

State of Wisconsin

Land and Water Conservation Board

PO Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708 - 8911
608 - 224 - 4650

**Land and Water Conservation Board
Agenda**

December 1, 2020

The Land and Water Conservation Board will meet on **December 1st, 2020**. The board will hold its official business meeting at **9:00 am** via Skype for Business. To attend the meeting, join by telephone at 608-316-9000 with Conference ID 8737472 or click the following [Skype hyperlink](#). The agenda for the meeting is shown below.

AGENDA ITEMS AND TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

- 1 Call the Meeting to Order – **Mark Cupp, LWCB Chair**
 - a. Pledge of allegiance
 - b. Open meeting notice
 - c. Introductions
 - d. Approval of agenda
 - e. Approval of October 6th, 2020 meeting minutes

- 2 Public appearances*
**Each speaker is limited to 5 minutes or less. Each speaker must complete a Public Appearance Request Card and submit it to a DATCP representative before the start of the meeting*

- 3 Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Ozaukee County - **Andy Holschbach, Director and County Conservationist, Ozaukee County LWMD; Donald Korinek, Natural Resources Committee Chair**

- 4 Recommendation for approval of 5 year LWRM plan review for Rusk County - **Nick Stadnyk, Director, Rusk County Land Conservation and Development Department; Robert Stout, LWCC Chair**

- 5 Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Walworth County - **Shannon Haydin, County Conservationist; Brian Holt, Dep. Director, Walworth County LRMD**

- 6 Review of Acronyms Relative to the Joint Allocation Plan - **Jenni Heaton- Amrhein, DATCP**

*Mark Cupp, Chair; Eric Birschbach, Vice-Chair;
Bobbie Webster, Secretary*

*Members: Monte Osterman; Andrew Buttles; Ron Grasshoff; Mike Hofberger
Bob Mott; Andrew Potts; Sara Walling; Brian Weigel*

- 7 Approval of 2021 Joint Allocation Plan -
Jenni Heaton- Amrhein, DATCP and Joanna Griffin, DNR
- 8 Lunch
- 9 DNR Presentation of the Final Scores and Rankings of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) and Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Projects for CY 2021
Joanna Griffin, DNR
- 10 Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Pepin County - **Chase Cummings, Land Conservation & Planning Director, Pepin County LCD; Angie Bocksell, Chair, Land Conservation/UW-Extension and Community Services Committee**
- 11 Increasing Public Awareness of LWRM Plan Renewal Approvals -
Mike Hofberger, LWCB
- 12 Report and Potential Recommendation on 2021 CREP Spending Authority -
Brian Loeffelholz, DATCP
- 13 Review of LWCB Bylaw revisions and recommendation for approval -
Mark Cupp, LWCB and Zach Zopp, DATCP
- 14 Update on Climate Change Resiliency and LWRM Plans Discussion
Mark Cupp, LWCB
- 15 Approval of Proposed 2021 LWCB Annual Agenda -
Mark Cupp, LWCB and Zach Zopp, DATCP
- 16 Agency reports
 - a. FSA
 - b. NRCS
 - c. UW-CALS
 - d. UW-Extension
 - e. WI Land + Water
 - f. DOA
 - g. DATCP
 - h. DNR
 - i. Member Updates
- 17 Planning for February 2021 LWCB Meeting -
Mark Cupp, LWCB
- 18 Adjourn

MINUTES
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD MEETING

October 6, 2020
Skype Meeting

Item #1 Call to Order—pledge of allegiance, open meeting notice, approval of agenda, approval of August 4th, 2020 LWCB meeting minutes.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Mark Cupp at 9:00 a.m. Members Eric Birschbach, Ron Grasshoff, Bobbie Webster, Mike Hofberger, Andrew Buttles, Monte Osterman, Christopher Clayton (for Brian Weigel), Sara Walling, and Andrew Potts were in attendance. A quorum was present. Advisors Angela Biggs, NRCS, Matt Krueger, WI Land + Water and Dr. Francisco Arriaga, UW-CALS were also present. Others present included Lisa Trumble, Katy Smith, Jennifer Heaton-Amrhein, Alex Elias, Kim Carlson and Zach Zopp, DATCP, Joanna Griffin, DNR.

Zopp confirmed that the meeting was publicly noticed.

The pledge of allegiance was conducted.

Potts moved to approve the agenda as presented, seconded by Hofberger, and the motion carried unanimously.

Birschbach made a motion to approve the August 4th, 2020 meeting minutes as amended, seconded by Buttles, and the motion carried unanimously.

Webster requested grammar and spelling corrections to Item 3: *Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Winnebago County*, Item 4: *Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Washington County*, Item 6: *Non-point funding sources*, Item 9: *Update on the Best Management Practice Implementation Tracking System (BITS)* and requested that Item 10: *Agency Reports – DNR* be revised from, “staff have completed 114 facility and more than 400 construction permits” to “staff have completed 114 facility permits and more than 400 construction permits”. Cupp and Biggs requested grammar and spelling corrections to Item 6: *Non-point funding sources*, and Item 10: *Agency Reports – NRCS*.

Item #2 Public Appearances

No public appearance cards were submitted.

Item #3 Recommendation for approval of 5 year LWRM plan review for Sheboygan County

Chris Ertman, Conservation Specialist for the Sheboygan County Land and Water Conservation Department and Keith Abler, Planning, Resources, Agriculture, and Extension Supervisors Chair, made a formal presentation in support of the 5-year review of the county’s LWRM plan.

Sheboygan County Land and Water Conservation Department provided written answers to the Board’s standardized questions, recent work plans and accomplishments, and other materials (available on LWCB’s website lwcb.wi.gov).

Board members and county representatives discussed the following: using steel furnace slag within edge of field filter strips and the ability of the slag to trap phosphorus from the runoff leaving agricultural fields; use and experimentation with cover crops; influences of extreme climate events on grassed waterways over clay soils, the Milwaukee River Regional Conservation Partnership Program; the Silurian depth to bedrock project; cost-sharing by the Sheboygan River Progressive Farmers Group; influences of the Otter Creek watershed project; the Amsterdam Dune preserve; and the impacts of the invasive Emerald Ash Borer across the County and the efforts of the Reforest Our Trees Sheboygan group to replant trees across the County.

Hofberger moved to recommend approval of Sheboygan County's 5 year LWRM plan review, seconded by Webster, and the motion carried unanimously.

Item #4 Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Door County

Erin Hanson, County Conservationist, Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department and Ken Fisher, Land Conservation Committee Chair, made a formal presentation in support of a 10-year approval of the county's LWRM plan.

DATCP's review of the plan using the LWRM Plan Review Checklist found that the plan complies with all requirements of section 92.10, Wisconsin Statutes, and Chapter ATCP 50, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department provided written answers to the Board's standardized questions, recent work plans and accomplishments, and other materials (available on LWCB's website: lwcb.wi.gov).

Board members and county representatives discussed the following: how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the goals established within the LWRM plan including: field work, outreach and education and the control of aquatic invasive species; the public's perception of Door County and the County's conservation efforts; the amount of effort the County devotes to organizing, implementing, monitoring and enforcing nutrient management plans; the Peninsula Pride Farmer Led Initiative; and the impacts the Silurian Bedrock rule has had on agricultural producers within the County.

Birschbach moved to recommend approval of Door County's plan revision for a period of 10 years, seconded by Potts, and the motion carried unanimously.

Item #5 Recommendation for approval of 5 year LWRM plan review for Adams County

Kason Morley, County Conservationist, Adams County Land and Water Conservation Department and Paul Pisellini, Land Conservation Committee Chair, made a formal presentation in support of the 5-year review of the county's LWRM plan.

Adams County Land and Water Conservation Department provided written answers to the Board's standardized questions, recent work plans and accomplishments, and other materials (available on LWCB's website: lwcb.wi.gov).

Board members and County representatives discussed the following: status of concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFO) and the relationships the County has with the CAFO's; the County's relationships with agricultural producers and the potential for the County to promote nutrient

management plans across the County; the main resource concerns in the County including: 1) nutrient transport to surface waters, 2) nutrient transport into groundwater and 3) wind erosion of soils; expansion of the County's forest preservation program; recent challenges and staff turnover within the county conservationist office; status of Adams County 5-year LWRM plan, deficiencies with the review and discussion on how the board should handle the 5-year review.

Osterman motioned to postpone consideration of approving Adams County's 5-year LWRM plan review until the December 2020 LWCB meeting, seconded by Grasshoff. After a discussion, Osterman moved to amend the motion and require Adams County to return before the LWCB board no later than December 2021 to present the County's LWRM plan for review and approval by the board, the amended motion was seconded by Grasshoff and the motion carried unanimously.

NOTE: The county shall work with DATCP staff and may solicit input from Board members to prepare a presentation in support of a 5-year review as required by LWCB Docket No. 001-00000-L-15-A-1215 in the matter of County Land and Water Resource Management Plan for Adams County at a meeting of the Land and Water Conservation Board during the course of calendar year 2021.

Item #6 Increasing Public Awareness of LWRM Plan Renewal Approvals

Mike Hofberger, LWCB, presented to the board his concern that county Land Conservation Departments (LCD) may not be receiving adequate publicity for LWRM plan renewal approvals and then opened the topic to the board for discussion. In addition to promoting the LWRM plan approvals, the board also believed it would be important to promote success stories from the LCD's. Grasshoff asked if the LWCB or another department/entity has the resources to implement a public awareness strategy. The board requested that DATCP staff evaluate options to increase public awareness of LWRM plan renewal approvals and update the board in the December 2020 meeting.

Item #7 Climate Change Resiliency and LWRM Plans Discussion

Matt Krueger, WI Land + Water, updated the board on developments within a collaborative work group comprised of various county conservation departments and WI Land + Water that is working to address climate change resiliency within LWRM plans. The work group has prepared a draft memo that contains a set of recommendations that can be taken to address climate change resiliency within LWRM plans. The draft memo will be shared with the board ahead of the December 2020 meeting for consideration at the meeting. The board also discussed the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts ([WICCI](#)) becoming active again.

Item #8 Presentation of 2021 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan

Jenni Heaton- Amrhein, DATCP and Joanna Griffin, DNR presented to the board the 2021 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan. Joanna presented the 2021 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan document to the board, which is available online at the Land and Water Conservation Board website within the October 6th 2020 [meeting packet](#). As in previous years, the staffing allocation continues to fall short of meeting the statutory formula. The department allocated all the funding available, which covered 100% of the first position and about ½ of the second county position. No funding was available to allocate to the third position. The amount available for bonding has remained consistent, however project expenses are increasing so the bonding allocation does not meet requests. The SEG funding includes \$2.2 million for cost sharing of nutrient management plans and other soft practices, with awards capped at \$95,000. The plan also allocated funding to other project cooperators including UW-

Madison for maintaining and improving nutrient management training, Snap Plan development, and A2809 calculator development, Wisconsin Land and Water for training services and five grants to counties for innovation grants to increase farmland preservation agreements in agricultural enterprise areas.

If recommended by the LWCB, the preliminary allocation will be posted and open for public comment for a 30 day period, after which point the final allocation plan may be considered. The board discussed the 2021 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan; how the current plan compares to prior allocation plans; how state agencies are handling the shortfall in funding; and allocation plan terminology. The board requested that DATCP staff provide a short presentation on the terminology and acronyms used within joint allocation plans at the December 2020 meeting.

Osterman motioned to receive the preliminary allocation plan and post the preliminary allocation plan for review, Webster seconded and the motion carried unanimously.

Item #9 Annual Report on 2019 Program Accomplishments by Counties

Coreen Fallat, DATCP, presented the 2019 soil and water conservation report to the board. The [full report](#) and [presentation](#) to the board are available online at the Land and Water Conservation Board website using the provided hyperlinks. The board discussed outreach efforts on LWRM works around the state; DATCP efforts to prepare the report; and County Conservation Department staff workloads. The board also commended DATCP and DNR staff for the quality of the annual report on program accomplishments.

Item #10 Agency Reports

FSA- Ian Krauss, is the new agricultural program specialist with FSA to fill the agency advisory position previously held by Brandon Soldner. FSA held the general sign up for tree and prairie practices as well as continuous sign up for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), with contract acceptance based on the environmental benefits index. In WI, a total of 315 contracts were awarded with 127 re-enrollments for CREP. The sign up period for the FSA Clear 30 program also began. FSA offices throughout the state are still operating in a phase 1 or 2 response to the COVID pandemic. The NRCS will be offering several pathway position vacancies in the fields of conservation and engineering throughout the county and within the state.

NRCS – Angela Biggs submitted a written report that is available online at the Land and Water Conservation Board website within the [October 6th 2020 meeting packet](#). In addition to the written report, Angela also reported that the NRCS does not have a fiscal year 2021 budget and is operating under a continuing resolution through December 11, 2020. The NRCS is hiring various positions throughout the state including the state soil scientist, soil conservationists and engineers. Recipients of the latest national Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) have been announced.

UW Cals & Ext- Dr. Francisco Arriaga reported that Damon Smith was named the Faculty Director of the Nutrient and Pest Management Program of UW-Madison CALS. The following program meetings will be held virtually: 2020 Pest Management Update Meetings, November 10, 11, and 12; 2020 Soil, Water, and Nutrient Management Update Meetings, December 3 and 4; and 2021 AgriBusiness Classic January 12-14.

WI Land + Water – Matt Kruger reported that the December 2020 County Conservationist meeting and the March 2021 WI Land and Water Conference will both be held virtually. In response to the

COVID pandemic, WI Land + Water has posted 37 different webinars during the course of this year on its training website.

DOA – Andrew Potts reported that state biennial budget requests were due September 15th. DATCP asked for another \$7 million in bonding authority for the SWRM program and the DNR requested \$6.5 million for TRM, both requests are a continuation of current funding into next biennium. The DNR is also requested bonding authority for \$ 4 million for urban non-point, \$25 million for contaminated sediment, \$6 million in dam remediation and \$500 million for the Knowles Nelson Stewardship fund over 10 years at a bonding level of \$50 million per year.

DATCP – Sara Walling reported that DATCP is recruiting two new engineering positions, which have been posted online. The COVID pandemic has required DATCP and UW-Extension to provide virtual training and assistance for farmers to write their own nutrient management plans, as opposed to in-person training. The 2021 application period for the producer led watershed program (PLWPG) funding just closed. DATCP received 33 PLWPG applications requesting just over a million dollars and has \$750,000 available in program funding. The agricultural enterprise area (AEA) program is working with AEA participants to produce an ongoing series of press releases called AEA Snapshots that highlight the benefits of individual AEA's. DATCP has been asked to reduce overall spending by \$3.1 million to help absorb the state budget shortfall resulting from the COVID pandemic, the department is actively making decisions now to absorb the budget reduction.

DNR – Christopher Clayton submitted a written report that is available online at the Land and Water Conservation Board website within the [October 6th 2020 meeting packet](#). In addition to the written report, Christopher reported that the DNR nitrate targeted performance standard will complete the allotted technical advisory committee meetings and is moving toward producing a draft rule that will be open for public comment in 2021. A GIS based web viewer will be released for the area impacted by the nitrate targeted performance rule and rule updates are being distributed through Gov Delivery. The DNR is working to hire various positions including: engineers, BMP Implementation Tracking System (BITS) project position and a stormwater management section chief.

Member Updates- none

Item #11 Planning for December 2020 LWCB meeting

In addition to the items identified in the proposed 2020 annual agenda, the board should expect the following at the December meeting:

- One 5-year LWRM plan review (Rusk County)
- Three full LWRM plan revisions (Walworth, Ozaukee and Pepin Counties)
- A review of LWCB Bylaw revisions and recommendation for approval
- A review of acronyms related to the preliminary allocation plan
- October 2020 LWCB agenda items 6, 7, 8 have been carried over to December 2020.

Item #12 Adjourn

Walling moved to adjourn, seconded by Hofberger, and the motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 1:26pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Bobbie Webster, Secretary

Date

Recorder: ZZ, DATCP

DRAFT

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: November 18, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Lisa K. Trumble, DATCP *Lisa K. Trumble*
Resource Management Section,
Bureau of Land and Water Resources

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Approval of the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan*

Action Requested: This is an action item. The department has determined that the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan* meets applicable statutory and rule requirements and requests that the LWCB make a recommendation regarding approval of the plan consistent with the Board's guidance.

Summary: The plan is written as a 10 year plan, and if approved, the plan would remain in effect through December 31, 2030, and would be subject to a five year review prior to December 31, 2025.

DATCP staff reviewed the plan using the checklist and finds that the plan complies with all the requirements of section 92.10, Wisconsin Statutes, and Chapter ATCP 50, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

To qualify for 10 year approval of its plan, Ozaukee County must submit an annual work plan meeting DATCP requirements during each year of its 10 year plan approval.

Ozaukee County held a public hearing on October 6, 2020, as part of its public input and review process. The Ozaukee County Land Conservation Committee will present the LWRM plan for County Board approval after receiving a recommendation for approval from the LWCB.

Materials Provided:

- LWRM Plan Review Checklist
- Completed LWRM Plan Review form
- 2019 workplan with accomplishments and current 2020 workplan

Presenters: Andy Holschbach, Director/County Conservationist, Ozaukee County
Donald Korinek, Natural Resources Committee Chair



Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
 Agricultural Resource Management Division
 2811 Agriculture Drive, PO Box 8911
 Madison WI 53708-8911
 Phone: (608) 224-4608

Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM)

LWRM Plan Review Checklist

Wis. Stats. § 92.10 & Wis. Adm. Code § ATCP 50.12.

County: OZAUKEE

Date Plan Submitted for Review: 10/21/2020

I. ADVISORY COMMITTEE		Yes	No	Page
1.	Did the county convene a local advisory committee that included a broad spectrum of public interests and perspectives (such as affected landowners, partner organizations, government officials, educational institutions)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	iii,7
II. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COUNTY BOARD APPROVAL				Date(s)
1.	Provide the dates that the local advisory committee met to discuss the development of the LWRM plan and the county plan of work			9/11/18, 9/10/20
2.	Provide the date the county held a public hearing on the LWRM plan ¹			10/6/20
3.	Provide the date of county board approval of the plan, or the date the county board is expected to approve the plan after the LWCB makes its recommendation. ²			Jan 2021
III. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES		Yes	No	Page
1.	Does the plan include the following information as part of a county-wide resource assessment:			
a.	Soil erosion conditions in the county ³ , including:			
i.	identification of areas within county that have high erosion rates or other soil erosion problems that merit action within the next 10 years	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ch 2, p18,46
b.	Water quality conditions of watersheds in the county ³ , including:			
i.	location of watershed areas, showing their geographic boundaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	84
ii.	identification of the causes and sources of the water quality impairments and pollutant sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ch 3

¹ Appropriate notice must be provided for the required public hearing. The public hearing notice serves to notify landowners and land users of the results of any determinations concerning soil erosion rates and nonpoint source water pollution, and provides an opportunity for landowners and land users input on the county's plan. Individual notice to landowners is required if the landowners are referenced directly in the LWRM plan. DATCP may request verification that appropriate notice was provided.

² The county board may approve the county LWRM plan after the department approves the plan. The plan approved by the county board must be the same plan approved by the department. If the department requires changes to a plan previously approved by the county board, the department's approval does not take effect until the county board approves the modified plan.

³ Counties should support their analysis of soil and water conditions by referencing relevant land use and natural resource information, including the distribution of major soil types and surface topographic features, and land use categories and their distribution. Sec. ATCP 50.12(3)(b) requires that a county assemble relevant data, including relevant land use, natural resource, water quality and soil data.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| iii. identification of areas within the county that have water quality problems that merit action within the next 10 years. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ch 3 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|

2. Does the LWRM plan address objectives by including the following:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| a. specific water quality objectives identified for each watershed based upon the resource assessment, if available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ch 3 |
| b. pollutant load reduction targets for the watersheds, if available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | T3.4&3.5 |

Other comments: Have referenced and incorporated several watershed, TMDL's, and 9KE plans (DNR, EPA)

IV. DNR CONSULTATION	Yes	No	Page
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| 1. Did the county consult with DNR ⁴ to obtain water quality assessments, if available; to identify key water quality problem areas; to determine water quality objectives; and to identify pollutant load reduction targets, if any; and to review NR 151 implementation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ch 3 |
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Other comments: _____

V. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	Yes	No	Page
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1. Does the LWRM plan include the following implementation components: :

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| a. A voluntary implementation strategy to encourage adoption of farm conservation practices | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ch4, W.P. |
| b. State and local regulations used to implement the plan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 113-124 |
| c. Compliance procedures that apply for failure to implement the conservation practices in ATCP 50, ch. NR 151 and related local regulations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 206 |
| d. Relevant conservation practices to achieve compliance with performance standards and prohibitions and to address identified water quality and erosion problems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 279 |
| e. A system for meeting county responsibilities to monitor the compliance of participants in the farmland preservation program | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | T4.1 W.P. |

2. Does the LWRM plan (or accompanying work plan) estimate:

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| a. expected costs of implementing the plan including cost-sharing for conservation practices needed to achieve plan objectives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 222 |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|

⁴ While requirements for DNR consultation may be satisfied by including relevant DNR representatives on the advisory committee, counties may also need to interact with DNR staff in central or regional offices to meet all of the consultation requirements. DNR may point counties to other resources to obtain information including consultants who can calculate pollutant load reduction targets.

b. the staff time needed to provide technical assistance and education and outreach to implement the plan.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	222
3. Does the LWRM plan describe a priority farm strategy designed to make reasonable progress in implementing state performance standards and conservation practices on farms appropriately classified as a priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	202-203
Other comments: _____			

VI. OUTREACH AND PARTNERING	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the LWRM plan describe a strategy to provide information and education on soil and water resource management, conservation practices and available cost-share funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	191-193
2. Does the LWRM plan describe coordination activities with local, state and federal agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200-202
Other comments: _____			

VII. WORK PLANNING AND PROGRESS MONITORING	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the county's most recent annual work plan ⁵ do both of the following:			
a. Provide measurable performance benchmarks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
b. Identify priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
2. Does the LWRM plan describe a strategy and framework for monitoring county progress implementing its plan including methodology to track and measure progress in meeting performance benchmarks and plan objectives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ch 5
Other comments: ____			

VIII. EPA SECTION 319 CONSIDERATIONS
1. IS THE COUNTY WORKING WITH DNR TO SEEK EPA APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN AS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF A 9 KEY ELEMENT PLAN UNDER SECTION 319 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT: Currently have 2 approved 9KE plans in the county

⁵ Counties must submit annual work plan by no later than April 15th of every year to meet the requirement in s. ATCP 50.12(2)(i) for counties to have multi-year work plans.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff has reviewed the above-referenced county LWRM plan based on the criteria required in s. ATCP 50.12, Wis. Admin. Code, and s. 92.10, Stats., and has determined that the plan meets the criteria for DATCP approval of this plan. This checklist review is prepared to enable the LWCB to make recommendations regarding plan approval, and for DATCP to make its final decision regarding plan approval.

Staff Signature: *Lisa K. Trumble*

Date: November 18, 2020



Land and Water Conservation Board
County Land and Water Resource Management Plan
Five Year Review of LWRM Plans

County: Ozaukee

Implementation Covering Past Five Years and Future Directions

Answer these four questions in writing (not to exceed 4 pages)

1. Provide a representative number of accomplishments that can be directly traced to activities identified in multiple work plans. For each accomplishment, explain how the planning process helped the county achieve its outcome, including planning adjustments that helped better target county activities.

Improving soil health is a major initiative in Ozaukee County and specific tasks outlined in the work plan have guided our department's efforts. In Ozaukee County we value "farmer led conservation" and have two farmer-led groups, the Milwaukee River Watershed Clean Farm Families created in 2016 and the Ozaukee County Demonstration Farm Network created in 2018 in partnership with USDA- NRCS. Farmer-led conservation has been instrumental in meeting our acreage goals identified in the workplan for cover crops, no-till, reduced tillage and 590 Nutrient Management Plans. The Milwaukee River Watershed Clean Farm Families served as a catalyst for the County to receive funding from the Fund For Lake Michigan to purchase a six-row interseeder/no-till planter and a roller crimper along with \$10,000 to put towards cover crop seed. The interseeder/no-till drill is made available to the farmers, along with a tractor and driver for a fee of \$14/acre. This service resulted in meeting the 1,500 acre cover crop goal, identified in the workplan.

Together with the farmer-led groups an "Ozaukee County Soil Health Initiative" was formed to promote soil health and improve water quality. In 2017, a 35 acre, long term soil health demonstration plot was established to compare crop yield, profitability, and soil quality indicators on plots with no-till and cover crops vs. plots with tillage and no covers. Our goal is to demonstrate that no-till and cover crops do work in heavy clay soils with cool Lake Michigan breezes. This soil health initiative provides field days, soil health workshops (featured presenters: Ray Archuleta, Russel Hedrick, Steve Groff, Rick Clark), provide 5 scholarships to farmers to attend the National No-Tillage Conference, and provide about 80 farmers a yearly subscription to the *No-Till Farmer*, magazine.

The Land & Water Resource Management Plan refers to several programs and initiatives which to be successful need the sincere dedication and involvement of many partners. One such program is the USDA-Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) which in 2016 provided a \$1.5 million grant for the Cedar Creek Watershed area. Our department worked closely with the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District and the Washington County Land & Water Conservation Division and successfully accomplished the project goals. The Milwaukee River TMDL was approved March, 2018 and two 9 Key Element Plans, *Fredonia-Newburg Area Watershed-Based Plan* and *Cedar, Pigeon*,

Ulaio, and Mole Creeks Watershed Restoration Plan were approved in 2019. These plans will serve as valuable tools to improve our natural resources. Most recently a \$7.5 million RCPP Grant was awarded to the Milwaukee River Watershed Conservation Partnership for local farmland protection and water quality improvement of which our department is a partner.

Seeking compliance with the NR 151 Agricultural Performance Standards continues to be a high priority as stated in our plan. Cost-sharing serves as a strong incentive to achieve compliance. A TRM grants was awarded in 2017 for \$150,000 and another in 2019 for \$225,000 to solve barnyard runoff issues. Our plan keeps us focused on high priority sites and allows us to better target funds. Nutrient Management planning is also a high priority. Nutrient Management Farmer Education Grant funds are utilized to provide sessions which enable farmers to better understand and implement their nutrient management plan.

Our Department values partnerships to get the job done, We have a strong working relationship with USDA-NRCS, WDNR, UWEX, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, the Conservation Fund, the Fund For Lake Michigan, UWEX, Sand County Foundation, Ozaukee-Washington Land Trust and Producer-led groups such as the Dodge County Farmers and Cedar Creek Farmers, UW-Milwaukee School of Freshwater Science, Global Water Center, etc. These partnerships often result in projects above and beyond our typical work. For example, we are working with the School of Freshwater Science on a Phosphorus Removal and Recovery unit installed on a field drain tile on a demonstration farm, working with a researcher from the USDA-Agricultural Research Service in Maryland who is interested in breeding more shade tolerance into cover crops species used for interseeding. Also working with a group of researchers on soil health and the impact on water runoff as part of a USDA Conservation Innovative Grant.

2. Identify any areas where the county was unable to make desired progress in implementing activities identified in multiple work plans. For each area identified, explain the work plan adjustments that were made to refocus planned activities. If no areas are identified, explain how the county was able to make progress in all the areas planned.

In the last 5 years we typically do not have enough SWRM bond funds to support the cost-sharing requests. For example in 2017 and 2019 we had two large barnyard runoff management projects needing funding beyond the bond funds to prevent runoff from discharging to waters of the state. As a result we adjusted our work plan to include our request for TRM Funding which we successfully obtained. Presently have 2 other projects for which we plan to request TRM funds.

Ozaukee County is an early participant in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program resulting in 190 acres enrolled. Our success has been limited due to the fact that the buffers could not be harvested. In this effort we applied and received a grant from the Fund For Lake Michigan, for our project titled, *Improving Water Quality with Harvestable Buffers* as a trial project. Our department knew that farmer buy-in was critical to reducing agricultural run-off and sediment, so decided to come up with a program that addressed farmers' vexations and would still accomplish the reduction. It was determined that allowing farmers to harvest the buffers they planted, and taking care

to allow flexibility in the sizing of the buffers to accommodate modern farm equipment and field configuration, removed two of the main barriers to farmer interest. As a result the Fund For Lake Michigan provided a \$120,000, enrolled was 61 acres of harvestable buffers resulting in a reduction of approximately 381 pounds of phosphorus, 194 pounds of nitrogen and 184 tons of sediment in over the 10 year contractual period.

3. Describe how the county's work plans implement its priority farm strategy and the effectiveness of county actions implementing agricultural performance standards and conservation practices on farms. In particular, the county should describe outreach, farm inventories, and additional funds that were pursued to implement its strategy.

The Ozaukee County Priority Farm Strategy is driven by complaints and landowner requests for conservation assistance. Complaints have been few and typically center on unconfined manure stacks or manure spreading. These have been addressed through follow-up with the landowner or operator to either move manure piles, conduct tillage practices to incorporate manure, or to not spread manure. In regards to conservation assistance, we utilize a whole host of programs that provide an opportunity to do outreach and provide additional funding. Examples include TRM, SWRM, NRCS-EQIP, MDV RCPP and 319 Funds. Presently working on a Water Quality Trading Project with the Village of Grafton focused on funding soil health practices, however in future may assist with work on priority farms.

Over the years we have continued to use different resources to help assemble inventory data to identify and focus on priority farms. GIS information is often used to identify potential issues and target funding; such was the case with the recent completion of the two, "Nine Key Element Plans. Knowledge and experiences of long-term staff weighs heavily in the process of identifying priority farms as well. We also use FPP as a means to address issues involving priority farms.

4. Provide representative examples that show changes in direction for work planning in the upcoming five years, with specific examples provided showing adjustments in planned activities in the county's most recent work plan.

Our efforts are focusing more on utilizing Farmer-led Groups: Milwaukee River Watershed Clean Farm Families and Ozaukee Demonstration Farm Network to promote soil health and demonstrate cutting edge technology. Plan to have all of Ozaukee County covered by producer-led groups. Will continue to build momentum for our "Ozaukee County Soil Health Initiative". It is important to demonstrate locally, the change in soil and production when following the 5 soil health principles: change in soil structure, organic matter, water infiltration, soil temperature and increased profitability need to be measured and promoted. We will continue to promote long term soil health studies and work towards gathering more information on the economics of conservation. . Also want to develop a tracking system to track percent of land covered going into winter, and track progress towards meeting the Milwaukee River Watershed TMDL.

Continue to grow partnerships! Work closely to successfully implement the Milwaukee River Watershed RCPP Project.

Attach both of the following:

- a. The most current annual work prepared by the county.
- b. The work plan for the previous year that includes a column that identifies the progress in implementing the planned activities for that year.

Presentation Regarding County Resource Concerns

Prepare and present a 5-8 minute snapshot to the board regarding county resources and management issues. The county must prepare one of following as part of this brief presentation:

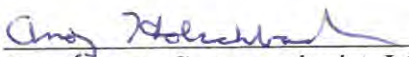
- a. A PowerPoint (showing what your county looks like, can include maps), or
- b. A hand out (2 page max)

Guidance on Board Review Process

The LWCB encourages and supports honest presentations from the county. The goal of the review is not to fail counties. The board recognizes the dynamic nature of the planning process. Board members are interested in how counties tackle priorities over time and how they respond to changing conditions in pursuing their priorities. The board will evaluate a county's planning and implementation based on how well the county balances and prioritizes the following: agricultural performance standards, other state priorities (impaired waters, FPP checks), and local priorities. When needed, the Board will provide constructive support to counties to improve the quality of their planning.

