State of Wisconsin
Land and Water Conservation Board

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Land and Water Conservation Board
Agenda

October 2, 2018

The Land and Water Conservation Board will meet on **Tuesday, October 2, 2018** beginning at **9:00 a.m.** in Boardroom 106 at the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection 2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison, WI. The agenda for the meeting is shown below.

AGENDA ITEMS AND TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

9:00 am

1. Call the Meeting to Order—**Mark Cupp, LWCB Chair**
   a. Pledge of allegiance
   b. Open meeting notice
   c. Approval of agenda
   d. Approval of August 7, 2018 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. Review of the Forest County Land and Water Resource Management Plan—**Al Murray, Forest County Land and Water Resources, Larry Sommer, Land Conservation / Agriculture and Extension Committee**

4. Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Juneau County—**Matthew Komiskey, County Conservationist, Juneau County Land Conservation Department, Joe Lally, Chair, LWRD Committee, Chris Zindorf, LWRD Committee member**

5. Recommendation for approval of the 2019 Joint DATCP and DNR Final Allocation Plan— **Richard Castelnuovo, DATCP, and Ann D. Hirekatur, DNR**

6. Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Green Lake County—**Paul Gunderson, County Conservationist, Green Lake County Land Conservation Department, Robert Schweder, Chair, LCC, and Todd Morris, Soil Conservationist LCD**

7. LWCB statement on resource protection goals—**Mark Cupp, LWCB**

8. Agency reports
   a. FSA
   b. NRCS
   c. UW-CALS
   d. UW-Extension
   e. WI Land + Water
   f. DOA
   g. DATCP
   h. DNR

9. Planning for December 4, 2018 meeting—**Mark Cupp, LWCB**

10. Adjourn

MINUTES
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD MEETING

August 7, 2018
DATCP Board Room
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison, Wisconsin

Item #1 Call to Order—pledge of allegiance, open meeting notice, approval of agenda, approval of June 5, 2018 LWCB meeting minutes.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Mark Cupp at 9:00 a.m. Members Eric Birschbach, Lynn Harrison, Dave Solin, Pat Laughrin, Keith Foye, and Mary Anne Lowndes were in attendance. A quorum was present. Advisor Angela Biggs (NRCS) also was present. Others present included Laurie Elwell, Wisconsin Master Naturalist Volunteer; Ann Kirekatur, DNR; Richard Castelnuovo, Lisa Trumble, Coreen Fallat, and Chris Clayton, DATCP.

Clayton confirmed that the meeting was publicly noticed.

Harrison moved to approve the agenda as presented, seconded by Laughrin, and the motion carried.

Solin moved to approve the June 5th meeting minutes as presented, seconded by Harrison, and the motion carried.

Item #2 Public Appearances

No public appearance cards were submitted.

Item #3 Review of Richland County Land and Water Resource Management Plan

Cupp provided background for the county's appearance before the Board: while recommending approval of the county's 5-year review at the August 2017 meeting, the Board expressed concern about the level of support shown by the county LCC and county board; the Board conditioned approval on a return to the Board in one year to review the county's annual work plan; DATCP staff have visited with county LCD staff to discuss implementation of the LWRM Plan.

Cathy Cooper, Richland County, and Steve Williamson, Land Conservation Committee Chair, reported on the following: changes in the membership of the LCC; efforts to communicate with the LCC about LWRM Plan implementation; efforts to train and educate new LCC members; increased acreage under nutrient management plans, in part due to the Farmland Preservation Program; work with DATCP to do NMP trainings; work with sewage treatment utilities implementing agricultural and streambank BMPs to comply with the phosphorus standard; ongoing work to decommission private wells; communicating with well drillers to build awareness of well contamination risks and issues.

The Board discussed the following: actions to address ground water contamination issues in the county; suggestions for making the county's workplan goals much clearer to facilitate more conservation work in the county; using the Farmland Preservation Program and windshield surveys as means to make progress in implementing state performance standards.

Birschbach moved to find that the Richland County has satisfactorily made improvements to address the Board's concerns, seconded by Harrison and the motion carried.

Item #4 Presentation on riparian property owner's guide to a healthy river

Elwell reported on a guide she developed for private property owners to communicate a variety of actions to help protect the health of the river. The guide targets property owners along the Lower Wisconsin River, and Elwell mailed a hard copy to those individuals. Elwell is communicating with several people and institutions to discuss implementing the actions laid out in the guide. Elwell replicated this work with the UW Arboretum, creating a guide for nearby property owners to help protect the health of the Lake Wingra Watershed.

The Board discussed ways of approaching private landowners to engage on the issue of taking personal actions to protect waterways and messaging to private landowners. Birschbach requested DATCP staff to make electronic versions of both guides available to the Board for sharing.

Item #5 Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Saint Croix County

Ellen Denzer, Liz Usborne, and Kyle Kulow, St. Croix County, and Dan Hansen, Community Development 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.

St. Croix County Community Development Department provided written answers to the Board's standardized questions, recent work plans and accomplishments, and other materials (available on LWCB's website: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/About_Us/LandWaterConservationBoard.aspx).

Board members and county representatives discussed the following: scenic amenities in the county, and in particular in the St. Croix River Valley; residential growth in the rural landscape; planning efforts to address concerns surrounding rapid growth and development of agricultural land; addressing new septic systems and wells; the county's new position dedicated to FPP, erosion control and construction site standards implementation and follow-up work; enforcement through a MOU with DNR delegating enforcement authority related to the state's performance standards, FPP certification, and monitoring of manure storage permits; ground water contamination issues; results from a county workgroup that investigated ways to address and make progress on ground water contamination issues, including ways the state and possibly the LWCB can assist; use of both nitrate and pathogen data to identify ground water problems; correlation between areas of highest nitrate contamination and areas of highest concentrations of animal agriculture; outcomes of merging departments several years ago.

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

Item #6 Report on 2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan

Castelnuovo compared staffing grant levels per county to the last allocation of funds, and he reported that bond funds decreased due mostly to less carry-over of funds and few counties have applied for the maximum amount of SEG funds for nutrient management. Castelnuovo confirmed for the Board that the state's nonpoint funding account is carrying a high debt load.

Hirekatur reported on the requests made for funding through Targeted Runoff Management Grants. The total amount requested was similar to the last round of TRM Grant funding, though an increased

number of requests were made to fund large-scale projects. Twenty-five requests were made to fund projects under Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management grants.

The Board discussed the following: pending decisions for funding urban nonpoint source and storm water grant requests; issues with the nonpoint fund account as described in the Environmental Assessment; staffing grant allocations and the statutory goal to fully fund three positions per county; flipping the funding equation around to have the county's third position – the technician position – funded as the 95% conservation position, and how would that might change the funding results.

Item #7 Scores and ranked lists of Targeted Runoff Management and Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Grant projects for CY 2019

Hirekatur reported on the rankings of proposed projects for TRM and UNPS & SW Grants as part of her report on agenda Item #6.

Item #8 Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Grant County

Lynda Schweikert and Erik Heagle, Grant County, and Mike Lieurance, Conservation, Sanitation, and Zoning Committee member, 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.

Grant County Conservation, Sanitation, and Zoning Department provided written answers to the Board's standardized questions, recent work plans and accomplishments, and other materials (available on LWCB's website: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/About_Us/LandWaterConservationBoard.aspx).

Board members and county representatives discussed the following: notification of FPP certification and compliance with the performance standards; contacting private well owners to conduct a ground water study; the county well decommissioning program; promotion of programs using local media; testing methods for sampling ground water; county board commitment to land conservation including $20,000 budgeted from the county for cost share; outcomes of having merged departments within the county; possibly starting a producer led watershed group in the county.

Laughrin moved to recommend approval of Grant County's plan revision for a period of 10 years, seconded by Solin, and the motion carried.

Item #10 Report on 2017 program accomplishments by counties

Fallat reviewed the 2017 WI Land and Water Conservation Annual Report and reported on the following: outreach related to the report including dissemination of the report to state legislators; the use of funds and time spent to support land and water conservation work in 2017; success stories from different counties; methods used to estimate soil and phosphorus loss reductions; a state effort to develop a BMP and pollutant reduction tracking tool; data demonstrating achievement of goals and targets related to land and water conservation and future directions.

Item #11 Agency Reports

NRCS – The agency will start filling vacancies again. Funding for EQIP will increase by $10 million from last year. There is a backlog of interest for programs. A new Farm Bill is being discussed.

NRCS is streamlining the application process for multiple programs and making changes to the agency's evaluation of applications.

DATCP – Applications for the next round of Producer Led Watershed Grants are due September 17. There is an appeal before the Livestock Facility Siting Review Board from a farm in Brown County that was denied a siting permit. DATCP has hired a nutrient management specialist.

DNR – Guidance on how to define a significant discharge is out for comment. Many counties are already training on this. NR 154, defining technical standards for DNR cost sharing, is being updated. NR 153 may be applied in a way to help implement targeted performance standards. Regarding WPDES permits, the targeted performance standards will be implemented as permits are renewed. In the meantime, CAFOs adding a farm field to their operation will need to immediately implement the targeted performance standards on that field.

LWCB Chair – Birschbach has questioned the expiration of his term on the Board. Harrison is looking for a replacement following the end of his term.

Item #12 Planning for October 2, 2018 LWCB Meeting

- Final allocation plan
- Two plan revisions and one county revisit
- Food, Land and Water Project goals endorsement

Item #13 Adjourn

Harrison moved to adjourn, seconded by Birschbach, and the motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 1:33pm.

Respectfully submitted,

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Eric Birschbach, Secretary Date

Recorder: CC, DATCP

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: **September 18, 2018**

TO: **Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors**

FROM: **Richard Castelnuovo, DATCP**
Resource Management and Engineering Section, Bureau of Land and Water Resources

SUBJECT: **Review of the *Forest County Land and Water Resource Management Plan***

Recommended Action: This is an action item. The LWCB should determine whether the county has addressed concerns arising out of the county's 2017 presentation in support of its revised land and water resource management (LWRM) plan, which was approved for ten years. Based on its review, the LWCB may take additional actions consistent with its prior decisions and DATCP orders.

Summary: The revised Forest County LWRM plan was approved through December 31, 2027. On October 3, 2017, when Forest County appeared before the LWCB to seek approval of its LWRM plan revision, the county's presentation raised questions about its reluctance to pursue accepted conservation practices, follow technical standards, and make use of cost-sharing and other available resources to implement conservation practices among county landowners.

In its final order approving the county's LWRM plan, DATCP included additional requirements regarding LWCB review of the county's plan implementation during the 10-year approval period. In addition to a standard five year review, the final order requires that county staff and a member of the Land Conservation Committee appear before the Board at intervals of one and three years to review whether the county is demonstrating a sufficient commitment to implementing its LWRM plan.

For this first review, DATCP staff provided guidance to assist the county in addressing concerns related to planning and implementation. In particular, department staff worked with the county to help make improvements to its 2018 work plan and implementation of conservation work.

Materials Provided:
- 2018 Annual Work Plan

Presenters: Al Murray, Forest County Conservationist
Larry Sommer, Land Conservation / Agriculture and Extension Committee Member

FOREST COUNTY 2018 SWRM ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS
Agriculture- Cropland and Nutrient Management		
GOAL 4- *Reduce phosphorus and nitrogen loading in surface waters* ***GOAL 4***- *Reduce phosphorus and nitrogen loading in surface waters* ***GOAL 3***- *Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County* ***GOAL 3***- *Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County*	*1. Train employees on soil health issues* *2. NM planning and training* *3. Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories of cropland and nutrient management areas- GIS mapping and review* *4. Establish standardized resource assessment form for use on properties where requested or required for permitting*	1. *Employee attends a minimum of 1 soil training* 2. *Inventory closed gravel pits for post use assist w/improvements- assist 1closed pit owner with improvement and conservation practices- Critical area planting initiated on 5 acres.* 3. *County definitions of Nutrient management areas established GIS Data layer development initiated.* 4. *Resource assessment form developed and approved by LCC. Resource assessment utilized in 1 closed pit review- 1 critical planting project proposed*
• ***Agriculture- Livestock***		
GOAL 3- *Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County* ***GOAL 4***- *Reduce phosphorus and nitrogen loading in surface waters* ***GOAL 3***- *Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County*	*5..Establish methods to identify livestock operations with over 50 head* *6. Create Farmland Preservation Zoning ordinance* *7. Establish standardized resource assessment form for inventory of resource concerns to include agriculture/livestock*	5. *Potential livestock operations identified through data search. 10 personal contacts made to verify operations.* 6. *Draft FPP presented to LCC., Contact 5 landowners for potential participation in Farmland Preservation* 7. *Resource assessment form developed and approved by LCC. Resource assessment initiated on 3 livestock operations. Inventory 400 acres for susceptibility to erosion.*
Watershed Management		
GOAL 3- *Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County* ***GOAL 3***- *Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County* ***GOAL 5***- *Promote Well Planned Development*	*8. Initiate Forest County Water resource GIS layer utilizing external data available.* *9. Establish standardized resource assessment form for use on riparian properties where requested or required for permitting.* *10. Provide outreach and assistance with local municipalities in water quality issues that may be identified. Assist municipalities with installations/replacements of culverts and shoreline erosion control as planned or approved.*	8. *Employee completes researching and obtains current digital water resource and AIS data as available. Water resource GIS layer initiated* 9. *Resource assessment form developed and approved by LCC. 10 resource assessments completed for riparian owners. 2 soil conservation activities initiated.* 10. *Employee attends 2 meetings of the Forest County Chapter of the Wisconsin Towns Association to provide outreach to local municipalities. Employee provides assistance for 2 culvert or ditch projects including cost share applications.*

FOREST COUNTY 2018 SWRM ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Forest Resources

GOAL 3*- Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County*	*11. Establish standardized resource assessment form to include resource concerns that may be found on forested properties.*	*11. Resource assessment form developed and approved by LCC. 5 Non-MFL forest owners contacted for potential assessments. CAP Plans established on 60 acres.*
GOAL 6*- MAINTAIN A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS FOREST*	*12. Provide forest landowners assistance in water and soil quality projects which may include assistance with applications and processes such as trail and stream crossings.*	*12. Provide 2 landowners guidance and assistance with trails and stream crossing permits. Conservation activity and cost share programs initiated- 2 stream crossings*
GOAL 6- *MAINTAIN A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS FOREST*	*13. Establish outreach to educate and assist private non-MFL landowners in proper methods of forest management and resource consideration.*	*13. Employee will provide a minimum of 5 newspaper columns regarding forest health. Employee will addend a minimum of 2 meetings of the Wisconsin Woodland Owner's Association.*
GOAL 6- *MAINTAIN A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS FOREST*	*14.Establish and maintain database of service providers*	*14. Employee will establish a database of logging contractors and foresters that work within Forest County and make this listing available for landowners.*

Invasive Species

GOAL 3*- Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County*	*15. Establish standardized resource assessment form for use on all properties where requested or required for permitting. Identify known invasive species concerns on completed assessments.*	*15. Resource assessment form developed and approved by LCC. Invasive species removal initiated on 20 acres- .*
GOAL 2- *Slow the spread of invasive and non-native nuisance species*	*16. Train new and existing employees in Aquatic and Terrestrial Invasive Species identification and control*	*16. Employees will attend a minimum of 1 training in AIS and 1 training in Terrestrial Invasive Species.*
GOAL 2*- Slow the spread of invasive and non-native nuisance species*	*17. Continue participation in WRISC*	*17. At least 1 employee will attend all WRISC meetings*

Wetlands

GOAL 5*- Promote Well Planned Development*	*18.Provide landowner assistance in Wetland identification during reviews of zoning permits*	*18. Employee Assist 40 landowners in wetland identification to promote avoidance during development, Initiate 2 wetland preservation projects for cost share.*
GOAL 5*- Promote Well Planned Development*	*19.Provide employee training and/or refresher training in wetland delineation.*	*19. Employee will attend a minimum of 1 wetland delineation or refresher training*

Urban

GOAL 4- *Reduce phosphorus and nitrogen loading in surface waters*	*20.Complete on-site inspections of construction and project sites to insure soil and waste management practices are implemented and maintained.*	*20. Employees completes 150 site visits to permit sites, , provides input and conservation activities options within review. Reviews completed on 300 acres of land.*
GOAL 4- *Reduce phosphorus and nitrogen loading in surface waters*	*21.Review construction site erosion control plans to insure that soil is not transferred to surface waters.*	*21. Employees reviews 20 erosion control plans, provides input and conservation activities options within review.*
GOAL 5*- Promote Well Planned Development*	*22. Employee participates in Floodplain protection and assists landowners in LOMA determination*	*22. Assist 10 landowners with LOMA through LIDAR*

FOREST COUNTY 2018 SWRM ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

GOAL 4- *Reduce phosphorus and nitrogen loading in surface waters*	*23. Employee completes and assists with sanitary permit issuance and reviews. Employee completes with notifications tracking and enforcement of mandatory sanitary inspections*	*23. Employee Refines rotational inventory of sanitary sites and provides notices for inspections of 100 sanitary sites.*

Watershed

GOALS 1-6	*24.Complete legislative reviews complete responses as necessary to benefit all items as identified in the Forest County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.*	*24. Employee will make 15 contacts with partners and groups pertaining to legislation that may affect items in the Forest County Land and Water Resource Management Plan*
GOAL 3- *Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County*	*25. Provide GIS/LIDAR training to department employees to allow this technology to be developed for use in future land and water management decisions.*	*25. 3 employees will be trained in GIS and LiDar use.*
GOAL 3- *Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County*	*26. Maintain environmental review permitting database.*	*26. Employees will enter and scan 200 permits into the GCS and PaperVison programs*
GOAL 5- *Promote Well Planned Development*	*27.Assist landowners with shoreland alteration projects*	*27. Employees will assist landowners with 10 permits that may include erosion control through shoreland protection, minimization of wetland impacts, or stream crossing. 100 ft. of shoreland protection initiated.*

Non-metallic Mining

GOAL 5- *Promote Well Planned Development*	*28. Department will track and enforce the Forest County Non-metallic mining ordinance*	*28. Employees will provide annual inspection of 20 established non-metallic mining sites, provide review of 1 new non-metallic reclamation plan. Assist with critical area planting on 5 acres*
GOAL 3- *Increase the amount and Quality of information concerning land and Water in Forest County*	*29. Department establish tracking system for non-metallic mining data.*	*29. Employees will establish GIS data layer to track data collected from non-metallic mining sites. This establishment will utilize Lidar to establish baseline topography and track change.*

FOREST COUNTY 2018 SWRM 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	0	0
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	0	0
Manure storage closure	0	0
Livestock facility siting	0	0
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	20 inspections	1
Stormwater and construction site erosion control		150
Shoreland zoning		150
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30) assistance only	4	
Other culvert placements or replacements	4	0

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	*10*
For FPP	*4*
For NR 151	*10*
Animal waste ordinance	0
Livestock facility siting	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	150
Nonmetallic mining	20

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

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

FOREST COUNTY 2018 SWRM ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 5: Staff Hours and Funding

Staff	Hours	Costs
Land and Water Resource Administration	1844	$35.09 =$64,705.96
Land and Water Resource Technician	1880	$25.21 = $47,394.80
support	182	$28.08 = $5,110.56
	Totals	$117,211.32

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: **September 19, 2018**

TO: **Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors**

FROM: **Richard Castelnuovo, DATCP**
Resource Management and Engineering Section, Bureau of Land and Water Resources

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

Action Requested: This is an action item. The department has determined that the Juneau *County Land and Water Resource Management Plan* meets ATCP 50 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 addresses one or more of the criteria demonstrating intent for a 10 year plan. If approved, the plan would remain in effect through December 31, 2028, and would be subject to a five year review prior to December 31, 2023.

