

## **CHAPTER 6 Economic Development Element**

### **Section 6.1 Introduction**

This element will present information about the economy within the Town of Belmont. Economic development, which can be defined as the type and level of business activity within an area, is often based on a combination of market forces, regulation, and the extent of local government encouragement. The Town of Belmont has historically been a rural community of primarily agricultural activity, pine plantations, and a scattering of small-scale commercial uses. In the recent past, an increase in recreation and tourism has occurred due to the desirable lakes, creeks, and natural areas present in the Town. As such, the Town recognizes that the majority of business development will most likely occur beyond its borders. Different types of development in surrounding areas, however, can have an impact on Town growth, quality of life, and even its ability to pay for Town services. For this reason Belmont wishes to pursue economic development opportunities that will enhance the rural character of the area and assure the community the means to provide for the services and infrastructure needs of present and future residents.

This element concludes with goals, objectives, and policies to promote the stabilization, retention, or expansion of the economic base. County and State economic development information is included to help the Town identify potential opportunities that could be used to pursue appropriate economic development activities.

### **Section 6.2 Labor Force and Economic Base**

#### **A. Labor Force Analysis**

##### **1. Educational Attainment**

As discussed in the Issues and Opportunities chapter of this plan, and illustrated by Table 1.4 of that chapter, the Town of Belmont has seen an increase in the percentage of its residents who have achieved a college degree (Associate, Bachelor, or Graduate/Professional degree).

##### **2. Earnings and Income**

Wages are not the only form of income those residents receive. “Total income” is defined by the U.S. Census as the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other source of income received regularly such as Veterans; (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. According to the 2000 Census (Summary File 3 Table P58, P60, P62-66) 194 (85.1%) of 228 Belmont households sampled were classified as household with earnings; 55 (28.4%) were households with social security income; 43 (22.2%) were households that received retirement income; and 43 households (22.2%) had other types of income.

In order to better understand the existing wage-earning realities within the Town of Belmont, “earnings” data were considered to be more informative. “Earnings” are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as the algebraic sum of wages or salary income and net income from self-employment, representing the amount of income received regularly before deductions for

personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions etc.

Table 6.1 compares mean (average) earnings with mean household and per capita income for households and individuals in Towns within the Belmont area and Portage County overall. Since 1989 the Town of Belmont has made great strides in both earnings and income. Belmont experienced a higher percentage increase in all three categories than the units compared, increasing an amazing 78% and 95% in mean household and per capita income, respectively. Mean household earnings also increased a robust 70% over the decade, but in actual dollars Belmont still trails Town of Lanark and Portage County overall by \$3,500 per year.

**Table 6.1: Mean Earnings, Mean Household, and Per Capita Income Comparison**

	Mean Earnings Per Household			Mean Income Per Household			Per Capita Income		
	1989	1999	Change	1989	1999	Change	1989	1999	Change
Town of Belmont	\$27,505	\$46,799	70%	\$29,158	\$51,929	78%	\$10,456	\$20,427	95%
Town of Almond	\$34,340	\$42,386	23%	\$36,617	\$47,961	31%	\$14,057	\$17,962	28%
Town of Lanark	\$32,396	\$50,273	44%	\$32,682	\$51,376	57%	\$10,511	\$19,246	83%
Portage County	\$33,230	\$50,373	52%	\$33,184	\$52,102	57%	\$11,730	\$19,854	69%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census

Mean Earnings = Total earnings / # h/holds with earnings;  
 Mean Income = Total income / # h/holds with income

According to 2000 Census data, median household income for the Town of Belmont residents was \$46,591, which was higher than Portage County (\$43,487) and State of Wisconsin (\$43,791). See Table 1.6 of the Issues and Opportunities chapter of this Comprehensive Plan.

### 3. Percent in Labor Force and Unemployment

Table 6.2 below reveals labor force participation and employment percentages for the Town of Belmont, as described in the 1990 and 2000 Census. Age sixteen is considered to be the lower threshold for being eligible for employment. The Town had a 2000 labor participation rate of 70.5%, which was above the Portage County average of 67.1%. Belmont did experience a decrease in the unemployment rate from 4.2% in 1990 to 3.1% in 2000.

