



## Land and Water Conservation Board Agenda

October 3, 2023

Board Room 106

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection  
2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison WI

The Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) will meet on **October 3, 2023**. The board will hold its official business meeting at 9:00 am via Microsoft Teams with the option to attend in person. To attend the meeting remotely, join by telephone at +1 608-571-2209 with Conference ID 130 236 107# or click the following Teams hyperlink. The agenda for the meeting is shown below.

[October 3, 2023 Teams Meeting Hyperlink](#)

### AGENDA ITEMS AND TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

- 1 Call the Meeting to Order – **Mark Cupp, LWCB Chair**
  - a. Roll Call
  - b. Pledge of allegiance
  - c. Open meeting notice
  - d. Introductions, Acknowledgements
  - d1. Act 32 (Written report)
  - e. Approval of agenda
  - f. Approval of August 1, 2023 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 Presentation of 2024 Joint Final Allocation Plan  
**DATCP, DNR**

- 4 DNR Presentation of the Scores and Rankings of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Projects for CY 2024  
**Joanna Griffin, DNR**

- 5 DNR Presentation of the Scores and Rankings of Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Projects for CY 2024  
**Joanna Griffin, DNR**

*Mark Cupp, Chair; Bobbie Webster, Vice-Chair;  
Monte Osterman, Secretary*

*Members: Andrew Buttles; Ron Grasshoff; Rebecca Clarke; Tom Mandli; Brian McGraw  
Andrew Potts; Tim Anderson; Jill Schoen*

- 6 Recommendation for approval of 5 year LWRM Plan review for Monroe County  
**Bob Micheel, County Conservationist; Doug Rogalla, Natural Resource & Extension Committee Member**
  
- 7 State Interagency Training Committee-Opportunities and Challenges  
**Michael Hook**
  
- 8 Recommendation for approval of 5 year LWRM Plan review for Oneida County  
**Michele Sadauskas, County Conservationist; Karl Jennrich, Oneida County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning Director; Jim Winkler, Conservation & UW Extension Education Committee Chair**
  
- 9 LWCB Advisory Committee on Research-Committee Updates  
**Ron Grasshoff, Committee Chair and Katy Smith, DATCP**
  
- 10 Agency reports
  - a. FSA
  - b. NRCS
  - c. UW-CALS
  - d. UW Madison - Extension
  - e. WI Land + Water
  - f. DOA
  - g. DATCP
  - h. DNR
  - i. Member Updates
  
- 11 Planning for December 2023 LWCB Meeting -  
**Mark Cupp, LWCB**
  
- 12 Adjourn

**CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM** \_\_\_\_\_ **State of Wisconsin**

**DATE:**       **October 3, 2023**

**TO:**           **Land and Water Conservation Board (“LWCB” or “Board”) Members and  
Advisors**

**SUBJECT:**   **2023 Act 32**

**This is an informational item only.**

- On August 4, 2023, Wisconsin Act 32, amended s. 92.06(1)(b)2., Wis. Stats. of statutes relating to membership on county land conservation committees.
  - s. 92.06(1)(b)2, Wis. Stats. historically required a County Board to appoint either the chairperson of the county farm service agency (FSA) created under 16 USC 590h(b) or other county farm service agency committee member designated by the chairperson of the county farm service agency committee.
  - Act 32 replaces this with the requirement to appoint a person engaged in an agricultural use, as defined in Chapter 91, Wisconsin’s Farmland Preservation law.
- Beginning in June of 2021, some LWCB members were approached with concerns related to FSA representation on LCCs.
- In August of 2021, Warren Hanson, FSA, presented to the LWCB on Farm Service Agency County Committee Member Participation in LCC/Equivalent Boards. A memorandum from his presentation can be accessed in the [August 2021 LWCB Meeting packet](#).
- As amended, under s. 92.06(1)(b), Wis. Stats. each county board shall create a land conservation committee:
  - Appointing at least 2 persons who are members of the committee on agriculture and extension created under s. 59.56(3)(b), Wis. Stats.
  - Appointing a person who is engaged in an agricultural use as defined in s. 91.01(2)(a) 1. To 7., Wis. Stats.
  - Appointing any number of members who are also members of the county board.
  - And may appoint up 2 persons who are not members of the county board.

Enclosure:

(1) 2023 Wisconsin Act 32

**MINUTES**  
**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD MEETING**

**August 1, 2023**  
2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison WI  
Microsoft Teams Meeting

**Item #1      Call to Order—pledge of allegiance, open meeting notice, approval of agenda, approval of June 6, 2023 LWCB meeting minutes.**

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**Call to Order**

The Land and Water Conservation Board (Board) met in person at 2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison, WI 53718 on **August 1, 2023**. The meeting was preceded by public notice as required by Wis. Stat. § 19.84. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Mark Cupp at **9:00 am** and the pledge of allegiance was conducted.

**Members and Advisors Present**

**Members:** Mark Cupp, Bobbie Webster, Monte Osterman, Brian McGraw, Ron Grasshoff, Rebecca Clarke, Andrew Buttles, Robby Personette, Andrew Potts, and Jill Schoen. A quorum was present.

**Advisors:** Matt Krueger (WI Land + Water), Ian Krauss (FSA), Eric Allness (NRCS), Amber Radatz (UW-Extension).

**Approval of Agenda**

**Motion**

Grasshoff motioned to approve the agenda, seconded by Webster, and the motion carried unanimously.

**Approval of Minutes**

**Motion**

Osterman motioned to approve the June 6, 2023 meeting minutes as presented, seconded by McGraw, and the motion carried unanimously. The approved minutes shall be posted as the official meeting record for publication on the LWCB website.

**Item #2      Public Appearances**

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No public appearance cards were submitted.

**Item #3      Recommendation for approval of 5-year Land and Water Resource Management Plan review for Juneau County**

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Dustin Ladd, County Conservationist, and Chris Zindorf, Land and Water Resource Committee Chair, formally requested a recommendation of approval from the Board regarding the County's 5-year LWRM plan review.

The County provided written answers to the Board’s standardized questions, recent work plans and accomplishments, and other materials (available on LWCB’s website: [lwcb.wi.gov](http://lwcb.wi.gov)).

**Motion**

After a discussion between the Board and County representatives, McGraw motioned to recommend approval of Juneau County’s 5-year LWRM plan review, seconded by Potts, and the motion carried unanimously.

**Item #4      Producer-Led Watershed Protection Grants**

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Dana Christel, DATCP, provided an overview of the Producer-Led Watershed Protection Grant Program. Ken Kayhart, Farmer and Member of Farmers of the Lemonweir, delivered a presentation on progress made in one of the Juneau County Producer-Led Watershed Protection Groups established in 2021. A copy of each presentation is available on the LWCB’s website: [lwcb.wi.gov](http://lwcb.wi.gov).

**Item #5      Recommendation for approval of 5-year Land and Water Resource Management Plan review for Polk County**

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Erik Wojchik, County Conservationist, Bob Kazmierski, Environmental Services Division Director, and Kim O’Connell, Environmental Services Committee Chair, formally requested a recommendation of approval from the Board regarding the County’s 5-year LWRM plan review.

The County provided written answers to the Board’s standardized questions, recent work plans and accomplishments, and other materials (available on LWCB’s website: [lwcb.wi.gov](http://lwcb.wi.gov)).

**Motion**

After a discussion between the Board and County representatives, McGraw motioned to recommend approval of Polk County’s 5-year LWRM plan review, seconded by Mandli, and the motion carried unanimously.

**Item #6      Presentation of the 2024 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan**

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Susan Mockert, DATCP and Joanna Griffin, DNR presented to the Board the 2024 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan. The 2024 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan document is available online at the LWCB website within the August 1, 2023 [meeting packet](#).

**Item #7      DNR Presentation of Preliminary Scores and Rankings of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Projects for CY 2024**

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Joanna Griffin, DNR, presented to the Board the Scores and Rankings of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Applications for CY 2024. The memo describing the preliminary 2024 Scores and Rankings of TRM projects for CY 2024 is available within the August 1, 2023 [meeting packet](#).

**Item #8      DNR Presentation of Preliminary Scores and Rankings of Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Projects for CY 2024**

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Joanna Griffin, DNR, presented to the Board the Scores and Rankings of Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Applications (UNPS) for CY 2024. The memo describing the preliminary 2023 Scores and Rankings of UNPS projects for CY 2024 is available within the August 1, 2023 [meeting packet](#).

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**Item #9 LWCB Advisory Committee on Research-Committee Updates**

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Ron Grasshoff and Katy Smith, DATCP, discussed that the July 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Committee on Research was cancelled; DATCP has been coordinating with Dr. Francisco Arriaga to compile a list of UW contacts to whom the report should be shared to; the Committee will reconvene on September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2023 to discuss future needs.

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**Item #10 Recommendation to Distribute Report on Soil and Water Conservation Research and Educational Program Needs to UW-System, Stakeholders**

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A draft of the 2023 LWCB Survey Report Cover Letter is available within the August 1, 2023 [meeting packet](#). Following a review of the letter, the Board discussed the following:

**Motion**

After a discussion between the Board, McGraw motioned to approve the cover letter as drafted and recommend distribution of the 2023 LWCB Survey Report, seconded by Potts, and the motion carried unanimously.

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**Item #7 Agency Reports**

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- a. FSA- NRCS- Krauss submitted a written report that is available online at the Land and Water Conservation Board website within the August 1, 2023 [meeting packet](#).
- b. NRCS- Allness submitted a written report that is available online at the Land and Water Conservation Board website within the August 1, 2023 [meeting packet](#).
- a. UW Madison- Extension- Radatz reported that the Ag Water Quality Program is hiring one more Ag Water Quality Outreach Specialist on the Western side of the State; Extension staff in the Ag Water Quality Program and the Crops and Soils Program are working collaboratively with DATCP NOPP personnel to strategize how to utilize the data from the agronomic and water quality standpoint; the Ag Institute is working with new funding from the legislature and from USDA ARS to hire new positions to work on conservation cropping systems.
- b. WI Land + Water- Krueger reported that the association hosted its County Conservationist meeting in mid-July. Topics of discussion included solar development, outreach around the ag performance standards, how to get conservation on the ground with increased federal dollars projected in the next 5 years, impacts of the cuts in the state budget on county conservation staffing dollars. In addition, Krueger reported that the governor is projected to sign AB 131 this week- the bill is projected to broaden agricultural representation on LCCs and address concerns over FSA representation; WI Land + Water is recruiting to replace Isabelle Paulsen; WI Land + Water is starting works on a 5-year strategic plan.
- c. DOA- Potts noted the budget was passed; the implications of changes from bond to GPR funding at DATCP and DNR; the implications of the cuts to the county staffing grant appropriation and the need to coordinate with DATCP and WI Land + Water to educate the legislature of the impacts thereof.
- d. DATCP- Personette submitted a written report that is available online at the Land and Water Conservation Board website within the August 1, 2023 [meeting packet](#).

- e. DNR- Schoen submitted a written report that is available online at the Land and Water Conservation Board website within the August 1, 2023 [meeting packet](#). In addition Schoen reported that there are upcoming webinars to discuss changes in Surface Water Grants; DNR recently hired 2 non-point coordinator positions: Casey Jones (NE), Jake Dickmann (SC) regions; last week DNR issued a determination not to reissue a CAFO general permit- the department will be working with impacted facilities to transition from a general permit to an individual permit.
- f. Member Updates- Osterman reported that he attended the NACD meeting after the County Conservation meeting in July. The national NACD budget of pass-through funds has increased substantially from 2019 to the 2014 projected budget. The current national focus of NACD is the climate smart commodities grant. Due to increasing membership in the North Central Region, the region is anticipated to have increasing influence on outcomes in the Farm Bill.

**Item #8      Planning for the October 2023 LWCB meeting**

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The Board should expect the following at the next LWCB meeting:

- 5-year Review Monroe, Oneida Counties
- The Annual Soil and Water Conservation Report
- Presentation of 2024 Joint Allocation Plan; Final Scores and Rankings of Targeted Runoff Management and Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Projects for CY 2024
- LWCB Advisory Committee on Research Updates
- Board Education Item- State Interagency Training Committee - Opportunities and Challenges  
Michael Hook, WI Land + Water

**Item #9      Adjourn**

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**Motion**

Grasshoff motioned to adjourn, seconded by McGraw, and the motion carried unanimously. The business meeting was adjourned at 12:16 p.m.



State of Wisconsin  
Governor Tony Evers

**Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection**  
Secretary Randy Romanski

**CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM** \_\_\_\_\_ **State of Wisconsin**

**DATE:** September 26, 2023

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

**FROM:** Susan Mockert, DATCP  
Bureau of Land and Water Resources Management

**SUBJECT:** *2024 Final Joint Allocation Plan for the Soil and Water Resource Management Program and the Nonpoint Source Program*

**Recommend Action:** This is an action item. Staff request that the Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) recommend approval of the 2024 Final Joint Allocation Plan.

**Procedural Summary:** On July 21, 2023, DATCP provided a link to the 2024 Preliminary Joint 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, 2022. One written comment was submitted.

**Allocation Summary:** The *2024 Final Joint Allocation Plan* provides details on how both the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will allocate \$21,724,708 of available nonpoint grant funds to county land conservation committees and other project cooperators. This plan does not include DNR award of grants to cities, towns, and villages for projects under ss. 281.65 or 285.66, Wis. Stats.

The Final Allocation Plan makes the following change from the preliminary allocation:

- The county of Portage was added to the NMFE award for the “Marathon, et al “group.

As part of the allocation process, DATCP prepared an environmental assessment (EA). The EA found that DATCP’s proposed allocation is not a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and concluded that an environmental impact statement is not required.

**Materials Provided:**

- 2024 Final Joint Allocation Plan

Presenter: Susan Mockert (DATCP)

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# 2024 Joint Allocation Plan

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Final

OCTOBER 2023

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Soil and Water Resource Management Grant  
Program and Nonpoint Source Program



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# Summary of Changes to the 2024 Joint Allocation Plan

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

- Inclusion of Portage County in the Marathon et al NMFE award.

There are no changes to the DNR portion of the final allocation plan.

## Approval Signatures

DATCP has determined that the action described in this allocation plan for the 2024 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 2023

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

\_\_\_\_\_  
Randy Romanski, Secretary

DNR has determined that the actions described in this allocation plan for the 2024 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 2023

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

\_\_\_\_\_  
Adam Payne, Secretary

## Introduction

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 2024 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 Management Planning Projects (UNPS Planning) Grant programs ([Table B](#)).

For 2024, a total of \$21,724,708 is allocated based on the state budget for the 2023-25 biennium. [Table C](#) summarizes all allocations, by grantee. Organized by funding category, Chart 1 on page 6, summarizes grant fund requests, unmet funding requests, and allocation amounts. Chart 2 on page 6, shows the allocation categories by funding sources. *If required, these allocations may be adjusted based on reductions or lapses in appropriations or authorizations.*

The 2023-2025 biennium budget changed the funding source for the SWRM cost-share traditionally referred to as "bond" projects. For this biennium, these funds will be general purpose revenue funds leading to a change in terminology within the SWRM program. Herein bond or GPR funded cost-share projects are referred to as "structural" practices.

# Funding Sources and Allocation Requests

CHART 1: GRANT REQUESTS AND ALLOCATIONS			
Funding Category	Total Requests	Unmet Requests	Allocation Amounts
<b>DATCP</b>			
County Staff/Support	\$19,408,611	\$8,446,311	\$10,962,300
LWRM Cost-Share	\$6,955,000	\$3,455,000	\$3,500,000
Bond Reserve (B)	\$927,380	\$627,380	\$300,000
LWRM Cost-Share (SEG)	\$2,837,600	\$725,216	\$2,112,384
Cooperator Contracts (SEG)	\$1,072,126	\$69,213	\$1,002,913
Innovation Grants (SEG)	\$429,943	\$247,293	\$182,650
NMFE Grants (SEG)	\$377,053	\$0	\$377,053
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$32,007,713</b>	<b>\$13,570,413</b>	<b>\$18,437,300</b>
<b>DNR</b>			
UNPS Planning	\$29,015	\$0	\$29,015
UNPS Construction	NA	NA	NA
TRM	\$2,258,393	\$0	\$2,258,393
NOD Reserve (B)			\$1,000,000
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,287,408</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,287,408</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$21,724,708</b>

CHART 2: FUNDING SOURCES	
<b>Staff and Support Grants</b>	
\$7,269,000	DATCP SEG from s. 20.115(7)(qe)
\$3,693,300	DATCP GPR from s. 20.115(7)(c)
<b>\$10,962,300</b>	<b>DATCP Subtotal</b>
\$0	DNR SEG from s.20.370(6)(aq)
\$29,015	DNR SEG from s. 20.370(6)(dq)
\$201,428	DNR Sec. 319 Account (Federal)
<b>\$230,443</b>	<b>DNR Subtotal</b>
<b>\$11,192,743</b>	<b>TOTAL Staff &amp; Support Grants</b>
<b>Cost-Share Grants</b>	
\$3,500,000	DATCP GPR from s. 20.115(7)(c)
\$300,000	DATCP Bond (Reserve) from s. 20.866(2)(we)
\$2,112,384	DATCP SEG from s. 20.115(7)(qf)
<b>\$5,912,384</b>	<b>DATCP Subtotal</b>
\$2,522,204	DNR GPR from s. 20.370(6)(ag)
\$0	DNR SEG from s. 20.370(6)(aq)
\$534,761	DNR Sec. 319 Account (Federal)
<b>\$3,056,965</b>	<b>DNR Subtotal</b>
<b>\$8,969,349</b>	<b>TOTAL Cost-Share Grants</b>
<b>Nutrient Management Farmer Education (NMFE) &amp; Other Project</b>	
<b>Cooperator (OPC) Grants</b>	
\$377,053	DATCP SEG (NMFE) from s. 20.115(7)(qf)
\$1,002,913	DATCP SEG (OPC) from s. 20.115(7)(qf)
\$182,650	DATCP SEG (Innovation) from s.20.115(7)(qf)
<b>\$1,562,616</b>	<b>TOTAL NMFE &amp; Other Grants</b>
<b>\$21,724,708</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>

# DATCP Allocations

## Staff and Support

The allocation under this category provides county staff and support funding. Grant awards are consistent with the terms of the 2024 grant application and instructions located at [https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/SWRMSect6.aspx](https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SWRMSect6.aspx).

### Funds Available

The allocation amount listed in [Table A-1](#) consists of annual appropriations of \$3,693,300 in GPR funds and \$7,269,000 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.

### Grant Awards

Grants are awarded using the following formula:

#### Tier 1

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

#### Tier 2

DATCP will allocate the remaining \$5,562,300 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 will fully fund county requests for their first position at the 100% rate. Due to a decrease in the 2024 allocation, DATCP will fund 85% 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](#) provides round-by-round details of the Tier 2 allocation for each county.

### Unmet Need for Staff and Support Funds

DATCP requires an additional \$2.4 million appropriated to reach the goal of providing 50% of the third position; \$777,192 additional is required to fully fund 70% of the second position. With decreases in funding, counties are anticipated to contribute a significant part of the staffing costs. For example, in 2022, counties provided funding to pay 206 of the 394 conservation staff

employed statewide. For 2024, DATCP requires \$14,000,991 to reach the statutory funding goals.

## Future Funding Directions

DATCP awards grants for a county's first position only if the staff is actively engaged in qualified conservation activities. DATCP also requires annual work planning and reporting in order to qualify for DATCP funding. These requirements build county conservation capacity and better account for the performance of conservation activities using state funds. If sufficient additional staffing funding is made available in the future to fully fund the statutory goal in s. 92.14(6)(b), DATCP may consider further adjustments to the grant formula to advance the goals of capacity building and accountability without compromising the basic funding for county staff. If additional funding is provided moving forward, DATCP could consider the amount of DATCP programming a county supports, such as nutrient management farmer education, farmland preservation, CREP, or livestock siting, in determining how funds are allocated.

In the future, DATCP could ensure that counties maintain adequate conservation delivery capacity by requiring that a county's second or third position be engaged in providing high-level conservation support as a technician with conservation engineering practitioner certification or as a planner qualified to write nutrient management plans. DATCP reserves the right to adjust awards to buffer impacts due to changing state budgets. In addition, DATCP could preclude a county from claiming a department head as its second or third position if the county has listed a department head in its first position. To reward county performance, the staffing grant formula could be modified to provide additional payments for counties that are making reasonable progress in implementing their annual work plans. If adjustments to the staffing formula are made in the future, DATCP will proceed with caution and only after input from counties, mindful of the challenges.

## Cost-Sharing, Structural Practices

With the 2023-2025 state budget plan, the source of funding for cost-sharing "hard" or "structural" practices to resolve discharges on farms, address priority non-point runoff projects, and provide counties grants for landowner cost-sharing was changed from bond to general purpose revenue (GPR). Historically, these cost-share funds and practices have been referred to as bond or bondable. For the 2024 Joint Allocation Plan, these practices will be referred to structural practices. Unless otherwise noted below, grant awards are consistent with the terms of the 2024 grant application and instructions (see page 7 for the link to these documents).

### Structural Practice Funds Available

The allocation amount listed on page one consists of \$3.5 million (half of SWRM's \$7.0 million authorization in the 2023-25 budget) GPR funds. NOTE: Extended bond funds remain available for approved extended projects.



## Grant Awards

### ***Engineering Reserve Projects***

DATCP will allocate \$300,000 to an engineering reserve primarily for funding projects to address discharges on farms including regulatory animal waste response (NR 151) projects in cooperation with DNR. Some funds may be used for priority projects related to extreme weather events or other non-runoff related projects. These projects are usually higher cost and funds are awarded based on a competitive application process that includes completing a form for engineering reserve projects and projects over \$50,000 as well as obtaining a recommendation from DATCP engineering staff.

DATCP will allocate \$3,500,000 for structural practices 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.

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

[Table A-2](#) shows each county's total award amount and the factors that contributed to the county's award.

### ***Unmet Need for Structural Cost-Share Funds***

DATCP's allocation provided 50% of the structural funds requested, leaving \$3,455,000 in unfunded county requests. A shortfall in structural funds has practical implications 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 the new ch. NR 151.075 targeted performance standard.

