

Chapter Overview

This element provides an assessment of the City of Columbus agricultural, natural, and cultural resources and contains information required under SS66.1001. Information includes: productive agricultural areas, a natural resource inventory, and a cultural resource inventory. This information provides a basis for creating goals, objectives, policies, maps, and actions to guide the future.

Agricultural Resources

Agriculture in Columbus and surrounding areas remains an important component of Columbus's economy and character. According to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue property assessed as agricultural comprised 48% of the City's real property.

Agriculture is big business in Columbia County. It has an overall \$672 million dollar annual impact. Agriculture provides 5,312 jobs in Columbia County, which is 18% of the workforce. For every new dollar of agricultural income, an additional \$1.07 of county income is generated. Dairy is the largest part of Columbia County agriculture. Providing for a strong dairy future in Columbia County is not only financially important but also is important for the utilization of forages in crop rotations and resulting soil erosion implications. The eastern two-thirds of the county are dominated by a mixture of dairy, cash crop, and livestock farms. These farms sit on productive soils, enriched by ten thousand years of prairie growth on glacial deposits. The remainder of the County has more variable soil quality, less farming activity, more significant topographical changes, and more population and non-farm development.

Farm numbers within Columbia County are on the decline and remaining farms are shrinking in land base each year. Animal numbers related to dairy farms are on the decline opening the door for more cash grain operations. The face of agriculture is changing in Columbia County. Pressures related to low milk prices, tight profit margins, competition for land (agricultural, residential and recreational) and off-farm labor opportunities are contributing factors.

Columbia County has 1,526 farms with an average size of 228 Acres. There are 211 dairy farms, over 500 beef, sheep and hog farms plus everything from large cash grain operations of 500-1000 acres to 5-10 acre fresh market vegetable producers. Collectively farmers own and manage 348,396 acres of land within the county. Field crops, dairy, cattle and calves, poultry products and vegetables are primary commodities in Columbia County. Horticulture is growing in Columbia County. Sand and muck soils found in the Wisconsin and Fox River systems support commercial vegetable and mint production. High quality prairie soils in the southern and northeastern parts of the County put the area in the top 10 for corn and soybean production

LAND RESOURCES

Geography and Topography

The entire county is underlain with Precambrian bedrock of which is igneous or metamorphic. Some bedrock outcrop through the Cambrian layer of sandstone, siltstone, shale and dolomite can also be found. Preglacial, glacial and postglacial erosion formed the bedrock topography surface. Most of the bedrock valleys were part of a preglacial drainage system.

The bedrock surface ranges from about 500 feet above sea level in some valleys, to about 1,400 feet above sea level, west of the Wisconsin River. Bedrock valleys that underlay and control present surface drainage are filled with drift that form important aquifers. The drift is largely glacial sediment laid down by the Green Bay lobe during Wisconsin Glaciation, but they also include some alluvium and marsh deposits. Distinctive landforms (end moraine, ground moraine, outwash and lake plains) resulting from glaciation are composed of sediment types determined by their mode of deposition.

The topography of Columbia County generally consists of a ground moraine with gentle slopes. The valleys of Neenah Creek and the Fox River occupy an area of glacial lake deposits characteristically broad and flat. Land surface elevations vary from the Baraboo area west of the Wisconsin River (elev. 1200-1400 feet) to the Wisconsin River at Prairie du Sac (elev. 740 feet). The divide that separates the Wisconsin River and Rock River Watershed is 1,000 feet to 1,150 feet above sea level. Source- UW Extension

Soils

The St. Charles, Ossian, Dodge Association comprises about 15 percent of the County's area, which includes the City of Columbus. It generally occurs in the southern and eastern portions of the County. The soils in this association are characterized as well drained, moderately well drained, and poorly well drained silty soils that have a silty subsoil and are underlain by sandy loam glacial till or silty sediment. These soils are well suited for crops. Generally the St. Charles and Dodge soils in this association are suitable for onsite sewage disposal and basements. The Ossian soils in this association are not suitable for onsite sewage disposal and basements because of a high water table.

Forests and Woodlands

Forest and woodlands provide a variety of beneficial functions when properly managed. They contribute to clean air and water; regulating surface water runoff; and the woodlands contribute to the maintenance of a diversity of plant and animal life in association with human life. The removal of woodlands can contribute to storm water runoff, the siltation of lakes and streams, and the destruction of wildlife habitat. Woodlands should be maintained for a variety of reasons including: scenery, wildlife habitat, education, recreation, and air and water quality protection.