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, Juneau County must submit an annual work plan meeting DATCP requirements during each year of its 10 year plan approval.

Juneau County held a public hearing on April 12, 2018, as part of its public input and review process. The Juneau County Land and Water Conservation Committee presented the LWRM plan for County Board approval on June 27, 2018. The plan was approved.

Materials Provided:

- *Juneau County Land and Water Resource Management Plan* Summary
- LWRM Plan Review Checklist
- Completed LWRM Plan Review form
- 2017 workplan with accomplishments and current 2018 workplan

Presenters: Matthew Komiskey, County Conservationist Administrator, Juneau County Land & Water Resources Conservation Dept.
Joe Lally, Land & Water Resources Conservation Committee Chair
Chris Zindorf, Land & Water Resources Conservation Committee member

JUNEAU COUNTY LAND AND WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Juneau County Land & Water Resource Management Plan

2019-2028

10/1/2018

Table of Contents

Plan Summary

Juneau County Land and Water Resource Management Plan

The Juneau County Land and Water Resource Management Plan is a ten year plan (2019-2028) intended to describe the approach the Juneau County Land and Water Resources Department (LWRD) will follow to improve the natural resources in the County. The plan is divided into 5 chapters (Introduction, Background, Resource Assessment and Water Quality Objectives, Plan Implementation, and Implementation Strategies) that describe how the plan was developed and what direction, strategies, and priorities will be used to address the resource concerns identified.

Chapter 1 –Introduction

In 1997, Chapter 92 of the Wisconsin Statutes was amended to create a county land and water resource management program. Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) plans are written to satisfy the requirement of Chapter 92.10 of the Wisconsin Statutes in 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 (1997-1999) State Biennial Budget and 1999 Wisconsin Act 9 (2000-2001 Budget Bill). It is important that the LWRM plans incorporate public views as well as a technical input from those working on natural resource issues in Juneau County. As part of the development process for the Juneau County LWRM plan, a public opinion web-based survey was made available and advertised throughout the County from October through November 2017 to gain input on how the public views the resources and had them identify what their major concerns were. This survey was developed from a previous survey that was used for the 2013 LWRM plan to identify potential differences or similarities. Upon closing the web-based survey, two public opinion/citizen advisory committee meetings were held to review the survey results as well as take additional input. A technical advisory meeting was held in December 2017. This meeting included over 50 participants from Federal, State, and County Agencies, as well as local municipalities and their engineering consulting firms. The technical advisory meeting also reviewed the public opinion survey results and discussed approaches and benefits of a watershed based LWRM plan. A public hearing was held on April 12, 2018 as part of the LWRD committee meeting prior to going to County Board from approval.

Chapter 2 – Background

Juneau County is in the south central part of Wisconsin with a population of nearly 27,000 residences (2015 census). It has a total area of 514,752 acres including 18,900 acres of surface water. Juneau County lies within two major physiographic settings with distinct characteristics: the Wisconsin Central Plain and the Western Upland. These landscape settings are what makes the Juneau County resources and approaches to conservation of these resources so unique. The northeastern part of the county is in the Wisconsin Central Plain characterized by broad glacial lake basin topography and soils. The southwestern part of the county is in the Western Uplands and is part of the unglaciated upland that is dissected by streams and has steep sandstone escarpments.

The soil in each physiographic setting can be attributed to the type of land use and potential resource concerns. The Central Plain setting of Juneau County has soils represented by a proglacial lake plain (Glacial Lake Wisconsin) that was formed by the settling and deposition of lake and off-shore sediments. The sources of the sandy sediments deposited in the nearly level lakebed are both glacial and erosional in origin. The soils in the Western Uplands

physiographical can be described as silt on the ridge tops overlying bedrock at varying depths. The side slopes are a combination of washed silts to areas of clay in parts of the watershed and make up the prime farmland in the County.
There are 10 major (HUC 10) watersheds in the county and all are draining to the Wisconsin River; Wisconsin Rapids, Cranberry Creek, Beaver Creek, Lower Yellow River, Castle Rock, Little Lemonweir River, Lower Lemonweir River, Seymour Creek, Dell Creek, and Crossman Creek. These watersheds and subsequent water-quality conditions are a product of settings and land use. The two major impoundments are Petenwell and Castle Rock Lakes located in the Central Plains setting of the county and encompass nearly 36,000 acres and boarders with Adams County.
Agriculture is the dominant land use in both physiographic settings and has some of the greatest impacts to the natural resources. According to the county agricultural census the number of farms in the county has been holding steady between 800 and 830 farms, however the number of farms milking cows is on the decline but the number of milking cows in the county has been increasing. In addition there is an increasing trend in crop production towards cash crops including corn grain and soybeans.

Chapter 3 Resource Assessment and Water Quality Objectives

Soil Erosion

Soil erosion is a concern throughout the county for a number of reasons. The major sources of soil erosion in the Central Plain settings of Juneau County are runoff from agricultural fields, construction activities, and wind erosion. In the Western Uplands portion of the county, soil erosion is primarily from runoff. This part of the county is hilly and clayey soils and contains the majority of the agricultural land in the county.
When addressing soil erosion throughout Juneau County, the T-values determined from the transect survey, RUSLE2, and nutrient management plans are used to identify areas of concerns.

Water Quality

Juneau County has an abundance of surface water resources and extensive use of the groundwater for production and residential needs. However with the abundance of water (surface and subsurface) coupled with the agricultural setting of the county, these valuable resources are the priorities addressed by this LWRM plan. Most of the pollutants that enter these waters are carried in runoff from nonpoint sources. The major pollutants of concern are sediment and phosphorus from agricultural and non-agricultural sources. Total phosphorus is the major pollutant that is impacting almost every water body in the county. The Wisconsin River TMDL is in progress of being written during the drafting phase of this report but is described in the report. This TMDL will have an impact on the direction, approaches, and priority watersheds with the water quality issues facing Juneau County.
In addition to surface water, groundwater is a valuable resource in Juneau County indicated by the public opinion survey. Groundwater in Juneau County is generally of good quality whether it is from the bedrock aquifer or from the glacial lake and outwash aquifer. However, groundwater quality is becoming an increasing concern with levels of nitrate in private and public well tests on the rise.

Land Use

Land use changes and activities that promote better uses of the land are important to include as a separate category in the land and water resource plan. Juneau County, like many other counties, is dealing with situations where the land use is affecting agricultural and residential activities.

This includes areas where flooding limits crop production and impacts residential and agricultural activities or where transitions of forested property to agriculture may be linked to water quality problems. In addition, it is also important to continue to educate the county residence on proper disposal of hazardous waste or installation of management practices that target residential activities that goes beyond just agricultural conservation practices.

Other Related Water Quality Concerns:

Failing Septic Systems
Improperly Abandoned Wells and Cisterns
Leaching of Irrigation Waters
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
Improper Use of Nutrients, Chemicals and Pesticides

Chapter 4 Plan Implementation

As described in the introduction, this LWRM plan was put together using the previous LWRM plan results along with a public opinion survey, public opinion meetings, and a technical advisory group input. The Public Hearing for the Juneau County Land & Water Resource Management Plan was held on April 12, 2018 and County Board Approval of the Plan was June 27, 2018 (Appendix 1). This plan was developed to provide a focused approach to conservation efforts and builds off the resource concerns that were identified. This plan highlights the major resource concerns but also identifies the recommended approach and goals to address those concerns. The goals established in this plan will be implemented over a ten year planning period beginning in 2019 and running through the year 2028. They represent priorities for land and water resource management for Juneau County. The watershed approach described at the beginning of this plan will allow for more detailed and measurable steps toward reaching each goal.

Soil Erosion

Goal 1	Reduce or maintain soil erosion from agricultural fields to tolerable soil loss "T" or less
Goal 2	Encourage shoreline and stream bank conservation efforts through demonstrations and targeted watershed projects
Goal 3	Encourage innovative conservation efforts through outreach and education

Water Quality

Goal 1	Target watersheds to do focused conservation efforts that would have a greater opportunity of improving water quality
Goal 2	Develop and participate in monitoring programs to evaluate ground and surface water concerns to determine potential solutions
Goal 3	Develop outreach and demonstration projects to improve communication and increase conservation adoption

Land Use Management

Goal 1	Work in areas prone to flooding to identify potential conservation approaches
Goal 2	Improve nutrient management strategies and education for producers to make informed nutrient application decisions

Goal 3	Offer opportunities for hazardous waste recycling and disposal to reduce risk of undesirable dumping
Goal 4	Implement an Edible Landscapes and Wildlife Escapes program

Chapter 5 Implementation Strategies

The Juneau County LWRM plan is identifying an approach to mimic components of a watershed program to address the resource concerns. To implement these strategies, watersheds will be selected based on water-quality criteria as well as potential adoption rates. These watersheds will then be further evaluated using existing data and identify any gaps. The purposes of these evaluations are to identify conservation strategies and approaches and will be done through farm visits and survey/land use data, with the intent to engage the producers within each watershed. It is the intent of this effort to inform the producers of the voluntary programs that are being supported by the LWRD and partners, but also remind them of the compliance procedures and regulations that the LWRD is responsible for (NR151 and ATCP 50). Rules to control polluted runoff from farms and other sources in Wisconsin went into effect on October 1, 2002 with revisions effective in 2011. As these rules are updated and changed, the County will enforce the updated rules. DNR NR 151 rule sets performance standards and prohibitions for farms. The DATCP rule, ATCP 50, identifies conservation practices that farmers must follow to meet performance standards. The county will continue to rely upon voluntary implementation as a first step as outlined in activities identified in the Work Plan. However, in order to meet the watershed goals, the county will work with collaborating agencies to ensure compliance with the water quality and practice criteria and track progress. This includes initiating conversations with Juneau County producers if non-compliance is reported and taking the necessary steps to bring them in compliance and/or work with the DNR and DATCP programs to achieve the desired goals. Juneau County adopted the Farmland Preservation Soil Loss Standard and will continue to follow the rules and regulations of the program for those farmers who enrolled under it. To be eligible, the land for which the tax credit is made must meet soil and water conservation standards developed by the County and approved by the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board. Juneau County will continue to enforce their Animal Waste Management Ordinance and update it as needed. In addition Juneau County will continue to support producer written nutrient management planning as well as assist with updating plans through technical support.

Another component of a successful watershed program is the implantation of a monitoring strategy. Monitoring can take on different forms depending on the approach and methods used. It is the intent of Juneau County to continue to track pollutant load reduction, develop a water monitoring program, and improve our ability to show success.

Progress will be evaluated in three categories: accomplishments, financial expenditures and staff time spent on projects. This information will be provided to the DATCP and the DNR as requested. It will also be available to other agencies for their use including but not limited to the NRCS, the Farm Service Agency, UW-Extension, and the general public.

Many agencies and organizations are involved in protecting land and water resources in Juneau County. Although each agency and organization has its own individual mission and supervision, all are united in their goal to preserve the environment for future generations. Other agencies listed in the plan are often consulted and partnered with on projects even though there are no cooperative agreements between the agencies.

As part of the outreach/educational component of the LWRM plan additional steps are going to be needed to show the successes and improve conservation adoption rates. The Juneau County

LWRD will partner with the participating agencies to develop programs and outreach events. These events will provide an opportunity for each agency to discuss workable solutions to the participants as well as encourage peer to peer sharing of ideas.

Priority Farms

The process to identify priority farms will be changing as watersheds are identified and resource evaluations are conducted. However, priority will be given to the following farms, not in any particular order:

1. Farms currently under Farmland Preservation agreements and farms applying for credits under the Working Lands Initiative (meeting NR 151 standards is required by rule)
2. Farms located in watersheds draining to 303(d) waters (which are impaired waters of the State) or participating in a watershed program
3. Farms located in Water Quality Management Areas (300 feet from a stream; 1,000 feet from a lake; or in areas susceptible to groundwater contamination)
4. Farms that have over 200 animal units

ARM-LWR-167 (August, 2017)

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: Juneau Date Plan Submitted for Review: 2/14/2018

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)	☒	☐	8-10__

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	11/30/17 12/5/17
2. Provide the date the county held a public hearing on the LWRM plan[1]	04/12/18
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]	06/27/18

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	☒	☐	18
b. Water quality conditions of watersheds in the county[3], including:			
i. location of watershed areas, showing their geographic boundaries	☒	☐	15
ii. identification of the causes and sources of the water quality impairments and pollutant sources	☒	☐	15-18

[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.	☒	☐	23-24
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	☒	☐	Chap 3
b. pollutant load reduction targets for the watersheds, if available	☒	☐	Appendix
Other comments: Included the water quality objectives from the Wisconsin River TMDL			

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	☒	☐	15-18
Other comments: Added details from Wi River TMDL as well as worked with DNR to run EVAAL model on two watersheds we are hoping to target over the next few years			

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	☒	☐	32-34
b. State and local regulations used to implement the plan	☒	☐	32-35
c. Compliance procedures that apply for failure to implement the conservation practices in ATCP 50, ch. NR 151 and related local regulations	☒	☐	33-34
d. Relevant conservation practices to achieve compliance with performance standards and prohibitions and to address identified water quality and erosion problems	☒	☐	32
e. A system for meeting county responsibilities to monitor the compliance of participants in the farmland preservation program	☒	☐	35
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	☒	☐	workplan

[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.	☒	☐	_____
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	☒	☐	38-39

Other comments: Juneau County is beginning the process of updating its manure storage ordinance as well as evaluating the adoption of the NR151 ordinances into our County.

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	☒	☐	37-38
2. Does the LWRM plan describe coordination activities with local, state and federal agencies?	☒	☐	37-38

Other comments: Juneau County received the UW Discovery Farms edge-of-fiedl monitoring equipment as well as is applying for producer led watershed grant that will help improve outreach within and outside of the agricultural community.

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	☒	☐	NA
b. Identify priorities	☒	☐	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	☒	☐	35-36

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: NO

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

[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 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 Trumble Date: 09/05/2018

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

County: Juneau

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.

   In the past five years, Juneau County has had many accomplishments that are linked to the variety of conservation practices installed and partnerships developed. A review of previous work plan and conservation projects show that Juneau County has done a good job distributing its funds between a wide variety of conservation projects from waterways, streambanks, to barnyard projects. The reason this is important is that the Juneau County residents can be described as having limited resources and the LWRD tries to make progress at all levels. From a conservation standpoint, the last work plan focused in on addressing soil erosion and manure runoff issues. In the last 5 years, several barnyard projects were completed that were joint projects with NRCS to try to take care of those areas of confined cattle and manure. In case of these barnyard projects, focus was done in impaired watershed areas, which is part of Our priorities, and addressed those farms with over 200 animal units.
   In addition to the barnyard project, streambank protection and DNR easements were also listed as a program goal. The Juneau County LWRD also collaborated with NRCS and DNR to help install over 2500ft of streambank in the county. Through the planning processes, the streambank projects were completed on streams listed as impaired as well as in conjunction with erosional projects and fishing easements, which allowed for a beneficial use of collaborative funds and provide a bigger benefit to the public.
   The county has also completed the transect survey every year except in 2018 since it was developed. This data has been critical in the development of the work plans as well as identification of resource concerns throughout the county. There were downward trends in the erosional rates but has been increasing in recent yea1S with conversion from a dairy rotation to a grain crop.
   Clean sweep has also been a major push for Juneau County and has held an event every other year. The clean sweep events have been well attended and were able to safely dispose of household chemicals, tires, and appliances. We are continually reviewing our clean sweep events to determine ways to improve the process to increase participation and keep the county engaged.

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.

One of the most difficult areas to implement activities in Juneau County is in the northern part of the county where the landscape transitions from the driftless to the central sands. In that part of the County the landscape can be described as sandy and wet. This is where we have abundant wetland areas, limited slope, and predominantly cash crop operations. In our current work plan, we added goals to begin addressing those areas through education and outreach and selecting a watershed to focus on. Starting in 2018 we have already conducted a groundwater quality survey in the area to address the number one public concern in our County. Results from this survey have opened up a door to work With the growers in the County to come up with solution to help residents with well water quality issues. In addition, it has also allowed partnerships to form with EPA and DNR to work towards solutions that help the residents and maintain costs that can be supported by all agencies.
Also, as part of the work plan we identified that we are going to focus work in two watersheds (one in each landscape setting) for a period of time and then move if adoption is low or there are limited resource issues identified. Taking a watershed approach to our conservation efforts allows focused work rather than just waiting for someone to walk in the door. This approach includes contacting the landowners in each watershed to discuss natural resource issues and working with them to come up With conservation solutions. This includes both designed practices as well as modifications to farming system to achieve desired goals. It is through this process, we are hoping to not only increase participating in conservation efforts but also become a better resource for our agricultural community.
Juneau County has also been impacted by the financial impacts of the agricultural economy in the last two years and have seen in farms. Another impact of the financial crisis is many of the conservation projects we have developed and designed have been dropped by the producer due to financial constraints. Also with the economy increasing, we are being impacted by contractors not wanting to bid on or participate in our programs. In our current work plan, we identified flying to rebuild those partnerships with contractors through contractor meetings and reaching out to contractors outside the county boundaries.