### ***Future Funding Directions***

Funding to install structural conservation practices has stayed the same since 2009, but costs have increased, resulting in 81% of counties having no underspending. Therefore, that criterion is less meaningful when awarding funds than in previous years. Acres of farmland per county and positive spending over three year are taking precedent in how funds are awarded.

DATCP may update the review of applications and awards process using a rubric to score applications and supporting information. The criteria would stay the same – underspending, acres of farmland and positive spending – but the interpretation of the data may be updated.

Finally, with the move to general purpose revenue funds, up to \$150,000 in unspent bond funds may be used to assist with setting up an external-facing database to ease the

counties' submission of documents and increase the counties' ability to access reporting and data from the SWRM program as a whole. Any funds not used for this purpose will be added to the 2025 engineering reserve fund.

## SEG Fund Allocation

The allocations under this category provide funding for (1) landowner cost-sharing for soft practices including nutrient management (NM), (2) farmer and related training involving NM, (3) NM implementation support and other projects of statewide importance and 4) innovation projects. Unless otherwise noted below, grant awards are consistent with the terms of the 2024 grant application and instructions (see page 7 for the link to these documents).

### Funds Available

The total allocated for SEG programming is \$6,475,000 “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 \$1,000,000 because of a redirection of funds for producer-led watershed protection grants.
- A decrease of \$1,000,000 for a redirection to the Nitrogen Optimization Pilot Program.
- A decrease of \$800,000 for a redirection to the Crop Insurance Rebates for Cover Crops program.

Of the \$3,675,000 available for allocation, \$2,112,384 will be provided to counties for landowner cost-sharing, \$377,053 will be awarded for farmer NM training, \$182,650 will be given to counties for innovation grants and \$1,002,913 will be awarded to project cooperators for training and support services. The majority of funding awarded in this category directly benefits farmers and other landowners by providing NM cost-sharing and farmer training.

### Landowner Cost-Sharing

DATCP provides grants to counties primarily for cost-sharing NM plans 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 structural practices with DATCP approval if the county's grant contract authorizes such use.

Sixty counties applied for \$2,837,600 in grants, and DATCP will award \$2,112,384 to applicants based on ranking determined by the following scoring criteria:

- Up to 20 points based on acres covered by Farmland Preservation Zoning and Agriculture Enterprise Areas.
- Up to 20 points based on the extent of impaired waters located in each county.

- Up to 30 points based on a county’s participation in NM planning and implementation as demonstrated by specific employee positions, inclusion of NM planning in 2023 work plans, providing educational opportunities related to NM planning, soil testing, or plan renewal.
- Up to 30 points based on a county’s total three-year positive spending on NM cost-sharing.

DATCP relies on data in its possession to score county applications based on the four funding criteria. Counties are ranked according to their cumulative scores (up to 100 points) and are organized into five groups for allocation purposes. Counties receive the highest maximum award for their grouping, unless a county requests a lower amount. The five award groups are listed in Chart 3.

Chart 3: SEG Cost-Share Awards		
Group	Maximum Award	Maximum Awards in Groups
1	\$95,000	2 of 2
2	\$75,000	5 of 7
3	\$65,000	7 of 33
4	\$35,000	2 of 13
5	\$15,000	0 of 5

Funds may be manually adjusted in a few cases to provide additional SEG funding to counties who requested larger allocations and have demonstrated an ability to spend it, or to limit funds going to counties who have a proclivity of transferring all SEG funds. In no case did the award exceed a county’s request or the maximum of \$95,000. [Table A-3](#) enumerates each county’s score, grouping, and grant award. The term “N/A” identifies the twelve counties that did not apply for funds. [Table A](#) also reflects amounts allocated to each county under the “SEG Cost-Sharing” column. Without prior approval from DATCP, counties may spend up to 50% of SEG cost-share allocation on cropping practices. With prior approval from DATCP, counties may spend up to 50% of their cost-share SEG allocation on structural practices in support of nutrient management plan implementation. Counties may request additional flexibility to use the funds with DATCP approval.

## NMFE Training Grants

For 2024, DATCP fully funded all Nutrient Management Farmer Education requests, in the amounts listed in Chart 4.

All grant recipients must sign a contract with DATCP that incorporates the requirements of Ch. ATCP 50.35 and commits the project to developing NM plans that meet the 2015 NRCS 590 standards. Six of the awards also include funds to purchase laptops for training.



Tier 1 funding provides for nutrient management training to producers and plan writers to develop 590-compliant nutrient management plans. These funds can be used for participant payments to complete soil tests or attend training, as well as for administrative costs. Tier 2 awards offer the same training, but developing a 590-compliant plan is not required.

Chart 4: NMFE Grant Awards	
Organization	Total Award
AshlandBayfieldDouglasIron*	\$26,940
Columbia County	\$14,950
CVTC	\$30,000
Dane County	\$14,600
Eau Claire County	\$19,250
Glacierland RC&D	\$23,000
Green Lake County*	\$12,628
Kewaunee Co.*	\$23,700
Lafayette Co.	\$9,750
Manitowoc Co.*	\$14,100
Marathon Co	\$1,350
Marathon et al (Tylr, Clrk, Lcln, Prtg, Wd)	\$42,890
Marquette Co*	\$22,000
NWTC	\$14,297
Ozaukee Co.	\$3,000
Sauk Co (MATC Reedsburg)	\$21,500
Sawyer Co*	\$18,936
SWTC	\$20,000
Trempealeau Co.	\$20,262
Vernon Co. / WTC	\$20,900
Washington Co.	\$3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$377,053</b>
Tier 1 and Tier 2 Awards	
*Laptop Award	

## Statewide Projects: Project Cooperator Grants

In addition to supporting NMFE training, DATCP uses its SEG appropriation for projects that contribute to statewide conservation goals, meeting the following grant priorities in Ch. 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 and support of technical standards, and coordinated activities in AEAs and impaired waters.

In the cooperator subcategory of Nutrient Management Implementation Support, DATCP received an application from the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. The request totals \$666,713. DATCP will fund the UW-CALS request as follows: (1) \$300,000 for maintaining and improving education and training (2) \$296,000 for SnapPlus maintenance and development.

Funding the UW CALS Nutrient and Pest Management Program supports the maintenance and expansion of a digital, self-paced, interactive NM curriculum, including the development of new applications and resources. Funding also supports statewide delivery of the NM curriculum through virtual and in-person trainings. The UW CALS project will also support development of new training materials related to the launch of SnapPlus version 3, which is anticipated in 2024.

In the training and technical standard support category of project cooperators, DATCP will provide the following funding:

- Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (WI Land+Water) is awarded \$255,732. 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). Funding also supports activities to promote accountability and achievements among county conservation programs. Finally, a focus on enhancing state conservation delivery will be facilitated through statewide conservation initiatives and by fostering state and local priorities.

The Standards Oversight Council (SOC) is awarded the full \$42,000 requested. This award contributes support to ensure statewide capacity to develop and maintain technical standards for conservation programs.

- Up to \$5,000 is awarded to the host county for costs related to Conservation Observance Day.

DATCP received two other applications for cooperator funds:

- UW-SFAL – Support of Soil Lab services. This project will support the NM soil lab certification program. Request: \$18,005. Award: \$18,005.
- UW-NOP – Support of the Nitrogen Optimization Pilot Program that is a partnership between DATCP and UW. This will fund a position in UW-Extension focused on program outreach. Request: \$86,176. Award: \$86,176.

## **Innovation Grants**

With the 2024 SWRM grant application, counties were invited to submit Innovation Grant requests for new ways to approach land and water conservation. Nine applications were received from counties with \$429,943 SEG funds requested. A total of \$182,650 is awarded shown in Chart 5.

<b>Chart 5: Innovation Awards</b>			
<b>Innovation Grant</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Staffing Award from EPA Hypoxia Grant</b>	<b>Total Award</b>
Dane County	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$100,000
Fond du Lac County	\$50,000		\$50,000
Langlade County	\$0	\$25,943	\$25,943
Manitowoc County	\$20,150		\$20,150
Polk County	\$11,500		\$11,500
Racine County	\$25,000		\$25,000
Wood County	\$26,000		\$26,000
<b>TOTAL AWARDED</b>	<b>\$182,650</b>	<b>\$75,943</b>	<b>\$258,593</b>

Projects were scored by four individuals on a 20-point scale that considered alignment with the program goals, a logical plan, the proposed budget and previous funding. Six Innovation Grant proposals are fully funded based on the level of innovation: Fond du Lac County, Langlade County, Manitowoc County, Polk County, Racine County and Wood County. These projects are not only innovative in the proposed county, but also could provide models for other counties and programs moving forward. One project was partially funded: Dane County. Due to scoring lower in the rankings and/or being outside of the scope of the Innovation Grants, Ozaukee County and Rusk County were not funded.

The 2024 cooperator awards are documented in the lower section of [Table A](#). All award recipients are required to sign grant contracts that incorporate the requirements of s. ATCP 50.35, and include significant accountability measures.

### **Unmet Need for Cost-Share Funding**

DATCP will provide about 74% of the SEG funding requested by counties for cost-sharing, which is \$725,216 less than the requested amount. While the cost-share funding aligns with county spending, the average total spent by counties annually over the past several years is significantly less than what was allocated. The department hopes that the continued additional flexibility provided will increase the amount of cost-sharing utilized by counties.

### **Future Funding Directions**

DATCP continues to consider how it can best apply its SEG funding to improve conservation and implement conservation practices.

There is a growing interest in cropping practices where SEG funds could be targeted to improve soil health and watershed management, specifically cover crops and reduced/no-till practices. Looking forward, practices such as harvestable buffers, small grains projects, rotational grazing, cropping practices that improve climate resiliency, precision agriculture, and carbon credit processing will be emphasized.

DATCP will continue to focus SEG funding to support NM planning and implementation, and will use feedback from counties and other stakeholders to determine which, if any, of the following strategies are possible and could be used:

- Allow cost-sharing for cropping practices for farms without a NM plan, but with a farm assessment.
- Create a soil health program that includes targeted funding specifically for soil health practices.
- Create soil health outreach module, to be taught alongside or in addition to the Nutrient Management Planning modules.
- Create a mentorship program to facilitate learning and better understanding of NM between producers and their plan writers.
- Provide funds to regional support groups to provide agronomic and conservation compliance assistance for FPP and other state priorities.
- Set aside funds to support SWRM program technology. With an aging database paired with ever-changing program needs, DATCP is seeking technological support and solutions more frequently. Funding a modern database system would also allow DATCP to track and target its funding more effectively, and potentially allow for tracking of the conservation impacts of the program across the state.

Regarding the allocation of SEG funds specifically for nutrient management cost-sharing, DATCP remains interested in refining the formula for awarding county cost-sharing and the policies surrounding its use.

Before making major changes to what is funded and how it is distributed, DATCP will engage stakeholders to develop a workable approach. The counties can share insights on approaches to effectively target cost-sharing and increase farmer participation.

## DNR Allocations

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

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

[Table B](#) shows the final allocation to each county grantee for TRM and UNPS-Planning. 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 GPR funds appropriated under s. 20.370(6)(ag), Wis. Stats., bond revenue appropriated under s. 20.866(2)(tf), Wis. Stats., Federal Clean Water Act Section 319 funds, and segregated funds appropriated under s. 20.370(6)(aq), Wis. Stats.

Allocations to counties for UNPS-Construction projects, when requested, are from GPR funds appropriated under s. 20.370(6)(dg), Wis. Stats.

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

*Note: DNR will also provide TRM grants and UNPS-Planning 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, 2024, these funds may be held to fund projects selected in the next grant cycle.

## **1. TRM Final Allocation**

DNR allocates up to \$2,258,393 to counties for cost sharing of TRM projects during calendar year 2024. This amount is adequate to fully fund the estimated state share for all 6 eligible county Small-Scale TRM applications. Additionally, this amount is adequate to fully fund the estimated state share for all three eligible county Large-Scale TRM applications. As shown in Chart 1, there are not any unmet needs for county TRM projects.

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

TRM allocations made through this plan will be reimbursed to grantees during calendar years 2024 through 2025 for Small-Scale projects and through 2026 for Large-Scale projects. Project applications are screened, scored, and ranked in accordance with s. 281.65(4c), Wis. Stats. Adjustments to grant amounts may occur to account for eligibility of project components, cost-share rates, or ch. NR 151 enforcement action at the time that DNR negotiates the actual grant agreement with an applicant.

## **2. UNPS Final Allocation**

DNR has implemented an alternating schedule for both UNPS-Planning and UNPS-Construction grants. The UNPS-Planning grants are solicited in odd years, and the UNPS-Construction grants are solicited in even years. The maximum cost-share amount that can be awarded for a UNPS-Construction grant is \$150,000, with an additional \$50,000 for land acquisition. The maximum cost-share amount that can be awarded for a UNPS-Planning grant is \$85,000.



UNPS grant awards will be reimbursed to grantees during calendar years 2024 and 2025. Project applications have been screened, scored, and ranked in accordance with s. 281.66, Wis. Stats.

CONSTRUCTION. UNPS-Construction grant applications were not solicited in 2023 for the 2024 award cycle. The UNPS-Construction grant application will be available in early 2024 for 2025 awards.

PLANNING. UNPS-Planning grant applications were solicited in 2023 for the 2024 award cycle. Two eligible applications were received from counties. The DNR allocates up to \$29,015 to fully fund both grant applications.

### **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 of 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 \$1,000,000 for NOD projects during calendar year 2024. 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.

DNR will require that county grantees commit funds to a cost-share agreement with the landowner within a timeframe that is consistent with the compliance schedule in the NOD. The county grantee shall use the grant award to reimburse the landowner for costs incurred during the grant period, which may extend beyond calendar year 2024. 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 2024 may either be carried over for the calendar year 2025 NOD reserve account or may be allocated for calendar year 2025 TRM projects.

# **Attachments**

TABLES

Table A: DATCP Allocations										
STAFFING AND COST-SHARE 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	
		Structural Cost-Sharing	SEG Cost-Sharing				Structural Cost-Sharing	SEG Cost-Sharing		
Adams	141,395	43,500	35,000	219,895	Marathon	209,031	71,200	95,000	375,231	
Ashland	144,414	50,000	30,000	224,414	Marinette	150,820	49,000	50,000	249,820	
Barron	158,931	48,000	10,000	216,931	Marquette	144,736	40,300	70,000	255,036	
Bayfield	147,332	50,200	8,000	205,532	Menominee	98,883	20,000	0	118,883	
Brown	176,980	55,000	20,000	251,980	Milwaukee	92,963	10,000	3,000	102,963	
Buffalo	144,014	43,300	20,000	207,314	Monroe	156,717	61,200	50,000	217,917	
Burnett	115,674	35,000	10,000	160,674	Oconto	163,978	55,000	0	218,978	
Calumet	198,312	41,100	40,000	279,412	Oneida	130,878	38,500	0	169,378	
Chippewa	177,073	71,200	70,000	318,273	Outagamie	209,940	55,000	65,000	329,940	
Clark	162,886	58,500	65,000	286,386	Ozaukee	163,317	56,200	25,000	244,517	
Columbia	146,745	62,150	80,000	288,895	Pepin	113,619	40,300	40,000	193,919	
Crawford	127,940	55,000	8,000	190,940	Pierce	157,892	61,000	15,000	233,892	
Dane	239,089	65,200	95,000	399,289	Polk	153,776	50,000	0	203,776	
Dodge	151,739	51,300	20,000	223,039	Portage	169,119	67,200	0	236,319	
Door	185,981	56,200	10,000	252,181	Price	107,243	43,500	0	150,743	
Douglas	129,947	33,950	5,000	168,897	Racine	182,864	56,200	90,000	329,064	
Dunn	202,027	61,200	20,000	283,227	Richland	118,873	37,100	20,000	175,973	
Eau Claire	164,221	41,000	65,000	270,221	Rock	160,227	65,200	80,000	305,427	
Florence	89,955	38,500	0	128,455	Rusk	120,147	43,500	25,000	188,647	
Fond du Lac	175,763	40,000	5,600	221,363	Saint Croix	158,226	54,500	45,000	257,726	
Forest	98,568	20,000	10,000	128,568	Sauk	176,278	61,200	60,000	297,478	
Grant	127,784	71,200	0	198,984	Sawyer	109,126	38,500	8,000	155,626	
Green	168,878	68,900	20,000	257,778	Shawano	154,819	45,100	20,000	219,919	
Green Lake	173,645	43,500	30,000	247,145	Sheboygan	167,016	55,000	15,000	237,016	
Iowa	159,845	45,000	45,000	249,845	Taylor	150,892	55,000	65,000	270,892	
Iron	126,647	38,500	2,000	167,147	Trempealeau	129,818	67,200	30,000	227,018	
Jackson	143,952	61,000	0	204,952	Vernon	137,920	61,200	80,000	279,120	
Jefferson	183,527	35,000	12,000	230,527	Vilas	137,321	31,200	0	168,521	
Juneau	149,029	48,300	20,000	217,329	Walworth	187,746	55,000	20,000	262,746	
Kenosha	145,109	32,300	5,000	182,409	Washburn	124,161	43,500	6,000	173,661	
Kewaunee	182,762	45,100	25,000	252,862	Washington	161,172	31,200	10,000	202,372	
LaCrosse	176,363	43,500	20,000	239,863	Waukesha	205,571	36,200	0	241,771	
Lafayette	111,657	67,200	0	178,857	Waupaca	157,179	62,700	79,784	299,663	
Langlade	107,988	29,000	35,000	171,988	Waushara	153,274	43,500	25,000	221,774	
Lincoln	98,939	36,200	1,000	136,139	Winnebago	178,843	48,300	50,000	277,143	
Manitowoc	165,432	55,000	75,000	295,432	Wood	167,372	50,300	54,000	271,672	
					Reserve		300,000		300,000	
					Sub-Totals	\$10,962,300	\$3,800,000	\$2,112,384	\$16,874,684	
PROJECT COOPERATOR ALLOCATIONS										
UW Madison CALS				596,000	Nutrient Management Farmer Education				377,053	
UW-SFAL				18,005	Innovation Grants				182,650	
UW NOP Support				86,176	Sub-Total Cooperator Allocation				\$1,562,616	
Wisconsin Land and Water				255,732						
WLWCA SOC				42,000						
Conservation Observation Day				5,000						
PROGRAM ALLOCATION TOTALS					TOTAL	\$10,962,300	\$3,800,000	\$2,112,384	\$18,437,300	

