



State of Wisconsin

Land and Water Conservation Board

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Land and Water Conservation Board Agenda

August 7, 2018

The Land and Water Conservation Board will meet on **Tuesday, August 7, 2018** beginning at **9:00 a.m.** in Boardroom 106 at the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection 2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison, WI. The agenda for the meeting is shown below. A lunch break will be observed.

AGENDA ITEMS AND TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

- 9:00 am
1. Call the Meeting to Order—**Mark Cupp, LWCB Chair**
 - a. Pledge of allegiance
 - b. Open meeting notice
 - c. Approval of agenda
 - d. Approval of June 5, 2018 meeting minutes
 2. Public appearances*
**Each speaker is limited to 5 minutes or less. Each speaker must complete a Public Appearance Request Card and submit it to a DATCP representative before the start of the meeting*
 3. Review of the Richland County Land and Water Resource Management Plan—**Cathy Cooper, Richland County Land Conservation Department, Steve Williamson, Land Conservation Committee Chair**
 4. Presentation on riparian property owner's guide to a healthy river—**Laurie Elwell**
 5. Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Saint Croix County—**Ellen Denzer, St. Croix County Community Development Director, Liz Usborne, Watershed Technician, Kyle Kulow, Land Use & Conservation Specialist, Dan Hansen, Chair Community Development Committee**
 6. Report on 2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan—**Richard Castelnuovo, DATCP, and Ann D. Hirekatur, DNR**

*Mark Cupp, Chair • Lynn Harrison, Vice-Chair
Members: Carl Chenoweth • Patrick Laughrin • Dave Solin
Eric Birschbach • Andrew Potts • Keith Foye • Mary Anne Lowndes*

7. Scores and ranked lists of Targeted Runoff Management and Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Grant projects for CY 2018—**Ann D. Hirekatur, DNR**
8. Recommendation for approval of Land and Water Resource Management Plan revision for Grant County—**Lynda Schweikert, Administrator Conservation, Sanitation, and Zoning Department, Erik Heagle, Technician, and Mike Lieurance, Vice Chair CSZ Committee**
9. Lunch
10. Report on 2017 program accomplishments by counties—**Coreen Fallat, DATCP**
11. Agency reports
 - a. FSA
 - b. NRCS
 - c. UW-CALS
 - d. UW-Extension
 - e. WI Land + Water
 - f. DOA
 - g. DATCP
 - h. DNR
12. Planning for October 2, 2018 meeting—**Mark Cupp, LWCB**
13. Adjourn

**MINUTES
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD MEETING**

**June 5, 2018
Sauk County West Square Building Room 326
505 Broadway St., Baraboo, WI**

Item #1 Call to Order—pledge of allegiance, open meeting notice, approval of agenda, approval of April 3, 2018 LWCB meeting minutes.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Mark Cupp at 9:00 a.m. Members Carl Chenoweth, Lynn Harrison, Pat Laughrin, Eric Birschbach, Dave Solin, Keith Foye, Andrew Potts, and Mary Anne Lowndes were in attendance. A quorum was present. Advisors Matt Krueger (WI Land + Water), and Eric Allness (NRCS) also were present. Others present included Richard Castelnovo, Lisa Trumble, and Chris Clayton, DATCP.

Clayton confirmed that the meeting was publicly noticed.

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

Chenoweth moved to approve the April 3rd meeting minutes as presented, seconded by Harrison, and the motion carried.

Item #2 Public Appearances

No public appearance cards were submitted.

Item #3 2018 Supplemental Allocation Plan for the Soil and Water Resource Management Program

Castelnovo requested approval of the 2018 final supplemental allocation of cost-share funds, which was made possible as a result of underspending in the Producer Led Watershed Protection Grant (PLWP) Program. The additional funding will be allocated to counties based on the funding formula originally used to award the landowner cost-sharing for nutrient management plans. Castelnovo stated that DATCP distributed the preliminary supplemental allocation plan for a 30-day comment period and received no comments.

Chenoweth moved to approve the 2018 Supplemental Allocation Plan as presented, seconded by Birschbach, and the motion carried.

Item #4 Gathering input from stakeholders and public on nonpoint funding

Cupp handed out to the LWCB a draft letter addressed to DATCP Secretary Harsdorf and DNR Secretary Meyer which communicates the importance of land and water program funding to both agencies. The Board discussed the following: meeting with the Secretaries to discuss this issue; the staffing grant formula; beginning a larger discussion about funding county staff in full; the process of getting initiatives into the budget through the governor's office and the legislature; support that such a letter might provide to WLWCA efforts to request additional funding from the legislature.

Chenoweth moved to approve the letter, directing Chairman Cupp to send it to Secretaries Harsdorf and Meyer, copying the Governor's Office; seconded by Birschbach; and the motion carried with abstentions from Lowndes, Foye, and Potter.

Item #5 LWCB statement on resource protection goals

Cupp tasked Krueger with drafting a statement of resource protection goals for board approval with input from four LWCB members assigned to a workgroup at the last LWCB meeting. Krueger presented the draft statement based on the surface water and ground water goals in the Food, Land and Water Project report.

The board discussed the following: the workgroup's process of reviewing the draft statement; using data to include a brief description in the statement of contributing sources of phosphorus to surface waters; inserting timelines regarding implementation; doing outreach to describe all phosphorus sources to surface waters; DNR's schedule for TMDL modeling and implementation throughout the state; the need for better awareness of phosphorus sources and transport; creating value to WLWCA's effort to push for more conservation funding through the board's endorsement of the draft statement; whether or not to include a dollar figure quantifying successful implementation.

There was consensus among the board to: 1) include language in the draft statement expressing support for exploring implementation of the stated resource protection goals and for continued research of phosphorus sources to surface waters, and 2) take up the revised draft statement during the August LWCB meeting.

Item #6 Agency Reports

DNR – The latest revisions to NR 151 will become effective July 1. The DNR held a meeting with 15 county conservation offices to discuss implementation of NR 151 and to answer questions regarding cost-sharing. There is an upcoming meeting with agronomists on the same topic. DNR received grant applications for TRM projects, and there are more proposals for large scale projects than small scale projects. DNR is evaluating challenges to implementing the agricultural performance standards, including the use of grants.

DATCP – The 2017 Land and Water Conservation Annual Reports were shared. The report focuses on success stories from the counties of implementing the nonpoint programs. The report will be sent to legislators including those who represent areas with projects described in the report. The preliminary 2019 joint allocation plan will be brought to the LWCB in August. The Producer Led Watershed Protection Grant Program was appropriated additional funds for FY18 and FY19. Request for proposals will be out in early July for funds available in 2019. The Livestock Facility Siting Review Board will hear an appeal regarding an expanding poultry operation in Jefferson County.

NRCS – The Farm Bill will expire at the end of September, and a new Farm Bill is being discussed in Congress. If no new bill is enacted by then, the current bill would be extended.

WI Land + Water – The WLWCA is conducting meetings with new LCC members in part to provide education concerning their roles. The County Conservationist meeting is coming up in July. The new Standards Oversight Council Program Manager is Kate Brunner.

LWCB Chair – Cupp is discussing with Genskow and Arriaga about continuing their roles as LWCB advisors.

Item #7 Planning for August 2018 LWCB Meeting

- Richland County revisit
- Grant County and St. Croix County plan revisions
- 2019 Preliminary Joint Allocation Plan
- TRM and UNPS and Stormwater Management Projects scores and rankings for CY 2019

- 2017 Land and Water Conservation Annual Report
- Presentation on a guide for riparian landowners
- Board endorsement of Food, Land and Water goals

Item #8 Adjourn

Chenoweth moved to adjourn, seconded by Harrison, and the motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 10:35am.

Respectfully submitted,

Eric Birschbach, Secretary

Date

Recorder: CC, DATCP

DRAFT

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: July 19, 2018

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

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

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

Recommended Action: This is an action item. The LWCB should determine whether the county has addressed the LWCB's concerns as a result of the five year review of a LWRM plan approved for ten years in 2017. Based on its review, the LWCB may take additional actions consistent with its prior decisions and DATCP orders.

Summary: The Richland County land and water resource management plan has been approved through December 31, 2022. On August 1, 2017 Richland County appeared before the LWCB for the five year review of its LWRM plan. The board expressed concern with the level of support shown by the Land Conservation Committee and the county department's need for resources to complete conservation work. The board recommended approval of the five year review and requested the county return to the board in one year with a member of the Land Conservation Committee for an additional review. At the invitation of the county, both department staff and the LWCB chair provided in person guidance to assist the county in addressing the LWCB's concerns.

In advance of this follow-up review, Richland County has completed the required LWCB documentation as it pertains to the previous year's work.

Materials Provided:

- Completed Review Form
- 2017 Annual Work plan with Accomplishments
- 2018 Annual Work plan

Presenter: Cathy Cooper, Richland County Conservationist
Steve Williamson, Land Conservation Committee Chair



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

County: Richland

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 planning process helped the county to focus on certain non-point issues and the practices to use to correct these problems.

Nutrient management- The acres of nutrient management plans have increase over the last 5 years. The planning process said that this was a priority to help improve surface water quality and reduce soil erosion through the NM planning process. We have focused on FPP landowners. Through the self-compliance process, we have been in contact with the landowners to get these plans done. Some of these landowners have renters. In contact with these renters, we have encouraged these renters to complete plans also on their own farms and other land they rent. We have tried to show them that by doing soil testing and using SNAP plus that they may be able to reduce their inputs and maybe improve their profit margin. We are looking at increasing the acres of plans and more farmer training over the winter. We will look at targeting for 2019 to areas with fewer acres under a nutrient management plan.