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?

   Juneau County's approach to the priority farms has remained focused on continued work with our farmland preservation participants, those farms located in watersheds listed as impaired waters or within a water quality management area, as well as focus on those farms with over 200 animal units. Historically this approach has kept the focus on those farms that were willing to participate and has provided the County with opportunities to continue to implement projects that address resource concerns but also get farms in compliance with the agricultural performance standards. In the development of the updated LWRM plan we have identified a need to further our efforts in theses priority farms but also re-evaluate ordinances to put us in a better position to be able to implement the agricultural performance standards and get conservation on the landscape.

In addition to the potential ordinance updates, we are developing a strategic approach to unsure that these locations are looked at annually and will be done through focused watershed work. We all realize that we can't address every issue each year and by focusing in on watersheds, we have a better ability to administer/reach our goals. Historically our County relied heavily on our partnership with NRCS to help meet our priority farm goals through conservation funds and technical assistance. In the development or the current land and water plan, we ate developing educational and monitoring programs that will increase awareness in conservation goals as well as promote participation. This includes developing producer led watersheds, working with lake groups and municipalities, as well as developing test plots to increase local interests. We are using data front our historic participation rates to start to develop new and more specific strategies to get conservation on the landscape. Reviewing the last 5yrs of conservation projects we noted that much of the funds were spent in areas where there were long term relationships with those producers. With that said, it is our goal to work watershed by watershed and try to "knock on a few doors" to build those relationships with other producers. This includes doing more inventories and evaluations Of potential projects as well as performance standard issues.

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.

   There have been some major changes in the county's LWRM plan from previous with the addition of a monitoring program (looking for wafer quality improvements) ag well as a stronger emphasis On watersheds and education. Through the LWRM plan development it was identified that we needed to start addressing water quality issues better as well as come up with ways to increase our outreach. This meant we are looking at ways to begin water quality monitoring at different scales (groundwater, edge-of-field, and streamgaging). In addition to tile monitoring we trying to help form producer led watersheds to give producers the tools to make conservation changes as well as develop outreach events. By partnering with Discovery Farms to do edge-of-field monitoring we are going to be included in their outreach programs and providing another avenue to increase education in the County.
   In addition to the monitoring and outreach, there are increasing pressures to improve Juneau County's ability to address runoff and pollution issues, through adoptions or modification to our ordinances. There is a growing interest to adopt the NR151 ordinances as well as changing our manure storage ordinance to remain up to date with DATCP. This will help us meet the NR 151 goals as well as improve the resources in the County. We are at the beginning stages of this process with getting the conversation started at the County Board level as well as bouncing ideas off the local producers. There is some hesitancy but acknowledgement that steps need to be taken to get moving in the right direction.
   Also, the major resource concern identified by the public through our LWRM plan development was protecting groundwater quality. We have partnered with the health department and University Extension to conduct groundwater programs that include sampling of private wells and the development of educational programs as a follow up. These important steps in keeping awareness to the issues and the support from the public to address them.
   Another goal in the LWRM plan is to continue to look for partnerships within and outside the county to develop programs. These include rural conservation projects, like rain gardens, or tackling invasive species problems and working with the highway and parks

department. These partnerships lower the overall cost and increase awareness of the effort.

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:

Signature of Authorized Representative:  **Date:** 9-13-18
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

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

JUNEAU 2017 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)
• *Cropland*		
Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management	*Cover Crops – 1,500 acres* *No Till – 100 acres* *Grassed Waterways – 3 waterways* *NM planning – 2,000 acres* *Landscape surveys – 1 Transect using SnapPlus* *WASCOB – 1* *Grad Stabilization – 1* *Critical Area Stabilization – 1* *Contour Strips – 300 acres*	*Cover Crops – 3,470 acres* *No Till – 100 acres* *NM planning – 1970acres* *1 Transect using SnapPlus* *Critical Area Stabilization - 2*
• *Livestock*		
Livestock	*Clean Water Diversion – 300 feet* *Worked with Priority Farms – 11 Farms*	*Worked with Priority Farms – 15* *Clean Water Diversion – 300ft*
• *Water quality*		
Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)	*Streambank protection – 3000 feet* *CREP – 88 existing, 20-30 new contracts* *Well Decommissioning – 4* *Critical area stabilization – 4*	*Well Decommissioning – 5* *CREP – 88 existing, 4 new, 9 re-enrolls* *Critical Area Stabilization - 2*
• *Forestry*		
Forestry	*Stream Crossing - 1*	*NRCS forest management plans*
• *Invasive*		
Invasive species	*Surveys -2* *Control -2*	*Surveys – 2* *Control - 0*
• *Wildlife*		
Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species)	*Wetland restoration-1* *Wildlife damage program – 3 to 5 claims*	*Wetland Reserve Easements – 2 (222acres)* *Wildlife damage program – 4 claims*
• *Urban*		
Urban issues	*Elroy City phosphorus trading - 1*	*Site visits – 4 (Necedah, Volk Field, Union Center, Mauston)* *Rain Gardens installed – 2 (County Parks)*

JUNEAU 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

- *Watershed*

Watershed strategies	*TMDL coordination – 1 (Castle Rock/Petenwell Lake)*	*meetings attended/presentations given – 4 (PACRS and Lake Redstone)* *Modeling completed – EVALL (Lake Redstone and Brewery Creek)* *partner contacts made – 10+ (EPA, DNR, Growers, Citizens* *Information system/tracking developed – 1 Land information system* *Number of partnership development activities accomplished – 1 begin development of a producer-led watershed*

- *Other*

Other	*PL 566* *Non-metallic and frac sand mining*	

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits issued
Feedlot permits		
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	1	1
Manure storage closure		
Livestock facility siting		
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	1	
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	1	
Shoreland zoning		
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	3	3
Other		

JUNEAU 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned	Number of inspections
Total Farm Inspections	*60*	*60*
For FPP	*10*	*10*
For NR 151	*50*	*30*
Animal waste ordinance	2	2
Livestock facility siting		
Stormwater and construction site erosion control		
Nonmetallic mining	1	

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number	Number completed
Tours	1	1
Field days	3	2
Trainings/workshops		2
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	5	3
Newsletters		2
Social media posts		1
News release/story	3	4

JUNEAU COUNTY 2018 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)
• *Cropland*		
Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management	Cover Crops – 1,500 acres No-Till – 100 acres Grassed Waterways – 3 waterways NM planning – 1000 acres Landscape surveys – 1 transect using SnapPlus Grade Stabilization – 3 Critical Area Stabilization – 2 Focus work in the Lake Redstone Watershed (070700040205) and New Lisbon Lake-Lemonweir River (070700031605)	*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)* *# acres of cropland in compliance with a performance standard*
• *Livestock*		
Livestock	*Work with Priority Farms – 10 Farms* *Install/plan manure storage - 1 farm*	*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)* *# of livestock facilities in compliance with a performance standard*
• *Water quality*		
Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)	*Practice installation* *Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories* *CREP* *Groundwater testing – 60 wells* *Citizen monitoring – Lake Redstone Watershed* *Planning (e.g. lake, source water)* *Streamgaging and loading determination – Lake Redstone Watershed*	*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)*
• *Forestry*		
Forestry	*Practice installation*	*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)*
• *Invasive*		
Invasive species	*Surveys- 2* *Control - 2*	*Number of surveys completed* *Number of control efforts implemented/sites treated*

JUNEAU COUNTY 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

- *Wildlife*

Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species)	*Wetland restoration - 1* *Wildlife damage program - 3 to 5 claims*	*Acres of wetland restored* *Number of trees sold*

- *Urban*

Urban issues	*Mauston City – phosphorus limits* *Volk Field – phosphorus limits* *Floodplain protection*	*Number of site visits* *Number of plans reviews* *Number of permits issued* *Number of compliance issues resolved*

- *Watershed*

Watershed strategies	*TMDL coordination – 1 (Castle Rock/Petenwell Lake)* *Producer-led – 1 (Lake Redstone Watershed)*	*Number of meetings attended/presentations given* *Modeling completed* *Number of partner contacts made* *Information system/tracking developed* *Number of partnership development activities accomplished*

- *Other*

Other	*PL 566* *Non-metallic and frac sand mining*	*Number of plans reviewed* *Number of inspections*

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	1	1
Livestock facility siting		
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	1	1
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	1	1
Shoreland zoning		
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	3	3
Other		

JUNEAU COUNTY 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	*58*
For FPP	*8*
For NR 151	*50*
Animal waste ordinance	4
Livestock facility siting	
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	
Nonmetallic mining	1

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	1
Field days	3
Trainings/workshops	2
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	5
Newsletters	
Social media posts	
News release/story	3

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

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
Ex. County Conservationist	2080	$83,000
Ex. Technician	*2080*	*$63,000*
Ex. Support Costs	*1040*	*$5,000*
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
Bonding	*N/A*	*$65,250*
SEG	*N/A*	$30,000
TRM Grant	*N/A*	*$162,250*
NMFE Grant		*$10,500*

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: **September 21, 2018**

TO: **Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors**

FROM: **Richard Castelnuovo, DATCP**
Resource Management and Engineering Section, Bureau of Land and Water Resources Management

Mary Anne Lowndes
Runoff Management Section, DNR

SUBJECT: ***2019 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 *2019 Joint Final Allocation Plan.*

Procedural Summary: On July 27, 2018, DATCP provided a link to the 2019 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 September 4, 2018. No written comments were submitted regarding the DATCP or DNR allocations.

Allocation Summary: For 2019, DATCP and DNR will allocate a total of $20,929,915 for staffing, cost-sharing and cooperator grants. Table C of the joint final allocation summarizes all allocations, by grantee.

DATCP's final allocations make no changes to the allocations in the preliminary allocation. 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) 2019 Funding*
- DNR Scoring of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2019 Funding
- *2019 Joint Final Allocation Plan*
- *Environmental Assessment*

Presenters: Richard Castelnuovo, DATCP; Ann Hirekatur, DNR

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 21, 2018

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

FROM: Mary Anne Lowndes
Runoff Management Section, DNR

SUBJECT: **DNR Proposed Scoring of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2019 Funding**

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

Summary: Through this memo, the DNR, pursuant to s. 281.65(4c) (b), Wis. Stats., is informing the Land and Water Conservation Board of the Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) grant application scores for projects to be considered for calendar year (CY) 2019 grant funding. Scoring results for projects being considered for CY 2019 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. The maximum possible awards are $150,000 for Small-Scale projects and $1,000,000 for Large-Scale projects. Based on available appropriations, the Department has $3,675,815 to fund CY 2019 TRM grants. Funds will be allocated among the four project categories.

Scoring and Ranking Summary to Date:

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

- Three (3) applications were submitted and are eligible for grant consideration.
- Funding requests for the applications total $360,000.
- Based on available funding, the Department has allocated $360,000 to fund the CY 2019 Small-Scale TMDL TRM projects. This will fully fund all 3 projects on the list.

B. Small-Scale Non-TMDL

- Five (5) applications were submitted and are eligible for grant consideration.
- Funding requests for the applications total $625,499.
- Based on available funding, the Department has allocated $625,499 to fund the CY 2019 Small-Scale Non-TMDL TRM projects. This will fully fund all 5 projects on the list.

C. Large-Scale TMDL

- Three (3) applications were submitted and are eligible for consideration.
- Funding request for these applications total $1,381,473.
- Based on available funding, the Department has allocated $1,276,473 to fund the CY 2019 Large-Scale TMDL TRM projects. This will fully fund the top two ranked applications and partially fund the third ranked project.

D. Large-Scale Non-TMDL

- Six (6) applications were submitted.
- One (1) of six (6) applications is not eligible for a TRM grant; five (5) applications are eligible for grant consideration and are included in the ranked list.
- Funding requests for the five (5) eligible applications totaled $1,433,105.
- Based on available funding, the Department has allocated $1,413,843 to fund the CY 2019 Large-Scale Non-TMDL TRM projects. This will fully fund the top four (4) ranked projects on the list, and partially fund the fifth ranked project.

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.
3. Selection of applications for funding continued based on rank order, regardless of location, until funds were exhausted.

The attached tables show the final rank order of applications.

The Department will include allocations to counties for TRM projects in the *CY 2019 Joint Final Allocation Plan*. Once the *2019 Joint 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 2019 Small-Scale TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank
CY 2019 Large-Scale TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank

Small-Scale TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank for 2019

Table 1. Small-Scale Non-TMDL Project Applications

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Region Boost	Total Eligible Project Costs	State Share Requested	Cumulative Requested
1	Buffalo Co	Tell Farm Runoff Control	WCR	108.0	Yes	$373,611	$150,000	$150,000
2	Juneau Co	Kris Weber Manure Storage	WCR	99.1	No	$149,500	$100,000	$250,000
3	Marinette Co	Kuchta Feed Storage Leachate	NER	98.0	No	$217,175	$150,000	$400,000
4	Eau Claire Co	TRM-Schick-18	WCR	82.0	No	$107,856	$75,499	$475,499
5	Marinette Co	Harding feed storage Leachate Control	NER	84.0	No	$262,040	$150,000	$625,499

Table 2. Small-Scale TMDL Project Applications

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Region Boost	Total Eligible Project Costs	State Share Requested	Cumulative Requested
1	Washington Co	Hon-E-Kor Streambank Repair Project	SER	129.0	Yes	$85,714	$60,000	$60,000
2	Burnett Co	Lucky Oats Farm Feed Lot Runoff Control	NOR	115.0	Yes	$242,200	$150,000	$210,000
3	Columbia Co	Weiland Dairy LLC	SCR	104.5	No	$215,050	$150,000	$360,000

Fully-funded state share

Partially-funded state share

Large-Scale TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank for 2019

Table 3. Large-Scale Non-TMDL Project Applications

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Region Boost	Total Eligible Project Costs	State Share Requested	Cumulative Requested
1	Door Co	Phosphorus Reduction in the Sugar Creek Watershed	NER	139.2	Yes	$642,114	$449,480	$ 449,480
2	Eau Claire Co	Putting the 'Clear Water' back in the Eau Claire River	WCR	132	Yes	$413,213	$275,225	$724,705
3	Trempealeau Co	Lower Pigeon Creek Watershed Resource Restoration	WCR	119	No	$561,000	$392,700	$1,117,405
4	Trempealeau Co	Bruce Valley Creek - Elk Creek Watershed Restoration	WCR	113	No	$451,000	$315,700	$1,433,105

Table 4. Large-Scale TMDL Project Applications

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Region Boost	Total Eligible Project Costs	State Share Requested	Cumulative Requested
1	Outagamie Co	Plum and Kankapot	NER	144.1	Yes	$1,428,570	$999,999	$999,999
2	Clark Co	Putting the 'Clear Water' back in the Eau Claire River	WCR	138	Yes	$244,964	$171,474	$1,171,473
3	Chippewa Co	Lake Wissota Stewardship Project	WCR	96	No	$300,000	$210,000	$1,381,473

Fully-funded state share

Partially-funded state share

State of Wisconsin

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 21, 2018

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

FROM: Mary Anne Lowndes
Runoff Management Section, DNR

SUBJECT: **DNR Proposed Scoring of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2019 Funding**

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

Summary: Through this memo, the DNR is informing the LWCB of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management (UNPS) grant application scores for projects to be considered for CY 2019 grant funding. Scoring results for projects being considered for calendar year (CY) 2019 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 2018 for the CY 2019 award cycle. The UNPS Planning grant application will be available in 2019 for CY 2020 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 $200,000.

- Twenty-five (25) applications were submitted and eligible for funding.
- Grant requests for the 25 applications total $2,701,243
- Based on available funding, the Department has allocated $2,701,243 to fund the CY 2019 UNPS Construction projects. This will fully fund the twenty-five (25) projects on the list.

The attached table shows the current rank order of applications.

Once the *2019 Joint 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 2019*

2019 UNPS-Construction Ranked List of Eligible Applicants

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Eligible Project Costs	State Share Request	Cumulative Requested
1	Kenosha, C	Gangler Water Quality Pond	SER	124.3	$982,170	$200,000	$200,000
2	Slinger, V	Woodview/St. Paul Church Neighborhood Storm Water Facility	SER	121	$151,440	$60,576	$260,576
3	Allouez, V	Bethel Pond	NER	119.8	$391,664	$135,000	$395,576
4	Appleton, C	Leona Street Stormwater Management Pond	NER	116.6	$683,837	$150,000	$545,576
5	Hartland, V	Progress Dr / E. Industrial Drive Vegetated Infiltration Swales	SER	115.5	$344,195	$150,000	$695,576
6	Ashwaubenon, V	Marhill Pond	NER	112.2	$508,307	$168,404	$863,980
6	River Falls, C	St. Croix Street Pond Reconstruction	WCR	112.2	$270,000	$135,000	$998,980
6	Stoughton, C	High Efficiency Street Sweeper	SCR	112.2	$118,400	$54,464	$1,053,444
6	Waupun, C	Monroe Street Detention Pond	NER	112.2	$221,570	$110,785	$1,164,229
10	Stoughton, C	Industrial Park South Bio-Swale to Wet Detention Conversion	SCR	111.1	$392,573	$135,000	$1,299,229
11	Two Rivers, C	Riverview Pond	NER	104.5	$500,137	$170,293	$1,469,522
12	Menomonie, C	Wakanda Park Stormwater Pond	WCR	102.3	$186,600	$93,300	$1,562,822
13	Neenah, C	Harrison North Pond	NER	100	$585,751	$150,000	$1,712,822
14	Oconomowoc, C	Forest Street Wet Pond	SER	99	$605,875	$150,000	$1,862,822
15	Ledgeview, T	Beau River Bioretention Pond	NER	96.8	$41,100	$20,550	$1,883,372
15	Ledgeview, T	Fox River Court Bioretention Pond	NER	96.8	$44,075	$22,037	$1,905,409
17	Middleton, C	Pheasant Branch Park to Parmenter St Strmbnk Stabilization	SCR	92.4	$248,375	$124,000	$2,029,409
18	Shorewood Hills, V	Shorewood Hills-Blackhawk Stormwater Outfall Improvements	SCR	91.3	$42,000	$21,000	$2,050,409
19	Scott, T	Edmund Pond Reconstruction	NER	91	$62,700	$31,350	$2,081,759
20	North Fond du Lac, V	Indiana Avenue Detention Basin Improvement	NER	88	$102,950	$51,475	$2,133,234
21	Wauwatosa, C	2019-20 Replacement of Stormwater Inlets w/ Catch Basins	SER	86.9	$300,000	$149,000	$2,282,234
22	Platteville, C	Roundtree Branch Streambank Protection	SCR	76	$150,000	$75,000	$2,357,234
23	Portage, C	Village Road Underground Storm Water Detention	SCR	66	$349,765	$150,000	$2,507,234
24	Mukwonago, V	Pick 'n Save Pond Retrofit	SER	56.1	$310,813	$150,000	$2,657,234
25	Racine, C	Lake View Park Green Alley	SER	40	$88,000	$44,000	$2,701,234

2019 funding line

2019 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 2019 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 Construction (UNPS-Construction) programs (Table B).

