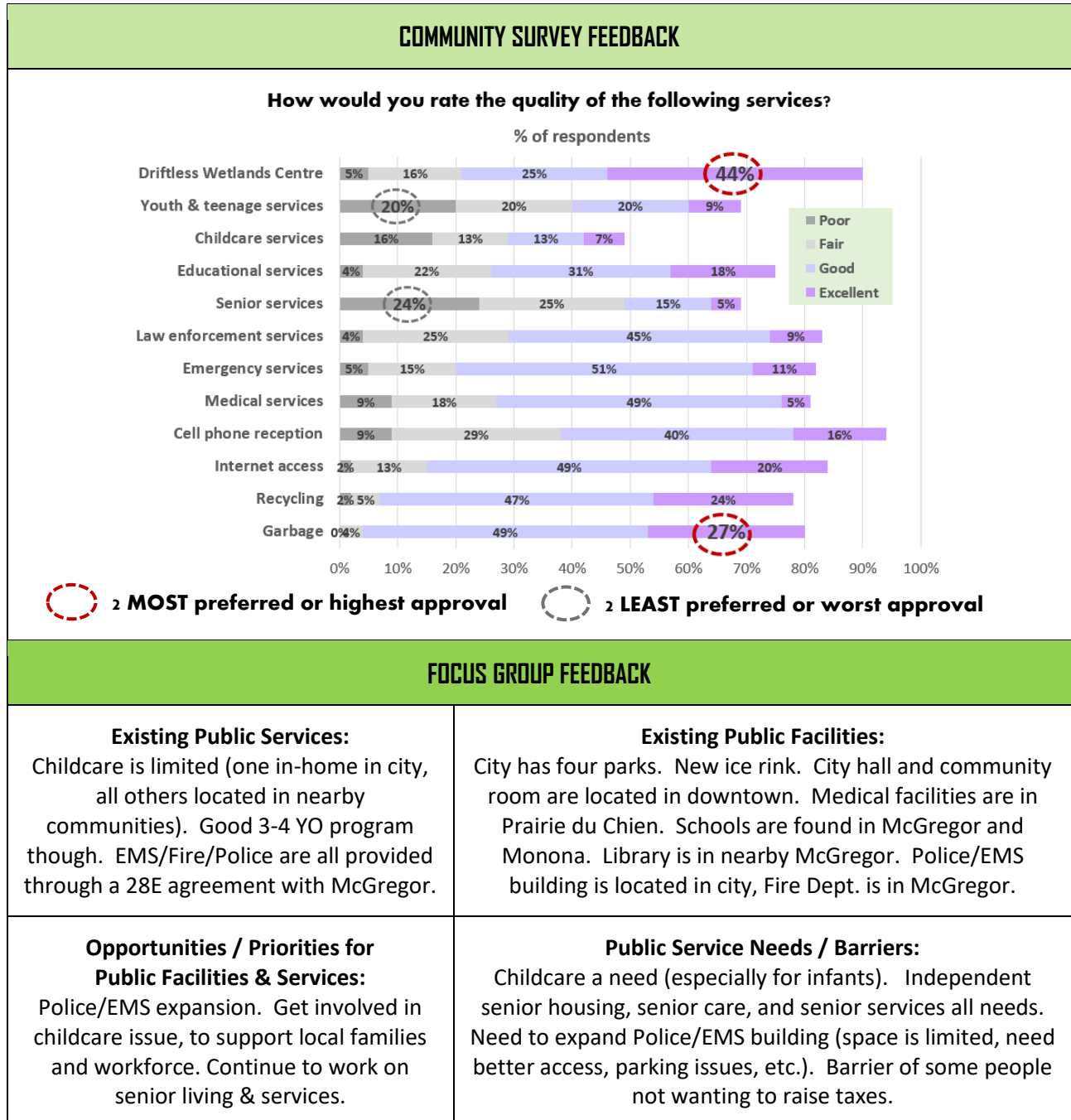
**Goals are sorted first by priority, and within priority categories, by highest vote (# shown)*

<p>Goal 1: Provide multi-modal trail connections from Marquette to nearby destination. (HIGH PRIORITY) (10 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.1: Following Living Roadways Visioning, finish planning & implementing Trail of Two Cities connection to McGregor</p>
<p>Strategy 1.2: Finish planning & implementing trail connection from downtown to Wetland Centre; consider options for safely crossing Hwy 18 (e.g. box culvert)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.3: Work with partners to plan & implement a trail connection from wetland centre to Bloody Run Park; look at option of using city's existing water easement</p>
<p>Goal 2: Maximize the use of transportation resources & grants (HIGH PRIORITY) (9 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 2.1: Utilize Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission transportation planning for technical assistance, planning & transportation grant options</p>
<p>Goal 3: Provide safe & convenient pedestrian access to and around downtown (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (6 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 3.1: Assess pedestrian safety concerns from the Bench to downtown</p>
<p>Strategy 3.2: Coordinate with landowners/partners (DOT, Casino, railroad, police) to implement pedestrian safety improvements from the Bench to downtown</p>
<p>Strategy 3.3: Provide pedestrian & bicycle improvements in downtown (E.g. access to river, bike parking, ADA curb cuts, safety improvements, etc.)</p>
<p>Strategy 3.4: Local street systems should be designed for low speeds</p>
<p>Goal 4: Maintain the transportation system for all modes & users (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (5 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 4.1: Improve or maintain condition of all systems (streets, walkways, trails)</p>
<p>Strategy 4.2: Fill gaps in sidewalk network & ensure American with Disabilities Act compliance</p>
<p>Strategy 4.3: Complete updates to Brown Street / Anti Monopoly on the Bench</p>
<p>Strategy 4.4: Address improvements needed near the Hwy 18 bridge</p>
<p>Strategy 4.5: Encourage rail lines to maintain properties to complement surroundings & promote rail heritage</p>
<p>Strategy 4.6: Require new development provides safe walking infrastructure</p>

CHAPTER 6: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Public Facilities Vision

Community facilities & services are maintained and supported, including ensuring that law enforcement & emergency response have facilities that meet their current needs. The city is a partner and leader in bringing new services that address local need, such as senior, youth, public transportation, and childcare services.



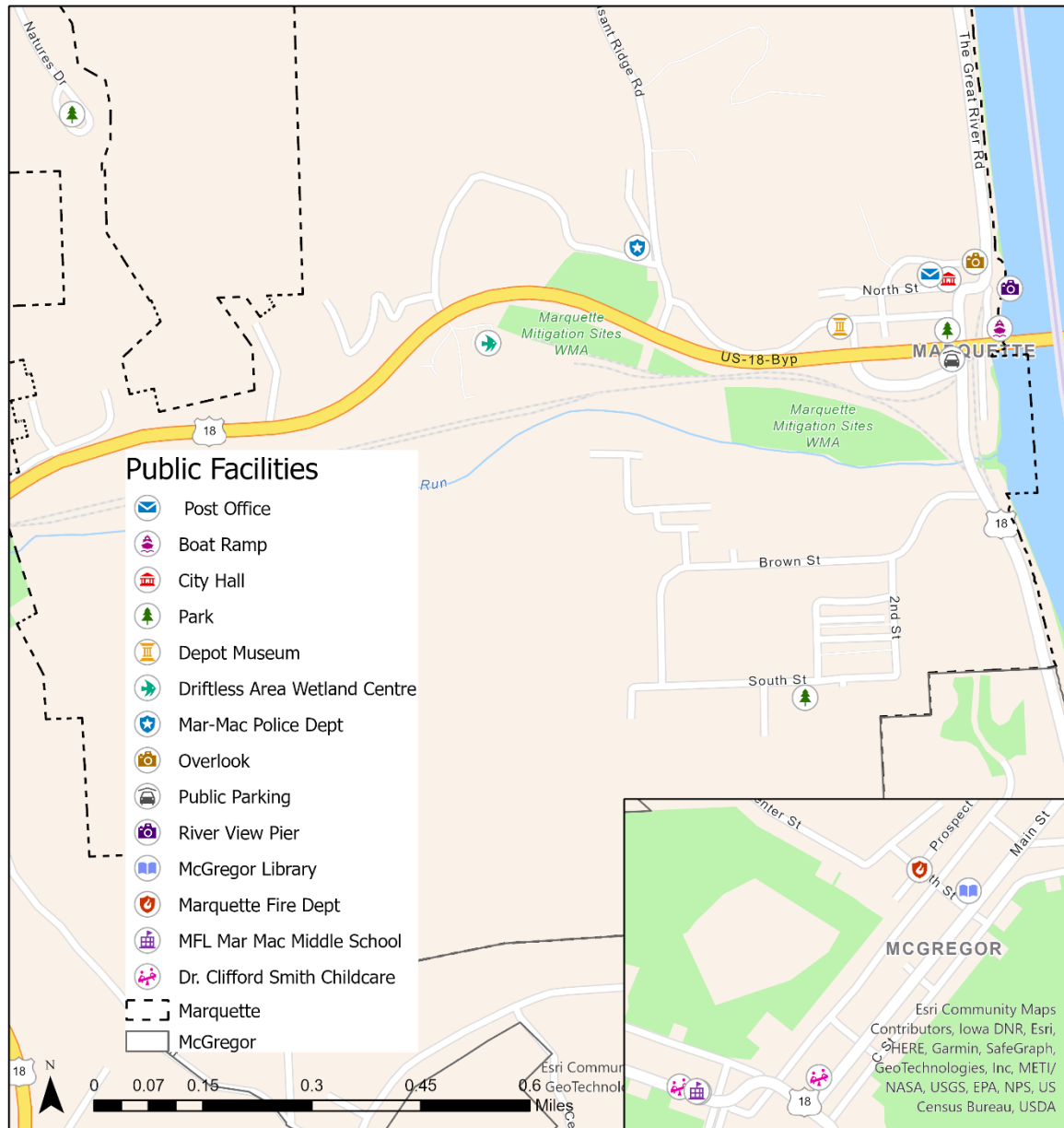
FOCUS GROUP FEEDBACK

Introduction

Community facilities are buildings, lands and programs that provide desired and essential services to the public, such as parks, schools, police and fire protection, health care facilities and libraries. Marquette along with some private and nonprofit agencies maintain public facilities for residents. This section will identify the use and capacity of existing city facilities and the need for improvements or additions to ensure continued service to the residents of the City.

Figure 21 below illustrates a variety of public facilities located in Marquette.

Figure 21: Marquette's Public Facilities



Source: (Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission, 2023)

City Hall and Community Center

Built in 2012, the Marquette City Hall and Community Center are located at 102 North St. in the downtown area. They share a space with the 54-room Cobblestone Inn & Suites hotel.

Law Enforcement and Emergency Services

Police, fire, and rescue (EMS) independent services are exclusively created and contracted to share services between Marquette and McGregor under 28E agreements. The County Sheriff's Office handles radio communication and dispatching for police departments, fire departments, and emergency medical services. The county jail is also supervised by the County Sheriff.

The Mar-Mac Police Department, Rescue Squad/Emergency Medical Services (EMS), and the city shop are all located at 319 Pleasant Drive in Marquette, off of County Rd. B45/Pleasant Ridge Rd. Planning participants explained that this facility may need to expand in the future for additional needed storage space, and better vehicle access and parking. The City has agreements with McGregor for shared equipment.

The McGregor Volunteer Fire Department, located at 205 4th St. in McGregor, provides emergency fire services to the City of McGregor and Marquette.

Public Library

The McGregor Public Library (334 Main Street, McGregor, IA) serves the City of Marquette, and provides a number of in-house and online resources, services and event opportunities.

Medical Services

Hospitals

The nearest hospital to Marquette is Crossing Rivers Health, about five miles away in Prairie du Chien, WI. Otherwise, other nearby critical access hospitals are located in Elkader (MercyOne Elkader Medical Center), Guttenberg (Guttenberg Municipal Hospital), and Waukon (Veterans Memorial Hospital), each 20+ miles away.

Clinics

Primitive Health is a small chiropractic and wellness center located in Marquette. Otherwise, health clinics have to be accessed in nearby communities, the closest services being available in Prairie du Chien. Table 23 lists rural health clinics, home health agencies, and behavioral health clinics available to city residents within about 20 miles:

Table 23: Health Care Entities Near Marquette

Facility Name	Facility Type	City	Est. Distance
Fennimore Medical Clinic		Prairie du Chien, WI	5 miles
Crossing Rivers Health Clinic & Center for Behavioral Health		Prairie du Chien, WI	5 miles
Gundersen Clinic		Prairie du Chien, WI	5 miles
Mayo Clinic Health System	Rural Health Clinic	Prairie du Chien, WI	5 miles
MercyOne Monona Family Medicine		Monona, IA	12 miles
Corner Stone Family Practice	Rural Health Clinic	Garnavillo	18 miles

Source: (Iowa Dept. of Inspections & Appeals, n.d.)

Senior and Other Care Services

As communities plan for the future, making sure the elderly and the disabled are properly provided for is important. Having the necessary facilities and services available to the elderly when they can no longer live by themselves or would rather have fewer responsibilities will help serve this age cohort as it grows in the community as a percentage of the population.

There are currently no senior or residential care facilities within city limits. Those available in nearby areas include assisted living facilities, residential care facilities, and skilled nursing facilities. Table 24 lists the options for such care within about 20 miles. Turner Point Assisted Living in McGregor is the nearest senior facility to Marquette.

Table 24: Senior & Residential Care Facilities, Marquette

Facility Name	Facility Type	City	Est. Distance
Turner Point Assisted Living	Assisted Living Program or Residential Services	McGregor	3 miles
Great River Care Center	Free Standing Nursing Facilities/Skilled Nursing Facilities	McGregor	3 miles
Residence At Bluff Haven, Bluff Haven Assisted Living	Residential Care Apartment Complex, Assisted Living	Prairie du Chien, WI	5 miles
Unity Adult Day Center	Adult Day Care Center	Prairie du Chien, WI	5 miles
Crossing Rivers Health Hospice	Hospice	Prairie du Chien, WI	5 miles
Prairie Maison	Nursing Home	Prairie du Chien, WI	5 miles
Lori Knapp Inc	Residential Homes	Prairie du Chien, WI	5 miles
Garden View Place	Assisted Living Programs for People with Dementia	Monona	13 miles
Scenic Acres	Assisted Living Program or Residential Services	St. Olaf	16 miles
Tower Living Center	Assisted Living Program or Residential Services	Garnavillo	18 miles

Source: (Iowa Dept. of Inspections & Appeals, n.d.)

Child Care

The availability of child care options can have a significant impact on the local workforce and local families. According to Northeast Iowa Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R), between 2011 and 2021 there was an almost 60% reduction in the number of child care programs listed with the organization for Clayton County, and a 30% reduction in the number of child care spaces (Iowa Child Care Resource and Referral, n.d.). There were 12% fewer children age 0 – 5 during the same time period, but because this drop is not equivalent to the reduction in child care spaces, barriers exist to accessing needed care.

Complete data on availability at local child care providers is difficult to attain. Many unregistered providers aren't tracked, and those licensed or registered providers that are tracked often don't provide current vacancy information. Nonetheless, what data could be attained is shown in Table 25 below. Currently there is only one in-home provider in Marquette. Feedback from the community was that this provider may retire in the future, leaving the city with no local providers. McGregor to the south has the Dr. Clifford C Smith Childcare Center which is licensed for 38 children (infant to school age), with no apparent vacancies. There are some providers in Prairie du Chien, WI as well, but they do not appear to have vacancies. In all, there are an estimated 14 child care options within 20 miles, with extremely limited capacity.

Table 25: Child Care Providers Near Marquette

Community	Provider Name	Type	Capacity	Vacancies	Distance
Marquette	Lisa Young	Registered Home	UNKN	UNKN	0 miles
McGregor	Dr Clifford C Smith Childcare Center	Licensed Center	38	0	3 miles
McGregor	Dr Smith School Age Summer Program	Licensed Center	29	0	3 miles
Prairie du Chien, WI	In the Beginning Child Care Learning Center	Licensed Group	50	0	5 miles
Prairie du Chien, WI	Noah's Ark Family Daycare	Licensed Family	8	0	5 miles
Prairie du Chien, WI	Jest for Kids	Licensed Family	8	0	5 miles
Prairie du Chien, WI	Minnie's Little Angels	Licensed Family	8	0	5 miles
Prairie du Chien, WI	Grace for Kids Learning Center	Licensed Group	16	0	5 miles
Monona	Little Bulldog Child Care	Licensed Center	67	0	13 miles
Monona	MFL MarMac CSD- Preschool	Preschool	UNKN	UNKN	13 miles
Monona	NEICAC-Monona Head Start	Licensed Center	20	0	13 miles
Monona	Mary Biedermann	Registered Home	12	1	13 miles
Luana	Kristine Novey	Registered Home	12	1	17 miles
Garnavillo	Garnavillo Community Day Care	Licensed Center	74	0	18 miles

Source: (Iowa DHS, 2023); (Iowa Child Care Locations and Availability, n.d.); (Wisconsin Dept. of Children and Families, n.d.)

Parks and Recreation

City Park & Recreation Facilities

City park and recreation facilities include the following (also shown on Figure 21 above):

- City Park and Veteran’s Memorial (Edgar St.)
- Marquette-Joliet Bridge Scenic Overlook - The overlook is tucked into a limestone bluff above the community, providing a view of the Upper Mississippi River Valley.
- Mississippi River Boardwalk – Just below the overlook at the bottom of the bluff, and at the east end of North St. (near downtown).
- Riverfront Park and boat launch
- Driftless Area Wetland Centre (DAWC) is located on Highway 18 about ½ mile west of downtown. This is a visitor center, nature center, and community gathering space, providing educational experiences and programs, onsite trails and nature exploration, and a space for the local farmers market.
- Neighborhood parks exist within Timber Ridge Development and the Bench neighborhood.
- New ice rink on South St. in the Bench.

Nearby Parks and Recreation

Clayton County Conservation Board maintains, manages and develops parks, river access sites and wildlife areas throughout the county. Bloody Run County Park is located just 2 miles west of Marquette. Surrounded by rolling limestone bluffs, Bloody Run is a 135-acre park that provides trout fishing and camping opportunities.

Figure 22: Marquette-Joliet Bridge Scenic Overlook



Photo Credit: HR Green

Figure 23: Mississippi River Boardwalk



Photo Credit: City of Marquette

Figure 24: Driftless Area Wetland Centre



Photo Credit: Travel Iowa

Figure 25: Bloody Run County Park



Photo Credit: Travel Iowa

There are also state and federal parks in proximity to Marquette. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources manages Pike’s Peak State Park, about 3 miles to the south in McGregor. The park offers picnicking, shelters and a lodge, camping, trails, bicycling, and other nature-based recreation opportunities (Iowa DNR, 2018). And the National Park Service manages the Effigy Mounds National Monument, located about 3 miles north of the city on Hwy 76. The monument consists of various mounds, rock shelters, extensive natural areas, a remnant section of a military road constructed in 1840 and archeological remains associated with various historic period activities (National Park Service, 2018).