Table A-1

County	Tier 1	Tier 2									2024 DATCP Staffing and 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 85% of 70%	Adjusted Award (Tier 1 + Round 1&2)	Third Position at 50%(Round 3)	Round 3 Award No Funds Available	
Adams	\$75,000	\$94,833.00	\$19,833.00	\$94,833.00	\$54,760.00	\$54,760.00	\$46,562.00	\$141,395.00	\$35,725.00		\$141,395.00
Ashland	\$75,000	\$95,134.00	\$20,134.00	\$95,134.00	\$57,956.00	\$57,956.00	\$49,280.00	\$144,414.00	\$28,366.00		\$144,414.00
Barron	\$75,000	\$100,242.00	\$25,242.00	\$100,242.00	\$69,021.00	\$69,021.00	\$58,689.00	\$158,931.00	\$46,146.00		\$158,931.00
Bayfield	\$75,000	\$95,987.00	\$20,987.00	\$95,987.00	\$60,385.00	\$60,385.00	\$51,345.00	\$147,332.00	\$37,776.00		\$147,332.00
Brown	\$75,000	\$115,650.00	\$40,650.00	\$115,650.00	\$72,128.00	\$72,128.00	\$61,330.00	\$176,980.00	\$45,083.00		\$176,980.00
Buffalo	\$75,000	\$99,086.00	\$24,086.00	\$99,086.00	\$52,838.00	\$52,838.00	\$44,928.00	\$144,014.00	\$18,135.00		\$144,014.00
Burnett	\$75,000	\$77,480.00	\$2,480.00	\$77,480.00	\$44,918.00	\$44,918.00	\$38,194.00	\$115,674.00	\$32,049.00		\$115,674.00
Calumet	\$75,000	\$130,881.00	\$55,881.00	\$130,881.00	\$79,303.00	\$79,303.00	\$67,431.00	\$198,312.00	\$55,793.00		\$198,312.00
Chippewa	\$75,000	\$116,492.00	\$41,492.00	\$116,492.00	\$71,247.00	\$71,247.00	\$60,581.00	\$177,073.00	\$48,496.00		\$177,073.00
Clark	\$75,000	\$109,782.00	\$34,782.00	\$109,782.00	\$62,453.00	\$62,453.00	\$53,104.00	\$162,886.00	\$28,143.00		\$162,886.00
Columbia	\$75,000	\$93,905.00	\$18,905.00	\$93,905.00	\$62,143.00	\$62,143.00	\$52,840.00	\$146,745.00	\$43,851.00		\$146,745.00
Crawford	\$75,000	\$80,407.00	\$5,407.00	\$80,407.00	\$55,901.00	\$55,901.00	\$47,533.00	\$127,940.00	\$29,418.00		\$127,940.00
Dane	\$75,000	\$151,697.00	\$76,697.00	\$151,697.00	\$102,778.00	\$102,778.00	\$87,392.00	\$239,089.00	\$64,080.00		\$239,089.00
Dodge	\$75,000	\$95,794.00	\$20,794.00	\$95,794.00	\$65,795.00	\$65,795.00	\$55,945.00	\$151,739.00	\$41,804.00		\$151,739.00
Door	\$75,000	\$125,929.00	\$50,929.00	\$125,929.00	\$70,624.00	\$70,624.00	\$60,052.00	\$185,981.00	\$47,461.00		\$185,981.00
Douglas	\$75,000	\$86,072.00	\$11,072.00	\$86,072.00	\$51,600.00	\$51,600.00	\$43,875.00	\$129,947.00	\$30,888.00		\$129,947.00
Dunn	\$75,000	\$132,699.00	\$57,699.00	\$132,699.00	\$81,534.00	\$81,534.00	\$69,328.00	\$202,027.00	\$58,045.00		\$202,027.00
Eau Claire	\$75,000	\$110,843.00	\$35,843.00	\$110,843.00	\$62,775.00	\$62,775.00	\$53,378.00	\$164,221.00	\$39,233.00		\$164,221.00
Florence	\$75,000	\$68,829.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$23,759.00	\$17,588.00	\$14,955.00	\$89,955.00	\$6,734.00		\$89,955.00
Fond du Lac	\$75,000	\$118,307.00	\$43,307.00	\$118,307.00	\$67,572.00	\$67,572.00	\$57,456.00	\$175,763.00	\$39,443.00		\$175,763.00
Forest	\$75,000	\$75,435.00	\$435.00	\$75,435.00	\$27,206.00	\$27,206.00	\$23,133.00	\$98,568.00	\$13,111.00		\$98,568.00
Grant	\$75,000	\$85,350.00	\$10,350.00	\$85,350.00	\$49,905.00	\$49,905.00	\$42,434.00	\$127,784.00	\$31,114.00		\$127,784.00
Green	\$75,000	\$116,941.00	\$41,941.00	\$116,941.00	\$61,081.00	\$61,081.00	\$51,937.00	\$168,878.00	\$27,948.00		\$168,878.00
Green Lake	\$75,000	\$113,368.00	\$38,368.00	\$113,368.00	\$70,889.00	\$70,889.00	\$60,277.00	\$173,645.00	\$45,306.00		\$173,645.00
Iowa	\$75,000	\$109,814.00	\$34,814.00	\$109,814.00	\$58,839.00	\$58,839.00	\$50,031.00	\$159,845.00	\$38,360.00		\$159,845.00
Iron	\$75,000	\$79,797.00	\$4,797.00	\$79,797.00	\$55,098.00	\$55,098.00	\$46,850.00	\$126,647.00	\$8,146.00		\$126,647.00
Jackson	\$75,000	\$90,832.00	\$15,832.00	\$90,832.00	\$62,472.00	\$62,472.00	\$53,120.00	\$143,952.00			\$143,952.00
Jefferson	\$75,000	\$121,510.00	\$46,510.00	\$121,510.00	\$72,935.00	\$72,935.00	\$62,017.00	\$183,527.00	\$37,520.00		\$183,527.00
Juneau	\$75,000	\$95,520.00	\$20,520.00	\$95,520.00	\$62,930.00	\$62,930.00	\$53,509.00	\$149,029.00	\$34,950.00		\$149,029.00
Kenosha	\$75,000	\$115,693.00	\$40,693.00	\$115,693.00	\$34,595.00	\$34,595.00	\$29,416.00	\$145,109.00	\$14,055.00		\$145,109.00
Kewaunee	\$75,000	\$124,960.00	\$49,960.00	\$124,960.00	\$67,978.00	\$67,978.00	\$57,802.00	\$182,762.00	\$39,551.00		\$182,762.00
LaCrosse	\$75,000	\$114,760.00	\$39,760.00	\$114,760.00	\$72,449.00	\$72,449.00	\$61,603.00	\$176,363.00	\$48,324.00		\$176,363.00
Lafayette	\$75,000	\$70,773.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$47,338.00	\$43,111.00	\$36,657.00	\$111,657.00	\$31,999.00		\$111,657.00
Langlade	\$75,000	\$87,090.00	\$12,090.00	\$87,090.00	\$24,577.00	\$24,577.00	\$20,898.00	\$107,988.00	\$12,908.00		\$107,988.00
Lincoln	\$75,000	\$87,453.00	\$12,453.00	\$87,453.00	\$13,508.00	\$13,508.00	\$11,486.00	\$98,939.00	\$7,861.00		\$98,939.00
Manitowoc	\$75,000	\$119,853.00	\$44,853.00	\$119,853.00	\$53,603.00	\$53,603.00	\$45,579.00	\$165,432.00	\$37,230.00		\$165,432.00

Table A-1

County	Tier 1	Tier 2									2024 DATCP Staffing and 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 85% of 70%	Adjusted Award (Tier 1 + Round 1&2)	Third Position at 50% (Round 3)	Round 3 Award No Funds Available	
Marathon	\$75,000	\$144,730.00	\$69,730.00	\$144,730.00	\$75,622.00	\$75,622.00	\$64,301.00	\$209,031.00	\$52,836.00		\$209,031.00
Marinette	\$75,000	\$97,694.00	\$22,694.00	\$97,694.00	\$62,479.00	\$62,479.00	\$53,126.00	\$150,820.00	\$35,887.00		\$150,820.00
Marquette	\$75,000	\$114,401.00	\$39,401.00	\$114,401.00	\$35,676.00	\$35,676.00	\$30,335.00	\$144,736.00	\$14,905.00		\$144,736.00
Menominee	\$75,000	\$43,830.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$59,258.00	\$28,088.00	\$23,883.00	\$98,883.00			\$98,883.00
Milwaukee	\$75,000		\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$96,125.00	\$21,125.00	\$17,963.00	\$92,963.00	\$43,583.00		\$92,963.00
Monroe	\$75,000	\$114,480.00	\$39,480.00	\$114,480.00	\$49,673.00	\$49,673.00	\$42,237.00	\$156,717.00	\$30,907.00		\$156,717.00
Oconto	\$75,000	\$108,292.00	\$33,292.00	\$108,292.00	\$65,490.00	\$65,490.00	\$55,686.00	\$163,978.00	\$38,447.00		\$163,978.00
Oneida	\$75,000	\$89,180.00	\$14,180.00	\$89,180.00	\$49,039.00	\$49,039.00	\$41,698.00	\$130,878.00	\$9,685.00		\$130,878.00
Outagamie	\$75,000	\$135,683.00	\$60,683.00	\$135,683.00	\$87,330.00	\$87,330.00	\$74,257.00	\$209,940.00	\$50,150.00		\$209,940.00
Ozaukee	\$75,000	\$114,949.00	\$39,949.00	\$114,949.00	\$56,883.00	\$56,883.00	\$48,368.00	\$163,317.00	\$22,003.00		\$163,317.00
Pepin	\$75,000	\$52,694.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$67,724.00	\$45,418.00	\$38,619.00	\$113,619.00	\$22,944.00		\$113,619.00
Pierce	\$75,000	\$99,483.00	\$24,483.00	\$99,483.00	\$68,692.00	\$68,692.00	\$58,409.00	\$157,892.00	\$46,337.00		\$157,892.00
Polk	\$75,000	\$106,703.00	\$31,703.00	\$106,703.00	\$55,360.00	\$55,360.00	\$47,073.00	\$153,776.00	\$43,814.00		\$153,776.00
Portage	\$75,000	\$113,032.00	\$38,032.00	\$113,032.00	\$65,962.00	\$65,962.00	\$56,087.00	\$169,119.00	\$44,832.00		\$169,119.00
Price	\$75,000	\$68,541.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$44,379.00	\$37,920.00	\$32,243.00	\$107,243.00	\$10,892.00		\$107,243.00
Racine	\$75,000	\$118,650.00	\$43,650.00	\$118,650.00	\$75,519.00	\$75,519.00	\$64,214.00	\$182,864.00	\$36,948.00		\$182,864.00
Richland	\$75,000	\$78,610.00	\$3,610.00	\$78,610.00	\$47,352.00	\$47,352.00	\$40,263.00	\$118,873.00	\$25,373.00		\$118,873.00
Rock	\$75,000	\$108,908.00	\$33,908.00	\$108,908.00	\$60,354.00	\$60,354.00	\$51,319.00	\$160,227.00	\$41,839.00		\$160,227.00
Rusk	\$75,000	\$69,672.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$58,423.00	\$53,095.00	\$45,147.00	\$120,147.00	\$29,262.00		\$120,147.00
Saint Croix	\$75,000	\$100,169.00	\$25,169.00	\$100,169.00	\$68,278.00	\$68,278.00	\$58,057.00	\$158,226.00	\$37,532.00		\$158,226.00
Sauk	\$75,000	\$115,811.00	\$40,811.00	\$115,811.00	\$71,113.00	\$71,113.00	\$60,467.00	\$176,278.00	\$48,223.00		\$176,278.00
Sawyer	\$75,000	\$70,342.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$44,792.00	\$40,134.00	\$34,126.00	\$109,126.00	\$20,295.00		\$109,126.00
Shawano	\$75,000	\$106,718.00	\$31,718.00	\$106,718.00	\$56,570.00	\$56,570.00	\$48,101.00	\$154,819.00	\$30,279.00		\$154,819.00
Sheboygan	\$75,000	\$105,115.00	\$30,115.00	\$105,115.00	\$72,799.00	\$72,799.00	\$61,901.00	\$167,016.00	\$47,537.00		\$167,016.00
Taylor	\$75,000	\$105,270.00	\$30,270.00	\$105,270.00	\$53,654.00	\$53,654.00	\$45,622.00	\$150,892.00	\$36,135.00		\$150,892.00
Trempealeau	\$75,000	\$81,723.00	\$6,723.00	\$81,723.00	\$56,563.00	\$56,563.00	\$48,095.00	\$129,818.00	\$39,229.00		\$129,818.00
Vernon	\$75,000	\$101,264.00	\$26,264.00	\$101,264.00	\$43,110.00	\$43,110.00	\$36,656.00	\$137,920.00	\$35,193.00		\$137,920.00
Vilas	\$75,000	\$93,276.00	\$18,276.00	\$93,276.00	\$51,799.00	\$51,799.00	\$44,045.00	\$137,321.00	\$28,028.00		\$137,321.00
Walworth	\$75,000	\$121,598.00	\$46,598.00	\$121,598.00	\$77,794.00	\$77,794.00	\$66,148.00	\$187,746.00	\$46,944.00		\$187,746.00
Washburn	\$75,000	\$85,177.00	\$10,177.00	\$85,177.00	\$45,847.00	\$45,847.00	\$38,984.00	\$124,161.00	\$1,443.00		\$124,161.00
Washington	\$75,000	\$108,307.00	\$33,307.00	\$108,307.00	\$62,172.00	\$62,172.00	\$52,865.00	\$161,172.00	\$32,072.00		\$161,172.00
Waukesha	\$75,000	\$141,885.00	\$66,885.00	\$141,885.00	\$74,898.00	\$74,898.00	\$63,686.00	\$205,571.00	\$45,594.00		\$205,571.00
Waupaca	\$75,000	\$99,424.00	\$24,424.00	\$99,424.00	\$67,923.00	\$67,923.00	\$57,755.00	\$157,179.00	\$47,602.00		\$157,179.00
Waushara	\$75,000	\$102,349.00	\$27,349.00	\$102,349.00	\$59,889.00	\$59,889.00	\$50,924.00	\$153,273.00	\$41,375.00		\$153,274.00
Winnebago	\$75,000	\$122,238.00	\$47,238.00	\$122,238.00	\$66,571.00	\$66,571.00	\$56,605.00	\$178,843.00	\$42,646.00		\$178,843.00
Wood	\$75,000	\$125,397.00	\$50,397.00	\$125,397.00	\$49,365.00	\$49,365.00	\$41,975.00	\$167,372.00	\$31,005.00		\$167,372.00
Totals	5,400,000	7,274,793		7,430,112	4,309,370	4,154,051	3,532,187	10,962,299	2,416,828	-	10,962,300

<b>Table B: Total DNR Final Allocations</b>					
<b>County</b>	<b>Targeted Runoff Mgmt. BMP Construction</b>	<b>Local Assistance Funding for Large Scale TRM</b>	<b>Urban NPS &amp; Storm Water Mgmt. BMP Construction</b>	<b>Urban NPS &amp; Storm Water Mgmt. Planning</b>	<b>Total DNR Final Allocations</b>
Calumet				\$16,520	\$16,520
Dodge	\$200,000	\$30,000			\$230,000
Kenosha	\$225,000				\$225,000
Kewaunee	\$53,608				\$53,608
Oconto	\$225,000				\$225,000
Outagamie	\$225,000				\$225,000
Walworth	\$436,950				\$436,950
Washburn	\$37,835				\$37,835
Waupaca	\$225,000				\$225,000
Winnebago				\$12,495	\$12,495
Wood	\$428,572	\$171,428			\$600,000
<b>DNR NR243 NOD Reserve</b>					<b>\$1,000,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,056,965</b>	<b>\$201,428</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$29,015</b>	<b>\$3,287,408</b>

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	141,395	78,500	219,895	Marinette	150,820	99,000	249,820
Ashland	144,414	80,000	224,414	Marquette	144,736	110,300	255,036
Barron	158,931	58,000	216,931	Menominee	98,883	20,000	118,883
Bayfield	147,332	58,200	205,532	Milwaukee	92,963	13,000	105,963
Brown	176,980	75,000	251,980	Monroe	156,717	111,200	267,917
Buffalo	144,014	63,300	207,314	Oconto	163,978	280,000	443,978
Burnett	115,674	45,000	160,674	Oneida	130,878	38,500	169,378
Calumet	214,832	81,100	295,932	Outagamie	209,940	345,000	554,940
Chippewa	177,073	141,200	318,273	Ozaukee	163,317	81,200	244,517
Clark	162,886	123,500	286,386	Pepin	113,619	80,300	193,919
Columbia	146,745	142,150	288,895	Pierce	157,892	76,000	233,892
Crawford	127,940	63,000	190,940	Polk	153,776	50,000	203,776
Dane	239,089	160,200	399,289	Portage	169,119	67,200	236,319
Dodge	181,739	271,300	453,039	Price	107,243	43,500	150,743
Door	185,981	66,200	252,181	Racine	182,864	146,200	329,064
Douglas	129,947	38,950	168,897	Richland	118,873	57,100	175,973
Dunn	202,027	81,200	283,227	Rock	160,227	145,200	305,427
Eau Claire	164,221	106,000	270,221	Rusk	120,147	68,500	188,647
Florence	89,955	38,500	128,455	Saint Croix	158,226	99,500	257,726
Fond du Lac	175,763	45,600	221,363	Sauk	176,278	121,200	297,478
Forest	98,568	30,000	128,568	Sawyer	109,126	46,500	155,626
Grant	127,784	71,200	198,984	Shawano	154,819	65,100	219,919
Green	168,878	88,900	257,778	Sheboygan	167,016	70,000	237,016
Green Lake	173,645	73,500	247,145	Taylor	150,892	120,000	270,892
Iowa	159,845	90,000	249,845	Trempealeau	129,818	97,200	227,018
Iron	126,647	40,500	167,147	Vernon	137,920	141,200	279,120
Jackson	143,952	61,000	204,952	Vilas	137,321	31,200	168,521
Jefferson	183,527	47,000	230,527	Walworth	187,746	511,950	699,696
Juneau	149,029	68,300	217,329	Washburn	124,161	87,335	211,496
Kenosha	145,109	262,300	407,409	Washington	161,172	41,200	202,372
Kewaunee	182,762	123,708	306,470	Waukesha	205,571	36,200	241,771
LaCrosse	176,363	63,500	239,863	Waupaca	157,179	367,484	524,663
Lafayette	111,657	67,200	178,857	Waushara	153,274	68,500	221,774
Langlade	107,988	64,000	171,988	Winnebago	191,338	98,300	289,638
Lincoln	98,939	37,200	136,139	Wood	338,800	532,872	871,672
Manitowoc	165,432	130,000	295,432	DATCP NR243 Res.		300,000	300,000
Marathon	209,031	166,200	375,231	DNR NR243 Res.		1,000,000	1,000,000
				Sub-Totals	<b>11,192,743</b>	<b>8,969,349</b>	<b>20,162,092</b>
<b>OPERATOR ALLOCATIONS</b>							
UW-CALS			596,000	Nutrient Management Farmer Education			377,053
WI Land + Water (WLWCA)			255,732	Innovation Grants			182,650
Standard Oversight Council (SOC)			42,000	<b>Sub-Total Cooperator Allocation</b>			<b>\$1,562,616</b>
Conservation Observation Day			5,000				
UW NOPP Support			86,176				
UW-SFAL			18,005				
<b>PROGRAM ALLOCATION TOTALS</b>					<b>\$ 11,192,743</b>	<b>\$ 8,969,349</b>	<b>\$ 21,724,708</b>



**Table A-2: County Structural Practices Cost-Share Awards**

County	Structural Practice Awards				County	Structural Practice Awards			
	20-22 Cumulative Average Under-Spending*	2017 Census Acres**	20-22 Cumulative Total Dollars Spent***	Award		20-22 Cumulative Average Under-Spending*	2017 Census Acres**	20-22 Cumulative Total Dollars Spent***	Award
<i>Adams</i>	0.0000%	117,206	\$103,561	\$43,500	Marathon	0.0000%	473,147	\$301,668	\$71,200
Ashland	0.0001%	52,428	\$152,484	\$50,000	Marinette	0.0000%	133,068	\$121,390	\$49,000
Barron	11.3314%	305,604	\$140,171	\$48,000	Marquette	0.5114%	113,183	\$143,945	\$40,300
Bayfield	0.0000%	81,041	\$176,971	\$50,200	Menominee	0.0000%	290	\$50,544	\$20,000
Brown	0.0000%	192,007	\$162,138	\$55,000	<i>Milwaukee</i>	0.0000%	6,990	\$420	\$10,000
Buffalo	17.8234%	293,130	\$149,693	\$43,300	Monroe	0.0000%	300,659	\$158,014	\$61,200
Burnett	0.3790%	89,237	\$241,480	\$35,000	<i>Oconto</i>	0.0000%	189,898	\$184,242	\$55,000
Calumet	7.9340%	153,858	\$106,868	\$41,100	Oneida	0.0000%	34,670	\$117,528	\$38,500
Chippewa	0.0000%	356,176	\$469,804	\$71,200	Outagamie	0.0000%	236,963	\$136,290	\$55,000
Clark	0.0000%	451,035	\$147,759	\$58,500	Ozaukee	0.0000%	59,299	\$204,380	\$56,200
Columbia	0.0000%	304,058	\$149,011	\$62,150	Pepin	1.0753%	106,881	\$113,046	\$40,300
Crawford	0.0000%	210,550	\$178,537	\$55,000	Pierce	0.0000%	233,188	\$208,977	\$61,000
Dane	0.0000%	506,688	\$166,731	\$65,200	Polk	0.0000%	256,114	\$141,635	\$50,000
<i>Dodge</i>	4.7770%	405,992	\$100,524	\$51,300	<i>Portage</i>	0.0004%	280,410	\$242,427	\$67,200
<i>Door</i>	0.0001%	114,508	\$205,863	\$56,200	Price	0.0000%	89,203	\$137,555	\$43,500
Douglas	0.0000%	69,759	\$40,481	\$33,950	Racine	0.0000%	127,496	\$244,576	\$56,200
Dunn	0.0000%	348,301	\$173,468	\$61,200	Richland	27.3975%	220,843	\$109,176	\$37,100
Eau Claire	0.0000%	172,256	\$95,710	\$41,000	Rock	0.0000%	353,505	\$181,906	\$65,200
Florence	0.0000%	18,609	\$117,461	\$38,500	Rusk	0.0000%	136,062	\$123,424	\$43,500
<i>Fond du Lac</i>	1.1673%	317,371	\$66,782	\$40,000	Saint Croix	0.0000%	279,191	\$134,144	\$54,500
<i>Forest</i>	9.4197%	38,084	\$24,689	\$20,000	Sauk	0.0000%	298,906	\$163,486	\$61,200
Grant	0.0000%	600,324	\$217,560	\$71,200	Sawyer	0.0000%	46,009	\$104,111	\$38,500
Green	0.0000%	292,368	\$172,464	\$68,900	Shawano	0.7383%	247,241	\$102,470	\$45,100
Green Lake	0.0000%	126,751	\$137,148	\$43,500	Sheboygan	0.0000%	195,938	\$175,414	\$55,000
Iowa	0.0000%	360,134	\$157,134	\$45,000	Taylor	0.0000%	225,856	\$183,093	\$55,000
Iron	0.0000%	9,200	\$134,505	\$38,500	<i>Trempealeau</i>	0.0003%	329,916	\$263,436	\$67,200
Jackson	0.0000%	248,342	\$230,145	\$61,000	Vernon	0.0000%	337,086	\$151,076	\$61,200
<i>Jefferson</i>	0.2504%	221,355	\$28,294	\$35,000	Vilas	0.0000%	5,652	\$78,855	\$31,200
Juneau	0.0000%	175,417	\$120,445	\$48,300	Walworth	0.0000%	192,422	\$166,855	\$55,000
<i>Kenosha</i>	10.7487%	77,782	\$126,443	\$32,300	Washburn	0.0000%	73,773	\$107,557	\$43,500
Kewaunee	1.7375%	170,405	\$145,024	\$45,100	Washington	0.0000%	126,146	\$18,456	\$31,200
LaCrosse	0.0000%	144,334	\$143,795	\$43,500	Waukesha	0.0000%	97,460	\$57,148	\$36,200
Lafayette	0.0242%	342,518	\$264,832	\$67,200	Waupaca	0.0000%	201,603	\$185,850	\$62,700
<i>Langlade</i>	5.6455%	116,386	\$93,147	\$29,000	Waushara	0.0000%	135,306	\$131,884	\$43,500
Lincoln	0.0000%	78,293	\$61,732	\$36,200	Winnebago	0.0000%	162,052	\$125,040	\$48,300
Manitowoc	0.0000%	231,609	\$183,186	\$55,000	Wood	0.0000%	220,891	\$113,074	\$50,300
					<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>\$3,500,000</b>

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 Structural Practice award.

\*Graduated awards based on 3-yr avg underspending, excluding extended underspending: 0% = \$11,200, 0.5-1.99% = \$8,000, 2-9.999%=\$4,000, >10% = \$0.

\*\*Graduated awards based on 2017 Census acres: 350,000 or more=\$25,000; 250,000-349,999=\$21,000; 150,000-249,999=\$14,800, 50,000-149,999=\$10,000, <50,000=\$5,000.