Land Conservation Committee Notification

The LCC was provided a completed copy of this form (including attachments) on: November 5, 2020

Signature of Authorized Representative:  **Date:** 11-16-20
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

Send completed form and attachments to:

Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov

**OZAUKEE COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cropland</i> 		
<p>Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 590 Nutrient management plans written b) Grassed Waterways c) Cover Crops d) Reduced Tillage, Conservation Tillage & No-till e) Critical Area Stabilization f) Assist <i>Milwaukee River Watershed Clean Farm Families</i> Producer-Led Group g) Demonstration Farms Network with USDA-NRCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1,260 acres thru SWRM SEG. 591 ac. b) 8 waterways = 4,500 ln ft. encompassing 4.0 acres thru all programs 3 ww =4,080 ft, 5 ac. c) 400 acres thru CCF (Clean Farm Families = Local 2,065 ac farmer led group with cost sharing provided by DATCP. Another 200 acres thru NRCS EQIP & RCPP). 1,500-2,000 ac. d) 1,000 acres (thru CFF, EQIP & RCPP NRCS programs) 2,480 ac e) 4 sites equaling 4 acres 3 sites = 3 acres f) Serve as collaborator; assist with establishment of long term no-till - cover crop demonstration site. Assist with organization of Soil Health Workshops. County is going to obtain Penn State 6 row Interseeder and a Crimper, plus purchase \$10,000.00 worth of cover crop seed thru a fund for Lake Michigan grant to promote soil health. All accomplished. g) Help guide and promote Ozaukee County Demonstration Farms Network with USDA-NRCS. Accomplished tasks involving the 3 Demonstration Farms in the Network.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Livestock</i> 		
<p>Livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Check FPP barn lots b) Gutters to keep clean water clean c) Underground or surface outlets d) Milkhouse Waste e) Manure storage closure f) Inform landowners of new manure spreading law in areas of high bedrock g) Correct one barnyard from discharge to waters of the state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) As needed, while doing 25 compliance checks, out of the 96 participants 2 barnyards, 2 compliance checks b) 4 units = 160 linear feet none c) 4 units = 400 linear feet none d) Design and install one unit none e) 2 Manure Storage 2 manure storage closures f) Inform public by having a mailing of landowners in the bed rock area shown on snap maps. 1,000 people thru pamphlet and mailing g) Design, Install, Roof gutters, & Underground outlets none
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Water quality</i> 		
<p>Water quality/quantity (other than</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CREP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sign up two contracts = 2 acres no additional contract

**OZAUKEE COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

activities already listed in other categories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Wetland restorations c) Stream bank stabilization d) Assist Planning & Parks Department on re-meandering of Mole Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Install 2 wetland restorations 2 designed and installed c) With the new DNR rule of no permit needed to rip rap certain landowner's streambank or lake. Help 3 landowners get the material needed to install rip rap 4 landowners assisted d) 4,000 linear feet. Parks & Planning will do water testing to see if stream restoration reduces phosphorous levels in the creek. 900 feet of re-meandering partially completed
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• *Forestry*

Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) County tree and shrubs sale b) MFL c) Emerald Ash Borer d) Provide tree planter to public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sell 25,000 tree and shrub seedlings Completed in Spring b) inform public of DNR MFL and promote tree planting in areas that were devastated by EAB (Emerald Ash Bore). Share MFL info when requested c) inform public of Emerald Ash Borer, and management of dead ash trees. Completed d) rent out tree planter to at least one person to plant trees 3 parties used the planter for approx. 2,000 trees
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• *Invasive*

Invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Member of SEWISC b) Educational events on Aquatic & Terrestrial invasive species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) two meetings staff attended meetings b) 5 events (one talk, two booths, and two newspaper articles) 2 events took place
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• *Wildlife*

Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Design and get permits for one wetland restoration b) Wildlife Damage Control Program c) Sand Hill Cranes d) Write article in Ozaukee Press promoting Deer Donation Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 acre of wetland restored. 2 wetlands restored b) Assist 10 landowners with wildlife damage. Work with three farmers on abatement and compensation Helped over 10 people with wildlife questions c) Inform landowners on how to deal with Sand Hill Cranes on crop producing fields 3 farmers with abatement and 3 shooting permits d) Write one article in Ozaukee Press none
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• *Urban*

Urban issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clean Sweep Program in May b) Correction of failing septic systems c) Continue to participate in Flood Hazard Mitigation Programs (federal and state) to buyout floodprone properties on Edgewater Drive in T. of Grafton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conduct agricultural and household Clean Sweep. Expect 400 participants. Includes used tire collection. This year appliances will also be accepted. Completed, approximately 500 participants b) 10 systems over 10 systems c) With approved grant demolish 2 house structures, preserve as open space, become part of county park Completed purchase and demolition for 2 properties
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**OZAUKEE COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

• *Watershed*

<p>Watershed strategies</p>	<p>a) P-compliance &TMDL coordination b) Help in development of 9 key element plan (Newburg – Fredonia Watershed)</p> <p>c) Producer-led (Clean Farm Families of the Milwaukee River Watershed) d) Work with Cedar Creek and Sheboygan farmer led group also</p>	<p>a) Have meetings with local municipalities on TMDL’s and targeted landowners/fields. Phosphorous & Sediment based using SNAP, RUSLE II, and EVAL. Participated in TMDL meetings, Worked with Village of Grafton setting stage for Adaptive Mgmt.</p> <p>b) Go to meeting in Fredonia and add input to 9 key element plan attended meetings for both Newburg/Fredonia and Pigeon/Ulao, Mole Creek</p> <p>c) Work with farmers in the HUC 10 “Milwaukee River – Frontal Lake Michigan” to promote Soil Health. Contact 30 tax parcel owners. completed</p> <p>d) Help promote these farmer led groups that have land in Ozaukee County completed by staff</p>
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• *Other*

<p>Other</p>	<p>a) Poster Contest b) Buy 6 row interseeder for cover crops that can be converted to no-till drill c) Buy a crimper for soil health d) Buy and hand out \$10,000.00 cover crop seed</p>	<p>a) Get at least three schools to participate in WALCE poster contest 2 schools participated</p> <p>b & c) Rent out to landowners throughout the Milwaukee River watershed 10 landowners used planter</p> <p>d) Make sure cover crop is used and gets in the ground in a timely manner completed, funded by FFLM</p>
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Ozaukee County has no good tracking system for sediment and nutrient savings. We feel there is no easy practical tools available for us to report these savings that does not require considerable time to calculate. To date we do not have a data base to track

savings by phosphorous or sediment. Nor do we know what NRCS claim is being saved and how they calculated the savings.

**OZAUKEE COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	N/A	N/A
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	0 1	0 1 issued
Manure storage closure	2	2 2 issued
Livestock facility siting	N/A	N/A
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	0	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0	0
Shoreland zoning	50	50 approximately 50
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	3	3 that we fill out for the landowner done
Other		

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	25 Self Certified Certificates of Compliance that will be verified Utilized 590 for compliance
For FPP	96 (all FPP participants in 2018), 25 on farm inspections 2 inspections
For NR 151	96 (should follow in line with compliance), but No Compliance Certificates
Animal waste ordinance	2 2
Livestock facility siting	0 0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0 0
Nonmetallic mining	1 3

**OZAUKEE COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	2 DEMO Farm and 2 Farmer Led tours completed
Field days	2 cover crops and soil health & 2 pop events between Farmer Led Groups and Demo Farm Group completed
Trainings/workshops	1 General 590 Nutrient Management Plan review training. 1 training on No-till Equipment set up No-till workshop and general 590 NMP
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	2 talks to school kids completed
Newsletters	1 newsletters per year "Ozaukee Dirt" completed
Social media posts	Ozaukee County has a web site and is on Facebook completed
News release/story	Tree and Shrub Program in Ozaukee Press. Two Soil Health events thru the farmer led group. Deer Donation Program. completed

Table 5: Staff Hours and Expected Costs (staff can be combined or listed individually)

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist	2080	\$100,000
Land & Water Coordinator	2080	\$75,000
Soil & Water Conservationist	2080	\$62,000
Intern	660	\$8,000
Shoreland Zoning Specialist	208	\$6,500
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
SWRM Grant Bonded	N/A	\$67,163, \$14,378 from Milwaukee Cty
SWRM Grant SEG	N/A	\$50,400 plus \$772 carry over
RCPP, EQIP, GLRI	N/A	\$50,000
Clean farm familiesCFF (DATCP Funded)	N/A	\$30,000 \$20,000

**OZAUKEE COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<i>Fund For Lake Michigan equipment and seed purchase</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>\$60,000 Purchased a Penn State interseeder/no-till drill, crimper and \$10,000 of cover crop seed</i>
<i>MMSD/Fund for Lake Michigan</i>		<i>\$20,000</i>

Ozaukee County has four special projects going on that were or are still too funded by a grant:

- 1) **The “Milwaukee River Watershed Clean Farm Families” was started with the aid of a DATCP Producer Led Watershed Protection Grant. The group focused on soil health and cover crops. In 2019 the county will obtain a six row Penn State interseeder (that converts to a no-till drill), 16 foot crimper, and \$10,000 worth of cover crop seed that will be used heavily in the Farmer Led areas and DEMO Farms network area. Equipment and seed was obtained thru a grant from the fund of Lake Michigan. **Completed****
- 2) **The second project is the Milwaukee River Regional Conservation Partnership Program a combined partnership with USDA-NRCS, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD), The Conservation Fund, Ozaukee & Washington County Conservation Departments, Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, etc. to promote cropland practices. These practices include different tillage practices, crop rotations, and buffers. The program also promotes PDR (purchase of development rights). Cropland practices are restricted to two HUC 12 watersheds “Cedar Creek” and Village of Grafton-Milwaukee River”, whereas the purchase of development rights is a HUC 10 “Milwaukee River – Frontal Lake Michigan”. 2018 will be the first year practices are**

OZAUKEE COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

installed. The practices will continue into 2019, but we did not get any more significant acres added.

- 3) This year the county added a DEMO Farm network that is just getting off the ground. The DEMO Farm network consists of three farmers. One large (CAFO) dairy, one small dairy farm, and a decent size cash grain operation. **Roger and Brian Karrels, Melichar Broad Acres and Red Line Dairy - Matt Winker**
- 4) Lastly the Clean Farm Families (CFF) has rented a 40 acre field that is broken into six trials that can be repeated yearly and viewed by the public for as long as the farmer rents the field to the group. All field trials of a grass border around them for people to walk anytime and investigate how the crops are performing. **Continue with 6 test plots**
- 5) Apply for TRM Grant to cover 4 feed lots over a 3 year period and save approximately 100 lbs. of phosphorous annually from reaching waters of the state. This project is located near the headwaters of the only cold-water stream in Ozaukee Cty called Mole Creek, which is part of the Milwaukee River Watershed. **TRM grant received**

OZAUKEE COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES
 Completed on 4/5/2020 by Jeffrey P Bell

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category.

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cropland</i> 		
Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 590 Nutrient Management plans updated. Checklist collected b) New 590 plan acres written c) Grassed Waterways d) Cover Crops e) Reduced Tillage, Conservation Tillage & No-till f) Critical Area Stabilization g) Rent Out Inter Seeder – No-Till Drill h) Demonstration Farms Network with USDA-NRCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 40,000 acres b) 1,000 acres thru SWRM Grant c) 5 waterways = 3,000 ln ft. encompassing 3.0 acres d) 1,500 acres thru Local farmer led group, NRCS EQIP e) 2,000 acres (thru 1FF, EQIP & RCPP NRCS programs) f) 6 sites equaling 3 acres g) Rent out 6 row Inter seeder and a Crimper for 1,500 acres. h) Help guide and promote Ozaukee County Demonstration Farms Network with USDA-NRCS.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Livestock</i> 		
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Check FPP barn lots b) Gutters to keep clean water clean c) Underground or surface outlets d) Milkhouse Waste e) Manure storage closure f) Inform landowners of new manure spreading law in areas of high bedrock g) Correct one barnyard from discharge to waters of the state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 5 compliance checks, out of the 94 participants b) 4 units = 240 linear feet c) 2 units = 400 linear feet d) None planned e) 1 Manure Storage = pete eskra f) Inform public by having a mailing of landowners in the bed rock area shown on snap maps. g) Design, Install, Roof, Gutters, & Underground outlets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Water quality</i> 		
Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CREP b) Wetland restorations c) Stream bank stabilization d) Assist Planning & Parks Department on remaindering of Mole Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sign up two contracts = 3 acres b) Install 2 wetland restorations c) With the new DNR rule of no permit needed to rip rap certain landowner’s streambank or lake. Help 1 landowners get the material needed to install rip rap d) 1,000 linear feet. Parks & Planning will do water testing to see if stream restoration reduces phosphorous levels in the creek.

OZAUKEE COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES
 Completed on 4/5/2020 by Jeffrey P Bell

• *Forestry*

Forestry	a) County tree and shrubs sale b) MFL c) Emerald Ash Borer d) Provide tree planter to public	a) sell 25,000 tree and shrub seedlings b) inform public of DNR MFL and promote tree planting in areas that were devastated by EAB (Emerald Ash Bore). c) inform public of Emerald Ash Borer, and management of dead ash trees. d) rent out tree planter to at least one person to plant trees
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• *Invasive*

Invasive species	a) Member of SEWISC b) Educational events on Aquatic & Terrestrial invasive species	a) Inform public of invasive plants and insects. Apply for grants if they apply b) 5 events (one talk, two booths, and two newspaper articles)
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• *Wildlife*

Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species)	a) Design and get permits for one wetland restoration b) Wildlife Damage Control Program c) Sand Hill Cranes d) Write article in Ozaukee Press promoting Deer Donation Program e) Native plant sale f) Blue bird house sale	a) 0.5 acre of wetland restored. b) Assist 5 landowners with wildlife damage. Work with two farmers on abatement and compensation c) Inform landowners on how to deal with Sand Hill Cranes on crop producing fields d) Write one article in Ozaukee Press e) Sell native plant plugs f) Sell bluebird houses made by the friends of Harrington Beach State Park
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• *Urban*

Urban issues	a) Clean Sweep Program in May b) Correction of failing septic systems c) Continue to participate in Flood Hazard Mitigation Programs (federal and state) to buyout floodprone properties on Edgewater Drive in T. of Grafton	a) Conduct agricultural and household Clean Sweep. Expect 400 participants. Includes used tire collection. This year appliances will also be accepted. To be held in August b) 10 systems c) With approved grant demolish 2 house structures, preserve as open space, become part of county park
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**OZAUKEE COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
 LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES
 Completed on 4/5/2020 by Jeffrey P Bell**

- *Watershed*

Watershed strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) P-compliance &TMDL coordination b) Help in development of 9 key element plan (Newburg – Fredonia Watershed) c) Producer-led (Clean Farm Families of the Milwaukee River Watershed) d) Work with Cedar Creek and Sheboygan farmer led group also 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Have meetings with local municipalities on TMDL’s and targeted landowners/fields. Phosphorous & Sediment based using SNAP, RUSLE II, and EVAL. b) Go to meeting in Fredonia and add input to 9 key element plan c) Work with farmers in the HUC 10 “Milwaukee River – Frontal Lake Michigan” to promote Soil Health. Contact 30 tax parcel owners. d) Help promote these farmer led groups that have land in Ozaukee County
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- *Other*

Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Poster Contest b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Get at least three schools to participate in WALCE poster contest
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Ozaukee County has no good tracking system for phosphorous, sediment and nitrogen savings. We feel there is no easy practical tools available for us to report these savings that does not require considerable time to calculate. To date we do not have a data base to track savings by phosphorous or sediment. Nor do we know what NRCS claim is being saved and how they calculated the savings

**OZAUKEE COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
 LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES
 Completed on 4/5/2020 by Jeffrey P Bell**

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	N/A	N/A
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	1	1
Manure storage closure	0	2
Livestock facility siting	N/A	N/A
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	0	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0	0
Shoreland zoning	50	50
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	3	3 that we fill out for the landowner
Other		

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	5 Self Certified Certificates of Compliance that will be verified
For FPP	94(all FPP participants in 2019), 5 on farm inspections
For NR 151	94 (should follow in line with compliance), but No Compliance Certificates unless cost sharing to install BMP is involved.
Animal waste ordinance	3
Livestock facility siting	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0
Nonmetallic mining	1

OZAUKEE COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES
Completed on 4/5/2020 by Jeffrey P Bell

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	2 DEMO Farm and 2 Farmer Led tours
Field days	2 cover crops and soil health & 2 pop events between Farmer Led Groups and Demo Farm Group (Note: Coronavirus has made us cancel 3 events already as of 4/5/20)
Trainings/workshops	1 General 590 Nutrient Management Plan review training. 1 training on No-till Equipment set up (Both canceled because of coronavirus as of 4/5/2020)
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	2 talks to school kids
Newsletters	1 newsletters per year "Ozaukee Dirt"
Social media posts	Ozaukee County has a web site and is on Facebook
News release/story	Tree and Shrub Program in Ozaukee Press. Two Soil Health events thru the farmer led group. Deer Donation Program.

**OZAUKEE COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
 LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES
 Completed on 4/5/2020 by Jeffrey P Bell**

Table 5: Staff Hours and Expected Costs (staff can be combined or listed individually)

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist	2080	\$100,000
Land & Water Coordinator	2080	\$75,000
Soil & Water Conservationist	2080	\$62,000
Intern	660	\$8,000
Shoreland Zoning Specialist	208	\$6,500
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
SWRM Grant Bonded	N/A	\$62,990, plus \$58,310 carry over
SWRM Grant SEG	N/A	\$50,400 plus \$23,620 carry over
RCP, EQIP, GLRI	N/A	\$50,000
Clean farm familiesCFF (DATCP Funded)	N/A	\$40,000
MMSD to CFF Farmer Led Group	N/A	\$20,000
Village Of Grafton – Adaptive Management	N/A	\$20,000
<i>Fund For Lake Michigan cover crop seed purchase</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>\$10,000 pedending</i>
<i>FEMA Flood Control buying houses in floodway</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>\$200,000 did not apply for grant as of 4/5/2020</i>

Ozaukee County has four special projects going on that are grant funded:

- 1) The “Milwaukee River Watershed Clean Farm Families” was started with the aid of a DATCP Producer Led Watershed Protection Grant. The group focused on soil health and cover crops. In 2019 Ozaukee County obtained a six row Penn State interseeder (that converts to a no-till drill), 16 foot crimper, and \$10,000 worth of cover crop seed that was to be used by Farmer Led Participants and DEMO Farms network area. Equipment and seed was obtained thru a grant from the fund of Lake Michigan. 2020 the County will continue to promote Soil Health with the use of the equipment obtained.**

OZAUKEE COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES
Completed on 4/5/2020 by Jeffrey P Bell

- 2) The second project is the Milwaukee River Regional Conservation Partnership Program a combined partnership with USDA-NRCS, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD), The Conservation Fund, Ozaukee & Washington County Conservation Departments, Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, etc. to promote cropland practices. These practices include different tillage practices, crop rotations, and buffers. The program also promotes PDR (purchase of development rights). Cropland practices are restricted to two HUC 12 watersheds “Cedar Creek” and Village of Grafton-Milwaukee River”, whereas the purchase of development rights is a HUC 10 “Milwaukee River – Frontal Lake Michigan”. 2018 will be the first year practices are installed. The practices will continue into 2019, but we did not get any more significant acres added. In 2020 a second RCPP area was added. The area is the Newburg – Fredonia watershed area of the Milwaukee River Watershed. No NRCS money has been targeted/obtained for this area but a grant application was filled out for 2020.**
- 3) Ozaukee county added a DEMO Farm network in 2019 that is just getting off the ground. The DEMO Farm network consists of three farmers. One large (CAFO) dairy, one small dairy farm, and a decent size cash grain operation. Each farmer applied soil health practices and show cased their product. 2020 the acreage is to be increased weather permitting.**
- 4) Lastly the Clean Farm Families (CFF) has rented a 40 acre field that is broken into six trials that can be repeated yearly and viewed by the public for as long as the farmer rents the field to the group. All field trials of a grass border around them for people to walk anytime and investigate how the crops are performing. This test plot area is an awesome educational field tool.**

OZAUKEE COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES
Completed on 4/5/2020 by Jeffrey P Bell

5) In 2019 Ozaukee County applied for a TRM grant on the Bob & Rick Roden Heifer Farm. TRM Grant to cover four feed lots over a 3 year period and save approximately 100lbs of phosphorous annually from reaching waters of the state. This project is located near the headwaters of the only cold water stream in Ozaukee County called Mole Creek. Part of the Milwaukee River Watershed. Ozaukee County was awarded this grant and is in the design, plan approval, and bidding stage.

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ State of Wisconsin

DATE: November 18, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Lisa K. Trumble, DATCP
Resource Management Section,
Bureau of Land and Water Resources

SUBJECT: Five Year Review of the *Rusk County Land and Water Resource Management Plan*

Recommended Action: This is an action item. The LWCB should determine whether the county has met the LWCB's guidance and criteria for a five year review of a LWRM plan approved for ten years. If the LWCB makes a formal determination that the county has failed to meet the LWCB guidance, DATCP will automatically modify its order to terminate approval of the county's plan effective December of this year.

Summary: The Rusk County land and water resource management plan has been approved through December 31, 2025 contingent on a five year review conducted prior to December 31, 2020. In advance of the five year review, Rusk County has completed a DATCP approved form designed to implement the LWCB's June 2017 guidance and criteria for conducting a five year review. The county has provided written answers to four questions regarding past and future plan implementation, has provided the required work planning documents, and has appropriately involved the Land Conservation Committee.

The county has prepared either a PowerPoint presentation or a hand out to accompany its 5-8 minute snapshot regarding county resources and management issues.

Materials Provided:

- Completed Five Year Review Form
- 2019 Annual Workplan with Accomplishments
- 2020 Annual Workplan

Presenter: Nick Stadnyk, Department Director, Rusk County LCDD
Robert Stout, Land and Water Conservation Committee Chair



Land and Water Conservation Board
County Land and Water Resource Management Plan
Five Year Review of LWRM Plans

County: Rusk

Implementation Covering Past Five Years and Future Directions

Answer these four questions in writing (not to exceed 4 pages)

1. Provide a representative number of accomplishments that can be directly traced to activities identified in multiple work plans. For each accomplishment, explain how the planning process helped the county achieve its outcome, including planning adjustments that helped better target county activities.

Land conservation activities in Rusk County continued on multiple fronts as identified in our current work plan and LWRMP. 2020 presented all of us with unique challenges we've never had to endure and required a rethinking of how and where we provide services. In spite of these challenges, we were still able to provide a range of services to the general public and continue to advance natural resource management in the county.

One of the goals identified in the 2020 work plan was to advance soil health and nutrient management within the county. Toward that goal, we were able to bring approximately 475 acres of cash grain cropland under a nutrient management plan. Because this was an identified goal in our work plan, we made it a point to integrate the importance of NMP into our discussions with landowners and begin to push for increased participation. Moving forward, we will continue to prioritize NM in our planning efforts.

Given the number of dairy operations in the county and the increasing interest in beef operations, we realized that there might be a need for livestock exclusion fencing and rotational grazing systems. Therefore, we were pleasantly surprised when landowners began reaching out to us for assistance instead of us having to solicit participation. Currently, we have 3 rotational grazing and exclusion projects (2 beef, 1 dairy) which are in development. At a minimum, because of our work planning effort, we were prepared to help educate landowners on the components of a successful rotational grazing system and quickly design systems that work for each landowners unique circumstances. I would note that one of the systems was developed in conjunction with the USFWS which owns wildlife easements on part of the property and wanted to incorporate cattle grazing into their management plan.

One of the more popular activities we administer is our well abandonment program. The county has had a program in place to contribute funds toward proper well abandonment, however it was not widely promoted. Through outreach to local well drillers, we were able to almost double our participation in the program and exceeded our county allocation for the program. In 2020, a total of 10 wells have been properly abandoned with discussions ongoing regarding 3 more which are located within 60 feet of the Jump River. The Jump River is listed as an Exceptional Resource Water of the state.

The Western portion of Rusk County is located within the Red Cedar Watershed which is part of the Tainter Lake and Lake Menomin TMDL and associated 9-key element plan. The need to reduce phosphorus delivery to surface water in the watershed is well established and is a goal of the TMDL. Through the use of other funding mechanisms, we were able to obtain a grant to cover the cost of design and implementation for a barnyard and runoff control system which reduces phosphorus delivery by an estimated 12.5 lbs/yr. Barnyard runoff control systems are an identified goal in our plan and are something that we continually promote within the county.

2. Identify any areas where the county was unable to make desired progress in implementing activities identified in multiple work plans. For each area identified, explain the work plan adjustments that were made to refocus planned activities. If no areas are identified, explain how the county was able to make progress in all the areas planned.

Cropland, Soil Health, and/or Nutrient Management

While we did have some success implementing nutrient management planning within the county, we did not achieve the level of participation planned under this category, particularly related to soil health. The current COVID-19 pandemic limited our ability to interact with landowners and promote this category within the county. We did apply for, and receive, a NMFE grant for 2021 which will be used to conduct training and help set up a dedicated work station where producers can work with SNAP+ to produce their own NMP in an environment where assistance is readily available.

In addition, we plan to modify our delivery methods to include more robust communication methods, mailings, and virtual education and training. The specifics of each of these is yet to be determined, but we feel that this is an important adjustment to make, in all program areas, as we move forward.

Invasive Species

There has always been an understanding of the importance of invasive species education and control, however, very little has been done in the past to increase the level of participation in Rusk County. Aquatic invasive species are well documented in the county and generally handled by the various lake associations with very little communication between themselves and the county. In 2019, we made an effort to contact the various lake associations to introduce our department and offer whatever assistance we could. I was surprised to find that some did not even know that we existed. We had planned to continue this outreach and strengthen our relationships during 2020, however that proved difficult. We have made progress through the development of the new regional DNR AIS model and will look to continue this effort into 2021.

One of our focused goals in 2020 was education, mapping, and control of buckthorn within the county. There is believed to be a significant population of this species in Rusk County, however, very little is known about the true extent. We plan on modifying our 2021 approach to include distanced learning to educate residents on buckthorn identification and facilitate reporting of locations and extent to the county in order to establish a baseline understanding of the issue.

Water Quality

Overall, we were on target with many of our objectives related to water quality within the county. There were, however, two areas which will need to be addressed in our 2021 work plan. The first of those is a strengthening of shoreland and streambank protection activities. We would like to increase the priority of these program areas and dedicate staff time to promote specific areas such as rain gardens, streambank easements, and lake shore protections. Like other

program areas, we will need to modify our delivery methods for information and education. The second is development of a well sample mapping program within the county. Significant progress had been made in late 2019 and early 2020, working with the Rusk County Public Health Department, to develop a framework for this program. A preliminary database design has been determined and discussions were ongoing regarding data collection and sharing. Obviously, in the spring of 2020, the Public Health Department had to shift priorities and this project was put on hold. We did have the opportunity to develop and test an online tool to record sample locations during the summer of 2020. We will be pushing to complete this project in 2021, if possible.

3. Describe how the county's work plans implement its priority farm strategy and the effectiveness of county actions implementing agricultural performance standards and conservation practices on farms. In particular, the county should describe outreach, farm inventories, and additional funds that were pursued to implement its strategy.

Our goal at the Rusk County LWCD is to protect and restore natural resources while promoting efficient and economical use. Whether it is water quality, wildlife habitat, or the soil, we must strive to balance protection and use. We have chosen to focus on a watershed basis which allows us to work within manageable areas of the county and target specific programs to landowners. We believe that this will allow better management of projects and a more reliable way to track and present progress. This is not to say, however, that we do not respond to requests outside of these areas if they occur. Below is a summary of 3 of these watershed based approaches.

Lower Devils Creek Watershed Assessment

The Devils Creek Watershed is located in Northwestern Rusk County and contains approximately 103 miles of stream corridor and an area of about 55 sq. mi. The upper half of the watershed is located in the Blue Hills where landcover is predominately forests, wetlands, and native vegetation. Landuse in the lower half of the watershed is dominated by agriculture with some residential. Devils Creek is classified as a trout stream along its entire length and a majority of the stream is classified as an Outstanding Resource Water of the state. Discussions with local residents indicate that there has been significant degradation of the lower reaches and this project will try to determine the source(s) of this degradation. Over the course of 2020 we collected both physical and chemical characteristics of the stream, detailed landcover, detailed information related to agricultural operations within the watershed as well as a landowner survey to assess awareness and willingness to help. We are currently compiling all the data collected and developing a final report, which we hope, will form the basis of a 9-key element plan and longer term surface water restoration program.

Potato Creek Watershed Assessment

Early in 2020, we initiated a project to assess the level of interest in installing conservation practices within the Potato Creek Watershed which encompasses approximately 28 sq. mi. Landuse within the watershed is a mix of agriculture, forest, and residential and also contains Potato Lake itself. GIS was used to determine the most likely locations of potential projects by determining land areas within 300 ft. of lakes or 1,000 ft. of streams as well as hydric soils located within mapped agricultural areas. This information was then combined with parcel ownership information to generate a targeted mailing list. Letters were sent to all identified landowners explaining the project and encouraging them to contact the LWCD for more information. Of the 236 letters sent, only about 20 responses were received. Although 2 of those responses did lead to projects being implemented, this was disappointing. Follow-up calls to all remaining landowners was planned for April/May, however, other priorities forced us to shelf

this project. We intend to include a continuation of this project in our 2021 work plan and hope to increase potential participation significantly.

Lower Deer Tail Creek Assessment

One of the goals of the 2020 Rusk County work plan was to develop and submit a planning grant application for the Lower Deer Tail Creek Watershed. This is a 34 sq. mi. watershed, located in central Rusk County which is predominated by agricultural landuse. Deer Tail Creek is listed as a 303d impaired water which flows into the Chippewa River near Lake Holcombe, both of which are also listed as 303d impaired. Because of the impaired nature of this stream and the amount of agricultural landuse in the watershed, this is a good area for a targeted, agriculture focused project. The most significant aspect of this project is development of a farmer-led council to oversee project implementation and any future project implementation.

4. Provide representative examples that show changes in direction for work planning in the upcoming five years, with specific examples provided showing adjustments in planned activities in the county's most recent work plan.

All plans need to be dynamic while still working toward a core set of broad goals and this plan is no different. While the core goals of the Rusk County plan are important, we see a need to shift and expand some of these priorities in order to best serve the needs of our residents and changes in the resource itself. We think the following changes within our work plans now and over the next 5 years need to be implemented.

In my opinion, the 2019 work plan was weighted toward providing construction heavy agricultural projects with very little emphasis placed on other program areas. Given the current economic climate and the continual loss and consolidation of farms in the region, opportunities for these types of projects may become more limited. This does not mean that those opportunities don't or will not exist, it just means that we need to prioritize differently. Rather than focusing solely on construction projects, we should be focusing on identifying the resource concern and matching the best available tools to address that concern. We need to broaden the available program areas so that our options are not limited as well as increasing the amount of information, education, and outreach we conduct. Another area we should be focusing on is retention of small farms and providing opportunities for young people to enter the agricultural trade. While these goals are mostly outside the scope of a LWRMP, they are goals that can be integrated into other program areas. Here in Rusk County we are looking at focusing on smaller projects which meet the needs of agricultural producers while achieving the natural resource protections we would like to see. In 2020, we shifted our focus to more livestock exclusion/rotational grazing and permanent cover crops in order to meet the demand that was present. I expect that 2021 will focus even more on these types of projects with the exception of agricultural watershed projects already under development.

In 2019 there was also an identified goal of working on forestry related practices. We have seen almost no demand for our services in this area during either 2019 or 2020 and do not see it as a priority moving forward.

Water quality, wildlife habitat, wetland, and watershed related goals in the 2019 plan are minimal, however, we see this as our primary focus moving forward. These are the resources that we are working to protect so we should place greater emphasis on integrating this philosophy into all other work plan categories. If you compare the 2019 and 2020 plan, you can see this shift in priorities with much more emphasis placed on water quality, wildlife, and watershed related goals. This shift will be even more prominent in the 2021 work plan.

Finally, we see a growing need for stronger nutrient management planning and soil health initiatives which is reflected in comparing the 2019 and 2020 work plans. We will continue to make this an important priority within our 2021 work plan. Soil is one of our natural resources and we should be treating it as such. We plan on using all of our available outreach tools to promote these program areas and actively solicit landowners to install these types of practices.

Annual Work Plans

Attach both of the following:

- a. The most current annual work prepared by the county.
- b. The work plan for the previous year that includes a column that identifies the progress in implementing the planned activities for that year.

Presentation Regarding County Resource Concerns

Prepare and present a 5-8 minute snapshot to the board regarding county resources and management issues. The county must prepare one of following as part of this brief presentation:

- a. A PowerPoint (showing what your county looks like, can include maps), or
- b. A hand out (2 page max)

Guidance on Board Review Process

The LWCB encourages and supports honest presentations from the county. The goal of the review is not to fail counties. The board recognizes the dynamic nature of the planning process. Board members are interested in how counties tackle priorities over time and how they respond to changing conditions in pursuing their priorities. The board will evaluate a county's planning and implementation based on how well the county balances and prioritizes the following: agricultural performance standards, other state priorities (impaired waters, FPP checks), and local priorities. When needed, the Board will provide constructive support to counties to improve the quality of their planning.