For 2019, a total of $20,929,915 is allocated based on the state budget for the 2017-19 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	$16,901,136	$7,937,036	$8,964,100
County LWRM Cost-Share (B)	$7,631,750	$4,176,750	$3,455,000
Bond Cost-Share Reserve (B)	$300,000	$0	$300,000
LWRM Cost-Share (SEG)	$3,082,116	$847,640	$2,234,476
Project Contracts (SEG)	$664,194	$46,194	$618,000
NMFE Training Grants (SEG)	$182,524	$0	$182,524
SUBTOTAL	$28,761,720	$13,007,620	$15,754,100
DNR ALLOCATIONS			
UNPS Planning	NA	NA	NA
UNPS Construction	$0	$0	$0
TRM Construction	$ 3,800,077	$124,262	$3,675,815
NOD Reserve (B)			$ 1,500,000
SUBTOTAL	$ 3,800,077	$ 124,262	$ 5,175,815
TOTAL			$20,929,915

Abbreviations Used Above:

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

Chart 2: Funding Sources

Staff and Support Grants

$ 5,936,900 DATCP SEG from s. 20.115(7)(qe)
$ 3,027,200 DATCP GPR from s. 20.115(7)(c)

$ 8,964,100 DATCP Subtotal

$ 86,000 DNR SEG from s. 20.370(6)(dq)
$ 347,208 DNR Sec. 319 Account (federal)

$ 433,208 DNR Subtotal

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$ 9,397,308 TOTAL Staff & Support Grants

Cost-Share Grants

$ 3,455,000 DATCP Bond from s. 20.866(2)(we)
$ 300,000 DATCP Bond (Reserve) from s. 20.866(2)(we)
$ 2,234,476 DATCP SEG from s. 20.115(7)(qf)

$ 5,989,476 DATCP Subtotal

$ 4,019,647 DNR Bond Revenue from s. 20.866(2)(tf)
$ 14,000 DNR SEG from s. 20.370(6)(aq)
$ 708,960 DNR Sec. 319 Account (federal)

$ 4,742,607 DNR Subtotal

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$10,732,083 TOTAL Cost-Share Grants

Nutrient Management Farmer Education (NMFE) & Other Project Cooperator (OPC) Grants

$ 182,524 DATCP SEG (NMFE) from s. 20.115(7)(qf)
$ 618,000 DATCP SEG (OPC) from s. 20.115(7)(qf)

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$ 800,524 TOTAL NMFE & Other Grants

$20,929,915 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	116,671	39,400	20,000	176,071	Oconto	139,166	60,000	0	199,166
Ashland	100,021	59,475	20,000	179,496	Oneida	94,591	46,475	0	141,066
Barron	123,651	66,750	40,000	230,401	Outagamie	170,329	60,750	75,000	306,079
Bayfield	108,687	60,900	40,000	209,587	Ozaukee	147,488	67,163	50,400	265,051
Brown	144,209	39,250	8,000	191,459	Pepin	123,232	40,000	40,000	203,232
Buffalo	108,727	54,250	20,000	182,977	Pierce	134,932	52,250	30,000	217,182
Burnett	102,353	25,000	22,000	149,353	Polk	157,613	27,250	0	184,863
Calumet	136,568	47,900	40,000	224,468	Portage	144,022	66,750	0	210,772
Chippewa	173,220	49,750	55,716	278,686	Price	87,502	35,400	0	122,902
Clark	116,341	54,250	80,000	250,591	Racine	134,085	67,163	45,000	246,248
Columbia	145,737	73,013	103,680	322,430	Richland	92,863	55,750	28,000	176,613
Crawford	101,146	51,750	14,000	166,896	Rock	156,474	60,513	75,000	291,987
Dane	174,201	45,250	75,000	294,451	Rusk	88,526	39,400	45,000	172,926
Dodge	133,254	29,250	10,000	172,504	Saint Croix	130,051	35,000	20,000	185,051
Door	139,936	51,900	28,000	219,836	Sauk	131,289	73,013	60,000	264,302
Douglas	114,013	13,400	0	127,413	Sawyer	87,007	40,000	8,000	135,007
Dunn	162,747	45,250	28,000	235,997	Shawano	114,972	31,250	20,000	166,222
Eau Claire	139,925	40,250	60,000	240,175	Sheboygan	140,635	60,750	20,000	221,385
Florence	75,000	50,475	0	125,475	Taylor	109,754	71,013	40,000	220,767
Fond du Lac	143,463	40,000	40,000	223,463	Trempealeau	120,768	66,750	60,000	247,518
Forest	83,857	11,975	0	95,832	Vernon	126,672	45,250	60,000	231,922
Grant	99,306	60,513	0	159,819	Vilas	112,572	21,975	0	134,547
Green	137,314	62,750	40,000	240,064	Walworth	142,772	55,750	20,000	218,522
Green Lake	138,388	60,900	28,000	227,288	Washburn	99,768	39,400	4,000	143,168
Iowa	113,219	45,250	60,000	218,469	Washington	124,610	48,400	10,000	183,010
Iron	102,925	40,000	0	142,925	Waukesha	166,794	41,900	0	208,694
Jackson	130,364	71,013	20,000	221,377	Waupaca	128,012	64,750	75,000	267,762
Jefferson	173,385	25,250	14,000	212,635	Waushara	124,768	50,000	25,000	199,768
Juneau	125,099	40,000	25,000	190,099	Winnebago	151,983	48,400	45,000	245,383
Kenosha	128,606	39,400	20,000	188,006	Wood	132,364	58,513	54,000	244,877
Kewaunee	133,201	55,750	20,000	208,951	Reserve		300,000		300,000
LaCrosse	157,839	48,400	20,000	226,239	SUBTOTAL	$8,964,100	$3,755,000	$2,234,476	$14,953,576
Lafayette	94,068	53,750	15,000	162,818					
Langlade	90,476	47,900	40,000	178,376					
Lincoln	83,481	13,400	0	96,881	OTHER PROJECT COOPERATOR (OPC) FUNDING				
Manitowoc	149,699	52,250	75,000	276,949	UW-CALS			390,000	
Marathon	138,908	78,250	103,680	320,838	Nutrient Management Farmer Education (NMFE)			182,524	
Marinette	120,678	51,900	45,000	217,578	WI Land + Water (WLWCA)			189,500	
Marquette	127,341	39,400	45,000	211,741	Standard Oversight Council (SOC)			35,000	
Menominee	75,000	20,000	0	95,000	Conservation Observance Day			3,500	
Milwaukee	75,000	20,000	0	95,000	SUBTOTAL				$800,524
Monroe	110,462	48,513	50,000	208,975	TOTAL	$8,964,100	$3,755,000	$3,035,000	$15,754,100

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 (64% of 70%)	Adjusted Award (Tier 1 + Round 1 & 2)	Third Position at 50% (Round 3)	Round 3 Award No Funds Available	
Adams	75,000	82,475	7,475	82,475	53,745	53,745	34,196	116,671	30,693	0	116,671
Ashland	75,000	67,657	0	75,000	46,669	39,326	25,021	100,021	7,663	0	100,021
Barron	75,000	86,005	11,005	86,005	59,168	59,168	37,646	123,651	38,983	0	123,651
Bayfield	75,000	78,877	3,877	78,877	46,852	46,852	29,810	108,687	14,238	0	108,687
Brown	75,000	103,640	28,640	103,640	63,762	63,762	40,569	144,209	40,027	0	144,209
Buffalo	75,000	77,580	2,580	77,580	48,954	48,954	31,147	108,727	27,279	0	108,727
Burnett	75,000	70,229	0	75,000	47,762	42,991	27,353	102,353	24,370	0	102,353
Calumet	75,000	96,862	21,862	96,862	62,406	62,406	39,706	136,568	43,707	0	136,568
Chippewa	75,000	122,381	47,381	122,381	79,903	79,903	50,839	173,220	49,202	0	173,220
Clark	75,000	78,463	3,463	78,463	59,532	59,532	37,878	116,341	33,986	0	116,341
Columbia	75,000	110,501	35,501	110,501	55,380	55,380	35,236	145,737	39,499	0	145,737
Crawford	75,000	67,422	0	75,000	48,671	41,093	26,146	101,146	24,773	0	101,146
Dane	75,000	122,944	47,944	122,944	80,561	80,561	51,257	174,201	56,736	0	174,201
Dodge	75,000	95,321	20,321	95,321	59,619	59,619	37,933	133,254	37,262	0	133,254
Door	75,000	97,119	22,119	97,119	67,296	67,296	42,817	139,936	43,712	0	139,936
Douglas	75,000	83,240	8,240	83,240	48,366	48,366	30,773	114,013	887	0	114,013
Dunn	75,000	120,246	45,246	120,246	66,798	66,798	42,501	162,747	46,279	0	162,747
Eau Claire	75,000	100,165	25,165	100,165	62,500	62,500	39,766	139,931	40,715	0	139,925
Florence	75,000	55,889	0	75,000	7,519	0	0	75,000	9,693	0	75,000
Fond du Lac	75,000	101,561	26,561	101,561	65,857	65,857	41,902	143,463	44,137	0	143,463
Forest	75,000	65,104	0	75,000	23,817	13,921	8,857	83,857	2,428	0	83,857
Grant	75,000	68,497	0	75,000	44,705	38,202	24,306	99,306	31,906	0	99,306
Green	75,000	105,674	30,674	105,674	49,729	49,729	31,640	137,314	34,295	0	137,314
Green Lake	75,000	98,232	23,232	98,232	63,113	63,113	40,156	138,388	42,248	0	138,388
Iowa	75,000	84,793	9,793	84,793	44,677	44,677	28,426	113,219	22,215	0	113,219
Iron	75,000	71,619	0	75,000	47,271	43,890	27,925	102,925	5,555	0	102,925
Jackson	75,000	93,038	18,038	93,038	58,665	58,665	37,326	130,364		0	130,364
Jefferson	75,000	130,220	55,220	130,220	67,842	67,842	43,165	173,385	48,001	0	173,385
Juneau	75,000	90,825	15,825	90,825	53,869	53,869	34,274	125,099	12,500	0	125,099
Kenosha	75,000	109,557	34,557	109,557	29,940	29,940	19,049	128,606	13,529	0	128,606
Kewaunee	75,000	96,121	21,121	96,121	58,279	58,279	37,080	133,201	35,487	0	133,201
LaCrosse	75,000	114,495	39,495	114,495	68,123	68,123	43,344	157,839	48,659	0	157,839
Lafayette	75,000	68,822	0	75,000	36,147	29,969	19,068	94,068	23,380	0	94,068
Langlade	75,000	75,455	455	75,455	23,608	23,608	15,021	90,476	7,561	0	90,476
Lincoln	75,000	76,564	1,564	76,564	10,872	10,872	6,917	83,481	5,000	0	83,481
Manitowoc	75,000	104,949	29,949	104,949	70,333	70,333	44,750	149,699	50,179	0	149,699

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 (64% of 70%)	Adjusted Award (Tier 1 + Round 1 & 2)	Third Position at 50% (Round 3)	Round 3 Award No Funds Available	
Marathon	75,000	96,143	21,143	96,143	67,213	67,213	42,765	138,908	47,517	0	138,908
Marinette	75,000	81,306	6,306	81,306	61,874	61,874	39,372	120,678	39,047	0	120,678
Marquette	75,000	94,153	19,153	94,153	52,161	52,161	33,188	127,341	14,335	0	127,341
Menominee	75,000	0	0	75,000	54,401	0	0	75,000	6,954	0	75,000
Milwaukee	75,000	0	0	75,000	47,234	0	0	75,000	15,937	0	75,000
Monroe	75,000	82,929	7,929	82,929	43,273	43,273	27,533	110,462	22,369	0	110,462
Oconto	75,000	100,429	25,429	100,429	60,883	60,883	38,737	139,166	32,732	0	139,166
Oneida	75,000	66,714	0	75,000	39,077	30,791	19,591	94,591	7,352	0	94,591
Outagamie	75,000	123,490	48,490	123,490	73,617	73,617	46,839	170,329	43,931	0	170,329
Ozaukee	75,000	106,029	31,029	106,029	65,161	65,161	41,459	147,488	39,285	0	147,488
Pepin	75,000	90,707	15,707	90,707	51,120	51,120	32,525	123,232	23,703	0	123,232
Pierce	75,000	93,463	18,463	93,463	65,176	65,176	41,469	134,932	41,344	0	134,932
Polk	75,000	110,298	35,298	110,298	74,365	74,365	47,315	157,613	42,526	0	157,613
Portage	75,000	105,620	30,620	105,620	60,357	60,357	38,402	144,022	40,584	0	144,022
Price	75,000	57,404	0	75,000	37,245	19,649	12,502	87,502	9,190	0	87,502
Racine	75,000	95,802	20,802	95,802	60,169	60,169	38,283	134,085	34,107	0	134,085
Richland	75,000	63,247	0	75,000	39,828	28,075	17,863	92,863	22,240	0	92,863
Rock	75,000	117,367	42,367	117,367	61,464	61,464	39,107	156,474	43,893	0	156,474
Rusk	75,000	56,925	0	75,000	39,333	21,258	13,526	88,526	8,105	0	88,526
Saint Croix	75,000	89,530	14,530	89,530	63,686	63,686	40,521	130,051	34,558	0	130,051
Sauk	75,000	95,282	20,282	95,282	56,592	56,592	36,007	131,289	34,700	0	131,289
Sawyer	75,000	58,468	0	75,000	35,403	18,871	12,007	87,007	19,325	0	87,007
Shawano	75,000	82,451	7,451	82,451	51,113	51,113	32,521	114,972	32,013	0	114,972
Sheboygan	75,000	102,921	27,921	102,921	59,275	59,275	37,714	140,635	38,478	0	140,635
Taylor	75,000	75,072	72	75,072	54,510	54,510	34,682	109,754	29,132	0	109,754
Trempealeau	75,000	74,713	0	75,000	72,220	71,933	45,768	120,768	32,715	0	120,768
Vernon	75,000	97,006	22,006	97,006	46,626	46,626	29,666	126,672	30,821	0	126,672
Vilas	75,000	83,555	8,555	83,555	45,606	45,606	29,017	112,572	26,775	0	112,572
Walworth	75,000	99,608	24,608	99,608	67,841	67,841	43,164	142,772	46,292	0	142,772
Washburn	75,000	76,030	1,030	76,030	37,311	37,311	23,738	99,768	7,858	0	99,768
Washington	75,000	91,776	16,776	91,776	51,605	51,605	32,834	124,610	33,220	0	124,610
Waukesha	75,000	120,172	45,172	120,172	73,275	73,275	46,622	166,794	42,897	0	166,794
Waupaca	75,000	89,617	14,617	89,617	60,346	60,346	38,395	128,012	41,046	0	128,012
Waushara	75,000	90,286	15,286	90,286	54,195	54,195	34,482	124,768	38,390	0	124,768
Winnebago	75,000	113,226	38,226	113,226	60,915	60,915	38,757	151,983	43,088	0	151,983
Wood	75,000	103,908	28,908	103,908	44,724	44,724	28,456	132,364	31,698	0	132,364
Totals	5,400,000	6,358,189	1,245,479	6,645,479	3,871,504	3,644,171	2,318,627	8,964,106	2,134,941	0	8,964,100

Table B: DNR Allocations					
County	Targeted Runoff Mgmt. BMP Construction	Local Assistance Funding for "Large Scale"	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. BMP Construction	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. Planning	Total DNR 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	$150,000	$0	$0	$0	$150,000
Burnett	$150,000	$0	$0	$0	$150,000
Calumet	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Chippewa	$105,000	$0	$0	$0	$105,000
Clark	$50,400	$121,074	$0	$0	$171,474
Columbia	$150,000	$0	$0	$0	$150,000
Crawford	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Dane	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Dodge	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Door	$408,618	$40,862	$0	$0	$449,480
Douglas	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Dunn	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Eau Claire	$215,499	$135,225	$0	$0	$350,724
Florence	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fond du Lac	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
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	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Iron	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Jackson	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Jefferson	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Juneau	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$100,000
Kenosha	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Kewaunee	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
LaCrosse	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
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"	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. BMP Construction	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. Planning	Total DNR Allocations
Marathon	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Marinette	$300,000	$0	$0	$0	$300,000
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	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Oneida	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Outagamie	$909,090	$90,909	$0	$0	$999,999
Ozaukee	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
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	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Saint Croix	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sauk	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sawyer	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Shawano	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sheboygan	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Taylor	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Trempealeau	$644,000	$45,138	$0	$0	$689,138
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	$60,000	$0	$0	$0	$60,000
Waukesha	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Waupaca	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Waushara	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Winnebago	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Wood	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
TRM & UNPS Reserves	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
DNR NR243 NOD Reserve					$1,500,000
Total	$3,242,607	$433,208	$0	$0	$5,175,815