\*\*\*Graduated awards based on 3-yr cumulative spending: \$200K+ = \$25,000, \$150K-199,999=\$19,000, \$100K-\$149,999 = \$12,300, \$50K-\$99,999 = \$5,000, \$20K-\$99,999 = \$2,750, <\$20,000 = \$0

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

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

**Table A-3: County SEG Cost-Share Awards**

Table A-3: County SEG Cost-Share Awards							
County	Ranking and Award			County	Ranking and Award		
	Score	Grouping	Award		Score	Grouping	Award
<i>Adams</i>	45	4	\$35,000	Marathon	100	1	\$95,000
<i>Ashland</i>	50	3	\$30,000	Marinette	55	3	\$50,000
<i>Barron</i>	60	3	\$10,000	Marquette	70	3	\$70,000
<i>Bayfield</i>	35	4	\$8,000	Menominee			NA
<i>Brown</i>	70	3	\$20,000	Milwaukee	15	5	\$3,000
<i>Buffalo</i>	70	3	\$20,000	Monroe	60	3	\$50,000
<i>Burnett</i>	50	3	\$10,000	Oconto			NA
<i>Calumet</i>	65	3	\$40,000	Oneida			NA
<i>Chippewa</i>	65	3	\$70,000	Outagamie	65	3	\$65,000
<i>Clark</i>	70	3	\$65,000	Ozaukee	60	3	\$25,000
<i>Columbia</i>	75	2	\$80,000	Pepin	60	3	\$40,000
<i>Crawford</i>	15	5	\$8,000	Pierce	45	4	\$15,000
<i>Dane</i>	100	1	\$95,000	Polk			NA
<i>Dodge</i>	65	3	\$20,000	Portage			NA
<i>Door</i>	65	3	\$10,000	Price			NA
<i>Douglas</i>	45	4	\$5,000	Racine	70	3	\$90,000
<i>Dunn</i>	70	3	\$20,000	Richland	40	4	\$20,000
<i>Eau Claire</i>	70	3	\$65,000	Rock	95	2	\$80,000
<i>Florence</i>			NA	Rusk	35	4	\$25,000
<i>Fond du Lac</i>	75	2	\$5,600	Saint Croix	65	3	\$45,000
<i>Forest</i>	15	5	\$10,000	Sauk	65	3	\$60,000
<i>Grant</i>			NA	Sawyer	10	5	\$8,000
<i>Green</i>	50	3	\$20,000	Shawano	35	4	\$20,000
<i>Green Lake</i>	65	3	\$30,000	Sheboygan	65	3	\$15,000
<i>Iowa</i>	75	2	\$45,000	Taylor	50	3	\$65,000
<i>Iron</i>	5	5	\$2,000	Trempealeau	65	3	\$30,000
<i>Jackson</i>			NA	Vernon	80	2	\$80,000
<i>Jefferson</i>	60	3	\$12,000	Vilas			NA
<i>Juneau</i>	35	4	\$20,000	Walworth	55	3	\$20,000
<i>Kenosha</i>	25	4	\$5,000	Washburn	25	4	\$6,000
<i>Kewaunee</i>	55	3	\$25,000	Washington	45	4	\$10,000
<i>La Crosse</i>	60	3	\$20,000	Waukesha			NA
<i>Lafayette</i>			NA	Waupaca			\$79,784
<i>Langlade</i>	45	4	\$35,000	Waushara	55	3	\$25,000
<i>Lincoln</i>	25	4	\$1,000	Winnebago	65	3	\$50,000
<i>Manitowoc</i>	95	2	\$75,000	Wood	60	3	\$54,000
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>\$2,112,384</b>
County Name in Italics = County transferred funds awarded in prior grant year NA= County did not apply for SEG funds				County Name Shaded = County awarded the amount of its request, which was less than the maximum grant award			

## Allocation Plan Dictionary

Chapter 92: Wisconsin statute establishing soil and water conservation and animal waste management.

ATCP 50: State administrative rule that provides the framework to cost-share conservation practices including nutrient management plans. It describes the parameters for grants for conservation practices; identifies the costs to be included in cost-share grants to landowners; identifies conservation practice standards available for cost-sharing; defines the requirements for a land and water resource management plan; establishes the process and priorities for allocating grants to support county conservation efforts; describes conservation compliance requirements for the farmland preservation program; describes the process to certify conservation engineering practitioners; establishes qualifications for nutrient management planners; allows for certification of soil and manure testing laboratories and ensures access to education and training opportunities.

Agricultural Enterprise Areas: A locally identified area of contiguous agricultural lands that has received designation from the state (DATCP), at the joint request of landowners and local governments through a petition, to qualify it as important to preserve and invest in. As a part of the state's Farmland Preservation Program, AEAs strive to support local farmland protection goals and enable landowners to sign voluntary 15-year farmland preservation agreements.

Bond: Bond authority was appropriated to the department through state's biennial budget

process prior to the 2023-2025 cycle. Bonds can only be used to fund projects with a minimum of a 10-year life span. County LCDs have used bonding for cost-sharing of hard practices. As of the 2024 Allocation Plan, the only bond funds are approved extension funds and the engineering reserve fund.

DATCP: Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. Administers many conservation programs that are implemented by counties including the soil and water resource management grant program, producer-led watershed program, farmland preservation program, agricultural enterprise areas, nutrient management farmer education program, conservation reserve enhancement program, land and water resource management planning program, livestock siting program, drainage program, and conservation engineering support.

DNR: Department of Natural Resources. Administers the TRM and UNPS grant programs. Responsible for agricultural and nonagricultural performance standards and manages the WPDES permit program for concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs).

Farmland Preservation Program (FPP): Program through which counties are encouraged to plan for agricultural and agricultural-related uses; local governments may adopt zoning ordinances that restrict lands to agricultural or agricultural-related uses; landowners and local governments may jointly petition for an agricultural enterprise area (AEA) to qualify local areas important to Wisconsin's agricultural and economic future; landowners may enter into a farmland preservation agreement with the state for farms within an AEA to commit to keeping all or a part of their farm in agricultural

use and to implement farm conservation practices for 15 years. Participating landowners must implement applicable soil and water conservation standards (see ATCP 50.04)\* to qualify for an income tax credit. **\*Note:** *Landowners of farmland subject to a farmland preservation agreement must meet the soil and water conservation standards in place at the time the agreement was signed. Contact the department for assistance in determining which standards apply to a specific agreement.*

GPR: General Purpose Revenue. GPR is funding that comes from the state's income and sales tax revenues. These dollars are very flexible and can be used for most purposes. In relation to the joint allocation plan, DATCP has a small GPR appropriation that helps fund the staffing grants. Additionally, the 2023-2025 biennium budget approves \$7 million in GPR to fund structural practices associated with SWRM, at \$3.5 million a year over the two years. When the Governor calls for budget cuts from agencies, GPR is usually the money that is targeted for reductions since it can legally be used for any purpose. GPR is allocated on an annual basis.

LCC: Land Conservation Committee. Committee of county-board elected officials that oversee the LCD departments.

LCD: Land Conservation Department. County government department that receives staffing and cost-share grants from DATCP and DNR to implement soil and water conservation programs at the local level. In some counties, the department may go by a slightly different name such as soil and water conservation department, planning and land conservation department, etc.

LWRM: Land and Water Resource Management Plan. Each county must have an approved LWRM plan in order to receive funding from DATCP and DNR as part of the joint allocation plan. An approved LWRM plan ensures a county is eligible for staffing grants and a base amount of structural practice funding. DATCP coordinates the LWRM planning program. LWRM plans are approved by the LWCB for 10 years, with a progress check-in after 5 years.

NMFE: Nutrient Management Farmer Education. NMFE is a grant program funded through SWRM's SEG appropriation. The NMFE program provides grants to counties and technical colleges to deliver training for farmers to write their own NM plans. Funding from the NMFE program can go to farmer incentives, soil tests and training materials.

OPC: Other Project Cooperators. OPCs include non-county entities such as the University of Wisconsin and Wisconsin Land+Water that receive SEG grants from the SWRM program in order to advance the SWRM programs. OPC grants are often used for training and infrastructure services. The OPC recipients and the size of the grants have changed over time as needs have changed.

PL or PLWPG: Producer Led Watershed Program. The PL watershed grant program funds farmer-led projects intended to reduce nonpoint source pollution and improve water quality. By statute, the PL watershed grant program is funded via the SWRM SEG account and is capped at \$1,000,000 annually.

SEG: Segregated Funds. Segregated funds are collected from fees and held in designated funds for specific purposes under state law. In relation to the joint allocation plan, the

Environmental Fund is the source of the segregated funds. The joint allocation plan has two uses for segregated funds. One appropriation designates some segregated funds to the staffing allocation. The second appropriation of segregated funds is for “aids” that explicitly excludes county conservation staffing and is used for nutrient management and other soft practice cost-sharing, training and other related purposes. Three programs are funded via these funds but outside of the Allocation Plan:

\$1,000,000 is directed to Producer-Led Watershed Grants.

\$1,000,000 is directed to Nitrogen Optimization Pilot Program

\$800,000 is directed to crop insurance rebates for cover crops.

SEG funds are allocated on an annual basis and if not used they lapse back to the Environmental Fund and are not available to the program to use.

SnapPlus: Soil Nutrient Application Planner is the computer program Wisconsin landowners and agronomists use to develop a compliant NM plan. The UW SnapPlus team developed, maintains, and offers technical assistance on SnapPlus.

Soft Practices: Soft practices are those conservation practices that are implemented on an annual or short-term basis. Soft practices include nutrient management planning, cover crops, residue management, contour farming, and strip-cropping, among others. Soft practices can only be cost-shared with SEG funding.

Structural Practices: Structural Practices are conservation practices that have a lifespan of at least 10 years, such as streambank stabilization, manure storage, well abandonment, managed

grazing systems and others. In past allocations, bond funding was only used to cost-share structural, or hard, practices. SEG funding can also be used to fund hard practices with permission from DATCP. SEG funding is not the preferred funding source for hard practices since that money is the only available funding for soft practices and OPCs.

SWRM: Soil and Water Resource Management Program. The SWRM program is DATCP’s signature grant program that provides staffing and cost-share grants to county LCDs. The SWRM funding is distributed through the annual joint allocation plan process.

TRM: Targeted Runoff Management. The TRM program is a DNR competitive grant program for targeted nonpoint source pollution projects. TRM grants use bond funds allocated through the joint allocation plan

UNPS & SW: Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management: The UNPS & SW program is a DNR competitive grant program for urban nonpoint source pollution projects. UNPS grants use bond funds allocated through the joint allocation plan.

# DATCP's Environmental Assessment

## for the 2024 Joint Allocation Plan

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Final

OCTOBER 2023

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Soil and Water Resource Management Grant  
Program and Nonpoint Source Program



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## Signature Page and Final Determination

This assessment finds that the *2024 Final Allocation Plan* will have no significant negative environmental impact and is not a major state action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. No environmental impact statement is necessary under s. 1.11(2), Stats.

Date 09/11/2023

By *Susan Mockert*

Susan Mockert  
Land and Water Resources Bureau  
Agricultural Resource Management Division

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

Date 09-12-2023

By



Robby Personette, Administrator  
Agricultural Resource Management Division



## 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 2024 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 42% of Wisconsin's land base (14.3 million acres). Ultimately, each county's LWRM plan determines the nature and scope of conservation activities in the area and the natural resources impacted by DATCP funds.

## III. Foreseeable Environmental Effects of the Proposed Action

### A. Immediate Effects

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

County Staffing: For the 2023-2025 biennium, the annual funding for conservation staff decreases from the past two years, from a total of \$11.03 million for 2022 and \$11.28 for 2023 to \$10.9 million in 2024. 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

- Compliance with the state agricultural performance standards
- Facilitate landowner participation in state and federal cost-share programs
- Ensure cross-compliance of farmers in the farmland preservation program (FPP)
- Support for the development of technical standards development, nutrient management training, and coordination between the public and private sector.

As discussed later, funding for county conservation staff has not kept up with a demand fueled by expanding programs such as producer-led watershed councils and phosphorus and nitrate management, and the persistence of intractable ground and surface water issues throughout the state.

Cost-sharing for conservation practices: Each year, counties use cost-share funds to address state and local priorities identified in their local plans. Cumulatively in 2021 and 2022, counties spent about \$6.5 million in DATCP funds to install cost-shared practices. Table A highlights the top conservation practices funded by DATCP cost-share and spent by counties in 2021 and 2022.

<b>Table A: Cost-Share Expenditure Comparison</b>				
<b>Conservation Practice</b>	<b>2021 Cost-Share Dollars Spent (in millions)</b>	<b>2021 Units of Practice Installed</b>	<b>2022 Cost-Share Dollars Spent (in millions)</b>	<b>2022 Units of Practice Installed</b>
Barnyard Runoff Control	0.03	3 systems	0.42	12 systems
Manure Storage System	0.12	4 systems	0.32	3 systems
Manure storage Closure	0.39	49 systems	0.30	38 systems
Cover and Green Manure	0.26	7,343 acres	0.34	13,267 acres
Grade Stabilization	0.27	43 structures	0.31	36 structures
Livestock Fencing	0.12	74,062 feet	0.12	101,125 feet
Livestock Watering Facilities	0.09	23 systems	0.13	31 systems
Nutrient Management Planning	1.5	40,120 acres	1.2	33,559 acres
Prescribed Grazing /Permanent Fencing	0.13	101,394 feet	0.14	105,105 feet
Streambank Crossing	0.15	2,708 feet	0.10	1,844 feet
Streambank and Shoreline Protection	0.63	19,175 feet	0.41	10,482 feet
Waterway Systems	0.55	106 acres	0.36	455 acres

The following developments are worth mentioning with respect to expenditures of cost-share funds in 2022 compared to 2021 expenditures:

- A significant increase in acres of cover and green manure crops
- An increase in livestock fencing and livestock watering facilities as regenerative grazing becomes more of a conservation focus.
- Continued significant grant funds to support nutrient management planning

## **B. Long-Term Effects**

Over time, DATCP's annual financial support of county staff and other project cooperators, including the University of Wisconsin System and Wisconsin Land and Water, has built and sustained a statewide conservation infrastructure that delivers the following reinforcing benefits:

- Conservation outreach and education
- Development of conservation technologies such as SNAP Plus and the Manure Advisory System, and the training systems to effectively use these technologies;
- Technical and engineering assistance that ensures proper design and installation of conservation practices;
- Resource management planning that addresses local and state priorities, with an emphasis on annual work planning and reporting;
- Permitting and other regulation of livestock farms that requires properly designed manure storage and nutrient management plans;
- Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) administration that protects valuable resources and promotes conservation compliance;
- Producer-Led watershed administration and technical assistance.

With the decrease to the staffing allocation for fiscal biennium 2023-2025, the amount of funding DATCP is able to give to support county conservation decreased by \$317,700 from the 2023 allocation. This level of funding disallows the program to meet statutory goals under s. 92.14(6)(b), Stats for funding conservation staff.

DATCP cost-share grants are critical in helping landowners meet their individual needs and essential to overall efforts to make progress in achieving broader water quality goals. Most farmers are not required to meet state runoff 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. Installing conservation practices in a watershed or other area over time results in water quality improvement.

Fully assessing the long-term benefits, however, is complicated. The DATCP grant program operates within a collection of conservation and natural resource programs, and as such, other program priorities will impact DATCP funds. See Section III.E. for a more 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 improving soil health. Grants to counties and others also secure access to technical or other assistance that supports conservation efforts, including conservation education and nutrient management planning.

## D. Indirect Effects

Installed conservation practices not only improve resources in the immediate area, but also benefit surrounding areas, including resources located downstream from the installed practice. For example, nutrient management and cropping 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 and impede erosion, but also may increase wildlife habitat.

DATCP policies and rules mitigate secondary impacts from the installation and maintenance of conservation practices. DATCP policies require counties evaluate impacts to cultural resources prior to any land-disturbing activity. 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 help prevent 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. Requiring landowners to maintain conservation projects installed with DATCP cost-share dollars ensures DATCP 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 delivery of this allocation plan, it is clear that SWRM grant funds play an integral part in supporting a comprehensive framework of federal, state, and local resource management programs. With the decrease to the staffing allocation for the 2023-2025 biennium, DATCP is able to support for 124 of the 394 conservation employees in the state's 72 counties, enabling DATCP grant funds to secure the foundation necessary to deliver a myriad of conservation programs, which among other accomplishments, achieved the following:

- In 2022, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provided \$56.2 million for conservation programs including \$33.3 million in Environmental Quality Incentives (EQIP) payments to install conservation practices with the top five expenditures related

- to cover crops (\$5.7 million), waste storage facility (\$5.3 million), pond sealing or lining (\$3.2 million), heavy use area protection (\$1.7 million) and water transfers (\$1.3 million).
- The conservation reserve enhancement program (CREP) protects important soil and water resources while allowing landowners to make use of valuable adjacent agricultural lands. As of the beginning of 2023, about 74,000 acres were enrolled under CREP agreements and easements: with 6,884 acres under CREP easements and the remainder under CREP 15-year agreements. Of those enrollments, 41,224 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: 678 miles of streams buffered with an estimated phosphorus annual removal of 77,887 pounds, nitrogen annual removal of 41,921 pounds and sediment removal of 38,521 tons.
- DNR continued annual funding in 2022 for Targeted Runoff Management Projects (TRM), providing over \$4.9 million to counties for cost-sharing ten small-scale and four large-scale projects. DNR set aside \$1.295 million for farms issued a notice of discharge. DNR continued annual funding in 2022 for Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Planning Projects, providing over \$150,402 to counties for cost sharing two projects.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Sum of Total Amount Awarded</b>
Large-scale TRM	4	\$439,628
Small-scale TRM	10	\$3,040,403
Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. Planning	2	\$150,402

- In 2022, through the Producer-Led Watershed Protection grant program, DATCP offered support to thirty-six producer-led groups around the State, encompassing 1,893 farmers managing 643,829 farmland acres. DATCP has awarded over \$4.2 million since the program’s inception in 2016.

#### 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. The decrease to the staffing grant allocation for the 2023-2025 biennium will enable DATCP to only completely support one employee per program, as well as 85% of the requests for the second position (funded at 70%). The DATCP awards fall short of funding three staff per county at the prescribed rates in s. 92.14(6)(b), Stats, providing 31% of county conservation staff.

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. Long-term use of some conservation practices, such as nutrient management planning and cover crops, may have a

positive impact on the finances of a landowner by helping plan needed purchases to maximize the yield of a field while minimizing additional fertilizers and pesticides required.

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, encourage diversity in lawns, improve backyard wildlife habitat, control invasive species and minimize construction site erosion.

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

## **B. Those Significantly Affected**

The allocation benefits those landowners whose soil and water resources are improved or protected because of the activities funded by DATCP. The benefits may include protection of drinking water and improved soil health and stability. Landowners with properties located "downstream" of lands with nutrient and sediment delivery runoff problems benefit from conservation practices that reduce these problems. Certain measures, such as nutrient management plans and protective cropping practices, can help protect drinking water wells that serve neighboring landowners and communities. The 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 economic and social benefits. DATCP grants support cost-sharing and technical assistance that enable farmers and other landowners to meet their conservation goals and maintain eligibility for state program benefits. By providing financial support to meet state runoff standards for farms, DATCP cost-sharing helps farmers with the cost of compliance.

The economic impacts of installing conservation practices vary with each farmer and the type of practices involved. To receive cost-sharing, farmers usually pay 30% of the costs (10% in the case of economic hardship) to install a practice. Non-agricultural practices are capped at 50% cost-share.

Producers often must adjust their management routines associated with the adoption of conservation practices. With these changes, farmers face new risks including potential for reduced productivity. However, farmers implementing these practices may also see long-term benefits including savings on labor and fertilizer and improved soil health that may lead to yield gains, and reduced liability for environmental problems.

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

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

## VI. Controversial Issues Associated with the Proposed Action

Decrease in staffing  
Switch from bond to GPR  
Length of grant cycle

For the 2023-2025 biennium, the SWRM grant program will monitor impacts of the decrease in staffing funds. Additionally, a switch from bond funding to general purpose revenue funding to support the structural practice cost-share leaves that program with heavy administrative load as well as a more susceptible fund source if the state were to require funding returned.

The level of funding for the structural practices (formerly bond) cost-sharing fails to meet current program needs. While the \$7.0 million authorization for structural cost-sharing has not increased since 2002, landowner costs for practices have increased for a number of reasons:

- A significant jump in costs of material for construction of engineered practices in the last 5-10 years. For example, the cost of cement increased at an annualized rate of 2.0% over last five years. (IBIS World. Price of Cement. 09 February 2022. <https://www.ibisworld.com/us/bed/price-of-cement/190/> )
- Greater conservation responsibilities requiring farmers to install more conservation practices. For example, DNR adopted new performance standards in 2011 and 2018 and DATCP tightened manure spreading restrictions. The Silurian bedrock standard could also impact the need for conservation practices in specific areas of the state.

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

## VII. Possible Alternatives to the Proposed Action

### A. 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.

**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 and reflect the input and consensus of the counties on funding issues. The allocation plan implements ch. ATCP 50, Wis. Adm. Code and legislative directives regarding allocation of grant funds. It also reflects the input and consensus of the counties on funding issues.

**VIII. Mitigation of Adverse Environmental Effects**

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



**DATE:** September 13, 2023

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

**FROM:** Joanna Griffin  
Watershed Management Bureau, DNR

**SUBJECT:** DNR Scoring and Ranking of Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2024 Funding

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

**Summary:** The DNR, pursuant to s. 281.65(4c)(b), Wis. Stats., is informing the LWCB of the Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) applications ranked list for CY 2024 funding. Scoring results for projects being considered for CY 2024 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 individually and ranked against other projects in the same category. Once total available funding is determined, funds are allocated among the four project categories. The maximum possible awards are \$225,000 for Small-Scale projects and \$600,000 for Large-Scale projects.

Scoring and Ranking Summary to Date:

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

- Three (3) applications were submitted and are eligible for grant consideration.
- Funding requests for the applications total \$503,608.
- Based on available funding, the Department proposes to allocate \$503,608 to fully fund all 3 projects in this category.

B. Small-Scale TMDL

- Five (5) applications were submitted and are eligible for grant consideration.
- Funding requests for the applications total \$873,835.
- Based on available funding, the Department proposes to allocate \$875,835 to fully fund all 5 projects in this category.