**Table 6.2: Employment Status of Town of Belmont Population 16 Years and Above**

Employment Status	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>In labor force</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>70.5%</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>71.4%</b>
Civilian labor force	285	70.5%	322	71.4%
Employed	268	66.3%	308	68.3%
Unemployed	17	4.2%	14	3.1%
Armed Forces	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Not in labor force</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>28.6%</b>

Source: Census 1990 and Census 2000

#### 4. Employment by Occupation

Table 6.3 below provides information regarding the type of occupation in which the Town of Belmont residents were employed in 2000. The Management/Professional category, which was the 5<sup>th</sup> largest out of 6 occupations listed in 1989, is now the largest in terms of both number and percentage. Production/Transportation/Material Moving occupations have maintained their 2<sup>nd</sup> place rank, changing very little since 1989. The number and percentage of residents employed in the Sales and Office, and Farming, Fishing, and Forestry occupations declined substantially, while the Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance occupations increased substantially. Table 1.9 of the Issues and Opportunities chapter summarizes resident employment by industry for the last three census years. Information for both these tables represents what type of occupation/industry in which the working residents of the Town were employed, and is not a listing of the employment opportunities currently located in Belmont.

**Table 6.3: Town of Belmont Employment by Occupation**

Occupation	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Management, professional, and related occupations	35	10.4%	79	25.6%
Service Occupations	42	12.4%	33	10.7%
Sales and Office occupations	102	30.2%	57	18.5%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry occupations	68	20.1%	22	7.1%
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance occupations	18	5.3%	48	15.6%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving occupations	73	21.6%	69	22.4%
Total Employed	338	100%	308	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

#### 5. Commuting

According to Census 2000 data, 87% of employed residents worked outside of the Town. This is further supported by Census data that indicated mean travel time to work was 27.4 minutes; along with 42% of Town respondents to a 2001 survey indicated they worked outside central Wisconsin while 23 % of respondents reported working in the Waupaca area.

#### B. Local Economic Base Activity

The economic base in the Town of Belmont is mainly agricultural and has a broad range of businesses relating to the agricultural industry. The community supports the development of agriculture related businesses that are in harmony with existing land uses and are complimentary to the agricultural activities that currently exist in the Town. Existing types of businesses in the Town of Belmont include:

- Agricultural
- Grocery Store
- Salvage Yards
- Pizza Manufacturing
- Taverns

### **Section 6.3 Strengths and Weaknesses for Attracting/Retaining Business**

#### **A. Agriculture**

Strengths: Low population density  
Facilities exist for selling/marketing specific goods (pickles, potatoes, beans)  
Soil for forest products

Weaknesses: Low wages  
Soil condition (needs irrigation)  
High Land value  
Work Ethic

#### **B. Business**

Strengths: Space for addition

Weaknesses: Population base  
Distance to markets  
Poor internet service

### **Section 6.4 Desired Businesses**

New development sites in the Town of Belmont will be considered on a case-by-case basis; the Town Plan Commission and Board will evaluate new proposals for industrial and commercial activities. Many businesses can develop in the community with little or no impact on existing uses. Desired businesses in the Town include:

- Agriculture
- Cottage Businesses (i.e. woodworking, upholstery, etc.)
- Light Industry

### **Section 6.5 Environmentally Contaminated Sites**

Contaminated sites, also known as brownfields, serve as potential land base for economic development. Brownfields are defined as abandoned or underutilized commercial and industrial properties where redevelopment is hindered by real or perceived contamination. The Wisconsin Departments of Commerce and Natural Resources have jointly prepared a guide to help finance brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. It can be found on the internet at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR539.pdf>

There are currently no sites in the Town listed as brownfields with open status. Open status refers to a contaminated site in need of clean up or where cleanup is still underway. A complete list of all brownfield sites can be obtained by contacting the DNR or through their website at: [www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/brrts/index.htm](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/brrts/index.htm).

### **Section 6.6 Economic Development Resources**

#### **• Revolving Loan Fund Programs (Portage County)**

*Purpose:* Funds administered by local communities, which provide local government the ability to assist in economic development projects that will create jobs for low-to-moderate income persons. Typically, the revolving loan fund program provides "gap" financing to local projects that make the project economically feasible.

*Use of Funds:* Land, working capital, buildings, and inventory.

*Amount Available:* Programs are different in each community.

*Advantage:* Offers terms to make the project economically feasible, maximize the return on and provide businesses the ability to finance job creation efforts locally. This program provides a quicker approval process than the Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant - Economic Development Program.

- **Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant-Economic Development (WI Dept. of Commerce)**

*Purpose:* To provide resources to local governments to assist economic development projects that provide jobs to low-to-moderate income persons and expand the local tax base.

*Use of Funds:* Land, working capital, buildings, and inventory.

*Amount Available:* \$750,000 maximum award, \$75,000 to \$500,000 is usual. Provides fixed-rate long term financing.