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	116,671	59,400	176,071	Oconto	139,166	60,000	199,166
Ashland	100,021	79,475	179,496	Oneida	94,591	46,475	141,066
Barron	123,651	106,750	230,401	Outagamie	261,238	1,044,840	1,306,078
Bayfield	108,687	100,900	209,587	Ozaukee	147,488	117,563	265,051
Brown	144,209	47,250	191,459	Pepin	123,232	80,000	203,232
Buffalo	108,727	224,250	332,977	Pierce	134,932	82,250	217,182
Burnett	102,353	197,000	299,353	Polk	157,613	27,250	184,863
Calumet	136,568	87,900	224,468	Portage	144,022	66,750	210,772
Chippewa	173,220	210,466	383,686	Price	87,502	35,400	122,902
Clark	237,415	184,650	422,065	Racine	134,085	112,163	246,248
Columbia	145,737	326,693	472,430	Richland	92,863	83,750	176,613
Crawford	101,146	65,750	166,896	Rock	156,474	135,513	291,987
Dane	174,201	120,250	294,451	Rusk	88,526	84,400	172,926
Dodge	133,254	39,250	172,504	Saint Croix	130,051	55,000	185,051
Door	180,798	488,518	669,316	Sauk	131,289	133,013	264,302
Douglas	114,013	13,400	127,413	Sawyer	87,007	48,000	135,007
Dunn	162,747	73,250	235,997	Shawano	114,972	51,250	166,222
Eau Claire	275,150	315,749	590,899	Sheboygan	140,635	80,750	221,385
Florence	75,000	50,475	125,475	Taylor	109,754	111,013	220,767
Fond du Lac	143,463	80,000	223,463	Trempealeau	165,906	770,750	936,656
Forest	83,857	11,975	95,832	Vernon	126,672	105,250	231,922
Grant	99,306	60,513	159,819	Vilas	112,572	21,975	134,547
Green	137,314	102,750	240,064	Walworth	142,772	75,750	218,522
Green Lake	138,388	88,900	227,288	Washburn	99,768	43,400	143,168
Iowa	113,219	105,250	218,469	Washington	124,610	118,400	243,010
Iron	102,925	40,000	142,925	Waukesha	166,794	41,900	208,694
Jackson	130,364	91,013	221,377	Waupaca	128,012	139,750	267,762
Jefferson	173,385	39,250	212,635	Waushara	124,768	75,000	199,768
Juneau	125,099	165,000	290,099	Winnebago	151,983	93,400	245,383
Kenosha	128,606	59,400	188,006	Wood	132,364	112,513	244,877
Kewaunee	133,201	75,750	208,951	DATCP Reserve		300,000	300,000
LaCrosse	157,839	68,400	226,239	DNR NR243 Res.		1,500,000	1,500,000
Lafayette	94,068	68,750	162,818	SubTotals	$9,397,308	$10,732,083	$20,129,391
Langlade	90,476	87,900	178,376				
Lincoln	83,481	13,400	96,881	OTHER PROJECT FUNDING:			
Manitowoc	149,699	127,250	276,949				
Marathon	138,908	181,930	320,838	UW CALS		390,000	
Marinette	120,678	396,900	517,578	NMFE		182,524	
Marquette	127,341	84,400	211,741	WLWCA/SOC		224,500	
Menominee	75,000	20,000	95,000	Conservation Observation Day		3,500	
Milwaukee	75,000	20,000	95,000	SUBTOTAL			800,524
Monroe	110,462	98,513	208,975	TOTAL			$20,929,915

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 2019 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 $5,936,900 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 on 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 $3,564,100 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 64% 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 $3.4 million in appropriations to reach the goal in s. 92.14(6)(b), Wis. Stats. At current funding levels, counties shoulder a large portion of the burden of staffing costs, providing resources to pay 206 of the 355 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

Historically DATCP's staffing grants have been awarded based on county need as documented by recent expenditures for staff. In the past four years, DATCP initiated changes in funding staff that account in some manner for county performance. As part of the 2015 allocation plan, DATCP began to limit its 100 percent funding for a county's first position to staff who actively carry out conservation efforts; namely, county conservationists or department heads, technicians and engineers who work full-time (defined as over 95 percent) on conservation activities. This modification was intended to encourage counties to build their staff capacity to better deliver cost-share, farmland preservation and other conservation programs. During the same period, DATCP tightened requirements for annual work planning and reporting, which are conditions for DATCP funding. DATCP adopted these accountability measures as a funding prerequisite to secure better documentation of planned conservation activities (including

anticipated outcomes). In the event of future actions to link grant funding and county performance, it may make sense to create incentives for counties to hire dedicated conservation professionals. For example, DATCP could look at different levels of the Tier 1 base allocation to reward counties for hiring a full-time county conservationists or staff specializing in nutrient management planning. Approaching the issue from the standpoint of cost-share expenditures, DATCP could consider rewarding counties that have track records of spending high levels of cost-sharing. In moving forward, DATCP will proceed with caution, mindful of the challenges in tinkering with the grant formula at a time when resources are inadequate to meet our statutory goal, and aware of the need to consult with the counties and the LWCB.

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 2019 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 2017-19 budget), with the following adjustment:

- Increase the amount by $255,000 using unspent bond funds previously allocated.

B. Grant Awards

Bond Reserve Projects

DATCP will allocate $300,000 to a reserve for the purpose of funding projects to address discharges on farms including regulatory animal waste response (NR 243) projects approved in cooperation with DNR. DATCP has scaled back its reserve to reflect changes in demand for the funds. These funds are awarded using separate processes: (1) selection based on a separate application, http://dnr.wi.gov/Aid/NOD.html, for farm projects issued a notice of discharge or notice of intent, (2) 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

After setting aside a $300,000 reserve, DATCP will allocate $3,455,000 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 $2,735,000 using two performance-based criteria (a 3-year record of cumulative spending of cost-share funds, and a 3-year of average of 20% or less underspending of cost-share funds) and two needs-based criteria (farmland acres based on 2012 USDA Ag Census data and base adjustment to help counties receive funding closer to their requests). In calculating the counties' performance based awards, DATCP will no longer include NOD/NOI awards with the exception of a transition period in the 2019 Allocation Plan.

Table A-2 (page 13) 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 45% of the funds requested, leaving $4,176,750 in unsatisfied county requests. This 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.

3. SEG Fund Allocation

The allocations under this category provide funding for (1) landowner cost-sharing, (2) farmer and related training involving nutrient management (NM), and (3) NM implement-ation support and other projects of statewide importance. Unless otherwise noted below, grants are awarded consistent with the terms of the 2019 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 $3,825,000 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 $40,000 for a reserve to develop a database to track the location and benefits of conservation practices.
- An increase of an unknown amount (held in reserve) derived from unspent funds from the producer-led watershed protection grants.

Of the $3,035,000 available for allocation, $2,234,476 will be provided to counties for landowner cost-sharing, $182,524 will be awarded for farmer NM training, and $618,000 will be awarded to project cooperators including a $3,500 award for Conservation Observance Day. 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 revised 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-seven counties applied for $3,082,116 in grants, and DATCP will award $2,234,476 based on the following funding criteria:

(1) The size of county Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEAs).
(2) The extent of impaired waters and beaches.
(3) The number of NM checklists submitted to DATCP in 2017.
(4) County acres in farmland.
(5) Cumulative spending over three years.
(6) NMFE grants received in 2017 and 2018.

The first two criteria implement the priority identified s. 92.14 (6)(c), Stats., to award funds for projects located in AEAs and those in or near impaired water bodies. Criteria nos. (4) and (6) are new, while criterion no. (5) represents a slight modification to better focus on a county's record of positive spending and not reward counties that transfer funds.

DATCP relies on data in its possession to score county applications based on the six funding categories. Counties are ranked according to their cumulative score (up to 100 points) and are organized into four groups for allocation purposes. Counties receive the highest maximum award for their grouping, unless a county requests a lower amount. The four award groups are as follows:

Group 1 (80-100 points)
Maximum Award: $103,680
Maximum awards in the group: 2 of 6

Group 2 (65-79 points)
Maximum Award: $75,000
Maximum awards in group: 4 of 8

Group 3 (50-64 points)
Maximum Award: $60,000
Maximum awards in group: 4 of 18

Group 4 (less than 50 points)
Maximum Award: $45,000
Maximum awards in group: 5 of 25

Table A-3 (page 14) enumerates each county's score, grouping, and grant award. The term "N/A" identifies the 15 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, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Outgamie Counties qualify to spend up to 50% of 2019 SEG funds on waterways and other bondable practices with DATCP approval.

NMFE Training Grants

For 2019, DATCP will fully fund all requests, in the amounts listed in Table A-4 below.

Table A-4: NMFE Grant Awards (in dollars)

Organization	Tier	Grant Award
Buffalo Co.	1	$18,500
Columbia Co.	1	$6,000
Dane Co.	1	$12,750
Door Co.	1	$8,100
Kewaunee Co.	1	$10,900
Langlade Co.	1	$10,360
Lincoln Co.	2	$2,500
Manitowoc Co.	1	$15,400
NWTC	1	$9,829
Oconto Co.	1	$3,475
Ozaukee Co	2	$2,500
SWTC	1	$19,910
Taylor Co. (+ Marathon, Clark, Lincoln, Wood)	1	$19,800
Trempealeau Co.	1	$20,000
Vernon Co.	1	$20,000
Washington Co.	2	$2,500
Total		**$182,524**

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 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.

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) for $390,000. DATCP will fund the full amount of the UW-CALS request as follows: (1) $220,000 for maintaining and improving SnapPlus, and (2) $170,000 for outreach, education and training provided by the Nutrient and Pest Management Program. Funding this project supports tools and information needed by government agencies and farmers to implement the nutrient management standard and the Phosphorus Index.

In the general category of project cooperator, DATCP will provide the following funding. Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (WI Land+Water) is awarded $189,500, which is significantly less than $212,175 requested for 2019. 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 account-ability among county conservation programs.

Standards Oversight Council (SOC) is awarded $35,000 which fairly recognizes the higher costs for maintaining statewide capacity to develop and maintain technical standards for conservation programs.

Up to $3,500 is awarded to the host county for costs related to Conservation Observance Day. DATCP has raised this award to cover increased event costs.

DATCP will not fund a $24,019 request to support professional training submitted by University of Wisconsin Extension based on the proposal's limited benefits in supporting DATCP's statewide training goals.

The 2019 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 72% of the SEG funding requested by counties for cost-sharing, which is $847,640 less than the requested amounts.

Future Funding Directions

While making adjustments to better address fairness of its cost-share awards, DATCP will press forward to identify strategies and funding criteria to advance state priorities.

Faced with limited access and growing demand for cost-sharing, counties are understandably seeking to maximize their funding by raising concerns about the fairness of DATCP's formulae for awarding grants. As discussed in the accompanying Environmental Assessment, DATCP responded to county concerns by (1) revising its treatment of NOI grants in determining county spending of bond cost-share grants, and (2) changing the scoring criteria for nutrient management (NM) cost-sharing to emphasize positive spending.

DATCP will examine changes in its grant criteria to better implement state priorities and make other improvements. Starting with the approach for prioritization of NM cost-sharing required by s. 92.14 (6)(c), DATCP needs to determine the process for updating 2016 data on impaired waters and beaches and may make refinements to account for acres under FPP agreements within AEAs. DATCP will evaluate other aspects of its SEG funding formula to better DATCP's goals of promoting NM planning, simplifying administration, and ensuring effective use of grant funds. A major concern involves the number of counties that either do not apply for funding or request amounts lower than the maximum awards. A related concern involves county spending on practices other than NM when many counties have only a third of their cropland acres covered by NM plans. DATCP will look at criteria that increase county incentives to apply for and spend SEG grants on NM plans. DATCP will also consider how existing criteria including scoring reflect county capacity and commitment to cost-share NM plans. For example, DATCP may review whether newer criteria involving farmland acres and NMFE participation accurately gauge a county's capacity and commitment. DATCP will consider simplifying the SEG funding formula, including reducing the number of criteria.

Regarding bond funds, DATCP remains interested in refining its funding formula to better support cost-sharing on farms, while possibly applying the priorities identified in s. 92.14 (6)(c). In reducing the reserve for discharge projects, DATCP is recognizing that its approach may not be the most effective.

Before making major changes, 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.

Table A-2: County Bond Cost-Share Awards

County	Bond				County	Bond			
	15-17 Cumulative Average Under-Spending*	2012 Census Acres**	15-17 Cumulative Total Dollars Spent***	Award		15-17 Cumulative Average Under-Spending*	2012 Census Acres**	15-17 Cumulative Total Dollars Spent***	Award
Adams	8%	118,393	$142,262	$39,400	Marathon	0%	479,045	$382,430	$78,250
Ashland	0%	45,815	$152,722	$59,475	Marinette	0%	132,074	$142,485	$51,900
Barron	0%	309,750	$166,360	$66,750	Marquette	6%	120,185	$139,902	$39,400
Bayfield	0%	71,824	$162,115	$60,900	*Menominee*	2%	561	$35,437	$20,000
Brown	7%	181,197	$83,852	$39,250	*Milwaukee*	0%	4,563	$0	$20,000
Buffalo	2%	305,302	$161,650	$54,250	Monroe	11%	337,895	$246,746	$48,513
Burnett	1%	83,608	$45,001	$25,000	Oconto	0%	189,389	$165,831	$60,000
Calumet	1%	142,374	$120,990	$47,900	Oneida	0%	34,926	$84,708	$46,475
Chippewa	1%	384,621	$95,762	$49,750	Outagamie	1%	250,748	$155,648	$60,750
Clark	3%	458,221	$181,925	$54,250	Ozaukee	0%	64,987	$227,400	$67,163
Columbia	0%	307,973	$221,108	$73,013	Pepin	0%	103,604	$135,186	$40,000
Crawford	1%	216,584	$117,018	$51,750	Pierce	2%	245,974	$193,019	$52,250
Dane	5%	504,420	$128,849	$45,250	*Polk*	17%	255,917	$81,516	$27,250
Dodge	13%	402,041	$89,191	$29,250	Portage	0%	278,673	$178,618	$66,750
Door	0%	131,955	$131,530	$51,900	Price	2%	92,295	$89,122	$35,400
Douglas	27%	70,578	$44,249	$13,400	Racine	0%	109,964	$204,491	$67,163
Dunn	9%	372,259	$121,725	$45,250	Richland	0%	227,833	$144,959	$55,750
Eau Claire	12%	203,705	$192,296	$40,250	Rock	2%	353,793	$205,591	$60,513
Florence	0%	13,392	$141,302	$50,475	Rusk	7%	133,601	$142,435	$39,400
Fond du Lac	8%	315,553	$119,963	$40,000	Saint Croix	2%	267,685	$100,437	$35,000
Forest	22%	30,258	$32,719	$11,975	Sauk	0%	332,649	$203,269	$73,013
Grant	6%	587,587	$227,657	$60,513	Sawyer	1%	43,554	$108,533	$40,000
Green	1%	302,295	$178,750	$62,750	Shawano	17%	261,141	$108,630	$31,250
Green Lake	0%	154,595	$185,742	$60,900	Sheboygan	1%	190,155	$183,615	$60,750
Iowa	8%	350,813	$124,529	$45,250	Taylor	0%	217,012	$248,746	$71,013
Iron	0%	10,207	$89,513	$40,000	*Trempealeau*	0%	323,157	$179,204	$66,750
Jackson	0%	239,936	$252,825	$71,013	Vernon	4%	345,892	$145,473	$45,250
Jefferson	13%	227,901	$61,091	$25,250	Vilas	11%	6,881	$93,702	$21,975
Juneau	0%	180,039	$160,901	$40,000	Walworth	0%	187,711	$149,831	$55,750
Kenosha	3%	76,632	$128,848	$39,400	Washburn	2%	87,387	$119,767	$39,400
Kewaunee	0%	176,735	$148,527	$55,750	Washington	5%	133,432	$167,495	$48,400
LaCrosse	10%	158,718	$161,616	$48,400	*Waukesha*	1%	92,211	$58,693	$41,900
Lafayette	1%	368,501	$128,876	$53,750	Waupaca	0%	215,330	$184,908	$64,750
Langlade	0%	113,881	$85,647	$47,900	Waushara	0%	145,210	$135,721	$50,000
Lincoln	25%	76,844	$71,802	$13,400	Winnebago	8%	155,520	$167,336	$48,400
Manitowoc	5%	230,735	$180,075	$52,250	Wood	2%	222,730	$236,614	$58,513
TOTAL									$3,455,000

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: 0% = $32,500, 1% = $28,500, 2- 10% =$20,000, 11-20% =$8,000, >20% = $0.**

****Graduated awards based on 2012 Census acres: 275,000 or more=$8,250, 175,000-274,999=$6,250, 50,000-174,999=$2,400, 1001 - 49,999=$975, <1,000=$0.**

*****Graduated awards based on 3-yr cumulative spending: >$275K = $27,500, $200K-$275K = $22,262.50, $150K-$200K = $16,000, $100K-$150K = $7,000, $75K-$100K = $3,000, $25K-$75K = $1,000, <$25,000 = $0**

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

Shaded award amounts= 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
Adams	36	4	$20,000	Marathon	95	1	$103,680
Ashland	40	4	$20,000	Marinette	43	4	$45,000
Barron	45	4	$40,000	Marquette	43	4	$45,000
Bayfield	46	4	$40,000	Menominee	0	0	NA
Brown	51	3	$8,000	Milwaukee	17	0	NA
Buffalo	50	3	$20,000	Monroe	68	2	$50,000
Burnett	21	4	$22,000	Oconto	53	0	NA
Calumet	68	2	$40,000	Onieda	7	0	NA
Chippewa	63	3	$55,716	Outagamie	75	2	$75,000
Clark	90	1	$80,000	Ozaukee	58	3	$50,400
Columbia	85	1	$103,680	Pepin	36	4	$40,000
Crawford	33	4	$14,000	Pierce	48	4	$30,000
Dane	90	1	$75,000	Polk	46	0	NA
Dodge	80	1	$10,000	Portage	40	0	NA
Door	43	4	$28,000	Price	18	0	NA
Douglas	18	0	NA	Racine	31	4	$45,000
Dunn	58	3	$28,000	Richland	38	4	$28,000
Eau Claire	60	3	$60,000	Rock	68	2	$75,000
Florence	12	0	NA	*Rusk*	28	4	$45,000
Fond du Lac	68	2	$40,000	Saint Croix	43	4	$20,000
Forest	17	0	NA	Sauk	70	2	$60,000
Grant	50	0	NA	*Sawyer*	13	4	$8,000
Green	55	3	$40,000	Shawano	58	3	$20,000
Green Lake	41	4	$28,000	Sheboygan	53	3	$20,000
Iowa	50	3	$60,000	Taylor	48	4	$40,000
Iron	27	0	NA	Trempealeau	55	3	$60,000
Jackson	43	4	$20,000	Vernon	55	3	$60,000
Jefferson	63	3	$14,000	Vilas	2	0	NA
Juneau	53	3	$25,000	Walworth	35	4	$20,000
Kenosha	19	4	$20,000	*Washburn*	23	4	$4,000
Kewaunee	53	3	$20,000	Washington	46	4	$10,000
La Crosse	63	3	$20,000	Waukesha	44	0	NA
Lafayette	80	1	$15,000	Waupaca	65	2	$75,000
Langlade	56	3	$40,000	Waushara	41	4	$25,000
Lincoln	29	0	NA	*Winnebago*	48	4	$45,000
Manitowoc	65	2	$75,000	Wood	60	3	$54,000
TOTAL							$ 2,234,476

County Name in Italics = County transferred funds awarded in prior grant year
NA= County did not apply for SEG funds

Shaded award amounts = 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, 2020, these funds may be held to fund projects selected in the next grant cycle.