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

C. Large-Scale TMDL

- Three (3) applications were submitted and are eligible for consideration.
- Funding requests for these applications total \$1,266,950.

- Based on available funding, the Department proposes to allocate \$1,266,950 to fully fund all 3 projects in this category.

D. Large-Scale Non-TMDL

- No applications were submitted in this project category.

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

1. All projects were scored and then ranked by score for each project category.
2. For Small-Scale TMDL and Small-Scale Non-TMDL applications only, the highest scoring application from each DNR region that is above the median score in each of the two project categories would typically be identified and moved (“region boost”) to the top of the ranked list. However, the region boost was not needed in this cycle because all Non-TMDL grant applications were from the same region, and the four top ranked TMDL grant applications were from each of the DNR regions.

The Department will include final allocations to counties for TRM projects in the *CY 2024 Joint Final Allocation Plan*. Once the *2024 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 2024 Small-Scale Non-TMDL TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank*
- CY 2024 Small-Scale TMDL TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank*
- CY 2024 Large-Scale TMDL TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank*

**All Large-Scale and Small-Scale TRM Applications**

	Preliminary Allocation		
	GPR	319	Seg
Structural BMPs (including force account and engineering)	\$1,683,204	\$0	\$0
Non-Structural Practices (e.g., cropping)	\$0	\$605,706	\$154,055
Local Assistance	\$0	\$201,428	\$0
<b>Total TRM</b>	<b>\$1,683,204</b>	<b>\$807,134</b>	<b>\$154,055</b>

**Large-Scale and Small-Scale TRM Applications from Counties**

	Preliminary Allocation - Counties		
	GPR	319	Seg
Structural BMPs (including force account and engineering)	\$1,522,204	\$0	\$0
Non-Structural Practices (e.g., cropping)	\$0	\$534,761	\$0
Local Assistance	\$0	\$201,428	\$0
<b>Total TRM</b>	<b>\$1,522,204</b>	<b>\$736,189</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank for 2024

**Table 1. Small-Scale Non-TMDL Project Applications**

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Region Boost	Total State Share Request	Cumulative Requested
1	Oconto County	Buckfoot Farm	NER	139	No	\$225,000	\$225,000
2	Kewaunee County	LeCaptain Manure Storage Project	NER	127	No	\$53,608	\$278,608
3	Outagamie County Land Conservation Department	Olson's Best Dairy	NER	75	No	\$225,000	\$503,608

Black font = proposed to be fully funded

Red font = funding not available

**Table 2. Small-Scale TMDL Project Applications**

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Region Boost	Total State Share Request	Cumulative Requested
1	Deforest, Village	Yahara River Streambank Stabilization	SCR	140	No	\$161,000	\$161,000
1	Waupaca County Land & Water Conservation Department	Johnson Farms	NER	140	No	\$225,000	\$386,000
3	Big Round Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District	Big Round Lake Water Quality Goal Plan Implementation/Lake St. Croix TMDL Implementation - Alum 2	NOR	134	No	\$225,000	\$611,000
4	Kenosha County	Pike River Phase III River and Habitat Restoration	SER	128	No	\$225,000	\$836,000
5	Washburn County Land and Water Conservation Department	Robotti, Charles	NOR	124	No	\$37,835	\$873,835

Black font = proposed to be fully funded

Red font = funding not available

### TRM Scoring by Project Category & Rank for 2024

**Table 3. Large-Scale TMDL Project Applications**

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	Total State Share Request	Cumulative Requested
1	Walworth County	Delavan Lake Watershed Project	SER	138	\$436,950	\$436,950
2	Wood County	Mill Creek Watershed 9 Key TMDL Project (Phase II)	WCR	130	\$600,000	\$1,036,950
3	Dodge County	Wildcat Creek Watershed	SCR	105	\$230,000	\$1,266,950

Black font = proposed to be fully funded

Red font = funding not available

## CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** September 13, 2023

**TO:** Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) and Advisor

**FROM:** Joanna Griffin  
Watershed Management Bureau, DNR

**SUBJECT:** **DNR Scoring and Ranking of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2024 Funding**

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

**Summary:** Through this memo, the DNR is informing the LWCB of the Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management (UNPS) grant application ranked list for CY 2024 grant funding. Scoring results for projects being considered for calendar year (CY) 2024 funding are presented in the attached tables.

The DNR funds UNPS projects under the 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.

In January 2016, the DNR began implementing an alternating schedule for UNPS Planning and UNPS Construction grants. UNPS Planning grant applications were solicited in 2023 for the CY 2024 award cycle. The UNPS Construction grant application will be available in 2024 for CY 2025 awards. Due to the alternating schedule for the UNPS grants, only the scoring and ranking summary for UNPS Planning projects is provided here.

**Current Scoring and Ranking Summary for UNPS – Planning Projects:**

The maximum state cost share per successful application is \$85,000.

- Twenty-six (26) applications were submitted; all are eligible for funding.
- Grant requests for the 26 applications total \$1,183,380.
- Based on available funding, the Department proposes to allocate \$944,219 to fully fund 19 of the 26 projects.

The attached table shows the current ranked order of applications. However, a requirement in s. NR 155.20(2)(b), Wis. Adm. Code, states that no one applicant may receive multiple grants that exceed 20% of the total available funding. Applicants on the ranked list whose total funding requests exceed 20% of the total available funding may be awarded funds for the projects that do not exceed 20%; the balance of the applicant's requests are moved to the bottom of the ranked list. Additional funding is provided to those projects moved to the bottom of the ranked list only after all other eligible projects have been funded. Therefore, adjustments to the rank order may be made once total available funding is determined. However, based on the list of applicants, this was not needed this grant cycle.

Once the *2024 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-Planning Scoring and Rank for CY 2024*

## UNPS-Planning Grant Application Scoring by Rank for 2024

Rank	Applicant	Project Name	Region	Score	State Share Requested	Cumulative Requested
1	Neenah, Town	Stormwater Planning - Town of Neenah	NER	128.4	\$35,190	\$35,190
2	Vinland, Town	T. Vinland MS4 Stormwater Planning	NER	124.3	\$41,650	\$76,840
3	Algoma, Town	T. Algoma MS4 Stormwater Planning	NER	123.4	\$43,200	\$120,040
4	Kohler Village	Village of Kohler TMDL Storm Water Quality Management Plan	SER	122.2	\$30,000	\$150,040
5	Port Washington, City	Stormwater Management Plan Update	SER	120.8	\$54,640	\$204,680
6	Whitewater, City	Stormwater Quality Management Plan Update	SER	116.6	\$42,500	\$247,180
7	Calumet County	Calumet County Planning Update	NER	115.6	\$16,520	\$263,700
8	Oshkosh, City	City of Oshkosh Post-Construction Stormwater Ordinance Update	NER	112.2	\$38,742	\$302,442
9	Cottage Grove, Village	Stormwater Quality Management Plan Update	SCR	111.1	\$82,500	\$384,942
10	Two Rivers, City	C. Two Rivers Stormwater Planning	NER	110.8	\$45,022	\$429,964
11	Waukesha, City	Stormwater Quality Management Planning	SER	110.0	\$57,600	\$487,564
11	Winnebago County	Winnebago County Storm Water Quality Model Update 2024	NER	110.0	\$12,495	\$500,059
12	Stoughton, City	Stormwater Quality Management Plan Update	SCR	108.9	\$61,000	\$561,059
12	Wausau, City	Stormwater Quality Management Plan Update	WCR	108.9	\$85,000	\$646,059
13	Monona, City	Reach 64 TMDL and Stormwater Management Plan Updates	SCR	107.8	\$55,100	\$701,159
14	River Falls, City	Stormwater Quality Management Plan Update	WCR	106.9	\$85,000	\$786,159
15	Wilson, Town	Stormwater Quality Management Plan	SER	106.5	\$51,060	\$837,219
16	Brookfield, Town	Stormwater Quality Management Plan Update	SER	103.6	\$82,000	\$919,219
17	Waupun, City	City of Waupun Stormwater Quality Planning	SCR	103.4	\$25,000	\$944,219
18	Waunakee, Village	Stormwater Quality Management Planning	SCR	93.5	\$20,000	\$964,219
19	Hartford, City	City of Hartford Stormwater Ordinance Update, Stormwater Utility Development, and GIS Program Implementation	SER	89.1	\$69,350	\$1,033,569
20	New Richmond, City	City of New Richmond - MS4 Compliance Planning	WCR	84.5	\$84,060	\$1,117,629
21	Oregon, Village	Stormwater Quality Management Plan	SCR	73.2	\$24,751	\$1,142,380
22	Omro, City	Omro Stormwater Quality Planning	NER	72.0	\$17,000	\$1,159,380
23	Freedom, Town	Freedom Stormwater Quality Planning	NER	64.0	\$17,000	\$1,176,380
24	Viroqua, City	Stormwater Information and Education Plan	WCR	62.0	\$7,000	\$1,183,380

Black font = proposed to be fully funded

Red font = funding not available

**CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM** \_\_\_\_\_ **State of Wisconsin**

**DATE:** September 19, 2023

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

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

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

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

**Summary:** The Monroe County land and water resource management plan has been approved through December 31, 2028, contingent on a five-year review conducted prior to December 31, 2023. In advance of the five-year review, Monroe County has completed a DATCP approved form designed to implement the LWCB's reference document dated October 27, 2021, and the criteria for conducting a five-year review. The county has provided written answers to four questions regarding past and future implementation, has provided the required work planning documents, and has appropriately involved the Natural Resource & Extension Committee.

**Materials Provided:**

- Completed Five Year Review Form
- 2022 Annual Workplan with Accomplishments
- 2023 Annual Workplan

**Presenter:** Bob Micheel, Director, Monroe County Land Conservation Department  
Doug Rogalla, Natural Resource & Extension Committee Member



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

County: Monroe

**Implementation Covering Past Five Years and Future Directions**

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

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

The following accomplishments are directly related to the Monroe County Land & Water planned approach: 1.) Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) Participation - Monroe County has identified CREP as affective program to address water quality within the stream corridor. The co-benefits include: wildlife enhancement, soil health and carbon sequestration, etc. We continue to emphasis perpetual agreements when selling this program to landowners. This has led to numerous acres in Monroe County protected in perpetuity. 2.) P-Trading Program with municipalities implementing conservation practices on the landscape. We have worked with 4 municipalities in meeting their water quality objectives through the phosphorous trading program. We view municipalities (point source) as another funding source to address non-point source pollution. Targeted practices include: feedlots on stream corridors, streambank restoration, grade stabilization structures and the stream buffers. Having the flexibility and funding readily available has increased conservation practices on the landscapes in the watersheds up stream of the waste treatment facility discharge point. 3.) Upland Conservation is emphasized in building flood resiliency through soil health practices (no-till, cover crops, rotational grazing, agro-forestry, etc.) to increase water infiltration. When infiltration reaches capacity and runoff occurs, landowners can implement practices (grade stabilization structures, wetland & stream restoration, buffers etc.) that manage flood flow/runoff. 4.) Stream restoration & the perpetual easement program has been a corner stone program in Monroe County for 20 plus years. We continue to build our public access program for trout fishing through acquisition of perpetual fishing easements. This includes restoring miles of streams with various trout & non-game species habitat every year. 5.) The Farmland Preservation Program - Offering the signpup bonus resulted in a substantial increase in program participation. 6.) Climate Smart practice demonstration implemented an agro-forestry - silva-pasture project in 2022. This in-setting project created a carbon sink by planting trees to act as the paddock divide in a rotational grass fed diary operation. Numerous co-benefits from this project include: water quality, cow comfort, soil health, wildlife, additional revenue source, etc. The results of this project generated public interest in agro-forestry practices along with opportunities for carbon credits. The Savanna Institute (SI) was a key player in the design and material acquisition for this project. The success of this project carried and promoted by SI has blossomed to other success stories around the state and country.



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

Nutrient Management (590) Planning, provides many challenges when it comes to participating and or adoption by farmers. We are hoping to change the outcome by pivoting to our recently created Conservation Agronomist position that will focus on nutrient management planning/implementation in conjunction with soil health practices. The long term goal, providing a resource that farmers can depend on should stimulate interest and secure adoption into the foreseeable future.

Conservation planning is another area we struggle in creating a deliverable. We rely on our conservation partners (shared office) NRCS in developing conservation plans, have fell short over the last few years. We are in the process of developing a responsibility check list between NRCS/LCD that should expedite the planning process. This would outline who would collect: farmers cropping actions, soil types, maps, slope checks, run RUSLE2, etc. Understanding that NRCS has shifted to a program driven agency where conservation planning is secondary compared to the days of the 1985 farm bill.

Again, I think having a Conservation Agronomist on hand to nurture the FLP program participants with their nutrient management and conservation planning will pay off in the long term. We are currently laying the groundwork on how this position will approach these challenges and turn them into a successful program!

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

The main focus falls into the two Ag Enterprise Areas in the SW & SE portions of Monroe County. We offered the first signup bonus program to farmers that participated in the Farmland Preservation Program through the DATCP grant program. The \$2,000 signup bonus definitely stimulated participation in the program; provided us with an opportunity to walk over many farms to address NR151 challenges across 7 townships. DATCP staff designed and assisted with targeted outreach letters to landowners in both AEA's; along with direct conversations with farmers, town association meetings, town board meetings, dairy breakfast and various media templates were implemented to gain a successful outcome. This success has led to neighboring town (Leon Township) to petitioning DATCP for inclusion into the existing Scenic Ridge & Valley AEA. Farm walkovers are scheduled every 3-4 years along with winter interviews that will be implemented with the new conservation agronomist.

Overall success in the early stages of the AEA along with offering a signup bonuses led to more farmers participating. The Wisconsin legislature has an opportunity this fall to address the shortfall with the FLP program by increasing the income tax credits that are currently offered through this program. The current \$5/acre income tax credit attracts very

little interest and needs to be doubled (\$10/acre), if we were serious about improving success in this state program.

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

A couple years ago we were successful in leveraging funds through the ARPA program that the county received to test private well water in Monroe County while setting up additional resource to implement practices that address flooding. The goal of this project is to create a baseline of water quality in Monroe County; to insure Monroe County citizens have potable water along with targeting our conservation efforts in identified non-point sources contributing to poor water quality.

We have shifted some of our funding for private well water testing (homeowners pkg.) to address our latest water quality threat known as PFAS. Waiting for the military installation and or state to take action wasn't satisfactory. Landowners wanted assistance in cooperation with WDNR by sampling a half dozen wells in this potential contaminated area. This new threat to surface and ground water in the form of PFAS has garnered our attention in the past year with no solution in the near future.

Building climate resilience through the Monroe County Climate Change Task Force (CCTF). One example, the implementation of our flood monitoring sensors throughout the southern half of Monroe County streams and rivers. This equipment serves as real time stream data that the National Weather Service digests, in return creates a public output to keep people informed. This year we are in a drought, the sensors (tipping bucket for precipitation) also serves as validation, that farmers in this watershed haven't received rain during the past growing season. This information is used to insure their in compliance when being questioned on meeting the organic grazing standard when no cows are on pasture.

Hiring a Conservation Agronomist will allow a targeted approach to soil health practices and the creation of farmer led watershed group in the Little La Crosse River Watershed. A conservation agronomist will oversee this effort in the short term with long term benefits to the Little La Crosse River will be obvious in this phosphorous/sediment laden system. Addressing nutrient management will be paramount to this position while providing expertise in agronomy is key to our agriculture producers.

### **Annual Work Plans**

Attach both of the following:

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

### **Board Review Process**

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. Counties have the option to prepare a brief presentation to illustrate their successes and future priorities.

#### **Land Conservation Committee Notification**

The LCC was provided a completed copy of these questions (including attachments) on: 9/13/23

**Signature of Authorized Representative:** Nodji Vanduychen **Date:** 9-13-23  
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

Send completed questionnaire and attachments to:  
[Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov](mailto:Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov)

**Monroe County 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN**  
**LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Cropland</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management</b> Goal 1-3	<i>Practice installation - Focus Area: AEA’s Conservation Plans – (1,000 Acres)0</i> <i>590 Plans - (1,250 Acres)417</i> <i>FLP – agreements – (10)9</i> <hr/> <i>Grade Stabilization Structures: (3 no)7</i> <i>Grass Waterways: (2 Acres)2.2</i>	<i># of staff hours expended for training, design and installation</i> <i>Type and units of practice(s) installed 3 WW,7 Grade Stab</i> <i>Amount of cost-share dollars spent 20,517.96 SWRM</i> <i># lbs. of sediment reduced (using any approved method)~500 tons</i> <i># of landowners that sign a FLP agreement9</i> <i># lbs. of P reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># acres of cropland in compliance with a performance standard (e.g. soil erosion, tillage setback)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Livestock</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Livestock</b> Goal 2 & 3	<i>Practice installation:</i> <i>Waste Storage Closure – (1 no)</i> <i>Manure Storage Ordinance – re-write (1 job)</i> <i>Livestock Exclusion or Mgt. Grazing – (2 sites) 1</i> <i>NR151 AWAC Prohibitions - Notices (Feedlots on Monroe County streams) – (10)</i>	<i>Amount of cost-share dollars spent 1 Closure carryover to 2023</i> <i># lbs of sediment reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># lbs of P reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># of livestock facilities out of compliance with the performance standard (inventory &amp; notification letters) 2</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Water quality</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Water quality/quantity</b> (other than activities already listed in other categories) Goal 1, 2 & 5	<i>Practice installation:</i> <i>Stream bank Stabilization: (12,000 lin. ft.)8680</i> <i>Spring Development: (1 no.)</i> <i>Critical Area Stabilization – (12 no.)</i> <i>Transect Survey – (1 no.)1</i> <i>CREP – (30 acres)0 New</i> <i>Well Closure – (2 no.)0</i> <i>*Private well sampling program (120)0</i>	<i>Type and units of practice(s) installed 3 riprap, 8 shaping</i> <i>Amount of cost-share dollars spent</i> <i># lbs of sediment reduced (using any approved method)~800 tons</i> <i># lbs of P reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># of participants &amp; Acres0</i> <i># of wells closed0</i> <i>#of homeowner water quality samples taken0</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Forestry</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Forestry</b> Goal 6	<i>Develop a County Tree Sales Program (120/\$12,000)</i> <i>Promote forestry management (1/yr.)</i> <i>Invasive Species Management &amp; Education (1 no.)</i>	<i>Number of Participants, and trees sold115,11,750</i> <i>Recognize forestry stewardship through an awards program1</i> <i># of landowners provided cost sharing to manage invasive species3</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Invasive</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Invasive species</b> Goal 4	<i>Monroe County Invasive Species Working Group (6)</i> <i>*Field Day for the public (2 no.)2</i>	<i>Number of meetings per year4</i> <i>Hands on training for landowners (plant ID; treatment, education)</i> <i>Invasive species inventory of county ROW...</i>

**Monroe County 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Wildlife</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat</b> (other than forestry or invasive species) Goal 4 & 6	<i>Wildlife damage program – (6)6</i> <i>Facilitate DMAP participation with RC&amp;D – (2)yes</i> <i>CDAC Participation (2) &amp; CWD Task Force Recommendations(2)2</i>	<i>Acres of wetland restored</i> <i>Number of clients served</i> <i>Number of landowners that join the program.</i> <i>Meetings attended &amp; adoption of CWD recommendations by Monroe County</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Urban</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Urban issues</b> Goal 1, 2 & 5	<i>Surface &amp; Groundwater Management – (5)5</i> <i>Floodplain protection within municipalities– (200)</i> <i>Land use planning and flood mitigation – (2)3</i> <i>Review Subdivision Plats – address Storm-water/groundwater (2)</i>	<i>Number of landowners requesting a site visit</i> <i>Streambank protection and obstruction removal – lin.ft.</i> <i>Number of landowners participating in flood mitigation program and or buyout.</i> <i>Number of sites reviewed</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Watershed</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Watershed strategies</b> Goal 1-3 & 5	<i>Municipality P-compliance – (6)</i> <i>Climate Change Task Force – (12)12</i> <i>Coon Creek Community led Watershed Council (12)12</i> <i>Tri-Creek Land Use Plan (1)On-Going</i>	<i>Phosphorous Reduction through NPS projects – lbs.</i> <i>Number of meetings held &amp; or activities</i> <i>Farmer led watershed group for the CC Watershed</i> <i>Number of partnerships developed, activities accomplished</i> <i>Inventory and planning</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Other</b> Goal 1	<i>Comprehensive Planning for towns (3)3</i> <i>Implement Weather Monitoring Stations (16)27</i>	<i>Number of municipalities assisted with updating and or development of their comprehensive plan.</i> <i>Number of systems to monitor flood levels and precipitation.</i>

**Monroe County 2022 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	-	-
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	-	-
Manure storage closure	20	20
Livestock facility siting	-	-
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	1	1
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	-	-
Shoreland zoning	55	55
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	1015	1015
Other	-	-

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	2525
For FPP	2020
For NR 151	55
Animal waste ordinance	22
Livestock facility siting	-
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	-
Nonmetallic mining	3636

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	13
Field days (Dairy Breakfast)	11
Trainings/workshops	44
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	44
Newsletters	-
Social media posts	1020
News release/story	105

**Monroe County 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

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

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
<i>LCD Staff</i>	2080	\$299,112 <del>288,418</del>
<b>Cost Sharing</b> (can be combined)		
<i>Bonding</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<del>\$48,500</del> <i>48,500</i>
<i>SEG</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<del>\$50,000</del> <i>50,000</i>
<i>MDV</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<del>\$10,000</del> <i>28,000</i>
<i>County</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<del>\$30,000</del> <i>22,000</i>
<i>Municipalities</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<del>\$10,000</del> <i>10,000</i>