Land Conservation Committee Notification

The LCC was provided a completed copy of this form (including attachments) on: 11/10/20

Signature of Authorized Representative:  **Date:** 11/11/2020
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

Send completed form and attachments to:

Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov

**RUSK COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropland 		
Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management	NM planning and training 1,400 acres 070500010802 Deer Tail Creek Subsurface drain	\$25,000+ of SEG cost-share dollars spent 1,400 acres of cropland in compliance with a performance standard
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock 		
Livestock	Barnyard Runoff Control system Manure storage closure Livestock fencing Manure Storage Roof runoff systems Livestock Watering Facility	\$30,000+ of cost-share dollars spent 3 livestock facilities in compliance with a performance standard Construction of 2 manure storage facilities 1 Barnyard runoff control 1 roof runoff systems 1 watering facility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality 		
Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)	Well decommissioning Rain garden/shoreline restoration assistance	\$5,000 cost-share dollars spent on well abd.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry 		
Forestry	Practice installation Stream Crossing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive 		
Invasive species	Buckthorn Control Field Day	5 buckthorn sites Formation of Upper Chippewa Invasive Species Partnership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife 		
Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species)	Wildlife damage program Tree and plant sales	5,020 trees sold
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban 		
Urban issues	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed 		
Watershed strategies	P-compliance- Village of Weyerhaeuser, Village of Conrath	P trade assistance Partner with consulting firm and villages

**RUSK COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

- Other

Other	Non-metallic mining	53 plans reviewed 12 inspections
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Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits		
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	2	2
Manure storage closure	3	3
Livestock facility siting	N/A	N/A
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	2	53
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	N/A	N/A
Shoreland zoning	65	65
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	20
For FPP	5
For NR 151	5
Animal waste ordinance	10
Livestock facility siting	-
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	2
Nonmetallic mining	12

**RUSK COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	1
Field days	2
Trainings/workshops	5
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	10
Newsletters	1
Social media posts	0
News release/story	5

Table 5: Staff Hours and Expected Costs (staff can be combined or listed individually)

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist	2015	\$85,000
Technician	2015	\$57,900
Secretary (Shared with Land Info/Zoning Dept.)	600	\$15,275
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
Bonding	N/A	\$39,400
SEG	N/A	\$45,000

**RUSK COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category		
CATEGORY (goal & objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable, identify focus areas, e.g. HUC12 watershed code	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS
● Cropland		
Cropland, soil health, and/or nutrient management	Nutrient Management Planning focused on Devils Creek (070500010701), Deer Tail Creek (070500010802), and Potato Creek (070500010901) watersheds - 14,289 acres of cropland Manure management Farmer targeted NMP education Implement soil health practices countywide Development of detailed, county scale, landuse map	→ 5% of existing cropland under NM plan (≈ 700 acres) → Evaluate & develop countywide manure spreading ordinance → Submit grant application for Tier 2 NM Farmer Education Grant for 2021 → 2 Ag producers using soil health practices in their management (cover crops, no-till, etc.) → Use 2016 and 2020 orthophotography to develop a comprehensive, countywide landuse data layer based upon the USDA-NASS naming convention <p align="right"><i>\$25,000.00 SEG funding</i></p>
● Livestock		
Livestock	Barnyard runoff control systems Manure storage closures Livestock fencing Roof runoff systems Livestock watering facilities	→ Design and installation of 2 barnyard runoff control systems → 2 Manure storage system closures designed and implemented → 2 Sensitive area exclusion fences designed and installed → 1 roof runoff system designed and installed → 1 livestock watering facility designed and installed <p align="right"><i>\$55,000.00</i></p>
● Water quality		
Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)	Well decommissioning Rain gardens/shoreline restoration Streambank easement program GW scrapes/shallow infiltration ponds Well sampling program Watershed level planning & management	→ 5 Well abandonments → 3 Rain garden/shoreline restoration projects designed and installed → Draft document outlining components of a countywide streambank easement program → Design and install 2 groundwater scrapes/infiltration ponds → Continue working with Rusk Co. Public Health to develop a well sample mapping program → Develop countywide groundwater flow and depth to groundwater data layers based on existing well logs and available monitoring well data → Begin implementation of the Devils Creek planning activities → Develop & submit a planning grant application for Deer Tail Creek (070500010802) <p align="right"><i>\$20,000.00</i></p>

● Forestry		
Forestry	N/A	N/A \$0.00
● Invasive		
Invasive species	Buckthorn Control Support AIS efforts of lake and watershed groups	→ Hold a buckthorn identification and control training for county residents → Inventory and map the location of buckthorn within the county → Continue to provide technical assistance and support to local lake organizations in support of AIS control efforts \$2,500.00
● Wildlife		
Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species)	Wildlife damage program Tree sales Wetland restoration Pollinator habitat	→ Continue working with USDA-APHIS and WI-DNR to implement the wildlife damage control program → 5,000 trees sold → 2 Wetland restorations designed and implemented → Identify, plan, and establish 3 pollinator habitat sites of at least one acre each \$25,000.00
● Urban		
Urban issues	N/A	N/A \$0.00
● Watershed		
Watershed strategies	P compliance V. of Weyerhaeuser, V. of Conrath, V. of Sheldon, V. of Glen Flora, V. of Sheldon TMDL coordination with Red Cedar Watershed Blue Hills Watershed Alliance	→ P trading agreement with one village → Design and implement 2 agricultural BMP's within the Red Cedar Watershed → Continue support and development of the Blue Hills Watershed Alliance started during the Devils Creek planning process \$0.00
● Other		
Other	Non-Metallic mining County owned dam oversight	→ 53 plans reviewed → 10 on-site inspections completed → Continue maintenance and operation of aerator at Audie Lake → Conduct spring and fall visual inspection of all county owned dams (10 dams) → Coordinate one required State dam inspection (Murphy Lake) \$0.00

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits & Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	2	2
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	0	0
Manure storage closure	2	2
Livestock facility siting	N/A	N/A
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	0	53
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	N/A	N/A
Shoreland zoning	40	40
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspection Activity	Number of inspections planned
Total farm inspections	
For FPP	0
For NR 151	5
Animal waste ordinance	10
Livestock facility siting	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	10
Nonmetallic mining	10
County owned dams	10

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number planned
Tours	1
Field days	1
Trainings/Workshops	2
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	10
Newsletters	0
Social media posts	20
News release/story	5

Table 5: Staff Hours and Expected Costs

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist	2080	\$73,244.00
Engineering Technician	2080	\$59,048.00
Administrative Assistant (Shared with Land Info/Zoning)	1040	\$25,582.00
Intern	480	\$7,000.00
Cost Sharing		
Bond funds	N/A	\$102,500.00
SEG funds	N/A	\$25,000.00

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: November 18, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Lisa K. Trumble, DATCP *Lisa K. Trumble*
Resource Management Section,
Bureau of Land and Water Resources

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Approval of the *Walworth County Land and Water Resource Management Plan*

Action Requested: This is an action item. The department has determined that the *Walworth County Land and Water Resource Management Plan* meets applicable statutory and rule requirements and requests that the LWCB make a recommendation regarding approval of the plan consistent with the Board's guidance.

Summary: The plan is written as a 10 year plan, and if approved, the plan would remain in effect through December 31, 2030, and would be subject to a five year review prior to December 31, 2025.

DATCP staff reviewed the plan using the checklist and finds that the plan complies with all the requirements of section 92.10, Wisconsin Statutes, and Chapter ATCP 50, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

To qualify for 10 year approval of its plan, Walworth County must submit an annual work plan meeting DATCP requirements during each year of its 10 year plan approval.

Walworth County held a public hearing on September 14, 2020, as part of its public input and review process. The Walworth County Land Conservation Committee will present the LWRM plan for County Board approval after receiving a recommendation for approval from the LWCB.

Materials Provided:

- LWRM Plan Review Checklist
- Completed LWRM Plan Review form
- 2019 workplan with accomplishments and current 2020 workplan

Presenters: Shannon Haydin, Walworth County Conservationist
Brian Holt, Dep. Director Walworth County LRMD



Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
 Agricultural Resource Management Division
 2811 Agriculture Drive, PO Box 8911
 Madison WI 53708-8911
 Phone: (608) 224-4608

Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM)

LWRM Plan Review Checklist

Wis. Stats. § 92.10 & Wis. Adm. Code § ATCP 50.12.

County: WALWORTH

Date Plan Submitted for Review: 9/9/2020

I. ADVISORY COMMITTEE	Yes	No	Page
1. Did the county convene a local advisory committee that included a broad spectrum of public interests and perspectives (such as affected landowners, partner organizations, government officials, educational institutions)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	III, App A
II. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COUNTY BOARD APPROVAL	Date(s)		
1. Provide the dates that the local advisory committee met to discuss the development of the LWRM plan and the county plan of work	5/6, 8/27		
2. Provide the date the county held a public hearing on the LWRM plan ¹	9/14/20		
3. Provide the date of county board approval of the plan, or the date the county board is expected to approve the plan after the LWCB makes its recommendation. ²	Jan. 2020		
III. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the plan include the following information as part of a county-wide resource assessment:			
a. Soil erosion conditions in the county ³ , including:			
i. identification of areas within county that have high erosion rates or other soil erosion problems that merit action within the next 10 years	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	67-70
b. Water quality conditions of watersheds in the county ³ , including:			
i. location of watershed areas, showing their geographic boundaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	32
ii. identification of the causes and sources of the water quality impairments and pollutant sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	65-66

¹ Appropriate notice must be provided for the required public hearing. The public hearing notice serves to notify landowners and land users of the results of any determinations concerning soil erosion rates and nonpoint source water pollution, and provides an opportunity for landowners and land users input on the county's plan. Individual notice to landowners is required if the landowners are referenced directly in the LWRM plan. DATCP may request verification that appropriate notice was provided.

² The county board may approve the county LWRM plan after the department approves the plan. The plan approved by the county board must be the same plan approved by the department. If the department requires changes to a plan previously approved by the county board, the department's approval does not take effect until the county board approves the modified plan.

³ Counties should support their analysis of soil and water conditions by referencing relevant land use and natural resource information, including the distribution of major soil types and surface topographic features, and land use categories and their distribution. Sec. ATCP 50.12(3)(b) requires that a county assemble relevant data, including relevant land use, natural resource, water quality and soil data.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| iii. identification of areas within the county that have water quality problems that merit action within the next 10 years. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 67-70 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|

2. Does the LWRM plan address objectives by including the following:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| a. specific water quality objectives identified for each watershed based upon the resource assessment, if available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 67-70 |
| b. pollutant load reduction targets for the watersheds, if available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 67 |

Other comments:

IV. DNR CONSULTATION

Yes No Page

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Did the county consult with DNR ⁴ to obtain water quality assessments, if available; to identify key water quality problem areas; to determine water quality objectives; and to identify pollutant load reduction targets, if any; and to review NR 151 implementation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | iii |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|

Other comments: _____

V. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Yes No Page

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Does the LWRM plan include the following implementation components: : | | | |
| a. A voluntary implementation strategy to encourage adoption of farm conservation practices | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 114-115 |
| b. State and local regulations used to implement the plan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chap 5 |
| c. Compliance procedures that apply for failure to implement the conservation practices in ATCP 50, ch. NR 151 and related local regulations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 114 |
| d. Relevant conservation practices to achieve compliance with performance standards and prohibitions and to address identified water quality and erosion problems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | AppD, 119 |
| e. A system for meeting county responsibilities to monitor the compliance of participants in the farmland preservation program | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 76 |
| 2. Does the LWRM plan (or accompanying work plan) estimate: | | | |
| a. expected costs of implementing the plan including cost-sharing for conservation practices needed to achieve plan objectives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 87-112 |
| b. the staff time needed to provide technical assistance and education and outreach to implement the plan. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 87-112 |

⁴ While requirements for DNR consultation may be satisfied by including relevant DNR representatives on the advisory committee, counties may also need to interact with DNR staff in central or regional offices to meet all of the consultation requirements. DNR may point counties to other resources to obtain information including consultants who can calculate pollutant load reduction targets.

3. Does the LWRM plan describe a priority farm strategy designed to make reasonable progress in implementing state performance standards and conservation practices on farms appropriately classified as a priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHAP V
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Other comments:

VI. OUTREACH AND PARTNERING	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the LWRM plan describe a strategy to provide information and education on soil and water resource management, conservation practices and available cost-share funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHAP VII
2. Does the LWRM plan describe coordination activities with local, state and federal agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CHAP VI

Other comments: _____

VII. WORK PLANNING AND PROGRESS MONITORING	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the county's most recent annual work plan ⁵ do both of the following:			
a. Provide measurable performance benchmarks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
b. Identify priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
2. Does the LWRM plan describe a strategy and framework for monitoring county progress implementing its plan including methodology to track and measure progress in meeting performance benchmarks and plan objectives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	128

Other comments: _____

VIII. EPA SECTION 319 CONSIDERATIONS

1. IS THE COUNTY WORKING WITH DNR TO SEEK EPA APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN AS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF A 9 KEY ELEMENT PLAN UNDER SECTION 319 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT: Have a 9KE plan for Jackson Creek

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff has reviewed the above-referenced county LWRM plan based on the criteria required in s. ATCP 50.12, Wis. Admin. Code, and s. 92.10, Stats., and has determined that the plan meets the criteria for DATCP approval of this plan. This checklist review is prepared to enable the LWCB to make recommendations regarding plan approval, and for DATCP to make its final decision regarding plan approval.

Staff Signature: *Lisa K. Trumble* Date: 11/19/2020

⁵ Counties must submit annual work plan by no later than April 15th of every year to meet the requirement in s. ATCP 50.12(2)(i) for counties to have multi-year work plans.



Land and Water Conservation Board
County Land and Water Resource Management Plan
Review of LWRM Plan Revisions

County: Walworth

Implementation Covering Past Five Years and Future Directions

Answer these four questions in writing (not to exceed 4 pages)

1. Provide a representative number of accomplishments within the last five years that can be directly traced to activities identified in multiple work plans. For each accomplishment, explain how the planning process helped the county achieve its outcome, including planning adjustments that helped better target county activities.

Though not a lot has changed in the demographic make-up of Walworth County, much progress has been made toward protecting its natural resources. Overall, the Land and Water Management Plan acted as a roadmap for the work the County has done.

Goal #1 of the Plan states, “Protect Walworth County Lakes, Streams, Wetlands and Groundwater from Agricultural Runoff Pollution.” A corresponding objective # 1 states, “Implement *State Agricultural Runoff Performance Standards and Prohibitions*, pursuant to NR 151.” The action item for this goal and objective says, “. Continue to examine Walworth County agricultural lands & assess compliance status with NR 151. Priority:2) Farmlands identified in Jackson Creek Watershed Protection Plan and Delavan Lake Watershed Plan.....” It is important to note that the Jackson Creek Watershed Plan, which is the only 9 Key Element Plan in Walworth County, and the Delavan Lake Watershed Plan were both developed during this last Land and Water Management Plan horizon. These two plans were adopted just prior to the 5-year plan update in 2015.

Since then, a number of positive advancements have been generated from these two plans. For example, the County has developed a relationship with the Delavan Lake Improvement Association and local producers. The DLIA has made available funding to help farmers with soil health initiatives such as cover crops and no till farming practices as well as helped fund on the ground conservation practices that were not otherwise funded through the SWRM program. These important partnerships have forged relationships with producers not only in the watershed but also throughout the county. Efforts are underway to develop at least one producer-led watershed group to help protect the water quality of the county.

Goal #2 “Protect Walworth County Streams, Lakes, Wetlands, Groundwater and other Environmental Resources from the Adverse Impact of Urban Development & Nonmetallic Mining.” Objective 1 of this goal, “Construction and other land disturbing activities will comply with State and County CSE Control & SWM Control Performance Standards.” And the corresponding activity, “Keep county Ordinances consistent with current with NR 151, Non-agricultural Performance Standards and

recommendations in adopted watershed” was justification to leverage \$77,000 in funds from the Wisconsin DNR Urban Non-Point Pollution program to update the County’s stormwater ordinances.

Goal #5 of the Plan states, “Preserve and Restore Walworth County’s Environmental Corridors, Natural Areas, Critical Species Habitat Sites, Wetlands, Springs, Floodplains and Groundwater.?” One objective of this goal is, “Implement a County-wide comprehensive water conservation plan & program aimed at reducing the average daily demand by at least 10 percent.” This goal and objective was the foundation for the County applying for and obtaining a grant from the DNR Lake Planning program to write the “Water Conservation Plan for Walworth County”. This plan emphasizes that measures must be undertaken to protect the quality and quantity of Walworth County groundwater for current and future human needs and to maintain the quality the County’s streams, lakes and wetlands. The preparation of the Water Conservation Plan required a review of references and published reports and input from the public through a series of meetings, opinion surveys and interviews. The content and format of the plan is in response to the thoughtful contributions and input of the public. Moving forward, this plan can set the stage for the County and communities within the county to guide development and seek funding to implement conservation measures.

In 2019 and 2020, the Land and Water Management Plan formed the basis for justification for the County’s involvement in a number of grant applications and plan writing efforts for lake management. In 2019, the county provided grant writing support and offered an additional 40 hours of staff time for plan writing for the Lake Comus Protection District. In 2020, the County provided grant writing assistance to the Town of Delavan for a Lake Management Planning Grant and also offered an additional 40 hours of county staff assistance for plan writing. Also in 2020, the County offered 40 hours of assistance to the Geneva Lake Environmental Association’s watershed plan for a portion of Geneva Lake.

Goal #6 states, “Protect Walworth County Watersheds by Seeking Collaboration and Supporting Partnerships.” Objective 4 of this goal states, “Support the mission of the Geneva Lake Conservancy, Kettle Moraine Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, Kishwaukee Nature Conservancy, Hackmatack National Refuge & other Walworth Co. non-profit conservation organizations.” Some very positive partnerships have been developed in the last few years and the Plan acted as a solid foundation for supporting these partnerships. For example, the Geneva Lake Conservancy, in 2019, launched it’s “Keeping it Blue” program with the intended goal to bring attention to nutrient concerns in Geneva Lake, and throughout the County. The program kicked off with a one-day workshop for local stakeholders including elected officials, farmers, lake property owners and other interested parties. Invited guests included Conservation Staff speaking on both agricultural and urban sources of nutrients to our waterways and local scientist such as the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency, USGS and WDNR to provide scientific information on water quality in Walworth County. “Keeping it Blue” included an ongoing series of articles written by county staff and other experts on a variety of water quality topics published in the Lake Geneva Regional News. This effort was furthered by the formation of the Geneva Lake Water Alliance. This effort has been also led by the Geneva Lake Conservancy and is intended to bring stakeholders together to address specific concerns around Geneva Lake including agricultural runoff, sediment inputs from urban properties, and nutrient runoff both urban and agricultural sources. Finally,

this goal of the plan helped form support for partnerships with the Kettle Moraine Land Trust and the Geneva Lake Conservancy for vegetation management and educational programs in the County's parks.

2. Identify any areas where the county was unable to make desired progress in implementing activities identified in recent work plans. For each area identified, explain the work plan adjustments that were made to refocus planned activities. If no areas are identified, explain how the county was able to make progress in all the areas planned.

In 2016, due to budget constraints, the County did not fund the Lake Management/AIS position that had been previously been funded 50% through a DNR grant and County tax levy. With this reduction in staff, the County could no longer actively participate in the Clean Boats Clean Waters program and had limited opportunity to be actively engaged with all of the local lake groups.

Despite this loss in one FTE, County staff provided assistance with AIS and other invasive species on a case-by-case basis as staff were available. For example, in 2017, NR40 prohibited species *Lesser Celandine* was found on the shorelines of Geneva Lake. The first year, staff helped UWEX identify property owners using its GIS, gave a presentation on the plant to the LCC and provided information to the public in the County's offices and website. The second year, during the County's annual Landscaper's Workshop, the County invited UWEX and WDNR to give a presentation to landscapers on the plant and gave advice on what to do if found on a property they are working on. County staff invited a key group of landscapers and property managers to meet with DNR, UWEX and other stakeholders during an extended session of the Landscaper's workshop to develop a strategy on the identification and eradication of the plant. County staff later sat on a task force convened by the Geneva Lake Conservancy and the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency to develop a direct strategy to manage the infestation.

The County has also invited the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency to provide presentations to the Land Conservation Committee and made information available about a population of starry stonewort that has been found in Geneva Lake.

3. Describe the county's approach to implementation of its priority farm strategy including outreach, farm inventories and making use of multiple funding sources. How has the county evaluated the effectiveness of its priority farm strategy and used this information to improve implementation of the agricultural performance standards and conservation practices on farms?

The first approach to implementation of our farm strategy is the implementation of the Farmland Preservation Program. Walworth County encourages the enrollment in this program. When enrolled, the participant is fully in compliance with all NR151 standards. This is also a requirement of DATCP funding. This approach includes full farm inventory and monitoring of sites. The second priority is select watersheds with Delavan Lake being the number one priority. This watershed has a 9 key element plan. Outreach in this watershed has included multiple soil health field days as well as multiple letters and calls to landowners. Delavan Lake Improvement Association provides funding for this project and also does stream monitoring. Work is directed to go above and beyond the performance standards. Practices, sediment delivery and P loss is documented for this watershed along with a GIS based map of location of practices. Information can be used for both outreach and education to farmers and lake residents.

The third priority in the future will be Geneva Lake using a similar approach as that described for Delavan Lake. Finally, county-wide assistance to provide technical and financial assistance to interested and needed landowners is made available to farmers. Funding comes from SWRM grants, Delavan Lake Improvement Association and Geneva Lake Conservancy. DNR TRM grants is also a potential funding source in the future.

4. Provide representative examples that show changes in direction in the county's LWRM plan and annual work plans, with specific examples provided showing adjustments in goals, objectives or planned activities.

In addition to the change in direction with the AIS program mentioned previously, LWMP "Goal 1: 1. **Implement State Agricultural Runoff Performance Standards and Prohibitions, pursuant to NR 151**, Objective 4. Continue to conduct annual transect survey or up-dated assessment protocol to monitor cropland erosion levels and use of conservation practices. Monitor progress of conservation implementation and compliance." Rather than focus our attention on the transect survey, we have turned our efforts on compliance with the conservation requirements of the Farmland Preservation program. We believe this is a much better use of our resources.

Goal #1 "Protect Walworth County Lakes, Streams, Wetland and Groundwater from Agricultural Runoff Pollution, 4. Assist landowners comply with Co-approved Conditional Use Permits for new or expanding livestock operations." In 2019, following an appeal to an approval of a livestock siting CUP, the County Zoning Agency decided to end our regulations for expanding livestock operations. This action took away the Department's ability to require compliance with NR151 without the offer of cost share. Since that change, the Department has not been in a position where enforcement action has been necessary, but it is always in the back of our minds.

Finally, it is important to highlight momentum that is building in Walworth County around bringing all stakeholders to the table. The work with the Delevan Lake Improvement Association, Geneva Lake Conservancy, Geneva Lake Environmental Agency, and the Geneva Lake Water Alliance is putting money into conservation practices, mostly cover crops at this point, that would not otherwise happen. There is a shift in mindset from finger pointing to partnerships within these watersheds. This shift would not have happened if it was not for the careful time and effort County staff have invested in bringing these groups together.

Annual Work Plans

Attach both of the following:

- a. The most current annual work plan, prepared in the current format from DATCP, and addresses all required items such as needed funding and staff hours.
- b. The work plan for the previous year that includes a column that identifies the progress in implementing the planned activities for that year.

Presentation Regarding County Resource Concerns

Prepare and present an 8-10 minute snapshot to the board regarding county resources and management issues. The county must prepare one of following as part of this brief presentation:

- a. A PowerPoint (showing what your county looks like, can include maps), or
- b. A hand out (2 page max)

Guidance on Board Review Process

The LWCB’s review supplements, but does not replace compliance with the DATCP checklist for LWRM plan approval. This encourages and supports honest presentations from the county. The county is strongly encouraged to have the LCC chair or committee member be a part of the presentation to the Board to contribute policy and other insights to the discussion. The goal of the review is not to fail counties. The board recognizes the dynamic nature of the planning process. Board members are interested in how counties tackle priorities over time and how they respond to changing conditions in pursuing their priorities. The board will evaluate a county’s planning and implementation based on how well the county balances and prioritizes the following: agricultural performance standards, other state priorities (impaired waters, FPP checks), and local priorities. When needed, the Board will provide constructive support to counties to improve the quality of their planning.

Land Conservation Committee Notification

The LCC was provided a completed copy of this form (including attachments) on: 9/14/2020

Signature of Authorized Representative: Shannon K. Hayd Date: 9/14/2020
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

Send completed form and attachments to:
Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov

**WALWORTH COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

<p style="text-align: center;">CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of "planned activities" in italics)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS</p>
<p><i>Cropland</i></p>		
<p>Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management</p> <p><i>LWMP Goal # 1, Obj. 2: Manage animal waste and nutrient use on agricultural lands by increasing the use of nutrient management plans, (NPM.)</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #4, Obj. 2: Use best management practices to minimize the impacts of farming activities on the natural resources and protect the productivity of the soil.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #4, Obj. 4: Increase support and use of soil management systems to improve the health of County soils.</i></p>	<p>Assist landowners with preparation and implementation of conservation plans and conservation practices</p> <p>Provide technical assistance including training for cropland conservation practices and plans review</p> <p>Assist land owners enrolled in the state Farmland Preservation Program with compliance with the conservation requirements, annual certification and non-compliance.</p> <p>Distribute information on soil organic matter, use of soil testing, no-till farming and cover crops, through workshops, one-on-one contacts, newsletters, & web-postings.</p>	<p>27 nutrient management plans generated through farmer training</p> <p>Assist 23 landowners prepare and implement conservation plans and conservation practices.</p> <p>500 staff hours dedicated to technical assistance.</p> <p>Hosted one cover crop field day.</p> <p>Developed the beginnings of a producer-led cover crop effort within Walworth County.</p>
<p><i>Livestock</i></p>		
<p>Livestock</p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #1, Obj. 1: Implement State Agricultural Runoff Performance Standards and Prohibitions, pursuant to NR 151.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #1, Obj. 3: Animal waste storage structures are built, expanded and abandoned, consistent with Walworth County Animal Waste Storage Ordinance.</i></p>	<p>Conduct farm inspections and document compliance status.</p> <p>Facilitate the installation livestock practices.</p> <p>Review manure storage permits for compliance with Animal Waste Storage Ordinance.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance including design preparation and construction oversight.</p>	<p>Conducted 90 farm inspections and document compliance status.</p> <p>Dedicated 220 staff hours for technical assistance.</p>

**WALWORTH COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Water quality

<p>Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)</p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #5: Establish permanent vegetation or buffers along streams, lakes and wetlands.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #1 Protect Walworth County Lakes, Streams, Wetlands and Groundwater from Agricultural Runoff Pollution.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #2 Protect Walworth County Streams, Lakes, Wetlands, Groundwater and other Environmental Resources from the Adverse Impact of Urban Development & Nonmetallic Mining.</i></p>	<p>Help design, install and cost share conservation practices.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance including design preparation and construction oversight.</p> <p>Enroll buffers or wetlands into the CREP program.</p> <p>Conduct educational outreach through workshops, web-site postings and direct contact. Emphasize methods of reducing chlorides in the county's waterways.</p> <p>Participate in the SEWRPC Chloride study.</p> <p>Work with UW-Extension, landowners, lake districts and non-profits such as "WildOnes" to communicate and demonstrate projects that improve shoreland function, habitat and natural beauty.</p> <p>Manage the impacts of overburdening septic systems in our shoreland areas by limiting overuse by short term rentals through a licensing program that limits occupancy.</p> <p>Work with the Public Health Department, UW-Whitewater and a newly formed collaboration with the Wisconsin Association of Local Health Departments and the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association to address the emerging issue of increased nitrate pollution in Wisconsin's drinking water supply.</p> <p>Actively participate in the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's Chloride Study currently underway.</p>	<p>Installed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 acres of waterways • 7 water & sediment control basins • 800 ft of diversion • 1800 ft of terrace <p>80,720 acres with 264 new acres in 2019, of land covered by nutrient management plans.</p> <p>Dedicated over 400 staff hours to technical assistance.</p> <p>Enrolled 103 new acres of buffers or wetland into the CREP program.</p> <p>Re-renrolled 124 acres of expiring CREP contracts.</p> <p>Partner with the Geneva Lake Conservancy's "Keeping it Blue: Reducing Phosphorous in our Lakes" program May 31, 2019.</p> <p>95% compliance with licensing short term rentals and ensuring the septic systems are not overburdened.</p> <p>Provide 40 hours of technical assistance to the Lake Comus Protection and Rehabilitation District's Comprehensive Lake Management Plan.</p>
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**WALWORTH COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

	Provide technical assistance to the Walworth County Parks program to minimize shoreline erosion at Walworth County's Natureland Park.	
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Forestry

Forestry	NA	NA
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Invasive

<p>Invasive species <i>LWMP Goal 3, Obj. 1: 1. Assess and monitor Walworth Co. waterbodies for the presence of AIS.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #5. Preserve and Restore Walworth County's Environmental Corridors, Natural Areas, Critical Species Habitat Sites, Wetlands, Springs, Floodplains and Groundwater.</i></p>	<p>Facilitate local efforts to develop lake management plans.</p> <p>Respond to citizen reports of new AIS populations and report findings to WDNR.</p> <p>Work with Lake Geneva Stakeholders to identify, constrain and eradicate Lesser Celandine in the Lake Geneva watershed. Use this collaboration as a launching point to address other invasive species county-wide.</p>	<p>2 Lake Districts and Lake Associations Assisted.</p> <p>1 referrals to Wisconsin DNR.</p>
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Wildlife

<p>Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species) <i>LWMP Goal 4, Obj. 5: Support Wildlife Abatement Program for County landowners to protect crops from damage or loss caused by wildlife.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #6 Protect Walworth County Watersheds by Seeking Collaboration and Supporting Partnerships.</i></p>	<p>Administer a grant program to prevent wildlife damage to County agricultural crops and a compensate farmers for crop loss caused by wildlife.</p> <p>Work with lake associations and districts to implement projects such as those funded by the Wisconsin DNR's Healthy Lakes Initiative that provide runoff protection and habitat for our waterways.</p>	<p>No damage claims for 2019. Damage claims in Walworth County have historically been low.</p>
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**WALWORTH COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Urban

<p>Urban issues <i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 2: Construction and other land disturbing activities will comply with State and County CSE Control & SWM Control Performance Standards.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 3: Landscaping practices protect water quality and scenic beauty</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 4: Constructed SWM practices are maintained and provide required "level of service and protection".</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 5: Strengthen County Urban Stormwater Pollution Prevention through the establishment of a County-wide SWPP Program.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 6: Protect shorelands and waterways from adverse impact caused by development and vegetation removal.</i></p>	<p>Keep county storm water and erosion control ordinances consistent with current NR151, non-agricultural performance standards and recommendations in adopted watershed plans.</p> <p>Conduct educational outreach through newsletters, workshops, web-site postings and direct contact. Emphasize rain gardens use of native plants, etc.</p> <p>Establish and adopt a SWM practice and inspection maintenance program.</p> <p>Continue Walworth County countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (WCSWPPP)</p> <p>Implement Walworth County SWPP Strategy and Action Plan, including SWPP education plan for MS-4 communities.</p> <p>Conduct construction site erosion control and stormwater management workshops for contractors, engineers, building inspectors and landscapers.</p> <p>Assist Walworth County Zoning with implementation of the state shoreland zoning standards contained in NR 115.</p>	<p>Completed 875 site visits for stormwater and construction site erosion control compliance</p> <p>Review stormwater and erosion control plans and issue permits for 471 projects.</p> <p>Review 10 stormwater practices per year.</p> <p>Hosted one workshop in 2019 for landscapers</p> <p>Provided technical assistance where needed on 350 shoreland zoning permits.</p>
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Watershed

<p>Watershed strategies <i>LWMP Goal 6, Obj. 5: Establish a formal White-River Nippersink Watershed Partnership Organization.</i></p>	<p>Work with Illinois partners to develop a watershed plan for the Nippersink Creek.</p> <p>Work with WPDES permit holders in Walworth County to identify partnerships for compliance with the State's Phosphorus standard.</p>	<p>Developed a plan to use Multi-Discharger Variance funds from Twin Lakes to establish cover crops in the Tibbets-Sugar Creek HUC 12 in 2020.</p>
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**WALWORTH COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<p><i>LWMP Goal 6, Obj. 8: . Provide assistance to Walworth Co. WWTP to achieve phosphorus reduction goals.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 6, Obj. 2: Support the goals, objectives, and activities of the SE Fox River Basin Partnership and the Rock River Basin Partnership.</i></p>	<p>Work with the DNR and the Rock River Coalition to advance the TMDL Implementation Plan</p>	
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Other

<p>Other</p> <p><i>LWMP Goal # 4, Obj. 1: Preserve Agricultural Land as recommended in the Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Walworth County: 2035.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 8 All nonmetallic mining sites are successfully reclaimed to productive uses.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal # 6 Protect Walworth County Watersheds by Seeking Collaboration and Supporting Partnerships.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #7. Initiate Solution-based Information and Education Outreach Programs to Land Users, Youth, Residents, Businesses, and Elected Officials to Encourage the Use of Sustainable Conservation Practices.</i></p>	<p>Maintain protections for Agricultural lands through the update of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Walworth County and the County Farmland Preservation Plan.</p> <p>Monitor mining sites for compliance with the reclamation plan and required financial assurance.</p> <p>Use the Department’s drone technology to monitor non-metallic mining activity.</p> <p>Develop a consortium of groups working together to achieve similar conservation goals.</p> <p>Expand the conservation poster contest to engage more schools in conservation education.</p> <p>Participate in the statewide partnership of Public Health Departments and Conservation Departments focusing on nitrates in the groundwater.</p> <p>Protect the County’s groundwater through the septic maintenance and permitting program.</p>	<p>22 Non-metallic mining sites inspected.</p> <p>Evaluated 22 non-metallic mining financial assurance documents for accuracy.</p> <p>2 schools participated in conservation poster contest.</p> <p>Attended 4 meetings of the WALDHP/WLWCA partnership.</p> <p>Issued 266 permits for new or replacement septic systems.</p>
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**WALWORTH COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated (completed)	Permits anticipated to be issued (completed)
Feedlot permits		
Manure storage construction and transfer systems		
Manure storage closure	1 (0)	
Livestock facility siting	1 (0)	
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	10 (22)	1
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	450 (471)	450 (471)
Shoreland zoning	300 (350)	300 (350)
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)		
Other		