1. TRM Final Allocation

The DNR allocates up to $3,675,815 to counties for cost sharing of TRM projects during calendar year 2019. This amount is adequate to fully fund the estimated state share of all eight eligible county Small-Scale TRM applications. Additionally, this amount is adequate to fully fund the estimated state share for five out of the seven eligible county Large-Scale TRM applications and partially fund the remaining two Large-Scale projects. As shown in Chart 1, there is $124,262 of unmet needs for county TRM projects.

The maximum cost-share amount that can be awarded for a single Small-Scale TRM project is $150,000. The maximum cost-share amount that can be awarded for a single Large-Scale TRM project is $1,000,000.

TRM allocations made through this plan will be reimbursed to grantees during calendar years 2019 through 2021. 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 2018 for the 2019 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 2019 for 2020 awards.

CONSTRUCTION. No counties applied for UNPS-Construction grants for the 2019 award cycle. Thus, Table B contains an allocation of $0 for UNPS Construction grants. The DNR will not solicit UNPS-Construction grant

applications in 2019. These will next be available in 2020 for 2021 grant awards. The maximum cost-share amount that can be awarded for a UNPS-Construction grant is $200,000 ($150,000 maximum for BMP construction + $50,000 maximum for property 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 2019 and 2020. 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 2019. 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 time-frame 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 2019. 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 2018 may either be carried over for the calendar year 2019 NOD reserve account or may be allocated for calendar year 2019 or 2020 TRM projects.

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

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO THE *2019 JOINT PRELIMINARY ALLOCATION PLAN*

DATCP's portion of the final plan has no change from the preliminary allocation plan.

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

- Updated Charts 1 and 2 to reflect currently available funding for County projects.
- Updated Tables B and C in the final plan to reflect DNR's funding decisions for county TRM grant applications.

FINAL ACTION

DATCP has determined that the action described in this allocation plan for the 2019 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 _____, 2018

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

_____
Sheila E. Harsdorf, Secretary

DNR has determined that the actions described in this allocation plan for the 2019 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 _____, 2018

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

_____
Daniel L. Meyer, Secretary

Environmental Assessment
DATCP's Portion of the *2019 Joint Final Allocation Plan*
September 2018

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 2019 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 50% of Wisconsin's land base (14.4 million acres). Ultimately each county's LWRM plan determines the nature and scope of conservation activities in the area and the natural resources affected 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 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. New work plan and reporting requirements discussed on page six 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 2017, counties spent about $5.1 million in DATCP funds to install cost-shared practices, compared to 2016 expenditure of about $5.2 million. Table A highlights the top conservation practices DATCP cost-share spent by counties in 2016 and 2017.

Table A: Cost-Share Expenditure Comparison

Conservation Practice	2016 Cost-Share Dollars Spent (in millions)	2016 Units of Practice Installed	2017 Cost-Share Dollars Spent (in millions)	2017 Units of Practice Installed
Nutrient Management Plans	1.7	74,686 acres	1.6	66,038 acres
Waterway systems	.51	114 acres	.40	1343 acres
Manure Storage	.40	18 systems	.39	20 systems
Barnyard Runoff Control	.34	26 systems	.18	16 systems
Streambank and Shoreline Protection	.42	32,160 feet	.38	24,469 feet
Grade Stabilization	.23	35 structures	.25	40 structures
Closure of Manure Storage System	.28	41 closed	.30	40 closed

The following developments are worth mentioning with respect to expenditures of cost-share funds in 2017 compared 2016 expenditures:

- A slight decline in spending for farm conservation practices that historically have had high expenditure levels such as nutrient management, grassed waterways, barnyard runoff control systems and manure storage.
- A slight increase in spending on certain farm practices at the middle to lower end of the expenditure spectrum for manure storage closure, feed storage runoff control systems, underground outlet and waste transfer systems.
- Greater comfort among counties in addressing feed storage runoff control in light of a more demanding technical standard that limits the use of low-cost vegetated treatment areas.

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 assistance that ensures proper design and installation of conservation practices;
- Resource management planning that tackles local and state priorities, with an improved emphasis on annual work planning and reporting;
- Permitting and other regulation of livestock farms that requires properly designed manure storage and nutrient management plans; and
- FPP administration that protects valuable resources and promotes conservation compliance.

DATCP cost-share grants are critical in helping landowners meet their individual needs and fundamental to overall efforts to make progress in achieving 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 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 111 of the 355 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 2017, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provided $59.2 million its conservation programs including $27.7 million in Environmental Quality Incentives (EQIP) payments to install conservation practices with the top six expenditures related to cover crops ($7.0 million), waste storage facility ($3.3 million), streambank and shoreline protection ($1.9 million), fencing ($1.4 million), lighting systems improvement ($1.1 million), and heavy use protection ($1.0 million). In 2017, NRCS invested $600,000 in Lafayette County Agricultural Enterprise Area Water Quality Project, a project with DATCP as the lead partner designed to mobilize an existing informal network of landowners to address water quality concerns in the Pecatonica River Watershed through the widespread adoption and installation of conservation practices. In addition NRCS made $3.9 million in conservation stewardship payments covering 251,463 acres of privately owned farms and forestland.
- The conservation reserve enhancement program (CREP) and similar federal programs protect important natural resources while allowing landowners to make use of valuable working lands. As of the beginning of 2018, about 54,381 acres were enrolled under CREP agreements and easements: with approximately 6,900 acres under CREP easements and the remainder under CREP 15-year agreements. Of those enrollments 36,376 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: 999 miles of streams buffered with an estimated phosphorus annual removal of 97,698 pounds, nitrogen annual removal of 52,406 pounds and sediment removal of 47,995 tons.
- DNR continued annual funding in 2018 for Targeted Runoff Management Projects, providing nearly $3.8 million to counties for cost-sharing 26 projects. DNR set aside $1.5 million for farms issued a notice of discharge.
- Through its Producer-Led Watershed Protection Grants, DATCP awarded $197,065 to 11 groups in 2017 and $558,246 to 19 groups in 2018.

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.

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. Even with increased appropriations for the staffing grant, DATCP awards still fall short of funding three staff per county at the prescribed rates in s. 92.14(6)(b), Stats, providing support for one third of the costs for county conservation staff, who number 355 according to most recent data. 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.

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 and 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. Landowners with properties located "downstream" of lands with nutrient and sediment delivery runoff problems also stand to 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, landowners often pay 30% of the costs (10% in the case of economic hardship) to install a practice. DATCP adjustments in the cost-

sharing will enable farmers to keep pace with increasing responsibilities and costs associated with meeting conservation requirements. For example, the new maximum rate of $10 per acre for nutrient management plans represents a needed adjustment to help farmers complete more extensive planning requirements. DATCP's efforts to expand its cost-share reserve offers limited options to install more costly practices to control feed storage or barnyard runoff, in response to the uncertainties surrounding the installation of vegetated treatment areas to effectively manage discharges.

In addition to incurring costs, landowners also must adjust their management routines to accommodate new conservation practices and 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 to take a more active role in the protection and preservation of natural and agricultural resources. Through the increased adoption of conservation measures, farmers 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 2017-2019 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 the 2011 allocation. This increase, however, did not move DATCP closer to meeting the statutory goal of funding an average of three county staff at the rate of 100, 70 and 50 percent. In fact, in 2019, the shortfall in meeting the goal is slightly greater than 2018, standing at $3.4 million. DATCP funding for nutrient management (NM) grants and related expenditures increased to levels not seen since the 2008 allocation. The increased funding will provide critical financial resources to cover the higher cost-sharing rate required ($10 per acre for four years) to implement the newest NRCS technical standard for NM planning. Even with the increase in the "per acre" amount of cost-sharing, DATCP will provide cost-share dollars sufficient to meet nearly 75 percent of county requests for funding. For 2018, DATCP was able to capture unspent SEG funds from producer led watershed grants and redirect about 0.2 million to supplement the NM cost-sharing provided to counties.

Despite the increases in SEG cost-share funds, state agencies face growing needs for cost-share dollars driven by expanding state priorities. While DATCP continues to advance nutrient management as a priority, the ATCP 50 increase in flat rate payments for NM plans may offset any gains in the SEG appropriation. Furthermore, DATCP and DNR must implement s. 92.14 (6) (c), Wis. Stats., that establishes a priority for the award of nutrient management funds to projects in near or affecting impaired water bodies and Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEAs). Based on 2016 data, Wisconsin has 7,874 miles of impaired waterways and beaches. There are 1.13 million acres of land in AEAs and this total could grow to 2.0 million acres in the years to come. Making

reasonable progress in implementing NM in these targeted areas will require increased SEG funding to support DATCP cost-sharing and farmer training grants. Meeting funding challenges is complicated by the weak condition of the nonpoint account of the environmental fund. Our programs are deeply reliant on SEG funds from this account for staffing grants, nutrient management grants, and payments of debt service for bond funds. In its 2017 paper on *Environmental Quality and Miscellaneous Appropriations* (Paper #477), LFB noted:

> "Thus, the nonpoint account is expected to have adjusted base expenditures that exceed revenues by approximately $4.4 million annually during the 2019-21 biennium."

DNR and DATCP are responsible for supporting implementation of newly adopted targeted performance standards for protecting groundwater from pathogen contamination in the northeastern counties with silurian bedrock and shallow soils. Effective July 1, 2018, DNR made rule changes to ch. NR 151 that will increase the need for specific conservation practices including cover crop; pre-tillage practices; reduced or restricted manure applications requiring storage, purchase of commercial fertilizers, increased costs for manure hauling or rental of additional land; and pathogen treatment technologies.

These new targeted performance standards will place additional strains on both DATCP SEG and bond cost-share funds. Over the years, DATCP has identified the need for additional bond cost-sharing based on a number of considerations including increased construction and material costs related to practices.

In the competition for limited funds, counties are seeking to maximize their access to funding by raising concerns about the fairness of the DATCP formulae for awarding cost-share funds. Led by Eau Claire County, the counties through WI Land and Water adopted a resolution requesting that DATCP not penalize counties when they cannot spend cost-share awards from NOD/NOI reserve. Seeking to enhance their ranking in the competition of nutrient management grants, counties have advanced various arguments. For example, Marquette County raised strong argument that their ranking should be higher based their acquisition and spending of funds transferred from other counties. DATCP has evaluated these requests for changes, and in both cases, altered its funding formulae to minimize the particular unfairness. As long as funds remain inadequate to meet county needs, counties are likely to pursue all options at their disposal to improve their funding positions.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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.

X. Final Determination

This assessment finds that the *2019 Final Allocation Plan* will have no significant 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 9/5/18 By _____

Richard Castelnuovo, Section Chief
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 9/5/18 By _____

Brian Kuhn, Administrator
Agricultural Resource Management Division

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: **September 19, 2018**

TO: **Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors**

FROM: **Richard Castelnuovo, DATCP**
Resource Management and Engineering Section, Bureau of Land and Water Resources

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

Action Requested: This is an action item. The department has determined that the Green Lake *County Land and Water Resource Management Plan* meets ATCP 50 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 addresses one or more of the criteria demonstrating intent for a 10 year plan. If approved, the plan would remain in effect through December 31, 2028, and would be subject to a five year review prior to December 31, 2023.

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, Green Lake County must submit an annual work plan meeting DATCP requirements during each year of its 10 year plan approval.

Green Lake County held a public hearing on July 26, 2018, as part of its public input and review process. The Green Lake County Land and Water Conservation Committee will present the LWRM plan for County Board approval after receiving a recommendation for approval from the LWCB.

Materials Provided:

- *Green Lake County Land and Water Resource Management Plan* Summary
- LWRM Plan Review Checklist
- Completed LWRM Plan Review form
- 2017 work plan with accomplishments and current 2018 work plan

Presenters: Paul Gunderson, Green Lake County Conservationist
Robert Schweder, Land Conservation Committee Chair
Todd Morris, Green Lake County Soil Conservationist

Green Lake County Land & Water Resource Management Plan

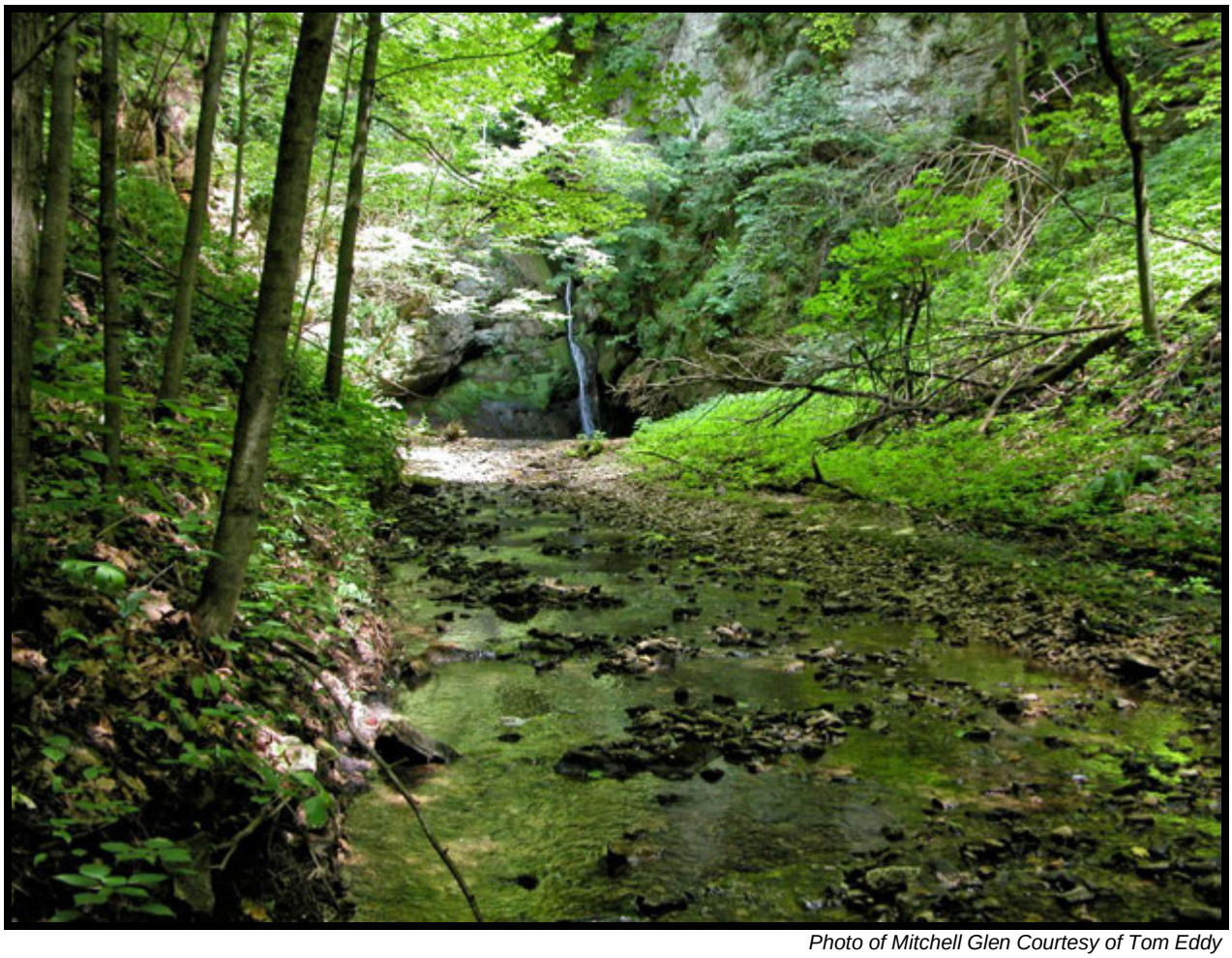

Photo of Mitchell Glen Courtesy of Tom Eddy

October 2018

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Harley Reabe, Green Lake County Board Chairman

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University of Wisconsin Extension

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Land Use Planning and Zoning

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Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Ted Johnson – Water Resources Management Specialist*
Eric Evensen – Regional Nonpoint Source Coordinator
Mike Gilbertson – Water Resources Management Specialist

*Denotes Part of Advisory Committee Members

MAPS

APPENDIX

Chapter 1

Introduction

Plan Development

The Green Lake County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (LWRMP) concept evolved from a long-stated need to establish a locally driven process that ensured local decision making and increased program delivery mechanisms. It also ensures the utilization of local, state and federal funds for greater effectiveness toward the protection of land and water resources. The first Land and Water Resource Management Plan was developed in 1999, with subsequent five year updates in 2005 and 2011. The current LWRMP is being developed to provide direction for protecting and improving Green Lake County's land and water resources for the next ten years or 2018 – 2028.