**Monroe County 2023 ANNUAL WORK PLAN**  
**LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Cropland</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management</b>	<i>Practice installation – Focus Area: AEA’s Conservation Plans – (500 Acres)</i> <i>NM planning – (1,250 Acres)</i> <i>FLP Agreements – (5)</i> <i>Grade Stabilization Structures: (3 no.)</i> <i>Grass Waterway: (1 acre)</i> <i>Field Boundary Strip – (3 acres)</i>	<i>Type and units of practice(s) installed</i> <i>Amount of cost-share dollars spent</i> <i># lbs of sediment reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># lbs of P reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># acres of cropland in compliance with a performance standard</i> <i># of staff hours expended for training, design and installation</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Livestock</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Livestock</b>	<i>Practice installation</i> <i>Waste Storage Closure – (1 no.)</i> <i>Manure Storage Ordinance – re-write (on-going)</i> <i>NR151 AWAC Prohibitions – Notices (Feedlots on cold water streams)</i>	<i>Type and units of practice(s) installed</i> <i>Amount of cost-share dollars spent</i> <i># lbs of sediment reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># lbs of P reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># of livestock facilities in compliance with a performance standard</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Water quality</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Water quality/quantity</b> (other than activities already listed in other categories)	<i>Practice installation</i> <i>Streambank Stabilization – (2,000 lin. ft.)</i> <i>Critical Area Stabilization – (6 no.)</i> <i>CREP – (10 acres)</i> <i>Private Well Water Testing – (50 no.)</i> <i>Well Closure – (1 no.)</i>	<i>Type and units of practice(s) installed</i> <i>Amount of cost-share dollars spent</i> <i># lbs of sediment reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># lbs of P reduced (using any approved method)</i> <i># of participants and acres</i> <i># of wells closed</i> <i># of wells tested</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forestry</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Forestry</b>	<i>Practice installation</i> <i>County Tree Sales Program – (120/\$12,000)</i> <i>Promote Forestry Management (1/yr.)</i> <i>Invasive Species Management &amp; Education (1no.)</i>	<i>Number of participants and trees sold</i> <i>Amount of cost-share dollars spent</i> <i>Recognize forestry stewardship through an awards program</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Invasive</i></li> </ul>		
<b>Invasive species</b>	<i>Surveys Township/County Hwy Dept. - (1/1no.)</i> <i>Management Plans Funded – (2 no.)</i> <i>Monroe County Invasive Species Working Group (6 no.)</i>	<i>Number of surveys completed</i> <i>Number of control efforts implemented/sites treated</i> <i>Number of Meetings per year</i>



**Monroe County 2023 ANNUAL WORK PLAN**  
**LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

- *Wildlife*

<b>Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat</b> (other than forestry or invasive species)	<i>Wetland restoration</i> <i>Wildlife damage program – (6 no.)</i> <i>CDAC Participation – (1 no.)</i> <i>CWD Task Force – ( I&amp;E meeting)</i>	<i>Acres of wetland restored</i> <i>Number of trees sold</i> <i>Participate in the CDAC</i> <i>Hold a public I&amp;E meeting on CWD in Monroe County</i>
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- *Urban*

<b>Urban issues</b>	<i>Floodplain protection within Municipalities</i> <i>Emergency Action Plan – (1 no.)</i> <i>Open Space Plan (1 no.)</i>	<i>Number of site visits</i> <i>Number of plans developed</i> <i>Number of compliance issues resolved</i>
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- *Watershed*

<b>Watershed strategies</b>	<i>P-compliance with Municipalities – (2 projects)</i> <i>Producer-led (Coon Creek) – (8 no.)</i> <i>Climate Change Task Force Meetings – (8 no.)</i> <i>Develop flood warning system with NWS for the vulnerable watersheds – (27 sites)</i> <i>Tri-Creek Land Use Plan – (1 no.)</i>	<i>Phosphorous reductions through NPS projects - lbs.</i> <i>Number of meetings attended/presentations given</i> <i>Number of partner contacts made</i> <i>Information system/tracking developed</i> <i>Number of partnership development activities accomplished</i>
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- *Other*

<b>Other</b>	<i>PL 566 – Decommission – (3 no.)</i> <i>Non-metallic and frac sand mining tracking – (41 no.)</i> <i>Comprehensive Planning for Towns – (2)</i>	<i>Number of plans developed or reviewed</i> <i>Number of inspections</i> <i>Number of dams closed</i>
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**Monroe County 2023 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

<b>Permits and Ordinances</b>	<b>Plans/application reviews anticipated</b>	<b>Permits anticipated to be issued</b>
Feedlot permits		
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	1	1
Manure storage closure	1	1
Livestock facility siting		
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	1	1
Stormwater and construction site erosion control		
Shoreland zoning		
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	6	6
Other		

Table 3: Planned inspections

<b>Inspections</b>	<b>Number of inspections planned</b>
Total Farm Inspections	<i>12</i>
For FPP	<i>10</i>
For NR 151	<i>2</i>
Animal waste ordinance	<i>2</i>
Livestock facility siting	
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	
Nonmetallic mining	36

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Number</b>
Tours	2
Field days (Dairy Breakfast, Fair, etc.)	4
Trainings/workshops	3
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	4
Newsletters	
Social media posts	12
News release/story	12

**Monroe County 2023 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 5: Staff Hours and Funding

Estimated Staff Hours and Costs		
LCD Staff: 5 FTE	\$352,895	
Cost Sharing:		
• Bonding	\$59,000	
• SEG	\$50,000	
• County	\$30,000	
• Municipalities	\$10,000	
• MDV	\$5,000	
• Grants	\$20,000	

**CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM** \_\_\_\_\_ **State of Wisconsin**

**DATE:** September 19, 2023

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

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

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

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

**Summary:** The Oneida County land and water resource management plan has been approved through December 31, 2029, contingent on a five-year review conducted prior to December 31, 2024. In an effort to better manage scheduling in 2024 and at the request of DATCP, Oneida County has agreed to present in 2023. In advance of the five-year review, Oneida County has completed a DATCP approved form designed to implement the LWCB's reference document dated October 27, 2021, and the criteria for conducting a five-year review. The county has provided written answers to four questions regarding past and future implementation, has provided the required work planning documents, and has appropriately involved the Conservation and UW Extension Education Committee.

**Materials Provided:**

- Completed Five Year Review Form
- 2022 Annual Workplan with Accomplishments
- 2023 Annual Workplan

**Presenter:** Michele Sadauskas, County Conservationist, Oneida County LWCD  
Karl Jennrich, Oneida County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning Director  
Jim Winkler, Conservation & UW Extension Education Committee Chair

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

County: ONEIDA

**Implementation covering Past Five Years and Future Directions**

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

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

**Accomplishment #1: Cost Share Programs (County Cost Share & Healthy Lakes & River Grant Program)**

Prior to 2016, LWCD struggled to find landowners interested in the County Cost Share program. It was normal to have staff hard at work during the last weeks of December, finalizing contracts, making phone calls, and designing plans for clients. LWCD knew this schedule was fraught with stress, had clients pulling out of the program, and was overall stressful for the entire office. We knew the program needed a major overhaul.

In 2016, we began to make a number of changes to the program, both small and large. We created binders for each project which helped with organization, updated our contractor list, and implemented a required, refundable deposit. We were still working under extensions of our 2012-2016 Work Plan, and knew the activities in that plan no longer fit our reality. For example, an activity in the 2012-2016 Work Plan stated, "provide technical expertise to implement at least 6 shoreland projects on a minimum of 1000' of shoreline". Our Dept. was nowhere close to hitting that goal. In the 2020-2024 Work Plan, we changed this to two activities; "provide technical and financial (cost share) assistance to riparian landowners" and "obtain SWRM funding", and set a 4-project goal. This small goal change better represented our Department's capability and provided a more realistic target.

Additionally, our Department knew educational outreach was going to be an important component to grow our County Cost Share program. For that reason, multiple activities pertaining to outreach were built into the 2020-2024 Work Plan. One of the most successful outreach activities has been the creation of a 'Cost Share Program' and 'Cost Share Project' webpage. Both staff and clients routinely use these pages as resources.

All in all, the changes that were made in both planning and in day-to-day operations had a significant, positive effect on our County Cost Share program. This year alone we have visited over 20 sites to assess for potential cost share projects, and our waiting list extends into 2025. Furthermore, with increased attention to shoreline restoration, we have also been able to install smaller Healthy Lakes & Rivers projects. Please see Table 1 for installed practices from 2020-2023.

**Table 1: Implemented Cost Share and HLR Projects**

TYPE OF PRACTICE	INSTALLATION YEAR				TOTAL
	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Streambank/Shoreline Protection (feet)	100	671	180	656	1607
Subsurface Drain/Underground Outlet w/Rain Garden (acres)				<1	<1
Critical Area Planting (acres)	< 1				<1
Healthy Lakes and Rivers Practice (square feet)	1408			360	1768
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>

## **Accomplishment #2: Reduce erosion caused by road stream crossings (Objective 1E).**

Working on this objective proved both challenging and rewarding. We accomplished all the activities under the objective, but we have yet to reduce erosion caused by road stream crossings. You might ask, why then would we highlight this as an accomplishment in our 5-year plan review? The answer is complicated.

In 2020, LWCD was awarded a grant to identify, assess, and prioritize stream crossings throughout Oneida County. During that year, we visited 105 stream crossings in six towns. Towns received stream crossing reports and our list of priority crossings. In 2021 and 2022, we received additional DNR grants that allowed us to complete our assessment and prioritization of an additional 205 stream crossings. In addition to the assessments, we began to reach out to Towns, the DNR, and our County Highway Dept. The outreach was meant to “foster cooperation, coordination, and communication among government agencies, non-profit organizations, and private citizens”, ultimately reducing erosion at stream crossings.

However much we hoped to reduce erosion at stream crossings, our project concluded “to date, effecting change based on survey data has been very limited.” Nevertheless, the lessons learned have given us the tools to be successful in the future. The project allowed us to develop a strong relationship with the DNR’s Environmental Analysis & Review Specialist, create a communication chain between State, County, and Town governments, and begin conversations with Towns about priority crossings, stream health, and funding opportunities.

The 2020-2024 Work Plan made things quite simple by listing out Objective 1E activities. The activities were straightforward, easy to follow, and had relevant measurement tools. However, the activities listed did not automatically lead to the accomplishment of the objective. To help solve this, LWCD will add *outreach and communication* activities to this area of the Work Plan. It is hoped by doing so, the overarching objective can be accomplished.

## **Accomplishment #3: Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Program**

In 2019, our invasive species goal was re-worked for the 2020-2024 Work Plan. Instead of creating activities based on the spread of “non-native aquatic invasive species” and “non-native terrestrial invasive species”, LWCD would create activities based on education and outreach, early detection and rapid response, control and management, and restoration. This change of approach made planning a breeze and made reporting about those activities simple and efficient.

Oneida County’s AIS Program is one of the leading programs in the State, if not *the* leading AIS program. It is by far the busiest program in the Oneida County Land & Water Department. It has great citizen and board support, and our AIS Coordinator is often part of regional and State collaborations. Here are a few accomplishments for 2022 (this list is not all inclusive):

- A. Education & outreach
  - Hired 7 Limited Term Employees
  - Clean Boats Clean Waters inspection hours = 1,171.75
  - 11 trainings, 165 volunteers trained
  - Participated in 3 State Campaigns and 6 local campaigns
  - 4 youth field events, reached 145 students
  - Held ‘Northwoods Invasive Species Poster Contest’, 562 entries
  - Gave 8 presentations
- B. Early detection & rapid response
  - Monitored 21 waterbodies, 2 wetlands, and 25 boat landings
  - Held an Invasive Species ID Day and 2 Citizen Monitoring workshops
- C. Control & management
  - Coordinated a Purple Loosestrife Biocontrol program
  - Managed Yellow Iris, Flowering Rush, and Aquatic Forget-me-not
  - Developed a monitoring and hand removal program for Eurasian water milfoil (EWM) for Lower Kaubashine
  - Provided volunteer training and hand removal of EWM for Blue Lake Association and Three Lakes Waterfront Association
- D. Restore native species
  - Restoration of former Phragmites site with native plants

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

***Agricultural practices.***

Although most agricultural objectives and activities are in the lowest priority goal in our Work Plan, and that there are multiple challenges in implementation (see question #3), LWCD has attempted to make some progress in this area. Of the agricultural practices, we feel that rotational grazing has the best chance of success in Oneida County. In 2022, the Chair of the Conservation & UW-Extension Education Committee and the County Conservationist visited a local grazing operation to learn more about the landowner's farm and discuss opportunities for educational outreach. To overcome limited staffing issues, LWCD partnered with Grassworks to provide both technical and educational outreach on rotational grazing to Oneida County farmers. LWCD has provided match for this partnership.

In this example, we adjusted our focus and identified an opportunity from an outside organization that could help LWCD accomplish an agricultural-related goal.

***Increase awareness of sensitive areas and species.***

This objective is listed under *Goal 2: Increase our community's level of natural resource knowledge and inspire stewardship.* LWCD is confident that it has inspired stewardship and increased natural resource knowledge through its many events in youth education, citizen science monitoring, and workshops. However, we have fallen short in providing technical assistance to lake groups to identify and monitor sensitive areas, supporting our Forestry Dept. in protecting/managing 'exceptional resources' in county forests, and increasing awareness of hubs, corridors, and landscape connectivity.

To rectify this, LWCD wrote this objective into a broader project titled 'High Quality Waters Protection Project'. We were awarded the grant in February, 2022. The grant provided funding to hire one limited-term employee, to work towards building awareness of and strengthening protection for healthy watersheds and high quality waters. This grant allows LWCD to devote more time to a topic that has seen little to no implementation in the past 4 years.

In this example, we identified a means to an end. To work this objective into a broader grant proved successful, and we look forward to completing this objective in the next two years.

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

In Oneida County, just over 2% (just shy of 39,000 acres) is farmland. Conversely, lakes and forests cover 718,602 acres. LWCD offers technical and financial assistance to landowners, prioritizing farms located in water management quality areas (300' from a stream, 1000' from a lake, or areas susceptible to groundwater contamination). Our Work Plan activities stress promotion of healthy croplands and pastures, with technical and financial assistance available.

With only one FPP contract (2002-2027), no agricultural zoning, no County Board support in establishing a Manure Storage Ordinance, limited staffing, and the focus on lakes in Oneida County, LWCD has very little effectiveness in implementing Ag standards and conservation practices on farms. With that said farmers routinely reach out and work with NRCS. LWCD has partnered with NRCS to help fund fencing and water wells. In addition, in 2022 we connected with Grassworks and provided match to a grant that will provide technical assistance for rotational grazing and increase educational outreach to Oneida County farmers.

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

**Pollinator Conservation.**

When the 2020-2029 Oneida County Land & Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan was created, the Land & Water Conservation Department (LWCD) had already taken multiple years of action to better protect pollinators. However, we found it difficult to work pollinator activities into our Work Plan. They were not erosional in nature. They did not fit nicely under an agricultural performance standard. Moreover, they were not an invasive species. The best we could do was to encourage shoreland buffers to include nectar-rich plant species, encourage landowners to establish pollinator-friendly gardens, or promote pollinator-friendly plantings on cost share projects. All of these activities helped satisfy Goal 1: Protect and enhance wetlands and surface water quality.

As we have continued our work in pollinator conservation, we have seen just how far-reaching and how much depth the topic has. In the last two years, mosquito spraying and light pollution have stepped onto center stage. We touched on both issues under 'Insect Decline' in our Special Resource Concerns section (page 11-12) of our 2020-2029 LWRM Plan. We will continue the work we do in pollinator conservation, and tackle both mosquito spraying and light pollution in regards to insect decline. We plan to revise our 2025-2029 Work Plan to better reflect the pollinator conservation work we do. One suggestion may be to strike 'invasive species' from Goal 4: Protect native species, habitats, and landscapes from invasive species. This would make the goal more inclusive.

**Healthy Watersheds and High Quality Waters.**

Historically, the State of WI (Dept. of Natural Resources Water Resource Program) emphasized restoring polluted waters. This approach trickled down to other organizations that worked at a regional or county-level, including Oneida County. For example, in LWCD's 2022 ranking form for cost share projects, a point was given for a waterbody that was on the 303(d) Impaired Waters List.

In 2021, the State launched a new initiative focused on protecting *healthy* waters. The Healthy Watersheds, High Quality Waters (HWHQW) initiative's key outcome was "100% of priority healthy watersheds and high-quality waters remain so through 2030". This new approach was not meant to lessen restoration efforts, but rather to change *where* we should focus our restoration efforts and to place more emphasis on protection.

Earlier this year, we were awarded a DNR Surface Water grant to specifically work on incorporating the HWHQW into our work plan and begin a program shift to prioritize the 30% healthiest watersheds in Oneida County. The 2025-2029 Work Plan will show a number of changes due to this shift, some of which include expansion of educational awareness and identifying opportunities to mitigate land and recreational use stressors to surface waters.

**Stream Health.**

The 2020-2024 Work Plan included only a handful of activities focused on stream health, and they were centered squarely on erosion control. With the completion of our 3-year stream crossing project in 2022, it was evident that Oneida County should put additional focus on the health of our streams. The stream project showed that only 15.8% of stream crossings did not pose a barrier to aquatic organisms and that 76.2% of culverts were undersized. We began the project looking to help Town's reduce sediment loading into streams. The data collected show much larger issues. In the upcoming 2025-2029 Work Plan, LWCD will add activities that focus on stream health, including capacity building.



**Annual Work Plans**

Attach both of the following:

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

**Board Review Process**

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. Counties have the option to prepare a brief presentation to illustrate their successes and future priorities.

**Land Conservation Committee Notification**

The LCC was provided a completed copy of these questions (including attachments) on:

Signature of Authorized Representative: MSadausk Date: 9-11-23  
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

Send completed questionnaire and attachments to:

[Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov](mailto:Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov)

**ONEIDA COUNTY LAND & WATER CONSERVATION DEPT. (LWCD) 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

**\*\*\*2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS\*\*\***

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Cropland</i></li> </ul>		
<p><b>Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management</b> Goal 1, objective J <b>Promote nutrient management planning</b> Goal 1, objective I <b>Reduce agricultural non-point source pollution</b> Goal 5, objective A <b>Promote healthy croplands and pastures</b> Goal 5, objective C <b>Preserve productive farmland</b></p>	<p>-Promote development of NM plans and nutrient management training sessions -Promote agricultural BMP’s to producers -Provide technical assistance, including training, plan reviews, and cost sharing -Promote the use of buffer strips to include nectar-rich plant species -Promote conservation tillage -Participate in venison program -Provide technical and financial assistance to reduce wildlife damage -Promote rotational grazing -Consider establishing farmland preservation zoning</p>	<p><i>*Participated in 2022 venison program. The deer donation program is featured on our ‘What’s Buzzing’ landing page for our website during Fall. A total of 14 deer were processed at two butcher shops and donated to local food pantries.</i></p> <p><i>*Worked closely with Jim Tharman, USDA-APHIS who provides technical assistance for wildlife damage to Oneida County farmers. Monies spent on the wildlife damage program was \$26,993.82.</i></p> <p><i>*Collaborated with both Lincoln and Langlade counties to promote their nutrient management training sessions to Oneida County farmers.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Livestock</i></li> </ul>		
<p><b>Livestock</b> Goal 1, objective K <b>Properly manage animal waste</b> Goal 1, objective I <b>Reduce agricultural non-point source pollution</b> Goal 5, objective A <b>Promote healthy croplands and pastures</b></p>	<p>-Install livestock practices. -Provide technical assistance (working with NRCS) including design prep. and construction, oversight, and educational support. This may include livestock fencing, watering facility. -Promote rotational grazing.</p>	<p><i>*Performed one site visit with DATCP engineer. Provided technical assistance in the form of educational support. Connected farmer to neighboring counties who host NM training sessions. Additionally, connected farmer to NRCS and future design and financial support.</i></p> <p><i>*1 site visit with Committee Chair to tour local rotational grazing operation.</i></p> <p><i>*Connected with Grassworks to support a grazing grant. Oneida County provided match. Grant was successfully awarded.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Water quality</i></li> </ul>		
<p><b>Water quality/quantity</b> Goal 1, objective A <b>Protect and restore shoreland buffers</b> Goal 1, objective B <b>Administer cost share program</b> Goal 1, objective D</p>	<p>-Encourage landowners to establish shoreland buffers -Provide technical and financial (cost share) assistance to riparian landowners -Assist P&amp;Z to provide technical assistance to landowners that require mitigation</p>	<p><i>*Technical assistance is routinely provided to P&amp;Z. This may include site visits, consultations, vegetation lists and/or plans, and assistance from a DATCP engineer. Creation of a ‘Planting Tip Sheet’ along with a condensed ‘Shoreline Vegetation List’ to aid zoning staff and clientele.</i></p> <p><i>*A fee schedule was established to allow LWCD to be</i></p>

**ONEIDA COUNTY LAND & WATER CONSERVATION DEPT. (LWCD) 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

**\*\*\*2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS\*\*\***

<p><b>Promote a watershed approach to protect and restore water quality</b> Goal 1, objective H</p> <p><b>Protect surface water and wetlands from the negative effects of mining</b> Goal 3, objective B</p> <p><b>Properly maintain wells</b> Goal 3, objective C</p> <p><b>Prevent hazardous waste from contaminating groundwater</b> Goal 3, objective D</p> <p><b>Protect groundwater from the negative effects of mining</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Establish a monitoring schedule for completed cost share projects</li> <li>-Obtain SWRM funding</li> <li>-Increase agricultural and river/stream projects</li> <li>-Continue to feature cost share projects on oclw.org</li> <li>-Work with LIO to map all cost share projects</li> <li>-Develop a priority watershed list</li> <li>-Increase public awareness on ERW and ORW waters</li> <li>-Offer technical and financial assistance (cost sharing) to properly abandon wells</li> <li>-Provide educational outreach on proper disposal of batteries, oil, anti-freeze, medications, paint, etc.</li> <li>-Develop a groundwater webpage on oclw.org.</li> </ul>	<p><i>compensated for both reviews and creation of restoration plan designs.</i></p> <p><i>*Established a monitoring schedule for completed cost share projects. 12 projects were visited.</i></p> <p><i>*Awarded \$30,500 in bond funding for cost share projects.</i></p> <p><i>*3 surveys were completed.</i></p> <p><i>*16 site visits to assess shoreline erosion.</i></p> <p><i>*8 site visits to monitor cost share installations.</i></p> <p><i>*4 design plans created</i></p> <p><i>*2 restoration projects (50.88) installed onto landscape. A total of four projects were scheduled for 2022, but contractor experienced delays well into Fall. LWCD opted to postpone 2 projects into 2023 due to expansive vegetation buffers that would be affected by a late 2022 planting date.</i></p> <p><i>*LWCD applied for and was awarded a Lakes Protection grant for a large restoration project on Willow Flowage. The grant allowed a 25' planting buffer to be installed.</i></p> <p><i>*OCLW.org continues to host a "Cost Share Project" page. This page features current, past, and future cost share projects. The page shows before and after pictures of the site, cost of project, and location of project.</i></p> <p><i>*Discussion has begun with Land Information to show all cost share projects on the Land &amp; Water mapping page.</i></p> <p><i>*Preliminary work began on Phase II of a WI River restoration project (50.88) in 2022. This is Oneida County's 3<sup>rd</sup> cost share river project since 2019.</i></p> <p><i>*Applied for and received a DNR grant for a 'High Quality Waters Protection Project' which included an objective to "prioritize healthy watersheds". DNR has developed a priority watershed list, and this grant will allow us to promote awareness</i></p>
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**ONEIDA COUNTY LAND & WATER CONSERVATION DEPT. (LWCD) 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