Several recreation facilities also exist in nearby communities, including community pools in Prairie du Chien, WI and Monona, IA, and a splash pad in McGregor, IA.

Schools

The MFL MarMac Community School District serves students in an area covering approximately 176 square miles in two counties, including the incorporated communities of Marquette, McGregor, Luana, Monona and Farmersburg. The MFL MarMac Elementary School and High School are located in Monona, and the Jr. High School is located in McGregor.

According to Iowa Department of Education certified enrollment numbers, the district increased its enrollment by 45 students in the five years between 2017 and 2022, from 758 to 803. Planning participants noted an increase in young students in recent years, and had positive remarks about the preschool program available through the district. Certified enrollment projections are that through 2026 there will be a slight decrease of enrollment to around 781 students (Iowa Department of Education).

Figure 26: Effigy Mounds National Monument



Photo Credit: National Park Service

Figure 27: Pike's Peak State Park



Photo Credit: lowaroadtrip.net

Figure 28: MFL MarMac Middle School



Photo Credit: MFL MarMac CSD

Public Facilities and Services Summary

Public facilities and services within Marquette include a new city hall and community center, parks and recreation facilities, and a law enforcement/emergency services/city shop site (shared with McGregor). Additional facilities and services are provided via partnership or proximity to McGregor or Prairie du Chien, WI, such as the public library, fire department and middle school located in McGregor, and various facilities and services in both of these nearby communities (e.g. medical campuses, child care, senior facilities, etc.). Marquette would like to continue to connect residents and visitors with nearby services, as well as build what is available locally.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

In just a small area, residents and visitors to Marquette enjoy several notable park and recreation facilities, including river overlooks and boardwalks, fishing piers, a wetland centre, community parks, and more. These amenities are a visitor attraction and economic strength for the community, and also provide a higher quality of life for local residents. Through the planning process, participants expressed significant appreciation for parks and recreation, with the Driftless Area Wetland Centre (DAWC) garnering notable support. The city will continue to maintain the existing system, as well as consider opportunities for enhancement as they become available.

Emergency and Protective Services

Emergency and protective services are largely shared between Marquette and nearby McGregor, including local police, fire and emergency response services. The city can support these services by ensuring that necessary equipment, training and facilities are maintained. The combined law enforcement/EMS/city shop site will need improvements in the future to expand required storage space and improve vehicle access and parking.

Senior and Youth Services

Existing senior and youth/teenage services were found lacking according to planning participant feedback. The city is actively pursuing senior living facilities and can also prioritize senior care and services of benefit to older residents. With regards to youth services, few local options currently exist but many can be found in surrounding communities, such as library or school programs, community pools and splash pads. The city will look at options for marketing and connecting youth and families to these existing amenities.

Child Care

Availability of child care impacts communities, employers, families and children. Local child care options are extremely limited, even when considering nearby communities. A quick analysis of licensed centers and registered child care homes within 20 miles revealed extremely low capacity. And planning participants noted child care as a need, with infant care being a particular concern. The city can continue to serve as a partner in understanding and addressing issues in the child care system.

Public Facilities and Services Action Plan

(See Implementation Section for Methodology of Action Table)

**Goals are sorted first by priority, and within priority categories, by highest vote (# shown)*

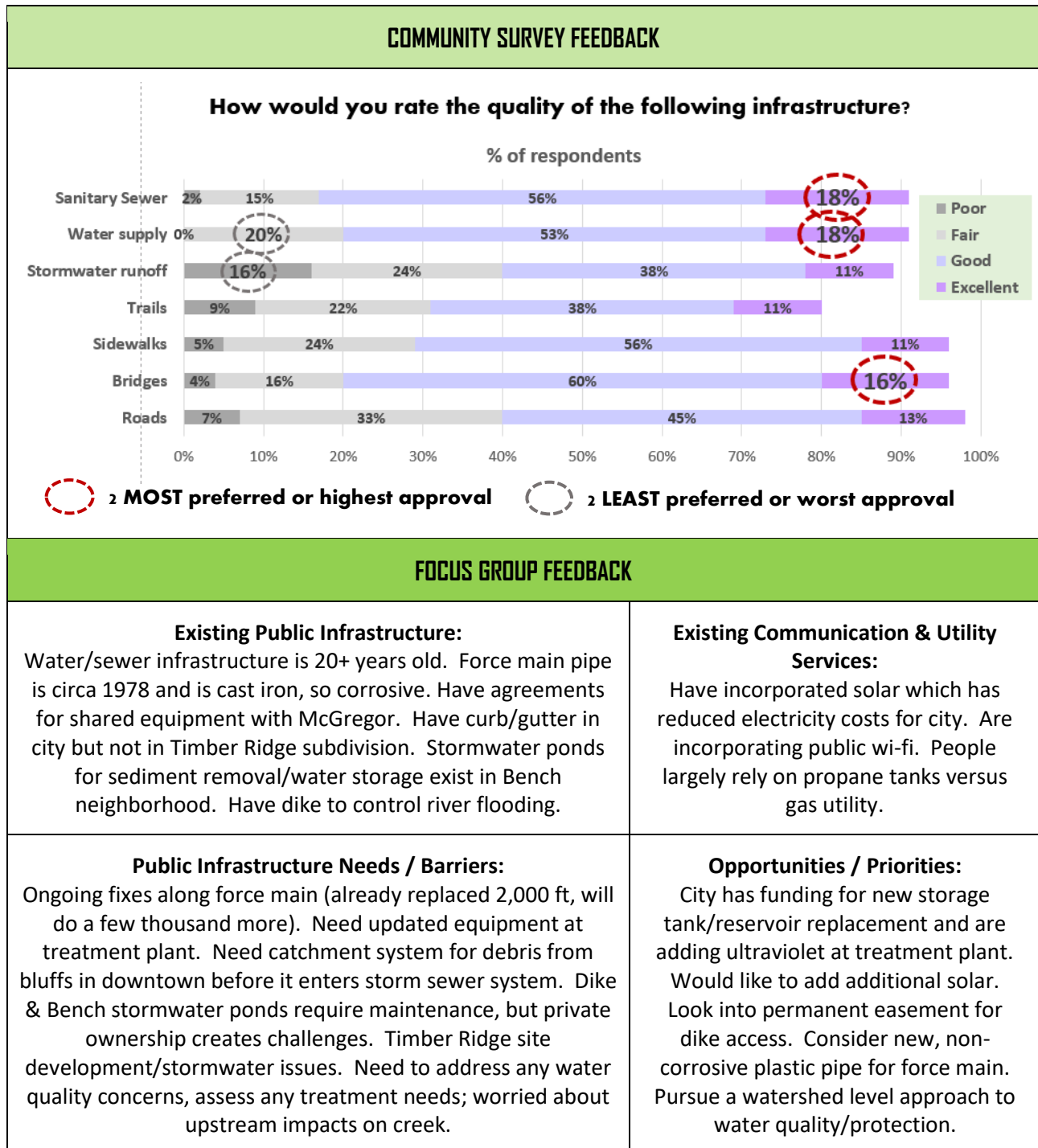
**Goals pertaining to parks & recreation are addressed under “Natural Resources” chapter*

<p>Goal 1: Support and expand senior and youth services (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (8 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.1: Help assess local childcare capacity and demand, be a partner in addressing any gaps (e.g. infant age group)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.2: Consider options for providing senior services (E.g. in home care)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.3: Support school district, recognizing its importance in attracting families</p>
<p>Goal 2: Improve transit services to destinations and activities, with a focus on supporting youth, seniors and visitors (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (6 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 2.1: Look at options for community shuttle services to pools, splash pad, school programs, Wetland Centre programs, and other local & regional amenities</p>
<p>Strategy 2.2: Consider partnering with school district in providing youth transit to local activities</p>
<p>Strategy 2.3: Seek opportunities for sharing existing transit drivers (e.g. cabs, school bus)</p>
<p>Goal 3: Expand and improve the Police Department / Rescue Squad / city shop site (LOW PRIORITY) (4 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 3.1: Assess space and access needs in coordination with police department</p>
<p>Strategy 3.2: Determine, plan for and implement building and site improvements; consider emergency services building option</p>
<p>Strategy 3.3: Continue to fund EMS & fire services so fundraising isn't onerous</p>
<p>Goal 4: Expand solid waste and recycle services (LOW PRIORITY) (3 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 4.1: Provide additional city wide clean up opportunities</p>
<p>Strategy 4.2: Develop a citywide recycling and education program</p>

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

Public Infrastructure Vision

Community sewer and water infrastructure is maintained and updated as needed. Gaps or problems within the stormwater management system have been identified and addressed. Communication infrastructure provides strong internet access to community members, workers, and businesses.



Introduction

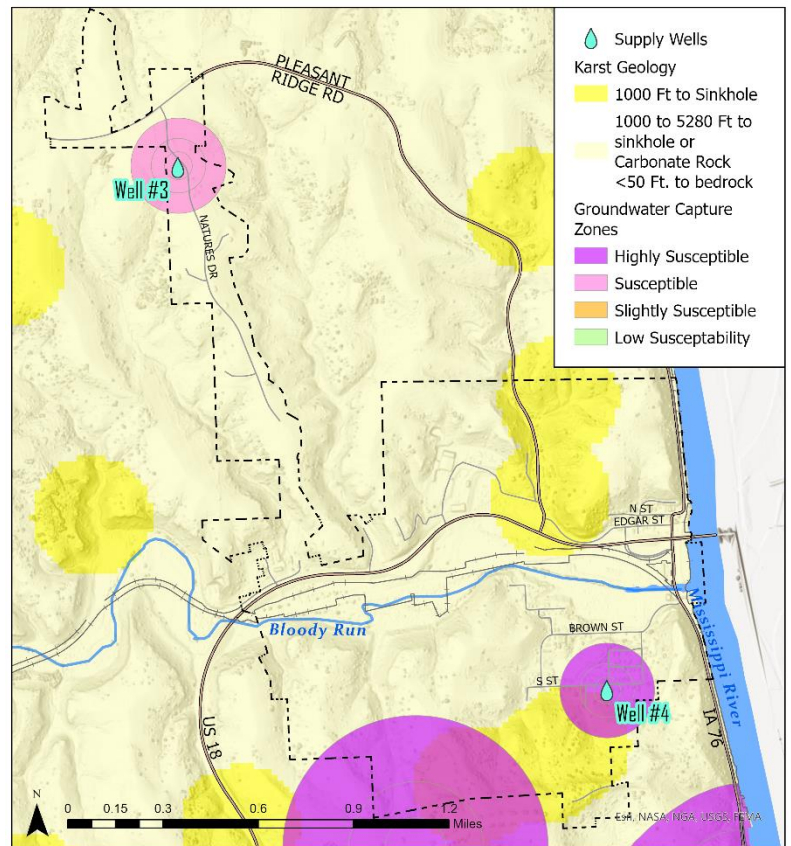
Public infrastructure and utilities provide essential services to residents. Services such as sanitary sewers, water, electricity, natural gas, communications and waste and recycling facilities are all integral to a high quality of life. This section identifies and evaluates existing infrastructure and utilities serving Marquette’s residents. Understanding the location, use and capacity of infrastructure and utilities is important when planning for the future.

Water Supply

A municipal community public water supply provides water to commercial and residential customers within the city limits, as well as to the new Timber Ridge Subdivision. The water supply is drawn from the Cambrian aquifer and is provided through two public water supply wells (Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources, 2023). Well #3 was drilled in 1988 with a depth of 515 ft., and Well #4 was drilled in 2006 with a depth of 929 feet. The water distribution infrastructure is more than 20 years old. The water main was not a key point of concern during the planning process, but it was noted that a reservoir needs replacement. Also, some residential service lines are still lead, the transition of which may need to become a focus.

A 2017 Source Water Assessment for Marquette addressed the quality and quantity of the city’s drinking water, including looking at potential contaminant sources for “source water” (i.e. the region directly linked to the water supply, and where land use changes have the greatest influence on drinking water quality) (Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources, 2017). According to the report, aquifers overlain by thicker confining beds are less susceptible to contamination than aquifers overlain by thin confining beds. The city’s wells have a cumulative confining layer thickness of less than 25 feet, making it “highly susceptible” to contamination from the land surface. The source water area in Marquette may be further influenced by highly fractured bedrock near the land surface (karst), where sinkholes are more prevalent, and groundwater can have a more direct connection with the land surface (see Figure 29). Key threats of contamination to the aquifer may be through existing wells that penetrate the confining layer (point sources), or from nonpoint sources such as row crop agriculture.

Figure 29: Number of Employers by Number Employees



Source: Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources, Sinkholes and Karst Areas of Iowa, 2022.

Sanitary Sewer

Marquette wastewater is treated by a public sanitary system. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources is responsible for the regulation of public sewer systems to ensure compliance with the state's minimum standards for wastewater treatment and disposal. The treatment facility is located south of Highway 18 near the Driftless Area Wetland Centre. Much of the wastewater distribution infrastructure is aging (20+ years), and the cast iron force main is over 40 years old, resulting in corrosion and breaks in some locations. The city has begun replacing problem areas along the force main in recent years (a few thousand feet total) and will continue this work in the years ahead. The city is also setting aside funds for a new storage tank for the system and will be updating the plant with ultraviolet treatment. They would also like to replace aging equipment at the treatment plant in the coming years, which is also 20+ years old.

Stormwater Management

Water runoff is an important issue because it impacts water quality, flooding, infrastructure, public safety and more. Runoff to surface waters (lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands) can occur on new and existing development - from roads, residential and commercial development, and bluff areas, among many other activities. Around Marquette stormwater management needs to be a collaborative effort between the city, the county and the state, all of whom own property or infrastructure in the area and need to pay attention to how land use and building changes can impact runoff in nearby areas.

Stormwater management infrastructure in Marquette can be found in a system of curbs, gutters and a connected storm sewer system. There are gaps in this system however, such as in Timber Ridge subdivision, where the city has been reviewing stormwater management issues on a site-by-site basis in recent years as problems arise.

There are also key stormwater management sites found throughout the community. Large stormwater mitigation sites/wildlife management areas can be found near the intersection of Pleasant Ridge Rd. and US 18 and north of Bloody Run Creek just before it enters the Mississippi River. A dike along the Bloody Run mitigation site is key to flood management related to the river. It is privately owned and may have structural issues, which poses challenges for ensuring long-term dependability. Finally, stormwater flows through storm sewers and into ponds in the Bench neighborhood, before draining north towards the creek. Some of the ponds are also privately owned, posing challenges for maintenance and management.

Pleasant Ridge Rd., where ownership is shared between the city and county, and where flash flooding has become a problem, poses a challenge for stormwater management. In addition, water runoff off the bluffs near downtown has become a concern. The moving water carries debris, which is entering and becoming a concern for the storm sewers in the area.

Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities

The city contracts with a provider of solid waste pick up services for Marquette. This includes recycling pick up services. In addition, Osborne Nature Center has historically held at least one Household Hazardous Material Collection Event each year serving the county.

Communication Infrastructure

Ensuring that residents and businesses have acceptable telephone service, as well as access to high speed internet and cell phone coverage, is an issue that impacts economic development and quality of life. Quick and reliable access to the internet supports flexible delivery of goods and services, remote work & learning, means for communications and marketing, and more.

In Marquette, internet service is provided by Alpine Communications or Mediacom. Alpine also provides landline telephone service. The Iowa Broadband Map elaborates on the type and level of services available locally. As shown in Figure 31 below, local broadband is in the form of fiber. The Federal Communications Commission recommends 12 to 25 Megabits per second (Mbps) for a household of 3 people with moderate use of the internet. 80 – 90% of Marquette’s population has access to broadband of at least 25M/3M, and 70 – 80% have access to speeds of 100M/100M. The city looks to support access to this key piece of infrastructure, and recently has worked on a project to provide public wireless access to serve residents and visitors in the community.(Connected Nation, 2022).

Figure 31: Household Broadband Availability (25M/3M)

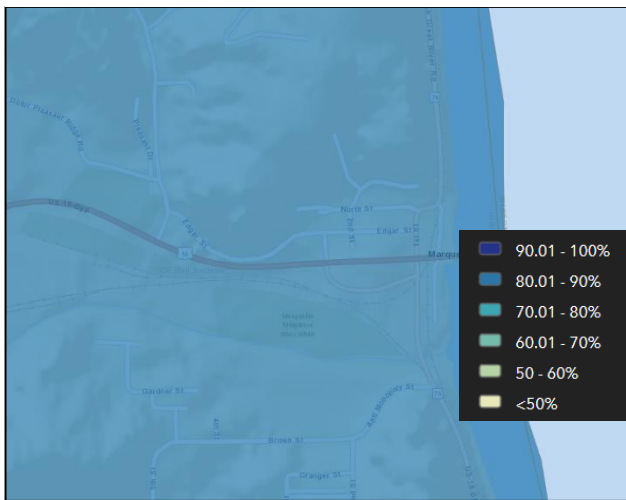
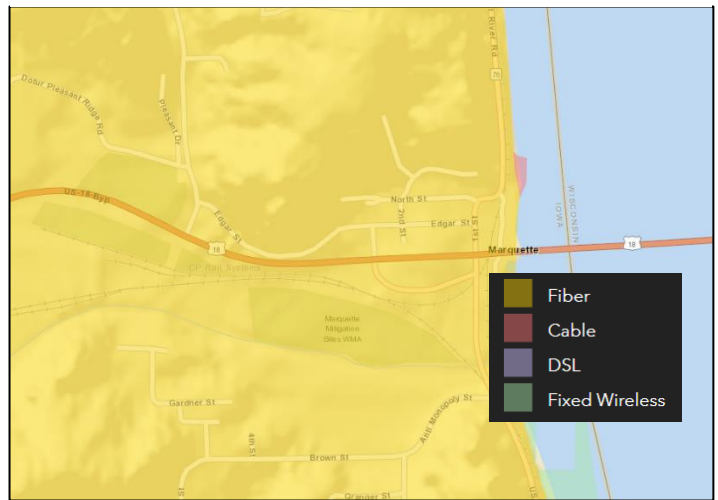


Figure 30: Broadband Type



Electric & Gas Utilities

Both household and transportation energy cost burdens are higher for families in the region due to types of fuel or vehicles used, longer commute times, inflation and more. This impacts family finances, particularly low-income, and can be improved by supporting renewable energy and efficiency, alternative fuel vehicles, and other sustainability initiatives.

Currently Marquette residents are provided electrical service from Interstate Power and Light (Alliant Energy), an investor-owned utility (IOU). There are no gas or liquid pipelines in the northeast corner of Clayton County, so natural gas service is not provided in Marquette. Residents can use electricity for heating, and also have access to LP gas from a variety of private providers, with the latter fuel source serving about 60% of the community (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).

According to the U.S. Department of Energy Low-Income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) tool, Energy burden in the Census Tract including Marquette (CT 701) averages 5% of income. This is a 67% increase above the state average of 3%. The average cost of energy in the same Census Tract based on Area Median Income (AMI) is \$3,262, a 33% increase above the state average. The burden increases based on several factors. For example, local families at only 30% of AMI pay around 18% of their income for home energy costs; families with older homes (pre 1940) pay 6% of their income while families in new homes (2010+) pay only 3%; and families using fuel oil pay 9% of their income while families using electricity pay only 4%.