The Land and Water Resource Management Plan is empowered by Chapter 92.10 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The basic concepts of this statute is meant to:

- Drive a locally led process for plan development and implementation,
- Provide flexibility in granting programs,
- Drive a comprehensive watershed based conservation effort without excessive planning,
- Reward innovation and cost effectiveness,
- Seamlessly integrate programs and funding sources, making use of a wide variety of implementation tools, and
- Be evaluated in a meaningful manner.

Chapter 92 is the enabling legislation that provides counties, through the Land Conservation Committee, the formal authority to develop a plan that provides structured means that will integrate and leverage available programs, funds, and other resources to:

- Guide the process for resource management planning and decision making,
- Compile information for evaluating land and water resource conditions,
- Develop a multi-year work plan to address land and water resource problems by watershed,
- Strengthen partnerships with landowners, other agencies, municipalities, and organizations,
- Integrate efforts with other county and basin level Natural Resource Management Plans,
- Assist with Township and County comprehensive land use planning efforts,
- Develop effective information and education strategies that will strengthen and maintain community support for the planned Land and Water Resource Management Plan goals and objectives, and
- Track progress toward the achievement of the plan's goals and objectives.

The driving force behind the development of the Green Lake County Land and Water Resource Management Plan is the opportunity to establish a true locally driven process. That means individual citizens, units of government, and local, state, and federal agency representatives must work together to develop a framework which positively integrates natural resource management programs and funding sources, and provides the necessary flexibility to allocate staff and financial resources where they will do the most toward accomplishing resource management objectives.

The Green Lake County Land and Water Resource Management Plan was compiled from information that included local programs, county programs, basin programs, state programs and federal programs.

Public Opinion

As a precursor to developing our first Land and Water Resource Management Plan in 1999, the Land Conservation Department, with assistance from the Development Guide Citizen's Advisory Committee conducted a Lake Management and Land Use Survey in 1997. The information from this survey is still relevant in 2018. The survey attempted to measure attitudes and perceptions regarding lake-use and management in the county. The summarization of the Total Survey Results demonstrate that:

- Most people feel that water clarity is satisfactory and water quality is good.
- Although no significant problems exist because of the usage of the lakes, there is a substantial concern that traffic congestion, litter and noise have all increased, and that water quality and boating safety have declined. Some concern is evident that fish/wildlife habitat is suffering.
- Although most people are not very knowledgeable on land use issues, they feel land use planning is very important and that land uses need to be regulated by the government.
- Most people agree that the government should provide for adequate green-space surrounding the lakes. Conservation developments can provide the opportunity for green-space and lessen the burden for local government to provide the green-space.
- They strongly agree that the county needs a development plan/guide to manage growth and minimize the negative effects of various uses.

Plan Participation

Citizens and technical staff were invited to be part of the Green Lake County Advisory Committee Meeting. In addition, the Land Conservation Committee were also included as part of the planning process. Advisory Committee members were asked to commit to attending two group meetings which were held on January 18th, 2018 and February 7th, 2018. The agendas of the planning meetings can be viewed at http://www.co.green-lake.wi.us/meetings.html.

The focus of the first group meeting was to inventory committee members as to what their resource management concerns of the county are. The results of that survey were used as a guideline to incorporate what the goals need to be that address these concerns. Another focus of that meeting was to review and modify the goals from the 2011 LWRMP in order to reflect recent land and water resource concerns. Current goals were updated to reflect the Committee's input.

In the second Advisory Committee meeting, the members was divided in to two groups. Each group analyzed the updated goals and brainstormed objectives as to how the goals could be achieved. Using an open discussion format, final objectives to achieve the current goals were solidified from the Advisory Committee Members. Finally, the Land Conservation Department staff members reviewed the former resource concerns from the first meeting to make sure that they were incorporated in the final goals and objectives for the latest LWRMP.

A draft copy of the Land and Water Resource Management Plan was placed on the Green Lake County website for public review. Public participation in the conservation of Green Lake County's natural resources has been a long-standing trend. A variety of citizens, organizations and government units have contributed insight and guidance to the County Land Conservation Department and the County Land Conservation Committee.

A public hearing to accept comments on the 2018 revision of the Land and Water Resource Management Plan was held on July 26, 2018 at the Green Lake County Courthouse in Green Lake. See *Appendix Seven* for a copy of the Class II public hearing notice.

The 2019 plan revision is anticipated to be approved by the Land and Water Conservation Board on October 2nd, 2018 (See *Appendix Nine*) and the Green Lake County Board of Supervisors on December 18th, 2018 (See *Appendix Eight*).

Related Resource Management Plans

In developing this Land and Water Resource Management Plan, issues, concerns, needs, goals and objectives from previous natural resource management plan documents were reviewed. All of those documents are listed in the reference section of this plan; however, there were some key documents with specific data, observations and objectives that served a larger role. These include:

- Surface Water Resources of Green Lake County (1971)
- Green Lake County Resource Conservation Program (1976)
- Green Lake County Farmland Preservation Plan (2016)
- Green Lake County Comprehensive Plan (2016)
- Big Green Lake Priority Watershed Project (1992)
- Big Green Lake Nine Key Element Plan (2018)
- Beaver Dam River Priority Watershed Project (1993)
- Upper Rock River Water Quality Management Plan (1995)
- The State of the Rock River Basin (2002)
- Upper Rock River Watershed Management Plan-Upper Rock River Watershed Appendix (2002)
- Rock River TMDL (2012) / Updated (2018)
- Little Green Lake Lake Management Plan (2018)
- The Upper Fox River Basin's Analysis of Demographic, Composition, Public Goods and Natural Resources (1997)
- The State of the Upper Fox River Basin (2001)
- Fox River Basin Headwaters Ecosystem – An Ecological Assessment for Conservation Planning (2002)
- Lake Puckaway Comprehensive Management Plan (2017)

It is important to recognize that these documents were developed with a great deal of public participation. Many of the concerns, ideas, and recommendations voiced by those people are incorporated in this document.

Basin Team Coordination

Green Lake County is a strong proponent of addressing natural resource issues at the basin level. Staff in the Land Conservation Department is involved in the Upper Fox River and Upper Rock River WDNR Geographic Management Units (GMU). It is anticipated that Green Lake's plan will address many of the same issues as these two basins. By factoring in their goals with the goals of the community, the Land and Water Resource Management Plan will succeed in developing a plan that integrates the ecosystem components of a natural boundary with grassroots planning and implementation.

Upper Fox River Basin Priorities: The Department of Natural Resources, *The State of the Upper Fox Basin Plan,* was completed in 2001. The Basin Plan and the LWRM plan share similar water quality goals and objectives. In consultation with the DNR Staff in writing the LWRM plan common water quality priorities were identified. The Department of Natural Resources water quality priorities from the State of the *Upper Fox Basin Plan* include:

- Continued implementation of the Winnebago Comprehensive Management Plan.
- Limit nutrient, sediment, and organic loading to waterways from point and nonpoint sources.
- Update formal stream classifications (NR104).
- Provide information and education on animal waste management to the agriculture industry.
- Conduct habitat evaluation on dredged streams.
- Participate in the Smart Growth Initiative with local governments.
- Properly regulate land spreading of septage.
- Reduce the discharge of untreated stormwater to waters of the state.
- Provide information and education to the construction industry on sediment control techniques and requirements.
- Provide information and education on aquatic exotic species that currently exist in the basin as well as those that may be introduced to the basin.

In addition, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR), in collaboration with the US EPA and CADMUS (EPA's contractor), are developing total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for total phosphorus (TP) and total suspended solids (TSS) for surface waters located in the Upper Fox Basin (which includes Lake Winnebago) and the Wolf River Basin. The resulting TMDLs will provide the basis for calculating effluent limits in WPDES permits for municipal and industrial wastewater facilities; determining TSS (and/or TP) reductions for municipal stormwater runoff (ie. MS4 permits); addressing agricultural and urban stormwater runoff; and possibly affect general permit effluent requirements.

Upper Rock River Basin Priorities (2002): Surface and groundwater, land use/planning, environmental protection, and natural area preservation.

In 2011, The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has developed a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) to address sediment and phosphorus pollution in the Upper and Lower Rock River watersheds in southcentral Wisconsin.

County Cooperation

Green Lake County LCD works together with neighboring counties when landowners' properties lie within two counties. Continued efforts will be made to further increase collaboration and communication between Counties.

In addition, cooperation with other federal, state and local government is a cornerstone to the success of the implementation of the LWRMP. Green Lake County LCD is committed to working together with not only the government agencies, but any non-profit organizations and lake and river groups that share the same goals of protecting our natural resources.

Plan Goals for 2018-2028

Based on public input gathered through the County's comprehensive plan survey, public meetings, committee meetings and review of past land and water resource documents the following goals for the revised LWRM plan have been prepared. The goals are categorized under four resource concerns that summarize the issues affecting the County. Within the plan, objectives and action items are identified in an effort to meet each goal.

Goal 1 – WORK TOWARD MEETING THE LONG TERM GOAL OF 15% OR GREATER SEDIMENT DELIVERY REDUCTION WITH THE FOLLOWING WORK PLAN OBJECTIVES FOR THE 2019-2029 PERIOD

Objective 1*:* Reduce rural sediment loading through further adoption of agronomic conservation practices and soil health.
Objective 2: Reduce rural sediment loading through the installation of structural Best Management Practices (BMPs).
Objective 3: Reduce sediment loading from streambank and shoreline erosion.
Objective 4: Promote and encourage implementation of conservation within the shoreland management areas.
Objective 5: Reduce sediment loading through construction site and storm water management.
Objective 6: Rely on the partnerships between agencies and organizations and their tools.

Goal 2 – WORK TOWARD MEETING THE LONG TERM GOAL OF 15% OR GREATER PHOSPHORUS DELIVERY REDUCTION WITH THE FOLLOWING WORK PLAN OBJECTIVES FOR THE 2019-2029 PERIOD

Objective 1: Reduce nitrogen and phosphorous loading through nutrient management planning and manure management BMPs.
Objective 2: Reduce phosphorus runoff from developed lakeshore properties.
Objective 3: Reduce phosphorous runoff from urban sources through storm water management.
Objective 4: Reduce legacy phosphorus from streams, lakes, and wetlands.
Objective 5: Rely on the partnerships between agencies and organizations, and their tools.

Goal 3 – PRESERVE AND RESTORE HABITAT

Objective 1: Maintain or increase total acres of native plantings and vegetation in upland and wetland areas.
Objective 2: Decrease present and future fragmentation of natural habitat.
Objective 3: Protect prime farmland.
Objective 4: Protect and establish in-lake habitat

Goal 4: PROTECT GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

Objective 1: Protect groundwater quality.
Objective 2: Protect groundwater quantity.

ARM-LWR-167 (August, 2017)

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: GREEN LAKE Date Plan Submitted for Review: 6/25/2018

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)	☒	☐	2

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	1/18&2/7
2. Provide the date the county held a public hearing on the LWRM plan[1]	7/26/18
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]	10/2/18

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	☒	☐	Ch.5
b. Water quality conditions of watersheds in the county[3], including:			
i. location of watershed areas, showing their geographic boundaries	☒	☐	19
ii. identification of the causes and sources of the water quality impairments and pollutant sources	☒	☐	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.	☒	☐	58-59
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	☒	☐	Chap 3
b. pollutant load reduction targets for the watersheds, if available	☒	☐	Chap 5
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	☒	☐	Ch. 3
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	☒	☐	54-55
b. State and local regulations used to implement the plan	☒	☐	Ch. 6
c. Compliance procedures that apply for failure to implement the conservation practices in ATCP 50, ch. NR 151 and related local regulations	☒	☐	App. 6
d. Relevant conservation practices to achieve compliance with performance standards and prohibitions and to address identified water quality and erosion problems	☒	☐	App. 4
e. A system for meeting county responsibilities to monitor the compliance of participants in the farmland preservation program	☒	☐	55-56 59
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	☒	☐	67
b. the staff time needed to provide technical assistance and education and outreach to implement the plan.	☒	☐	68

[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	☒	☐	58-61

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	☒	☐	Ch. 7
2. Does the LWRM plan describe coordination activities with local, state and federal agencies?	☒	☐	61-65

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	☒	☐	NA
b. Identify priorities	☒	☐	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	☒	☐	Ch. 8

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: The Green Lake watershed has an approved 9KE plan

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 Trumble Date: 09/05/2018

[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: Green Lake

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.

Green Lake County LCD has had a number of significant accomplishments within the last five years. One includes partnering with NRCS and other conservation groups to complete a National Water Quality Iniative (NWQI) project for Big Green Lake. The NWQI project started in 2012 and 2018 is the final year. The planning process helped keep track of yearly contract obligations for the 110 BMP installations and made it much easier to quantify the accomplisments for an end result. The cooperation through many conservation partners helped reduce sediment delivery to Big Green Lake by 2,829 tons and P by 4,244 pounds.

Another accomplishment was adopting a Green Lake County Buffer Program. The program is similar to CREP, but the contract length is 25 years, the buffers are harvestable , and additional money is paid for using supporting practices on upstream land. This program is county funded and hopes to be a great supporting tool for reducing sediment and other nutrients in our lakes and streams.

An additional accomplishment is upgrading our FPP compliance tracking program using Transcendent software. This program makes it easier to monitor the eligibility of our clients, keeps records of 151 compliance issues, and makes it simple to submit the data needed by DATCP. We will also be purchasing the Nutient Management module next year to keep a record of the NMP compliance portion of FPP.

A final accomplishment within the last five years is the updating of the Green Lake County Animal Waste Management Ordinance. The former ordinance was from 1983, so this was definitely overdue. The new ordinance adds the latest specifications and standards used for installing and abandoning waste storage facilities. In addition, we have added the 151 manure prohibitions to the ordinance for better compliance.

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.

One area which we were not able to make the desired progress in implementing activities is in the area of urban issues. We need to update our Construction Site Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance. The original ordinance was completed in 1999, so it needs updating to incorporate the latest standards and specifications. We have been working with the Land Use Planning and Zoning Department in trying to streamline the process so that any permit within the shoreland zoning ares will be handled by their department. The revision has not taken place due to time constraints within both departments. As part of the Land and Water Resource Management Plan goals, we will be looking to revise the ordinance in the near future.

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?

Green Lake County has broken down its priority farm strategy into 4 separate areas: 1) Erosion Vulnerability Assessment for Agricultural Lands (EVAAL) high priority parcels, 2) Ag shoreland management ares, 3) 303d impaired waters & exceptional resource waters and 4) Green Lake watershed. Using these criterias, our office is able to rank each annual requested projects to make the best use out of our limited cost share funds.

Within the last few years, every major lake in the County has updated or created a new lake management plan using the DNR Targeted Runoff Mangement (TRM) grant funding. The next phase for these lake groups is to implement the various targeted best mangement practices (BMPs) to improve the lake's water quality. By using the recent EVAAL data, along with the other priority strategies, potential problem sites can be easily identified and landowners can be contacted to remedy the situations.

The implementation phase of the lake groups is accomplished by applying for additional TRM grants from the DNR. Using the DNR funds along with encouraging the landowners to apply for federal Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) dollars can allow the goals of the lake management plans to be more succussful. Once all of the DNR and EQIP money is delegated to a project, the LCD tries to make sure landowers get a minimum of 70% cost share by utilizing our DATCP funds. This has proven to be a very effective way of working together with our conservation partners.

Using our current priority farm strategy should improve the implementation of the ag preformance standards due to the fact that the greatest potential runoff sites will be given the highest ranking. In addition to our priority farm strategy, the Farmland Preservation Program, and the Green Lake County Animal Waste Management Ordinance are other methods to assure the compliance of the ag preformance standards.

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.

Both sediment and phosphorus reduction are primary goals Green Lake County has had since the inception of our first LWRMP in 1999. That has not changed, but the approach has. By running latest EVAAL program on the entire county, not only can we rank requested projects, but we can also evaluate and approach landowners with the greatest issues.

Another change in our format is to work more closely with our lake groups so that we can offer our assistance as needed. This involves annually inviting a representative of each lake to our monthly LCC meeting to update us on what is happening on their lake and how we can help them reach their goals. This approach has already been a success for the current year.

Preserving and restoring habitat is another positive change in our county goals. With that in mind, continued support of our AIS coordinator position is a high priority for us. An encouraging project that our coordinator is working on is to install two boat washing stations on Green Lake within the next few years. Not only will the wash stations serve as a protection from invasive species coming into the lake, but also will protect other lakes from invasives found in Green Lake.