According to the Columbia County Land and Water Resource Management Plan, Forested land comprises about 98,000 acres or approximately 19% of the land area of Columbia County. The major cover type in the county is oak-hickory which comprises 66,300 acres. The woodlands in Columbia

County are threatened not only by increasing development pressures, but also by insect pests, exotics, and disease. Columbia County is currently under gypsy moth quarantine for all lumber products.

Tree City USA is a national recognition program that began in 1976 and is sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service and National Association of State Foresters. By meeting four fundamental standards, an incorporated municipality of any size can qualify. It is a nationwide movement that provides the framework necessary for communities to manage and expand their public trees. The City of Columbus was designated as a Tree City USA Community in 2005.

Metallic and Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

Mineral resources are divided into two categories, metallic and non-metallic resources. Metallic resources include lead and zinc. Nonmetallic resources include sand, gravel, and limestone. In June of 2001, all Wisconsin counties were obliged to adopt an ordinance for nonmetallic mine reclamation. The purpose of the ordinance is to achieve acceptable final site reclamation to an approved post-mining land use in compliance with uniform reclamation standards. Uniform reclamation standards address environmental protection measures including topsoil salvage and storage, surface and groundwater protection, and concurrent reclamation to minimize acreage exposed to wind and water erosion. After reclamation, many quarries become possible sites for small lakes or landfills. Identification of quarry operations is necessary in order to minimize nuisance complaints by neighboring uses and to identify areas that may have additional transportation needs related to trucking. There is one quarry within the within the City of Columbus, which is Michael's Materials Corporation quarry that is located on Hwy 60.

WATER RESOURCES

Groundwater

Groundwater is a critical natural resource in Wisconsin. Approximately Fifteen to thirty percent of the precipitation we get in Wisconsin each year seeps into the ground and recharges our aquifers. The daily recharge is calculated at 14 billion gallons per day. It is estimated that there is enough groundwater underground to cover Wisconsin to a depth of 30 feet. Despite this seemingly inexhaustible supply, there are growing concerns about both the quality and quantity of groundwater. For example, groundwater quality may be impacted by any of a variety of activities, including leaking underground storage tanks, landfills, septic systems, over-application of pesticides and fertilizers, and spills of hazardous chemicals. The most common contaminants found in Wisconsin groundwater are nitrate-nitrogen, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and pesticides. Nitrate comes from a multitude of sources including nitrogen-based fertilizers, septic systems, animal waste storage, feedlots, municipal and industrial wastewater discharges and sludge disposal. Some examples of VOCs are gasoline and industrial solvents, paints, paint thinners, stain removers and drain cleaners. Pesticides reach groundwater from land application, spills, misuse or improper storage and disposal.

Groundwater is the only source of drinking water in Columbus. It is a critical resource, not only because it is used by residents as their source of water, but also because surface waters depend on it to recharge. Groundwater contamination is most likely to occur where fractured bedrock is near ground surface, or where only a thin layer of soil separates the ground surface from the water table. According to the Wisconsin DNR Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility Model, Columbus generally ranks high to high-medium for susceptibility to groundwater contamination. Susceptibility to groundwater contamination is determined based on five physical resource characteristics: Bedrock Depth, Bedrock Type, Soil Characteristics, Superficial Deposits, and Water Table Depth.

Groundwater can be contaminated through both point and non-point source pollution (NPS). The Environmental Protection Agency defines them as:

- Non-Point Source - Pollution which occurs when rainfall, snowmelt, or irrigation runs over land or through the ground, picks up pollutants, and deposits them into rivers, lakes, and coastal waters or introduces them into ground water.
- Point Source - Sources of pollution that can be traced back to a single point, such as a municipal or industrial wastewater treatment plant discharge pipe.

The National Water Quality Assessment shows that NPS pollution remains leading source of water quality problems. The most common NPS pollutants are sediment (erosion, construction) and nutrients (farming, lawn care).