CREP- The acres of CREP, new and re-enrolls, have maintained steady or have slightly increased. In the planning process, soil erosion and water quality were listed as priorities. CREP assists with both. Some of the land enrolled is from expiring CRP near water, but most of it comes from cropland that is prone to flooding or staying wet for long periods of time. With the current weather patterns and the soil rental rates, it has not been hard to get landowners to put land in the program. With the new soil rental rates, it might be harder to get landowners to put the cropland into CREP because of the lower rates. Although there is no targeting strategy in the LWRM plan for CREP, we will contact landowners where there has been a lot of flooding and wet soils the past 2-3 years.

Stream bank protection- Feet of riprap and crossings have remained steady or slightly increased. The plan emphasizes water quality. The runoff events that have occurred the last 2 years have caused a lot of stream bank erosion. Landowners and producers are coming in to talk about what can be done. With the funds available, we are assisting those sites that are in cropland or pasture areas. For 2018 and 2019, we will be working with the City of Richland Center treatment plant on reducing phosphorus using rip-rap on city owned sites that are or were cropland. They have soil tested the sites to show how

much phosphorus are in the streambanks. We will be targeting the Pine River Watershed the next few years because of the treatment plant, the Hub-Rock and Sextonville sanitary districts.

Well abandonment- The number of well decommissioning has been increasing. Groundwater protection is another priority in the plan. Well drillers and pump installers have been encouraging clients to contact us when they drill a new well. We will look at changing the number of projects in future work plans depending on trends. We won't be targeting areas, but give priority to those that are near cropland, pastures or barnyards.

Watershed Strategies- We completed the Little Willow TRM grant in 2017. The Little Willow was a priority in the LWRM plan because it is an impaired water. 3 projects were completed in the grant between 2016 and 2017. Another landowner, has not completed a practice but has reduced their pasturing along the stream to maintain adequate vegetation. We will be focusing on the Pine River because of the City of Richland Center, Hub-Rock sanitary district and the Sextonville sanitary district for phosphorus reduction.

- 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.**

Manure storage new/abandonment- The number of farmers interested in manure storage changes from year to year depending on milk and hog prices. For the 2019 work plan, we are going to have to look at contacting landowners who have abandoned manure structures on their land.

Invasive species- We did complete the Willow Creek Japanese knotweed project in 2017. It has been difficult, because of staff time and amount of invasive species in the county, to work on new projects. We will instead let the Southwest Badger RC&D invasive species specialist take the lead and will help them on sites.

Contour Strips/contour buffer strips- We have been doing fewer contour strips as farmers are reducing their hay acres and planting more row crops. The last couple of years, we have been installing fewer buffer strips because of the weather patterns. Producers are having a smaller window to plant their crops. We have combined the practices under the 2018 work plan.

Grassed waterways- We installed no waterways last year. It is a practice we like to do as it reduces gully erosion. It comes down to farmer interest. We may reduce the acres in future plans depending on trends.

- 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.**

Richland County has been targeting those in Farmland Preservation, for nutrient management, and those in the Little Willow watershed. We have been contacting and talking to the FPP participants through the annual self-compliance process. Many of them came into the office or called to understand how to fill this out. This process has allowed us the opportunity to discuss changes or issues, especially nutrient management. The landowners who rent out their property usually have us talk their renters. This has given us the opportunity to talk with them about nutrient management and the possibility of reducing inputs.

We just completed the Little Willow TRM grant. This watershed was impaired by sedimentation. At least 6 landowners were contacted, with stream bank protection installed on 3 properties. Another landowner didn't install practices through the grant, but reduced their pasturing impact on the stream.

The City of Richland Center will be spending money to install riprap in 2018-19.

We sent a letter to landowner/producers this year to come to farmer nutrient management planning. Most were in FPP, but 2 were not. We plan on holding more classes and will look to include producers not in the program.

We requested, from the county IT department, to get a Facebook page for the Land Conservation Department. We are still waiting for them to set it up.

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.

We are putting more emphasis on farmer nutrient management training classes. We held 4- ½ sessions this year and plan on continuing these sessions. We plan on holding at least 4 sessions early this winter and maybe more depending if we can get producers there. We will be increasing the number in future work plans. We did include this in the 2018 plan.

We will be changing our invasive species activities to supporting Southwest Badger RC&D in these activities instead of doing the projects ourselves. We changed the 2018 plan to this.

We will be putting in future plans more emphasis on working with the City of Richland Center and the sanitary districts in the county to reduce phosphorus. We changed the 2018 work plan to include working with the city.

Annual Work Plans

Attach both of the following:

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

Presentation Regarding County Resource Concerns

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

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

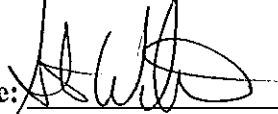
Guidance on Board Review Process

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

Land Conservation Committee Notification

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

Signature of Authorized Representative:
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)



Date:

7/16/18

Send completed form and attachments to:

Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov

**Richland County 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cropland</i> 		
Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management	Practice installation NM planning and training Farm plans updated Compliance monitoring	50 ac of Contour Strip Cropping 64 acres 50 acres of Contour Buffer Strips 0 acres 2 acres of grassed waterways 0 acres 20 farm plans updated to reduce erosion 25 plans 3000 acres of new or updated nutrient management plans 18,960 1 farmer training session for nutrient management 0 sessions 50 farms monitored for compliance with NR151 75 3 grade stabilization structures 3 Structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Livestock</i> 		
Livestock	Practice installation Compliance monitoring Issuing manure storage permits	800 ft of Animal trails and walkways 900 ft 50 farms monitored for compliance with NR151 35 1 manure storage or abandonment permit issued 1 abandonment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Water quality</i> 		
Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)	Practice installation CREP	2000 ft of streambank protection 3800 ft 15 acres of CREP buffers 38.6 ac
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Invasive</i> 		
Invasive species	Control	Control work of Japanese Knotweed on a section of Willow Creek (HUC 0707000510) Project completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Wildlife</i> 		
Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species)	Wildlife damage program Tree and plant sales	10 Producers assisted 13 producers 2000 trees sold 4250 trees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Watershed</i> 		
Watershed strategies	Targeted Resource Management Grant implemented	Work with 3 landowners about reducing pollutants 2 landowners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other</i> 		
Other	PL 566 Non-metallic and frac sand mining	Inspect 8 dams for maintenance needs completed Review 3 reclamation plans 6

**Richland County 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	0	0
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	1	1 0
Manure storage closure	1	1 1
Livestock facility siting	0	0
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	3	3
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0	0
Shoreland zoning	0	0
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	0	0
Other	0	0

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned	
Total Farm Inspections	60	75
For FPP	55	75
For NR 151	5	2
Animal waste ordinance	1	1
Livestock facility siting	0	
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0	
Nonmetallic mining	3	6

**Richland County 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

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

**Richland 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cropland</i> 		
Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management	Practice Installation NM planning and training	3 grade stabilization structures 50 acres contour strips/buffer strips 1500 acres of new and/or updated Nutrient management plans 4 Nutrient management training classes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Livestock</i> 		
Livestock	Practice installation Assist DNR with potential runoff inspection	1 stream crossing 2 manure storage abandonment Inspect 1 farm for DNR for potential runoff issue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Water quality</i> 		
Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)	Practice installation CREP	3600 feet of streambank protection 5 well abandonments 1 stream crossing 40 acres of CREP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Forestry</i> 		
Forestry	Tree Sales	Sell 1500 trees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Invasive</i> 		
Invasive species	Assist Southwest Badger with plant survey	Survey 2 sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Wildlife</i> 		
Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species)	Wildlife damage program Tree sales	Assist 8 farmers with wildlife damage Sell 750 trees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Urban</i> 		
Urban issues		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Watershed</i> 		
Watershed strategies	P-compliance with City of Richland Center	4 meetings with city sanitation department Soil test 25 potential streambank protection sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other</i> 		
Other	PL 566	8 dams inspected Flood proof 1 house

**Richland 2018 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	1	1
Livestock facility siting		
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining		
Stormwater and construction site erosion control		
Shoreland zoning		
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)		
Other		

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	88
For FPP	85
For NR 151	3
Animal waste ordinance	2
Livestock facility siting	
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	
Nonmetallic mining	3

**Richland 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

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

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

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
County Conservationist	1820	\$72,855
2 Technician/planners	3640	\$104,678
Secretary	1820	\$48,972
Support costs	N/A	\$1,000
Cost Sharing (can be combined)		
Bonding	N/A	\$47,000
SEG	N/A	\$28,000

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: July 23, 2018

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

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

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

Action Requested: This is an action item. The department has determined that the *Saint Croix County Land and Water Resource Management Plan* meets ATCP 50 requirements and requests that the LWCB make a recommendation regarding approval of the plan consistent with the Board's guidance.

Summary: The plan is written as a 10 year plan, and addresses one or more of the criteria demonstrating intent for a 10 year plan. If approved, the plan would remain in effect through December 31, 2028, and would be subject to a five year review prior to December 31, 2023.

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

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

Saint Croix County held a public hearing on July 25, 2018, as part of its public input and review process. The Saint Croix County Community Development Committee will present the LWRM plan for County Board approval after receiving a recommendation for approval from the LWCB.