Protecting groundwater is not only a statewide concern, but it has moved up to one of our main goals in the county. We plan to locate karst areas within the county and eventually develop a GIS groundwater layer . We also plan to initiate a well testing program within our department to monitor groundwater quality. With these tools, we will be able to safely utilize nutrient applications and have the documentation to verify that the groundwater remains clean

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: 9/13/2018

Signature of Authorized Representative: Robert D Duerden **Date:** 9/13/18
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

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

GREEN LAKE COUNTY 2017 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)
• *Cropland*		
Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management (40%) • ***Practice installation*** • ***NM planning and training*** • ***Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories***	*- Target Big Green Lake (NWQI project)* *- Install 4 acres of Grassed Waterways, 4 Grade Stab Structures, 50 acres of No-till and 100 acres of Cover Crops* *- Plan 1,000 acres of new NMP acres with 1 NMP training and 1 Snap+ training* *- Complete County-wide transect survey and use SNAP+ along with SWAT and STEPL to calculate up to date TSS and P delivery for Big Green Lake watershed. Information will be used to update current Lake Management plan to a 9 Key Element plan*	*-Expended 2,600 staff hours for design and installation* *-Installed 5 acres of Grassed Waterways, 6 Grade Stab Structures, 150 acres of No-till and 100 acres of Cover Crops* *-Planned 1,091 acres of new NMP acres with 1 NMP training and 1 Snap+ training* *-Completed transect survey and calculated TSS and P delivery for 9 Key Element plan for Green Lake; draft is awaiting DNR and EPA review* *-Spent $39,114(State), $79,318(Fed), and $21,134(Local) C/S* *-Reduced P 729 lbs and sediment 485 tons* *-50,990 acres of cropland are in compliance with a performance standards*
• *Livestock*		
Livestock (10%) • ***Practice installation*** • ***Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories***	*- Target Big Green Lake (NWQI project)* *- Install 1 Barnyard Runoff Control System, 1 Waste Storage / Transfer Facility, 1 Waste Storage Closure, 2 Feed Storage Runoff Control Systems, 50 acres of Grazing, and 5,000 feet of Livestock Fencing* *- Inventory approximately 15 barnyards within Green Lake watershed using BERT for completion of 9 Key Element Plan*	*-Expended 280 staff hours for design and installation* *-Installed 1 Waste Storage / Transfer Facility, 1 Feed Storage Runoff Control System, 13 acres of Grazing, and 12,982 feet of Livestock Fencing; No Barnyard Runoff Control Systems or Waste Storage Closures were completed due to landowners not fulfilling EQIP contract obligations* *-Inventoried 14 barnyards within the Green Lake watershed using Bert (2 were resource concerns); data used in 9 Key Element plan* *-Spent $288(State), $148,495(Fed), and $0(Local) C/S* *-Reduced P 94 lbs and sediment 61 tons* *-89 livestock facilities have been checked and are in compliance with a performance standard*

GREEN LAKE COUNTY 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

- *Water quality*

Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories) **(20%)** • ***Practice installation*** • ***Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories*** • ***CREP*** • ***Planning (e.g. lake, source water***	*- Target Big Green Lake (NWQI project)* *- Install 4,600 feet of Streambank and Shoreline Protection, and 1 Stream Crossing.* *- Complete 10 soil analysis within streambank and basins to verify P value savings for those bmp's* *- Target 2 new CREP signups* *- Take the lead in completing 3 new lake management plans (Twin, Spring, Grand)* *- Assist consultants in updates for 3 lake management plans (Puchaway, Green , Little Green)*	*-Expended 320 staff hours for design and installation* *-Installed 8,670 feet of Streambank and Shoreline Protection, 1 Stream Crossing, and 7 Well Decommissioning's* *-Completed 10 soil analysis within streambank to verify P value savings; P saving numbers were updated* *-Completed 4 new CREP signups* *-Awaiting finished LMP for Twin, Spring, and Grand Lake* *-Spent $28,549(State), $40,634(Fed), and $72,507(Local) C/S* *-Reduced P 492 lbs and sediment 327 tons*

- *Forestry*

Forestry (0%)	*Practice installation*	*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)*

- *Invasive*

Invasive species (2%) • ***Surveys*** • ***Management plans*** • ***Control***	*- Complete 4 AIS lake surveys (Green Lake County K Estuary, Twin Lakes, Spring and Grand Lake)* *- Work with hired AIS Coordinator from Golden Sand RC&D in AIS management for 3 lakes (Twin Lakes, Spring, and Grand)* *- Work with hired AIS Coordinator from Golden Sand RC&D in AIS control for 1 lake (Green)*	*-Completed 4 AIS lake surveys(Green Lake County K Estuary, Twin Lakes, Spring and Grand Lake)* *-Assisted in completing AIS management plans for 3 lakes (Twin Lakes, Spring and Grand)* *-Accomplished 2 partnership development activities (Purple loosestrife control and boat wash planning for Green Lake)*

- *Wildlife*

Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species) **(2%)** • ***Wetland restoration*** • ***Wildlife damage program***	*- None planned* *- Work with contracted USDA-APHIS representatives to run program*	*-No acres of wetland restored* *-12 farmers were assisted by USDA-APHIS with a payout of $82,599 of damage claims*

- *Urban*

Urban issues (9%) • ***Storm water control*** • ***Construction site erosion control***	*- Complete 1 Storm water Mgmt Plan* *- Complete 20 Construction Site Erosion Control Plans* *- Working with Land Use Planning and Zoning Department to coordinate duties within Construction Site Erosion Control and Storm Water Mgmt*	*-1 Storm water Mgmt Plan was issued* *-15 Construction Site Erosion Control Plans were issued* *-Continuing to work with Land Use Planning and Zoning Department to coordinate duties within Construction Site and Storm Water Management Ordinance*

GREEN LAKE COUNTY 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

- *Watershed*

Watershed strategies (2%) • ***TMDL coordination***	*- Work with DNR staff to finalize TMDL plan for Upper Fox Watershed*	*-Attended 2 Upper Fox River TMDL meetings; TMDL expected in 2018*

- *Other*

Other (15%) • ***FPP Inspections***	*- Conduct 100 FPP farm inspection status reviews and NR 151 compliance determinations*	*-Conducted 99 FPP farm inspection status reviews and NR 151 compliance determinations*

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	0	0
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	1	1 (1)
Manure storage closure	1	1 (0)
Livestock facility siting	0	0
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	0	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	21	21 (15)
Shoreland zoning	0	0
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	4	4 (2)
Other		

GREEN LAKE COUNTY 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	100 (99)
For FPP	100 (99)
For NR 151	100 (99)
Animal waste ordinance	48 (45)
Livestock facility siting	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	21 (15)
Nonmetallic mining	0

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	2 (4)
Field days	1 (1)
Trainings/workshops	3 (4)
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	4 (5)
Newsletters	0
Social media posts	60 (34)
News release/story	0 (5)

GREEN LAKE COUNTY 2018 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)
• *Cropland*			
Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management • ***Practice installation*** • ***NM planning and training*** • ***Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories***	*- Target Big Green Lake (NWQI project)* *- Install 4 acres of Grassed Waterways, 270 feet of Lined WW's, 520 feet of Diversions, 4 Grade Stab Structures, 5 WASCOB's, 50 acres of No-till and 100 acres of Cover Crops* *- Plan 700 acres of new NMP acres with 1 NMP training and 1 Snap+ training* *- Complete County-wide transect survey* *- Complete EVAAL on entire County for identifying high erosion priority areas for our LWRMP update*	*Practice installation* *NM planning and training* *Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories*	*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)* *# acres of cropland in compliance with a performance standard*
• *Livestock*			
Livestock • ***Practice installation*** • ***Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories***	*- Target Big Green Lake (NWQI project)* *- Install 1 Barnyard Runoff Control System, 1 Waste Storage / Transfer Facility, 50 acres of Grazing, and 2,000 feet of Livestock Fencing* *- Complete 1 CNMP for future installation of Waste Storage Facility*		*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)* *# of livestock facilities in compliance with a performance standard*
• *Water quality*			
Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories) • ***Practice installation*** • ***Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories*** • ***CREP***	*- Target Big Green Lake (NWQI project)* *- Install 4,000 feet of Streambank and Shoreline Protection, 2 Well Decommissioning's, and 1 Stream Crossing.* *- Target 2 new CREP signups* *- Complete inventory of all streams in the County for potential buffer sites for recently adapted Green Lake County Buffer Program (Summer Intern).* *-Work with lake groups to begin implementation phase of new lake management plans from prior year (Twin, Spring, Grand, Puckaway, Little Green)* *- Complete update of 9 key element plan for Green Lake*	*Practice installation* *Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories* *CREP* *Groundwater testing* *Citizen monitoring* *Planning (e.g. lake, source water)*	*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)*

GREEN LAKE COUNTY 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

- *Forestry*

Forestry	*Practice installation*	*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)*

- *Invasive*

Invasive species • ***Surveys*** • ***Management plans*** • ***Control***	*- Complete 2 AIS meander lake surveys (Twin Lakes)* *- Work with AIS Coordinator in AIS management for 2 lakes (Twin Lakes)* *- Work with AIS Coordinator in AIS control for 1 lake (Green)* *- Work with AIS Coordinator in 3 partnership development activities(Purple loosestrife control, County K Estuary plant restoration and boat wash planning for Green Lake)*	*Number of surveys completed* *Number of control efforts implemented/sites treated*

- *Wildlife*

Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species) • ***Wetland restoration*** • ***Wildlife damage program***	*-Assist NRCS in targeting 200 acres of Wetland Reserve in the Green Lake Watershed* *- Work with contracted USDA-APHIS representatives to run wildlife damage program*	*Acres of wetland restored* *Number of trees sold*

- *Urban*

Urban issues • ***Storm water control*** • ***Construction site erosion control***	*- Complete 1 Storm water Mgmt Plan* *- Complete 20 Construction Site Erosion Control Plans* *- Working with Land Use Planning and Zoning Department to coordinate duties within Construction Site Erosion Control and Storm Water Mgmt*	*Number of site visits* *Number of plans reviews* *Number of permits issued* *Number of compliance issues resolved*

- *Watershed*

Watershed strategies • ***TMDL coordination***	*- Work with DNR staff to finalize TMDL plan for Upper Fox Watershed*	*Number of meetings attended/presentations given* *Modeling completed* *Number of partner contacts made* *Information system/tracking developed* *Number of partnership development activities accomplished*

- *Other*

Other • ***FPP Inspections***	*- Conduct 62 FPP farm inspection status reviews and NR 151 compliance determinations*	*Number of plans reviewed* *Number of inspections*

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	0	0
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	1	1
Manure storage closure	0	0
Livestock facility siting	0	0
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	0	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	21	21
Shoreland zoning	0	0
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	2	2
Other		

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	*62*
For FPP	*62*
For NR 151	*62*
Animal waste ordinance	2
Livestock facility siting	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	21
Nonmetallic mining	0

GREEN LAKE COUNTY 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	2
Field days	1
Trainings/workshops	2
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	4
Newsletters	0
Social media posts	40
News release/story	2

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

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist	*2080*	*$98,232*
Technicians	*8,112*	*$318,279*
Support Costs	*N/A*	*$14,216*
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
Bonding	*N/A*	*$59,750*
SEG	*N/A*	*$28,000*
NWQI / EQIP	*N/A*	*$97,000*
Green Lake Sanitary District	*N/A*	*$25,000*

DATE: September 20, 2018

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Work-group members Mark Cupp, Eric Birschbach, Mary Ann Lowndes, Richard Castelnuovo, and Matt Krueger

SUBJECT: The following statement by the Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) is meant as an endorsement of the surface and groundwater quality goals of the Food, Land and Water Project. Those goals can be found at (*https://wisconsinlandwater.org/events/food-land-water-conference)*, and follow below.

Background

At the LWCB's December 2017 meeting, Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (WLWCA) presented findings from a two-year effort convening an array of stakeholders to set goals designed to make progress on Wisconsin's conservation of land and water. The Food, Land and Water Project (FLW Project) aimed to help move forward on four issues: surface water quality, groundwater quality, groundwater quantity (Central Sands), and the future of Wisconsin's working lands.

The FLW steering committee and work groups included members representing a wide range of stakeholders, including significant representation of agricultural interests (e.g. Dairy Business Association, Wisconsin Farmers Union, Wisconsin Farm Bureau, and farm leaders). These leaders came together in the spirit of collaboration, charged with recommending practical steps forward on complex conservation issues—and that they did. The WLWCA made it clear that the FLW Project represents an attempt to articulate goals that agencies, landowners, businesses, farm groups, and civic and environmental groups and other stakeholders can move forward on, together.

Following discussion by the LWCB about FLW Project implementation, the value of having specific goals when reviewing Land and Water Resource Management Plans, and how the FLW Project goals fit with the state's implementation of the nonpoint program, the LWCB approved a motion supporting the FLW Project concepts and report, and committing to support implementation of the concepts.

During the April 2018 LWCB meeting, the WLWCA reported on the goals and objectives of the FLW Project final report. Following discussion, the LWCB assigned a work group to draft a statement from the Board endorsing the surface and groundwater quality goals of the FLW Project.

(Selected) Food, Land, Water Project Goals

Surface Water Quality Goals

1. Reduce statewide farm P runoff by at least 30% by 2035 (reductions may vary between watersheds), and make steady interim progress toward that goal.
2. Meet all watershed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) targets (combined P loading from farm *and nonfarm* sources) within 20 years, or within 20 years of TMDL approval, whichever date is later, and make steady interim progress toward those targets.

3. Meet P concentration standards for P-impaired waters (from both farm and nonfarm sources), so as to remove 90% of all P-impaired waters from the Wisconsin impaired waters list by 2050.

Groundwater Quality Goals

1. Ensure safe drinking water for all Wisconsin residents. *The LWCB supports initiatives toward Goal 1.*
2. Reduce nitrate and pathogen contamination of groundwater.
3. Maintain compliance with groundwater standards where those standards are currently being met, and accelerate efforts to restore compliance where the standards are not being met.
4. Keep Wisconsin agriculture and rural communities vibrant and economically sustainable, while achieving our groundwater quality goals.

LWCB Mission

The mission of the LWCB is to help protect the health of the soil and water of the state by overseeing land and water conservation programming and planning, and acting as a forum for land and water conservation issues.

LWCB Roles and Responsibilities

The LWCB provides coordination, policy recommendations, and strategic oversight in regard to the delivery of conservation, runoff control, and land use programs in Wisconsin. Reflective of the broad mission, the board has a range of responsibilities and functions involving conservation planning, providing funding and policy recommendations, protection of working lands, program evaluation, information sharing, promotion of research and education, and communication building.

LWCB Statement of Endorsement

In the matter of endorsing statewide goals relating to soil and water conservation, the LWCB acknowledges the following:

- The state's surface and ground water is polluted by point sources, urban nonpoint sources and agricultural nonpoint sources.
- The variable nature of the extent and sources of surface and groundwater pollution across watersheds of Wisconsin underscores the need for continued and evolving monitoring and research efforts to facilitate data-driven decision-making.
- The Board's endorsement of goals, by statute, is limited to matters relating to soil erosion.
- The Board's endorsement of goals is in keeping with its aforementioned mission, and roles and responsibilities.

As such, the LWCB endorses the goals of the Food, Land and Water Project final report relating specifically to surface water quality and groundwater quality, and commits to support of implementation of these water quality goals. The LWCB endorses the development of realistic and achievable implementation timelines as a critical measure to ensure progress toward achievement of these goals.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

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 for EQIP are accepted on a continual basis.

Special Opportunities

Some of the special funding opportunities available through EQIP include:

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

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. Supporting conservation practices such as grassed waterways, and diversions are available to address resource concerns on operations with Seasonal High Tunnel structures.

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, wildlife habitat, and appropriate cover crops are used as tools to improve the health of our honey bees, which support more than $15 billion worth of agricultural production.

NRCS Programs Financial Update

Program		FY17	FY18[b]
EQIP Environmental Quality Incentives Program	Financial Assistance Allocation	$28.7 mil. [a]	$32.8 mil. [a]
	Contracts	1,364 [a]	1,536 [a]
CSP Conservation Stewardship Program	Financial Assistance Allocation	$22.9 mil.	$23.8 mil.
	New Contracts	449	563
	Renewal Contracts	296	143
	Total Active Contracts	2,987	3,401
	New Acres	251,464	193,110
	Total Acres	1,137,926	1,292,695
ACEP – ALE Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Agricultural Land Easements	Financial Assistance Allocation	$485,000	$378,000
	Agreements	2	3
	Parcels	3	4
	Acres	350	344
ACEP – WRE Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Wetland Reserve Easements	Financial Assistance Allocation	$4.9 mil.	$1.5 mil.
	Easements	8	3
	Acres	965	258
RCPP Regional Conservation Partnership Program	Agreements	1	4

[a] Includes initiatives and special funding.
[b] As of 9/17/2018. Does not represent final totals for FY18.

Landscape Initiatives

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

Great Lakes Restoration: NRCS and Brown and Outagamie County are collaborating to manage the Lower Fox Demonstration Farms Network. There currently are seven demo/satellite demo farms in the Lower Fox Watershed that demonstrate the best, leading-edge conservation practices to reduce phosphorus and improve water quality. This project's success enabled similar demo farms projects currently establishing in the Door-Kewaunee River Watershed in partnership with DATCP; and in Ozaukee County with the Ozaukee County Land & Water Management Department. Through GLRI, NRCS offers financial assistance to agricultural producers for implementing practices that improve water quality in selected watersheds.

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. The goal is to implement conservation practices in focused watersheds in a concentrated area so that agriculture no longer contributes to the impairment of water bodies within these priority watersheds. Eligible watersheds include Big Green Lake in Green Lake County, Bear Lake — Little Wolf River in Waupaca County, Spring Creek in Green County, and Wilson Creek in Dunn and St. Croix County.

Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watershed: Through MRBI, 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. Designated subwatersheds within the Kickapoo River and Rush River basins are eligible.

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 within the Oconomowoc River watershed, the Baraboo River watershed, the Milwaukee River watershed, and the Yahara River watershed. Projects to improve fish and wildlife habitat include monarch habitat statewide, 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. New project submissions for FY18 are being evaluated for consideration.

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program

To-date in FY18, the Wisconsin staff is working to closed 3 WRE easements for 258 acres and has restored 239 acres on 5 other easements. Five WRP easements totaling 407 acres have been restored. The easement staff is also currently working on 6 ALE easements through both RCPP and the general signup.

Conservation Stewardship Program

CSP provides assistance to landowners who practice good stewardship on their land and are willing to take additional steps over the next five years to further enhance their stewardship efforts.

SAM and DUNS Requirement Nixed

Effectively immediately, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) financial assistance program participants will no longer need a Dun and Bradstreet Universal Number System (DUNS) number, or to register in the System for Award Management (SAM). The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (2018 Omnibus Bill), signed by President Donald Trump on March 23, eliminated these requirements. The exemption does not apply to any current or future agreements or federal contracts with eligible entities, project sponsors, vendors, partners, or other non-exempt landowners or producers.

Financial Assistance Milestones

NRCS Wisconsin recently achieved two major milestones. During the period from 1997 to 2018 Wisconsin has obligated over $500,000,000 in financial assistance funding to agricultural producers through financial assistance programs such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Security/Stewardship Program, and Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program. Also, Wisconsin has now obligated over 30,000 financial assistance program contracts.