Columbia County has been experiencing increasing problems with nitrate levels and atrazine. Agriculture is the primary source of these problems because nitrates are found in fertilizer and atrazine is a potent pesticide. In order to reduce levels of atrazine found in the groundwater, Columbia County has identified

six Atrazine prohibition areas, equaling about 80,000 acres. The City of Columbus does not fall within an Atrazine prohibition area.

Surface water

The City of Columbus is part of two watersheds. The northwest portion of the city is located within the Upper Crawfish River Watershed, and the southwest area lies within the Lower Crawfish River Watershed. The boundary of the watersheds generally follows Lewis Street, Charles Street and Western Avenue through Columbus. Both of these watersheds are drain into Mississippi River via the Rock River. The Crawfish River is the primary waterway in the both watersheds that cover Columbus. Other waterways within these watersheds that impact Columbus include Robbins Creek, and Second Ward Creek.

In order to protect public rights in navigable waters, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has been given authority in Chapters 30 and 31 of the Wisconsin Statutes to issue permits affecting all navigable waters of the state. Navigable waters are waterways that have a defined bed and bank (i.e., a bottom or channel) and enough water to regularly support the smallest recreational watercraft on an annual recurring basis, including periods of high runoff. Public navigable waters are distinguished by the “ordinary high water mark,” which distinguishes lands held in trust by the public from private lands. For some activities, the ordinary high water mark delineates the waterward limits of local zoning authority and the landward limits of WDNR water regulation permit authority.

Outstanding and Exceptional Waters

Wisconsin has classified the State’s highest quality waters as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs) or Exceptional Resource Waters (ERWs). Waters designated as ORW or ERW are surface waters that provide outstanding recreational opportunities, support valuable fisheries, have unique hydrologic or geologic features, have unique environmental settings, and are not significantly impacted by human activities. The primary difference between the two is that ORW’s typically do not have any direct point sources discharging pollutants directly to the water. An ORW or ERW designation does not include water quality criteria like a use designation. Instead, it is a label that identifies waters the State has identified that warrant additional protection from the effects of pollution. These designations are intended to meet federal Clean Water Act obligations requiring Wisconsin to adopt an “antidegradation” policy that is designed to prevent any lowering of water quality. There are no ORWs or ERWs within the City of Columbus. The Columbus Mill Pond has been designated as Priority Navigable Waterway because it is a lake that is smaller than 50 acres.

Impaired Waters

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to develop a list of impaired waters. This list identifies waters that are not meeting water quality standards, including both water quality criteria for specific substances or the designated uses, and is used as the basis for development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). States are required to submit a list of impaired waters to the Environmental Protection Agency for approval every two years. These waters are listed within

Wisconsin's 303(d) Waterbody Program and are managed by the WDNR's Bureau of Watershed Management. The Columbus Mill Pond and Crawfish River have been identified as impaired waters. The Mill Pond has a fish consumption advisory due to high levels of polychlorobiphenyls (PCBs). The segment of the Crawfish River from the Udey Dam to its headwaters is identified as impaired waters due to higher than permitted phosphorus levels in the water. (Source: WDNR)

Floodplain

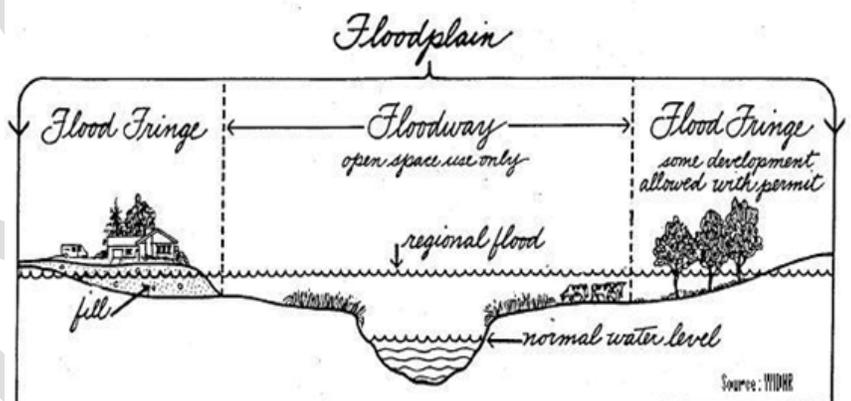
Floods are the most common natural disaster in the City of Columbus. To mitigate the impact of flooding it requires sound land use planning. Floodplains serve many important functions related to flood and erosion control. For example, floodplains provide areas where floodwaters are stored, reduce flood velocities, reduce flood peaks, and reduce sedimentation. Floodplains also provide important functions related to ground water recharge, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality. Floodplains are natural extensions of waterways and flooding is a natural physical event. When buildings are constructed in the floodplain, the floodplain's storage capacity is reduced. This causes the next flood of equal intensity to crest higher than the previous event and could inundate areas outside the historic floodplain. The other functions of floodplains can also be lost by allowing construction within a floodplain.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates floodplain areas. A flood is defined as a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas. The area inundated during a flood event is called the floodplain. The floodplain includes the floodway, the flood fringe, and other flood-affected areas. The floodway is the channel of a river and the adjoining land needed to carry the 100-year flood discharge.