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned (completed)
Total Farm Inspections	90 (90)
For FPP	90 (90)
For NR 151	5 (10)
Animal waste ordinance	2 (0)
Livestock facility siting	1 (0)
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	350 (471)
Nonmetallic mining	22 (22)

**WALWORTH COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	
Field days	1
Trainings/workshops	3
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	1
Newsletters	3
Social media posts	
News release/story	

Table 5: Staff Hours and Expected Costs (staff can be combined or listed individually)

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist/Deputy Director	1290	\$85,879
Senior Conservation Technician	2080	\$98,401
Senior Urban Conservation Technician	1622	\$83,465
Conservation Technician	1955	\$94,689
Conservation Technician	1955	\$43,119
LURM Assistant	1040	\$43,942
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
Bonding	900	\$55,750
SEG	200	\$20,000
MDV	40	\$3,566.79

**WALWORTH COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
• <i>Cropland</i>		
<p>Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management</p> <p><i>LWMP Goal # 1, Obj. 2: Manage animal waste and nutrient use on agricultural lands by increasing the use of nutrient management plans, (NPM.)</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #4, Obj. 2: Use best management practices to minimize the impacts of farming activities on the natural resources and protect the productivity of the soil.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #4, Obj. 4: Increase support and use of soil management systems to improve the health of County soils.</i></p>	<p>Assist landowners with preparation and implementation of conservation plans and conservation practices</p> <p>Provide technical assistance including training for cropland conservation practices and plans review</p> <p>Assist land owners enrolled in the state Farmland Preservation Program with compliance with the conservation requirements, annual certification and non-compliance.</p> <p>Distribute information on soil organic matter, use of soil testing, no-till farming and cover crops, through workshops, one-on-one contacts, newsletters, & web-postings.</p>	<p>30 nutrient management plans generated through farmer training</p> <p>Assist 20 landowners prepare and implement conservation plans and conservation practices.</p> <p>500 staff hours dedicated to technical assistance.</p> <p>Host one cover crop field day.</p> <p>Act as an advisor and provide assistance to a county-wide producer-led watershed group. Assist with grant development, capacity building and technical guidance.</p>
• <i>Livestock</i>		
<p>Livestock</p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #1, Obj. 1: Implement State Agricultural Runoff Performance Standards and Prohibitions, pursuant to NR 151.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #1, Obj. 3: Animal waste storage structures are built, expanded and abandoned, consistent with Walworth County Animal Waste Storage Ordinance.</i></p>	<p>Conduct farm inspections and document compliance status.</p> <p>Facilitate the installation livestock practices.</p> <p>Review manure storage permits for compliance with Animal Waste Storage Ordinance.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance including design preparation and construction oversight.</p>	<p>Conduct 90 farm inspections and document compliance status.</p> <p>1 storage facility closure cost-shared</p> <p>1 barnyard system cost-shared</p> <p>Issue 2 manure storage permits.</p> <p>Dedicate 500 staff hours for technical assistance.</p>
• <i>Water quality</i>		
<p>Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)</p>	<p>Help design, install and cost share conservation practices.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance including design</p>	<p><i>Practice installation</i></p> <p><i>Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories</i></p> <p><i>CREP</i></p> <p><i>Groundwater testing</i></p>

**WALWORTH COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<p><i>LWMP Goal #1, Obj. 1, Action 1: 1. Continue to examine Walworth County agricultural lands & assess compliance status with NR 151. Priority 1) Landowners participating in the Farmland Preservation Program, 2) Farmlands identified in the Jackson Creek Watershed Protection Plan and the Delavan Lake Watershed Plan, 3) Farms identified in the Rock River Recovery TMDL Plan or other approved plan.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #5: Establish permanent vegetation or buffers along streams, lakes and wetlands.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #1 Protect Walworth County Lakes, Streams, Wetlands and Groundwater from Agricultural Runoff Pollution.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #2 Protect Walworth County Streams, Lakes, Wetlands, Groundwater and other Environmental Resources from the Adverse Impact of Urban Development & Nonmetallic Mining.</i></p>	<p>preparation and construction oversight.</p> <p>Enroll buffers or wetlands into the CREP program.</p> <p>Conduct educational outreach through workshops, web-site postings and direct contact. Emphasize methods of reducing chlorides in the county's waterways.</p> <p>Participate in the SEWRPC Chloride study.</p> <p>Work with UW-Extension, landowners, lake districts and non-profits such as "WildOnes" to communicate and demonstrate projects that improve shoreland function, habitat and natural beauty.</p> <p>Work with the Public Health Department, UW-Whitewater and a newly formed collaboration with the Wisconsin Association of Local Health Departments and the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association to address the emerging issue of increased nitrate pollution in Wisconsin's drinking water supply.</p> <p>Actively participate in the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's Chloride Study currently underway.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to the Walworth County Parks program to minimize shoreline erosion at Walworth County's Natureland Park.</p> <p>Act as a sponsor for Wisconsin's Healthy Lakes Initiative grant program. Identify landowners with shoreland conservation concerns and willingness to participate. Assist with practice design and placement where appropriate.</p> <p>Connect producers in the Delavan Lake Watershed with the Town of Delavan and Delevan Lake Improvement Association to fund practices that will implement the Jackson Creek and Delavan Lake Watershed Plans.</p>	<p>Install:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 acres of waterways • 2 water & sediment control basins • 1 grade stabilization structure • 500 ft of diversion • 2000 ft of terrace <p>80,000 acres of land covered by nutrient management plans.</p> <p>Dedicate 400 staff hours to technical assistance.</p> <p>Enroll 50 new acres of buffers or wetland into the CREP program.</p> <p>Re-renroll 50 acres of expiring CREP contracts.</p> <p>Participate with Geneva Lake Conservancy's "Geneva Lake Taskforce". Act as a technical and policy advisor to the various subcommittees and the larger group.</p> <p>Provide 40 hours of assistance to the Geneva Lake Watershed Plan.</p> <p>Provide 40 hours of assistance to the Delavan Lake Watershed Plan.</p> <p>Recruit 3 property owners from Lauderdale Lake and 3 property owners from Lake Beulah to install projects through the Healthy Lakes and Rivers Initiative.</p> <p>Participate in the NR 151 targeted performance standard for nitrate technical advisory committee, providing a minimum of 60 hours of staff assistance to this effort.</p> <p>Participate in the Conservation and Health Working group to reduce contamination to groundwater. Provide a minimum of 32 hours of assistance to this effort.</p>
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**WALWORTH COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

		Complete two conservation projects within the Delavan Lake watershed.
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Forestry

Forestry	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>
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Invasive

<p>Invasive species <i>LWMP Goal 3, Obj. 1: 1. Assess and monitor Walworth Co. waterbodies for the presence of AIS.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #5. Preserve and Restore Walworth County's Environmental Corridors, Natural Areas, Critical Species Habitat Sites, Wetlands, Springs, Floodplains and Groundwater.</i></p>	<p>Facilitate local efforts to develop lake management plans.</p> <p>Respond to citizen reports of new AIS populations and report findings to WDNR.</p> <p>Work with Lake Geneva Environmental Agency to disseminate information on the Starry Stonewort infestation in Geneva Lake.</p>	<p>3 Lake Districts and Lake Associations Assisted.</p> <p>5 referrals to Wisconsin DNR.</p> <p>2 presentations to the Land Conservation Committee on invasive species such as Starry Stonewort or the jumping worm.</p>
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Wildlife

<p>Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species) <i>LWMP Goal 4, Obj. 5: Support Wildlife Abatement Program for County landowners to protect crops from damage or loss caused by wildlife.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #6 Protect Walworth County Watersheds by Seeking Collaboration and Supporting Partnerships.</i></p>	<p>Administer a grant program to prevent wildlife damage to County agricultural crops and a compensate farmers for crop loss caused by wildlife.</p> <p>Work with lake associations and districts to implement projects such as those funded by the Wisconsin DNR's Healthy Lakes Initiative that provide runoff protection and habitat for our waterways.</p>	<p>Get at least one damage claim. Damage claims in Walworth County have historically been low.</p> <p>Recruit 3 property owners from Lauderdale Lake and 3 property owners from Lake Beulah to install projects through the Healthy Lakes and Rivers Initiative.</p>
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Urban

<p>Urban issues <i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 2: Construction and other land disturbing activities will comply with State and County CSE Control & SWM Control Performance Standards.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 3: Landscaping practices protect water quality and scenic beauty.</i></p>	<p>Keep county storm water and erosion control ordinances consistent with current NR151, non-agricultural performance standards and recommendations in adopted watershed plans.</p> <p>Conduct educational outreach through newsletters, workshops, web-site postings and direct contact. Emphasize rain gardens use of native plants, etc.</p> <p>Establish and adopt a SWM practice and inspection</p>	<p>800 site visits for stormwater and construction site erosion control compliance</p> <p>Review stormwater and erosion control plans and issue permits for 450 projects.</p> <p>Achieve 100% compliance with erosion concerns. Issue less than 10 citations for non-compliance.</p> <p>Review 10 stormwater practices per year.</p>
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**WALWORTH COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 4: Constructed SWM practices are maintained and provide required "level of service and protection".</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 5: Strengthen County Urban Stormwater Pollution Prevention through the establishment of a County-wide SWPP Program.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 6: Protect shorelands and waterways from adverse impact caused by development and vegetation removal.</i></p>	<p>maintenance program.</p> <p>Continue Walworth County countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (WCSWPPP)</p> <p>Implement Walworth County SWPP Strategy and Action Plan, including SWPP education plan for MS-4 communities.</p> <p>Conduct construction site erosion control and stormwater management workshops for contractors, engineers, building inspectors and landscapers.</p> <p>Assist Walworth County Zoning with implementation of the state shoreland zoning standards contained in NR 115.</p>	<p>Host two workshops in 2019- one each for landscapers and builders.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance where needed on 300 shoreland zoning permits.</p> <p>Develop an inventory of stormwater practices that have been installed. Make the inventory available on the County's GIS. Include information such as practice type, ownership, O&M, plans and as-built plan documentation.</p>
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Watershed

<p>Watershed strategies</p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 6, Obj. 5: Establish a formal White-River Nippersink Watershed Partnership Organization.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 6, Obj. 8: . Provide assistance to Walworth Co. WWTP to achieve phosphorus reduction goals.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 6, Obj. 2: Support the goals, objectives, and activities of the SE Fox River Basin Partnership and the Rock River Basin Partnership.</i></p>	<p>Work with Illinois partners to develop a watershed plan for the Nippersink Creek.</p> <p>Work with WPDES permit holders in Walworth County to identify partnerships for compliance with the State's Phosphorus standard.</p> <p>Work with the DNR and the Rock River Coalition to advance the TMDL Implementation Plan</p>	<p>Provide an advisory resolution adopting the Nippersink Watershed Plan.</p> <p>Implement Multi-Discharger Variance funds from Twin Lakes to establish cover crops in the HUC-8.</p> <p>Attend 2 meetings of the Rock River Coalition TMDL implementation plan.</p>
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• *Other*

<p>Other</p> <p><i>LWMP Goal # 4, Obj. 1: Preserve Agricultural Land as recommended in the Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Walworth County: 2035.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal 2, Obj. 8 All nonmetallic mining sites are successfully reclaimed to</i></p>	<p>Maintain protections for Agricultural lands through the update of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Walworth County and the County Farmland Preservation Plan.</p> <p>Monitor mining sites for compliance with the reclamation plan and required financial assurance.</p> <p>Use the Department's drone technology to monitor</p>	<p>Minimize acreage zoned out of prime agriculture zone districts to under 30 acres per year.</p> <p>20 Non-metallic mining sites inspected.</p> <p>Evaluate 20 non-metallic mining financial assurance documents for accuracy.</p> <p>5 schools participating in conservation poster contest.</p>
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**WALWORTH COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<p><i>productive uses.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal # 6 Protect Walworth County Watersheds by Seeking Collaboration and Supporting Partnerships.</i></p> <p><i>LWMP Goal #7. Initiate Solution-based Information and Education Outreach Programs to Land Users, Youth, Residents, Businesses, and Elected Officials to Encourage the Use of Sustainable Conservation Practices.</i></p>	<p>non-metallic mining activity.</p> <p>Develop a consortium of groups working together to achieve similar conservation goals.</p> <p>Expand the conservation poster contest to engage more schools in conservation education.</p> <p>Participate in the statewide partnership of Public Health Departments and Conservation Departments focusing on nitrates in the groundwater.</p> <p>Protect the County's groundwater through the septic maintenance and permitting program.</p>	<p>Attend 4 meetings of the WALDHP/WLWCA partnership. Providing at least 32 hours of assistance to this effort.</p> <p>Issue 200 permits for new or replacement septic systems.</p>
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Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits		
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	1	
Manure storage closure	1	
Livestock facility siting	1	
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	10	1
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	450	450
Shoreland zoning	300	300
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)		
Other		

**WALWORTH COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	90
For FPP	90
For NR 151	5
Animal waste ordinance	2
Livestock facility siting	NA
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	350
Nonmetallic mining	22

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	
Field days	1
Trainings/workshops	3
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	1
Newsletters	3
Social media posts	
News release/story	2

Table 5: Staff Hours and Expected Costs (staff can be combined or listed individually)

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist	1248	\$526,689
Senior Conservation Technician	2080	
Senior Urban Conservation Specialist	2080	
Conservation Technician	2080	
Conservation Technician	2080	
LURM Assistant	1040	
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
Bonding	\$68,608	
MDV	\$3,566	
Joint Allocation Staffing Grant	\$142,772	

DATE: November 19, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Jennifer Heaton-Amrhein
Bureau of Land and Water Resources, DATCP

Joanna Griffin
Runoff Management Section, DNR

SUBJECT: *2021 Joint Final Allocation Plan for the Soil and Water Resource Management Program and the Nonpoint Source Program*

Recommended Action: This is an action item. Staff request that the Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) recommend approval of the *2021 Joint Final Allocation Plan*.

Procedural Summary: On September 24, 2020, DATCP provided a link to the 2021 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan and Environmental Assessment (EA) to interested parties including county land conservation departments and current and former DATCP grant cooperators. Interested parties were advised of their opportunities to comment on the preliminary allocation including the option of submitting written comments by November 4, 2020. No written comments were submitted regarding the DATCP or DNR allocations.

Allocation Summary: For 2021, DATCP and DNR will allocate a total of \$22,803,048 for staffing, cost-sharing and cooperator grants. Table C of the joint final allocation summarizes all allocations, by grantee.

DATCP's final allocations make one change to the allocations from the preliminary allocation. The University of Wisconsin Nutrient and Pest Management cooperator grant was reduced by \$72,531 to account for underspending related to a position they were unable to hire as part of their 2020 grant due to the pandemic. The reduction was added in full to the DATCP SEG Reserve which will be distributed via a supplemental allocation plan. DNR's changes are documented in the two DNR scoring memoranda accompanying this cover memorandum.

Materials Provided:

- ◆ *DNR Scoring of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2021 Funding*
- ◆ *DNR Scoring of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2021 Funding*
- ◆ *2021 Joint Final Allocation Plan*
- ◆ *Environmental Assessment*

Presenters: Jennifer Heaton-Amrhein, DATCP; Joanna Griffin, DNR

Environmental Assessment
DATCP's Portion of the 2021 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan
October 2020

I. The Nature and Purpose of the Proposed Action

Each year the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), together with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), allocates grant funds to counties and others for the purpose of supporting county conservation staff, landowner cost-sharing and other soil and water resource management (SWRM) activities. DATCP funds are allocated in accordance with ch. 92, Stats., and ch. ATCP 50, Wis. Adm. Code. Counties are required to have DATCP-approved land and water resource management (LWRM) plans as an eligibility condition for grants. The details of DATCP's proposed action are set forth in charts and tables in the 2021 Joint Allocation Plan that accompanies this Environmental Assessment.

II. The Environment Affected by the Proposed Action

As further explained in Section III.A., the DATCP grant program operates in every county, potentially covering all of Wisconsin's 34.8 million acres. While the program can fund a range of activities that protect surface and ground waters throughout the state, grant funds are primarily used to protect rural areas and install conservation practices on farms, which now account for less than 40% of Wisconsin's land base (14.3 million acres). Ultimately each county's LWRM plan determines the nature and scope of conservation activities in the area and the natural resources impacted by DATCP funds.

III. Foreseeable Environmental Effects of the Proposed Action

A. Immediate Effects

The environmental effects of the proposed allocation plan are positive. Through support for conservation staff and landowner cost-sharing, the proposed allocation plan will result in actions on farms and other areas that reduce soil erosion, prevent farm runoff, improve management of manure and other nutrients, and minimize pollution of surface and ground water.

By providing annual funding for conservation staff and other conservation cooperators, DATCP secures statewide capacity to deliver a wide range of conservation and water quality programs. DATCP staffing grants enable counties to hire and retain conservation staff who have the experience and technical skills required to implement county resource management plans, including the state agricultural performance standards; facilitate landowner participation in state and federal cost-share programs; and ensure cross-compliance of farmers in the farmland preservation program (FPP). By funding special projects that support conservation implementation, DATCP is filling critical needs in areas such as technical standards development, nutrient management support, training, and coordination between the public and private sector. As discussed later, funding for county conservation staff has not kept up with the demand which is fueled by new programs such as producer-led watershed councils and phosphorus and nitrate management, and the persistence of

intractable ground and surface water issues throughout the state.

Each year, counties use cost-share funds to address state and local priorities identified in their local plans. Work plan and reporting requirements discussed later will provide a clearer picture of county efforts and facilitate reporting of county accomplishments.

Cost-share funds translate into tangible conservation practices that produce documentable results in controlling runoff pollution and improving water quality. In 2019, counties spent about \$5.4 million in DATCP funds to install cost-shared practices, compared to 2018 expenditure of about \$5.3 million. Table A highlights the top conservation practices DATCP cost-share spent by counties in 2018 and 2019.

Conservation Practice	2018 Cost-Share Dollars Spent (in millions)	2018 Units of Practice Installed	2019 Cost-Share Dollars Spent (in millions)	2019 Units of Practice Installed
Nutrient Management Plans	1.8	53,414 acres	2.2	57,525 acres
Waterway Systems	0.47	1,735 acres	0.50	412 acres
Manure Storage	0.44	14 systems	0.15	7 systems
Barnyard Runoff Control	0.05	6 systems	0.22	6 systems
Streambank and Shoreline Protection	0.48	23,087 feet	0.45	27,839 feet
Grade Stabilization	0.29	39 structures	0.36	48 structures
Closure of Manure Storage System	0.23	31 closed	0.23	34 closed
Cover and Green Manure	0.02	764 acres	0.03	1,543 acres

The following developments are worth mentioning with respect to expenditures of cost-share funds in 2019 compared 2018 expenditures:

- An increase in acres cost-shared for nutrient management
- An increase in quantity of erosion control practices such as streambank and shoreline protection, and grade stabilization structures, although the cost per linear foot has increased.
- An increase in nutrient management funds to support the introduction of cover crops, while a small amount of the total, is an increasing trend.

B. Long-Term Effects

Over time, DATCP’s annual financial support of county staff and other project cooperators has built and sustained a statewide conservation infrastructure that delivers the following reinforcing benefits:

- Outreach and education that results in positive behavioral changes;
- Development of conservation technologies such as SNAP Plus and the Manure Advisory System, and the training systems to effectively use these technologies;
- Technical and engineering assistance that ensures proper design and installation of conservation practices;

- Resource management planning that addresses local and state priorities, with an emphasis on annual work planning and reporting;
- Permitting and other regulation of livestock farms that requires properly designed manure storage and nutrient management plans;
- Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) administration that protects valuable resources and promotes conservation compliance;
- Producer-Led watershed administration and technical assistance.

DATCP cost-share grants are critical in helping landowners meet their individual needs and essential to overall efforts to make progress in achieving broader water quality goals. Most farmers are not required to meet state runoff control standards without cost-sharing. Long-term state commitment to farmer cost-sharing determines the extent to which conservation practices are installed, and ultimately the degree to which water quality is improved. When multiple conservation practices are installed in a watershed or other area over time, the combined effect of these practices can result in marked water quality improvements.

Fully assessing the long-term benefits, however, is complicated for a number of reasons including the fact that DATCP's grant program operates within a collection of conservation and natural resource programs. See Section III.E. for more a detailed discussion.

C. Direct Effects

DATCP cost-share grants result in the installation of conservation practices and capital improvements on rural and agricultural lands for the purpose of protecting water quality and reducing soil erosion. Grants to counties and others also secure access to technical or other assistance that supports conservation efforts, including conservation education and nutrient management planning.

D. Indirect Effects

Installed conservation practices not only improve resources in the immediate area, but benefit surrounding areas, including resources located downstream from the installed practice. For example, nutrient management practices implemented on fields upstream from a lake reduce sediment and nutrients that would otherwise be deposited in surface waters, and can provide additional protection for groundwater. Installed practices may have secondary benefits at a site, such as shoreline buffers, which not only serve to control runoff, but may increase wildlife habitat.

DATCP policies and rules mitigate secondary impacts from the installation and maintenance of conservation practices. DATCP policies ensure that counties evaluate cultural resource impacts of a project before any land-disturbing activities are initiated. To minimize erosion from excavation and construction projects, such as a manure storage facility or barnyard runoff control system, DATCP rules require landowners to implement measures to manage sediment runoff from construction sites involving DATCP cost-shared practices. Adverse environmental impacts may result from improper design and installation of practices. DATCP rules avoid this outcome by requiring the design and construction of cost-shared projects according to established technical standards. Improper maintenance can undermine the benefits of a long-term conservation practice. By requiring that

landowners maintain conservation projects installed with DATCP cost-share dollars, DATCP ensures that practices perform in the long-term as intended.

In rare cases, certain negative impacts are unavoidable. For example, unusual storm events can cause manure runoff from the best-designed barnyard. Unavoidable impacts may also arise if a cost-shared practice is not maintained or is improperly abandoned. Manure storage facilities that are not properly abandoned or emptied may present a water quality threat, unless they are closed in accordance with technical standards.

Overall, the positive benefits of reducing nonpoint runoff through conservation measures significantly outweigh the slight risks associated with the installation and maintenance of conservation practices.

E. Cumulative Effects

While it is difficult to accurately gauge the cumulative effects of this action, it is clear that SWRM grant funds play an integral part in supporting a comprehensive framework of federal, state, and local resource management programs. By supporting 114 of the 370 conservation employees in the state's 72 counties, DATCP grant funds secure the foundation necessary to deliver a myriad of conservation programs, which among other accomplishments, achieved the following:

In 2019, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provided \$73 million for conservation programs including \$38.2 million in Environmental Quality Incentives (EQIP) payments to install conservation practices with the top four expenditures related to cover crops (\$8.6 million), waste storage facility (\$3.2 million), streambank and shoreline protection (\$3.0 million), pond sealing or lining (\$2.3 million).

The conservation reserve enhancement program (CREP) protects important soil and water resources while allowing landowners to make use of valuable adjacent working lands. As of the beginning of 2020, about 65,566 acres were enrolled under CREP agreements and easements: with 7,155 acres under CREP easements and the remainder under CREP 15-year agreements. Of those enrollments 39,304 acres are currently under active agreements. The conservation benefits of the practices installed on the active agreements (e.g. riparian buffers and filter strips) are as follows: 878 miles of streams buffered with an estimated phosphorus annual removal of 94,167 pounds, nitrogen annual removal of 50,542 pounds and sediment removal of 46,651 tons.

DNR continued annual funding in 2020 for Targeted Runoff Management Projects, providing nearly \$2.7 million to counties for cost-sharing 7 small scale and 2 large scale projects. DNR set aside \$1.5 million for farms issued a notice of discharge.

Through its Producer-Led Watershed Protection grants, DATCP awarded 14 producer-led groups \$242,550 in 2016; 11 groups \$197,065 in 2017; 19 groups \$558,246 in 2018; 28 groups \$750,000 in 2019; and 27 groups \$750,000 in 2020.

Assessing the full extent of the effects of grant funding is complicated by a number of factors including complex interactions and far-reaching impacts of grant funding. For example, conservation

activities funded by DATCP can dampen the potential negative environmental impacts of actions driven by farm policies and economics. In particular, the risks of cropland soil erosion have increased as a result of conditions that favor increased cash grain/row cropping, and the increased market incentives to grow these crops. In addition, efforts funded through SWRM grants have helped mitigate flooding impacts which have been prevalent in recent years.

IV. Persons, Groups, and Agencies Affected by the Activity

A. Those Directly Affected

County Conservation Programs and Cooperators: The proposed allocation plan provides funding to support 72 county conservation programs. DATCP awards fall short of funding three staff per county at the prescribed rates in s. 92.14(6)(b), Stats, providing less than one third of the costs to support county conservation staff. DATCP grants are one of several sources for cost-share funds that include county levies, DNR grants and NRCS funding. DATCP grants also fund private and public entities to provide statewide support for implementing conservation programs or provide special services to promote conservation statewide. DATCP funding for training and professional development is critical to maintaining county capacity to deliver high quality technical services, and reflects a state commitment to build the capacity of conservation staff statewide. With the 2021 Allocation DATCP introduced Innovation Grants to encourage counties to reach out in new ways to landowners, building from the success of the Monroe County AEA pilot project in 2020.

Landowners who are direct beneficiaries: Farmers and other landowners rely on many services, such as technical assistance provided by conservation staff funded with DATCP grants. They also benefit from cost-share dollars to install conservation practices.

Other county residents: County residents benefit from resource management planning, permitting and other services provided by county conservation staff funded through DATCP grants. Through information and education efforts, for example, a county can help non-farm residents better manage lawn fertilizers, improve backyard wildlife habitat, control invasive species and minimize construction site erosion.

Farm-related businesses: Farm supply organizations, nutrient management planners, soil testing laboratories, agricultural engineers, and construction contractors benefit from state grants to counties. Landowners who receive cost-sharing purchase goods and services from these entities.

B. Those Significantly Affected

The allocation benefits those landowners whose soil and water resources are improved or protected as a consequence of the activities funded by DATCP. The benefits may include protection of drinking water and improving soil health. Landowners with properties located "downstream" of lands with nutrient and sediment delivery runoff problems also benefit from conservation practices that reduced these problems. Certain measures, such as nutrient management plans, can help protect drinking water wells that serve neighboring landowners and communities. The general public benefits from conservation practices that protect water resources, and promote natural resources.

V. Significant Economic and Social Effects of the Proposed Action

On balance, DATCP's proposed action will have positive economic and social effects. DATCP grants support cost-sharing and technical assistance that enable farmers and other landowners to meet their conservation responsibilities and maintain eligibility for state and federal program benefits. By providing financial support to meet state runoff standards for farms, DATCP cost-sharing helps farmers avoid the costs related to government enforcement actions and other liability risks. For example, farmers who develop and follow nutrient management plans gain liability protection in the case of a manure spill or groundwater contamination.

The economic impacts of installing conservation practices vary with each individual farmer and the type of practices involved. To receive cost-sharing, farmers usually pay 30% of the costs (10% in the case of economic hardship) to install a practice. Non-agricultural practices are capped at 50% cost-share. DATCP's efforts to expand its cost-share reserve offers limited options to install more costly practices.

In addition to incurring costs, landowners also must adjust their management routines to meet government cost-share requirements. With these changes, farmers face new risks including potential for reduced productivity and reduced profits. Farmers implementing these practices, however, may also see long-term benefits including savings on the cost of fertilizer, sustaining soil at productive levels, and reduced liability for environmental problems.

From the standpoint of local economies, grant funds will generate demand for the purchase of goods and services to design, install and maintain conservation practices. The farm-related businesses listed in IV.A. will directly profit from this increased demand.

Socially, DATCP allocations provide needed support for the farming community and others as they take an active role in the protection and preservation of natural and agricultural resources. Through the increased adoption of conservation measures, farmers and other landowners can ensure continued acceptance by rural communities as responsible and conscientious neighbors. Improved water quality both enhances recreational opportunities and protects the scenic rural landscape, both of which are features essential to tourism.

VI. Controversial Issues Associated with the Proposed Action

For the 2019-2021 biennium, SWRM grants program benefited from funding increases in key areas. DATCP's annual appropriation for staffing grants was raised to its highest level since 2001, when DATCP awarded \$9.4 million in staffing grants, an increase of approximately \$475,000. This increase, however, did not help DATCP close the gap in meeting the statutory goal of funding an average of three county staff at the rate of 100, 70 and 50 percent. In fact, in 2021, DATCP will fall \$3.6 million short of meeting the goal, which is slightly more than the 2020 shortfall. As noted below, increased county staff may be a key element in making important gains in nutrient management implementation. It may be necessary to look at ways to pay for field staff to support farmers with management intensive practices such as nutrient management.

Funding for nutrient management (NM) grants and related expenditures increased to levels not seen since the 2008 allocation, and we have a responsibility to consider how best to spend this funding to promote NM implementation. Counties have had adequate funds to meet their needs for cost-sharing. A narrow focus on NM cost-sharing overlooks other opportunities that may be more effective in promoting NM. There has been increased interest in farmer training. Counties are expressing interest in having access to resources other than cost-sharing to further implementation. Innovation grant applications have been solicited from counties for 2021, most requesting incentive payments for participating in Agricultural Enterprise Areas. Supporting innovating pilot projects in counties will give information of viable and useful potential paths forward.

While understandable from the standpoint of concerns about increased debt service, the decision to retain the same funding for bond cost-sharing fails to meet current program needs. While the \$7.0 million authorization for bond cost-sharing has not increased since 2002, landowner costs for practices have increased for number of reasons:

- A significant jump in costs of material for construction of engineered practices in the last 5-10 years (e.g. a 60 percent increase in both excavation costs to \$3.50 per cubic yard and concrete costs to \$125 per cubic yard).
- Greater conservation responsibilities requiring farmers to install more conservation practices. For example, DNR adopted new performance standards in 2011 and 2018 and DATCP tightened manure spreading restrictions which increases the need for storage.

The unmet needs for cost-sharing engineered practices may call for creative solutions including the expanded use of SEG funds to pay for these practices. Increases in conservation spending are much needed and long overdue; however, the main source of funding for these conservation activities is inadequate to support more spending. A better supported and more sustainable source of funding is necessary to tackle our conservation challenges.

VII. Possible Alternatives to the Proposed Action

A. Take No Action

Taking no action on the proposed allocations is inconsistent with legal requirements. DATCP and DNR are statutorily mandated to provide grant assistance for their respective programs through an annual allocation as long as the state appropriates the necessary funds.

B. Delay Action

DATCP is under legal obligation to make an annual allocation within a specific timetable. Furthermore, there is no financial justification for a delay since the funding is available. Delaying the grant allocation runs the risk of hampering counties in meeting their legal responsibilities, including their contractual responsibilities to landowners, and undermines the significant environmental, economic, and social benefits of the program.

C. Decrease the Level of Activity

Decreasing the allocations would reduce environmental benefits, impede local program delivery, is not warranted based on the available funding for DATCP programs and would

be inconsistent with legislative intent to implement the nonpoint pollution control program. Therefore, this is an undesirable choice.

D. Increase the Level of Activity

Available appropriations and authorizations determine the overall level of activity. However, subject to the factors discussed in E. below, DATCP may increase the allocation in a given project category to better target spending to achieve desired conservation benefits and further legislative objectives.

E. Change the Amounts Allocated to Some or All Recipients

The awards made in the allocation plan are based on specific grant criteria that reflect a weighing and balancing of competing priorities and demands. The allocation plan is intended to implement ch. ATCP 50 and legislative directives regarding allocation of grant funds. It also reflects the input and consensus of the counties on funding issues. Changes in individual awards cannot be made without upsetting the weighing and balancing used to develop the overall allocation plan, and would unfairly deviate from grant criteria announced as part of the grant application.

VIII. Mitigation of Adverse Environmental Effects

Overall, the allocations are anticipated to have positive environmental effects. Any adverse environmental effects will be of a secondary and minor nature, and can be mitigated. DATCP minimizes adverse impacts through construction runoff control requirements, outreach and training, and improvements in the technical standards.

IX. Final Determination

This assessment finds that the *2021 Preliminary Allocation Plan* will have no significant negative environmental impact and is not a major state action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. No environmental impact statement is necessary under s. 1.11(2), Stats.

Date 11/22/20 By Susan Mockert

Susan Mockert
Land and Water Resources Bureau
Agricultural Resource Management Division

The decision indicating that this document is in compliance with s. 1.11, Stats., is not final until certified by the Administrator of the Agricultural Resource Management Division.