**\*\*\*2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS\*\*\***

		<p><i>of those priority watersheds.</i></p> <p><i>*16 site visits performed to assess shoreland erosion. Follow-up recommendations were provided to landowners.</i></p> <p><i>*Awarded a DNR grant which allowed LWCD to devote staff hours to shoreland buffer restoration and facilitation of the DNR's Healthy Lakes &amp; Rivers Program.</i></p> <p><i>*Landowners are awarded an extra point on the 'cost share ranking form' for agreeing to establish a larger shoreland buffer than the minimum 6' deep requirement.</i></p> <p><i>*Groundwater page developed on oclw.org to help educate landowners about proper well monitoring, increase private well testing, and share results of collected well water data.</i></p>
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• *Forestry*

<p><b>Forestry</b>          Goal 1, objective E  <b>Reduce erosion caused by road stream crossings</b>          Goal 2, objective G  <b>Increase awareness of sensitive areas and species</b>          Goal 2, objective H  <b>Increase forestry outreach</b></p>	<p>-Provide technical and financial assistance to reduce erosion          -Inventory and prioritize stream crossings          -Support the Oneida County Forestry &amp; Outdoor Recreation Dept.(FORD), to protect/manage 'exceptional resources' in county forests          -Promote water quality BMP's          -Expand outreach on invasive species that affect forests          -Increase communication between LWCD and FORD</p>	<p><i>*Completed final year of a 3-year stream crossing priority project. All public stream crossings (other than bridges) were assessed and prioritized. Data and priority status of each crossing is listed on a Land &amp; Water mapping page at <a href="https://www.co.oneida.wi.us/">https://www.co.oneida.wi.us/</a>. Stream assessments were sent to each Town, along with a list of priority crossings within their Town.</i></p> <p><i>*Due to the stream crossing project, we now work very closely with DNR staff and the County Hwy Dept. in identifying and providing follow up technical assistance on culverts that have failed or are in need of replacement. Prior to the project, these relationships did not exist.</i></p> <p><i>*Performed site visits, with DATCP engineer, to provide technical assistance for culvert replacement for those Towns requesting additional information.</i></p> <p><i>*There has been increased communication between LWCD &amp;</i></p>
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**ONEIDA COUNTY LAND & WATER CONSERVATION DEPT. (LWCD) 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

**\*\*\*2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS\*\*\***

		<p><i>FORD since a new Forest Administrator was hired. LWCD has provided revised language for forestry planning documents.</i></p> <p><i>*1 stream crossing workshop held</i></p>
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• *Invasive*

<p><b>Invasive species</b>          Goal 4, objective A  <b>Continue providing education and outreach</b>          Goal 4, objective B  <b>Continue early detection and rapid response of invasive species</b>          Goal 4, objective C  <b>Control and manage invasive species</b>          Goal 4, objective D  <b>Restore native species and habitat after invasives are removed</b>          Goal 4, objective E  <b>Build capacity through cooperation with other groups</b></p>	<p>-Provide CBCW watercraft inspections at high-priority boat landings          -Continue to promote and participate in Statewide AIS Campaigns          -Integrate invasive species topics into the classroom          -Create and distribute educational and outreach information          -Conduct invasive species early detection monitoring          -Train groups and individuals in invasive species identification and monitoring          -Control invasive species utilizing WDNR protocols          -Provide technical assistance in developing control and management strategies          -Develop and implement site-specific restoration plans          -Attend lake groups, partner meetings, and events</p>	<p><i>*Awarded a CBCW grant to increase watercraft inspections at high-priority boat landings. 1171.75 hours completed and 2992 boats inspected in 2022.</i></p> <p><i>*Participated in State AIS Drain Campaign, Landing Blitz, and Snapshot Day. 28 lake groups participated.</i></p> <p><i>*21 waterbodies, 2 wetlands, and 25 boat landings monitored for invasive species early detection.</i></p> <p><i>*9 CBCW trainings and 2 Citizen Lake Monitoring trainings. 165 volunteers trained.</i></p> <p><i>*LWCD worked on 12 lakes to remove and/or manage AIS. This included work with Eurasian water-milfoil, Purple loosestrife, Yellow Iris, Aquatic forget-me-not, Flowering rush, and Phragmites.</i></p> <p><i>*LWCD worked on 6 localized outreach programs and campaigns. The programs focused on bait shops, campgrounds/resorts, dock service providers, ice anglers, waterfowl hunters, and Northwoods' businesses.</i></p> <p><i>*Held the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Invasive Species Poster Contest. 562 posters submitted from students across 18 counties.</i></p> <p><i>*Attended 4 youth field events, interacting with 145 students.</i></p> <p><i>*Attended 76 partner meetings, trainings, conferences, and media events.</i></p> <p><i>*Distributed outreach material at 13 events and 8 bait shops.</i></p> <p><i>*Coordinated the Purple Loosestrife Biocontrol Program in Oneida County.</i></p> <p><i>*Created 2 outreach brochures and 1 long-form article.</i></p>
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**ONEIDA COUNTY LAND & WATER CONSERVATION DEPT. (LWCD) 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

**\*\*\*2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS\*\*\***

		<p><i>*Worked with 26 media entities.</i></p> <p><i>*Gave 8 presentations.</i></p>
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• *Wildlife*

<p><b>Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat</b> Goal 1, objective A <b>Protect and restore shoreland buffers</b> Goal 1, objective B <b>Administer cost share program</b> Goal 1, objective C <b>Encourage conservation and restoration of wetland function</b> Goal 1, objective D <b>Promote a watershed approach to protect and restore water quality</b> Goal 2, objective G <b>Increase awareness of sensitive areas and species</b></p>	<p>-Encourage landowners to establish pollinator gardens</p> <p>-Promote pollinator plantings on cost share projects</p> <p>-Promote the importance of wetlands to landowners and local units of governments</p> <p>-Utilize available grant programs to provide cost sharing for restoration of wetland functions</p> <p>-Promote pollinator gardens and the use of native plants</p> <p>-Develop a sensitive area webpage</p> <p>-Increase awareness of hubs, corridors, and landscape connectivity</p> <p>-Provide technical assistance to lake associations/districts to identify and protect sensitive areas</p>	<p><i>*Applied for and received a DNR grant for a 'High Quality Waters Protection Project' which included an objective to "increase awareness of sensitive areas and species." This grant allowed LWCD to begin collaborating with a Master Naturalist volunteer to establish a bat monitoring program.</i></p> <p><i>*Participated in and promoted 'Pollinator Week'. This includes collaborating with the Town of Three Lakes for events in their town, and creation of news releases.</i></p> <p><i>*Pollinator-friendly plants are highlighted and promoted in cost share plant lists.</i></p> <p><i>*Worked with Lake Nokomis Concerned Citizens to educate landowners about native plants and pollinators. This 2-year project culminated in a plant pick-up day which distributed 3996 native plants to lake shore property owners.</i></p> <p><i>*Pollinator-friendly plants were installed at two sites to replace invasive Phragmites.</i></p>
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• *Urban*

<p><b>Urban issues</b> Goal 1, objective F <b>Reduce urban non-point source pollution</b></p>	<p>-Promote the use of rain gardens and rain barrels</p> <p>-Provide outreach on sources of urban pollution</p> <p>-Increase educational outreach efforts on construction site erosion</p>	<p><i>* Performed one site visit with follow up/technical assistance for a stormwater control project at a school parking lot.</i></p>
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• *Watershed*

<p><b>Watershed strategies</b> Goal 1, objective D</p>	<p>-Increase educational outreach on watersheds</p> <p>-Continue to collect water quality data on lakes</p>	<p><i>*Applied for and received a DNR grant for a 'High Quality Waters Protection Project' which will provide outreach and</i></p>
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**ONEIDA COUNTY LAND & WATER CONSERVATION DEPT. (LWCD) 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

**\*\*\*2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS\*\*\***

<p><b>Promote a watershed approach to protect and restore water quality</b></p>	<p>-Begin to collect water quality data on streams and rivers -List Oneida County watersheds on oclw.org -Work with LIO to understand how LiDAR can be used to help identify soil erosion at the watershed level</p>	<p><i>technical expertise on watersheds. Work began on this project in February 2023. This project also will allow LWCD to increase monitoring in healthy watersheds and high quality waters.</i></p> <p><i>*Monitored mussels in 9 streams.</i></p> <p><i>*21 lakes monitored for AIS and water quality.</i></p>
<p>• <i>Other</i></p>		
<p><b>Other</b> Goal 1, objective H <b>Protect surface water and wetlands from the negative effects of mining</b></p>	<p>-Maintain a mining webpage at oclw.org -Provide technical assistance to P&amp;Z and Forestry -Assist with educational outreach material -Increase public awareness on ERW &amp; ORW waters -Maintain working knowledge of mining -Stay abreast of new research/policies -Attend workshops/seminars that expand staff knowledge base</p>	<p><i>*A mining webpage is maintained under a 'Special Resource Concerns' webpage at oclw.org.</i></p> <p><i>*Attendance at 1 County Conservationist meeting and WI Land &amp; Water Conference.</i></p>

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	0	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0	0
Shoreland zoning	n/a	n/a
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	n/a	n/a
Other	0	0

**ONEIDA COUNTY LAND & WATER CONSERVATION DEPT. (LWCD) 2022 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

**\*\*\*2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS\*\*\***

Table 3: Planned inspections

<b>Inspections</b>	<b>Number of inspections planned</b>
Total Farm Inspections	0
For FPP	0
For NR 151	0
Animal waste ordinance	0
Livestock facility siting	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0
Nonmetallic mining	0

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Number</b>
Tours	0
Field days	3
Trainings/workshops	11
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	5
Newsletters (electronic)	~ 6
Social media posts	n/a
News release/story	8

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

<b>Staff/Support</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Costs</b>
County Conservationist	1950	\$89,180
Technician	1950	\$70,056
Support costs	1326.75	\$19,370
LTE's	3337	\$54,897
<b>Cost Sharing</b> (can be combined)		
Bonding		\$30,500



**ONEIDA COUNTY 2023 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Cropland</i></li> </ul>		
<p><b>Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management</b> Goal 1, objective J Promote nutrient management planning Goal 1, objective I Reduce agricultural non-point source pollution Goal 5, objective A Promote healthy croplands and pastures Goal 5, objective C Preserve productive farmland</p>	<p>-Promote development of NM plans and nutrient management training sessions -Promote agricultural BMP’s to producers -Provide technical assistance, including training, plan reviews, and cost sharing -Promote the use of buffer strips to include nectar-rich plant species -Promote conservation tillage -Participate in venison program -Provide technical and financial assistance to reduce wildlife damage -Promote rotational grazing</p>	<p>Install 1 cropland practice Amount of cost share dollars spent Type and units or practice(s) installed # of inspections performed # of farmers contacted # of dollars spent and producers helped with wildlife damage control # of buffer strips installed Website updates to include: agricultural BMP’s listed, nutrient management training sessions listed, create and post certified crop consultant list, promotion of conservation tillage Development of 1 buffer strip outreach piece</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Livestock</i></li> </ul>		
<p><b>Livestock</b> Goal 1, objective K Properly manage animal waste Goal 1, objective I Reduce agricultural non-point source pollution Goal 5, objective A Promote healthy croplands and pastures</p>	<p>-Install livestock practices. -Provide technical assistance (working with NRCS) including design prep. and construction, oversight, and educational support. This may include livestock fencing, watering facility. -Promote rotational grazing.</p>	<p>Install 1 livestock practice Type and units of practice(s) installed Amount of cost-share dollars spent # of grazing plan acres # of livestock fencing (feet) # of farmers contacted 1 rotational grazing plan developed</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Water quality</i></li> </ul>		
<p><b>Water quality/quantity</b> (other than activities already listed in other categories) Goal 1, objective A Protect and restore shoreland buffers Goal 1, objective B Administer cost share program Goal 1, objective D</p>	<p>-Encourage landowners to establish shoreland buffers -Provide technical and financial (cost share) assistance to riparian landowners -Assist P&amp;Z to provide technical assistance to landowners that require mitigation -Re-visit cost share projects greater than 10 years old -Obtain SWRM funding</p>	<p>1 shoreland presentation 1 cost share presentation 1 shoreland zoning fact sheet Monitor 3 cost share sites Obtain funding for 4 landowners Design and implement 1 river/stream project Design and implement 1 agriculture projects Update cost share webpage 24 times 2 meetings with LIO, cost share projects mapped</p>

**ONEIDA COUNTY 2023 ANNUAL WORK PLAN**  
**LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<p><b>Promote a watershed approach to protect and restore water quality</b>          Goal 1, objective H  <b>Protect surface water and wetlands from the negative effects of mining</b>          Goal 3, objective B  <b>Properly maintain wells</b>          Goal 3, objective C  <b>Prevent hazardous waste from contaminating groundwater</b>          Goal 3, objective D  <b>Protect groundwater from the negative effects of mining</b></p>	<p>-Increase agricultural and river/stream projects          -Continue to feature cost share projects on oclw.org          -Work with LIO to map all cost share projects          -Increase public awareness on ERW and ORW waters          -Offer technical and financial assistance (cost sharing) to properly abandon wells          -Provide educational outreach on proper disposal of batteries, oil, anti-freeze, medications, paint, etc.          -Develop a groundwater webpage on oclw.org.</p>	<p>List ERW's and ORW's on website          Groundwater webpage developed</p>
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• *Forestry*

<p><b>Forestry</b>          Goal 1, objective E  <b>Reduce erosion caused by road stream crossings</b>          Goal 2, objective G  <b>Increase awareness of sensitive areas and species</b>          Goal 2, objective H  <b>Increase forestry outreach</b></p>	<p>-Provide technical and financial assistance to reduce erosion          -Support the Oneida County Forestry &amp; Outdoor Recreation Dept.(FORD), to protect/manage 'exceptional resources' in county forests          -Promote water quality BMP's          -Expand outreach on invasive species that affect forests          -Increase communication between LWCD and FORD</p>	<p># of stream crossings prioritized and mapped          1 grant awarded          1 workshop          Meet 2 times with FORD          Help manage 1 exceptional resource area          Amount of cost-share dollars spent          Type and units or practice(s) installed</p>
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• *Invasive*

<p><b>Invasive species</b>          Goal 4, objective A  <b>Continue providing education and outreach</b>          Goal 4, objective B  <b>Continue early detection and rapid response of invasive species</b>          Goal 4, objective C  <b>Control and manage invasive species</b>          Goal 4, objective D  <b>Restore native species and habitat after invasives are removed</b></p>	<p>-Provide CBCW watercraft inspections at high-priority boat landings          -Continue to promote and participate in Statewide AIS Campaigns          -Integrate invasive species topics into the classroom          -Create and distribute educational and outreach information          -Conduct invasive species early detection monitoring</p>	<p>Conduct 625 hours of CBCW hours          Host 1 Drain Campaign, 1 Landing Blitz, 1 AIS Snapshot Day          5 classroom presentations          2 student field trips          Develop and distribute 1 outreach piece          Monitor 15 lakes, 1 wetland, and 5 boat landings for invasive species          Host 1 Invasive Species ID Day          Work with 3 lake groups to ID invasive species          Control invasive species as needed</p>
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**ONEIDA COUNTY 2023 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<p>Goal 4, objective E <b>Build capacity through cooperation with other groups</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Train groups and individuals in invasive species identification and monitoring</li> <li>-Control invasive species utilizing WDNR protocols</li> <li>-Provide technical assistance in developing control and management strategies</li> <li>-Develop and implement site-specific restoration plans</li> <li>-Attend lake groups, partner meetings, and events</li> </ul>	<p>Work with 5 groups to develop invasive species control and management strategies Work with 13 media entities Attend 15 meetings Give 5 presentations</p>
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• *Wildlife*

<p><b>Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat</b> (other than forestry or invasive species) Goal 1, objective A <b>Protect and restore shoreland buffers</b> Goal 1, objective B <b>Administer cost share program</b> Goal 1, objective C <b>Encourage conservation and restoration of wetland function</b> Goal 1, objective D <b>Promote a watershed approach to protect and restore water quality</b> Goal 2, objective G <b>Increase awareness of sensitive areas and species</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Encourage landowners to establish pollinator gardens</li> <li>-Promote pollinator plantings on cost share projects</li> <li>-Promote the importance of wetlands to landowners and local units of governments</li> <li>-Utilize available grant programs to provide cost sharing for restoration of wetland functions</li> <li>-Promote pollinator gardens and the use of native plants</li> <li>-Develop a sensitive area webpage</li> <li>-Increase awareness of hubs, corridors, and landscape connectivity</li> <li>-Provide technical assistance to lake associations/districts to identify and protect sensitive areas</li> </ul>	<p>Incorporate pollinator plantings in 2 cost share projects 1 Towns Association presentation 1 pollinator/native plant workshop Develop a sensitive area webpage Distribute 1 landscape connectivity outreach piece # of lake associations worked with (sensitive areas/lake management plans)</p>
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• *Urban*

<p><b>Urban issues</b> Goal 1, objective F <b>Reduce urban non-point source pollution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promote the use of rain gardens and rain barrels</li> <li>-Provide outreach on sources of urban pollution</li> <li>-Increase educational outreach efforts on construction site erosion</li> </ul>	<p>1 press release Create and distribute 1 flier</p>
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• *Watershed*

<p><b>Watershed strategies</b> Goal 1, objective D</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increase educational outreach on watersheds</li> <li>-Continue to collect water quality data on lakes</li> </ul>	<p>Collect water quality data for 15 lakes Collect water quality data on 2 streams/rivers Watersheds mapped on website</p>
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**ONEIDA COUNTY 2023 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<p><b>Promote a watershed approach to protect and restore water quality</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Begin to collect water quality data on streams and rivers</li> <li>-List Oneida County watersheds on oclw.org</li> <li>-Work with LIO to understand how LiDAR can be used to help identify soil erosion at the watershed level</li> </ul>	<p>Meet with LIO 2 times.</p>
<p>• <i>Other</i></p>		
<p><b>Other</b> Goal 1, objective H <b>Protect surface water and wetlands from the negative effects of mining</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Maintain a mining webpage at oclw.org</li> <li>-Provide technical assistance to P&amp;Z and Forestry</li> <li>-Assist with educational outreach material</li> <li>-Increase public awareness on ERW &amp; ORW waters</li> <li>-Maintain working knowledge of mining</li> <li>-Stay abreast of new research/policies</li> <li>-Attend workshops/seminars that expand staff knowledge base</li> </ul>	<p>Attend 1 conference/webinar All other activities are on an 'as needed' basis</p>

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	1	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	1	0
Shoreland zoning	1	0
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	n/a	n/a
Other	0	0

**ONEIDA COUNTY 2023 ANNUAL WORK PLAN  
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	2
For FPP	1
For NR 151	0
Animal waste ordinance	0
Livestock facility siting	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0
Nonmetallic mining	0

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	1
Field days	1
Trainings/workshops	10
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	3
Newsletters	15
Social media posts	n/a
News release/story	10

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

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist	2080	\$93,883
Technician	1950	\$76,239
Support costs	1097	\$16,178
LTE's	3000	\$54,000
<b>Cost Sharing (can be combined)</b>		
<i>Ex. Bonding</i>	<i>N/A</i>	\$39,000
<i>Ex. SEG</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>Ex. MDV</i>	<i>N/A</i>	

## **CORRESPONDENCE/ MEMORANDUM**

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Date: September 25, 2023

TO: LWCB members and advisors

FROM: Amber Radatz, UW-Madison, Division of Extension

SUBJECT: UW-Madison, Division of Extension Update, October 2023 LWCB Meeting

The Ag Water Quality Program has hired a 5<sup>th</sup> outreach specialist and is now fully staffed as of this month. Check the website [HERE](#) for recent resources and a staff directory.

The Crops and Soils Program has recently hired several new outreach specialists around the state, including a Conservation Cropping Outreach Specialist.

Members of both the Ag Water Quality and Crops and Soils Programs are planning the Wisconsin Water and Soil Health Conference for December 7-8 at the Kalahari in Wisconsin Dells. This is a combined program from legacy events including the Cover Crops Conference and the Discovery Farms Conference. Check [THIS PAGE](#) for more details and to register.



**DATCP REPORT**  
**Bureau of Land and Water Resources**  
**September 2023**

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### **Soil and Water Resources Management Grants**

- The 2024 Preliminary Joint Allocation Plan was presented at the August Land and Water board meeting. Submit comments until September 5, 2023 at [datcpswrn@wisconsin.gov](mailto:datcpswrn@wisconsin.gov).
- DROUGHT MONITORING. You can be a part of the National Drought Mitigation Center's Drought Monitoring Network. [This link](#) will take you to the Drought Impacts Toolkit. Choose *Submit A Report* and complete the survey to include local information in the survey.