In recent years the City of Marquette completed Power Purchase Agreements with the local electric utility to implement solar energy. These installations have brought the cost of electricity noticeably down for the city, and has become an effort they would like to continue.

Public Infrastructure and Utilities Summary

Water Supply

Marquette residents rely on groundwater as their main source of drinking water. Karst geology and potential sinkholes in the area make groundwater more susceptible to point source and non-point source contaminants on the land surface. Surface water is also a valuable water source that provides recreational and environmental qualities and is connected with ground water. Protecting these water sources from pollution that can result from agricultural practices, stormwater runoff and septic systems is a top priority. Opportunities to improve and protect water quality include further study or planning to address water protection needs, collaboration with private and public partners to identify threats to water quality and potential solutions, and updating and establishing programs and ordinances to assist in these efforts. A Source Water Protection Plan is one thing the city could pursue to further understand potential threats or impacts to drinking water, and to develop an action plan for addressing them. Water quality is further addressed under the natural resources section.

Water infrastructure is aging and reservoir replacement is a potential need in the near future. The city would also like to address the distribution system to ensure water quality, with a focus on working with the community to transition lead pipes.

Sanitary Sewer Systems

Distribution and treatment infrastructure within the city's sanitary sewer system are aging. Older systems are more likely to have issues with leaching waste into the soil and eventually into the watersheds from which local drinking water is pumped. Ensuring that programs exist to replace or update this dated infrastructure is a priority. The force main is over 40 years old and has had some problem areas which the city addressed; they will continue to prioritize its updating in the future. Other planned improvements to this system include a new storage tank, an ultraviolet treatment system, and new equipment at the plant.

Stormwater Management

Proximity to the Bloody Run Creek, Mississippi River, and steep relief associated with the surrounding bluffs is creating some flooding and stormwater management challenges for the community. The city would like to focus on maintenance of key stormwater management sites in the community, including ponds in the Bench neighborhood and the dike near the joining of Bloody Run and the river. A priority for downtown stormwater management is tackling the issue of debris movement down the bluffs and into the stormwater system during rain events. And finally, the city would like to work with the county on stormwater management needs along Pleasant Ridge Rd. to mitigate flash flooding issues there.

Communication Infrastructure

As technology is a necessity in the daily lives of residents and businesses, Marquette will need to ensure that the necessary infrastructure for internet and cell phone services are available to residents for personal, business and public safety use. High speed broadband provided through fiber is already available to a significant portion of the community, but at least 10% still lack minimum recommended speeds. Planned public wireless will help address gaps by providing internet access to those that may not have it at home, visitors and so on.

Energy

Residents rely on a higher percentage of fuel oil for their home energy needs than other areas and a significant number of older structures can be found in the community. These factors and others are contributing to higher energy burden locally, with the percentage of median income applied to energy costs almost twice that of the state. Low-income households are particularly vulnerable. The city has had success with beginning to incorporate renewable energy into its utility mix, with noticeably lower electricity bills, and would like to continue to pursue these opportunities. Energy efficiency measures are another tool for reducing energy burden in the community.

Public Infrastructure and Utilities Action Plan

(See Implementation Section for Methodology of Action Plan)

**Goals are sorted first by priority, and within priority categories, by highest vote (# shown)*

Goal 1: Complete stormwater management system updates to support safety, capacity and function (HIGH PRIORITY) (9 Votes)
Strategy 1.1: Work with county on stormwater management needs on Pleasant Ridge Rd. to mitigate flash flooding
Strategy 1.2: Plan for and implement catchment system to capture bluff debris before it gets into storm sewer system
Strategy 1.3: Look at impact of new development on stormwater and flooding, & consider requiring they mitigate new runoff and/or implement stormwater management practices
Goal 2: Pursue renewable energy & energy efficiency projects to reduce costs (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (8 Votes)
Strategy 2.1: Meet with Clayton Co. Energy District & electric utility to identify options for future solar installations
Strategy 2.2: Complete energy audit to prioritize energy efficiency improvements; implement & track savings
Strategy 2.3: Maintain electric vehicle charging station & consider more chargers as demand increases
Strategy 2.4: Consider LED upgrades for city lighting, for energy efficiency & cost savings (street lights, riverfront lighting, bridge lighting)

CHAPTER 8: NATURAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture Vision

Marquette’s natural resources, steep topography and limited prime farmland mean that large scale agricultural operations are limited. However, small scale or value-added agricultural businesses add to the economic mix. Further, the city is a partner in working with landowners & farmers to implement conservation practices to preserve soils, protect water quality, and provide flood mitigation.

Natural Resources Vision

Marquette is a good steward of the natural resources that serve as a draw to the community & provide countless benefits to residents. Water resources serving for drinking water, recreation, & more are protected from harm. Sensitive bluff areas & views are preserved. Outdoor recreation opportunities abound, and the Driftless Wetland Centre continues to provide quality environmental education and programming.

COMMUNITY SURVEY FEEDBACK	FOCUS GROUP FEEDBACK																																																												
<p>Which open space & recreation opportunities do you utilize around Marquette?</p> <p>% of respondents</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Community Survey Feedback Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Opportunity</th> <th>Often (%)</th> <th>Sometimes (%)</th> <th>Never (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Swimming opportunities</td> <td>2%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorized vehicle...</td> <td>9%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cross country ski trails</td> <td>5%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>64%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hiking trails</td> <td>22%</td> <td>36%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bike trails</td> <td>7%</td> <td>22%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Athletic fields</td> <td>9%</td> <td>24%</td> <td>55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural areas</td> <td>45%</td> <td>42%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marquette City Park</td> <td>22%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Driftless Wetlands Centre</td> <td>33%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bloody Run County Park...</td> <td>15%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public hunting lands</td> <td>15%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>56%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mississippi River boating</td> <td>51%</td> <td>24%</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boat/kayak & water access</td> <td>36%</td> <td>25%</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fishing access</td> <td>45%</td> <td>27%</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> 2 MOST used 2 LEAST used </p>	Opportunity	Often (%)	Sometimes (%)	Never (%)	Swimming opportunities	2%	15%	65%	Motorized vehicle...	9%	16%	58%	Cross country ski trails	5%	15%	64%	Hiking trails	22%	36%	20%	Bike trails	7%	22%	58%	Athletic fields	9%	24%	55%	Natural areas	45%	42%	5%	Marquette City Park	22%	55%	15%	Driftless Wetlands Centre	33%	45%	15%	Bloody Run County Park...	15%	45%	33%	Public hunting lands	15%	15%	56%	Mississippi River boating	51%	24%	18%	Boat/kayak & water access	36%	25%	24%	Fishing access	45%	27%	22%	<p>Agricultural Resources: Limited ag currently, & city isn’t ideal for future ag. development due to steep topo & extensive natural areas.</p> <p>Agricultural Needs/Barriers: Concern over how up stream ag is impacting water quality in Bloody Run watershed & river. Need to promote positive ag practices to enhance water quality, pursue water quality conservation partnerships, & collaborate w/farm orgs to address watershed protection. Embrace ag heritage but improve it.</p>
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<p>With further development of recreational resources what priorities do you have?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails (to Wetland Centre, Bloody Run, downtown, McGregor, etc., multimodal trails) (16 votes) • Driftless Wetland Centre (support current operations, expand programs/activities/areas) (10 votes) • Downtown / riverfront (more retail/businesses to support recreation, draw visitors to downtown/riverfront) (7 votes) 	<p>Natural Resources: Water recreation, fishing & boating are major draws to area. Evacuation route natural areas important. Flooding along Bloody Run, Pleasant Ridge Rd., etc. Wetlands serve for flood mitigation, nutrient mgt. & wildlife. Water quality concerns.</p>																																																												
<p>Natural Resource Needs / Barriers: Protect watersheds & natural areas and enhance water quality. Work w/partners to study water quality & enact solutions. Support, enhance Driftless Wetland Centre programs / & lands. Continue water management for flooding issues (WMAs, dikes, etc).</p>																																																													

Introduction

This element includes an inventory and analysis of natural and agricultural resources in Marquette. Within the following narrative, various components of the city’s natural resource base are examined at a broad level in order to provide the city with the necessary information to make informed decisions about future growth and development.

Environment

Climate

The area experiences a temperate climate with both warm and cold season extremes. Winter months can bring occasional heavy snows, intermittent freezing precipitation or ice and prolonged periods of cloudiness. Occasional extreme cold and dangerous wind chills can also impact the area. Thunderstorms occur in the spring and summer months. The strongest storms can produce associated severe weather such as tornadoes, large hail, damaging wind, river or flash flooding. Heat and high humidity are typically observed in June, July and August.

The fall season usually has the quietest weather. Valley fog can commonly be seen in the late summer and early fall months. On calm nights, colder air settles into valleys leading to cooler low temperatures, compared to ridge top locations. Due to Marquette’s topography, high wind events occasionally occur in the spring or fall. Table 26 compares the average Clayton County climate to the average U.S. climate.

Table 26: Clayton County Average Climate

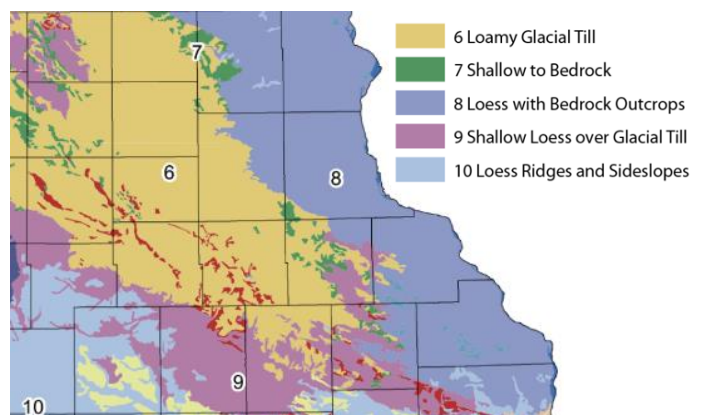
Climate	Clayton County	U.S.
Annual Rainfall (inches)	36 in.	38 in.
Annual Snowfall (inches)	36 in.	28 in.
Precipitation Days (annual total)	104 days	106 days
Sunny Days (annual total)	191 days	205 days
Average July High Temperature (°F)	83°	86°
Average January Low Temperature (°F)	8°	22°

Source: (Best Places, n.d.)

Soils

Marquette falls within the “Loess with Bedrock Outcrops” soil region (Fayette-Downs-Nordness soils). Fayette-Downs-Nordness soils are identified as areas of loess (silt-sized sediment deposited by wind) with bedrock outcrops. Scenic landscapes with deep valleys, abundant rock outcrops, high bluffs, caves, crevices, sinkholes and an angular stepped skyline occur in this area. Native vegetation on the upland soils is mainly hardwood forest (USDA-NRCS, 2008).

Figure 32: Iowa Soil Regions

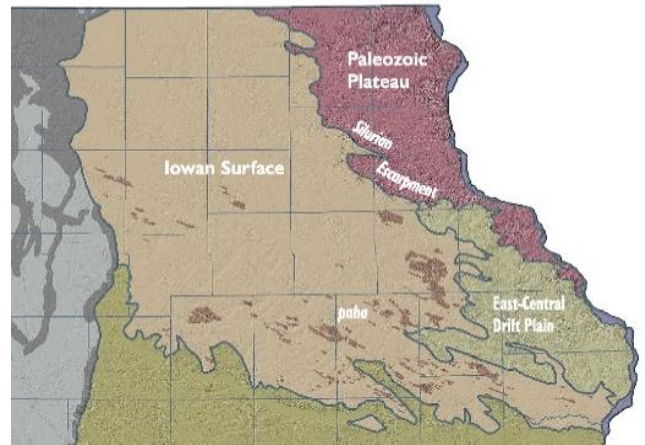


Landform and Topography

Marquette falls within the Paleozoic Plateau landform region. This is an area missed by glacial activity (commonly called the Driftless Area), and is known for abundant rock outcroppings, a near absence of glacial deposits, deep and narrow valleys containing cool, fast-flowing streams, and woodlands (The University of Iowa, 2018). Shallow limestone & dolomite coupled with the dissolving action of groundwater yields karst topography, characterized by caves, springs, and sinkholes. This bedrock-dominated terrain also shelters unusually diverse flora and fauna.

The highest elevations in Marquette exist in the area of the Timber Ridge Development to the north, at around 1,110 ft. From there, the rolling hills around the community vary between 800 – 900 ft. in elevation. And elevations dip near the river, at around 650 ft. in the vicinity of downtown and the Hwy 18 bridge.

Figure 33: Landform Regions of Iowa

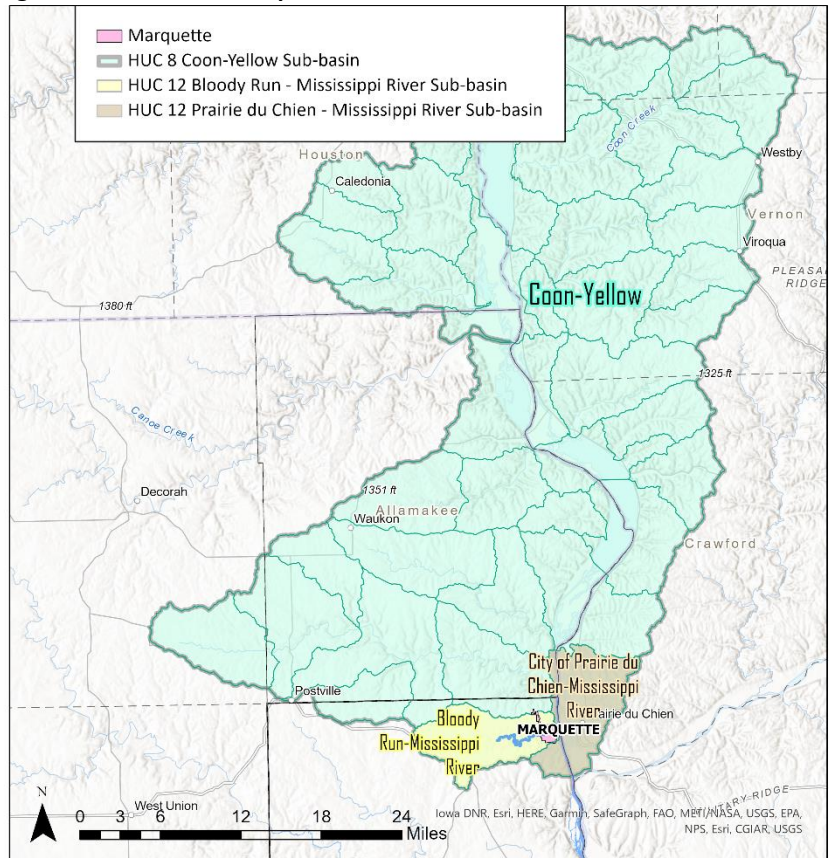


Watersheds, Wetlands and Surface Water Resources

Watersheds

Watersheds are divided and sub-divided into successively smaller units, each is given a number, called a Hydrologic Unit Code, or HUC. Eight-digit HUCs, called sub-basins, are the largest watershed units. Marquette falls within the HUC 8 Coon-Yellow sub-basin, and within that, the HUC 12 Bloody Run-Mississippi River and Prairie du Chien-Mississippi River sub-basins. The Coon-Yellow Watershed covers an area of 911,426 acres/1,424 square miles total; 42,154 acres of which are in Clayton County. The HUC 12 Bloody Run sub-basin is 24,127 acres/38 square miles in size. It begins at Monona and heads east to Marquette where it meets the Mississippi River. The HUC 12 Prairie du Chien sub-basin is 28,305 acres/44 square miles in size.

Figure 34: Watershed Map



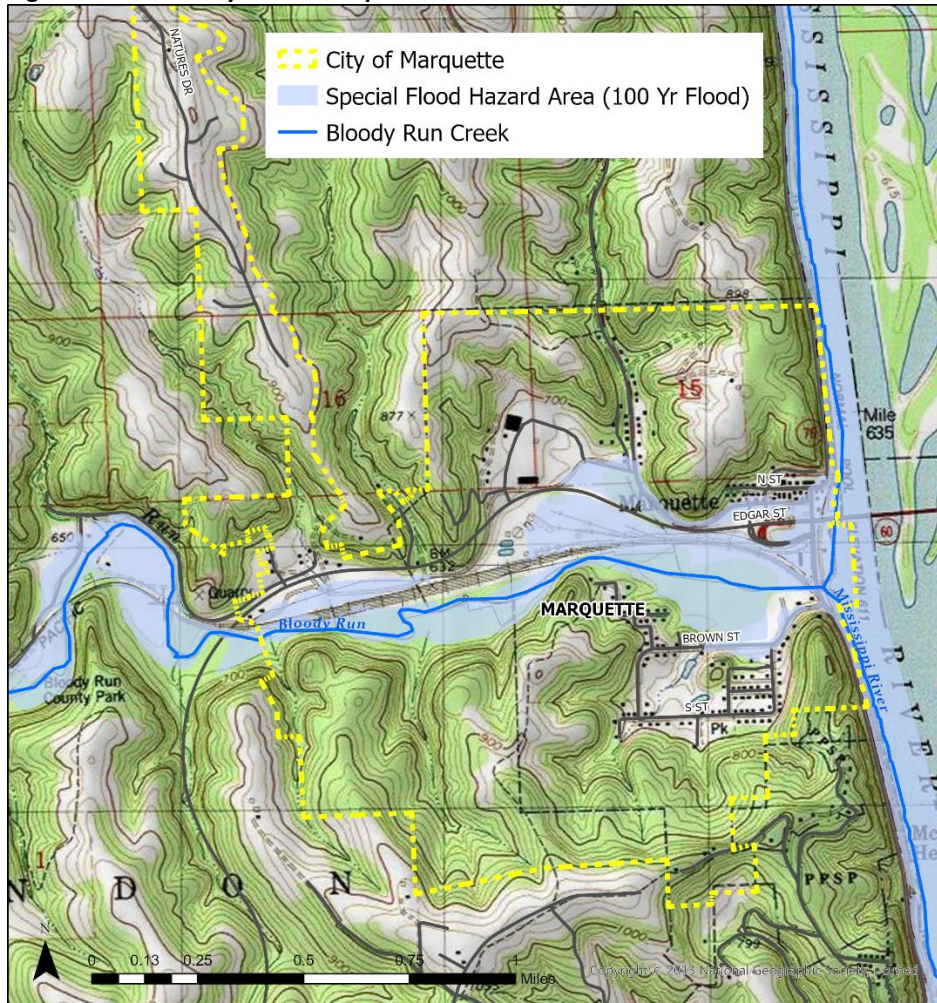
Source: Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission, 2023; Data: Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2008.