Materials Provided:

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

Presenters: Ellen Denzer, Saint Croix County Community Development Director
Liz Usborne, Watershed Technician
Kyle Kulow, Land Use & Conservation Specialist
Dan Hansen, Community Development Committee Chair



Land & Water Resource Management Plan

2018

ST. CROIX COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
LW RMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE

St. Croix County

Land & Water Resource Management Plan

PLAN SUMMARY

The St. Croix County Land and Water Resource Management Plan was developed to guide the Community Development Department in its efforts to conserve natural resources while supporting sustainable economic and recreational use of these resources.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT MISSION

Serve the public and guide communities by balancing the use and protection of natural resources with the needs of the public to enhance the quality of life for current and future generations.

Goals established in the plan will help to guide Community Development Department initiatives through the year 2028. They will also provide the basis for funding those initiatives from various private, local, state, and federal sources. The plan is organized into five sections.

Introduction

Describes the plan development process and requirements, related plans and ordinances, and activities of the St. Croix County Community Department with emphasis on the Resource Management Division whose primary focus is on implementation of the Land and Water Resource Management Plan.

Resource Assessment

Provides information about soils, topography, groundwater, surface water, shorelands, wetlands, woodlands, prairies, native species, agricultural land, and population.

Plan Goals, Objectives, and Activities

Provides a detailed implementation strategy for each of five major plan goals. For each goal and objectives activities are identified and an educational strategy is outlined.

Plan Implementation

Discusses how various departments and agencies will work together to implement the plan. Potential funding sources are listed. A 2018 Work Plan is included in an appendix to the plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Discusses methods for monitoring water quality and habitat and methods to inventory sources of pollution. It also describes how plan accomplishments will be tracked.

Public participation

An advisory committee assisted with plan development. The advisory committee met three times to review plan goals and to update the implementation strategy. A St. Croix County staff working group assisted with updating resource and work planning information.

The two groups reviewed and provided comments on drafts of the plan document. A public hearing **will be** held on July 25, 2018 at the St. Croix County Government Center in Hudson.

Assessment of water quality, soil erosion, and other nonpoint sources of water pollution

Surface water resources

Lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, and intermittent waterways make up the surface waters of St. Croix County. There are also many artificial drainage ways where the natural water flow has been altered by human activity. Sediment, nutrients, and other pollutants are carried in runoff water from watersheds that drain to these surface water features. The county is well-drained with relatively fewer lakes and ponds than counties to its north.

The surface waters of St. Croix County occupy four HUC8s (Hydrologic Unit Codes). The St. Croix River HUC8 covers the western two-thirds of the county. The Rush-Vermillion Rivers, Chippewa River, and Red Cedar River HUC8s cover the remaining third of the county. These last three mentioned are part of the Mississippi River Basin. In each of these hydrologic units, there are numerous intermittent streams or dry washes and other surface drainage features that carry water only during spring runoff or extreme storm events.

The lakes, rivers, and wetlands of the county are impacted by land use practices in the watersheds that drain to them. Most of the pollutants that enter surface water resources are carried in runoff from many diffuse, or nonpoint, sources. The major pollutants of concern are sediment carried from areas with bare soil such as crop fields and construction sites, and phosphorus attached to soil particles or dissolved in runoff water from fertilized fields and lawns and livestock operations.

Development impacts

The 2017 population estimate for St. Croix County was 87,828.¹ A little less than 50% of these people live in incorporated areas. St. Croix County is part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) that had a total of 3,968,806 people in 2010. Population growth and development patterns in St. Croix County are heavily influenced by its proximity to the Twin Cities metro area.

The county's population has more than doubled since 1980. The county had the fastest growth rate in the state of Wisconsin in the mid-2000s, and growth rates remained in the top seven of Wisconsin's 72 counties in 2017. Much of the county's population and historical growth in population (1970 to 2010) is concentrated in the western portions of the county closest to the Twin Cities, and higher growth is anticipated to continue in this area. Land divisions in St. Croix County were highest in 2000 and 2005, fell dramatically from 2005 to 2007, and have remained at relatively low levels through 2017.

The Stillwater Bridge/St. Croix River Crossing which opened in 2017 creates uncertainty for St. Croix County. The report *Community and Economic Impacts of the St. Croix River Crossing A St. Croix County*

¹ Demographic Services. Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Perspective provides information on how the crossing may affect future population growth and economic development along the Highway 64 Corridor and within greater St. Croix County. Based on projections in this study, St. County is estimated to add between 19,000 and 31,000 residents over a 25-year period (2015-2040) with highest rates of growth closest to the Twin Cities along the Highway 64 Corridor.

Rapid population growth and concurrent residential, commercial, and industrial development can lead to negative environmental impacts. Surface water and groundwater can become polluted. Wildlife habitat, quality farmland, and open space are lost to development. Recreation waters can be degraded and recreational lands can be lost or negatively impacted by increased use and development.

Urbanization and other human activities disrupt the natural course of water as it moves across a watershed. Removing vegetation and constructing impervious surfaces such as roads, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, and rooftops greatly increases the amount and rate of stormwater runoff. As a result, water levels fluctuate more in streams. With less infiltration, there is decreased base flow and greater runoff during and after storms. These changes may bring flooding, increased water temperatures, decreased oxygen levels, greater channel erosion, and increased sedimentation. As stormwater runoff crosses the urbanized landscape; it picks up fertilizers, pesticides, debris, salt, oil, grease, other toxic substances, and sediments and carries them to surface waters.

Agricultural trends

Over the past three decades, the western part of St. Croix County experienced a reduction in the amount of agricultural land. The eastern half of the county is predominantly rural, and agriculture continues to be an important part of the economy and society. Despite the loss of farmland, the total number of farms in the county has not significantly changed. In the last three decades, St. Croix County has been part of a nationwide trend of larger farms. There has been a decrease in the number of dairy farms, an increase in acres of corn and soybeans, a decrease in acres of hay, an increase in the number of horses, and a recent increase in direct market and organic farming. State and national agricultural policies, purchasing habits, agricultural practices, international trade, and commodity prices have been the major reasons why St. Croix County has seen changes in the types of agriculture.²

There have also been significant declines in acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program in St. Croix County beginning around 2007. The Conservation Reserve Program requires conservation cover for contract terms of 10-15 years. By reducing water runoff and sedimentation, CRP protects groundwater and helps improve the condition of lakes, rivers, ponds, and streams.³

The 2017 transect survey estimates a countywide average soil loss of 2.7 tons per acre per year. There were lower average soil losses estimated in the period from 2009-2017 (2.6 tons/acre/year) as compared with the period from 2001 to 2008 (2.9 tons/acre/year). Highest rates of erosion were found in the Big Marine Lake St. Croix River, South Fork of the Hay River, Trimble River, and Willow River watersheds.

The following towns are part of Farmland Preservation zoning: Baldwin, Cylon, Erin Prairie, Pleasant Valley, Rush River, Somerset, Stanton, and Star Prairie. There are currently two agricultural enterprise

² St. Croix County Agriculture and Farmland Preservation Plan. 2012.

³ http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/crpfactsheet0213.pdf

areas in St. Croix County: 1) the Squaw Lake watershed in the Town of Star Prairie, and 2) areas in the Town of Rush River.⁴

The county had 680 acres in farmland preservation agreements and 721 acres in Agricultural Enterprise Areas for the tax year 2017. Landowners received tax credits for 25,783 acres in farmland preservation/exclusive agriculture zoning.

Groundwater resources

Groundwater supplies the majority of potable water to the residents of St. Croix County. The Prairie du Chien Group is the uppermost, saturated bedrock in much of the county and is used extensively for private residential water supplies. Much of the county is a recharge area for this shallow aquifer. The depth to groundwater below the surface of the land is generally less under topographically low areas and greater in areas of higher elevation.

Groundwater can be adversely affected when contaminants are released into the aquifer or spilled upon the ground. Some factors influencing the susceptibility of an aquifer to pollution are depth to groundwater and bedrock, type of bedrock, sub-surface permeability, and the ability of the soil to attenuate or lessen the impact of pollutants. Closed depressions, especially those associated with Karst topography in St. Croix County, are extremely sensitive land features because of their close association with the groundwater. The pollutants released into or near these closed depressions are almost certain to reach groundwater.

SUMMARY OF WORK PLAN

The following goals were developed to address concerns identified in the planning process:

Plan Goals

- 1. Protect and improve groundwater quality and quantity to supply clean water for consumption and other uses and recharging surface waters and wetlands.**
- 2. Protect and enhance surface waters and wetlands to preserve and restore their water quality, ecological functions, and recreational and scenic values.**
- 3. Protect and restore fish and wildlife habitats while enhancing water quality, recreational opportunities, and natural beauty.**
- 4. Preserve agricultural land and improve soil health for crop and livestock production, scenic values, and wildlife habitat.**
- 5. Develop and connect with active environmental stewards and future leaders to support and carry out the above goals.**

The 2018 Annual Work Plan is found in Appendix B. The work plan identifies planned activities with benchmarks and performance measures. It also includes staff hours and expected costs (including for cost sharing).

Water quality objectives in consultation with DNR

The Department of Natural Resources emphasizes development of reports and implementation plans for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) projects. A TMDL is a plan to reduce the amount of specific pollutants reaching an impaired lake or stream to the extent that water quality standards will be met.

⁴ <https://www.sccwi.gov/413/Farmland-Preservation-Program> (accessed December 2017)

TMDL reports and/or implementation plans have been completed for several of St. Croix County's impaired waters including Lake St. Croix, Squaw Lake, Cedar Lake, Lake Mallalieu and the Willow River, and the Red Cedar River. This plan adopts the goals and objectives of the TMDL plans and in lake management plans for Outstanding Resource Waters.

Agricultural Performance standards

The Agricultural Performance Standards will be addressed through implementation of the Agricultural Performance Standards strategy outlined in Appendix A.

Progress tracking

Progress tracking involves both water quality monitoring and evaluation of progress toward meeting the goals of the land and water resource management plan.