Because the floodway is characterized by rapidly moving and treacherous water, development is severely restricted in a floodway. The flood fringe, which is landward of the floodway, stores excess floodwater until it can be infiltrated or discharged back into the channel. During a regional flood event, also known as the 100-year, one-percent, or base flood, the entire floodplain or Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) is inundated to a height called the regional flood elevation (RFE).

Floodplain zoning applies to counties, cities and villages. Wisconsin State Statute requires that each county, city and village shall zone, by ordinance, all lands subject to flooding. In addition, Wisconsin Administrative Code requires all communities to adopt reasonable and effective floodplain zoning ordinances within their respective jurisdictions to regulate all floodplains where serious flood damage may occur within one year after hydraulic and engineering data adequate to formulate the ordinance

Figure 2-1: Floodplain Diagram



becomes available. Refer to the City of Columbus Floodplain regulations, which may be found in Chapter 46 of the Municipal Code.

Floodplain areas generally contain important elements of the natural resource base such as woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat; therefore, they constitute prime locations necessary for park, recreation, and open space areas. Every effort should be made to discourage incompatible urban development of floodplains and to encourage Compatible Park, recreation, and open space uses.

Wetlands

The state of Wisconsin defines a wetland as an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic (water-loving) vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions. Wetlands generally occur in low-lying areas and near the bottom of slopes, particularly along lakeshores and stream banks, and on large land areas that are poorly drained. Wetlands are a critical natural resource that functions in several ways that are beneficial to both people and wildlife. Wetlands accomplish important natural functions, including:

- ❖ Provides habitat for a wide variety of plants, fish and wildlife
- ❖ Reduction in storm water runoff by providing areas for floodwater storage
- ❖ Function as a water filtration system by recycling nutrients and purifying the water.
- ❖ Protection of shorelines from erosion
- ❖ Provides groundwater recharge areas, includes the potential for wetland vegetation to filter storm water which would protect groundwater quality.
- ❖ Provides groundwater discharge areas which can stabilize lake levels and stream flows
- ❖ Provides ample educational and recreational activities

Wetlands are not conducive to development due to the erosive character, high compressibility and instability, low bearing capacity, and high shrink-swell potential of wetland soils, as well as the associated high water table. If wetlands are ignored in land use planning and development, those limitations may result in flooding, wet basements, unstable foundations, failing pavement, and excessive infiltration of clear water into sanitary sewers. In addition, there are significant onsite preparation and maintenance costs associated with the development of wetland soils, particularly as related to roads, foundations, and public utilities.

Recognizing the important natural functions of wetlands, continued efforts should be made to protect these areas by discouraging costly, both in monetary and environmental terms, wetland draining, filling, and urbanization. The Wisconsin DNR and the US Army Corp of Engineers require mitigation when natural wetland sites are destroyed.

Threatened or Endangered Species

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) program maintains data on the general location and status of threatened or endangered plant and animal species and natural communities and species and communities of special concern. The NHI program is part of

an international network of inventory programs. WIDNR is responsible for assessing population and occurrence status of Wisconsin’s native plants and animals, natural communities and geological features, together referred to as “elements” of biodiversity.

The NHI provides data for each township identified by the Public Land Survey System. The City of Columbus is located in T10N, R12E and T10N, R13E. Table 2-1 identifies species included in the NHI for the Planning Area. The NHI identifies species that are legally designated as endangered, threatened, or special concern. WIDNR defines these designations as:

- Endangered Species (ES) - one whose continued existence is in jeopardy and may become extinct.
- Threatened Species (THR) - one that is likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered.
- Special Concern Species (SC) - one about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected but not proven.