Major Surface Water

As shown in Figure 35 below, the Mississippi River runs along the eastern border of Marquette. The watershed for the Mississippi River is in excess of 67,000 square miles. It is a regulated body of water with a series of locks and dams which are operated and maintained by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The area between the locks and dams are known as Pools. Pool No. 10 includes the City of Marquette (Clayton County, Iowa, 2016).

Bloody Run Creek is the main surface water within the Bloody Run-Mississippi HUC 12 sub-basin. About 1.5 miles of this creek flows east-west through Marquette. The Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources (IDNR) classifies Bloody Run Creek as “Primary contact recreational use (Class A1).” These are waters in which recreational or other uses may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water, involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health hazard. Such activities would include, but not be limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, and water contact recreational canoeing. IDNR also designates Bloody Run Creek as a trout stream, with areas of the stream near the Bloody Run Park identified as a catchable stocked stream.

Figure 35: Waterways and Floodplain



Source: (UERPC, 2023)

Ponds and Wetlands

Natural wetlands in the area include ox bows, wet meadows, bogs and fens, and wet prairies. According to Clayton County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), the county has lost approximately 99% of its original wetlands (Clayton County, Iowa, 2016). Ponds and wetlands play a role in water retention, cleansing and cooling, and also provide wildlife habitat and natural resource recreation opportunities. Wetlands around Marquette are largely publicly owned, including wetland mitigation sites in the vicinity of the Driftless Area Wetland Centre (both north and south of US 18), and also south of US 18 where it meets the Mississippi River. Smaller ponds also exist in the Bench neighborhood.

Impaired Waterways and Water Quality

Every two years, Iowa reports on its progress in meeting water quality goals to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The state prepares a report called the 305(b) Water Quality Assessment or 305(b) list. This list categorizes waterbodies to reflect those that meet designated water uses (category 1), those in which data is insufficient to determine whether designated uses are being met (categories 2 and 3), and those waters in which the water quality prevents it from meeting its designated use and is thus considered "impaired". Designated uses can include things such as recreation, drinking water, or habitat for fish and other organisms. New impairments (or category 5 listings) are placed on the "303(d) Impaired Waters Report," and means that the stream or lake needs a water quality improvement plan (also known as a "Total Maximum Daily Load" or TMDL). Water quality improvement plans are approved by the EPA and then the waters are moved from the 303(d) list back to the 305(b) list as category 4 listings (waters considered impaired, but a water quality improvement plan has been written).

Figure 36: Iowa DNR's 2022 Impaired Waterways

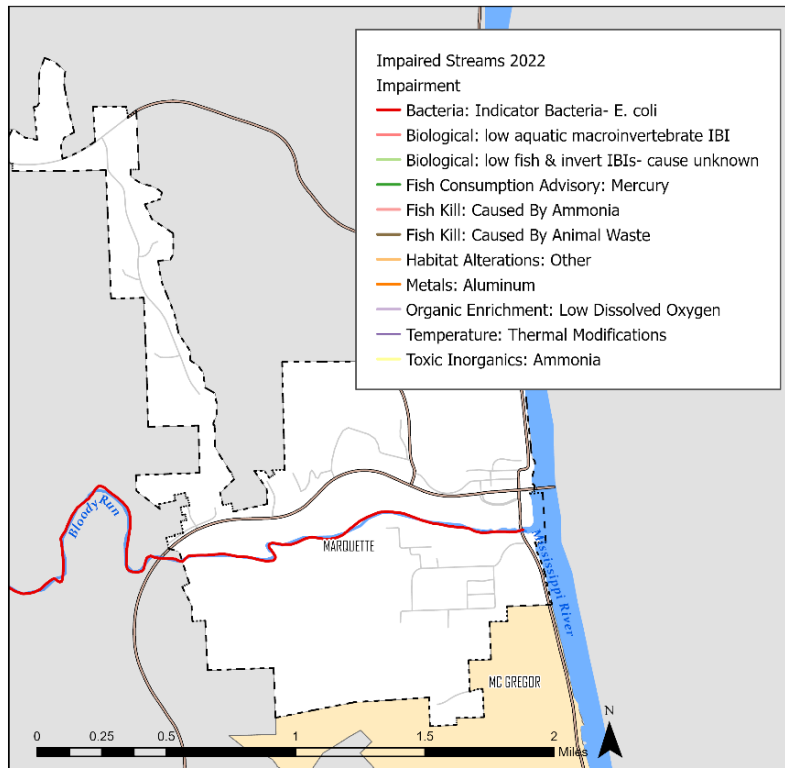


Figure 36 illustrates that Bloody Run Creek is classified as an impaired waterway due to E. coli bacteria. It is a category 5 new impairment, and remains on the 303(d) impaired waters report, with a TMDL needed. E. coli bacteria is the most common source of impairment for Clayton County waterways. According to an article by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, E. coli bacteria found in rivers and streams originate in human, pet, livestock, and wildlife waste. Pathways include direct routes to surface waters (illicit septic system connections, wastewater treatment facility discharge points, and urban stormwater systems), spills or runoff from livestock housing or manure storage facilities, runoff or movement

through soil from agricultural lands that receive manure applications, runoff of wildlife dropping, and direct deposition into waterways by wildlife or grazing animals. Manure management practices including manure storage and pretreatment (e.g. composting), timing and rate of application, and application method, all have the potential to reduce bacteria contamination of surface and groundwater (Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 2008).

The Iowa Water Quality Information System website provides maps of stream gauges, water quality conditions, land covers and more. Nitrate-nitrogen is one compound that is tracked. Nitrate typically enters the stream network from farmed fields, and is also present in municipal wastewater discharge, leakage from septic tanks, and runoff from manure. In the U.S. drinking water nitrates have a limit set at 10 parts per million (mg/L), above which there are health risks for infants, and impacts on to stream systems (algae blooms, poor diversity of organisms). Prior to European settlement, nitrate-nitrogen levels in Iowa streams were likely less than 2 mg/L. A U.S. Geological Survey gauge on Bloody Run Creek near Bloody Run County Park recorded nitrate-nitrogen levels in the range of 6 – 7 mg/L in 2023 (University of Iowa - Iowa Flood Center, 2023). The gauge upstream at the headwaters of Bloody Run Creek near Monona, IA is one of only two in the state that regularly records unhealthy nitrate levels in the range of 10 – 15 mg/L.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) My Waterway mapping platform, the area of the Mississippi River within the HUC 12 Prairie du Chien sub-basin is considered an impaired waterbody as well, overall and specifically in regards to eating fish and aquatic life. Impairments there include PCBs, nitrogen, phosphorous and mercury being found in 73% of the assessed area (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2023). The EPA database also identifies Bloody Run Creek as an impaired waterbody, with “bacteria and other microbe” impairment in 100% of the assessed waterbody area.

Forest

Forestland offers both scenic and natural benefits to the residents of Marquette. Forests help decrease soil erosion on the bluff lands, play a role in preventing pollution from reaching streams, rivers and watersheds, and provides wildlife habitat. The recreational benefits from forestland are also important for the city as it provides great opportunities for hunting, hiking, camping and many other outdoor activities. According to Government Land Office (GLO) Historical Vegetation data from a survey completed between 1832 – 1859, Marquette sits entirely within an area classified as “timber.” The ecological system for these forest lands is North-Central Interior Maple-Basswood Forest, which are primarily found where the prairies from the west meet the forests from the east in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In the US Geological Survey 2011 GAP/Landfire National Terrestrial Ecosystem land cover map there are 147,061 acres of Forest & Woodland in Clayton County (U.S. Geological Survey, 2011), 29% of the total land cover. Based on a rough analysis of the same dataset at the local level, trees are closer to 60% of Marquette’s land cover.

Protected Areas

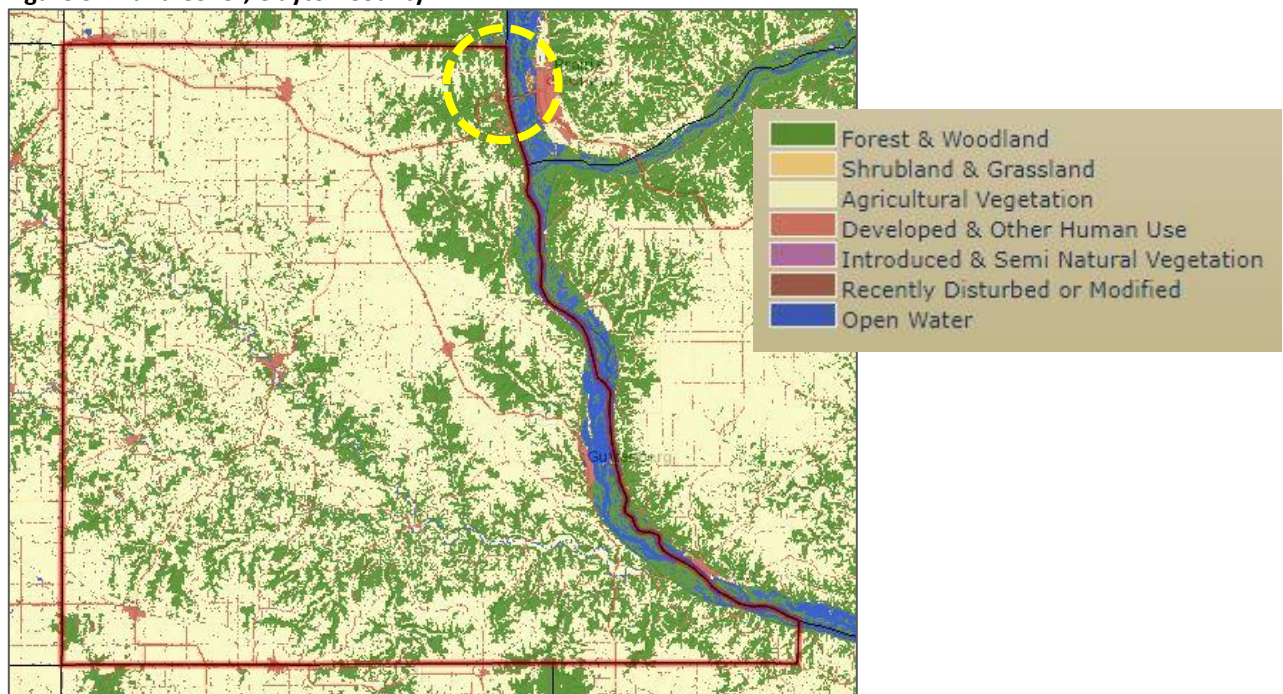
According to the Protected Areas Database (PAD-US) -- America’s official national inventory of U.S. terrestrial and marine protected areas that are dedicated to preservation of biological diversity and to other natural, recreation and cultural uses – Marquette is surrounded by a number of significant natural areas, including:

- Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
- Driftless Areas National Wildlife Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
- Effigy Mounds National Monument (National Park Service)
- Yellow River State Forest – Luster Heights Unit (Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources)
- Pikes Peak State Park (Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources)
- Mississippi River protected areas (Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources)
- Bloody Run Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) (Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources)
- Mississippi River protected shoreline (Clayton County)
- Bloody Run Park (Clayton County)
- Marquette Mitigation Sites Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) (Marquette)
- Riverfront park area (Marquette)
- Marquette city and neighborhood parks

Agricultural Resources

Originally, Clayton County was covered with prairie grass and forestation. Modern agricultural practices have changed this setting to predominately row crop and pasture settings in some rural areas. Marquette sits near the Mississippi River valley where steep topography, bluffs, and soil conditions aren't ideal for large scale agriculture, so very little agriculture exists. According to the 2011 GAP land cover map, agricultural operations utilize 325,774 acres of land in the county, 64% of the total land cover (U.S. Geological Survey, 2011). A rough analysis of this dataset locally shows that Marquette contains only 0 - 1% of the typical agricultural land covers (corn, soybean, hay). Further, the Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources Facility Explorer shows that there are currently no animal feeding facilities or feedlots in city limits.

Figure 37: Land Cover, Clayton County



Source: (USGS, 2018)

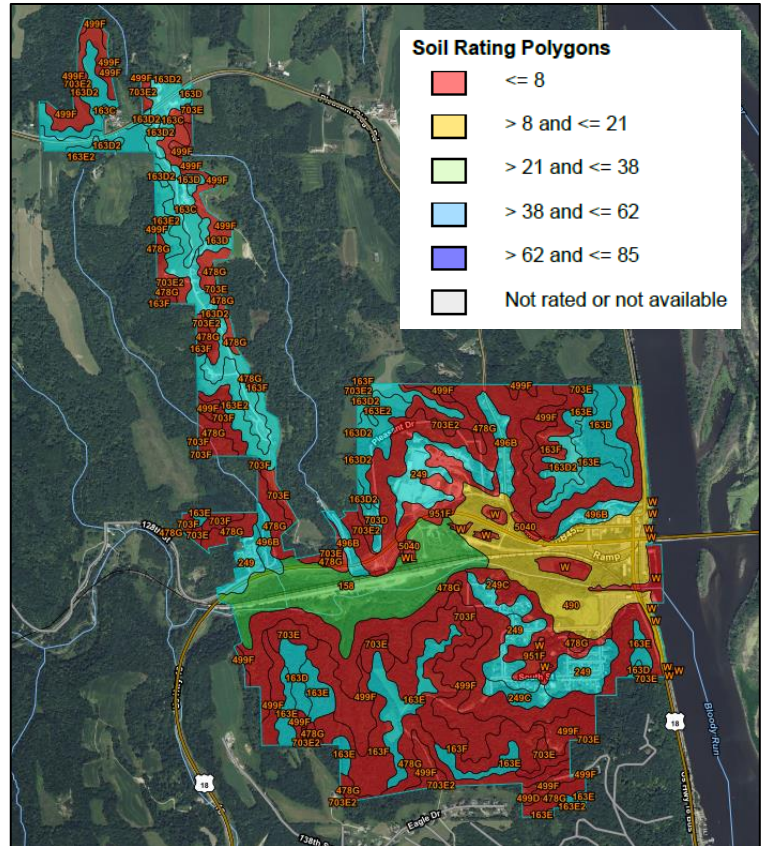
One measure of agricultural value is the Corn Suitability Rating (CSR). These provide a relative ranking of all soils mapped in the State of Iowa according to their potential for the intensive production of row crops. Considered in the ratings are average weather conditions and frequency of use of the soil for row crops. Ratings range from 100 for soils that have no physical limitations, occur on minimal slopes, and can be continuously row cropped to as low as 5 for soils that are severely limited for the production of row crops. As shown in Figure 38, the majority of soils in Marquette would be considered of low value for crops, falling largely below 38 CSR and entirely below 62 CSR within city limits.

Farm trends were assessed on the county level where more data is available. The number of farms in the county has gone down in recent years, with a 3% decrease recorded between 2012 - 2017, while total farm acres operated increased by 4%, and average farm size increased by 8% (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 2012 and 2017). And farm employment decreased by about 19% between 2001 - 2020 (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), n.d.). The market value of products sold on county farms decreased 10% between 2012 -2017, with crop sale values going down 26% and animal sales increasing about 6%. To summarize this data, over time in Clayton County there are generally fewer, larger farms, employing fewer people. Sales output has decreased, with the greatest impact to crops, while animal product sales have increased slightly.

Natural and Agricultural Resource Summary

Marquette is primarily situated on the Paleozoic Plateau landform, or Driftless Area, known for its rock outcroppings, valleys, streams, and woodlands. In addition, shallow limestone and dolomite bedrock in the region, coupled with the dissolving action of groundwater, yields karst topography characterized by caves, springs, and sinkholes. Integral to being able to receive benefit from the area’s natural resource assets is the ability to protect them from harm. Foresight on the part of city, county and state organizations has preserved some of these sites for public enjoyment. The city hopes to capitalize on the many visitors these assets draw to the area, and can do its part by encouraging residents, businesses and farmers to adopt practices that protect the environment.

Figure 38: Corn Suitability Rating



Protection of Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas in Marquette include Bloody Run Creek, the Mississippi River and its shoreline and wetland areas, and wildlife management areas. Other sensitive areas include blufflands, floodplains, and woodlands and parks. These areas all offer unique attributes for the city, creating beauty, recreation, tourism and aquatic and wildlife habitat. The city can collaborate with environmental and natural resource organizations, higher education institutions, and other governments to engage landowners on the importance of natural resource protection and the availability of programs to assist with this process.

Agriculture

Agriculture and farming are important to the history, culture and economy of Clayton County. However locally agriculture plays a smaller role, due extensive historic forest systems, and the limitations local soils, steep topography, wetlands and waterways have on farming. Further, some conventional farming practices can have a significant impact on natural resources that are abundant and highly valued in the community. For this reason, residents have expressed support for sustainable agriculture and increasing conservation practices. Especially in regards to practices that can better preserve and protect water quality.

Water Quality

Water quality in surface waters such as Bloody Run Creek and the Mississippi River, as well as in the groundwater system serving for drinking water, need to be protected over the short and long term. The most common source of impairment in the creel is E. coli, which may come from things such as spills or runoff from livestock housing or manure storage facilities, and runoff or movement through soil from agricultural lands that receive manure applications manure runoff. Other elevated impairments found in local waterways, such as nitrates and phosphorous, are also often connected with agricultural practices. Runoff from developed areas may also be contributing to pollution with storm water runoff and storm sewer outflows. Opportunities for the city's involvement include persistent attention and monitoring of water quality; improving awareness of agriculture management practices and development impacts on storm water runoff; making educational information available to residents, landowners, developers and landscape businesses; stream bank stabilization and floodplain enforcement, and partnering with other organizations on joint efforts.

Recreation

Natural resources provide Marquette with a number of recreational amenities and opportunities including city and state parks, trails, water activities, hiking, nature viewing and fishing among many other activities. These assets are important to the residents in Marquette and are also an economic boost in the form of tourism. The city is committed to continued maintenance of the parks and facilities, the preservation of its natural resources, ensuring access to these recreational assets through trails, easements, and infrastructure. It looks to encourage the expansion of recreational opportunities and businesses that support these amenities and market these assets outside of the city.