Water quality and habitat monitoring

Recommendations related to improving water quality data for the land and water resource management plan are stated below.

- *The Department of Natural Resources should invest resources in monitoring lakes, rivers, and groundwater in St. Croix County.*
- *The Department of Natural Resources and St. Croix County should support efforts of lake groups and other organizations to pursue funding for lake and river management projects.*
- *The Department of Natural Resources and St. Croix County should encourage and support self-help monitoring programs.*

State and federal agencies that emphasize fish and wildlife habitat restoration and protection have many ongoing efforts to monitor habitats and species. The Resource Management Division (RMD) of Community Development does not intend to carry out habitat monitoring activities for the implementation of this plan. Instead it will support habitat restoration efforts and utilize monitoring data from other sources.

Plan evaluation

Plan evaluation assesses whether the objectives and activities of the plan are being accomplished. Performance measures are listed for plan activities in the 2018 Annual Work Plan (Appendix B). Measures of plan success include resource monitoring, practice completion, assistance provided, compliance with standards, and educational activities completed. The RMD will report progress against evaluation criteria in the work plan each year.



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

Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM)

LWRM Plan Review Checklist

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

County: SAINT CROIX

Date Plan Submitted for Review: 4/6/2018

I. ADVISORY COMMITTEE		Yes	No	Page
1.	Did the county convene a local advisory committee that included a broad spectrum of public interests and perspectives (such as affected landowners, partner organizations, government officials, educational institutions)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	i,2,6,53
II. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COUNTY BOARD APPROVAL				Date(s)
1.	Provide the dates that the local advisory committee met to discuss the development of the LWRM plan and the county plan of work			1/23,2/13,3/6 2018
2.	Provide the date the county held a public hearing on the LWRM plan ¹			6/21/18
3.	Provide the date of county board approval of the plan, or the date the county board is expected to approve the plan after the LWCB makes its recommendation. ²			9/4/18
III. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES		Yes	No	Page
1.	Does the plan include the following information as part of a county-wide resource assessment:			
a.	Soil erosion conditions in the county ³ , including:			
i.	identification of areas within county that have high erosion rates or other soil erosion problems that merit action within the next 10 years	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	44,45
b.	Water quality conditions of watersheds in the county ³ , including:			
i.	location of watershed areas, showing their geographic boundaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30-32
ii.	identification of the causes and sources of the water quality impairments and pollutant sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25-27 35-38

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| iii. identification of areas within the county that have water quality problems that merit action within the next 10 years. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29,35-38 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| a. specific water quality objectives identified for each watershed based upon the resource assessment, if available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 35-38 |
| b. pollutant load reduction targets for the watersheds, if available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 35-38 |

Other comments:

IV. DNR CONSULTATION

Yes No Page

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Did the county consult with DNR ⁴ to obtain water quality assessments, if available; to identify key water quality problem areas; to determine water quality objectives; and to identify pollutant load reduction targets, if any; and to review NR 151 implementation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | i,35-38
67-68
App.A |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|

Other comments: _____

V. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Yes No Page

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Does the LWRM plan include the following implementation components: : | | | |
| a. A voluntary implementation strategy to encourage adoption of farm conservation practices | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chap 3 |
| b. State and local regulations used to implement the plan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7-10
12-14 |
| c. Compliance procedures that apply for failure to implement the conservation practices in ATCP 50, ch. NR 151 and related local regulations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | App.A |
| d. Relevant conservation practices to achieve compliance with performance standards and prohibitions and to address identified water quality and erosion problems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 71 |
| e. A system for meeting county responsibilities to monitor the compliance of participants in the farmland preservation program | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7,9,53,
67,87 |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 2. Does the LWRM plan (or accompanying work plan) estimate: | | | |
| a. expected costs of implementing the plan including cost-sharing for conservation practices needed to achieve plan objectives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

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

b. the staff time needed to provide technical assistance and education and outreach to implement the plan.

3. Does the LWRM plan describe a priority farm strategy designed to make reasonable progress in implementing state performance standards and conservation practices on farms appropriately classified as a priority App.A

Other comments: _____

VI. OUTREACH AND PARTNERING	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the LWRM plan describe a strategy to provide information and education on soil and water resource management, conservation practices and available cost-share funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	60,61, 65,72, 73,80
2. Does the LWRM plan describe coordination activities with local, state and federal agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	64,71, 75,77, 79-82

Other comments: __

VII. WORK PLANNING AND PROGRESS MONITORING	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the county's most recent annual work plan ⁵ do both of the following:			
a. Provide measurable performance benchmarks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
b. Identify priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
2. Does the LWRM plan describe a strategy and framework for monitoring county progress implementing its plan including methodology to track and measure progress in meeting performance benchmarks and plan objectives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	85-87

Other comments:

VIII. EPA SECTION 319 CONSIDERATIONS
1. IS THE COUNTY WORKING WITH DNR TO SEEK EPA APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN AS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF A 9 KEY ELEMENT PLAN UNDER SECTION 319 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT: No

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

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

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

Staff Signature: *Lisa Trumble*

Date: July 12, 2018



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

County: St. Croix

Implementation Covering Past Five Years and Future Directions

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

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

St. Croix County was awarded a DATCP Farmer-Led and McKnight Foundation Producer Led grant that supported conservation practices such as soil tests, cover crops, and grassed waterways in the Dry Run watershed, a sub-watershed within the Lake Saint Croix TMDL priority watershed.

St. Croix County was also awarded a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Conservation Partners grant which supported an additional staff position in order to promote conservation practices and provide technical assistance within the Willow River and Rush River watersheds.

St. Croix County was awarded a large-scale Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) grant for the Rush River watershed.

All of these grant opportunities helped provide the funding and personnel needed to implement activities identified in our work plans, such as grassed waterways, nutrient management plans, and well abandonment projects. These accomplishments were achieved by collaborating with partners and seeking funding sources outlined in the plan.

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

The St. Croix County Resource Management Division has experienced slower than expected progress installing conservation practices in the Rush River watershed TRM project area and also in the number of CREP contracts implemented. Both of these setbacks could be attributed to staffing limitations. Grants that fund staffing support are being pursued, as well as eliciting the assistance of partner agency and volunteer networks.

Other factors outside the county's control are legislation made at state and federal levels, and market economics. Restrictions implemented at the state level limit St. Croix County's ability to put standards in place that are adapted to protect local resource concerns. An example is the changes made to shoreline ordinance maximums which affected the county's ability to protect local lakes and rivers. Fluctuating commodity prices influence conservation program participation and can lead to less funding for practices. St. Croix County Resource Management Division staff adapt to these challenges through various outreach and education campaigns to promote conservation strategies on a volunteer basis, continue to enforce regulations within our jurisdiction, and collaborate with various outside agency and non-profit partners.

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

St. Croix County's approach to implementation of the Priority Farm Strategy are ranked by three categories. The High Priority for Services category includes operations in the St. Croix River Basin, in impaired watersheds where TMDL reports or implementation plans exist, as a part of status reviews, and in response to public complaints. The Medium Priority for Services include farms located within watersheds of Outstanding Resource Waters and Exceptional Resource Waters and in TMDL watersheds where implementation plans are not yet prepared. The final or Low Priority for Services are all other operations.

The outreach strategy is to distribute information prepared by DNR regarding NR151 compliance, one-on-one work with farm operations, and press releases and farmer education training courses.

Farm inventories are tracked using the tax parcel as the basic geographic unit for evaluating and reporting compliance. On-site evaluations are completed and recorded. In the event an operation is found to be out of compliance with the NR151 Agricultural Performance Standards the operation will be notified and given a time line to take corrective action to become compliant.

Multiple funding sources are potentially available to implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) to achieve compliance on operations. The funding sources available are Soil and Water Resource Management Grants, Environmental Quality Assurance Programs, Targeted Runoff Management Grants, Farmer Lead Grants and McKnight Foundation Funds.

St. Croix County has tracked the effectiveness of the priority farm strategy by tracking the number and location of all Farmland Preservation Participant, Nutrient Management Plan acres and number of participants, tracking all BMP locations and utilizing Spreadsheet Tool for Estimating Pollutant Load (STEPL) calculated reduction numbers per watershed.

St. Croix County continues to increase the acres and number of participants annually that comply with the NR151 Agricultural Performance Standards.

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

Groundwater has taken a higher focus in this plan than in previous due to citizen concern over changing land use practices and the formation, and subsequent recommendations, of the St. Croix County Groundwater Study Group. A fifth goal has been added to this new plan that, for the first time, is dedicated solely to the development of partnerships. Our intention is that the objectives of this goal will permeate throughout the other goals of the plan and lead to widespread, sustainable advances in conservation throughout the county.

Annual Work Plans

Attach both of the following:

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

Presentation Regarding County Resource Concerns

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

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

Guidance on Board Review Process

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

Land Conservation Committee Notification

The LCC was provided a completed copy of this form (including attachments) on: July 25, 2018

Signature of Authorized Representative:
(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

Ellen Senzer Date: *7-25-18*
Community Development
Director

Send completed form and attachments to:

Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov

ST. CROIX COUNTY 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Guidance

Items included in the annual work plan must be consistent with the goals and objectives described in the County’s LWRM Plan.