### **ATCP 50 Rule Revision Update**

- The final rule draft will be presented to the ATCP Board at their September 21<sup>st</sup> meeting.

### **Nutrient Management News**

- Previous SnapPlus Trainings can be found here: [DATCP Home Nutrient Management Trainings \(wi.gov\)](#)
- If you were unable to attend the Nutrient Management Regional Meetings, you can find the recordings of the presentations as well as the slides on the DATCP Nutrient Management Training Webpage: [DATCP Home Nutrient Management Regional Trainings \(wi.gov\)](#)
- Please reach out to Andrea Topper, [andrea.topper@wisconsin.gov](mailto:andrea.topper@wisconsin.gov), if you are planning to have a Nutrient Management Farmer Education Training and would like assistance.
- Counties need to submit their annual Nutrient Management numbers to Cody Calkins via the NM Annual Survey by November 15<sup>th</sup>. Please reach out to Cody at [cody.calkins@wisconsin.gov](mailto:cody.calkins@wisconsin.gov) if you need the link or any help with the survey or accompanying survey assistant spreadsheet.

### **Soil Health**

- The new Soil Health website has been launched and the landing page can be found [here](#). Content will be added as it is developed so check back often. Contact [randy.zogbaum@wi.gov](mailto:randy.zogbaum@wi.gov) with questions.

### **Land and Water Conservation Board-LWRM Plans**

- The Advisory Committee on Research will next meet virtually on September 5 from 9-10 a.m. Parties that wish to address the Committee at future meetings should contact Katy Smith @ [Katy.Smith@wisconsin.gov](mailto:Katy.Smith@wisconsin.gov) in advance to schedule the appropriate agenda item.
- The Land and Water Conservation Board meeting on October 3, 2023, will be a hybrid meeting. Monroe and Oneida counties will present a five-year review of their LWRM Plan.

### **Conservation Engineering**

- The WI Land+Water Technical Committee has recently posted two documents on their webpage that help streamline

and standardize work by county LCDs. Links and a brief description for each are below:

- [Companion Document: Determining Direct Runoff from Feedlots to Waters of the State](#)  
This is a companion document to supplement the DNR NR 151 guidance on this topic. It provides additional considerations, checklists and information on the use and limitations of models when determining whether a site has a direct runoff from feedlots to Waters of the State.
- [Floodplain Zone A Conservation Practice No-Rise Checklist](#)  
This document aims to streamline floodplain permits and exemptions by providing a checklist of items to document and provide to show that a conservation project located in a Zone A floodplain does not cause a rise in floodplain elevation.
- NRCS will now be providing variances to Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) 367 *Roof and Covers*, which requires the use of the current version of ASCE 7 (2022) when designing roofs over manure storages or feed lots. Wisconsin currently uses the 2015 version of the International Building Code (IBC), which requires using ASCE 7 (2010). This creates a conflict when consultants are designing these projects. If you have a project that utilizes CPS 367 for a roof, talk to your DATCP area engineering contact to get information on receiving the variance to allow the use of ASCE 7 (2010).

### **Farmland Preservation Program and Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEA)**

- Applications for FP plans and zoning ordinance certification that are due before the end of this calendar year must be received by **October 1<sup>st</sup>** in order to guarantee staff can complete their review. Extensions may be available to eligible areas. Email [DATCPWorkingLands@wisconsin.gov](mailto:DATCPWorkingLands@wisconsin.gov) with applications or questions.
- We are prioritizing FP agreement applications that are submitted to the department by *Monday, November 6, 2023*. We will continue to accept and process agreement applications as they are received after that date however those submitted later than November 6 may not be processed before the end of the taxable year. Encourage landowners to apply early to ensure they can receive the 2023 tax credit. The FP agreement application can be found [here](#).

### **Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)**

- **CREP Easement Emergency Haying Available:** Due to this years drought and subsequent hardships being felt by Wisconsin farmers statewide, an option to request emergency haying on eligible CREP easements has been made available. County staff are asked to spread the word by reaching out to landowners in your county with CREP easements who may benefit from this option. The DATCP CREP easement temporary emergency haying request form ([DARM-BLWR-015](#)) is on the DATCP “CREP For Counties” website under the “Forms” section as well as announced on the [DATCP “Drought Resources” website](#). Eligibility requirements and instructions are listed on page 2 of the request form. Below is a summary:
  - Emergency Declaration: Any part of county reaches  $\geq D3$  for at min. 7 days or  $D2 > 8$  weeks, within a calendar year, as indicated by the [US Drought Monitor](#).
  - Authorization must be obtained from DATCP and Land Conservation Committee prior to haying activity.
  - Applies to CREP easements with expired Federal CRP1’s.
  - Eligible Practices include CP1, CP2, CP8a, CP10, CP21 and CP23/23A
  - Limited to one harvest the year of approval outside the primary nesting season and cut no lower than 6”.
  - Haying activity may occur up to 90 days from authorization date.
  - Easement monitoring performed within the past 5 years and be in compliance status.
  - County performs follow up site visit to ensure no damage to conservation cover and reports findings to DATCP.

### **Agricultural Impact Statement (AIS) Program**

- Curious about what the AIS program is and does? Check out the [Intro to the AIS program](#) video at [agimpact.wi.gov](http://agimpact.wi.gov).



Do you have questions about the AIS program? Check out our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) page that addresses many of your top AIS questions. You can also contact [DATCPAgImpactStatements@wi.gov](mailto:DATCPAgImpactStatements@wi.gov) with questions regarding any active AIS statement or the AIS program.

### **Producer-Led Watershed Protection Grant (PLWPG) Program**

- The 2024 application period for Producer-Led Grants is now open. Application materials can be found on the program webpage: [DATCP Home Producer-Led Watershed Protection Grants \(wi.gov\)](#). Applications will be due on September 15, 2023, by 11:59 p.m. Questions, contact [dana.christel@wi.gov](mailto:dana.christel@wi.gov).
- The Nature Conservancy in Wisconsin is partnering with the Producer-Led program to provide grants in the amount of \$5,000-\$10,000 for innovative conservation practice incentive programs that can supplement a DATCP Producer-Led grant request. If interested, contact [dana.christel@wi.gov](mailto:dana.christel@wi.gov) for an application and for TNC contact details.
- The 2024 Annual Workshop will be held on February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2024 in Wausau, WI. Exact location and agenda details are forthcoming.

### **Nitrogen Optimization Pilot Program**

- NOPP projects are underway. Check out [NOP.wi.gov](http://NOP.wi.gov) for project spotlights. Subscribe to program updates [here](#).
- To follow along with the NOPP recipients and learn about the work they are doing, you can request to join the Nitrogen Optimization Pilot Program Facebook group administered by UW-Extension.

### **Crop Insurance Rebates for Planting Cover Crops Program**

- Farms that applied for the crop insurance premium rebate for planting cover crops program for the 2022-2023 application period that (1) have an eligible and active crop insurance policy and (2) submitted correct field and acreage information should see a discount on their upcoming crop insurance bills. Visit [CoverCropRebate.wi.gov](http://CoverCropRebate.wi.gov) for more information. Subscribe to program updates [here](#).
- The application for the Crop Insurance Rebates for Planting Cover Crops Program will open in December 2023, pending approval of an emergency rule for the program. Frequently asked questions about the program can be found on the [Cover Crops webpage](#). Contact [datcpcc@wisconsin.gov](mailto:datcpcc@wisconsin.gov) with any additional questions.

### **Legislation Updates**

- [Senate Bill 59](#) and [Assembly Bill 65](#) - Relating to: eligibility for producer-led watershed, lake, and river protection grants – Enacted into law May 9, 2023
- [Senate Bill 134](#) and [Assembly Bill 133](#) - Relating to: farmland preservation agreements and tax credits.
- [Senate Bill 147](#) and [Assembly Bill 131](#) - Relating to: membership in county land conservation committees.
- [Senate Bill 220](#) and [Assembly Bill 220](#) - Relating to: funding for the Fenwood Creek watershed pilot project.

### **Tools and Resources – FYI**

- **NEW Bureau of Land and Water Training Request Form.** The DATCP Bureau of Land and Water has put together a new form for county staff and local governments to request training on programs and activities offered and supported by bureau staff. This form will allow you or your staff to request training in multiple areas at once

and will allow bureau staff to better coordinate our training efforts. Training request form: [Training Request for County Staff and Local Governments \(jotform.com\)](#)

- **Nutrient Pollution and Impacts Educational Module.** The [EPA Watershed Academy](#) just released a new module that covers the basics of nutrient pollution and impacts this pollution has on water quality and human health. The module is designed as an educational tool to learn more about the basics of nutrient pollution and resulting water quality impacts. Nutrient Module: <https://www.epa.gov/watershedacademy/nutrient-pollution-module>.
- **Conservation Economics & Finance Resource Hub.** The [Conservation Economics & Finance Resource Hub](#) is a new resource for enhancing knowledge about the financial impacts of conservation agriculture practices. You can also read a blog post about it [here](#).
- **Funding Integration Tool for Source Water (FITS).** EPA updated the [Funding Integration Tool for Source Water \(FITS\)](#), a web-based, interactive one-stop-shop tool that explains how users can integrate various federal funding sources to support activities that protect sources of drinking water. The tool now provides relevant information on **fourteen** federal funding sources and outlines how these federal funding sources may be leveraged by states, tribes, and territories to implement different steps of source water protection planning (e.g., delineation of a source water protection area) and implementation (e.g., protective or restorative management activities on the ground). On EPA's [Source Water Protection webpage](#), you can find a 5-minute video tutorial and more information on the updated tool.

DATE: September 21, 2023

TO: LWCB members and advisors

FROM: Jill Schoen, DNR

SUBJECT: DNR Update, August 2023 - September 2023, for October LWCB meeting

**CAFO Program Update**

DNR helped with outreach at Farm Technology Days in Sauk County. Watershed Management staff volunteers depicted how land use management impacts water quality with use of a watershed model. DNR had a strong presence this year with the Forestry, Wildlife, Water Resources, Drinking Water and Groundwater, and Resource Safety & Education bureaus each occupying a booth as well. Over 30,000 people attended the event this year.

On July 27, 2023, the department issued a notice of final determination not to re-issue the Large Dairy General Permit. Comments received during the public notice period and applicable Wis. Adm. Codes were used as a basis for this final determination.

**Surface Water Grant Program**

In August, the Surface Water Grant Program held two webinars that provided information about the types of grants available for the upcoming 2023-2024 grant cycle and the application process. The department expects to award over \$6M in the spring of 2024 to support projects that protect and restore waterbodies and prevent and control aquatic invasive species. Due to widespread interest, the grant program is still anticipated to be oversubscribed.

Additional electronic notifications were sent out to prompt and remind potential applicants to submit a pre-application by September 15 to ensure they are eligible to compete for a grant in November. A GovDelivery bulletin was sent to over 2,000 subscribers along with a press release. The press release can be viewed at [DNR Accepting Pre-Applications For 2024 Surface Water Grants | Wisconsin DNR](#).

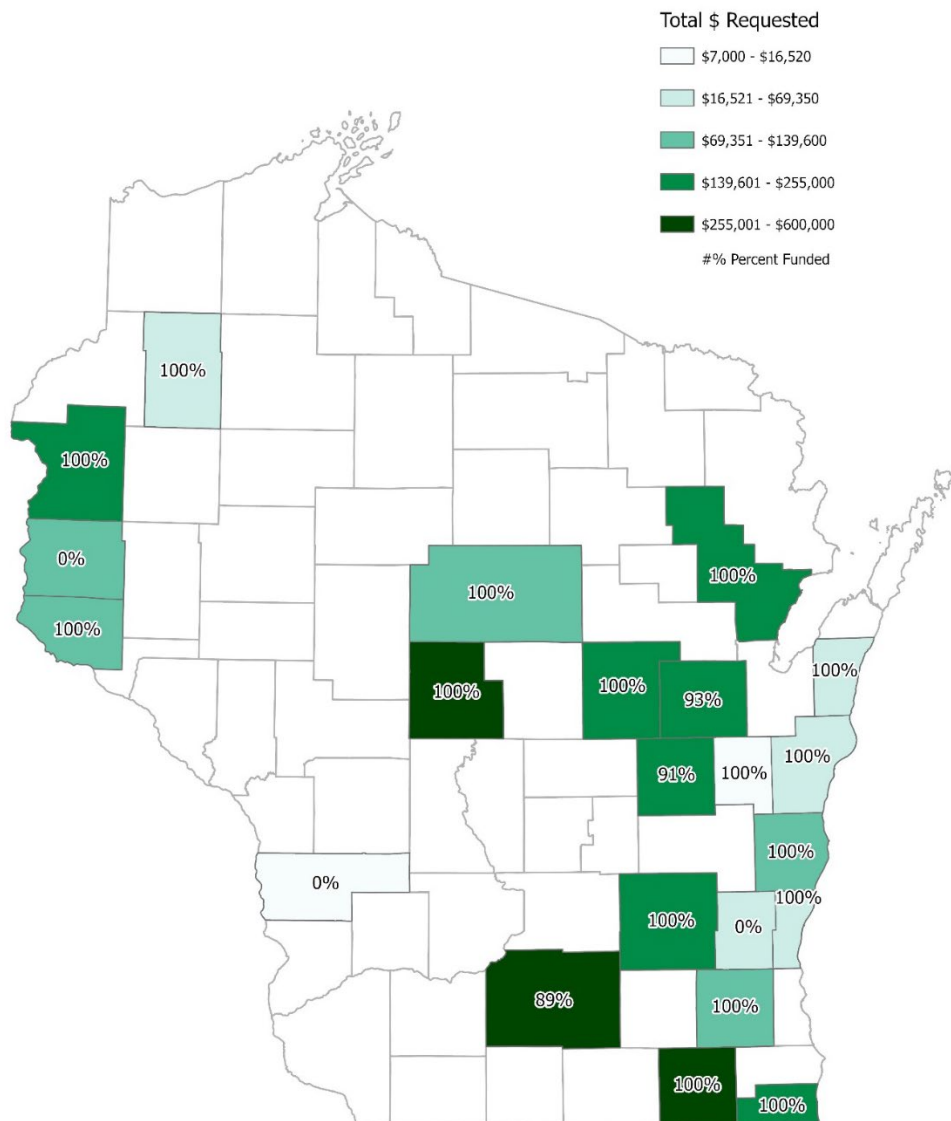
The GovDelivery bulletin and press release provided additional detail on eligible activities and organizations, how to apply, and links to additional resources. Final applications are due November 15.

Sign up for the GovDelivery mailing list and find more information on the Surface Water Grant website at <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/SurfaceWater.html>.

**2023 NPS Grant Update** (see also Final Ranked Lists and Memos in October meeting packet)

Grant Category	# Eligible Applications	Total Funding Requested \$	# Proposed Grants Funded	Proposed \$ Allocated
Small-Scale TRM TMDL	5	\$873,835	5	\$873,835
Small-Scale TRM Non-TMDL	3	\$503,608	3	\$503,608
Large-Scale TRM TMDL	3	\$1,266,949	3	\$1,266,949
Large-Scale TRM Non-TMDL	0	\$0	0	\$0
UNPS-Planning	26	\$1,183,380	19	\$944,219
<b>All Grants</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>\$3,827,772</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>\$3,588,611</b>

Percent of Grants Proposed to be Funded  
(All funding sources and grant types combined)



### **Storm Water Program**

The storm water and wastewater programs have made a final determination to modify the WPDES Mineral (Nonmetallic) Mining and/or Processing General Permit (general permit) No. WI-0046515-07-1. The permit will become effective October 1, 2023. The general permit is applicable to the point source discharge of pollutants to a water of the state associated with storm water and/or wastewater from nonmetallic mineral mining operations, nonmetallic mineral processing operations or other similar activities. Wastewater discharge activities covered under this permit include process generated wastewater, mine dewatering water, pit/trench dewatering water, vehicle washwater, dust suppression water from controlling dust at the site and other similar wastewaters as determined by the department to be applicable under this general permit on a case-by-case basis.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is conducting outreach to remind construction site storm water permittees that winter is approaching. The timelines for successful vegetation establishment for areas of bare soil varies across the state. Permittees should plan to seed bare areas by early fall to allow the vegetation time to establish. Areas of bare soil that do not have established vegetation going into winter require other stabilization techniques to prevent soil loss and are a crucial component to keeping our waterways free of sediment.

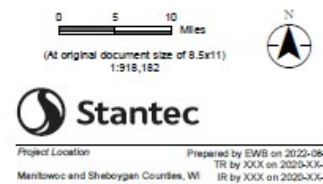
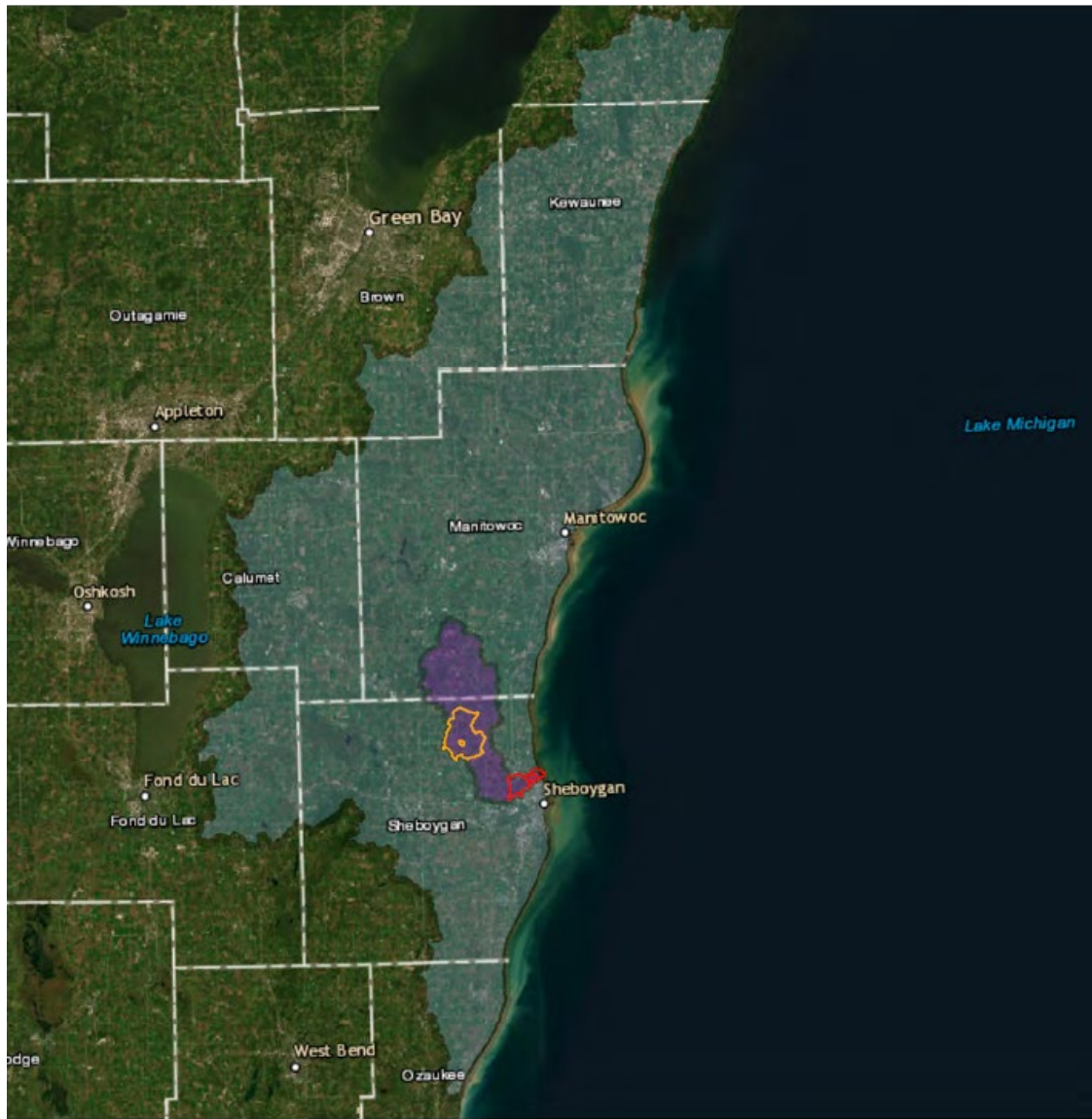
### **Nine Key Element Watershed Based Plans Update**

As of September 2023, Wisconsin DNR and US EPA region 5 staff completed review of the Pigeon River 9-Key Element Plan – Fisher Creek and Pigeon River Subbasins and determined it to be consistent with the US EPA’s 9 Key Elements. This is the first nine key element plan created within Sheboygan County. The plan, by identifying point and nonpoint loading sources and potential management actions to reduce source loadings, will help Sheboygan County and other key stakeholders (e.g., agricultural operations/producer led groups) to meet the Northeast Lakeshore Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirements when the TMDL is completed and approved by the US EPA in 2023.

The Fisher Creek Subbasin (subbasin 42) is a 7,446-acre, predominately agricultural subbasin in the Town of Herman encompassing the northwest area of the Village of Howard’s Grove. The Pigeon River Subbasin (subbasin 86) is a 2,709-acre, primarily urban drainage area located in the Town of Sheboygan encompassing northern areas of the City of Sheboygan and northeastern areas of the Village of Kohler. See map below.

Watershed plans consistent with EPA’s nine key elements provide a framework for improving water quality in a holistic manner within a geographic watershed. The nine elements help assess the contributing causes and sources of nonpoint source pollution, involve key stakeholders and prioritize restoration and protection strategies to address water quality problems. The first three elements characterize and set goals to address water pollution sources. The remaining six elements determine specific resources and criteria to implement and evaluate the plan.

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/9keyElement>



## Office of Agriculture and Water Quality

The Office of Agriculture and Water Quality welcomed two new staff. Jeffrey Voltz was named Director and Joe Bonnell is serving as the Nutrient Reduction Coordinator. The purpose of the Office is to serve as a department point of contact on science and policy approaches at the confluence of agriculture and water quality and to serve as a liaison between department programs to help prioritize and coordinate analysis, science, and policy efforts.