Natural and Agricultural Resource Action Plan

(See Implementation Section for Methodology of Action Plan)

**Goals are sorted first by priority, and within priority categories, by highest vote (# shown)*

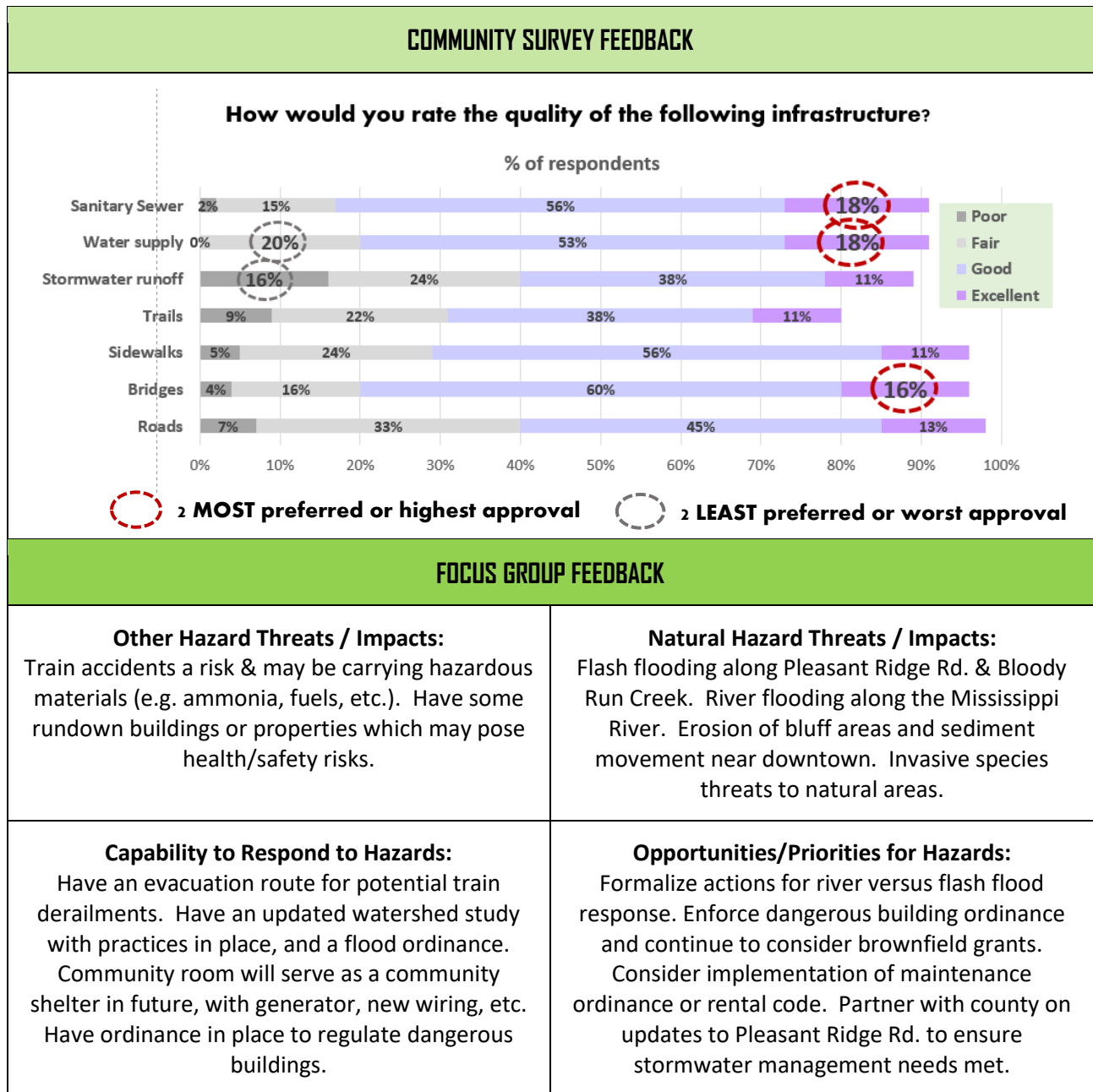
<p>Goal 1: Support Driftless Area Wetland Centre (DAWC) environmental education and outdoor engagement efforts (HIGH PRIORITY) (12 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.1: Fund DAWC to current level, & consider building additional programming as capacity allows</p>
<p>Strategy 1.2: Maintain DAWC building and replace equipment as needed</p>
<p>Strategy 1.3: Enhance DAWC programming pertaining to watersheds & water quality</p>
<p>Strategy 1.4: Expand habitat / natural areas around DAWC & incorporate more walking trails</p>
<p>Strategy 1.5: Look into options for making DAWC kayak or paddle boating-friendly</p>
<p>Goal 2: Provide high-quality parks & recreation areas that bring people to the river and connect them with the abundant natural resources of the area (HIGH PRIORITY) (11 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 2.1: Park and recreation updates or expansion as need & opportunity arise (e.g. playground equipment on Bench, etc.)</p>
<p>Strategy 2.2: Maintain and build on partnerships with natural resource, conservation, & recreation partners (Clayton Co. Conservation, DNR, NPS, etc.)</p>
<p>Strategy 2.3: Ensure park and trail facilities are safe and accessible</p>
<p>Strategy 2.4: Pursue recreation and open space grants & funding</p>
<p>Strategy 2.5: Require residential development to provide or help fund parks & recreation needed to serve new demand</p>
<p>Goal 3: Prioritize water quality to ensure safe drinking water and protect water resources that serve outdoor recreation, flood mitigation, and more (HIGH PRIORITY) (9 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 3.1: Gather & assess data on Bloody Run Creek and local ground water quality, including carefully monitoring water quality in wells, pinpointing problem areas & sources/levels of contaminants if possible</p>
<p>Strategy 3.2: Engage higher education to help assess water quality (e.g. Upper Iowa, U of Iowa, etc.)</p>
<p>Strategy 3.3: Create a water quality mitigation plan identifying priorities for protecting Bloody Run Creek & groundwater resources from upstream impacts</p>
<p>Strategy 3.4: Partake in water quality & conservation partnerships, including pursuing partner programs to address water quality in Bloody Run Creek</p>
<p>Goal 4: In order to protect drinking and surface water resources, encourage agricultural conservation practices that preserve water quality (HIGH PRIORITY) (9 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 4.1: Engage Practical Farmers of Iowa, Farm Bureau, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Iowa Soybean, etc. as potential partners to address water quality impacts from agriculture practices up stream in the Bloody Run Creek watershed</p>
<p>Strategy 4.2: Work with farmers on conservation practices upstream in the Bloody Run Creek watershed, support related training/workshop opportunities, etc.</p>
<p>Strategy 4.3: Make policy makers aware of city's priority in protecting water quality of Bloody Run</p>
<p>Goal 5: Protect environmentally sensitive areas to preserve habitat & natural heritage, ensure environmental function, and prevent hazards (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (6 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 5.1: Preserve existing habitat and natural areas owned by the city</p>

Strategy 5.2: Implement timber management for evacuation route
Strategy 5.3: Continue to enforce ordinances that protect sensitive bluff areas
Strategy 5.4: Be aware of requirements for protecting endangered species in the river planning / activities
Strategy 5.5: Encourage planting & preservation of trees, landscaping and other natural areas
Strategy 5.6: With ordinances, support sustainable & low-impact development
Strategy 5.: Consider environmental concerns at all levels of decision making for land use

CHAPTER 9: HAZARDS

Hazards Vision

Marquette mitigates flooding risks through maintenance of stormwater infrastructure on roadways, in neighborhoods, and along the creek and river, & future development in floodplain areas is discouraged. The city has the capacity, facilities & equipment necessary to provide emergency response during disasters & storm events. Manmade hazards, such as ground water contamination and dangerous buildings, have been addressed.



Introduction

Hazards can have a devastating impact on the city, its residents and businesses, so being aware of potential risks and strategies for mitigating those risks is essential in community planning. This section identifies hazards that carry the greatest risk of negatively impacting Marquette, with deference to previous analysis and findings found in the Clayton County Multi-Jurisdictional (MJ-19) Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The county plan goes into great detail regarding risk locations and characteristics, local vulnerabilities, and mitigation strategies to address or avoid potential damage, injury and destruction. It also identifies key hazard risks and mitigation actions specific to Marquette, which are explored further below.

Hazard Risks

Some natural hazards are common to locations across Iowa, Clayton County, and Marquette, such as thunderstorms and lightning, hail, windstorms and winter weather. Several non-natural hazards can also be found in any area of the state, such as structural fires, infrastructure failure and traffic incidents. Other hazards have greater occurrence or impact based on local conditions. For example, things like river flooding, sinkholes and landslides only occur in relation to certain environments (waterways, karst geology or steep topography, respectively). Table 27 illustrates risk scores and estimated annual losses for typical hazards found throughout Clayton County. Flooding has the highest risk rating and estimated losses across the county, while several other hazards have moderate scores and losses (cold waves, hail, landslides, strong winds, tornados, and winter weather).

Table 27: Hazard Risk and Estimated Loss

Hazard	EAL (Est. Annual Loss)	Risk Score
Cold wave	\$148,182	Relatively Moderate
Drought	\$7,624	Very Low
Earthquake	\$2,621	Very Low
Hail	\$509,473	Relatively Moderate
Heat wave	\$1,321	Very Low
Hurricane	\$130,530	Relatively Low
Ice storm	\$1,811	Very Low
Landslide	\$113,327	Relatively Moderate
Lightning	\$13,297	Very Low
Riverine flooding	\$2,828,754	Relatively High
Strong wind	\$307,037	Relatively Moderate
Tornado	\$528,472	Relatively Moderate
Wildfire	\$2,665	Very Low
Winter weather	\$42,804	Relatively Moderate

Source: (Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2021)

Many of these are also a concern for Marquette. The following information from the county hazard mitigation plan and gathered from feedback from planning participants elaborates further on the details of local hazard issues (Clayton County Multi-Jurisdictional (MJ-19) Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, October 18, 2021):

Flooding

Marquette enjoys the benefits of Bloody Run Creek and the Mississippi River but is aware of the potential danger and destruction that can occur from flooding. According to the hazard mitigation plan, river floods occur nearly every year in the area. Further, flash floods occur seasonally from melting snow and heavy rains that runoff of the surrounding limestone bluff. Areas of particular flooding concern include flash flooding down Pleasant Ridge Rd. and waterway flooding occurring in Bloody Run Creek on an annual basis (which can be backed up by Mississippi R. flooding). Stormwater and flood management in the Bench drainage area is also an ongoing priority for the city.

The city participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and has a floodplain ordinance in place, which regulates what type of construction, if any, can occur in identified flood hazard areas. The city's stormwater management plan, most recently updated in 2021, provides proposed improvement alternatives for both the Pleasant Ridge Rd. and Bench drainage areas, addressing various parts of the system (channels, culverts, storm sewers, ponds, and pump stations). Finally, the city maintains a list of prevention and response actions completed by public works in the case of flood emergencies, including a variety of things, such as checking flood gates, cleaning sediment and debris, addressing pumps, and sand bagging.

Severe Weather

Severe weather, in the form of tornadoes, winter storms, thunderstorms, hail and lightning can all wreak havoc on communities throughout the county. All structures in Marquette are vulnerable to the effects of a tornado, but the Timber Ridge residential area (16 homes as of 2016) is particularly susceptible as it is situated on the top of a ridge with few trees protecting it. Rural communities can prepare for severe weather by ensuring that their residents have access to appropriate shelters and that emergency equipment and response practices are in place.

Landslides

Landslides present a significant hazard to the City of Marquette. The city is surrounded on three sides by steep bluffs, with the majority of the town -- both residential and commercial -- located at their base. And the remainder of the city's homes are built on shelves or tiers on the side of the bluffs, so that all structures in the city are vulnerable to the effects of a landslide. The city has a Bluff Land Conservation Zoning Overlay District that is intended to ensure a harmonious relationship between urban development and the natural environment by, amongst other things, protecting the environment and structures from the process of erosion and preserving the scenic natural features and qualities of the bluff. The ordinance implements a

site plan approval process for development within this area, and implements specific standards to prevent erosion, manage stormwater, reduce disturbance and maintain vegetation, and protect natural aesthetics.

Moving debris and sediment off of the bluffs during storms is impacting certain areas of downtown. Figure 39 illustrates the block where the city will need to address catchment of this debris to prevent impacts to the storm sewer system.

Transportation and Railroad Accidents

Transportation and railroad incidents are a significant concern for Marquette. Rail traffic goes East and West and North and South within the city. Grain, anhydrous ammonia, ethanol, and crude oil are all transported on the trains, which could pose hazardous materials risks with an accident. Canadian Pacific is in charge of the condition of the tracks and the changing of crews. There is concern that the crossings are blocked for a long period of time due to the length and frequency of trains, as well as the crew changes which require extra time.

Highways 76 and 18 are also a concern for transportation accidents related to the heavy traffic traveling at high speeds, including truck traffic.

Structural Failure

Planning participants indicated that there are some derelict or unsafe buildings that may pose potential safety threats. The city has an ordinance in place to regulate this issue and provides resources to property owners to assist with improvements, but this continues to be an issue area the city would like to focus on.

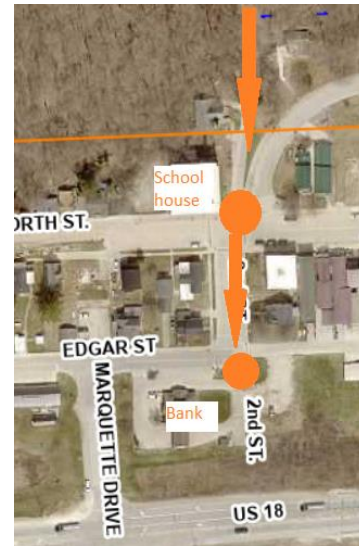
Plant Disease

Emerald Ash Borer, a pest that can kill ash trees, is found in the county. There are significant areas of woodland surrounding Marquette, so the borer remains a significant threat to the community's tree inventory. In addition, invasive plant and animal species are a threat to the extensive natural systems around Marquette, and are something that the community is still trying to understand the impact of.

Response and Mitigation Capabilities

Marquette has many existing services in place to respond to hazard threats, and to begin to plan for hazard mitigation. Emergency response capabilities include the Mar-Mac Unified Law Enforcement District, the McGregor Fire Department (Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2), the Mar-Mac Rescue Squad, the Clayton County Emergency Management Dept., the Linn County HAZMAT team (to address hazardous materials events), and the work of city staff (public works director, etc.) in responding to hazard risks, such as flooding.

Figure 39: Downtown Debris Catchment Priority Areas



Hazard mitigation actions already in place in Marquette include planning for an emergency operations plan, emergency/disaster response training, engaging residents around disaster preparation and steps, awareness building regarding hazardous materials risks, identifying a debris disposal site, plans/studies for stormwater management and flood mitigation improvements, and flood monitoring and response efforts.

Hazard Mitigation Summary

Flooding

Flooding may be the most regular hazard occurrence with serious impacts to property and infrastructure. The city would like to prioritize flood mitigation actions from the 2021 stormwater management plan update, including addressing needs in the Bench and Pleasant Ridge Rd. drainage areas, as well as focusing on maintenance and management of key infrastructure, such as stormwater retention basins and the dike.

Severe Weather

Tornado and high wind events are a particular concern for high elevation areas around the bluffs. The city will be prepared for severe weather events via ongoing emergency services and response planning, engaging the public to prepare, improvements to the community room so it can serve as community shelter, and providing adequate warning.

Landslides

Landslides are a notable risk due to significant bluff areas combined with development around Marquette. The city has already taken steps by implementing a bluff ordinance. The downtown is a priority with regards to capturing debris and sediment movement from bluffs before it enters the storm sewer system.

Transportation and Hazardous Materials Events

A potential train accident is a top concern given the extensive rail traffic through Marquette and because hazardous materials are amongst the commodities being hauled. This could include things such as firming up evacuation steps and engaging the public and key stakeholder groups around the issue.

Plant Disease

The community needs to better understand the impact of invasive species on local natural systems, and following that, would like to plan mitigation steps where issues have been identified. The Emerald Ash Borer is at the forefront of this issue with regards to impacts on the local tree inventory. The Tree Board is an important partner in taking steps.

Structural Failure

The community will focus on addressing derelict or dangerous structures, including engaging the public, prioritizing enforcement of existing regulations, considering new regulations, and projects to address specific structures as opportunities arise.

Hazards Action Plan

(See Implementation Section for Methodology of Action Table)

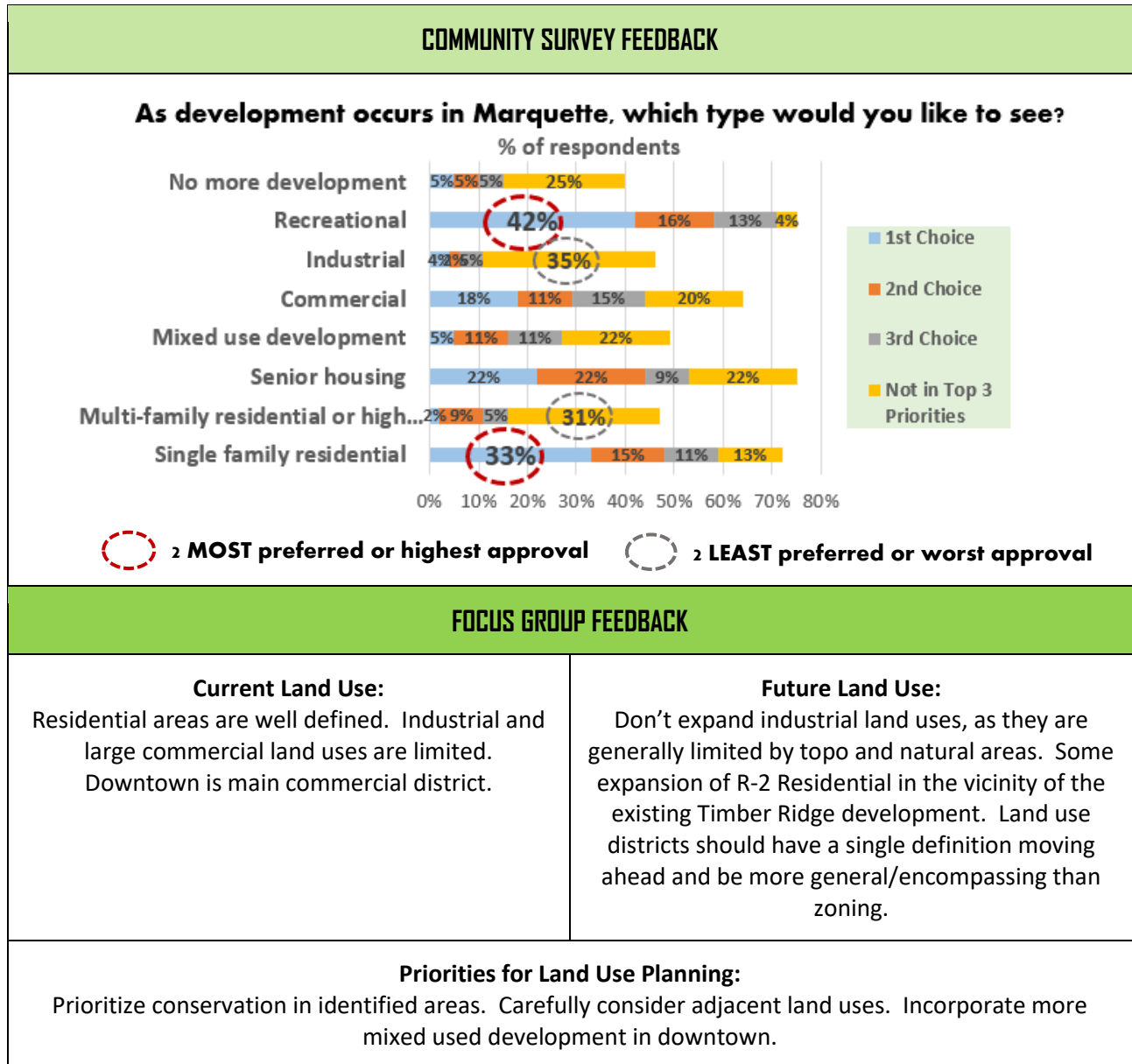
**Goals are sorted first by priority, and within priority categories, by highest vote (# shown)*

<p>Goal 1: Address derelict or dangerous buildings and properties (HIGH PRIORITY) (10 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.1: Prioritize enforcement of existing regulations pertaining to derelict or dangerous properties</p>
<p>Strategy 1.2: Review property maintenance and/or rental ordinances & consider feasibility for Marquette, as means of regulating property & rental conditions</p>
<p>Goal 2: Address hazards impacting natural resources (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (7 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 2.1: Tree Board to create a plan for dealing with Emerald Ash Borer impacts on tree inventory</p>
<p>Strategy 2.2: Public works and council committees to investigate impact of and create a plan for addressing invasive plant species</p>
<p>Strategy 2.3: Reach out to Dept. of Natural Resources, National Park Service, County Conservation (etc) to review and/or build on their invasive plant species plans</p>
<p>Goal 3: Mitigate river & flash flooding impacts on the community (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (6 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 3.1: Implement watershed study flood mitigation recommendations/actions</p>
<p>Strategy 3.2: Participate and comply with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and maintain floodplain ordinances</p>
<p>Strategy 3.3: Clarify & formalize city response to flash vs. river flooding events</p>
<p>Strategy 3.4: Identify needs for ensuring structural integrity and function of dike; work with private owner on permanent access easement</p>
<p>Strategy 3.5: Better manage retention pond near Bench to ensure its function; consider purchasing, or look at maintenance agreement options</p>
<p>Goal 4: Improve community shelter & emergency response capabilities for disasters (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (6 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 4.1: Purchase generator & install wiring at the community center so it can better serve storm shelter needs</p>
<p>Strategy 4.2: Monitor existing warning sirens & add sirens as needed to provide adequate coverage for community</p>
<p>Strategy 4.3: Identify evacuation route & steps in case of a train derailment or accident</p>

CHAPTER 10: LAND USE

Land Use Vision

Low density residential will continue in the R-1 & R-2 districts, while multi-family can generally be found in existing apartments in R-3 or R-4 districts, and in downtown. At the nexus of Hwys 18 & 76 and the river, the downtown district is the primary focus of economic activity, with some existing industries scattered along Hwys 18 and 76. Additional commercial expansion is limited due to land constraints. Much of the remaining land area in the community will be largely maintained & protected as conservation areas.