The work plan includes four tables. Table 1 is designed to allow for a more detailed and county-specific narrative summary of planned activities and performance measurements. Tables 2, 3 and 4 are designed to capture activities that are more easily quantified

Table 1: Activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan addressed by each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS	ACTUAL ACTIVITES ACCOMPLISHED <i>If applicable, focus areas are identified by HUC watershed</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cropland</i> 		
Goal 1, Objective 1.1 Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.6 Goal 4, Objective 4.5 Goal 5, Objectives 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	NM plan development (700acres) Grasses Waterways (5acres) Cover crops (300acres) Grade Stabilization (1) Critical area stabilization (1acre)	685 ac. NM plans 10 ac. Grassed waterways 6,447 ac. Cover Crops 2 ac. Critical Area Stabilization 406 No Till Acres \$42,926.55 SWRM cost share spent \$12,500 Producer-Led McKnight Foundation cost share spent <i>Producer-Led Initiative in Dry Run Watershed (070300051002)</i> \$12,000 Farmer-Led DATCP cost share spent 1,339 tons of sediment reduced (STEPL) 22,537 lbs. of P reduced (STEPL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Livestock</i> 		
Goal 1, Objective 1.2 Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6	Clean water diversion (1) Trails and walkways (250ft) Stream crossing (40ft) Livestock fencing (1200ft)	2 Manure Storage & Waste Transfer practices installed 3 Manure Storage Abandonments 370 ft. Stream Crossings 1,200 ft. Livestock Fencing 18 tons of sediment reduced 250 lbs. of P reduced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Water quality</i> 		
Goal 1, Objectives 1.2, 1.4, 1.5 Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 Goal 3, Objectives 3.1, 3.3, 3.5 Goal 4, Objective 4.4 Goal 5, Objectives 5.2, 5.3, 5.4	CREP contracts (5) Residential Drinking Water testing program proposed for two Townships	2 CREP contracts 6 Well Decommissions 4 Critical Area Stabilizations 8 tons of sediment reduced 10 lbs. of P reduced

**ST. CROIX COUNTY 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

- *Forestry*

<p>Goal 1, Objective 1.5 Goal 2, Objectives 2.2, 2.4 Goal 3, Objectives 3.5, 3.7 Goal 4, Objective 4.4 Goal 5, Objective 5.3</p>	<p>Native tree and shrub sales (17,000)</p>	<p>Sold 17,000 trees</p>
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- *Wildlife*

<p>Goal 1, Objectives 1.4, 1.5 Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 Goal 3, Objectives 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6 Goal 4, Objective 4.4 Goal 5, Objectives 5.2, 5.3</p>	<p>Wetland restoration (1.5acres) Native prairie plant sales</p>	<p>10 Acres of wetland restored 15 plant plug flats sold</p>
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- *Watershed*

<p>Goal 1, Objective 1.6 Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 Goal 3, Objectives 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 Goal 4, Objective 4.4, 4.5 Goal 5, Objectives 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4</p>	<p>Lake St. Croix TMDL implementation (4 mtg's) Dry Run Creek Producer-Led project (5 mtg's) Civic Governance (12 mtg's) National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) Wilson Annis Creek Water Quality Partnership (4mtg's) Targeted Runoff Management Grant project area meeting</p>	<p>3 Lake St. Croix TMDL implementation meetings attended <i>Lower St. Croix River Watershed (07030005)</i> 3 Dry Run Creek Producer-Led project meetings held 15 Civic Governance meetings attended 3 Wilson Annis Creek Water Quality Partnership meetings attended <i>Wilson Creek Watershed (070500071002)</i> 10 Landowner contacts made in Targeted Runoff Management Grant project area <i>Rush River Watershed (0704000105)</i> 3 St. Croix-Red Cedar Cooperative Weed Management Area meetings attended Participated in 1 non-native Oriental Bittersweet monitoring work day along St. Croix River 4 Red Cedar TMDL implementation meetings attended <i>Red Cedar River Watershed (07050007)</i> 2 Kinnickinnic Watershed Partnership meetings attended <i>Kinnickinnic River Watershed (0703000511)</i></p>
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ST. CROIX COUNTY 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 2: Activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Actual plan/application reviews	Permits anticipated to be issued	Actual permits issued
Feedlot permits	4	3	2	2
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	3	2	2	2
Manure storage closure	4	3	3	3
Livestock facility siting	2	2	1	1
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	7	5	5	5
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	80	75	75	60
Shoreland zoning	30	50	25	43

Table 3: Inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned	Actual number of inspections
Total Farm Inspections	80	40
For FPP	40	13
For NR 151	60	17
Animal waste ordinance	15	7
Livestock facility siting	3	3
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	150	150
Nonmetallic mining	15	5
PL 566	55	43
Transect Survey	1010	1,008

Table 4: Outreach and education activities

Activity	Planned number	Actual number
Tours	2	1
Field days	5	2
Trainings/workshops	7	1
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	80	72
Newsletters	4	2
Social media posts	24	30
News release/story	6	4
Student mentor	1	1

ST. CROIX COUNTY 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cropland</i> 		
Cropland, soil health and/or nutrient management	<i>NM plan development (500acres)</i> <i>NM planning and training workshop (1)</i> <i>Grassed Waterways (15)</i> <i>FPP compliance reviews (130)</i> <i>Regional biogas and nutrient recovery facility (1)</i>	<i>Plan numbers and 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>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Livestock</i> 		
Livestock	<i>Clean water diversion (1)</i> <i>Waste facility closure (3)</i> <i>Permit waste storage facility (1)</i> <i>Livestock facility siting applications (1)</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"> • <i>Water quality</i> 		
Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)	<i>Shoreland protection (500 ft)</i> <i>Well decommissioning (8)</i> <i>Critical area planting (5)</i> <i>Karst sinkhole treatment (1)</i> <i>Milking center waste system(1)</i> <i>Residential well water screening program (100)</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>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Forestry</i> 		
Forestry	<i>Native tree and shrub sale(17,000)</i>	<i>Number sold</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Invasive</i> 		
Invasive species	<i>Public inquiries and educational efforts (30)</i>	<i>Number of contacts handled</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wildlife</i> 		
Wildlife-Wetlands-Habitat (other than forestry or invasive species)	<i>Wildlife damage program funding (20)</i> <i>Native prairie plant sales (15)</i>	<i>Number of claims funded</i> <i>Number of plant plug flats sold</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Urban</i> 		
Urban issues	<i>Stormwater and erosion control permits (60)</i> <i>Stormwater and erosion control reviews (150)</i>	<i>Number of sites visited</i> <i>Number of plans reviews</i> <i>Number of permits issued</i>

**ST. CROIX COUNTY 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

		<i>Number of compliance issues resolved</i>
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- *Watershed*

Watershed strategies	<i>Lake St. Croix TMDL implementation (4 mtg's)</i> <i>Dry Run Creek Producer-Led project (5 mtg's)</i> <i>Civic Governance (12 mtg's)</i> <i>Wilson Annis Creek National Water Quality Initiative (4mtg's)</i> <i>Targeted Runoff Management Grant project area meeting.</i>	<i>Number of meetings attended/presentations given</i> <i>Modeling completed</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*

Other	<i>PL 566 inspections (43)</i> <i>Non-metallic mining and reclamation inspection (20)</i>	<i>Number of plans reviewed</i> <i>Number of inspections</i>
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Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	2	1
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	2	1
Manure storage closure	3	3
Livestock facility siting	1	1
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	7	5
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	75	60
Shoreland zoning	50	45

**ST. CROIX COUNTY 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	150
For FPP	130
For NR 151	20
Animal waste ordinance	5
Livestock facility siting	3
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	130
Nonmetallic mining	7
PL 566 Dam inspections	43
Transect survey for soil loss	1010
Transect survey for cover crops	1010

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	3
Field days	4
Trainings/workshops	7
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	70
Newsletters	3
Social media posts	24
News release/story	6

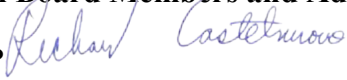
Table 5: Staff Hours and Expected Costs (staff can be combined or listed individually)

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
<i>Conservation and Land Use Specialist</i>	2080	\$94,953
<i>Conservation and Land Use Specialist</i>	2080	\$94,953
<i>Land Use Technician</i>	2080	\$74,502
Land Use Technician	1456	\$51,376
Conservation and Land Use Planner	1040	\$49,953
Support Staff	416	\$29,679
Cost Sharing		
<i>Bonding</i>	640	\$30,000
<i>SEG</i>	150	\$15,000
<i>County Cost-share</i>	500	\$40,000
<i>TRM</i>	1280	\$160,000
<i>Conservation Aids</i>	30	\$2,000

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: July 27, 2018

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

FROM: Richard Castelnovo, DATCP 
Bureau of Land and Water Resources Management

Mary Anne Lowndes, DNR 
Bureau of Watershed Management

SUBJECT: *2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan for the Soil and Water Resource Management Program and the Nonpoint Source Program*

Recommended Action: This is an informational item. However, if the LWCB wishes to do so, it may vote to “receive” the *2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan*. A vote to “receive” the preliminary allocation plan does not bind the LWCB to any position.

Summary: The *2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan* provides details on how both the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) propose to allocate \$20,929,915 (about \$340,000 less than the 2018 allocation) in 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 281.66, Wis. Stats.

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

Breakdown of 2019 Joint Allocation

Charts 1 and 2 on the first page of the Joint Allocation Plan provide an overview of the grant funds DNR and DATCP propose to allocate. Specifically, Chart 1 identifies the proposed DNR and DATCP awards by the program category and the dollar amounts and Chart 2 documents the grants awarded by the state appropriation or other funding source.

DATCP’s allocation awards grants in these program categories: staff and support, landowner cost-sharing including a reserve to cost-share farm discharges, and project grants including NMFE training. The following tables provide details regarding DATCP grants: Table A (page 2) summarizes county and cooperator awards by program category; Table A-1 (pages 3 and 4) shows the step-by-step process for calculating county staff and support grants; Tables A-2 and A-3 (pages 13 and 14) show county scores and rankings in the competition for bond and SEG cost-share grants.