Date 11/22/20 By Sara Walling

Sara Walling, Administrator
Agricultural Resource Management Division

2021 JOINT FINAL ALLOCATION PLAN

Soil and Water Resource Management Grant Program and Nonpoint Source Program

The allocations identified in this plan provide counties and others with grant funding for conservation staff and support costs, landowner cost-sharing, and runoff management projects. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) are making these allocations to protect Wisconsin's soil and water resources, consistent with the objectives in chs.92 and 281, Wis. Stats.

DATCP is allocating grants to county land conservation committees (counties) and other project cooperators in 2021 through the Soil and Water Resource Management Program (Table A).

DNR is allocating grants to counties through the Targeted Runoff Management (TRM), the

NR 243 Notice of Discharge (NOD), and Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Planning Projects (UNPS-Construction) programs (Table B).

For 2021, a total of \$22,803,048 is allocated based on the state budget for the 2019-21 biennium. Table C summarizes all allocations, by grantee. Organized by funding category, Chart 1 below summarizes grant fund requests, unmet funding requests, and allocation amounts. Chart 2 below shows the allocation categories by funding sources.

If required, these allocations may be adjusted based on reductions or lapses in appropriations or authorizations.

Chart 1: Grant Requests and Allocations

Funding Category	Total Requests	Unmet Requests	Allocation Amounts
DATCP ALLOCATIONS			
County Staff/Support	\$17,901,752	\$8,462,652	\$9,439,100
County LWRM Cost-Share (B)	\$7,411,250	\$3,911,250	\$3,500,000
Bond Cost-Share Reserve (B)	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000
LWRM Cost-Share (SEG)	\$2,953,972	\$755,000	\$2,198,972
Project Contracts (SEG)	\$1,325,926	\$383,756	\$942,170
NMFE Training Grants (SEG)	\$ 288,418	\$29,560	\$258,858
SUBTOTAL	\$30,181,318	\$13,542,218	\$16,639,100
DNR ALLOCATIONS			
UNPS Planning	NA	NA	NA
UNPS Construction	\$68,250	\$0	\$68,250
TRM Construction	\$9,235,627	\$4,639,929	\$4,595,698
NOD Reserve (B)			\$1,500,000
SUBTOTAL	\$ 9,303,877	\$4,639,929	\$6,163,948
TOTAL			\$22,803,048

Abbreviations Used Above:

LWRM = Land & Water Resource Management Plan Implementation
B = Bond Revenue
SEG = Segregated Revenue
NA = Not Applicable or Available
TRM = Targeted Runoff Management
UNPS = Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management

Chart 2: Funding Sources

Staff and Support Grants	
\$6,411,900	DATCP SEG from s. 20.115(7)(qe)
\$3,027,200	DATCP GPR from s. 20.115(7)(c)
\$9,439,100	DATCP Subtotal
\$100,000	DNR SEG from s. 20.370(6)(dq)
\$422,229	DNR Sec. 319 Account (Federal)
\$522,229	DNR Subtotal
\$9,961,329	TOTAL Staff & Support Grants
Cost-Share Grants	
\$3,500,000	DATCP Bond from s. 20.866(2)(we)
\$300,000	DATCP Bond (Reserve) from s. 20.866(2)(we)
\$2,198,972	DATCP SEG from s. 20.115(7)(qf)
\$5,998,972	DATCP Subtotal
\$4,800,037	DNR Bond Revenue from s. 20.866(2)(tf)
\$68,250	DNR Bond Revenue from s. 20.866(2)(th)
\$100,000	DNR SEG from s. 20.370(6)(aq)
\$673,432	DNR Sec. 319 Account (Federal)
\$5,641,719	DNR Subtotal
\$11,640,691	TOTAL Cost-Share Grants
Nutrient Management Farmer Education (NMFE) & Other Project Cooperator (OPC) Grants	
\$258,858	DATCP SEG (NMFE) from s. 20.115(7)(qf)
\$942,170	DATCP SEG (OPC) from s. 20.115(7)(qf)
\$1,201,028	TOTAL NMFE & Other Grants
\$22,803,048	GRAND TOTAL

Table A: DATCP Allocations

County	DATCP Staffing & Support Allocation	LWRM Plan Implementation Allocation		Total DATCP Allocation	County	DATCP Staffing & Support Allocation	LWRM Plan Implementation Allocation		Total DATCP Allocation
		Bond Cost-Sharing	SEG Cost-Sharing				Bond Cost-Sharing	SEG Cost-Sharing	
Adams	118,335	49,900	25,000	193,235	Oconto	144,022	52,900	50,972	247,894
Ashland	109,884	49,500	20,000	179,384	Oneida	101,181	47,900	0	149,081
Barron	133,829	61,900	35,000	230,729	Outagamie	182,729	41,650	65,000	289,379
Bayfield	119,187	53,500	8,000	180,687	Ozaukee	147,624	55,000	25,000	227,624
Brown	152,638	31,500	20,000	204,138	Pepin	107,109	43,400	40,000	190,509
Buffalo	107,652	47,650	20,000	175,302	Pierce	139,885	58,750	20,000	218,635
Burnett	99,223	29,500	20,000	148,723	Polk	133,522	46,250	0	179,772
Calumet	152,070	43,400	40,000	235,470	Portage	148,692	56,000	0	204,692
Chippewa	182,536	49,750	55,000	287,286	Price	92,670	41,400	0	134,070
Clark	126,177	73,500	80,000	279,677	Racine	151,585	54,500	55,000	261,085
Columbia	123,580	73,500	95,000	292,080	Richland	100,475	54,150	20,000	174,625
Crawford	109,090	54,150	8,000	171,240	Rock	164,360	60,000	75,000	299,360
Dane	196,094	55,400	95,000	346,494	Rusk	96,334	43,400	25,000	164,734
Dodge	151,992	43,500	10,000	205,492	Saint Croix	119,892	45,000	35,000	199,892
Door	144,315	50,000	28,000	222,315	Sauk	140,180	65,750	55,000	260,930
Douglas	112,221	17,000	0	129,221	Sawyer	95,549	34,000	8,000	137,549
Dunn	159,463	61,900	28,000	249,363	Shawano	130,970	41,650	40,000	212,620
Eau Claire	144,654	54,500	55,000	254,154	Sheboygan	152,997	54,500	20,000	227,497
Florence	75,000	33,300	0	108,300	Taylor	121,573	74,650	40,000	236,223
Fond du Lac	160,840	40,000	20,000	220,840	Trempealeau	128,603	66,500	30,000	225,103
Forest	101,995	13,900	10,000	125,895	Vernon	129,142	66,500	55,000	250,642
Grant	114,163	55,400	0	169,563	Vilas	124,162	33,400	0	157,562
Green	142,884	61,750	20,000	224,634	Walworth	149,606	48,000	20,000	217,606
Green Lake	156,938	54,500	30,000	241,438	Washburn	110,616	44,900	6,000	161,516
Iowa	125,719	45,000	45,000	215,719	Washington	136,353	44,900	10,000	191,253
Iron	111,729	48,500	0	160,229	Waukesha	178,218	28,000	0	206,218
Jackson	131,489	74,650	20,000	226,139	Waupaca	137,436	59,250	95,000	291,686
Jefferson	151,690	33,750	12,000	197,440	Waushara	140,703	49,900	25,000	215,603
Juneau	117,651	41,500	20,000	179,151	Winnebago	161,726	31,500	55,000	248,226
Kenosha	131,244	42,000	16,000	189,244	Wood	148,041	59,250	54,000	261,291
Kewaunee	157,770	49,900	20,000	227,670	Reserve		300,000		300,000
LaCrosse	153,985	37,400	20,000	211,385	Sub-Totals	\$9,439,100	\$3,800,000	\$2,198,972	\$15,438,072
Lafayette	94,309	60,000	20,000	174,309					
Langlade	93,687	43,400	40,000	177,087	OTHER PROJECT COOPERATOR (OPC) FUNDING				
Lincoln	99,277	42,000	0	141,277	UW-CALS		527,469		
Manitowoc	158,494	57,150	75,000	290,644	WI Land + Water (WLWCA)		225,401		
Marathon	145,072	73,500	95,000	313,572	Standard Oversight Council (SOC)		38,000		
Marinette	128,344	63,900	55,000	247,244	Nutrient Management Farmer Education (NMFE)		258,858		
Marquette	131,429	31,500	65,000	227,929	Innovation Grants		151,300		
Menominee	94,200	20,000	0	114,200					
Milwaukee	75,000	20,000	0	95,000	Sub-Total			\$1,201,028	
Monroe	127,296	54,000	50,000	231,296	TOTAL	\$9,439,100	\$3,800,000	\$3,400,000	\$16,639,100

Table A-1: Staff and Support Tier 1, Tier 2, Rounds One, Two and Three

County	Tier 1	Tier 2									DATCP Staffing & Support Allocation
	Base Allocation	First Position at 100% (Round 1)	Round 1 Award	Adjusted Award (Tier 1 + Round 1)	Second Position at 70% (Round 2)	Eligible Round 2 Award	Round 2 Award at (67% of 70%)	Adjusted Award (Tier 1 + Round 1 & 2)	Third Position at 50% (Round 3)	Round 3 Award No Funds Available	
Adams	75,000	83,300	8,300	83,300	52,543	52,543	35,035	118,335	26,148	0	118,335
Ashland	75,000	76,817	1,817	76,817	49,592	49,592	33,067	109,884	21,211	0	109,884
Barron	75,000	91,870	16,870	91,870	62,927	62,927	41,959	133,829	42,185	0	133,829
Bayfield	75,000	84,419	9,419	84,419	52,142	52,142	34,768	119,187	35,675	0	119,187
Brown	75,000	108,139	33,139	108,139	66,736	66,736	44,499	152,638	41,811	0	152,638
Buffalo	75,000	80,494	5,494	80,494	40,729	40,729	27,158	107,652	28,746	0	107,652
Burnett	75,000	71,618	0	75,000	39,710	36,328	24,223	99,223	27,253	0	99,223
Calumet	75,000	106,631	31,631	106,631	68,146	68,146	45,439	152,070	48,347	0	152,070
Chippewa	75,000	127,567	52,567	127,567	82,439	82,439	54,969	182,536	48,081	0	182,536
Clark	75,000	90,489	15,489	90,489	53,522	53,522	35,688	126,177	35,466	0	126,177
Columbia	75,000	84,447	9,447	84,447	58,689	58,689	39,133	123,580	41,773	0	123,580
Crawford	75,000	73,877	0	75,000	52,249	51,126	34,090	109,090	26,149	0	109,090
Dane	75,000	138,729	63,729	138,729	86,032	86,032	57,365	196,094	56,199	0	196,094
Dodge	75,000	109,122	34,122	109,122	64,294	64,294	42,870	151,992	40,790	0	151,992
Door	75,000	101,172	26,172	101,172	64,703	64,703	43,143	144,315	44,701	0	144,315
Douglas	75,000	79,222	4,222	79,222	49,490	49,490	32,999	112,221	9,962	0	112,221
Dunn	75,000	110,966	35,966	110,966	72,732	72,732	48,497	159,463	50,277	0	159,463
Eau Claire	75,000	101,989	26,989	101,989	63,986	63,986	42,665	144,654	41,660	0	144,654
Florence	75,000	53,949	0	75,000	8,495	0	0	75,000	4,422	0	75,000
Fond du Lac	75,000	114,114	39,114	114,114	70,076	70,076	46,726	160,840	37,289	0	160,840
Forest	75,000	83,052	8,052	83,052	28,410	28,410	18,943	101,995	13,778	0	101,995
Grant	75,000	81,114	6,114	81,114	49,565	49,565	33,049	114,163	34,765	0	114,163
Green	75,000	108,606	33,606	108,606	51,407	51,407	34,278	142,884	36,333	0	142,884
Green Lake	75,000	110,820	35,820	110,820	69,164	69,164	46,118	156,938	46,730	0	156,938
Iowa	75,000	95,110	20,110	95,110	45,905	45,905	30,609	125,719	32,693	0	125,719
Iron	75,000	76,985	1,985	76,985	52,107	52,107	34,744	111,729	6,765	0	111,729
Jackson	75,000	92,460	17,460	92,460	58,533	58,533	39,029	131,489		0	131,489
Jefferson	75,000	106,081	31,081	106,081	68,401	68,401	45,609	151,690	47,374	0	151,690
Juneau	75,000	80,904	5,904	80,904	55,111	55,111	36,747	117,651	29,326	0	117,651
Kenosha	75,000	110,276	35,276	110,276	31,447	31,447	20,968	131,244	13,547	0	131,244
Kewaunee	75,000	113,399	38,399	113,399	66,546	66,546	44,372	157,771	38,165	0	157,770
LaCrosse	75,000	107,139	32,139	107,139	70,256	70,256	46,846	153,985	50,181	0	153,985
Lafayette	75,000	65,053	0	75,000	38,905	28,958	19,309	94,309	23,564	0	94,309
Langlade	75,000	77,953	2,953	77,953	23,596	23,596	15,734	93,687	7,652	0	93,687
Lincoln	75,000	83,740	8,740	83,740	23,302	23,302	15,537	99,277	7,239	0	99,277
Manitowoc	75,000	110,447	35,447	110,447	72,057	72,057	48,047	158,494	51,373	0	158,494

Table A-1: Staff and Support Tier 1, Tier 2, Rounds One, Two and Three

County	Tier 1	Tier 2									DATCP Staffing & Support Allocation
	Base Allocation	First Position at 100% (Round 1)	Round 1 Award	Adjusted Award (Tier 1 + Round 1)	Second Position at 70% (Round 2)	Eligible Round 2 Award	Round 2 Award at (67% of 70%)	Adjusted Award (Tier 1 + Round 1 & 2)	Third Position at 50% (Round 3)	Round 3 Award No Funds Available	
Marathon	75,000	98,967	23,967	98,967	69,145	69,145	46,105	145,072	47,331	0	145,072
Marinette	75,000	89,744	14,744	89,744	57,889	57,889	38,600	128,344	41,862	0	128,344
Marquette	75,000	101,181	26,181	101,181	45,363	45,363	30,248	131,429	20,452	0	131,429
Menominee	75,000	83,925	8,925	83,925	15,410	15,410	10,275	94,200		0	94,200
Milwaukee	75,000		0	75,000	41,419	0	0	75,000	22,756	0	75,000
Monroe	75,000	97,080	22,080	97,080	45,316	45,316	30,216	127,296	26,497	0	127,296
Oconto	75,000	102,126	27,126	102,126	62,833	62,833	41,896	144,022	35,315	0	144,022
Oneida	75,000	72,216	0	75,000	42,049	39,265	26,181	101,181	7,711	0	101,181
Outagamie	75,000	129,137	54,137	129,137	80,374	80,374	53,592	182,729	47,283	0	182,729
Ozaukee	75,000	97,338	22,338	97,338	75,415	75,415	50,286	147,624	42,862	0	147,624
Pepin	75,000	55,859	0	75,000	67,296	48,155	32,109	107,109	18,695	0	107,109
Pierce	75,000	95,362	20,362	95,362	66,772	66,772	44,523	139,885	43,660	0	139,885
Polk	75,000	101,115	26,115	101,115	48,601	48,601	32,407	133,522	31,996	0	133,522
Portage	75,000	107,308	32,308	107,308	62,065	62,065	41,384	148,692	42,124	0	148,692
Price	75,000	61,785	0	75,000	39,715	26,500	17,670	92,670	9,988	0	92,670
Racine	75,000	106,433	31,433	106,433	67,715	67,715	45,152	151,585	32,486	0	151,585
Richland	75,000	71,371	0	75,000	41,834	38,205	25,475	100,475	21,605	0	100,475
Rock	75,000	117,914	42,914	117,914	69,656	69,656	46,446	164,360	46,011	0	164,360
Rusk	75,000	66,808	0	75,000	40,187	31,995	21,334	96,334	14,085	0	96,334
Saint Croix	75,000	85,725	10,725	85,725	51,241	51,241	34,167	119,892	36,270	0	119,892
Sauk	75,000	97,852	22,852	97,852	63,480	63,480	42,328	140,180	38,502	0	140,180
Sawyer	75,000	66,033	0	75,000	39,785	30,818	20,549	95,549	18,490	0	95,549
Shawano	75,000	94,253	19,253	94,253	55,065	55,065	36,717	130,970	34,173	0	130,970
Sheboygan	75,000	110,071	35,071	110,071	64,377	64,377	42,926	152,997	40,595	0	152,997
Taylor	75,000	90,907	15,907	90,907	45,990	45,990	30,666	121,573	31,192	0	121,573
Trempealeau	75,000	78,450	3,450	78,450	75,216	75,216	50,153	128,603	35,517	0	128,603
Vernon	75,000	92,309	17,309	92,309	55,239	55,239	36,833	129,142	36,111	0	129,142
Vilas	75,000	89,390	14,390	89,390	52,148	52,148	34,772	124,162	33,670	0	124,162
Walworth	75,000	103,367	28,367	103,367	69,346	69,346	46,239	149,606	46,868	0	149,606
Washburn	75,000	82,931	7,931	82,931	41,520	41,520	27,685	110,616	6,725	0	110,616
Washington	75,000	100,018	25,018	100,018	54,492	54,492	36,335	136,353	35,815	0	136,353
Waukesha	75,000	127,259	52,259	127,259	76,425	76,425	50,959	178,218	46,162	0	178,218
Waupaca	75,000	94,410	19,410	94,410	64,527	64,527	43,026	137,436	44,287	0	137,436
Waushara	75,000	99,106	24,106	99,106	62,384	62,384	41,597	140,703	46,966	0	140,703
Winnebago	75,000	119,554	44,554	119,554	63,247	63,247	42,172	161,726	44,629	0	161,726
Wood	75,000	110,767	35,767	110,767	55,901	55,901	37,274	148,041	32,724	0	148,041
Totals	5,400,000	6,690,141	1,456,572	6,856,572	3,993,381	3,873,087	2,582,529	9,439,101	2,309,045	0	9,439,100

Table B: DNR Allocations

County	Targeted Runoff Mgmt. BMP Construction	Local Assistance Funding for Large Scale TRM	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. BMP Construction	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. Planning	Total DNR Final Allocations
Adams	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ashland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Barron	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bayfield	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Buffalo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Burnett	\$13,993	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,993
Calumet	\$171,960	\$0	\$23,250	\$0	\$195,210
Chippewa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clark	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Columbia	\$361,791	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$361,791
Crawford	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dane	\$225,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$225,000
Dodge	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Door	\$220,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$220,000
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dunn	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eau Claire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florence	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fond du Lac	\$364,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$364,000
Forest	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Green	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Green Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	\$98,252	\$39,301	\$0	\$0	\$137,553
Iron	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Juneau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kenosha	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kewaunee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LaCrosse	\$430,000	\$170,000	\$0	\$0	\$600,000
Lafayette	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Langlade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Manitowoc	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table B: DNR Allocations

County	Targeted Runoff Mgmt. BMP Construction	Local Assistance Funding for Large Scale TRM	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. BMP Construction	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. Planning	Total DNR Final Allocations
Marathon	\$225,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$225,000
Marinette	\$225,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$225,000
Marquette	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Menominee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Milwaukee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Monroe	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oconto	\$225,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$225,000
Oneida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Outagamie	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ozaukee	\$0	\$0	\$45,000	\$0	\$45,000
Pepin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pierce	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Portage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Price	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Racine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Richland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rusk	\$146,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$146,925
Saint Croix	\$354,575	\$141,500	\$0	\$0	\$496,075
Sauk	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sawyer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shawano	\$321,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$321,385
Sheboygan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Taylor	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trempealeau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vernon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vilas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Walworth	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washburn	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waukesha	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waupaca	\$650,163	\$171,428	\$0	\$0	\$821,591
Waushara	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Winnebago	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wood	\$40,425	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,425
DNR NR243 NOD Reserve					\$1,500,000
Total	\$4,073,469	\$522,229	\$68,250	\$0	\$6,163,948

Table C: Summary of DATCP and DNR Allocations

County	Staffing & Support from DATCP and DNR	Cost-Sharing from DATCP and DNR	Total Allocation of DATCP and DNR Funding	County	Staffing & Support from DATCP and DNR	Cost-Sharing from DATCP and DNR	Total Allocation of DATCP and DNR Funding
Adams	118,335	74,900	193,235	Oconto	144,022	328,872	472,894
Ashland	109,884	69,500	179,384	Oneida	101,181	47,900	149,081
Barron	133,829	96,900	230,729	Outagamie	182,729	106,650	289,379
Bayfield	119,187	61,500	180,687	Ozaukee	147,624	125,000	272,624
Brown	152,638	51,500	204,138	Pepin	107,109	83,400	190,509
Buffalo	107,652	67,650	175,302	Pierce	139,885	78,750	218,635
Burnett	99,223	63,493	162,716	Polk	133,522	46,250	179,772
Calumet	152,070	278,610	430,680	Portage	148,692	56,000	204,692
Chippewa	182,536	104,750	287,286	Price	92,670	41,400	134,070
Clark	126,177	153,500	279,677	Racine	151,585	109,500	261,085
Columbia	123,580	530,291	653,871	Richland	100,475	74,150	174,625
Crawford	109,090	62,150	171,240	Rock	164,360	135,000	299,360
Dane	196,094	375,400	571,494	Rusk	96,334	215,325	311,659
Dodge	151,992	53,500	205,492	Saint Croix	261,392	434,575	695,967
Door	144,315	298,000	442,315	Sauk	140,180	120,750	260,930
Douglas	112,221	17,000	129,221	Sawyer	95,549	42,000	137,549
Dunn	159,463	89,900	249,363	Shawano	130,970	403,035	534,005
Eau Claire	144,654	109,500	254,154	Sheboygan	152,997	74,500	227,497
Florence	75,000	33,300	108,300	Taylor	121,573	114,650	236,223
Fond du Lac	160,840	424,000	584,840	Trempealeau	128,603	96,500	225,103
Forest	101,995	23,900	125,895	Vernon	129,142	121,500	250,642
Grant	114,163	55,400	169,563	Vilas	124,162	33,400	157,562
Green	142,884	81,750	224,634	Walworth	149,606	68,000	217,606
Green Lake	156,938	84,500	241,438	Washburn	110,616	50,900	161,516
Iowa	165,020	188,252	353,272	Washington	136,353	54,900	191,253
Iron	111,729	48,500	160,229	Waukesha	178,218	28,000	206,218
Jackson	131,489	94,650	226,139	Waupaca	308,864	804,413	1,113,277
Jefferson	151,690	45,750	197,440	Waushara	140,703	74,900	215,603
Juneau	117,651	61,500	179,151	Winnebago	161,726	86,500	248,226
Kenosha	131,244	58,000	189,244	Wood	148,041	153,675	301,716
Kewaunee	157,770	69,900	227,670	DATCP NR243 Res.		300,000	300,000
LaCrosse	323,985	487,400	811,385	DNR NR243 Res.		1,500,000	1,500,000
Lafayette	94,309	80,000	174,309	Sub-Totals	9,961,329	\$11,640,691	\$21,602,020
Langlade	93,687	83,400	177,087				
Lincoln	99,277	42,000	141,277	OTHER PROJECT COOPERATOR (OPC) FUNDING			
Manitowoc	158,494	132,150	290,644	UW-CALS		527,469	
Marathon	145,072	393,500	538,572	WI Land + Water (WLWCA)		225,401	
Marinette	128,344	343,900	472,244	Standard Oversight Council (soc)		38,000	
Marquette	131,429	96,500	227,929	Nutrient Management Farmer Education (NMFE)		258,858	
Menominee	94,200	20,000	114,200	Innovation Grants		151,300	
Milwaukee	75,000	20,000	95,000	Sub-Totals			1,201,028
Monroe	127,296	104,000	231,296	TOTAL	\$9,961,329	\$12,841,719	\$22,803,048

DATCP ALLOCATIONS

1. Staff and Support

The allocation under this category provides county staff and support funding. Grants are awarded consistent with the terms of the 2021 grant application and instructions located at: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SWRMSect6.aspx

A. Funds Available

The allocation amount listed on page one consists of annual appropriations of \$3,027,200 in GPR funds and \$6,411,900 in SEG funds “for support of local land conservation personnel under the soil and water resource management program.” DATCP has no underspending from prior years to increase this allocation.

B. Grant Awards

Grants are awarded using the following formula:

Tier 1

DATCP is exercising its discretion under s. ATCP 50.32(5) to award each county a \$75,000 base grant.

Tier 2

DATCP will allocate the remaining \$4,039,100 using a modified version of the formula designed to meet the goal in s. 92.14(6)(b), Wis. Stats., of funding 100, 70 and 50 percent of the costs of three staff positions in each county. As modified, the formula allows counties to claim department heads, technicians and engineers as their first positions (entitled to 100 percent funding) only if they work over 95% on eligible conservation activities.

DATCP makes Tier 2 awards in three rounds in an attempt to meet the statutory goal. For round one, DATCP can fully fund county requests for their first position at the 100% rate. However, for round two, DATCP can only

fund about 67% of the county requests for their second position at the 70% rate. DATCP has no funding to make awards in round three to fund a county's third position at the 50% rate. Table A-1 (pages 3 and 4) provides round-by-round details of the Tier 2 allocation for each county.

Unmet Need for Staff and Support Funds

Despite an increase in appropriations, DATCP would need an additional \$3.6 million in appropriations to reach the goal in s. 92.14(6)(b), Wis. Stats. Even with increases in funding, counties are anticipated to shoulder a significant part of the burden paying staff. For example, in 2019, counties provided funding to pay 212 of the 370 conservation staff employed statewide.

Reallocation and Redirection

DATCP approves Menominee County's request to reallocate up to \$8,000 to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin on the condition that county provides a report on the use of the reallocated funds.

Future Funding Directions

DATCP awards grants for a county's first position only if the staff is actively engaged in qualified conservation activities. Also, DATCP requires annual work planning and reporting in order to qualify for DATCP funding. These requirements build county conservation capacity and better account for the performance of conservation activities using state funds. If additional staffing funding is made available in the future, DATCP may consider further adjustments to the grant formula to advance the goals of capacity building and accountability without compromising the basic funding for county staff.

In the future, DATCP could ensure that counties maintain adequate conservation delivery capacity by requiring that a county's second or third position be engaged in providing high level conservation support as a technician with conservation engineering

practitioner certification or as planner qualified to write nutrient management plans. Also, DATCP could preclude a county from claiming a department head as its second or third position if the county has listed a department head in its first position. To reward county performance, the staffing grant formula could be modified to provide additional payments for counties that are making reasonable progress in implementing their annual work plans or with track records of spending high levels of cost-sharing. If adjustments to the staffing formula are made in the future, DATCP will proceed with caution and only after input from counties, mindful of the challenges, even with increases in the appropriation.

2. Bond Revenue Cost-Sharing

The allocations under this category provide cost-sharing to resolve discharges on farms (awarded to counties from a reserve), and provide counties grants for landowner cost-sharing. Unless otherwise noted below, grants are awarded consistent with the terms of the 2021 grant application and instructions (see page 8 for the link to these documents).

A. Bond Funds Available

The allocation amount listed on page one consists of \$3.5 million (half of DATCP's \$7.0 million authorization in the 2019-21 budget), with the following adjustment:

- Increase the amount by \$300,000 using unspent bond funds previously allocated.

B. Grant Awards

Bond Reserve Projects

DATCP will allocate \$300,000 to an engineering reserve for the purpose of funding projects to address discharges on farms including regulatory animal waste response (NR 243) projects in cooperation with DNR. The size of the reserve reflects the demand for the funds. These funds are awarded using separate process: obtaining a recommendation from DATCP engineering staff concerning a farm discharge, especially

to address increased costs for managing runoff from feedlots and feed storage.

Landowner Cost-Sharing

DATCP will allocate \$3,500,000 to counties for landowner cost-sharing. DATCP makes county awards by first providing base funding, and then awarding funds based on criteria related to county performance and need. This approach is designed to better meet the statewide priorities set in s. ATCP 50.30(2), including the need to address farms with water quality issues and support farmer participation in the farmland preservation program (FPP).

After providing each county \$10,000 in base funding, DATCP awards the remaining \$2,780,000 using two performance-based criteria (a 3-year record of cumulative spending of cost-share funds, and a 3-year average of underspending of cost-share funds) and one needs-based criteria (farmland acres based on 2017 USDA Ag Census data). Minor manual adjustments are then made to the allocation, if needed.

Table A-2 shows each county's total award amount and the factors that contributed to the county's award.

Unmet Need for Bond Cost-Share Funds

DATCP's allocation provided 47% of the bond funds requested, leaving \$3,911,250 in unsatisfied county requests. A chronic shortfall in bond funds has practical implications for our capacity to implement state and local priorities including farm runoff standards. Of particular concern, cost-share dollars are not keeping pace with increased costs for conservation practices and expanded priorities reflected in new NR 151 targeted performance standards.

Future Funding Directions

DATCP discontinued including grant funds received via a notice of intent or notice of discharge project in the allocation calculations in the 2019 Allocation Plan. Having followed this request, DATCP has noted that the

removal of these funds from positive spending has a detrimental impact on county allocations. Administratively, the time required to track these funds outside of the SWRM database has proven burdensome. Therefore, starting with the 2021 allocation, grant funds received via the notice of discharge, notice of intent and engineering reserve programs will be included in the Allocation formulas.

Additionally, in response to the impact of unusual weather events during 2018 and 2019, the SWRM program managers determined the best way to ensure future allocations are not unfairly effected is to eliminate the inclusion of extended underspending in the bond award calculations for grant cycles for 2021, 2022, 2023. After this three year period, the matter will be reassessed.

3. SEG Fund Allocation

The allocations under this category provide funding for (1) landowner cost-sharing for soft practices including nutrient management (NM), (2) farmer and related training involving NM, and (3) NM implementation support and other projects of statewide importance. Unless otherwise noted below, grants are awarded consistent with the terms of the 2021 grant application and instructions (see page 8 for the link to these documents).

A. Funds Available

The allocation amount listed on page one consists of \$4,425,000 appropriation in SEG funds “for cost-sharing grants and contracts under the soil and water resource management program under s. 92.14” with the following adjustments:

- A decrease of \$750,000 as a result of a redirection of funds for producer-led watershed protection grants.
- A decrease of \$275,000 for a reserve fund that will be used to for a competitive supplemental allocation in the first quarter of 2021. The supplemental allocation will target

innovative proposals related to harvestable buffers, small grains, performance standard implementation, climate resiliency and other projects meant to improve Wisconsin’s land conservation and water quality.

Of the \$3,400,000 available for allocation, \$2,198,972 will be provided to counties for landowner cost-sharing, \$258,858 will be awarded for farmer NM training, \$151,300 will be given to counties for innovation grants and \$790,870 will be awarded to project cooperators for training and support services. The majority of funding awarded in this category directly benefits farmers and other landowners by providing NM cost-sharing and farmer training.

Landowner Cost-Sharing

DATCP provides grants to counties primarily for cost-sharing NM plans at \$10 per acre for four years, the flat rate that covers the costs to meet the 2015 Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) 590 Standard. Some of these funds may be used to cost-share (a) cover crops and other cropping practices to implement a NM plan, and (b) for “hard practices” with DATCP approval if the county’s grant contract authorizes such use.

Fifty-nine counties applied for \$2,953,972 in grants, and DATCP will award \$2,198,972 to applicants based on ranking determined by the following scoring criteria:

- Up to 20 points for having one or more Agricultural Enterprise Areas within the county.
- Up to 20 points based on the extent of impaired waters located in each county.
- Up to 30 points based on percent of acres in a county with NM plans (established by checklist submissions to DATCP in the prior year).
- Up to 30 points based on a county’s total positive spending on NM cost-sharing and NMFE for the previous year.

DATCP relies on data in its possession to score county applications based on the four funding criteria. Counties are ranked

according to their cumulative score (up to 100 points) and are organized into five groups for allocation purposes. Counties receive the highest maximum award for their grouping, unless a county requests a lower amount. The five award groups are as follows:

Group 1 (80-100 points)

Maximum Award: \$95,000

Maximum awards in the group: 4 of 6

Group 2 (65-79 points)

Maximum Award: \$75,000

Maximum awards in group: 2 of 6

Group 3 (50-64 points)

Maximum Award: \$55,000

Maximum awards in group: 6 of 21

Group 4 (25-49 points)

Maximum Award: \$45,000

Maximum awards in group: 3 of 16

Group 5 (less than 24 points)

Maximum Award: \$35,000

Maximum awards in group: 1 of 10

Funds were then manually adjusted in a few cases to provide additional SEG funding to counties who requested larger allocations and have demonstrated an ability to spend it. In no case did the award exceed a county's request or the maximum of \$95,000. Table A-3 enumerates each county's score, grouping, and grant award. The term "N/A" identifies the thirteen counties that did not apply for funds.