Introduction

This section examines the existing land use patterns and development projections, and proposes a future land use scenario for Marquette. A primary purpose of land use planning is to ensure the protection of existing conforming properties and future development from encroachment by incompatible uses. This protection benefits residents, landowners, developers and investors alike.

Existing land uses are evaluated, and the proposed distribution, location and extent of future land uses are designated. The principles and standards for implementing future land uses will need to be specifically defined in the city's land development regulations and zoning ordinances. The land development regulations are the foremost means of implementing the strategies in the Marquette Comprehensive Plan and managing the uses of land in the City.

Current Land Use

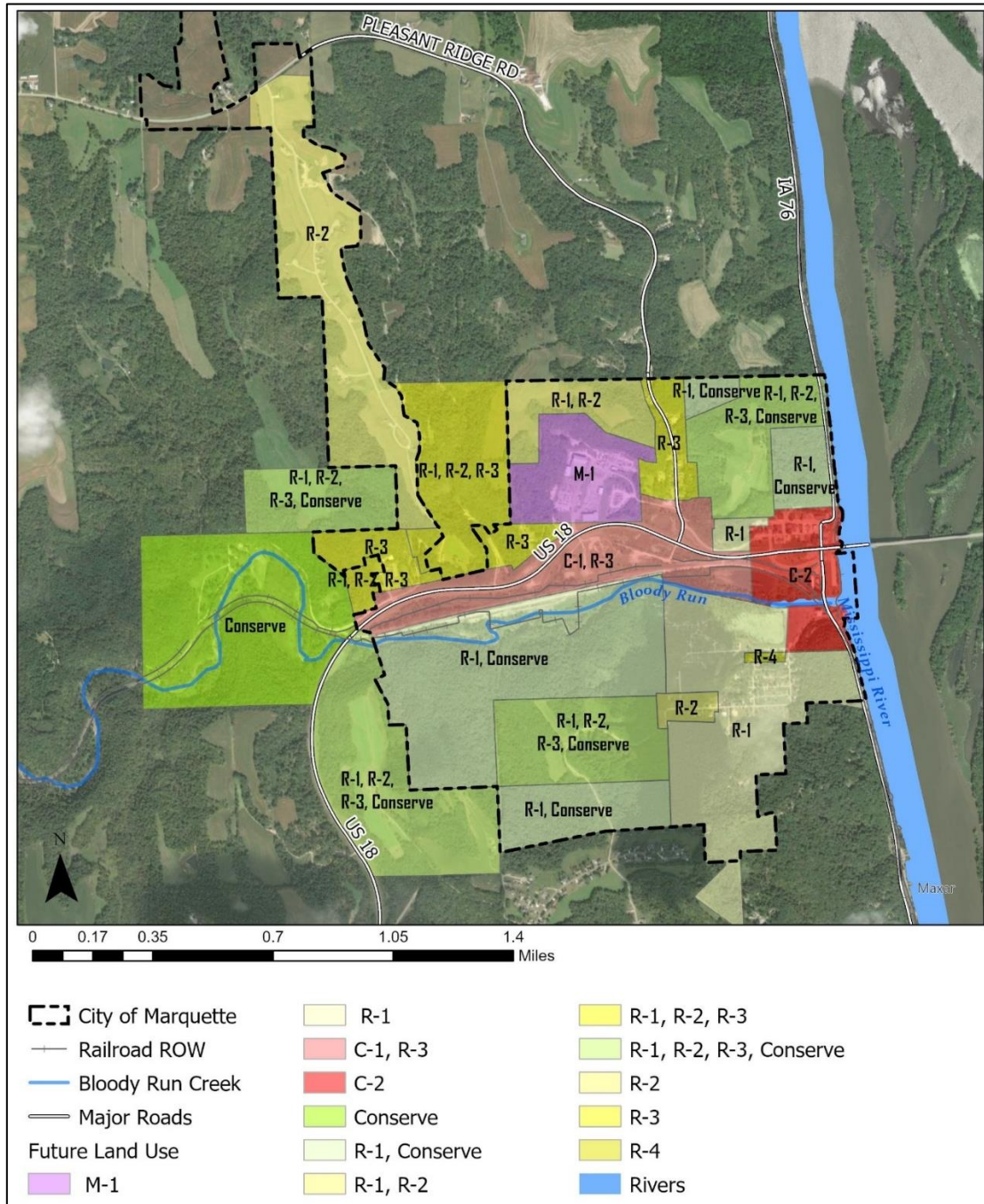
The current planned land uses in Marquette according to the 2006 land use map are identified in Table 28 and shown in Figure 40 below. The largest land use category is conservation type (50%), and within that, the R-1 R-2 R-3 Conservation category takes up the greatest area. The next largest land use category is residential (34%), and within that, the R-1 and R-2 categories are similar (respectively 12% and 11% of land area each).

Table 28: Land Use Breakdown

Property Classification	Acres	Percent
Conservation Total:	762.01	50%
Conservation	180.46	12%
R-1, Conserve	249.3	17%
R-1, R-2, and R-3 Residential, Conserve	332.25	22%
Residential Total:	507.29	34%
R-1 Single Family Residential	187.40	12%
R-2 Single Family Residential	161.25	11%
R-1, R-2 Residential	39.09	3%
R-1, R-2, and R-3 Residential	50.01	3%
R-3 Mixed Residential	67.43	4%
R-4 Mobile Home Park	2.11	<1%
Commercial Total:	175.52	12%
C-1 Highway Commercial, R-3	114.14	8%
C-2 General Retail and Office	61.38	4%
Industrial Total:		
M-1 Industrial	64.55	4%
Total	1,509.37	100%

Source: (City of Marquette, 2006)

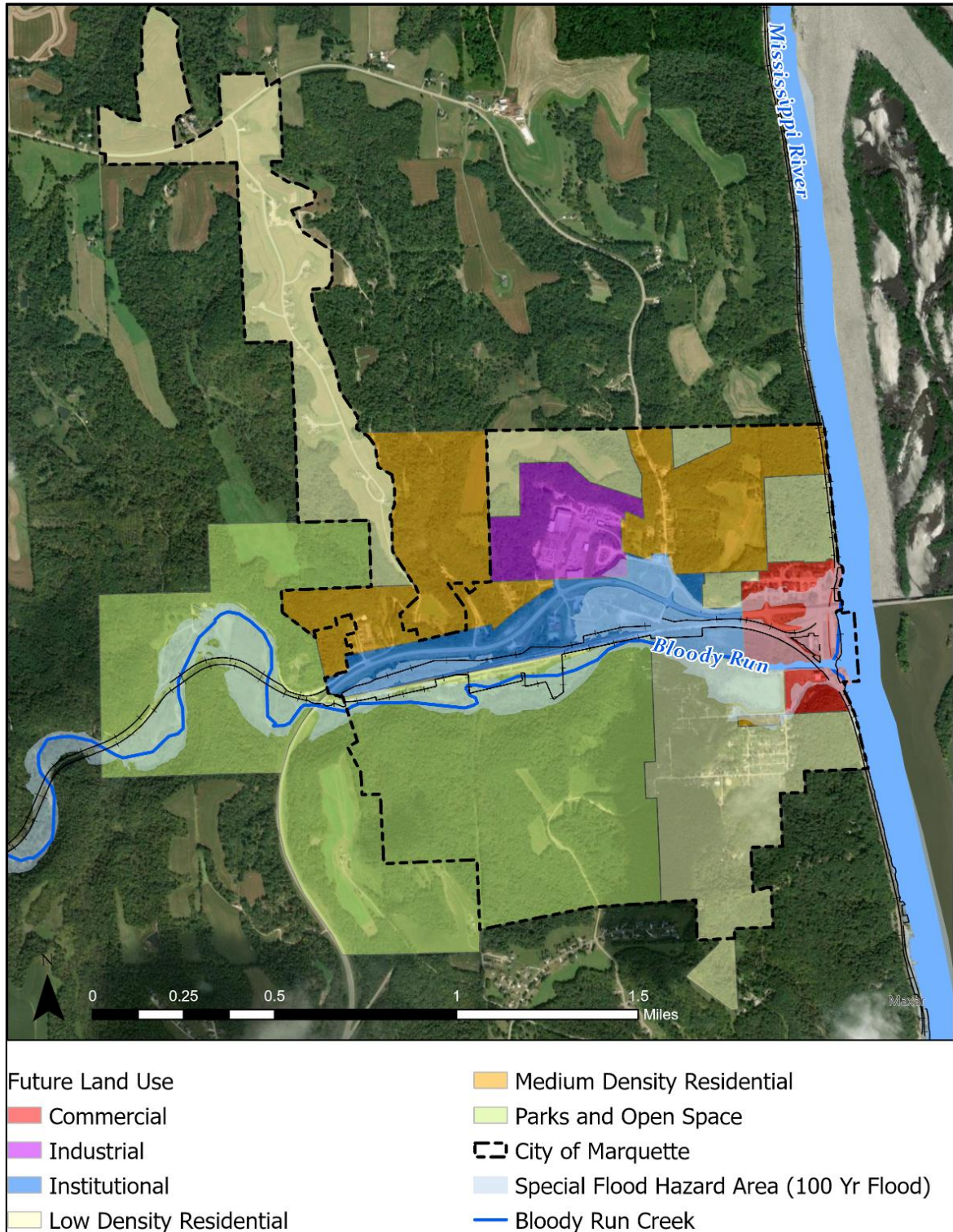
Figure 40: 2006 Land Use Map



Future Land Use

The city has developed a Future Land Use Map (Figure 41) to guide decisions regarding future development and conservation. The city expects future development to occur in planned residential areas or in the vicinity of existing commercial areas near US Hwy 18 or the downtown. More extensive commercial or industrial expansion is limited by local hydrography and topography and the boundaries of current development. The Future Land Use Map designates how the city envisions future utilization of land; however, Marquette will have to update ordinances and zoning maps to designate specific use.

Figure 41: Future Land Use Map



Land Use Categories

Residential

Maintaining and enhancing the vitality and quality of life of residential neighborhoods is a fundamental objective of the comprehensive plan. Marquette has seen a slight increase in population over the last 20 years, from 421 in 2000 to 429 in 2020. During the same time period, the city saw a 15% increase in housing stock (33 units). According to projections, population may decrease very slightly through 2050 but will largely remain stable. Because some level of population and housing growth are a continued possibility, the city will largely maintain planned residential areas, while adding a small area of low-density development to the north end of Timber Ridge development (on Pleasant Ridge Rd.).

Low Density Residential: Low-density single-family homes or two-family homes, and related facilities that typically service a neighborhood population.

Medium Density Residential: Areas developed with a mix of single family, two family and multi-family residential, and related facilities that typically service a neighborhood population.

Commercial

Existing commercial uses are primarily concentrated near U.S. Hwy 18 and IA 76 and in downtown. Future commercial development is generally limited by extensive floodplain areas and steep topography. It should occur within city limits and near existing commercial uses that have utilities and infrastructure in place, with the utmost priority being infill and redevelopment in the downtown area.

Although the existing C-1 Highway Commercial District encompasses areas around U.S. Hwy 18, its current use and limited opportunities for development create limitations for serving future commercial. It is comprised almost entirely of institutional uses (emergency services, the wetland centre, wastewater treatment site), open space, waterways, and transportation corridors (both highway and railroad). A significant portion of this district sits within the 100-Yr floodplain. For this reason, this area has been categorized as Institutional within the Future Land Use Map.

Commercial: Accommodates a broad range of commercial uses, including retail, services, and some office. Mixed-use and compact combinations of pedestrian-oriented retail, office, residential, and parking should be encouraged in downtown, with active uses (e.g. retail) on ground floors.

Industrial

Industrial land use in the community is limited to an area north of U.S. Hwy 18. Again, due to the unique hydrography and topography of Marquette, this use isn't expected to grow much, but any future expansion should be directed towards the existing industrial area and buffered from residential development. Adequate access and public facilities should be available.

Industrial: Land used primarily in the manufacture and/or processing of specified or unspecified products. Development in this classification could have a large impact on adjoining properties and the environment which would need to be mitigated.

Institutional

This category includes land owned and used by local, state, and federal governments, including educational, environmental, operational, and recreational uses. Ensuring that new development does not conflict with existing public uses is a priority for the city.

Institutional: Accommodates public and semi-public uses, such as schools, libraries, emergency services, hospitals, civic and government facilities, service providers, transportation centers, and recreational uses.

Parks and Open Space

Marquette is located in a geographically significant location with its wooded bluffs overlooking the scenic Mississippi River valley. Development should take into consideration the need for preservation of prime farmland, waterways, wetlands, wildlife habitats, bedrock water recharge areas, woodlands, bluff tops and open spaces. This land use category is intended for property that has valuable environmental amenities but also poses opportunities for considerate development.

Parks and Open Space: Land used and maintained for public or private recreation, resources use (i.e., pasture, woodlot), or resource protection, amenity, or buffer.

Land Use Summary

The city expects to maintain existing public lands and ensure that any new development does not conflict with surrounding uses. Land use goals will be consistent with zoning codes and ordinances and will be enforced to ensure a continued high quality of life for all residents.

Land Use Action Plan

(See Implementation Section for Methodology of Action Table)

**Goals are sorted first by priority, and within priority categories, by highest vote (# shown)*

<p>Goal 1: Ensure compatible and pursue synergist land uses (HIGH PRIORITY) (9 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 1.1: Protect existing land uses from encroachment of incompatible land uses</p>
<p>Strategy 1.2: Promote mixed use development in the downtown district, providing housing combined with retail/restaurant/office uses</p>
<p>Goal 2: Focus business development or expansion in the downtown district (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (8 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 2.1: Continue to encourage & support efforts to maintain the central business district as the retail and service center of the community</p>
<p>Strategy 2.2: Limited new commercial sites outside of downtown should be focused in highway areas & will be constrained by topography, floodplains, etc.</p>
<p>Goal 3: Attempt to preserve sensitive natural areas, and reserve land for open space and recreation (MEDIUM PRIORITY) (7 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 3.1: Areas that are not designated for commercial or residential, and which provide natural resource and recreation value, should be prioritized as conservation areas</p>
<p>Goal 4: Provide residential areas and development at a variety of densities (LOW PRIORITY) (4 Votes)</p>
<p>Strategy 4.1: Maintain areas in the community to accommodate residential development of all densities</p>
<p>Strategy 4.2: Provide development regulations and/or guidelines that enumerate on land use & design pertinent to various residential settings</p>

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COLLABORATION

Introduction

Intergovernmental cooperation involves working with the county, neighboring communities, school districts and other agencies to understand how future planning and development activity may impact other jurisdictions, or where joint efforts can be pursued. Generally, this involves sharing plans and goals that may conflict or coincide with neighboring jurisdictions and local agencies so that cooperation results in an optimum implementation process.

Governmental Collaboration

Local Partnerships

Within the county, several organizations work together to provide the services desired by residents and businesses. Various departments within county government are valuable to Marquette as the city works to maintain a high quality of life for residents. County departments can partner with the city to provide support and services such as road work (county engineer), parks/recreation/trail planning (county conservation) and emergency management. And the Clayton County Development Group offers technical assistance and some funding for economic development, community development and tourism to the county's communities and can provide assistance toward meeting many of the goals within the city's comprehensive plan.

Regional Agencies

Regional partnerships can also benefit the city and communities and have been noted in this document. Key regional agencies that can help implement strategies in this plan include:

- Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission (UERPC) provides services in community planning, grant writing (community facilities, sewer/water, downtown revitalization, housing, child care), housing rehab and rental assistance programs and transportation projects.
- Northeast Iowa Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) provides services and programs that support natural resource conservation and enjoyment. Water quality, forestry and trail development are among the areas of focus for RC&D.
- Northeast Iowa Community Action Corporation (NEICAC) provides programming and services in child and family health and wellbeing, home energy assistance, low-income housing and weatherization, and also serves as the region's transit agency.

State and Federal Agencies

The following is a list of state and federal agencies whose departments and areas of expertise could assist the city and communities as they move forward with the implementation of this plan:

- Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA)

- Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS)
- Iowa Arts and Culture
- Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)
- Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT)
- U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
- U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Development
- Iowa State University (ISU) Extension

Public Engagement

In addition to important intergovernmental collaborations, promoting more public engagement in city activities will be beneficial in the implementation of this plan. Informing and involving the public is an essential part of providing transparency in governance. Marquette understands that getting good results in community development depends upon the support of its residents and will continue to look for ways to promote its activities and decision-making process to build more productive resident engagement.

Intergovernmental Collaboration Summary

Both intergovernmental cooperation and public engagement share the core requirement of effective communication. Together collaboration and public engagement are important ways to make the most efficient use of the city's limited resources and ensure fair and equitable decision-making processes. The city is fortunate to have strong partners throughout the county, region and state that serve as resources for a variety of projects and initiatives.