DATCP expenditures proposed for 2019 allocation track its 2018 allocation except for these small differences:

- A \$150,000 decrease (4 percent) in bond cost-sharing. This reduction reflects a positive development: counties are spending more of their grants and there is less funding leftover to increase awards in 2019. DATCP’s decision to decrease its bond reserve by \$50,000 is in part based on this development but also reflects reduced demand for these funds.

- A nearly \$60,000 increase (3 percent) in county grants primarily for nutrient management cost-sharing with landowners, including a notable increase in the maximum award level for counties in lowest award group that now are eligible for as much as \$45,000, which is 62 percent more than the 2018 maximum.
- A nearly \$33,000 decrease (5 percent) in grants for cooperators and a nearly \$24,000 decrease (12 percent) in grant awards for the 16 NMFE grant recipients. These reductions largely account for the increased funding for nutrient management cost-sharing.

DNR provides grants in these funding categories: Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) and NR 243 Notice of Discharge (NOD) programs. No funding requests for grants related to Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water (UNPS) Construction projects were received from the Counties. Table B provides a breakdown of DNR's allocations to counties (which in the case of the preliminary allocation is held in reserve to be allocated based on county rankings).

Table C combines the DATCP and DNR allocations to provide a complete picture of the 2019 allocations.

The body of the Joint Allocation Plan provides a detailed discussion regarding DATCP and DNR allocations including future directions for DATCP funding. These are highlights of DATCP's discussion regarding future directions:

- Changes in the staffing grant to create incentives to hire conservation professionals whose time is fully dedicated to conservation activities such as nutrient management or conservation engineering. This would discourage counties from assigning conservation staff work in zoning and other non-conservation areas.
- Changes in cost-sharing grants to better implement state priorities and improve program efficiency. These changes might include rewarding counties that sign FPP agreements in AEAs, encouraging counties to apply for and use SEG funds to cost-share nutrient management plans, simplifying refining the formulae used to make grant awards, and revising the funding formula to focus bond cost-sharing on farm-related projects.

Comment on Preliminary Allocation Plan

The 2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan, and DATCP's Environmental Assessment, were provided to all county land conservation departments and other interested parties prior to the LWCB's August 7, 2018 meeting.

Counties, project cooperators and other interested persons may comment on 2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan either by:

- Requesting to appear and present comments before the LWCB at its August 7, 2018 meeting. A Public Appearance Request Card must be submitted before the meeting.
- Emailing written comments by no later than September 4, 2018 to Kim Carlson at E-mail: datcpswrm@wisconsin.gov

Materials Provided:

- ◆ *2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan*
- ◆ *Environmental Assessment*

Presenters: Richard Castelnuovo (DATCP); Ann Hirekatur (DNR).

2019 JOINT PRELIMINARY ALLOCATION PLAN

Soil and Water Resource Management Grant Program and Nonpoint Source Program

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

DATCP is allocating grants to county land conservation committees (counties) and other project cooperators in 2019 through the Soil and Water Resource Management Program (Table A).

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

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

For 2019, a total of \$20,929,915 is allocated based on the state budget for the 2017-19 biennium. Table C summarizes all allocations, by grantee. Organized by funding category, Chart 1 below summarizes grant fund requests, unmet funding requests, and allocation amounts. Chart 2 below shows the allocation categories by funding sources. **If required, these allocations may be adjusted based on reductions or lapses in appropriations or authorizations.**

Chart 1: Grant Requests and Allocations

Funding Category	Total Requests	Unmet Requests	Allocation Amounts
DATCP ALLOCATIONS			
County Staff/Support	\$16,901,136	\$7,937,036	\$8,964,100
County LWRM Cost-Share (B)	\$7,631,750	\$4,176,750	\$3,455,000
Bond Cost-Share Reserve (B)	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000
LWRM Cost-Share (SEG)	\$3,082,116	\$847,640	\$2,234,476
Project Contracts (SEG)	\$664,194	\$46,194	\$618,000
NMFE Training Grants (SEG)	\$182,524	\$0	\$182,524
SUBTOTAL	\$28,761,720	\$13,007,620	\$15,754,100
DNR ALLOCATIONS			
UNPS Planning	NA	NA	NA
UNPS Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0
TRM Construction	\$ 3,800,077	\$124,262	\$3,675,815
NOD Reserve (B)			\$ 1,500,000
SUBTOTAL	\$ 3,800,077	\$ 124,262	\$ 5,175,815
TOTAL			\$20,929,915

Abbreviations Used Above:

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

Chart 2: Funding Sources

Staff and Support Grants

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

\$ 8,964,100 DATCP Subtotal

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

\$ 433,208 DNR Subtotal

\$ 9,397,308 TOTAL Staff & Support Grants

Cost-Share Grants

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

\$ 5,989,476 DATCP Subtotal

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

\$ 4,742,607 DNR Subtotal

\$10,732,083 TOTAL Cost-Share Grants

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

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

\$ 800,524 TOTAL NMFE & Other Grants

\$20,929,915 GRAND TOTAL

Table A: DATCP Allocations

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

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

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

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

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

Table B: DNR Allocations

County	Targeted Runoff Mgmt. BMP Construction	Local Assistance Funding for "Large Scale"	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. BMP Construction	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. Planning	Total DNR Allocations
Adams	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ashland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Barron	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bayfield	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Buffalo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Burnett	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Calumet	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clark	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crawford	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dane	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dodge	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Door	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dunn	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eau Claire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florence	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fond du Lac	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forest	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Green	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Green Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iron	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Juneau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kenosha	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kewaunee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LaCrosse	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lafayette	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Langlade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Manitowoc	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table B: DNR Allocations

County	Targeted Runoff Mgmt. BMP Construction	Local Assistance Funding for "Large Scale"	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. BMP Construction	Urban NPS & Storm Water Mgmt. Planning	Total DNR Allocations
Marathon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marinette	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marquette	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Menominee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Milwaukee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Monroe	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oconto	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oneida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Outagamie	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ozaukee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pepin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pierce	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Portage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Price	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Racine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Richland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rusk	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Saint Croix	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sauk	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sawyer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shawano	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sheboygan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Taylor	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trempealeau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vernon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vilas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Walworth	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washburn	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waukesha	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waupaca	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waushara	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Winnebago	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wood	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TRM & UNPS Reserves	\$3,242,607	\$433,208	\$0	\$0	\$3,675,815
DNR NR243 NOD Reserve					\$1,500,000
Total	\$3,242,607	\$433,208	\$0	\$0	\$5,175,815

Table C: Summary of DATCP and DNR Allocations

County	Staffing & Support from DATCP and DNR	Cost-Sharing from DATCP and DNR	Total Allocation of DATCP and DNR Funding	County	Staffing & Support from DATCP and DNR	Cost-Sharing from DATCP and DNR	Total Allocation of DATCP and DNR Funding
Adams	116,671	59,400	176,071	Oconto	139,166	60,000	199,166
Ashland	100,021	79,475	179,496	Oneida	94,591	46,475	141,066
Barron	123,651	106,750	230,401	Outagamie	170,329	135,750	306,079
Bayfield	108,687	100,900	209,587	Ozaukee	147,488	117,563	265,051
Brown	144,209	47,250	191,459	Pepin	123,232	80,000	203,232
Buffalo	108,727	74,250	182,977	Pierce	134,932	82,250	217,182
Burnett	102,353	47,000	149,353	Polk	157,613	27,250	184,863
Calumet	136,568	87,900	224,468	Portage	144,022	66,750	210,772
Chippewa	173,220	105,466	278,686	Price	87,502	35,400	122,902
Clark	116,341	134,250	250,591	Racine	134,085	112,163	246,248
Columbia	145,737	176,693	322,430	Richland	92,863	83,750	176,613
Crawford	101,146	65,750	166,896	Rock	156,474	135,513	291,987
Dane	174,201	120,250	294,451	Rusk	88,526	84,400	172,926
Dodge	133,254	39,250	172,504	Saint Croix	130,051	55,000	185,051
Door	139,936	79,900	219,836	Sauk	131,289	133,013	264,302
Douglas	114,013	13,400	127,413	Sawyer	87,007	48,000	135,007
Dunn	162,747	73,250	235,997	Shawano	114,972	51,250	166,222
Eau Claire	139,925	100,250	240,175	Sheboygan	140,635	80,750	221,385
Florence	75,000	50,475	125,475	Taylor	109,754	111,013	220,767
Fond du Lac	143,463	80,000	223,463	Trempealeau	120,768	126,750	247,518
Forest	83,857	11,975	95,832	Vernon	126,672	105,250	231,922
Grant	99,306	60,513	159,819	Vilas	112,572	21,975	134,547
Green	137,314	102,750	240,064	Walworth	142,772	75,750	218,522
Green Lake	138,388	88,900	227,288	Washburn	99,768	43,400	143,168
Iowa	113,219	105,250	218,469	Washington	124,610	58,400	183,010
Iron	102,925	40,000	142,925	Waukesha	166,794	41,900	208,694
Jackson	130,364	91,013	221,377	Waupaca	128,012	139,750	267,762
Jefferson	173,385	39,250	212,635	Waushara	124,768	75,000	199,768
Juneau	125,099	65,000	190,099	Winnebago	151,983	93,400	245,383
Kenosha	128,606	59,400	188,006	Wood	132,364	112,513	244,877
Kewaunee	133,201	75,750	208,951	Res.		300,000	300,000
LaCrosse	157,839	68,400	226,239	DNR NR243 Res.		1,500,000	1,500,000
Lafayette	94,068	68,750	162,818	UNPS & TRM Res.	433,208	3,242,607	3,675,815
Langlade	90,476	87,900	178,376	SUBTOTAL	\$9,397,308	\$10,732,083	\$20,129,391
Lincoln	83,481	13,400	96,881	OTHER PROJECT FUNDING:			
Manitowoc	149,699	127,250	276,949				
Marathon	138,908	181,930	320,838	UW CALS		390,000	
Marinette	120,678	96,900	217,578	NMFE		182,524	
Marquette	127,341	84,400	211,741	WLWCA/SOC		224,500	
Menominee	75,000	20,000	95,000	Conservation Observation Day		3,500	
Milwaukee	75,000	20,000	95,000	SUBTOTAL			800,524
Monroe	110,462	98,513	208,975	TOTAL			\$20,929,915

DATCP'S ALLOCATION

1. Staff and Support

The allocation under this category provides county staff and support funding. Grants are awarded consistent with the terms of the 2019 grant application and instructions located at: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SWRMSect6.aspx

A. Funds Available

The allocation amount listed on page one consists of annual appropriations of \$3,027,200 in GPR funds and \$5,936,900 in SEG funds “for support of local land conservation personnel under the soil and water resource management program.” DATCP has no underspending from prior years to increase this allocation.