Table A (page 2) also reflects amounts allocated to each county under the "SEG Cost-Sharing" column. Adams, Brown, Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties have 75 percent or more of cropland covered by nutrient management plans and qualify to spend up to 50% of 2021 SEG funds on bondable practices. See 2019 Update, <https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/NMUpdate2019.pdf>

NMFE Training Grants

For 2021, DATCP fully funded all but two requests, in the amounts listed in Table A-4.

Table A-4: NMFE Grant Awards	
Organization	Total Award
Buffalo Co.	\$12,200
Clark Co, et al	\$35,250
CVTC	\$20,000
Douglas Co.	\$6,370
Eau Claire Co.	\$8,600
Kewaunee Co.	\$21,800
Langlade Co.	\$9,860
Mid-state Tech Col	\$18,750
Mukwonago R Farmer Alliance	\$18,928
NWTC	\$17,530
Rusk Co	\$2,150
SWTC	\$18,370
Trempealeau Co./ WTC	\$20,000
Vernon Co. / WTC	\$27,300
Washington Co.	\$1,750
Western WI Conservation Council.	\$20,000
Total	\$258,858

All grant recipients must sign a contract with DATCP that incorporates the requirements of s. ATCP 50.35 and commits the project to developing NM plans that meet the 2015 NRCS 590 standards.

Statewide Projects: Nutrient Management Implementation Support, Cooperators

In addition to supporting NMFE training, DATCP uses its SEG appropriation for projects that contribute to statewide conservation goals, meeting the following grant priorities in s. ATCP 50.30(3): fund cost-effective activities that address and resolve high priority problems; build a systematic and comprehensive approach to soil erosion and water quality problems; contribute to a coordinated soil and water resource management program and avoid duplication of effort. DATCP has targeted the following areas for funding: nutrient

management implementation activities including SnapPlus, support for statewide training of conservation professionals, development of technical standards, and coordinated activities in AEAs and impaired waters. Seven of the awards also include funds to purchase laptops for training.

In the cooperator subcategory of Nutrient Management Implementation Support, DATCP received one application from the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (UW-CALS) with different options for funding ranging from a low of \$580,000 to a high of \$730,000. DATCP will fund the UW-CALS request as follows: (1) \$227,469 for maintaining and improving education and training (2) \$280,000 for SNAP Plus maintenance and development, and (3) \$20,000 for development of A2809 calculator. Funding this project supports tools and information needed by government agencies and farmers to implement the nutrient management standard and the Phosphorus Index, and support moving to remote training options as well.

Funding UW CALS / Nutrient and Pest Management Program supports the development of a digital, self-paced, interactive, interview-based NM planning workbook with an updated NM curriculum. The workbook will be obtained online or on a thumb drive, but will also be available as a printed document. The UW CALS project will also include the continued development of training videos to be linked into the interactive workbook and the SnapPlus NM software program. Finally, the award supports hiring a SnapPlus education specialist dedicated to state-wide training on the use of SnapPlus for NM planning.

In the general category of project cooperator, DATCP will provide the following funding. Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (WI Land+Water) is awarded \$225,401, the same as their 2020 award but \$7,000 less than their request. The funds are intended to build statewide capacity to deliver and coordinate conservation training including implementation of recommendations of the

statewide interagency training committee (SITCOM) and the Producer-Led Watershed Protection Grants Annual Workshop. Funding also supports activities to promote accountability among county conservation programs.

The Standards Oversight Council (SOC) is awarded the full \$38,000 requested which fairly recognizes the higher costs for maintaining statewide capacity to develop and maintain technical standards for conservation programs and the specific support for DATCP standards.

Traditionally, up to \$3,500 is awarded to the host county for costs related to Conservation Observance Day. Due to the restrictions related to the Covid-19 outbreak, the 2020 Conservation Observance Day was cancelled. Vernon County, the 2020 host, will host the event in 2021. The allocated funds from 2020 will be extended to 2021 to account for this.

With the 2021 SWRM grant application, counties and producer-led watershed groups were invited to submit Innovation Grant requests for new ways to approach land and water conservation. Eight applications were received, six from counties, one from a collaborator working with several producer-led watershed groups, and one from a researcher. A total of \$301,569 SEG funds were requested. A total of \$151,300 is awarded as follows:

Innovation Grant	Amount
Ashland Co. FPP Incentives	\$25,000
Langlade Co. AEA Incentives	\$22,000
Marathon Co. AEA Incentives	\$30,000
Monroe Co. AEA Incentives	\$41,000
Sauk Co. AEA Incentives	\$33,300

DATCP received proposals for three projects which it decided not to fund. DATCP will not fund the Lafayette County small grains proposal (\$50,000) due to the application being incomplete. However, DATCP is interested in funding a small grains project in the future. DATCP will also not fund the Dairy Strong Sustainability Alliance proposal (\$20,500) for a computer application that

would be used to help conservation planning in Lafayette County. DATCP determined that it needs to further consider whether or not to use SWRM to fund specific producer-led projects outside of the existing grant process given the statutory direction to provide funding to producer-led groups not to exceed \$750,000. If additional funding is provided, it will be through an open, competitive funding process. Finally, DATCP will not fund the Runoff Risk Advisory Forecast (RRAF) proposal (\$79,769). This research project is better suited to other grant funds, such as the Groundwater Coordinating Council's joint solicitation process.

The 2021 cooperator awards are documented in the lower right-hand corner of Table A (page 2). All award recipients are required to sign grant contracts that incorporate the requirements of s. ATCP 50.35, and include significant accountability measures.

Unmet Need for Cost-Share Funding

DATCP will provide about 74% of the SEG funding requested by counties for cost-sharing, which is \$755,000 less than the requested amounts. While additional cost-share funding could have been allocated, the average total spent by counties annually over the past several year is closer to \$1.9 million, substantially less than was requested each year, and less than what was allocated.

Future Funding Directions

With additional SEG appropriations available to allocate, DATCP must consider how it can best implement conservation practices. On a fundamental level, DATCP will consider whether SEG dollars should be set aside to cost-share conservation practices historically funded by bond dollars. DATCP has consistently fallen short of meeting the demand for cost-sharing bondable practices, and diversion of SEG dollars may help fill the gap. DATCP does permit this on a minor level to the few counties with over 75% of cropland acres in NM plans; however, the department may want to open this up to all or a larger number of counties.

Also, there may be other emerging areas or practices where SEG funds could be used or targeted to implement conservation practices and improve soil and watershed management, including things like harvestable buffers, cropping practices, small grains projects, practices that improve climate resiliency, precision agriculture, and carbon credit processing.

To the extent that DATCP will spend SEG funding to support nutrient management (NM) planning and implementation, DATCP will use feedback from counties and other stakeholders to determine which, if any, of the following strategies should be used:

- Use additional funds to hire agronomists to provide education in targeted areas;
- Expand the number of agronomists available to support NM planning (especially if DATCP does not target part of staffing grants to accomplish the same goal);
- Develop partnerships to expand NM training with the goal of smaller class sizes and specialized training;
- Build outreach to the private sector to make improvements in plans;
- Increase capacity to monitor and review the quality of NM plans and provide feedback;
- Build a stronger connection to the co-ops, consultants and fertilizer dealers to promote nutrient management;
- Provide additional funding to AEAs to incentivize landowners to sign FPP agreements.
- Better incorporate nutrient management planning to DATCP programs such as producer led watershed protection.

Regarding the allocation of SEG funds specifically for nutrient management cost-sharing, DATCP remains interested in refining the formula for awarding county cost-sharing and the policies surrounding its use. For example, DATCP needs to respond to concerns about the criterion related to nutrient management plan coverage in a county. The criteria needs to better capture NM plan coverage in a county to reflect acres under plans, not just the percentage of land in a county under NM plans.

Before making major changes to what is funded and how it is distributed, DATCP will engage key stakeholders to develop a workable approach. The counties and producer led groups can share insights on approaches to effectively target cost-sharing and increase farmer participation. Discussions about future use of SEG funds were planned for March and April 2020 as part of DATCP's

annual conservation partner meetings, but were postponed due to the COVID-19 response. DATCP rescheduled these as virtual sessions for September 2020 and intends to use input from them to implement changes to SEG funding for the 2022 allocation.

Table A-2: County Bond Cost-Share Awards

County	Bond				County	Bond			
	17-19 Cumulative Average Under-Spending*	2017 Census Acres**	17-19 Cumulative Total Dollars Spent***	Award		17-19 Cumulative Average Under-Spending*	2017 Census Acres**	17-19 Cumulative Total Dollars Spent***	Award
Adams	0.1%	117,206	\$117,276	\$49,900	Marathon	0.0%	473,147	\$275,771	\$73,500
Ashland	0.0%	52,428	\$163,553	\$49,500	Marinette	0.5%	133,068	\$451,719	\$63,900
Barron	0.1%	305,604	\$120,225	\$61,900	Marquette	3.9%	113,183	\$92,750	\$31,500
Bayfield	0.0%	81,041	\$170,580	\$53,500	Menominee	1.3%	290	\$44,255	\$20,000
Brown	6.2%	192,007	\$73,856	\$31,500	Milwaukee	0.0%	6,990	\$6,672	\$20,000
Buffalo	1.7%	293,130	\$120,752	\$47,650	Monroe	4.5%	300,659	\$156,435	\$54,000
Burnett	2.0%	89,237	\$71,986	\$29,500	Oconto	0.0%	189,898	\$112,491	\$52,900
Calumet	0.7%	153,858	\$105,248	\$43,400	Oneida	0.0%	34,670	\$107,671	\$47,900
Chippewa	1.5%	356,176	\$113,388	\$49,750	Outagamie	3.2%	236,963	\$125,089	\$41,650
Clark	0.0%	451,035	\$222,201	\$73,500	Ozaukee	0.0%	59,299	\$159,938	\$55,000
Columbia	0.0%	304,058	\$203,245	\$73,500	Pepin	0.5%	106,881	\$117,397	\$43,400
Crawford	0.0%	210,550	\$129,393	\$54,150	Pierce	0.0%	233,188	\$176,916	\$58,750
Dane	0.6%	506,688	\$128,108	\$55,400	Polk	5.6%	256,114	\$154,427	\$46,250
Dodge	6.5%	405,992	\$84,073	\$43,500	Portage	2.1%	280,410	\$162,198	\$56,000
Door	0.0%	114,508	\$76,701	\$50,000	Price	1.8%	89,203	\$116,304	\$41,400
Douglas	44.9%	69,759	\$6,291	\$17,000	Racine	0.0%	127,496	\$184,308	\$54,500
Dunn	0.0%	348,301	\$125,045	\$61,900	Richland	0.2%	220,843	\$137,249	\$54,150
Eau Claire	0.0%	172,256	\$164,421	\$54,500	Rock	1.8%	353,505	\$193,319	\$60,000
Florence	0.5%	18,609	\$84,530	\$33,300	Rusk	1.1%	136,062	\$125,815	\$43,400
Fond du Lac	4.0%	317,371	\$117,724	\$40,000	Saint Croix	0.0%	279,191	\$63,535	\$45,000
Forest	58.3%	38,084	\$11,148	\$13,900	Sauk	0.0%	298,906	\$201,090	\$65,750
Grant	1.1%	600,324	\$148,912	\$55,400	Sawyer	2.7%	46,009	\$87,001	\$34,000
Green	0.0%	292,368	\$181,093	\$61,750	Shawano	4.7%	247,241	\$100,362	\$41,650
Green Lake	0.0%	126,751	\$178,354	\$54,500	Sheboygan	0.0%	195,938	\$161,661	\$54,500
Iowa	1.6%	360,134	\$85,637	\$45,000	Taylor	0.1%	225,856	\$357,264	\$74,650
Iron	0.0%	9,200	\$151,582	\$48,500	Trempealeau	0.4%	329,916	\$187,203	\$66,500
Jackson	0.0%	248,342	\$369,041	\$74,650	Vernon	0.0%	337,086	\$173,297	\$66,500
Jefferson	18.8%	221,355	\$73,256	\$33,750	Vilas	1.3%	5,652	\$110,003	\$33,400
Juneau	2.1%	175,417	\$47,737	\$41,500	Walworth	1.5%	192,422	\$152,814	\$48,000
Kenosha	0.1%	77,782	\$85,641	\$42,000	Washburn	0.0%	73,773	\$134,173	\$44,900
Kewaunee	0.4%	170,405	\$144,434	\$49,900	Washington	0.0%	126,146	\$115,987	\$44,900
LaCrosse	5.9%	144,334	\$137,549	\$37,400	Waukesha	6.9%	97,460	\$88,652	\$28,000
Lafayette	1.2%	342,518	\$152,714	\$60,000	Waupaca	0.7%	201,603	\$263,411	\$59,250
Langlade	1.0%	116,386	\$115,836	\$43,400	Waushara	0.0%	135,306	\$131,562	\$49,900
Lincoln	0.0%	78,293	\$107,149	\$42,000	Winnebago	6.3%	162,052	\$60,592	\$31,500
Manitowoc	0.2%	231,609	\$117,810	\$57,150	Wood	1.4%	220,891	\$215,366	\$59,250
					TOTAL				\$3,500,000

Each County was given a base of \$10,000 to help counties receive closer to their requested amount. The following criteria were also applied to finalize a county's BOND award.

*Graduated awards based on 3-yr avg underspending, excluding extended underspending, year 1 of 3: 0% = \$14,500, 0.05%-1.49% = \$8,000, 1.50-2.49% = \$5,000, 2.5-10% = \$2,000, >10% = \$0.

**Graduated awards based on 2017 Census acres: 300,000 or more = \$24,000, 200,000-299,999 = \$16,250, 100,000-199,999 = \$12,000, 20,000-99,999 = \$7,000, <19,999 = \$2,000.

***Graduated awards based on 3-yr cumulative spending: >\$300K = \$33,900, \$200K-\$299,999 = \$25,000, \$150K-\$199,999 = \$18,000, \$100K-\$149,999 = \$13,400, \$40K-\$99,999 = \$7,500, <\$40,000 = \$0

County Name in Italics = County transferred funds awarded in prior grant year

County Name Shaded: County awarded the amount of its request, which was less than the maximum grant award.

Table A-3: County SEG Cost-Share Awards

County	Ranking and Award			County	Ranking and Award		
	Score	Grouping	Award		Score	Grouping	Award
<i>Adams</i>	35	4	\$25,000	Marathon	90	1	\$95,000
Ashland	45	4	\$20,000	Marinette	50	3	\$55,000
<i>Barron</i>	20	5	\$35,000	Marquette	55	3	\$65,000
<i>Bayfield</i>	45	4	\$8,000	Menominee	0	0	NA
Brown	50	3	\$20,000	Milwaukee	15	5	NA
Buffalo	30	4	\$20,000	Monroe	65	2	\$50,000
Burnett	20	5	\$20,000	Oconto	50	3	\$50,972
Calumet	65	2	\$40,000	Onieda	35	4	NA
Chippewa	60	3	\$55,000	<i>Outagamie</i>	70	2	\$65,000
<i>Clark</i>	80	1	\$80,000	<i>Ozaukee</i>	50	3	\$25,000
Columbia	85	1	\$95,000	Pepin	45	4	\$40,000
Crawford	20	5	\$8,000	Pierce	35	4	\$20,000
Dane	85	1	\$95,000	Polk	25	4	NA
Dodge	75	2	\$10,000	Portage	20	5	NA
Door	50	3	\$28,000	Price	10	5	NA
Douglas	10	5	NA	Racine	35	4	\$55,000
<i>Dunn</i>	40	4	\$28,000	Richland	20	5	\$20,000
Eau Claire	50	3	\$55,000	Rock	75	2	\$75,000
Florence	0	0	NA	<i>Rusk</i>	20	5	\$25,000
<i>Fond du Lac</i>	60	3	\$20,000	Saint Croix	30	4	\$35,000
Forest	5	5	\$10,000	Sauk	55	3	\$55,000
Grant	40	4	NA	Sawyer	10	5	\$8,000
Green	40	4	\$20,000	<i>Shawano</i>	55	3	\$40,000
Green Lake	50	3	\$30,000	Sheboygan	50	3	\$20,000
Iowa	35	4	\$45,000	Taylor	35	4	\$40,000
Iron	35	4	NA	Trempealeau	80	1	\$30,000
<i>Jackson</i>	25	4	\$20,000	Vernon	40	4	\$55,000
<i>Jefferson</i>	55	3	\$12,000	Vilas	0	0	NA
Juneau	35	4	\$20,000	Walworth	45	4	\$20,000
<i>Kenosha</i>	15	5	\$16,000	Washburn	10	5	\$6,000
Kewaunee	50	3	\$20,000	Washington	50	3	\$10,000
La Crosse	60	3	\$20,000	Waukesha	35	4	NA
Lafayette	55	3	\$20,000	Waupaca	80	1	\$95,000
Langlade	60	3	\$40,000	Waushara	20	5	\$25,000
Lincoln	20	5	NA	Winnebago	55	3	\$55,000
Manitowoc	65	2	\$75,000	Wood	55	3	\$54,000
TOTAL							\$2,198,972
County Name in Italics = County transferred funds awarded in prior grant year NA= County did not apply for SEG funds				County Name Shaded = County awarded the amount of its request, which was less than the maximum grant award			

DNR ALLOCATIONS

DNR's portion of this final allocation provides funding to counties through three programs:

- 1) Targeted Runoff Management (TRM),
- 2) Notice of Discharge (NOD), and
- 3) Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Construction (UNPS-Construction).

Table B shows the final allocation to each county grantee for TRM and UNPS-Construction. Additionally, NOD reserves are established as specific county allocations are unknown at this time.

FUNDING SOURCES

Allocations for TRM projects and NOD projects are from bond revenue appropriated under s. 20.866(2)(tf), Wis. Stats., Federal Clean Water Act Section 319, and segregated funds appropriated under s. 20.370(6)(aq), Wis. Stats.

Allocations to counties for UNPS-Construction projects, when requested, are from segregated funds appropriated under s. 20.866(2)(th), Wis. Stats.

Allocations to counties for UNPS-Planning projects, when requested, are from segregated funds appropriated under s. 20.370(6)(dq), Wis. Stats.

Note: DNR will also provide TRM grants and UNPS-Construction grants to non-county grantees. Wisconsin Statutes do not require that non-county grantees be listed in this allocation plan.

- For all grant programs, funds will be considered "committed" when a grantee has returned to the DNR a signed copy of the grant agreement.
- For the TRM program, grant agreements not signed by the deadline may be rescinded by DNR, and the associated grant funds may be used to fund other eligible projects in rank order based on project scores. If, for any reason, funds committed through this

allocation plan become available after March 31, 2021, these funds may be held to fund projects selected in the next grant cycle.

1. TRM Final Allocation

The DNR allocates up to \$4,595,698 to counties for cost sharing of TRM projects during calendar year 2021. This amount is adequate to fully fund the estimated state share for 13 out of 20 eligible county Small-Scale TRM applications. Additionally, this amount is adequate to fully fund of the estimated state share for 6 out of the 14 eligible county Large-Scale TRM applications. As shown in Chart 1, there is \$4,639,929 of unmet needs for county TRM projects.

The maximum cost-share amount that can be awarded for a single Small-Scale TRM project is \$225,000. The maximum cost-share amount that can be awarded for a single Large-Scale TRM project is \$600,000.

TRM allocations made through this plan will be reimbursed to grantees during calendar years 2021 through 2022 for Small-Scale projects and through 2023 for Large-Scale projects. Project applications are screened, scored, and ranked in accordance with s. 281.65(4c), Wis. Stats. Adjustments to grant amounts may occur to account for eligibility of project components, cost-share rates, or ch. NR 151 enforcement action at the time that DNR negotiates the actual grant agreement with an applicant.

2. UNPS Final Allocation

PLANNING. UNPS-Planning grant applications were not solicited in 2020 for the 2021 award cycle. DNR has implemented an alternating schedule for both UNPS-Planning and UNPS-Construction grants. The UNPS-Planning grant application will be available in early 2021 for 2022 awards.

CONSTRUCTION. The DNR allocates up to \$68,250 to counties cost sharing of UNPS projects during calendar year 2021. This amount is adequate to fully fund the estimate

state share for both of the eligible county UNPS Construction grant applications.

The DNR will not solicit UNPS-Construction grant applications in 2021. These will next be available in 2022 for 2023 grant awards. The maximum cost-share amount that can be awarded for a UNPS-Construction grant is \$150,000 (with an additional \$50,000 for land acquisition).

The DNR will also provide UNPS-Construction grants to non-county applicants. Wisconsin Statutes do not require that non-county grantees be listed in this allocation plan.

The UNPS-Construction awards made through this plan will be reimbursed to grantees during calendar years 2021 and 2022. Project applications have been screened, scored, and ranked in accordance with s. 281.66, Wis. Stats.

3. Notice of Discharge Program

A. Background

DNR issues notices of discharge (NOD) and notices of intent (NOI) under ch. NR 243, Wis. Adm. Code; this code regulates animal feeding operations. DNR has authority under s. 281.65(4e), Wis. Stats., to provide grant assistance for NOD and NOI projects outside the competitive TRM process. DNR is authorized to award grants to governmental units, which in turn enter into cost-share agreements with landowners that have received an NOD or NOI.

Cost-share assistance is provided to landowners to meet the regulatory requirements of an NOD issued under ch. NR 243, Wis. Adm. Code. In some cases, cost-share assistance must be offered before enforcement action can be taken. In other cases, DNR is not required to provide cost sharing but may do so at its discretion. DNR has several permitting and enforcement options available under ch. NR 243 if landowners should fail to meet the conditions of the NOD.

B. NOD Final Allocation

This Final Allocation Plan establishes a reserve of \$1,500,000 for NOD projects during calendar year 2021. The reserve includes funds for structural practices in eligible locations. DNR may use its discretion to increase this reserve if needed. To receive a grant award, a governmental unit must submit an application to DNR that describes a specific project and includes documentation that an NOD or NOI has either already been issued or will be issued by DNR concurrent with the grant award. Once DNR issues a grant to the governmental unit to address an NOD or NOI, DNR will designate a portion of the reserve specifically for that project.

Since DATCP also administers funds to correct NODs, DNR and DATCP will consult on each NOD application to ensure that the two agencies are making the most efficient use of the available funds to address these problem sites.

DNR will require that county grantees commit funds to a cost-share agreement with the landowner within a timeframe that is consistent with the compliance schedule in the NOD. The county grantee shall use the grant award to reimburse the landowner for costs incurred during the grant period, which may extend beyond calendar year 2021. If the landowner fails to install practices listed in the cost-share agreement within the timeframe identified, DNR will terminate its grant with the county, leaving the landowner to correct the problems identified in the NOD without the benefit of state cost sharing.

Fund balances from terminated NOD grants and projects completed under budget may be returned to the reserve account and made available to other NOD applicants. Reserve funds remaining at the end of calendar year 2021 may either be carried over for the calendar year 2022 NOD reserve account or may be allocated for calendar year 2021 or 2022 TRM projects.

DNR and DATCP issue a joint report annually to the LWCB on progress in administering NOD funds.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO THE 2021 JOINT PRELIMINARY ALLOCATION PLAN

The DATCP portion of the final plan contains the following change from the preliminary allocation plan:

- Adjustment to the UW-CALS allocation to account for available extended funds from 2020.

The DNR portion of the final plan includes the following changes from the preliminary allocation plan:

- Updated Charts 1 and 2 to reflect currently available funding to county projects.
- Updated Tables B & C to reflect DNR’s funding decisions for county TRM and UNPS grant applications.

FINAL ACTION

DATCP has determined that the action described in this allocation plan for the 2021 soil and water resource management grant program shown in Table A conforms to the applicable DATCP provisions of s. 92.14, Wis. Stats, and ATCP 50, Wis. Administrative Code. DATCP reserves the right to reallocate grant funds unexpended by recipients.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 2020

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Randy Romanski, Secretary-designee

DNR has determined that the actions described in this allocation plan for the 2021 allocations of DNR funds shown in Table B conforms with the provisions of ss. 281.65 and 281.66, Wis. Stats.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 2020

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Preston D. Cole, Secretary

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 30, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) and Advisors

FROM: Joanna Griffin
Watershed Management Bureau, DNR

SUBJECT: **DNR Scoring of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2021 Funding**

Recommended Action: DNR staff request that the Land and Water Conservation Board make recommendations on the DNR proposed funding of TRM applications.

Summary: The DNR, pursuant to s. 281.65(4c)(b), Wis. Stats., is informing the LWCB through this memo of the Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) grant application scores for projects being considered for CY 2021 grant funding. Scoring results for projects being considered for calendar year (CY) 2021 funding are presented in the attached tables.

Chapter NR 153, Wis. Adm. Code, which governs the TRM Grant Program, became effective on January 1, 2011, and includes four separate TRM project categories as noted below. Projects are scored and ranked against other projects in the same category. Based on available appropriations, the Department has \$5,228,413 To fund CY 2021 grants. Funds will be allocated among the four project categories. The maximum possible awards are \$225,000 for Small-Scale projects and \$600,000 for Large-Scale projects.

Scoring and Ranking Summary to Date:

A. Small-Scale Non-TMDL

- Seven (7) applications were submitted and are eligible for grant consideration.
- Funding requests for the applications total \$1,510,307.
- Based on available funding, the Department has proposed to allocate \$670,000 to fully fund three (3) of the seven (7) projects in this category.

In this category of Small-Scale Non-TMDL, adjustments were made once the total available funding was determined. The attached tables show the final rank order of applications. A requirement in s. NR 153.20(2)(d)3.b., Wis. Adm. Code, states that no one applicant may receive multiple grants that exceed 20% of the total available funding in a given project category. Applicants on the ranked list whose total funding requests exceed 20% of the total available funding will be awarded funds for the projects that do not exceed 20% and the balance of the applicant's requests will be moved to the bottom of the ranked list; additional funding is provided only after all other eligible projects have first been funded.

B. Small-Scale Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

- Sixteen (16) applications were submitted and are eligible for grant consideration.
- Funding requests for the applications total \$2,863,825.
- Based on available funding, the Department has proposed to allocate \$2,188,825 to fully fund thirteen (13) of the sixteen (16) projects in this category.

C. Large-Scale Non-TMDL

- Three (3) applications were submitted and are eligible for consideration.
- Funding request for these applications total \$449,513.
- Based on available funding, the Department has proposed to allocate \$309,513 to fully fund two (2) of the three (3) projects in this category.

D. Large-Scale TMDL

- Eleven (11) applications were submitted and are eligible for consideration.
- Funding request for these applications total \$5,044,697
- Based on available funding, the Department has proposed to allocate \$2,060,075 to fully fund four (4) of the eleven (11) projects in this category.

The following process was used to score and rank projects and make funding decisions:

1. All projects were scored and then ranked by score for each project category.
2. For Small-Scale TMDL and Small-Scale Non-TMDL applications only, the highest scoring application from each DNR region that is above the median score in each of the two project categories was identified and moved ("region boost") to the top of the ranked list.

The Department will include allocations to counties for TRM projects in the *CY 2021 Joint DNR/DATCP Final Allocation Plan*. Once the *2021 Joint DNR/DATCP Final Allocation Plan* is signed, DNR will develop grant agreements for successful applications. During the grant agreement development process, funding amounts may be adjusted as necessary to reflect final cost-share rates and eligible project components

Materials Provided:

CY 2021 Small-Scale Non-TMDL TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank
CY 2021 Small-Scale TMDL TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank
CY 2021 Large-Scale Non-TMDL TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank
CY 2021 Large-Scale TMDL TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank

TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank for 2021

Table 1. Small-Scale Non-TMDL Project Applications

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Region Boost	Total Eligible Project Costs	Total State Share Request	Cumulative Requested
1	Oconto County*	Alsteen Farms LLC	NER	112.7	Yes	\$1,082,835	\$225,000	\$225,000
2	Door County	Twin Harbor Creek Headwater Protection	NER	104.4	No	\$480,608	\$220,000	\$445,000
3	Marinette County	Schwittay Farm Barnyard Runoff Management	NER	84.7	No	\$486,140	\$225,000	\$670,000
4	Oconto County	Fischer Manure and Waste Management	NER	92	No	\$236,153	\$165,307	\$835,307
5	Marinette County	Drees Farm Feed Leachate Management	NER	78	No	\$777,495	\$225,000	\$1,060,307
6	Marinette County	Declark Farm Manure Management	NER	75.9	No	\$268,234	\$225,000	\$1,285,307
7	Marinette County	Zeitler Farm Manure Management	NER	75.9	No	\$1,112,420	\$225,000	\$1,510,307

*Region Boost with score equal to or greater than median of 84.7.

Black font = proposed to be fully funded

Red font = funding not available

TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank for 2021

Table 2. Small-Scale TMDL Project Applications

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Region Boost	Total Eligible Project Costs	Total State Share Request	Cumulative Requested
1	Village of Elm Grove*	Underwood Creek Streambank Stabilization	SER	156.3	Yes	\$421,608	\$225,000	\$225,000
2	Shawano County*	Shawland Ag Waste	NER	112.7	Yes	\$261,987	\$178,544	\$403,544
3	Wood County*	Wood County LWCD & Serenity River, LLC	WCR	107.6	Yes	\$57,750	\$40,425	\$443,969
4	Dane County*	Gilles, Eugene	SCR	100.6	Yes	\$337,064	\$225,000	\$668,969
5	Village of Mount Pleasant	Lamparek Ditch - Phase 3	SER	113.2	No	\$793,044	\$198,261	\$867,230
6	Village of Lac La Belle	Golf Course Stream Streambank Restoration	SER	107.4	No	\$348,180	\$209,454	\$1,076,684
7	Marathon County	Matt Hartwig Manure Storage Project	WCR	105.1	No	\$623,850	\$225,000	\$1,301,684
8	Shawano County	Mastey Ag Waste Project	NER	101.2	No	\$204,058	\$142,841	\$1,444,525
9	Burnett County	Goetz/Mogren Erosion Control	NOR	92	No	\$19,990	\$13,993	\$1,458,518
10	Waupaca County	Whitetail Valley Dairy - Manure Management	NER	87.4	No	\$316,558	\$221,591	\$1,680,109
11	Columbia County	Rock Garden Farm LLC/Hahn	SCR	81.4	No	\$325,111	\$225,000	\$1,905,109
12	Columbia County	Oliver Leachate Project	SCR	74.5	No	\$153,616	\$136,791	\$2,041,900
13	Rusk County	Austin Giles Feedlot	NOR	72	No	\$209,893	\$146,925	\$2,188,825
14	Dodge County	Carl Reible	SCR	66.7	No	\$350,000	\$225,000	\$2,413,825
15	Portage County	Jeff Lutz Manure Storage and Feed Storage Runoff Control	WCR	40	No	\$700,000	\$225,000	\$2,638,825
16	Portage County	Gerben Westra Manure Storage	WCR	39	No	\$500,000	\$225,000	\$2,863,825

*Region Boost with score equal to or greater than median of 96.3.

Black font = proposed to be fully funded

Red font = funding not available

TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank for 2021

Table 3. Large-Scale Non-TMDL Project Applications

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Total Eligible Project Costs	State Share Requested	Cumulative Requested
1	Calumet County	Calumet County Spring Creek Implementation	NER	171.9	\$245,658	\$171,960	\$171,960
2	Iowa County	Knight Hollow-Mill Creek 9KE Plan Impl. Ph. 1	SCR	147.4	\$210,360	\$137,553	\$309,513
3	Chippewa County	Lake Wissota Stewardship Project	WCR	95	\$200,000	\$140,000	\$449,513

Table 4. Large-Scale TMDL Project Applications

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Total Eligible Project Costs	State Share Requested	Cumulative Requested
1	St. Croix County	South Fork Willow River TMDL TRM	WCR	179.4	\$830,194	\$496,075	\$496,075
2	La Crosse County	Bostwick Creek	WCR	177.1	\$864,561	\$600,000	\$1,096,075
3	Fond du Lac County	Pipe Creek Streambank Restoration Project & Ancillary Best Management Practices	NER	171.5	\$520,000	\$364,000	\$1,460,075
4	Waupaca County	Weyauwega Lake - Waupaca River Watershed	NER	170.2	\$1,018,400	\$600,000	\$2,060,075
5	Outagamie County	Upper Duck Creek II TMDL Implementation	NER	167.2	\$890,000	\$600,000	\$2,660,075
6	Waupaca County	Shaw Creek - Lower Little Wolf River Watershed	NER	164.5	\$1,222,000	\$600,000	\$3,260,075
7	Marathon County	Fenwood Creek Watershed Project Phase II	WCR	160.6	\$583,749	\$408,624	\$3,668,699
8	Brown County	Upper/Lower East River TRM	NER	146.1	\$420,000	\$294,000	\$3,962,699
9	Outagamie County	Apple Creek CAFO Special Project Cropping System	NER	114	\$759,997	\$531,998	\$4,494,697
10	Dodge County	Wildcat Creek Watershed	SCR	93.5	\$460,000	\$322,000	\$4,816,697
11	Dodge County	Lake Sinissippi-Rock River NPS Watershed Implementation Plan	SCR	91.4	\$340,000	\$228,000	\$5,044,697

Black font = proposed to be fully funded

Red font = funding not available

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 9, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) and Advisors

FROM: Joanna Griffin
Watershed Management Bureau, DNR

SUBJECT: DNR Proposed Scoring of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2021 Funding

Recommended Action: DNR staff request that the Land and Water Conservation Board make recommendations on the DNR proposed funding of UNPS applications.