Table 2-1: Natural Heritage Inventory

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location	WI Status	Group
Hydrastis canadensis	Golden-seal	T10N R13E (Elba)	SC	Plant
Lythrurus umbratilis	Redfin Shiner	T10N R12E(Columbus) T10N R13E (Elba)	THR	Fish
Southern dry-mesic forest	Southern Dry-mesic Forest	T10N R13E (Elba)	NA	Community
Cypripedium candidum	White Lady's-slipper	T10N R12E(Columbus)	THR	Plant
Wet-mesic prairie	Wet-mesic Prairie	T10N R12E(Columbus)	NA	Community

Source: WIDNR NHI Database

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas are usually defined by the local jurisdiction and often include many of the areas referred to in this section such as special groundwater protection areas, threatened or endangered species habitat, floodplains, wetlands and other unique or special resources where encroachment or development could have negative consequences. The City of Columbus has adopted a Wellhead Protection Overlay District. The purpose of the district is to limit development within 1200 feet of municipal wellhead(s) to uses that are compatible with protection of the public water supply.

Contaminated or potentially contaminated sites are another item that could fall under the environmentally sensitive areas designation. These are sites that have been identified by the DNR and need monitoring to prevent further environmental degradation or hazard to human life. The Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) is the DNR's on-line database that provides information about contaminated properties and other activities related to the investigation and cleanup of contaminated soil or groundwater in Wisconsin. The BRRTS database identifies six (6) open sites in Columbus in need of clean up or where cleanup is still underway. The database also identifies 103

closed sites where investigation and potential cleanup of the contamination has been completed and approved by DNR.

Cultural Resources

National Historic Landmark

A National Historic Landmark (NHL) is a building, district, object, site, or structure that is officially recognized by the United States government for its outstanding historical significance. Under 3% of the 90,000 places listed on the country's National Register of Historic Places are recognized as National Historic Landmarks.

The Farmers and Merchant's Union Bank located at 159 W James Street in Columbus is designated as a National Historic Landmark. This bank was one of the last commissions of the noted Chicago architect Louis Sullivan. The bank was the last of eight "jewel box" bank buildings designed by Sullivan. The bank was declared a National Historic Landmark in January of 1976.



Historic Markers

Wisconsin Historical Markers tell the stories about events, individuals, buildings, or sites of local, state, or national significance that contribute to our state's rich historical heritage. There are more than 580 official state markers in Wisconsin that carry approved historical inscriptions. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Historic Preservation office administers the Historical Markers program. The Governor James Taylor Lewis Mansion, located at the intersection of West James St and South Charles St., is the only Wisconsin Historical Marker within the City of Columbus.

National and State Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of historic places worthy of preservation. Since its inception in 1966, the National Park Service has designated more than 80,000 listings; approximately 2400 are in Wisconsin. The register is maintained by the National Park Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The State Register is Wisconsin's official list of state properties determined to be significant to Wisconsin's heritage. The State Historic Preservation Office at the Wisconsin Historical Society administers both the National Register and State Register in Wisconsin.

Both registers include buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects that are significant in national, state or local history. In addition, both registers include resources related to architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture.

Table 2-1 below identifies properties all properties included on the National or State Register of Historic Places in the City of Columbus. The list shows that 17 properties have been listed on the national or historic register since 1972.

Table 2-2: National and State Register of Historic Places- Columbus

Property Name	Property Address	National Register Listing Date	State Register Listing Date
Farmers and Merchants Union Bank	159 W James St	10/18/1972	1/1/1989
Columbus City Hall	105 N Dickason Blvd	9/4/1979	1/1/1989
Governor Lewis Mansion	711 W James Street	4/9/1982	1/1/1989
Columbus Public Library	112 S Dickason Blvd	11/15/1990	
Chadbourn House	314 S Charles St	12/28/1990	11/19/1990
Kurth, John H., and Company Office Building	729--733 Park Ave	12/2/1993	1/22/1998
Columbus Post Office	211 S Dickason Blvd	10/24/2000	
Columbus Fireman's Park Complex	1049 Park Ave	2/25/2004	10/17/2003
Arnold House	954 Dix St	4/12/2007	10/13/2006
Griswold House	146 S Dickason Blvd	7/1/2009	1/16/2009
Ingalsbe House	546 Park Ave	7/1/2009	1/16/2009
Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church and Parsonage	236 & 254 W Mill St	7/18/2009	1/16/2009
Farnham House	533 W James St	7/30/2009	4/17/2009
Jones House	307 N Ludington St	7/30/2009	4/17/2009
Bellack House	628 W James St	6/7/2010	10/23/2009
Schendel House	211 N Ludington St	6/7/2010	10/23/2009
Sharrow House	841 Park Ave	7/8/2010	10/23/2009