B. Grant Awards

Grants are awarded on the following formula:

Tier 1

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

Tier 2

DATCP will allocate the remaining \$3,564,100 using a modified version of the formula designed to meet the goal in s. 92.14(6)(b), Wis. Stats., of funding 100, 70 and 50 percent of the costs of three staff positions in each county. As modified, the formula allows counties to claim department heads, technicians and engineers as their first positions (entitled to 100 percent funding) only if they work over 95% on eligible conservation activities.

DATCP makes Tier 2 awards in three rounds in an attempt to meet the statutory goal. For round one, DATCP can fully fund county requests for their first position at the 100% rate. However, for round two, DATCP can only fund about 64% of the county requests for

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

Unmet Need for Staff and Support Funds

Despite an increase in appropriations, DATCP would need an additional \$3.4 million in appropriations to reach the goal in s. 92.14(6)(b), Wis. Stats. At current funding levels, counties shoulder a large portion of the burden of staffing costs, providing resources to pay 206 of the 355 conservation staff employed statewide.

Reallocation and Redirection

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

Future Funding Directions

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

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

2. Bond Revenue Cost-Sharing

The allocations under this category provide cost-sharing to resolve discharges on farms (awarded to counties from a reserve), and provide counties grants for landowner cost-sharing. Unless otherwise noted below, grants are awarded consistent with the terms of the 2019 grant application and instructions (see page 8 for the link to these documents).

A. Bond Funds Available

The allocation amount listed on page one consists of \$3.5 million (half of DATCP's \$7.0 million authorization in the 2017-19 budget), with the following adjustment:

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

B. Grant Awards

Bond Reserve Projects

DATCP will allocate \$300,000 to a reserve for the purpose of funding projects to address discharges on farms including regulatory animal waste response (NR 243) projects approved in cooperation with DNR. DATCP has scaled back its reserve to reflect changes

in demand for the funds. These funds are awarded using separate processes: (1) selection based on a separate application, <http://dnr.wi.gov/Aid/NOD.html>, for farm projects issued a notice of discharge or notice of intent, (2) a recommendation from DATCP engineering staff concerning a farm discharge, especially to address increased costs for managing runoff from feedlots and feed storage.

Landowner Cost-Sharing

After setting aside a \$300,000 reserve, DATCP will allocate \$3,455,000 to counties for landowner cost-sharing. DATCP makes county awards by first providing base funding, and then awarding funds based on criteria related to county performance and need. This approach is designed to better meet the statewide priorities set in s. ATCP 50.30(2) including the need to address farms with water quality issues and support farmer participation in the farmland preservation program (FPP). After providing each county \$10,000 in base funding, DATCP awards the remaining \$2,735,000 using two performance-based criteria (a 3-year record of cumulative spending of cost-share funds, and a 3-year of average of 20% or less underspending of cost-share funds) and two needs-based criteria (farmland acres based on 2012 USDA Ag Census data and base adjustment to help counties receive funding closer to their requests). In calculating the counties' performance based awards, DATCP will no longer include NOD/NOI awards with the exception of a transition period in the 2019 Allocation Plan.

Table A-2 (page 13) shows each county's total award amount and the factors that contributed to the county's award.

Unmet Need for Bond Cost-Share Funds

DATCP's allocation provided 45% of the funds requested, leaving \$4,176,750 in unsatisfied county requests. This shortfall in bond funds has practical implications for our capacity to implement state and local priorities including farm runoff standards. Of particular concern,

cost-share dollars are not keeping pace with increased costs for conservation practices and expanded priorities as reflected in the recently adopted NR 151 targeted performance standards.

3. SEG Fund Allocation

The allocations under this category provide funding for (1) landowner cost-sharing, (2) farmer and related training involving nutrient management (NM), and (3) NM implementation support and other projects of statewide importance. Unless otherwise noted below, grants are awarded consistent with the terms of the 2019 grant application and instructions (see page 8 for the link to these documents).

A. Funds Available

The allocation amount listed on page one consists of \$3,825,000 appropriation in SEG funds “for cost-sharing grants and contracts under the soil and water resource management program under s. 92.14” with the following adjustments:

- A decrease of \$750,000 as a result of a redirection of funds for producer-led watershed protection grants.
- A decrease of \$40,000 for a reserve to develop a database to track the location and benefits of conservation practices.
- A potential increase in the final allocation based unspent Producer Led Watershed Grants.

Of the \$3,035,000 available for allocation, \$2,234,476 will be provided to counties for landowner cost-sharing, \$182,524 will be awarded for farmer NM training, and \$618,000 will be awarded to project cooperators including a \$3,500 award for Conservation Observance Day. The majority of funding awarded in this category directly benefits farmers and other landowners by providing NM cost-sharing and farmer training.

Landowner Cost-Sharing

DATCP provides grants to counties primarily for cost-sharing NM plans at \$10 per acre for

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

Fifty-seven counties applied for \$3,082,116 in grants, and DATCP will award \$2,234,476 based on the following funding criteria:

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

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

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

Group 1 (80-100 points)

Maximum Award: \$103,680

Maximum awards in the group: 2 of 6

Group 2 (65-79 points)

Maximum Award: \$75,000

Maximum awards in group: 4 of 8

Group 3 (50-64 points)

Maximum Award: \$60,000

Maximum awards in group: 4 of 18

Group 4 (less than 50 points)

Maximum Award: \$45,000

Maximum awards in group: 5 of 25

Table A-3 (page 14) enumerates each county’s score, grouping, and grant award. The term “N/A” identifies the 15 counties that did not apply for funds. Table A (page 2) also reflects amounts allocated to each county under the “SEG Cost-Sharing” column. Adams, Brown, Calumet, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Outagamie Counties qualify to spend up to 50% of 2019 SEG funds on waterways and other bondable practices with DATCP approval.

NMFE Training Grants

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

Table A-4: NMFE Grant Awards (in dollars)		
Organization	Tier	Grant Award
Buffalo Co.	1	\$18,500
Columbia Co.	1	\$6,000
Dane Co.	1	\$12,750
Door Co.	1	\$8,100
Kewaunee Co.	1	\$10,900
Langlade Co.	1	\$10,360
Lincoln Co.	2	\$2,500
Manitowoc Co.	1	\$15,400
NWTC	1	\$9,829
Oconto Co.	1	\$3,475
Ozaukee Co	2	\$2,500
SWTC	1	\$19,910
Taylor Co. (+ Marathon, Clark, Lincoln, Wood)	1	\$19,800
Trempealeau Co.	1	\$20,000
Vernon Co.	1	\$20,000
Washington Co.	2	\$2,500
Total		\$182,524

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

Statewide Projects: Nutrient Management Implementation Support, Cooperators

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

In the cooperator subcategory of Nutrient Management Implementation Support, DATCP received one application from the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (UW-CALS) for \$390,000. DATCP will fund the full amount of the UW-CALS request as follows: (1) \$220,000 for maintaining and improving SnapPlus, and (2) \$170,000 for outreach, education and training provided by the Nutrient and Pest Management Program. Funding this project supports tools and information needed by government agencies and farmers to implement the nutrient management standard and the Phosphorus Index.

In the general category of project cooperator, DATCP will provide the following funding. Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (WI Land+Water) is awarded \$189,500, which is significantly less than \$212,175 requested for 2019. The funds are intended to build statewide capacity to deliver and coordinate conservation training including implementation of recommendations of the statewide interagency training committee (SITCOM) and the Producer-Led Watershed Protection Grants Annual Workshop. Funding also supports activities to promote accountability among county conservation programs.

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

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

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

The 2019 cooperator awards are documented in the lower right-hand corner of Table A (page 2). All award recipients are required to sign grant contracts that incorporate the requirements of s. ATCP 50.35, and include significant accountability measures.

Unmet Need for Cost-Share Funding

DATCP will provide about 72% of the SEG funding requested by counties for cost-sharing, which is \$847,640 less than the requested amounts.