Summary: The DNR is informing the LWCB of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management (UNPS) grant application scores for projects to be considered for CY 2021 grant funding. Scoring results for projects being considered for calendar year (CY) 2021 funding are presented in the attached table.

The DNR funds UNPS projects under authority of s. 281.66, Wis. Stats. The purpose of this program is to control polluted runoff from urban project areas. Funds may be used for two types of projects:

1. Construction projects (may also include land acquisition) and 2. Planning projects. Each project type has its own application process and funding source. Consequently, construction projects and planning projects do not compete against each other for funding.

Beginning in January 2016, the DNR began implementing an alternating schedule for UNPS Planning and UNPS Construction grants. UNPS Construction grant applications were solicited in 2020 for the CY 2021 award cycle. The UNPS Planning grant application will be available in 2021 for CY 2022 awards. Due to the alternating schedule for the UNPS grants, only the scoring and ranking summary for UNPS Construction projects is provided here.

Scoring and Ranking Summary to Date for UNPS – Construction Projects:

The maximum state cost share per successful application is \$150,000 plus an additional \$50,000 for land acquisition.

- Thirty-one (31) applications were submitted; all are eligible for funding.
- Grant requests for the 31 applications total \$3,491,928
- Based on available funding, the Department has proposed to allocate \$2,533,378 to fund the CY 2021 UNPS Construction projects. This will fully fund twenty-three (23) of the 31 projects.

The attached table shows the current rank order of applications.

The Department will include allocations to counties for UNPS-Construction projects in the CY 2021 Joint DNR/DATCP Final Allocation Plan. Once the *2021 Joint DNR/DATCP Final Allocation Plan* is signed, the DNR will develop grant agreements for successful applications. During the grant agreement development process, funding amounts may be adjusted as necessary to reflect final cost-share rates and eligible project components.

Materials Provided: *UNPS-Construction Scoring and Rank for CY 2021*

UNPS-Construction Grant Application Scoring by Rank for 2021

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Total Eligible Project Cost	State Share Requested	Cumulative Requested
1	Redevelopment Authority, Milwaukee, City	Century City Triangle Neighborhood Park Development	SER	122.8	\$260,000	\$105,000	\$105,000
2	Little Chute, Village	Vandenbroek Pond	NER	121	\$294,467	\$117,800	\$222,800
3	Monona, City	Underground Wet Detention Basin	SCR	116.6	\$412,300	\$150,000	\$372,800
4	Milwaukee Board of School Directors	Greener, Healthier Schoolyards - Academy of Accelerated Learning	SER	116.3	\$230,000	\$100,000	\$472,800
5	Rothschild, Village	High Efficiency Street Sweeper	WCR	114.4	\$67,459	\$33,730	\$506,530
6	Whitewater, City	High Efficiency Street Sweeper	SER	114.4	\$99,600	\$49,800	\$556,330
7	Ashwaubenon, Village	Plymrock Pond	NER	113.3	\$299,850	\$120,000	\$676,330
8	Buchanan, Town	N130 CTH N Storm Water Management Facility Construction	NER	108.9	\$883,960	\$200,000	\$876,330
9	Buchanan, Town	Schmalz Storm Water Management Facility Construction	NER	108.9	\$694,018	\$200,000	\$1,076,330
10	Two Rivers, City	Eggers Pond	NER	106	\$516,095	\$154,600	\$1,230,930
11	Sheboygan, City	2nd Creek Dry to Wet Pond Conversion	SER	103.4	\$917,000	\$150,000	\$1,380,930
12	Calumet County	Calumet County Iron Enhanced Sand Filter	NER	102.3	\$46,500	\$23,250	\$1,404,180
13	De Pere, City	22-09 Pond and Drainage System Construction Franklin Street Pond	NER	97.9	\$210,600	\$105,300	\$1,509,480
14	De Pere, City	21-09 Pond and Drainage System Construction Matthew Drive Ponds	NER	97.9	\$274,300	\$137,150	\$1,646,630
15	Menomonie, City	Regional Pond #2	WCR	97.9	\$314,570	\$150,000	\$1,796,630
16	Saukville, Village	Saukville Storm Water Improvements	SER	96	\$220,140	\$100,000	\$1,896,630
17	Wauwatosa, City	2021-2022-Replacement of Stormwater Inlets with Catch Basins	SER	94.6	\$300,000	\$149,900	\$2,046,530
18	Ozaukee County	Mee-Kwon County Park Green Infrastructure and Stormwater Management	SER	93.3	\$95,000	\$45,000	\$2,091,530
19	Combined Locks, Village	Memorial Park Streambank Restoration Projects	NER	93	\$132,000	\$52,800	\$2,144,330
20	Kaukauna, City	Grignon Stream Restoration	NER	91.8	\$344,560	\$135,000	\$2,279,330

UNPS-Construction Grant Application Scoring by Rank for 2021

21	Beaver Dam, City	Meadow Park Pond	SCR	91.3	\$317,951	\$150,000	\$2,429,330
22	Menomonee Falls, Village	Menomonee Falls High Efficiency Street Sweeper	SER	89.1	\$92,697	\$46,348	\$2,475,678
23	Fox Point, Village	Greenvale Storm Water Improvement Project	SER	88	\$192,019	\$57,700	\$2,533,378
24	Platteville, City	Platteville 2021-22 Streambank Repair	SCR	76	\$300,000	\$150,000	\$2,683,378
25	Beloit, City	Turtle Creek Streambank Stabilization	SCR	73	\$220,000	\$110,000	\$2,793,378
26	Watertown, City	Watertown Town Square and Riverwalk	SCR	73	\$286,125	\$143,000	\$2,936,378
27	Howard, Village	Valley Brooke Pond	NER	70.8	\$153,000	\$65,000	\$3,001,378
28	Antigo, City	Saratoga Business Park Stormwater Management	NOR	69	\$379,063	\$150,000	\$3,151,378
29	Bloomfield, Village	Village of Bloomfield - Nippersink Gardens Water Quality Improvements	SER	60	\$319,050	\$150,000	\$3,301,378
30	Belmont, Village	Belmont 2021 Streambank Repair	SCR	58.5	\$413,100	\$145,000	\$3,446,378
31	Monroe, City	Golf Course Stormwater Improvements (Streambank)	SCR	39	\$91,100	\$45,550	\$3,491,928

Black font = proposed to be fully funded

Red font = funding not available

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: November 19, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Lisa K. Trumble, DATCP *Lisa K. Trumble*
Resource Management Section,
Bureau of Land and Water Resources

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Approval of the *Pepin County Land and Water Resource Management Plan*

Action Requested: This is an action item. The department has determined that the *Pepin County Land and Water Resource Management Plan* meets applicable statutory and rule requirements and requests that the LWCB make a recommendation regarding approval of the plan consistent with the Board's guidance.

Summary: The plan is written as a 10 year plan, and if approved, the plan would remain in effect through December 31, 2030, and would be subject to a five year review prior to December 31, 2025.

DATCP staff reviewed the plan using the checklist and finds that the plan complies with all the requirements of section 92.10, Wisconsin Statutes, and Chapter ATCP 50, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

To qualify for 10 year approval of its plan, Pepin County must submit an annual work plan meeting DATCP requirements during each year of its 10 year plan approval.

Pepin County held a public hearing on October 12, 2020, as part of its public input and review process. The Pepin County Land Conservation Committee will present the LWRM plan for County Board approval after receiving a recommendation for approval from the LWCB.

Materials Provided:

- LWRM Plan Review Checklist
- Completed LWRM Plan Review form
- 2019 workplan with accomplishments and current 2020 workplan

Presenters: Chase Cummings, Director, Pepin County Land Conservation & Planning Dept.
Angie Bocksell, Land Conservation/UW Ext/ Community Services Committee Chair



Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
 Agricultural Resource Management Division
 2811 Agriculture Drive, PO Box 8911
 Madison WI 53708-8911
 Phone: (608) 224-4608

Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM)

LWRM Plan Review Checklist

Wis. Stats. § 92.10 & Wis. Adm. Code § ATCP 50.12.

County: PEPIN

Date Plan Submitted for Review: 9/11/2020

I. ADVISORY COMMITTEE	Yes	No	Page
1. Did the county convene a local advisory committee that included a broad spectrum of public interests and perspectives (such as affected landowners, partner organizations, government officials, educational institutions)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2,9
II. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COUNTY BOARD APPROVAL	Date(s)		
1. Provide the dates that the local advisory committee met to discuss the development of the LWRM plan and the county plan of work	3/25/19 4/29/19		
2. Provide the date the county held a public hearing on the LWRM plan ¹	10/12/20		
3. Provide the date of county board approval of the plan, or the date the county board is expected to approve the plan after the LWCB makes its recommendation. ²	DEC		
III. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the plan include the following information as part of a county-wide resource assessment:			
a. Soil erosion conditions in the county ³ , including:			
i. identification of areas within county that have high erosion rates or other soil erosion problems that merit action within the next 10 years	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22-24, 34
b. Water quality conditions of watersheds in the county ³ , including:			
i. location of watershed areas, showing their geographic boundaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31,33
ii. identification of the causes and sources of the water quality impairments and pollutant sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25-35

¹ Appropriate notice must be provided for the required public hearing. The public hearing notice serves to notify landowners and land users of the results of any determinations concerning soil erosion rates and nonpoint source water pollution, and provides an opportunity for landowners and land users input on the county's plan. Individual notice to landowners is required if the landowners are referenced directly in the LWRM plan. DATCP may request verification that appropriate notice was provided.

² The county board may approve the county LWRM plan after the department approves the plan. The plan approved by the county board must be the same plan approved by the department. If the department requires changes to a plan previously approved by the county board, the department's approval does not take effect until the county board approves the modified plan.

³ Counties should support their analysis of soil and water conditions by referencing relevant land use and natural resource information, including the distribution of major soil types and surface topographic features, and land use categories and their distribution. Sec. ATCP 50.12(3)(b) requires that a county assemble relevant data, including relevant land use, natural resource, water quality and soil data.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| iii. identification of areas within the county that have water quality problems that merit action within the next 10 years. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 34,35, 45,117 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|

2. Does the LWRM plan address objectives by including the following:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| a. specific water quality objectives identified for each watershed based upon the resource assessment, if available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 117-118 |
| b. pollutant load reduction targets for the watersheds, if available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 47-48 |

Other comments: Pepin county has worked to rank each watershed

IV. DNR CONSULTATION

Yes No Page

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Did the county consult with DNR ⁴ to obtain water quality assessments, if available; to identify key water quality problem areas; to determine water quality objectives; and to identify pollutant load reduction targets, if any; and to review NR 151 implementation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Other comments:

V. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Yes No Page

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Does the LWRM plan include the following implementation components: : | | | |
| a. A voluntary implementation strategy to encourage adoption of farm conservation practices | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 43 |
| b. State and local regulations used to implement the plan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 38-40 |
| c. Compliance procedures that apply for failure to implement the conservation practices in ATCP 50, ch. NR 151 and related local regulations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 43-44 |
| d. Relevant conservation practices to achieve compliance with performance standards and prohibitions and to address identified water quality and erosion problems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 44,115 116 |
| e. A system for meeting county responsibilities to monitor the compliance of participants in the farmland preservation program | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 36,37, 46,47 |
| 2. Does the LWRM plan (or accompanying work plan) estimate: | | | |
| a. expected costs of implementing the plan including cost-sharing for conservation practices needed to achieve plan objectives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | WP |
| b. the staff time needed to provide technical assistance and education and outreach to implement the plan. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | WP |

⁴ While requirements for DNR consultation may be satisfied by including relevant DNR representatives on the advisory committee, counties may also need to interact with DNR staff in central or regional offices to meet all of the consultation requirements. DNR may point counties to other resources to obtain information including consultants who can calculate pollutant load reduction targets.



**Land and Water Conservation Board
County Land and Water Resource Management Plan
Review of LWRM Plan Revisions**

County: PEPIN

Implementation Covering Past Five Years and Future Directions

Answer these four questions in writing (not to exceed 4 pages)

1. Provide a representative number of accomplishments within the last five years that can be directly traced to activities identified in multiple work plans. For each accomplishment, explain how the planning process helped the county achieve its outcome, including planning adjustments that helped better target county activities.

The planning process has help increase the percentage of cropland acres covered by a Nutrient Management Plan from 23% (2016) to 44%(2019). It has also helped us consistently monitor our surfacewater and drinking water resources to better understand their condition and where conservation practices may need to be directed. We have been able to meet our goals regarding the number of on-farm NR151 & Farmland Preservation compliance reviews with the exception of recent years as we re-directed more workload on the County's Large Scale Livestock Moratorium and COVID-19 circumstances. Through our on-farm reviews and voluntary landowner decisions we have been able to achieve most of the conservation practices that we planned for. As a result of increased public awareness and pressure regarding grounwater quality concerns, we were able to adjust our planning process and work plans to allow for emphasis in this area. This included implementing a systems thinking approach to better understand perspectives, systems and the relationships associated with landuse and its impact to water quality. Finally, consistent annual planning with our area schools to coordinate various youth education oportunities, particularly our Conservation Field Day program for 5th and 6th Grades has proven to not only be very rewarding, but by building trust and respect within the community, as well as, the promotion of a positive conservation ethic.

2. Identify any areas where the county was unable to make desired progress in implementing activities identified in recent work plans. For each area identified, explain the work plan adjustments that were made to refocus planned activities. If no areas are identified, explain how the county was able to make progress in all the areas planned.

In response to public pressures and a desire for a deeper understanding of the issues, Pepin County adopted a 12-month (2018/19) Large Scale Livestock Moratorium. The moratorium was subsequently extended for an additional 12 months (2019/20). While this work was important, it did reduce our ability to meet the desired number of on-farm site visits intended to further our evaluation for compliance with NR151. We adjusted our workplan to account for the moratoium work and remained optimistic that we could continue to work on planned areas when time allowed. Additionally, our small staff adapted to staff

turnover and a merger with our Planning, Zoning, Recycling & Solid Waste Department and the associate responsibilities.

3. Describe the county's approach to implementation of its priority farm strategy including outreach, farm inventories and making use of multiple funding sources. How has the county evaluated the effectiveness of its priority farm strategy and used this information to improve implementation of the agricultural performance standards and conservation practices on farms?

In our current LWRM Plan (2011-2020) we have prioritized our HUC12 watersheds based on the following resource concerns: groundwater quality, surface water quality, soil erosion, Farmland Preservation Program participation, manure storage structures, and DNR's Healthy Watershed/Vulnerability Index. Within the higher ranking watersheds, a priority farm approach is then used to further define our workload. The priority farm strategy consists of: farms with >20% of cropland eroding at 2 "T" or greater, Farmland Preservation Agreement participants, farms with manure storage, farms where cropland drains to cold water streams, and large farms in areas with Soil Susceptible to Groundwater Contamination. The remaining farms would then be evaluated in a top-down watershed approach. Landowner's are contacted through the priority farm approach, or, most often, through their voluntary contact with our department. We then, through cooperation with our partner agencies (NRCS), determine the appropriate program and funding source. This approach has been evaluated and while there are some years that are not as productive as others, it still provided a reasonable framework that benefited the County and its resources. Additionally, the department's of Land Conservation & Planning, Public Health, and UW-Extension coordinated a public outreach and educational effort to engage citizens around groundwater quality, using a systems thinking approach. Improved public relationships have been the greatest positive outcome. Farmer and agency relationships have initiated greater participation and action toward compliance with applicable rules. Many of the Priority Farms are engaged in conservation related issues and implementation of performance standards. The development of a Producer Led Watershed Council has furthered the work of conservation standards. Those producer's qualify as a Priority Farm based on at least one of the above identified criteria.

Each year brings a unique set of issues. Pepin County has been resilient in handling those issues and feel that a continuation of a similar priority watershed/farm approach is a logical process for the resources available to the County.

4. Provide representative examples that show changes in direction in the county's LWRM plan and annual work plans, with specific examples provided showing adjustments in goals, objectives or planned activities.

Over the last 5 years, there have been several adjustments in the annual work plans, as a result of changes in direction and needs of the community. For example the Township of Waterville adopted a new zoning code which met the requirements for Farmland Preservation Zoning. This increased our Farmland Preservation certification workload starting in 2018 and therefore adjusted our work plan goals from 4 sites visits in 2018 to 20 site visits in 2019 as well as the subsequent years. Prior to the Township adopting the zoning code, Pepin County's Farmland Preservation Program participation continued to taper due to old agreements expiring and very little interest in any Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEAs).

Pepin County does not have countywide zoning, therefore, AEAs are the only option for continuation of Farmland Preservation Programming.

Our annual workplans were also adjusted in 2017 to plan for an increase in our water monitoring efforts. This included increasing the number of streams monitored on a routine schedule for total nitrogen and total phosphorus; as well as an increase in the frequency and number of private wells monitored. These changes have allowed for better interpretation of the condition of our water resources and therefore by assisting in the implementation of our LWRM plan. Other adjustments were made in response to greater attention and public pressures on groundwater quality, particularly nitrate-nitrogen in private drinking water. This focus, while consistent with goals in our LWRM Plan, created a need for greater multi-department/agency partnerships as well as the creation of a citizen advisory group to discuss the many different perspectives and systems related to water quality challenges and issues in Pepin County. These activities as well as an increase in public concerns led to Pepin County adopting a Large-scale Livestock Moratorium and the development of Pepin County's first Producer Led Watershed Group.

Looking forward to the next planning cycle (2021-2030), Pepin County's LWRM Plan goals remain consistent with years past. Groundwater quality, soil erosion, and outreach and education still require continued attention. New goals and objectives include developing a better understanding of the local impacts of climate change, incorporating the use of GIS technology into watershed planning and the evaluation of new ordinances, TMDLs and Nine Key Element Planning to further the effectiveness of our LWRM Plan and to address the water quality concerns of our community.

Annual Work Plans

Attach both of the following:

- a. The most current annual work plan, prepared in the current format from DATCP, and addresses all required items such as needed funding and staff hours.
- b. The work plan for the previous year that includes a column that identifies the progress in implementing the planned activities for that year.

Presentation Regarding County Resource Concerns

Prepare and present an 8-10 minute snapshot to the board regarding county resources and management issues. The county must prepare one of following as part of this brief presentation:

- a. A PowerPoint (showing what your county looks like, can include maps), or
- b. A hand out (2 page max)

Guidance on Board Review Process

The LWCB's review supplements, but does not replace compliance with the DATCP checklist for LWRM plan approval. This encourages and supports honest presentations from the county. The county is strongly encouraged to have the LCC chair or committee member be a part of the presentation to the Board to contribute policy and other insights to the discussion. The goal of the review is not to fail counties. The board recognizes the dynamic nature of the planning process. Board members are interested in how counties tackle priorities over time and how they respond to changing conditions in pursuing their priorities. The board will evaluate a county's

planning and implementation based on how well the county balances and prioritizes the following: agricultural performance standards, other state priorities (impaired waters, FPP checks), and local priorities. When needed, the Board will provide constructive support to counties to improve the quality of their planning.

Land Conservation Committee Notification

The LCC was provided a completed copy of this form (including attachments) on: 9/14/2020 & revised version on 10/12/2020.

Signature of Authorized Representative: Angel Date: 10/12/2020
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

Send completed form and attachments to:
Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov

PEPIN COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cropland</i> 		
<p>Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farm inspections to implement state performance standards and prohibitions. - Cropland conservation practices installed to implement state perf. standards and prohibitions. - Conduct Transect Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 farm inspections in top 3 watersheds HUC12s: 070500051202; 070500051201; 070500051203; - 20 Farmland Preservation Program Compliance checks (5 old program, 15 Waterville Twp) - Plan/design/install cropland practices in top 10 HUC12s: - 800 acres of NMPs cost-shared - 3 waterways - 3 grade stabilization structures - 2000 hours providing technical assistance including training, plan review, design, install - 2 Transect surveys completed (spring & fall) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 inspections performed. 1 compliance certificates issued. 1075 staff hours expended for training, design and installation # of practices installed - 905 acres NMP cost-shared/new installed - 1 waterways - 3 grade stabilization structures - 1 critical area stabilizations - 1.5 Transect surveys
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Livestock</i> 		
<p>Livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock facility conservation practices installed to implement state performance standards and prohibitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 manure storage facility closure (30hrs) - 1 manure storage facility permit for new or substantial alteration (ordinance) (30hrs) <p><i>livestock facility inspections part of planned activities and benchmarks found in cropland category.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 manure storage facility closure - 2 manure storage facility permits (feed storage runoff control)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Water quality</i> 		
<p>Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation practices installed to implement LWRM priorities - Monitor & document conservation efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain existing county buffer contracts - 3 buffers installed along streams in top 3 HUC12 - 1 streambank restoration - 2 well decommissions - 6 streams monitored for condition (nutrients) - 14 streams monitored for condition (WAV) - 2 wells monitored for water depth - 50 private wells monitored for condition - 10 CREP contracts reviewed/promoted - 1 new CREP contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 buffers installed along streams in top 3 HUC12 - 1 (150') streambank restoration - 3 well decommissions - 6 streams monitored for condition (nutrients) - 6 streams monitored for condition (WAV) - 2 wells monitored for water depth - 39 private wells monitored for condition - 5 CREP contracts reviewed/promoted - 1 new CREP contract / 4 reenroll CREP contracts

**PEPIN COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

• *Forestry*

Forestry	<i>Practice installation</i>	<i>Type and units of practice(s) installed Amount of cost-share dollars spent # lbs of sediment reduced (using any approved method) # lbs of P reduced (using any approved method)</i>
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• *Invasive*

Invasive species - Invasive species awareness and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 landowners assisted - Assist township and county highway department in invasive species control - Participate/assist with Lower Chippewa Invasive Partnership (LCIP) events and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 of landowners assisted 34 staff hours (80)
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• *Wildlife*

Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species) - Habitat protection and restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,000 trees sold for wildlife habitat and other conservation practices - Maintain Silver Birch Lake aeration system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9510 trees sold Maintain aeration system
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• *Urban*

Urban issues	<i>Stormwater control Construction site erosion control Floodplain protection</i>	<i>Number of site visits Number of plans reviews Number of permits issued Number of compliance issues resolved</i>
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• *Watershed*

Watershed strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement County priority/farm watershed approach: ranked HUC12s. - Community engagement through County Water Resource Team (LCD, Zoning, Public Health, UWEX) and “Think Water” strategies (WAG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of parcels evaluated for compliance (see cropland and livestock categories) 15 of meetings held (see table below) (Moratorium, Livestock Siting Ordinance, Producer Led Group) 1 of partnerships made/developed (see table below) (Producer Led Group formed)
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• *Other*

Other - Watershed protection in PL-566 watersheds - Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Program (ordinance) - Management of County Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 PL-566 structures Inspected and maintained - 16 Nonmetallic mine reclamation sites evaluated (110hrs) - Maintain & administer County Park system for recreational opportunities (140hrs) - 5 projects coordinated through local organizations - 55 Media releases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 structures evaluated 16 mines sites reviewed/evaluated 159 staff hours at County Park system 2 projects coordinated 50 media releases 1800 students reached 115 hours for moratorium study
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**PEPIN COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ordinance) - Work with local non-profit organizations for conservation programs - Conservation education programs for public/youth - Livestock Moratorium Study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 students in education programming - 150 hours for moratorium study 	
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Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	-	-
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	1 (2)	1 (2)
Manure storage closure	1 (0)	1 (0)
Livestock facility siting	-	-
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	16	16 renewals (16)
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	-	-
Shoreland zoning	-	-
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	-	-
Other	-	-

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	35 (12)
For FPP	5 old; 15 new
For NR 151	15
Animal waste ordinance	*part of above 35 inspections
Livestock facility siting	-
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	-
Nonmetallic mining	16 (16)

**PEPIN COUNTY 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	1 (0)
Field days	2 (5)
Trainings/workshops/ presentations	2 (5+)
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	6 (6)
Newsletters	-
Social media posts	30
News release/story	25

Table 5: Staff Hours and Expected Costs (staff can be combined or listed individually)

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist		
Technician		
Support Costs		
Total	5840	\$206,500
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
County	<i>N/A</i>	\$29,150
Bond/SEG	<i>N/A</i>	\$82,000

PEPIN COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cropland</i> 		
<p>Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farm inspections to implement state performance standards and prohibitions. - Cropland conservation practices installed to implement state perf. standards and prohibitions. - Conduct Transect Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 farm inspections in top 3 watersheds HUC12s: 070500051202; 070500051201; 070500051203; - 20 Farmland Preservation Program Compliance checks (5 old program, 15 Waterville Twp) - Plan/design/install cropland practices in top 10 HUC12s: - 800 acres of NMPs cost-shared - 3 waterways - 3 grade stabilization structures - 2000 hours providing technical assistance including training, plan review, design, install - 2 Transect surveys completed (spring & fall) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # inspections performed. # compliance certificates issued. # staff hours expended for training, design and installation # of practices installed - # acres NMP cost-shared/new installed - # waterways - # grade stabilization structures - # critical area stabilizations - # Transect surveys
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Livestock</i> 		
<p>Livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock facility conservation practices installed to implement state performance standards and prohibitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 manure storage facility closure (30hrs) - 1 manure storage facility permit for new or substantial alteration (ordinance) (30hrs) <p><i>livestock facility inspections part of planned activities and benchmarks found in cropland category.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # manure storage facility closure - # manure storage facility permits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Water quality</i> 		
<p>Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation practices installed to implement LWRM priorities - Monitor & document conservation efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain existing county buffer contracts - 3 buffers installed along streams in top 3 HUC12 - 1 streambank restoration - 2 well decommissions - 6 streams monitored for condition (nutrients) - 14 streams monitored for condition (WAV) - 2 wells monitored for water depth - 50 private wells monitored for condition - 10 CREP contracts reviewed/promoted - 1 new CREP contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # buffers installed along streams in top 3 HUC12 - # streambank restoration - # well decommissions - # streams monitored for condition (nutrients) - # streams monitored for condition (WAV) - # wells monitored for water depth - # private wells monitored for condition - # CREP contracts reviewed/promoted - # new CREP contract / # reenroll CREP contracts

**PEPIN COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

• *Forestry*

Forestry	<i>Practice installation</i>	<i>Type and units of practice(s) installed Amount of cost-share dollars spent # lbs of sediment reduced (using any approved method) # lbs of P reduced (using any approved method)</i>
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• *Invasive*

Invasive species - Invasive species awareness and management	- 5 landowners assisted - Assist township and county highway department in invasive species control - Participate/assist with Lower Chippewa Invasive Partnership (LCIP) events and projects	# of landowners assisted # staff hours (80)
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• *Wildlife*

Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species) - Habitat protection and restoration	- 10,000 trees sold for wildlife habitat and other conservation practices - Maintain Silver Birch Lake aeration system	# trees sold Maintain aeration system
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• *Urban*

Urban issues	<i>Stormwater control Construction site erosion control Floodplain protection</i>	<i>Number of site visits Number of plans reviews Number of permits issued Number of compliance issues resolved</i>
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• *Watershed*

Watershed strategies	- Implement County priority/farm watershed approach: ranked HUC12s. - Community engagement through County Water Resource Team (LCD, Zoning, Public Health, UWEX) and “Think Water” strategies - Bear Creek-Chippewa Groundwater Quality Farmer Led Group	# of parcels evaluated for compliance (see cropland and livestock categories) # of meetings held (see table below) # of partnerships made/developed (see table below) Advise and assist in facilitation of Farmer Led Group Grant.
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• *Other*

Other - Watershed protection in PL-566 watersheds - Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Program (ordinance)	- 6 PL-566 structures Inspected and maintained - 16 Nonmetallic mine reclamation sites evaluated (110hrs) - Maintain & administer County Park system for recreational opportunities (140hrs) - 5 projects coordinated through local organizations	# structures evaluated # mines sites reviewed/evaluated # staff hours at County Park system # projects coordinated # media releases # students reached # hours for Multi Agency Groundwater Quality Improvement Plan
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**PEPIN COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of County Parks (ordinance) - Work with local non-profit organizations for conservation programs - Conservation education programs for public/youth - Initiate/Develop Multi-agency Groundwater Quality Improvement Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 55 Media releases - 300 students in education programming - 150 hours for Multi-Agency GW Improvement Plan 	
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Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	-	-
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	1	1
Manure storage closure	1	1
Livestock facility siting	-	-
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	16	16 renewals
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	-	-
Shoreland zoning	-	-
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	-	-
Other	-	-

**PEPIN COUNTY 2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	35
For FPP	5 old; 15 new
For NR 151	15
Animal waste ordinance	*part of above 35 inspections
Livestock facility siting	-
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	-
Nonmetallic mining	16

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	1
Field days	2
Trainings/workshops/ presentations	2
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	4
Newsletters	-
Social media posts	30
News release/story	25

Table 5: Staff Hours and Expected Costs (staff can be combined or listed individually)

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist		
Technician		
Support Costs		
Total	5840	\$206,500
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
County	<i>N/A</i>	\$29,150
Bonding/SEG	<i>N/A</i>	\$80,000

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN

DATE: November 19, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Lacey Cochart, DATCP
Land and Water Resources Bureau

SUBJECT: Recommendation to Adjust County Spending Authorities for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in 2021

Recommended Action: This is an action item. DATCP requests that the LWCB recommend approval of the proposed adjustments to the county CREP spending authorities.

Summary: Since the last program wide allocation adjustment, Dodge, Calumet and Manitowoc counties have seen unanticipated increases in CREP enrollment. These counties have requested an increase to their CREP spending allocation. DATCP also requests an increase in the uncommitted balance. Increases in allocations will come from a decrease in the Rock County allocation. The proposed adjustments will allow the state and counties to continue to implement CREP at the current rate without interruption.

The Wisconsin Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) has been in place since October 2001 when Wisconsin signed a CREP agreement with USDA authorizing enrollment of 100,000 acres into CREP. In December 2018 Congress passed the 2018 Farm Bill which extended authority for enrollment in CREP to September 30, 2023. DATCP maintains State-County CREP contracts that provide specific spending authority to counties based on anticipated participation. This contract includes provisions for DATCP to amend the county spending authority. The process provides counties an opportunity to discuss the proposed spending authority with the LWCB, with the LWCB making a final recommendation to the DATCP Secretary.

Through the partnership of local, State and Federal offices, the Wisconsin CREP program has seen continued landowner participation and enrollment. Wisconsin dedicated \$28 million in spending authority for implementing the State side of CREP and to date, has paid about \$20.1 million to 5,800 landowners on about 70,000 acres. State CREP payments, together with \$3.7 million in county contributions to implement CREP locally, leverage over \$200 million in federal funds for CREP that will be paid out to landowners.

To maintain adequate funding at the county level for both new enrollment and reenrollment, the current county CREP spending authority allocations need to be increased for Dodge, Calumet and Manitowoc counties. DATCP also maintains uncommitted funds that are used for providing additional allocations to counties as well as to reimburse counties for materials and supplies associated with program implementation. Historically the uncommitted balance has had up to \$790,000 available. However, these funds have been periodically utilized to balance county

allocations and enrollment activity. In the previous reallocation update, the uncommitted allocation was used to increase allocations for several counties. The uncommitted allocation was reduced to \$87,000 and currently has a balance of \$43,000. The attached table lists the proposed adjustments to CREP allocations for the affected counties and the uncommitted balance.

Increases will be reallocated via a decrease in the Rock County allocation. Enrollment and spending trends for Rock County indicate that the remaining balance after the decrease will maintain sufficient funds for the county to continue implementing CREP at their current level.

DATCP informed all affected CREP counties about the proposed 2021 spending authority amendment via email on November 16, 2020. To date, the department has not received any comments opposed to the revised spending authorities.