IMPLEMENTATION

Resources and Assistance for Plan Implementation

The purpose of this section is to explain how this plan will be implemented to achieve the desired goals as set forth by the city. Marquette decided to forgo identifying set actions, timeframes or responsible parties for identified strategies at this point, but desired a review of potential programs, technical assistance or funding assistance to support implementation. These are reviewed below in Table 29 according to prioritized goals in the plan.

Plan Adoption

The Marquette Comprehensive Smart Plan was reviewed by the Marquette Planning and Zoning committee on August 15, 2023. The City Council reviewed the plan on September 12, 2023. The City Council held a public hearing and voted to adopt the Marquette Comprehensive Smart Plan on October 10, 2023.

Integration and Consistency

It is especially important that all elements of the plan be integrated and made consistent. As a result of the comprehensive plan being developed in a coordinated and simultaneous effort, the planning process has ensured that the development and review of each element is consistent with the others; based on that analysis, there are no known inconsistencies between the planning elements. The city should work toward making all City Codes and Ordinances consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

Plan Monitoring, Amendments and Updates

The Marquette Comprehensive Smart Plan is intended to be a living document. Over time, social and economic conditions and values tend to change. The Comprehensive Plan should be updated periodically to reflect these changes. Systematic, periodic updates will ensure that not only the statistical data is current but also the plan's goals, strategies and actions reflect the current situation and modern needs. It is recommended the plan be reviewed for consistency every five years, with a full update planned every 20 years. In the interim, the plan can be regularly used and reviewed by the Planning & Zoning Commission and the City Council. Copies can be made available at city meetings and the city hall location for public viewing.

Prioritized Goals and Implementation Resources

Table 29: Goals and Implementation Resources

HIGH PRIORITY GOALS:
12 Votes
Natural & Agricultural Resources: Support Driftless Area Wetland Centre (DAWC) environmental education and outdoor engagement efforts
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection
Creative Places Project Grant
IEDA Rural Enrichment Grant Program
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Wellmark Build Environment MATCH Grant
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – City Parks and Open Space
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Conservation Education
11 Votes
Natural & Agricultural Resources: Provide high-quality parks & recreation areas that bring people to the river and connect them with the abundant natural resources of the area
Enhance Iowa: Community Attraction & Tourism (CAT)
IDOT Recreational Trails Program
USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection
Trees Forever
AARP Community Challenge
Creative Places Project Grant
IEDA Rural Enrichment Grant Program
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Wellmark Build Environment MATCH Grant
IDOT Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
America Walks – Community Change Grants
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – City Parks and Open Space
10 Votes:
Housing: Aggressively pursue meeting housing needs of the community
Housing: Improve the quality of existing housing & neighborhoods
Housing: Provide affordable housing options relevant to local incomes
IEDA Downtown Revitalization Fund (CDBG)
USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
AARP Community Challenge
IEDA Community Catalyst Building Remediation Program
IEDA Comprehensive Neighborhood Revitalization Planning Fund
IEDA - Rural Housing Assessment Grant
IEDA – Workforce Housing Tax Credit
IEDA Housing Rehabilitation

USDA Rural Single Family Housing Direct Loan
USDA - Multifamily Housing Direct Loans
USDA - Housing Preservation Grants
USDA Rural Repair and Rehabilitation Loans and Grants
USDA Rural Housing Site Loans
Northeast Iowa Housing Trust Fund
Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program
IEDA Brownfield/Grayfield Redevelopment Tax Credit Program
Transportation: Provide multi-modal trail connections from Marquette to nearby destinations
Enhance Iowa: Community Attraction & Tourism (CAT)
IDOT Recreational Trails Program
USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection
AARP Community Challenge
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Wellmark Build Environment MATCH Grant
IDOT Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)
America Walks – Community Change Grants
Hazards: Address derelict or dangerous buildings and properties
IEDA Downtown Revitalization Fund (CDBG)
Brownfield Assessment Grant
Brownfield Cleanup Grant
IDNR Derelict Building Program
IEDA Community Catalyst Building Remediation Program
IEDA Comprehensive Neighborhood Revitalization Planning Fund
FEMA - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program
Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program
IEDA Brownfield/Grayfield Redevelopment Tax Credit Program
9 Votes:
Community Culture: Enhance and expand community events that draw people downtown and engage them with the river
AARP Community Challenge
National Endowment for the Arts – Grants for Art Projects
Creative Places Project Grant
IEDA Rural Enrichment Grant Program
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
Transportation: Maximize the use of transportation resources & grants (see related goals)
Public Infrastructure & Utilities: Complete stormwater management system updates to support safety, capacity and function

Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) Water/Sewer/Storm Sewer Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
USDA Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans and Grants
Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) Community Facilities and Services Fund (CDBG)
USDA Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households Grant (SEARCH)
IDNR Clean Water Loan Program
IDNR Planning & Design Loans
HSEMD Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
FEMA - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program
Natural & Agricultural Resources: Prioritize water quality to ensure safe drinking water and protect water resources that serve outdoor recreation, flood mitigation, and more
Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) Opportunities & Threats Fund (CDBG)
USDA Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans and Grants
USDA Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households Grant (SEARCH)
USDA Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (ECWAG)
IDNR Clean Water Loan Program
IDNR Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)
IDNR Planning & Design Loans
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection – Soil and Water Enhancement
Trees Forever
FEMA - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program
Natural & Agricultural Resources: In order to protect drinking and surface water resources, encourage agricultural conservation practices that preserve water quality
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection – Soil and Water Enhancement
Trees Forever
FEMA - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program
USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program
Land Use: Ensure compatible and pursue synergist land uses
MEDIUM PRIORITY GOALS:
8 Votes:
Community Culture: Work with McGregor on synergistic efforts/activities that benefit both cities
Enhance Iowa: Community Attraction & Tourism (CAT)
IDOT Recreational Trails Program
USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection
Iowa’s Living Roadways Community Visioning Program
AARP Community Challenge
National Endowment for the Arts – Grants for Art Projects
Creative Places Project Grant
Iowa Economic Development Authority – Rural BOOST Program
IEDA Rural Enrichment Grant Program

IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Wellmark Build Environment MATCH Grant
IDOT Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
America Walks – Community Change Grants
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – City Parks and Open Space
IEDA – Rural Child Care Planning Program
HAWC Revolving Loan Fund for Child Care
IEDA - Rural Housing Assessment Grant
Public Facilities & Services: Support and expand senior and youth services
Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) Community Facilities and Services Fund (CDBG)
USDA Community Facilities Grants/Loans
USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
AARP Community Challenge
IEDA Rural Enrichment Grant Program
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
IEDA – Rural Child Care Planning Program
HAWC Revolving Loan Fund for Child Care
Public Infrastructure & Utilities: Pursue renewable energy & energy efficiency projects to reduce costs
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
USDA Rural Development - Rural Energy Pilot Program (REPP) Grant
USDA Rural Development - Rural Energy for America Program (REAP), Renewable Energy Systems & Energy Efficiency Improvement Guaranteed Loans & Grants
USDA Rural Development - Rural Energy for America Program (REAP), Energy Audit & Renewable Energy Development Assistance Grants
USDA Rural Development - Powering Affordable Clean Energy (PACE) Program
Energy Office/IEDA - Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants (EECBG)
IEDA - ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM
Energy Office - Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements in Schools
Energy Office - Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)
Land Use: Focus business development or expansion in the downtown district
IEDA Downtown Revitalization Fund (CDBG)
USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
Iowa Economic Development Authority – Rural BOOST Program
IEDA Community Catalyst Building Remediation Program
IEDA Comprehensive Neighborhood Revitalization Planning Fund
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Clayton County Revolving Loan Fund Program
IEDA - BUTCHERY INNOVATION AND REVITALIZATION PROGRAM
IEDA Targeted Small Business (TSB) Program

IEDA Assistive Device Tax Credit
IowaMicroLoan
Iowa Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)
USDA Rural Business Enterprise Grant Program (RBEG)
Value-Added Producer Grants Rural Development (usda.gov)
Rural Business Development Grants Rural Development (usda.gov)
Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission Revolving Loans
7 Votes:
Economic Development: Sustainably capitalize on natural resources and outdoor recreation as an economic asset for the community
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection
Trees Forever
AARP Community Challenge
Creative Places Project Grant
IEDA Rural Enrichment Grant Program
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Wellmark Build Environment MATCH Grant
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – City Parks and Open Space
Economic Development: Address workforce needs to better attract and keep residents, and to support local employers
AARP Community Challenge
IEDA – Rural Child Care Planning Program
HAWC Revolving Loan Fund for Child Care
IEDA - Rural Housing Assessment Grant
Hazards: Address hazards impacting natural resources
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection – Soil and Water Enhancement
Trees Forever
HSEMD Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
FEMA - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program
USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program
Land Use: Attempt to preserve sensitive natural areas, and reserve land for open space and recreation
IDOT/IDNR Fund
Iowa Living Roadway Trust Fund
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection – Soil and Water Enhancement
Trees Forever
HSEMD Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – City Parks and Open Space
FEMA - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program

USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program
6 Votes:
Community Culture: Build age-diverse volunteer/community groups to bring new perspectives, ideas, and energy
Transportation: Provide safe & convenient pedestrian access to and around downtown
IDOT Traffic Safety Improvement Program
Iowa Living Roadway Trust Fund
IDOT Recreational Trails Program
USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
AARP Community Challenge
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Wellmark Build Environment MATCH Grant
IDOT Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)
America Walks – Community Change Grants
Public Facilities & Services: Improve transit services to destinations and activities, with a focus on supporting youth, seniors and visitors
AARP Community Challenge
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
Natural & Agricultural Resources: Protect environmentally sensitive areas to preserve habitat & natural heritage, ensure environmental function, and prevent hazards
IDOT/IDNR Fund
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection – Soil and Water Enhancement
Trees Forever
HSEMD Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – City Parks and Open Space
FEMA - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program
USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program
Hazards: Mitigate river & flash flooding impacts on the community
FEMA HSEMD Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
FEMA - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program
USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program
Hazards: Improve community shelter & emergency response capabilities for disasters
USDA Community Facilities Grants/Loans
HSEMD Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
5 Votes:

Economic Development: Revitalize downtown to support new & existing businesses, expand upper story housing, and stimulate economic activity
IEDA Downtown Revitalization Fund (CDBG)
USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
AARP Community Challenge
National Endowment for the Arts – Grants for Art Projects
Creative Places Project Grant
Iowa Economic Development Authority – Rural BOOST Program
IEDA Community Catalyst Building Remediation Program
IEDA Comprehensive Neighborhood Revitalization Planning Fund
IEDA Rural Enrichment Grant Program
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Wellmark Build Environment MATCH Grant
IEDA - Rural Housing Assessment Grant
Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program
IEDA Brownfield/Grayfield Redevelopment Tax Credit Program
IEDA Downtown Revitalization Fund (CDBG)
USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
Iowa Economic Development Authority – Rural BOOST Program
IEDA Community Catalyst Building Remediation Program
IEDA Comprehensive Neighborhood Revitalization Planning Fund
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Clayton County Revolving Loan Fund Program
IEDA - BUTCHERY INNOVATION AND REVITALIZATION PROGRAM
IEDA Targeted Small Business (TSB) Program
IEDA Assistive Device Tax Credit
IowaMicroLoan
Iowa Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)
USDA Rural Business Enterprise Grant Program (RBEG)
Value-Added Producer Grants Rural Development (usda.gov)
Rural Business Development Grants Rural Development (usda.gov)
Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission Revolving Loans
Transportation: Maintain the transportation system for all modes & users
IDOT Traffic Safety Improvement Program
IDOT Recreational Trails Program
IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection
AARP Community Challenge
IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program
Wellmark Build Environment MATCH Grant
IDOT Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)
America Walks – Community Change Grants
LOW PRIORITY GOALS:
4 Votes:
Housing: Support efforts to increase the supply of new housing.

USDA Rural Community Development Initiative
AARP Community Challenge
IEDA - Rural Housing Assessment Grant
Public Facilities & Services: Expand and improve the Police Department / Rescue Squad / city shop site
USDA Community Facilities Grants/Loans
Alliant Energy Giving for Good
Land Use: Provide residential areas and development at a variety of densities
IEDA - Rural Housing Assessment Grant
3 Votes:
Public Facilities & Services: Expand solid waste and recycle services
USDA Community Facilities Grants/Loans
USDA Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans and Grants
USDA Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households Grant (SEARCH)
IDNR Solid Waste Alternatives Program (SWAP)
Alliant Energy Giving for Good

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APPENDIX A: SMART PLANNING PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS

Iowa's Ten Smart Planning Principles:

1. Collaboration

Governmental, community and individual stakeholders, including those outside the jurisdiction of the entity, are encouraged to be involved and provide comment during deliberation of planning, zoning, development and resource management decisions and during implementation of such decisions. The state agency, local government, or other public entity is encouraged to develop and implement a strategy to facilitate such participation.

2. Efficiency, Transparency and Consistency

Planning, zoning, development and resource management should be undertaken to provide efficient, transparent and consistent outcomes. Individuals, communities, regions and governmental entities should share in the responsibility to promote the equitable distribution of development benefits and costs.

3. Clean, Renewable and Efficient Energy

Planning, zoning, development and resource management should be undertaken to promote clean and renewable energy use and increased energy efficiency.

4. Occupational Diversity

Planning, zoning, development and resource management should promote increased diversity of employment and business opportunities, promote access to education and training, expand entrepreneurial opportunities and promote the establishment of businesses in locations near existing housing, infrastructure and transportation.

5. Revitalization

Planning, zoning, development and resource management should facilitate the revitalization of established town centers and neighborhoods by promoting development that conserves land, protects historic resources, promotes pedestrian accessibility and integrates different uses of property. Remediation and reuse of existing sites, structures and infrastructure is preferred over new construction in undeveloped areas.

6. Housing Diversity

Planning, zoning, development and resource management should encourage diversity in the types of available housing, support the rehabilitation of existing housing and promote the location of housing near public transportation and employment centers.

7. Community Character

Planning, zoning, development and resource management should promote activities and development that are consistent with the character and architectural style of the community and should respond to local values regarding the physical character of the community.

8. Natural Resources and Agricultural Protection

Planning, zoning, development and resource management should emphasize protection, preservation and restoration of natural resources, agricultural land and cultural and historic landscapes, and should increase the availability of open spaces and recreational facilities.

9. Sustainable Design

Planning, zoning, development and resource management should promote developments, buildings and infrastructure that utilize sustainable design and construction standards and conserve natural resources by reducing waste and pollution through efficient use of land, energy, water, air and materials.

10. Transportation Diversity

Planning, zoning, development and resource management should promote expanded transportation options for residents of the community. Consideration should be given to transportation options that maximize mobility, reduce congestion, conserve fuel and improve air quality.

Iowa's 13 Smart Planning Elements:

A. Public Participation Element

Information relating to public participation during the creation of the comprehensive plan or land development regulations, including documentation of the public participation process, a compilation of objectives, policies and goals identified in the public comment received, and identification of the groups or individuals comprising any work groups or committees that were created to assist the planning and zoning commission or other appropriate decision-making body of the municipality.

B. Issues and Opportunities Element

Information relating to the primary characteristics of the municipality and a description of how each of those characteristics impacts future development of the municipality. Such information may include historical information about the municipality, the municipality's geography, natural resources, natural hazards, population, demographics, types of employers and industry, labor force, political and community institutions, housing, transportation, educational resources and cultural and recreational resources. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify characteristics and community aesthetics that are important to future development of the municipality.

C. Land Use Element

Objectives, information and programs that identify current land uses within the municipality and that guide the future development and redevelopment of property, consistent with the municipality's characteristics identified under the Issues and Opportunities Element. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include information on the amount, type, intensity and density of existing land use, trends in the market price of land used for specific purposes, and plans for future land use throughout the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify and include information on property that has the possibility for redevelopment, a map of existing and potential land use and land use conflicts, information and maps relating to the current and future provision of utilities within the municipality, information and maps that identify the current and future boundaries for areas reserved for soil conservation, water supply conservation, flood control and surface water drainage and removal. Information provided under this paragraph may also include an analysis of the current and potential impacts on local watersheds and air quality.

D. Housing Element

Objectives, policies and programs to further the vitality and character of established residential neighborhoods and new residential neighborhoods and plans to ensure an adequate housing supply that meets both the existing and forecasted housing demand. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include an inventory and analysis of the local housing stock and may include specific information such as age, condition, type, market value, occupancy and historical characteristics of all the housing within the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of new housing and maintenance or rehabilitation of existing housing and that provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of the residents of the municipality.

E. Public Infrastructure and Utilities Element

Objectives, policies and programs to guide future development of sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities and telecommunications facilities. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include estimates regarding future demand for such utility services.

F. Transportation Element

Objectives, policies and programs to guide the future development of a safe, convenient, efficient and economical transportation system. Plans for such a transportation system may be coordinated with state and regional transportation plans and take into consideration the need for diverse modes of transportation, accessibility, improved air quality and interconnectivity of the various modes of transportation.

G. Economic Development Element

Objectives, policies and programs to promote the stabilization, retention, or expansion of economic development and employment opportunities. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include an analysis of current industries and economic activity and identify economic growth goals for

the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify locations for future brownfield or grayfield development.

H. Agricultural and Natural Resources Element

Objectives, policies and programs addressing preservation and protection of agricultural and natural resources.

I. Community Facilities Element

Objectives, policies and programs to assist future development of educational facilities, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, law enforcement and fire protection facilities, libraries and other governmental facilities that are necessary or desirable to meet the projected needs of the municipality.

J. Community Character Element

Objectives, policies and programs to identify characteristics and qualities that make the municipality unique and that are important to the municipality's heritage and quality of life.

K. Hazards Element

Objectives, policies and programs that identify the natural and other hazards that have the greatest likelihood of impacting the municipality or that pose a risk of catastrophic damage as such hazards relate to land use and development decisions, as well as the steps necessary to mitigate risk after considering the local hazard mitigation plan approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

L. Intergovernmental Collaboration Element

Objectives, policies and programs for joint planning and joint decision-making with other municipalities or governmental entities, including school districts and drainage districts, for siting and constructing public facilities and sharing public services. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify existing or potential conflicts between the municipality and other local governments related to future development of the municipality and may include recommendations for resolving such conflicts. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify opportunities to collaborate and partner with neighboring jurisdictions and other entities in the region for projects of mutual interest.

M. Implementation Element

A compilation of programs and specific actions necessary to implement any provision of the comprehensive plan, including changes to any applicable land development regulations, official maps, or subdivision ordinances.

APPENDIX B: FEDERAL & STATE PROGRAMS

Community and Economic Development Tools and Resources

AARP Community Challenge - Provides small grants to fund "quick-action" projects that can help communities become more livable for people of all ages. Areas of public places, transportation and mobility options, housing options, diversity/equity/inclusion, digital connections, community resilience, civic engagement, community health and economic empowerment.