*Advantage:* Offers terms to make the project economically feasible, maximize the return on public funds, and provide business with rate of return comparable to industry norms. In addition, these funds remain locally for the creation or expansion of an existing Revolving Loan Fund.

- **Wisconsin Rural Economic Development Program (WI Dept. of Commerce)**

*Purpose:* To stimulate the start-up and expansion of small businesses in rural and/or small communities.

*Use of Funds:* Planning and managerial assistance only. This could include development of a marketing strategy for a new product line. Program pays for technical assistance such as consulting fees.

*Amount Available:* Maximum loan award is \$30,000. This program allows straight loans and/or forgivable loans.

*Eligibility:* Businesses with fewer than 25 employees. The business should be starting or expanding operations.

- **Community Development Block Grant - Customized Labor Training (WI Dept. of Commerce)**

*Purpose:* To stimulate the expansion of existing businesses, the attraction and creation of businesses, and the "retooling" of Wisconsin's Industrial base by providing customized labor training. Program is for new technology to industry and industry sector.

*Use of Funds:* Training costs incurred in the upgrading of manufacturing skills. This includes training on the shop floor while not producing salable product.

*Amount Available:* Grant Award. Training grant, competitively awarded, requires 50% match from company. Maximum \$2,500 per employee trained.

*Eligibility:* Proposed training must not supplant training available through existing federal, state and local resources (such as the Technical College and University System). Projects are evaluated on economic contribution; quantity and type of jobs created or saved; cost effectiveness significance of skill upgrading and local unemployment situation.

- **Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation**

A voluntary, non-governmental organization controlled by member families to represent them on legislative issues and to provide farm marketing, business and planning consultation and services. Contact information:

Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation  
PO Box 5550  
Madison, WI 53705-0550  
1-800-261-FARM or 608-836-5575

- **USDA – Rural Development Administration (Wisconsin)**

The Rural Development Administration is an organization affiliated with the United States Department of Agriculture that provides funding for home purchase and rehabilitation, technical assistance and funding to new cooperative ventures, and financing for new business development. A full list of their programs can be found on the internet at: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/programs/index.htm>

Contact information:

USDA Rural Development - WI  
4949 Kirschling Ct.  
Stevens Point, WI 54481  
Phone: (715)345-7615 FAX: (715)345-7669

## **Technical Assistance**

- **Small Business Development Center**

The Small Business Development Center (SBDC) located at the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point, is one of ten university-based SBDC's in Wisconsin. Their mission is to provide learning opportunities and practical guidance to help individuals make informed business decisions. The Stevens Point SBDC works with small business in eight central Wisconsin counties, and offers several types of services including seminars, customized in-house training, and individualized counseling. (715) 346-3838.

- **Wisconsin Manufacturing Extension Partnership (WMEP)**

In an effort to improve quality and productivity of small to medium sized Wisconsin Manufacturers, a partnership between government, industry, labor, and education was formed. The WMEP assessment process is designed to be broad based rather than in-depth. The purpose is to "raise flags" where more effort should be placed. After the assessment, this can lead to a technical assistance project, in which your company is paired with a facilitator to help design and implement solutions.

- **Solid and Hazardous Waste Education Center (SHWEC)**

The University of Wisconsin-Extension's SHWEC program was created to provide pollution prevention services to waste generators in Wisconsin. SHWEC' pollution prevention specialists will assess hazardous waste systems, provide no-cost non-regulatory technical assistance, and identify potential waste reduction options.

## **Section 6.7 Economic Development Issues Identified by the Town of Belmont**

The following issues were identified during the comprehensive planning process:

- A large number of people work outside of Belmont- work in Stevens Point, Waupaca, and Appleton/Fox Valley. To what extent does the Town want to promote commercial/industrial development within its boundaries?
- Taxes/cost of services going up due to increasing population demands for increased services.

## **Section 6.8 Economic Development Goals, Objectives and Policies**

**Goal 1:** Promote the stabilization, diversification and expansion of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities in the Town of Belmont.

### Objectives:

1.1: Protect lands best suited for agricultural use so that productive lands and the Town's economic base may be preserved.

1.2: Encourage limited commercial and industrial growth in appropriate areas to provide tax base and job opportunities.

1.3: Promote recreation related sites in the Town to enhance their economic potential.

### Policies:

1.1(a): Economic development will be encouraged in areas that are compatible with the agricultural policies of the Town, surrounding uses and improve the tax base.

1.1(b): Encourage the use of programs aimed at protecting productive agricultural land.

1.2(a): Allow home based businesses and other low impact activities by providing educational materials regarding existing ordinances and regulations.