Materials Provided: Table titled *CREP – Allocation Adjustment Schedule* (lists by county the current CREP spending authority allocation, current payments, current balance, proposed spending authority allocation, and the balance under the proposed allocation)

Presenter(s): Brian C. Loeffelholz

CREP - Allocation Adjustment Schedule

Note: based on spending as of 11/18/2020

Current Allocation			Proposed Allocation		Adjustment	
County	Allocation	Total Payments	Balance	Allocation		Balance
Adams	\$50,000	\$484	\$49,516	\$50,000	\$49,516	
Ashland	\$30,000	\$15,767	\$14,233	\$30,000	\$14,233	
Barron	\$60,000	\$29,335	\$30,665	\$60,000	\$30,665	
Bayfield	\$40,000	\$26,496	\$13,504	\$40,000	\$13,504	
Brown	\$240,000	\$141,500	\$98,500	\$240,000	\$98,500	
Buffalo	\$650,000	\$380,797	\$269,203	\$650,000	\$269,203	
Calumet	\$70,000	\$64,836	\$5,164	\$90,000	\$25,164	Increase
Chippewa	\$2,500,000	\$1,848,383	\$651,617	\$2,500,000	\$651,617	
Clark	\$90,000	\$53,798	\$36,202	\$90,000	\$36,202	
Columbia	\$170,000	\$105,552	\$64,448	\$170,000	\$64,448	
Crawford	\$260,000	\$163,283	\$96,717	\$260,000	\$96,717	
Dane	\$1,800,000	\$1,424,525	\$375,475	\$1,800,000	\$375,475	
Dodge	\$470,000	\$445,249	\$24,751	\$510,000	\$64,751	Increase
Door	\$130,000	\$99,587	\$30,413	\$130,000	\$30,413	
Douglas	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Dunn	\$230,000	\$145,400	\$84,600	\$230,000	\$84,600	
Eau Claire	\$390,000	\$219,180	\$170,820	\$390,000	\$170,820	
Fond du Lac	\$240,000	\$157,996	\$82,004	\$240,000	\$82,004	
Grant	\$1,900,000	\$1,415,049	\$484,951	\$1,900,000	\$484,951	
Green	\$810,000	\$607,035	\$202,965	\$810,000	\$202,965	
Green Lake	\$40,000	\$19,113	\$20,887	\$40,000	\$20,887	
Iowa	\$2,800,000	\$2,351,003	\$448,997	\$2,800,000	\$448,997	
Iron	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Jackson	\$20,000	\$2,413	\$17,587	\$20,000	\$17,587	
Jefferson	\$660,000	\$409,524	\$250,476	\$660,000	\$250,476	
Juneau	\$470,000	\$235,066	\$234,934	\$470,000	\$234,934	
Kewaunee	\$140,000	\$87,934	\$52,066	\$140,000	\$52,066	
La Crosse	\$65,000	\$40,487	\$24,513	\$65,000	\$24,513	
Lafayette	\$5,000,000	\$3,918,115	\$1,081,885	\$5,000,000	\$1,081,885	
Manitowoc	\$300,000	\$266,549	\$33,451	\$320,000	\$53,451	Increase
Marathon	\$180,000	\$95,779	\$84,221	\$180,000	\$84,221	
Marquette	\$40,000	\$18,570	\$21,430	\$40,000	\$21,430	
Monroe	\$640,000	\$500,107	\$139,893	\$640,000	\$139,893	
Outagamie	\$55,000	\$47,195	\$7,805	\$55,000	\$7,805	
Ozaukee	\$60,000	\$28,489	\$31,511	\$60,000	\$31,511	
Pepin	\$220,000	\$106,671	\$113,329	\$220,000	\$113,329	
Pierce	\$120,000	\$47,504	\$72,496	\$120,000	\$72,496	
Portage	\$150,000	\$72,026	\$77,974	\$150,000	\$77,974	
Racine	\$270,000	\$201,888	\$68,112	\$270,000	\$68,112	
Richland	\$420,000	\$305,437	\$114,563	\$420,000	\$114,563	
Rock	\$2,000,000	\$1,059,956	\$940,044	\$1,720,000	\$660,044	Decrease
Saint Croix	\$210,000	\$112,501	\$97,499	\$210,000	\$97,499	
Sauk	\$1,700,000	\$1,166,985	\$533,015	\$1,700,000	\$533,015	
Shawano	\$20,000	\$2,116	\$17,884	\$20,000	\$17,884	
Sheboygan	\$40,000	\$14,203	\$25,797	\$40,000	\$25,797	
Taylor	\$60,000	\$20,367	\$39,633	\$60,000	\$39,633	
Vernon	\$250,000	\$166,260	\$83,740	\$250,000	\$83,740	
Walworth	\$650,000	\$497,104	\$152,896	\$650,000	\$152,896	
Washington*	\$8,000	\$7,418	\$582	\$8,000	\$582	
Waukesha	\$5,000	\$1,817	\$3,183	\$5,000	\$3,183	
Waupaca	\$370,000	\$281,628	\$88,372	\$370,000	\$88,372	
Waushara	\$40,000	\$15,687	\$24,313	\$40,000	\$24,313	
Winnebago	\$280,000	\$169,938	\$110,062	\$280,000	\$110,062	
Wood	\$480,000	\$305,091	\$174,909	\$480,000	\$174,909	
Uncommitted Balance	\$87,000	\$43,514	\$43,486	\$287,000	\$243,486	Increase
Totals	\$28,000,000	\$19,962,705	\$8,037,295	\$28,000,000	\$8,037,295	

* County no longer eligible in the Federal CREP Agreement for Wisconsin.



State of Wisconsin
Governor Tony Evers

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Secretary-designee Randy Romanski

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ STATE OF WISCONSIN

DATE: November 20, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Zach Zopp, DATCP

**Agricultural Impact Statement Program Manager
Bureau of Land and Water Resources - Division of Agricultural Resource
Management**

SUBJECT: Proposed LWCB Bylaws Revisions

Recommendation: This is an action item. The LWCB should review its bylaws, consider staff recommendations for bylaw changes, and approve recommended and other changes it deems appropriate.

Summary: Provided proper notice, the LWCB bylaws may be altered, amended, or repealed and new bylaws may be adopted at any regular meeting; however, the bylaws must be reviewed at the December meeting of even-numbered years.

As part of its last three revisions of its bylaws in 2018, 2016 and 2014, the LWCB has focused on bylaw revisions intended to keep pace with changes in electronic technology. These changes authorized the electronic distribution of materials and use of digital recordings of meetings as the official documentation of a meeting. Changes were also made to streamline the internal review and approval of materials.

Building upon prior bylaw changes, the present recommendations utilize electronic technology in order to expand options for advisor and member attendance that have been shown to increase participation and address recent issues regarding how the LWCB responds to and conducts its duties in response to a state wide public health emergency

1. Members: Attendance

Suggested Changes:

- In Section II. E., create the following new subsections 1) Member Attendance and 2) Advisor Attendance and insert following the additional paragraphs, as indicated below:

1) Member Attendance

If a member cannot attend a meeting in-person, the member shall notify DATCP staff as soon as possible. DATCP staff will attempt to make alternative arrangements to allow attendance by telephone, video or internet conferencing, if such alternative

arrangements do not impede the meeting as defined in Section 19.82(2), Stats., and the member's motions and votes can be recorded as required by Section 19.88(3), Stats.

If a member is absent at two consecutive meetings without reasonable justification, as determined by the board, the board may notify the Governor's office or the entity that the member represents.

2) Advisor Attendance

If an advisor cannot attend a meeting in-person, the advisor shall notify DATCP staff as soon as possible. DATCP staff will attempt to make alternative arrangements to allow attendance by telephone, video or internet conferencing, if such alternative arrangements do not impede the meeting as defined in Section 19.82(2), Stats.

If an advisor is absent at two or more consecutive meetings without reasonable justification, the board chair may contact the entity responsible for the advisor's appointment to determine the causes for the person's absence and to establish a basis for re-engagement of the appointed person, and if circumstances warrant, to request a new appointee.

Justification: The option for tele or virtual attendance has promoted increased advisory member attendance and has been utilized by past members that were unable to attend meetings in person. Furthermore, current bylaws do not contain a concise section for members and advisors attendance. The additional subsections provide a devoted section within the bylaws to outline the attendance requirements for both members and advisors as well as their requirement to inform DATCP about their inability to attend in-person. Based on that notification, DATCP staff would then be required to attempt to accommodate their attendance in another manor. The proposed addition uses language consistent with the existing bylaw provision related to holding a telephone, video or internet meeting, and contains notices that a member's or advisor's tele or virtual presence must not impede the statutory definition of a meeting as defined at s. 19.82(2), Stats., and must allow the member's motions and votes to be recorded, as required by s. 19.88(3), Stats.

2. Advisory Member

Suggested Changes:

- In Section II. B., delete the fifth paragraph.

~~If an advisor is absent at two or more consecutive meetings without reasonable justification, the board chair may contact the entity responsible for the advisor's appointment to determine the causes for the person's absence and to establish a basis for re-engagement of the appointed person, and if circumstances warrant, to request a new appointee.~~

Justification: The proposed paragraph to be deleted will be moved to the new Advisor Attendance subsection Section II. E. 2). Moving this paragraph to Section II. E. 2) ensures all bylaw language on both member and advisor attendance is located in a specific subsection.

3. Meeting Procedures: Schedule and Place of Meetings

Suggested Addition:

- In Section VI. A., insert the additional language in the fourth paragraph and minor revisions to existing language as indicated below:

The LWCB and its committees may hold a meeting by telephone, video or internet conferencing as long as it meets the definition of a meeting as set forth in Section 19.82(2), Stats., in that it is for the purpose of conducting governmental business and involves a sufficient number of members of the body to determine the body's course of action on the business under consideration. If any unit of state or local government issues a public health emergency that precludes the LWCB and its committees from meeting in-person, the LWCB and its committees shall hold meetings by telephone, video or internet conferencing consistent with the definition of a meeting as set forth in Section 19.82(2), Stats. Deference to in-person meeting shall be consistent with DATCP guidance. The LWCB must follow all Open Meeting Law requirements in Chapter 19, Subchapter V, Stats., and provide the public with an effective means to monitor the meeting call.

Justification: The proposed additional language sets forth a standard procedure for how the LWCB operates under a public health emergency that prevents in-person gatherings. With this addition, the LWCB and the departments have the flexibility to select any combination of telephone, video or internet conferencing to fulfill the definition of a meeting under s. 19.82(2), Stats. The proposed addition is consistent with the existing bylaw provision related to holding a telephone, video or internet meeting, and the addition would only apply under a related public health emergency.

4. Meeting Procedures: Conduct of Meetings

Suggested Addition:

- In Section VI. E. 1), revise the definition of RDA as follows:

..... Whatever its form, any record of a meeting must be retained by DATCP in accordance with established guidelines in Records ~~Destruction~~ Disposition Authorizations (RDAs). Any subject matter regarding procedure not covered by these bylaws will be covered by The Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure. Meetings shall be conducted in accordance with Wisconsin's open meeting law.

Justification: According to the State of Wisconsin Public Records Board [website](#), the current definition of RDA is incorrect and needs to be revised.

Materials Provided: Proposed Changes to the LWCB Bylaws

Presenter: Zach Zopp, DATCP

DRAFT



Wisconsin Land+Water Conservation Association

131 W. Wilson Street, Suite #601 · Madison, Wisconsin 53703
(608) 441-2677 · Fax: (608) 441-2676 · www.wisconsinlandwater.org

Memo

To: Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board
From: WI Land+Water
Date: October 28, 2020
Subject: Recommendations for Addressing Climate Change Resilience in Land and Water Resources Management Plans

Background

The Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) has tasked WI Land+Water with developing recommendations for how to better address and build climate change resilience into county land and water resource management (LWRM) plans. A group of county conservationists and WI Land+Water staff, in concert with WI Land+Water's Legislative-Administrative Committee, developed the following recommendations and considerations for the LWCB's review.

Recommendations

In short, we strongly support inclusion of "climate change" in county LWRM plans.

We recommend utilizing Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) correspondence with county land and water conservation departments (LCDs) that occurs in advance of LWRM plan revisions and reviews to address the issue of climate change impacts, and to build climate change resilience.

We suggest that the following questions could be added to DATCP's LWRM Plan Review Checklist document, for LCDs to answer on a voluntary basis.

- 1) "How is climate change affecting your county? In assessing this topic, consider available data from the [Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts \(WICCI\)](#), [USDA Midwest Climate Hub](#), and the [Northern Institute for Applied Climate Science](#). Additionally, utilize observations about shifts in your own department's workload—for example, whether staff efforts are being directed more toward mitigating against or responding to extreme weather events. Please also consider the following factors, as applicable, in your answer:
 - a. Plants and natural communities (forests, wetlands, prairies, invasive species)
 - b. Soil and agriculture
 - c. Weather (growing season, seasonal temperatures, precipitation)
 - d. Infrastructure
 - e. Land owners (residents)
 - f. Water resources (groundwater and surface water quality and quantity)

- g. Fisheries
- h. Wildlife
- i. Human health and recreation”

2) “How is your county addressing climate change impacts? Please consider the factors listed in the previous question.”

We furthermore recommend that the LWCB provide LCDs flexibility on how they address climate change in their LWRM plans. We did not answer the question of whether the LWCB should request a stand-alone section in the LWRM plan addressing climate change, versus integrating it within other plan sections—we could see either method working adequately. But, we recognize that plan revisions and reviews are significant undertakings, and we think counties should be empowered to determine the appropriate approach that works best for their specific planning efforts.

Considerations

As part of our assessment of this issue, we are compelled to provide several observations that we hope will be considered in the LWCB’s deliberations.

- 1) We believe that LCDs, by the nature of their work, are responding and adapting to, and planning for climate change impacts along with mitigation efforts. They may not always recognize it as such, or “take credit” for it, for a number of reasons. How this looks will be different from county to county, and will be determined by the conservation practices appropriate to certain geographic areas of the state, topography, soil type, geology, climate, resource concerns, and many other factors.
- 2) More information and education are necessary for both LCDs and the Land Conservation Committee (LCC) committees that oversee them, to elevate the science-based assessments of how Wisconsin is currently being affected by climate change, and modeled projections of how Wisconsin may continue to be affected by it in the future.
- 3) A lack of sustained funding for LCDs continues to be an issue that may affect the ability of counties to respond to climate change. *
- 4) It is important for LCD staff to initiate (or continue) discussions about climate change with their LCCs and other committees, residents, and local organizations. Addressing climate change begins at the local level, and has global implications. The LCDs are in unique position to address climate change, which is our greatest natural resource crisis since the Dust Bowl.
- 5) Those LCDs that *are* taking steps to build climate change resilience should be encouraged to point it out accordingly in their LWRM plan. For example, this could be as simple as revising the wording of a work plan activity from “implement annual Tree & Shrub Sale” to “promote native species in the annual Tree & Shrub Sale that are expected to be suitable for future conditions,” or revising from

“provide technical assistance and cost-share to landowners” to “provide technical assistance and cost-share to landowners to account for predicted future runoff.”

- 6) Some counties have embraced climate change resilience to such an extent that they have developed adaptation and mitigation plans outside of the purview of the LCD office. In such cases, LCDs are active participants, but do not lead the effort.

* By default, LCDs are reacting to climate change regardless of funding

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 20, 2020

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Zach Zopp, DATCP
Land and Water Resource Bureau

SUBJECT: Approval of Proposed 2021 LWCB Annual Agenda

Recommended Action: This is an action item. The LWCB may choose to approve the proposed 2021 annual agenda or choose to amend it before approval.

Summary: DATCP and DNR staff have prepared a proposed annual agenda for LWCB meetings in 2021. Subject to LWCB approval, the meeting dates for 2021 are as follows:

February 2, 2021 in Madison

April 6, 2021, in Madison

June 1, 2021 in Madison

August 3, 2021, in Madison

October 5, 2021, in Madison

December 7, 2021, in Madison

One or more meetings may be held remotely by telephone conference call or internet connection.

If you have any questions about the annual agenda, please contact Zach Zopp, zach.zopp@wisconsin.gov, (608) 224-4650.

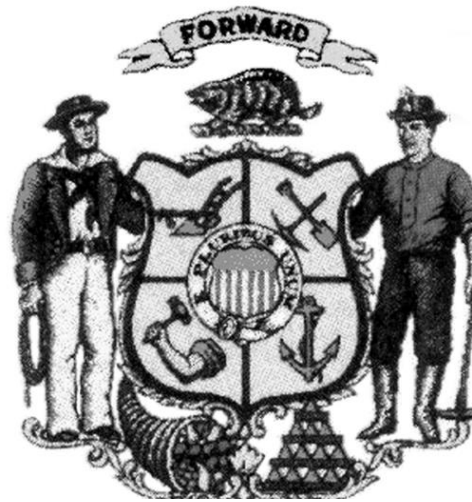
Materials Provided: LWCB 2021 Proposed Annual Agenda.

Presenter: Zach Zopp, DATCP

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Land and Water Conservation Board

2021 ANNUAL AGENDA



Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
and the
Department of Natural Resources

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February 2, 2021 LWCB MEETING

DATCP AND DNR PROGRAMS

- ◆ Recommendations related to Land and Water Resource Management Plans: Approvals (Jefferson, Marathon and Marinette Counties)
Responsible Party: Lisa Trumble
- ◆ Gathering input from stakeholders and public on nonpoint funding
Responsible Party: LWCB Chair

LWCB ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

- ◆ Election of 2021 Officers
Responsible Party: LWCB Chair

APRIL 6, 2021 LWCB MEETING

DATCP AND DNR PROGRAMS

- ◆ Recommendations related to Land and Water Resource Management Plans: Five Year Review (Dunn, Crawford, Sawyer, Shawano Counties)
Responsible Party: Lisa Trumble
- ◆ Extension of DATCP Projects from 2020 into 2021
Responsible Party: Jenni Heaton-Amrhein
- ◆ Report on Governor's Proposed Budget for DNR and DATCP nonpoint programs (and potential board resolution)
Responsible Party: Jenni Heaton-Amrhein and DNR Representative
- ◆ Report on Transfers and Reallocations of 2020 Cost-Share Dollars (written report only)
Responsible Party: Jenni Heaton-Amrhein and DNR Representative

JUNE 1, 2021 LWCB MEETING

DATCP AND DNR PROGRAMS

- ◆ Recommendations related to Land and Water Resource Management Plans: Approval (Green County)
Responsible Party: Lisa Trumble
- ◆ 2022 Grant Applications (written report only)
Responsible Party: DATCP and DNR

AUGUST 3, 2021 LWCB MEETING

DATCP AND DNR PROGRAMS

- ◆ Recommendations related to Land and Water Resource Management Plans: Approvals and Fiver Year Reviews (Brown, Pierce, Waupaca, and Trempealeau Counties)
Responsible Party: Lisa Trumble
- ◆ Presentation of 2022 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan
Responsible Party: Jenni Heaton-Amrhein and Joanna Griffin
- ◆ DNR Presentation of the Scores and Rankings of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Projects for CY 2022
Responsible Party: Joanna Griffin
- ◆ DNR Presentation of the Scores and Rankings of Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Projects for CY 2022
Responsible Party: Joanna Griffin
- ◆ Report on 2020 Program Accomplishments by Counties
Responsible Party: Coreen Fallat

OCTOBER 5, 2021 LWCB MEETING

DATCP AND DNR PROGRAMS

- ◆ Recommendations related to Land and Water Resource Management Plans: Approvals and Five Year Review (Kenosha, Waushara, and Milwaukee Counties)
Responsible Party: Lisa Trumble
- ◆ DNR Presentation of the Final Scores and Rankings of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) and Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Projects for CY 2022
Responsible Party: Joanna Griffin
- ◆ Recommendation for approval of the 2022 Joint Final Allocation Plan
 - ❖ Response to comments regarding the 2022 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan*Responsible Party: Jenni Heaton-Amrhein and Joanna Griffin*

DECEMBER 7, 2021 LWCB MEETING

DATCP AND DNR PROGRAMS

- ◆ Recommendations related to Land and Water Resource Management Plans: Approvals (Buffalo, Florence, and Waukesha Counties)
Responsible Party: Lisa Trumble
- ◆ Report and Potential Recommendation on the 2022 CREP Spending Authority
Responsible Party: Brian Loeffelholz

LWCB ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

- ◆ Approval of Proposed 2022 LWCB Annual Agenda
Responsible Party: LWCB Chair

FARMLAND PRESERVATION PROGRAM (Scheduled if needed)

- ◆ Approval of Farmland Preservation Program Releases or Relinquishments
Responsible Party: Katy Smith
- ◆ Review Farmland Preservation Program Agreement Appeals
Responsible Party: Katy Smith

DATE: December 1, 2020

TO: LWCB members and advisors

FROM: Brian Weigel, DNR

SUBJECT: DNR Update, October-November 2020, for December LWCB meeting

Depth to Bedrock Workgroup

The DNR reallocated the underspent funds from the Karst Initiative Project to support a Depth to Bedrock Workgroup comprised of individuals from WGNHS, DNR, DATCP, USGS, and UW-Green Bay. The purpose of this workgroup is to serve as a resource for depth to bedrock users, such as County LCDs, collaborate on developing maps, and improve future mapping efforts.

Storm Water Program Update

Six industrial storm water permits expire in 2021, so the storm water program is in the process of updating the industrial Tier 1 and Tier 2 general permits, the industrial scrap recycling and auto dismantling general permits, and the two nonmetallic mining general permits. The storm water program is also in the process of revising ch. NR 216, Wis. Adm. Code, storm water discharge permits to increase consistency with federal requirements.

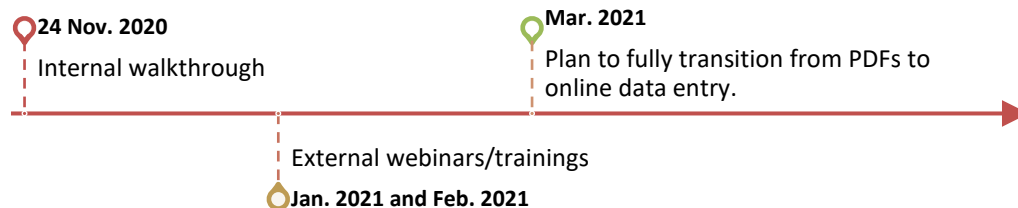
CAFO Program Update

The CAFO program is overseeing 319 permitted CAFOs across the state and has application materials on hand for another 30. The program is preparing their annual compliance monitoring strategy update for EPA, which reported 119 inspections of CAFO operations in the previous federal fiscal year. Planning is underway for the 2021 CAFO Workshops hosted by UW-Extension, with several staff serving on the planning committee and developing content. The workshop will be virtual this year to accommodate social distancing requirements.

NPS Grants Update

BMP Implementation Tracking System (BITS)

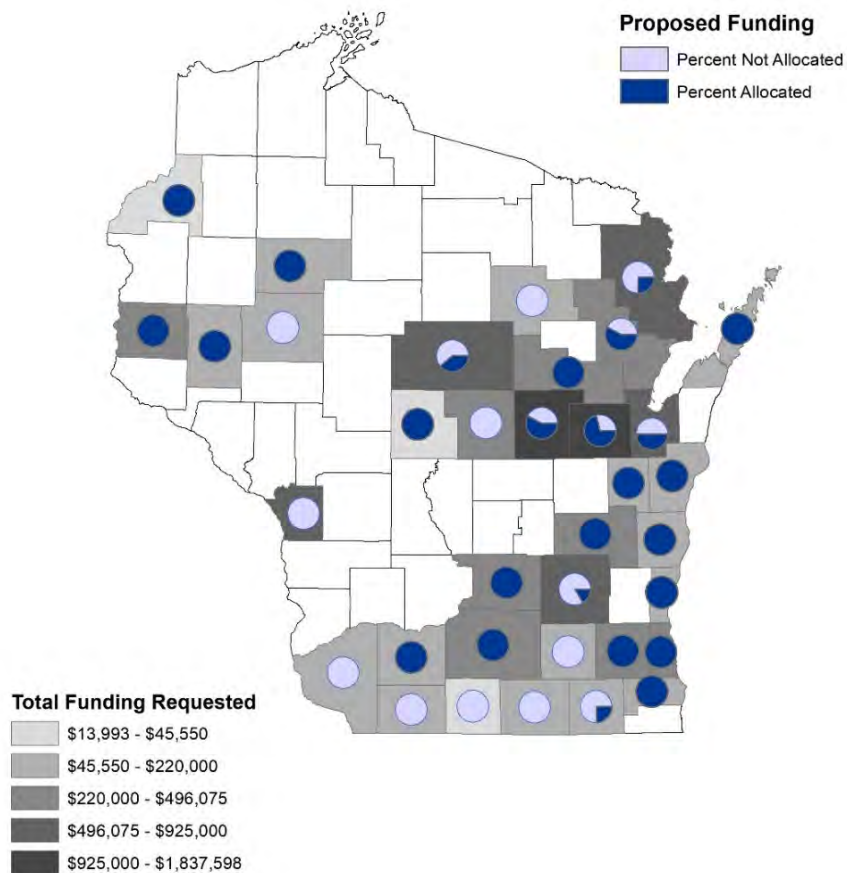
The Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) module in BITS is almost complete. The module will eventually replace the PDF version of the final report form, and data will be entered into the online portal. BITS will allow counties to collect and organize information for all grants in a single location and easily incorporate spatial data. Having a single repository for grant-related practices throughout the state will enhance the ability to efficiently and accurately incorporate installed practices in various reports. Additionally, it will help ensure that the state is working to achieve the goals of their nutrient reduction strategy and will allow grant information to be available in an online viewer, which will improve transparency. Below is a draft timeline.



2021 NPS Grant Cycle (see also Final Ranked Lists and Memos in December meeting packet)

Grant Category	# Eligible Applications	Total Funding Requests \$	# Proposed Grants Funded	Proposed \$ Allocated
Small-Scale TRM Non-TMDL	7	\$1,510,307	3	\$670,000
Small-Scale TRM TMDL	16	\$2,863,825	13	\$2,188,825
Large-Scale TRM Non-TMDL	3	\$449,513	2	\$309,513
Large-Scale TRM TMDL	11	\$5,044,697	4	\$2,060,075
UNPS-Construction	31	\$3,491,928	23	\$2,557,548

Proposed Funding Allocations 2021
UNPS-Construction, Large-Scale TRM, & Small-Scale TRM
All funding sources



9E Plan and TMDL Status Map (Oct 2020)

- This map will change over time, as 9E plans are developed, reviewed and approved.
- Plans with NKE numbers can be found on DNR’s 9E plan webpage <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/9keyElement>.

NRCS Wisconsin Quarterly Update



Environmental Quality Incentives Program

EQIP is the primary program available to farmers for farm and woodland conservation work, offering payments for over 90 basic conservation practices. Applications are accepted on a continuous year-round basis. We are currently accepting applications for FY21 funding until Nov 20, 2020.

Special Opportunities

Special funding opportunities available through EQIP include:

Farmstead: NRCS helps livestock producers improve nutrient handling and clean water separation by implementing practices supporting manure storage, feedlot and barnyard runoff and clean water diversion. This special opportunity also provides technical and financial assistance for roofs and covers placed over, for example, open cattle lots.

Honey Bee: The upper Midwest is the resting ground for over 65 percent of commercially managed honey bees in the country. The NRCS is helping farmers and landowners implement conservation practices that will provide safe and diverse food sources for honey bees. Pasture management and wildlife habitat, for example, are used as tools to improve the health of our honey bees.

Local Work Group: Wisconsin has 18 Local Work Groups (LWG). Each LWG has a fund pool for cropland, forest and wildlife, and pasture. LWGs collect local stakeholder input and use the feedback to focus on their own local resource concern priorities for each fund pool, making each LWG fund pool unique and locally relevant.

On-Farm Energy: NRCS and producers develop Agricultural Energy Management Plans (AgEMP) or farm energy audits that assess energy consumption on an operation. Audit data is used to develop energy conservation recommendations.

Organic: NRCS helps certified organic growers, and producers working to achieve organic certification, install conservation practices to address resource concerns on organic operations.

Seasonal High Tunnel (Hoop House): NRCS helps producers plan and implement high tunnels - steel-framed, polyethylene-covered structures that extend growing seasons in an environmentally safe manner. High tunnel benefits include better plant and soil quality, fewer nutrients and pesticides in the environment, and better air quality due to fewer vehicles being needed to transport crops.

Soil Health: NRCS works with producers to improve soil health through sound principles and systems. For example, no-till, cover crops and diversifying the crop rotations. Increasing soil health allows for improved soil organic matter, increased water infiltration, as well as better profits and crop yields.

Source Water Protection: Source water refers to ground water aquifers, rivers or lakes that provide water to public drinking supplies. Areas in Wisconsin with high concentrations of public water systems experiencing elevated nitrate levels have been identified for eligibility. Specific practices identified as improving nitrate levels are eligible to receive 90% payment rate, such as nutrient management and filter strips.

NRCS Programs Financial Update

Program		FY19	FY20 ^a
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	Financial Assistance Allocation	\$38.2 mil ^b	\$44.5mil ^c
	Contracts	1,661	1,502 ^a
Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)	Financial Assistance Allocation	\$18.2 mil.	\$19.3mil.
	New Contracts	580	339
	Renewal Contracts	0	193
	New Acres	120,280	238,370
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program—Agricultural Land Easements (ACEP—ALE) <small>*Includes RCPP ALE in brackets</small>	Financial Assistance Allocation	\$1.9 mil.	\$350,808 [\$3.97 mil]
	Agreements	13	2 [1]
	Parcels	13	2 [20]
	Acres	1,051	181 [1,500]
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program—Wetland Reserve Easements (ACEP—WRE)	Financial Assistance Allocation	\$1.1 mil.	\$13.8 mil.
	Easements	6	2
	Acres	451	1,866
Emergency Watershed Protection Program—Floodplain Easements (EWPP—FPE)	Financial Assistance Reserve	—	\$8 mil.
	Proposed Easements	—	19
	Proposed Acres	—	1,315
Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)	Agreements	0	3

^aAllocations are advisory and subject to change.

^bIncludes initiatives and special funding.

^cInitiatives and special funding allocations have not been determined yet.

Landscape Initiatives

NRCS is targeting conservation assistance to critical resources through a number of landscape scale initiatives. Applications for initiatives can be submitted at any time and are evaluated periodically for funding.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative: Through GLRI, NRCS offers financial assistance to agricultural producers for implementing practices that improve water quality in selected watersheds. Financial assistance is available through EQIP and focuses on reducing nutrient and sediment delivery to surface water as well as controlling invasive species and improving wildlife habitat. NRCS funds 5 demo farm networks through GLRI.

National Water Quality Initiative: NWQI is designed to help individual agricultural producers take actions to reduce the runoff of sediment, nutrients, and pathogens into waterways where water quality is a critical concern. Eligible watersheds include Bear Lake - Little Wolf River in Waupaca County; and North Branch Little River in Oconto County. Watersheds in Rock County and Grant County are currently in the planning process for future NWQI funding.

Regional Conservation Partnership Program: RCPP promotes coordination between NRCS and its partners to deliver conservation assistance to producers and landowners. NRCS provides assistance to producers through partnership agreements and through program contracts or easement agreements. Current active projects for water quality improvement are located in the following watersheds: Oconomowoc River, Baraboo River, Milwaukee River and Yahara River. A project to improve water quantity and quality is located within the Little Plover River watershed. Active Projects to improve fish and wildlife habitat include coldwater stream and riparian habitat in the Driftless Area, as well as a project to improve young forest habitat for Golden-winged warblers in 20 northern Wisconsin counties. USDA is currently investing up to \$300 million in partner-driven conservation through RCPP. NRCS in Wisconsin announced it will invest \$7,503,896 and the conservation partner, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, with its long list of contributing partners, will invest \$11,025,000, in an RCPP project benefiting the Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan.

Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watersheds Initiative: To improve the health of the Mississippi River Basin, NRCS has established the Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watersheds Initiative (MRBI). Through this Initiative, NRCS and its partners will help producers in selected watersheds in the Mississippi River Basin voluntarily implement conservation practices that avoid, control, and trap nutrient runoff; improve wildlife habitat; and maintain agricultural productivity. Active projects are in Pierce County, Rush River Watershed.

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program

While the number of new easements for Wisconsin was low for both Agricultural Land Easements (ALE) and Wetland Reserve Easements (WRE), the total acreage number was average or higher than normal. The 2019 ALE numbers were a result of new ALE projects enrolled



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through the RCPP program and our 2020 RCPP agreements for ALE will come to fruition in 2021. For our regular ALE allocation, through our ALE cooperators, Wisconsin NRCS received 5 parcel applications for just under \$700,000 in requests. Wisconsin was allocated \$350,808, which funded the two highest ranked projects.

For WRE, Wisconsin NRCS received over 50 applications. Wisconsin requested special funding for a large easement in the southeast that obligated the majority of the 2020 WRE allocation of \$3.6 million. We also funded one additional high ranked project for a total of 2 projects on 1,866 acres.

For the Emergency Watershed Protection Program – Floodplain Easements (EWPP-FPE), Wisconsin received approval for 19 projects mostly in the southern part of the state for a total of just over \$8 million dollars on 1,315 acres. The money will not be obligated to these projects until FY2021 because this is not a Farm Bill allocation and involves a separate process.

Covid19

USDA Service Centers are encouraging visitors to take proactive protective measures to help prevent the spread of coronavirus. Service Centers in Wisconsin will continue to be open for business by phone appointment and field work will continue with appropriate social distancing. Some offices are allowing in-person, scheduled visits. While our program delivery staff will continue to come into the office, they will be working with our producers by phone and using online tools whenever possible. All Service Center visitors wishing to conduct business with the Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, or any other Service Center agency are required to call their Service Center to schedule a phone appointment. In the event a Service Center is closed, producers can receive assistance from the closest alternate Service Center by phone. For the most recent office opening information visit www.farmers.gov/coronavirus.

Online services are available to customers with an eAuth account, which provides access to the farmers.gov portal where producers can view USDA farm loan information and payments and view and track certain USDA program applications and payments. Online NRCS services are available to customers through the Conservation Client Gateway.

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