Alliant Energy Community Tree Planting Program - Offered to all communities where they provide service. Grants of up to \$5,000 per community to plant trees around places like parks, schools, libraries, community buildings and streets. Projects must provide energy-saving benefits to the community. Trees Forever administers and facilitates the program, providing educational and planning support.

Alliant Energy Giving for Good - Projects and outcomes that focus on diversity, equity and inclusion, as well as on their focus areas: Community safety & engagement, Hunger & Housing, Workforce Readiness/Learning/STEM, Environmental Stewardship/Parks/Playgrounds/Related Events.

America Walks – Community Change Grants - Supports the growing network of advocates, organizations, and agencies working to advance walkability. Grants are awarded to innovative, engaging, and inclusive programs and projects that create change and opportunity for walking and movement at the community level.

Certified Local Government Grant Program (CLG) - The CLG program supports local governments' historic preservation programs. Direct benefits include free historic preservation training and technical assistance from the State's historic preservation staff, a start-up preservation reference library for use in developing and administering the program, qualification for REAP Historic Resource Development Program (HRDP) grants for rehabilitating community-owned properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and qualification for a small, competitive, matching CLG grant program that is open only to CLG program participants. These grants can be used to underwrite all historic preservation activities except rehabilitation.

Creative Places Project Grant - Provides support for small projects that engage artists, creative workers, and cultural organizations to enhance Iowa communities and advance creative placemaking as a community workforce or tourism strategy.

Energy Office - Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants (EECBG) - Support for projects that reduce energy use, increase energy efficiency, and cut pollution.

Energy Office - Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements in Schools - Funding for local government education agencies and nonprofit partners to make energy efficiency, renewable energy, and clean vehicle upgrades and improvements at public schools.

Energy Office - Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas - Funding for entities in rural or remote areas (defined as cities, towns, or unincorporated areas with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants) to increase environmental protection from the impacts of energy use and improve resilience, reliability, safety, and availability of energy.

Enhance Iowa: Community Attraction & Tourism (CAT) — Enhance Iowa provides grant funds to assist projects that provide recreational, cultural, entertainment and educational attractions, as well as sports tourism. The funds help communities create transformational projects that enhance the vitality of a region and the state overall. Funds must be primarily used for vertical infrastructure (land acquisition and construction, major renovation and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, site development and recreational trails.)

EPA Brownfields Program - Communities can apply for funds to inventory, characterize, assess and conduct cleanup planning and engagement for properties that may have hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants present, through a Brownfield Assessment Grant. Additional funding may be available for clean-up through a Brownfield Cleanup Grant.

FEMA - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program - Support for communities undertaking hazard mitigation projects to reduce the risks they face from disasters and other natural hazards.

FEMA/HSEMD Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) – This program provides grants to communities for long term hazard mitigation projects after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property in future disasters by funding mitigation measures during the recovery phase of a natural disaster. Projects include planning, safe rooms, acquisitions, elevations and relocations, drainage improvement projects to reduce flooding, slope stabilization projects to prevent and reduce losses to structures, etc.

HAWC Revolving Loan Fund for Child Care - To provide loans to child care providers to increase quality and expand child care capacity in Northeast Iowa.

Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program – This program offers tax credits to developers who sensitively rehabilitate historic buildings to offer them new life. Iowa offers this tax credit program to ensure character-defining features and spaces of buildings are retained to help create distinct and vibrant communities.

IDNR Solid Waste Alternatives Program (SWAP) - SWAP provides financial and technical assistance to businesses, government agencies, public and private groups and individuals to assist with the implementation of waste reduction, recycling, market development, public education and other solid waste management projects that improve their environmental performance as well as their bottom line.

IDNR Derelict Building Program – This program provides small Iowa communities and rural counties financial assistance to address neglected structures in order to improve the appearance of their streets and revitalize local economies. Derelict buildings must be located in a town or unincorporated City area of

5,000 residents or less and the building must be owned or in the process of being owned by the community or City.

IDNR Clean Water Loan Program - Iowa's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) is an option for financing publicly owned wastewater treatment, sewer rehabilitation, replacement, construction and storm water quality improvements.

IDNR Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) – This is a loan fund that can finance the design and construction of drinking water systems to help ensure public health and provide safe drinking water.

IDNR Planning & Design Loans – Zero interest loans to cover costs incurred in the planning and design phase of a water infrastructure project. The funds can be used by communities to cover engineering fees, archaeological surveys, environmental or geological studies and costs related to project plan preparation. The loans may be rolled into a State Revolving Fund (SRF) construction loan or can be repaid when permanent financing is committed. The project planning and design costs must be directly related to proposed eligible projects such as the construction of treatment plants or improvements to existing facilities, water line extensions to existing unserved properties, water storage facilities and wells.

IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Open Space Protection - REAP funds are available to communities through competitive grants for city parks and open space improvements. Typical projects include park land expansion and multi-purpose recreation projects.

IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection – Soil and Water Enhancement - These funds are available to landowners for soil and water conservation and enhancement projects and practices. Project money is directed towards protecting the state's surface and ground water resources from point and non-point sources of contamination. Practices money is directed towards reforestation, woodland protection and enhancement, wildlife habitat preservation and enhancement, protection of highly erodible soils, and water quality protection. Soil Conservation Districts designate high priority watersheds in which REAP funds can be expended. Districts may also designate animal waste management as a priority.

IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – City Parks and Open Space - City Parks, Open spaces, Private/Public open space, county conservation. Funds are not available for single or multipurpose athletic fields, baseball or softball diamonds, tennis courts, golf courses, and other organized sport facilities. Swimming pools and playground equipment are also ineligible. Parkland expansion and multi-purpose recreation developments are typical projects funded under this REAP program.

IDNR Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) – Conservation Education - Projects large or small, comprehensive or focused on just one aspect of environmental education.

IDOT Traffic Safety Improvement Program – This transportation program can provide funding for traffic safety improvements or studies on any public roads. Eligible projects fall into one of three categories: construction or improvement of traffic safety and operations at a specific site with an accident history; purchase of materials for installation of new traffic control devices such as signs or signals, or replacement

of obsolete signs or signals; or transportation safety research, studies or public information initiatives such as sign inventory, work zone safety and accident data.

IDOT Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) - Walking/bicycling infrastructure such as trails, sidewalks, safety crossing signals, as well as "enhancements" such as scenic byways

IDOT Recreational Trails Program – This program was established to fund public recreational trails. Communities may apply for proposed projects that are part of a local, area-wide, regional or statewide trail plan. The program is restricted to the acquisition, construction or improvement of recreational trails open for public use or trails which will be dedicated public use upon completion. A Federal Recreational Trail program also provides grant funding for trail and trail-related projects.

IDOT/IDNR Fund – Communities can apply for funds to cover the cost of materials and installation of seed or live plants for roadside beautification for any primary system corridors. The area to be planted must be on primary highway right-of-way, including primary highway extensions.

IDOT/Iowa Living Roadway Trust Fund - Implement Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management programs (IRVM) – These funds are available for various projects on city, City or state rights-of-way or publicly owned areas adjacent to traveled roadways. Categories of eligible projects are as follows: roadside inventories; gateways; education/training; research/demonstration; roadside enhancement; seed propagation; and special equipment.

IEDA Water/Sewer/Storm Sewer Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Funds awarded through this annual competitive program assist cities and counties with projects such as sanitary sewer system improvements, water system improvements, water and wastewater treatment facility projects, storm sewer projects related to sanitary sewer system improvements and rural water connections.

IEDA Community Facilities and Services Fund (CDBG) – Communities can apply for facilities and services grant funding for a variety of projects and activities primarily benefiting low- and moderate-income persons, including day care facilities, senior centers, vocational workshops and other community services such as storm water projects.

IEDA Opportunities & Threats Fund (CDBG) – Communities can apply for emergency funding for projects that correct an imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare. This program has also been used to fund projects that demonstrate sustainable community activities.

IEDA Downtown Revitalization Fund (CDBG) – Communities may apply for funds for downtown revitalization projects, and to rehabilitate blighted downtown buildings.

IEDA Community Catalyst Building Remediation Program - Assists communities with the redevelopment or rehabilitation of buildings to stimulate economic growth or reinvestment in the community.

IEDA Comprehensive Neighborhood Revitalization Planning Fund - Community leaders can use this program to fund a focused plan for neighborhood revitalization. The program is funded through the federal Community Development Block Grant program. The goal of this program is to provide economic

opportunities and facilities for people, especially those of low- and moderate income. Submitted plans resulting from this program found to be clear, practical and effective will lead to an invitation to submit a subsequent application for up to \$1.75 million in actual activity funding.

IEDA Rural Enrichment Grant Program - The Rural Enrichment Grant program aims to support small quality of life projects that will create meaningful results in rural communities. This program is a result of the Governor's Empower Rural Iowa Initiative. Developing quality spaces for people to want to live, work, play, and engage will support the vibrancy of Iowa's rural places. Eligible projects must be open to the public and contribute to the vitality and engagement of the community.

IEDA Rural Innovation Grant Program - The Rural Innovation Grant program seeks to support creative ideas that address current issues and challenges faced by rural communities associated with the themes of community investment, growth and connection. This grant is designed to support the implementation stage of projects."

IEDA – Rural BOOST Program - Designed to assist businesses or communities which have plateaued or hit an unexpected challenge to gain momentum for new growth.

IEDA – Rural Child Care Planning Program - The Rural Child Care Planning program seeks to support the use of data and analysis by rural communities to determine the specific needs and solutions for child care in their area. Funding from the program will empower communities to assess their current child care environment and develop strategies.

IEDA - ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM - Provides low-interest loans for energy infrastructure projects that facilitate electricity or gas generation, transmission, storage or distribution. The purpose of the program is to support: Energy infrastructure development, Electric grid modernization, Energy-sector workforce development, Emergency preparedness for rural and underserved areas, Expansion of biomass, biogas and renewable natural gas, Innovative technologies, Development of infrastructure for alternative fuel vehicles.

IEDA - Rural Housing Assessment Grant - Funding will empower communities to assess the current development environment and enact changes resulting in the creation of policies and procedures attractive to potential developers.

IEDA – Workforce Housing Tax Credit - This program provides tax benefits to developers to provide housing in Iowa communities, focusing especially on those projects using abandoned, empty or dilapidated properties. A Small Cities set aside for this program is available to eligible projects within the 88-least populous counties in Iowa.

IEDA Brownfield/Grayfield Redevelopment Tax Credit Program — Developers in Iowa can receive tax credits for redeveloping properties known as brownfield and grayfield sites. Additional tax credits are available for projects that meet or exceed sustainable design standards as defined by state law.

IEDA Housing Rehabilitation - This program assists communities with preserving existing housing stock and creating new housing opportunities. The eligible housing activity includes: Upper story housing conversion.

This program is funded through the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and must primarily benefit low and moderate income individuals. The Upper story housing conversion program provides assistance for the conversion of existing downtown building space into new residential units. The maximum award under this program is \$600,000 - \$550,000 inclusive of project and administrative costs and an optional additional amount of \$50,000 for Green Streets Criteria.

Iowa Foundation for Parks and Recreation Mini-Grant - Provides funding for leisure facilities, activities, events or programs to promote and improve leisure opportunities and amenities for citizens in small Iowa communities.

Iowa's Living Roadways Community Visioning Program – This program provides professional landscape planning and design services to rural Iowa communities. The Iowa DOT, ISU and Trees Forever collaborate to engage communities in participatory decision-making processes and implementation strategies, and each community receives a conceptual design plan that can be used to implement landscape and transportation enhancements. Possible projects include transportation corridor enhancements, community signage, downtown streetscape improvements and recreational trail development.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) - Designed to aid qualifying low-income Iowa households (homeowners and renters) in the payment of a portion of their residential heating costs for the winter heating season, to encourage regular utility payments, to promote energy awareness and to encourage reduction of energy usage through energy efficiency, client education and weatherization.

National Endowment for the Arts – Grants for Art Projects - Funding supports arts projects that use the arts to unite and heal in response to current events; celebrate our creativity and cultural heritage; invite mutual respect for differing beliefs and values; and enrich humanity.

Northeast Iowa Housing Trust Fund - Renders assistance to economically and socially disadvantaged persons in Allamakee, Clayton, Fayette, Howard, and Winneshiek Counties. The goal is to develop, redevelop, rehabilitate, and renovate single-family and/or multi-family owner-occupied and rental dwellings. It will possibly fund: roof repair, furnace repair and replacement, energy efficiency updates, electrical and plumbing, handicap accessibility, homebuyer assistance, etc.

Safe Routes to School Program – The Iowa Safe Routes to School program is part of the Iowa Bicycle Coalition. Their goal is to work with schools and communities to improve the built environment so kids can more easily walk and roll to school. SRTS achieves these goals by educating volunteers and providing onsite resources as well.

Section 8 Rental Assistance - HUD's federally funded program to provide rental assistance to low-income families to secure decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing in a non-discriminatory manner from the private rental market.

Trees Forever - This statewide nonprofit organization was formed to protect Iowa's natural resources. Trees Forever works with communities to improve water quality, preserve and enhance forest areas and beautify roadsides. Trees Forever provides facilitation for a wide range of activities including community

tree planting, GreenForce™ youth engagement programs, Iowa's Living Roadways Community Visioning, trails visioning, watershed protection and many more programs.

USDA Community Facilities Grants/Loans – Available to fund the development of essential community facilities for public use in rural areas and may include hospitals, fire protection, safety, child care centers and many other community-based initiatives.

USDA Rural Community Development Initiative - Provides technical assistance and training funds to develop the capacity and ability of private, nonprofit community-based housing and community development organizations and low income rural communities to improve housing, community facilities, and more.

USDA Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grant/Loan Program (DLT) – This program can provide grant funding for the technology and technical assistance needed to support distance learning and telemedicine projects in rural communities.

USDA Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans and Grants – This program provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas. Pre-development planning assistance also exists via a USDA Water & Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grant.

USDA Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households Grant (SEARCH) - This program helps very small, financially distressed rural communities with predevelopment feasibility studies, design and technical assistance on proposed water and waste disposal projects.

USDA Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (ECWAG) – These funds are available to assist rural communities that have experienced a significant decline in quantity or quality of drinking water due to an emergency, to obtain or maintain adequate quantities of safe drinking water.

USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms and other natural disasters that impair a watershed. EWP does not require a disaster declaration by federal or state government officials for program assistance to begin. The NRCS State Conservationist can declare a local watershed emergency and initiate EWP program assistance in cooperation with an eligible sponsor.

USDA Rural Development - Rural Energy Pilot Program (REPP) Grant - Financial assistance for rural communities to further develop renewable energy.

USDA Rural Development - Rural Energy for America Program (REAP), Renewable Energy Systems & Energy Efficiency Improvement Guaranteed Loans & Grants - Guaranteed loan financing and grant funding to agricultural producers and rural small businesses for renewable energy systems or to make energy efficiency improvements.

USDA Rural Development - Rural Energy for America Program (REAP), Energy Audit & Renewable Energy Development Assistance Grants - Assists rural small businesses and agricultural producers by conducting and promoting energy audits and providing Renewable Energy Development Assistance (REDA).

USDA Rural Development - Powering Affordable Clean Energy (PACE) Program - Under PACE, USDA Rural Development's Rural Utilities Service (RUS) will forgive up to 60 percent of loans for renewable energy projects that use wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, or biomass, as well as for renewable energy storage projects.

USDA Rural Single Family Housing Direct Loan – This program provides direct loans to help low-income individuals or households purchase, build, repair, renovate or relocate homes in rural areas.

USDA - Multifamily Housing Direct Loans - Provides competitive financing for affordable multi-family rental housing for low-income, elderly, or disabled individuals and families in eligible rural areas.

USDA - Housing Preservation Grants - It provides grants to sponsoring organizations for the repair or rehabilitation of housing owned or occupied by low- and very-low-income rural citizens. USDA will award a total of \$18,500,000 in Housing Preservation Grant Program funding for the repair and rehabilitation of rural housing units.

USDA Rural Repair and Rehabilitation Loans and Grants– This program provides direct loans or grants to very low-income homeowners to repair, improve or modernize their dwellings or to remove health and safety hazards.

USDA Rural Housing Site Loans - These loans are made to nonprofit agencies to provide financing for the purchase and development of housing sites for low- and moderate-income families.

Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) - Provides many Northeast lowans with the means to remain in their homes in safety, comfort and affordability. Services include a cost effectiveness energy audit, air leakage checks, insulation and all combustion appliances inspection for repair or replacement. NEICAC's own crews provide all but appliance and furnace repair services.

Wellmark Build Environment MATCH Grant - Promotes safe and healthy environments in which to be active, providing safe, accessible venues for physical activity in a community, advancing active transportation concepts, and promoting trail development — now and for generations to come.

Business Tools and Resources

Clayton County Revolving Loan Fund Program - Economic development loans are available for new and expanding businesses and industries. Loan funds can be used for equipment, land, site preparation, building acquisition, building construction, remodeling, machinery, furniture and fixtures, and working capital.

IEDA - BUTCHERY INNOVATION AND REVITALIZATION PROGRAM - The Butchery Innovation and Revitalization Fund, administered by the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA), was created in 2021. The fund provides financial assistance in the form of grants to businesses for projects relating to small-scale meat processing, licensed custom lockers and mobile slaughter units.

IEDA Targeted Small Business (TSB) Program – Targeted Small Business (TSB) loans are available to businesses that are eligible for TSB certification - are 51% or more owned and actively managed by a female, an individual with minority status, a service-disabled veteran or an individual with disability. Loan eligibility is not dependent on TSB certification, however, it is strongly encouraged that once the entity is in business that they become a certified TSB.

IEDA Assistive Device Tax Credit – Reduces taxes for small businesses that incur costs through making physical changes to the workplace to help employees with disabilities to get or keep their job.

IowaMicroLoan – Provides loans and technical assistance for start-up, expansion or refinancing of small businesses.

Iowa Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) - The Iowa SBDC conducts research, counsels and trains business people in management, financing and operating small businesses, and provides comprehensive information services and access to experts in a variety of fields. The SBDC is the only nationally accredited entrepreneurial development program in Iowa.

USDA Rural Business Enterprise Grant Program (RBEG) – This grant program provides funds to communities or nonprofit organizations to be used for rural projects that help finance and facilitate the development of small and emerging rural businesses.

USDA Value-Added Producer Grants (VAPG) - The Value-Added Producer Grant (VAPG) program helps agricultural producers enter value-added activities to generate new products, create and expand marketing opportunities, and increase producer income.

USDA Rural Business Development Grants – This program is designed to provide technical assistance and training for small rural businesses. Small means that the business has fewer than 50 new workers and less than \$1 million in gross revenue.

Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission Revolving Loans - Economic development loans are available for new or expanding businesses and industries. The Revolving Loan Fund and Intermediary Relending Programs can be utilized for eligible projects that create permanent employment, diversification of the local economy or increase the local tax base. Funds may be used for land acquisition, site preparation, building acquisition, building construction, building remodeling, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures and working capital for business start-up and expansion activities.