Source: Wisconsin Historical Society
[Historic Districts](#)

Historic districts recognize a group of buildings, properties, or sites by one of several entities on different levels as historically or architecturally significant. Buildings, structures, objects and sites within a historic district are normally divided into two categories, contributing and non-contributing.

The federal government designates historic districts through the National Park Service. Federally designated historic districts are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but listing usually imposes no restrictions on what property owners may do with a designated property. The Wisconsin Historical Society oversees the designation of districts on the Wisconsin Register of Historic Places.

The City of Columbus is home to four historic districts that on the National and State Register of Historic places.

Downtown Historic Commercial District

The Columbus Historic Commercial District was listed on the National Register of Historic Place on March 5, 1992. There are 77 structures in the district, 63 of these contribute to its historic status. The

business district was formed due to the proximity to fertile farmland, proximity to critical high and the railroad which came to Columbus in 1857.

These historic buildings are mostly cream brick with and of Italianate or Commercial Vernacular style. The unified impression is in part attributable to two builders; a master carpenter, Richard VanAken, and a master mason, Henry Boelte.

Dickason Boulevard Historic District

The Dickason Boulevard Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999 and it was included on the Wisconsin Register of Historic Places in 1998. The district is generally located along Dickason Blvd., from W. School St. to W. Harrison, also along S. Ludington St. The Dickason Boulevard district has 18 buildings that contribute to the historic nature of the district.

Prairie Street Historic District

The Prairie Street Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999 and it was included on the Wisconsin Register of Historic Places in 1998. The district is generally located along W. Prairie St., including parts of S. Lewis St. and S. Charles St. The Prairie Street district has 36 buildings that contribute to the historic nature of the district.

Dix/Warner Street District – Mid Century District only other district is in Milwaukee

The Dix Street-Warner Street was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Wisconsin Register of Historic Places in 2017. The district is generally located along Dix and Warner streets from Maple Avenue to Fuller Street. The district has 26 buildings that contribute to the historic nature of the district.

The Dix Street-Warner Street Historic District is one of the few mid century modern districts in Wisconsin and it is generally located on the west side of the city of Columbus. It contains Columbus' most significant and concentrated collection of single family, post-World War II residences.

Local Historic Places

The Columbus Historic Landmarks Preservation Commission (HLPC) has the authority to designate local historic places within Columbus. These historic places consist of historic structures, sites, and districts within the city limits. In addition to the national and state register of historic places, which include the historic districts, the following are designated as local historic places.

- 729-733 Park Avenue - Kurth Brewery
- 704 Chapel Street - Water Tower
- 251 W. James Street - Derring House/Library Annex
- 154 S. Spring Street - Church

Goals

1. Promote efficient and orderly development to mitigate impacts to agricultural lands.
2. Protect Natural Resources within the City's Planning Area.
3. Preserve Historic structures in the City of Columbus

Objectives

1. Protect the agricultural, environmental, and cultural assets in the City of Columbus.
2. Create a storm water fund to dedicate a funding source exclusively storm water infrastructure and related improvements.

Policies

1. The City will work with the Towns of Columbus and Elba and the Village of Fall River to encourage an orderly, efficient development pattern that preserves natural and agricultural resources and minimizes conflicts between urban and rural uses, such as concerns over pesticides, erosion, noise, and air pollution.
2. The City encourages maintenance and rehabilitation of historic areas and buildings and will support community events and programs that celebrate the history and culture of Columbus. The City supports the Historic Preservation Commission and other community cultural and ethnic groups in their activities.
3. Continue to engage in water quality trading program to improve water quality in the Columbus Area.
4. The City will develop five (5) year Capital Improvement Program to establish funding for needed infrastructure projects.
5. Recommend the use of State and Federal Tax credits for the renovation of historic structures.