Future Funding Directions

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

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

DATCP will examine changes in its grant criteria to better implement state priorities and make other improvements. Starting with the approach for prioritization of NM cost-sharing required by s. 92.14 (6)(c), DATCP needs to determine the process for updating 2016 data on impaired waters and beaches and may make refinements to account for acres under FPP agreements within AEAs. DATCP will evaluate other aspects of its SEG funding formula to better DATCP's goals of promoting NM planning, simplifying administration, and ensuring effective use of grant funds. A major concern involves the number of counties that either do not apply for funding or request amounts lower than the maximum awards. A related concern involves county spending on practices other than NM when many counties have only 1/3 of their cropland acres covered by NM plans. DATCP will look at criteria that increase county incentives to apply for and spend SEG grants on NM plans. DATCP will also consider how existing criteria including scoring reflect county capacity and commitment to cost-share NM plans. For example, DATCP may review whether newer criteria involving farmland acres and NMFE participation accurately gauge a county's capacity and commitment. DATCP will consider simplifying the SEG funding formula, including reducing the number of criteria.

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

Before making major changes, DATCP will engage key stakeholders to develop a workable approach. The counties and producer led groups can share insights on approaches to effectively target cost-sharing and increase farmer participation.

Table A-2: County Bond Cost-Share Awards

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

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

*Graduated awards based on 3-yr avg underspending: 0% = \$32,500, 1% = \$28,500, 2- 10% = \$20,000, 11-20% = \$8,000, >20% = \$0.

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

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

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

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

Table A-3: County SEG Cost-Share Awards

County	Ranking and Award			County	Ranking and Award		
	Score	Grouping	Award		Score	Grouping	Award
<i>Adams</i>	36	4	\$20,000	Marathon	95	1	\$103,680
<i>Ashland</i>	40	4	\$20,000	Marinette	43	4	\$45,000
<i>Barron</i>	45	4	\$40,000	Marquette	43	4	\$45,000
Bayfield	46	4	\$40,000	Menominee	0	0	NA
Brown	51	3	\$8,000	Milwaukee	17	0	NA
<i>Buffalo</i>	50	3	\$20,000	Monroe	68	2	\$50,000
Burnett	21	4	\$22,000	Oconto	53	0	NA
Calumet	68	2	\$40,000	Onieda	7	0	NA
<i>Chippewa</i>	63	3	\$55,716	Outagamie	75	2	\$75,000
<i>Clark</i>	90	1	\$80,000	Ozaukee	58	3	\$50,400
Columbia	85	1	\$103,680	Pepin	36	4	\$40,000
<i>Crawford</i>	33	4	\$14,000	Pierce	48	4	\$30,000
Dane	90	1	\$75,000	Polk	46	0	NA
Dodge	80	1	\$10,000	Portage	40	0	NA
Door	43	4	\$28,000	Price	18	0	NA
Douglas	18	0	NA	Racine	31	4	\$45,000
<i>Dunn</i>	58	3	\$28,000	Richland	38	4	\$28,000
Eau Claire	60	3	\$60,000	Rock	68	2	\$75,000
Florence	12	0	NA	<i>Rusk</i>	28	4	\$45,000
Fond du Lac	68	2	\$40,000	Saint Croix	43	4	\$20,000
Forest	17	0	NA	Sauk	70	2	\$60,000
Grant	50	0	NA	<i>Sawyer</i>	13	4	\$8,000
Green	55	3	\$40,000	Shawano	58	3	\$20,000
Green Lake	41	4	\$28,000	Sheboygan	53	3	\$20,000
Iowa	50	3	\$60,000	Taylor	48	4	\$40,000
Iron	27	0	NA	Trempealeau	55	3	\$60,000
<i>Jackson</i>	43	4	\$20,000	Vernon	55	3	\$60,000
<i>Jefferson</i>	63	3	\$14,000	Vilas	2	0	NA
Juneau	53	3	\$25,000	Walworth	35	4	\$20,000
<i>Kenosha</i>	19	4	\$20,000	<i>Washburn</i>	23	4	\$4,000
Kewaunee	53	3	\$20,000	Washington	46	4	\$10,000
La Crosse	63	3	\$20,000	Waukesha	44	0	NA
Lafayette	80	1	\$15,000	Waupaca	65	2	\$75,000
<i>Langlade</i>	56	3	\$40,000	Wausara	41	4	\$25,000
Lincoln	29	0	NA	<i>Winnebago</i>	48	4	\$45,000
Manitowoc	65	2	\$75,000	Wood	60	3	\$54,000
TOTAL							\$ 2,234,476
County Name in Italics = County transferred funds awarded in prior grant year NA= County did not apply for SEG funds				Shaded award amounts = County awarded the amount of its request, which was less than the maximum grant award			

DNR'S PRELIMINARY ALLOCATION

DNR's portion of this preliminary allocation may provide funding to counties through three programs:

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

Table B shows reserve amounts have been established for TRM, UNPS-Construction, and NOD grants, as specific county allocations are unknown at this time.

FUNDING SOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

reason, funds committed through this allocation plan become available after March 31, 2020, these funds may be held to fund projects selected in the next grant cycle.

1. TRM Preliminary Allocation

Table B contains a lump-sum allocation of \$3,675,815 for county TRM application. The amount placed in reserve is the maximum combined amount that all county TRM applicants may be awarded. The DNR's recommendation for individual 2019 TRM project allocations will be discussed with the LWCB at their October 2018 meeting. The exact amount allocated to successful county TRM applicants will be included in the *2019 Joint Final Allocation Plan*.

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

TRM allocations made through this plan will be reimbursed to grantees during calendar years 2019 through 2020. 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 Preliminary Allocation

PLANNING. UNPS-Planning grant applications were not solicited in 2018 for the 2019 award cycle. DNR has implemented an alternating schedule for both UNPS-Planning and UNPS-Construction grants. The UNPS-Planning grant application will be available in early 2019 for 2020 awards.

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

grant applications in 2019. These will next be available in 2020 for 2021 grant awards. The maximum cost-share amount that can be awarded for a UNPS-Construction grant is \$200,000.

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

The UNPS-Construction awards made through this plan will be reimbursed to grantees during calendar years 2019 and 2020. Project applications have been screened, scored, and ranked in accordance with s. 281.66, Wis. Stats.

3. Notice of Discharge Program

A. Background

DNR issues notices of discharge (NOD) and notices of intent (NOI) under ch. NR 243, Wis. Adm. Code; this code regulates animal feeding operations. DNR has authority under s. 281.65(4e), Wis. Stats., to provide grant assistance for NOD and NOI projects outside the competitive TRM process. DNR is authorized to make 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 Preliminary Allocation

In this Preliminary Allocation Plan, DNR establishes a reserve of \$1,500,000 for

NOD projects during calendar year 2019. The reserve includes funds for structural practices in eligible locations. DNR may use its discretion to increase this reserve if needed. To receive a grant award, a governmental unit must submit an application to DNR that describes a specific project and includes documentation that an NOD or NOI has either already been issued or will be issued by DNR concurrent with the grant award. Once DNR issues a grant to the governmental unit to address an NOD or NOI, DNR will designate a portion of the reserve specifically for that project.

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

DNR will require that county grantees commit funds to a cost-share agreement with the landowner within a time-frame that is consistent with the compliance schedule in the NOD. The county grantee shall use the grant award to reimburse the landowner for costs incurred during the grant period, which may extend beyond calendar year 2019. If the landowner fails to install practices listed in the cost-share agreement within the timeframe identified, DNR will terminate its grant with the county, leaving the landowner to correct the problems identified in the NOD without the benefit of state cost sharing.

Fund balances from terminated NOD grants and projects completed under budget may be returned to the reserve account and made available to other NOD applicants. Reserve funds remaining at the end of calendar year 2018 may either be carried over for the calendar year 2019 NOD reserve account or may be allocated for calendar year 2019 or 2020 TRM projects.

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

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

This section will be completed to account for any changes in the proposed allocation plan based on comments received, LWCB input, and other factors identified by DATCP or DNR.

Counties, project cooperators, and other interested persons may comment on the 2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan either by:

- Requesting to appear and present comments before the LWCB at a regularly scheduled meeting (A Public Appearance Request Card must be completed before the start of meeting).
- Emailing written comments by no later than September 4, 2018 to: Kim Carlson at datcpswrm@wisconsin.gov.

FINAL ACTION

DATCP has determined that the action described in this allocation plan for the 2019 soil and water resource management grant program shown in Table A conforms to the applicable DATCP provisions of s. 92.14, Wis. Stats, and ATCP 50, Wis. Administrative Code. DATCP reserves the right to reallocate grant funds unexpended by recipients.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 2018

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Sheila E. Harsdorf, Secretary

DNR has determined that the actions described in this allocation plan for the 2019 allocations of DNR funds shown in Table B conforms with the provisions of ss. 281.65 and 281.66, Wis. Stats.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 2018

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Daniel L. Meyer, Secretary

Environmental Assessment
DATCP's Portion of the 2019 Joint Preliminary Allocation Plan
July 2018

I. The Nature and Purpose of the Proposed Action

Each year the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), together with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), allocates grant funds to counties and others for the purpose of supporting county conservation staff, landowner cost-sharing and other soil and water resource management (SWRM) activities. DATCP funds are allocated in accordance with ch. 92, Stats., and ch. ATCP 50, Wis. Adm. Code. Counties are required to have DATCP-approved land and water resource management (LWRM) plans as an eligibility condition for grants. The details of DATCP's proposed action are set forth in charts and tables in the 2019 Joint Allocation Plan that accompanies this Environmental Assessment.

II. The Environment Affected by the Proposed Action

As further explained in Section III.A., the DATCP grant program operates in every county, potentially covering all of Wisconsin's 34.8 million acres. While the program can fund a range of activities that protect surface and ground waters throughout the state, grant funds are primarily used to protect rural areas and install conservation practices on farms, which now account for less than 50% of Wisconsin's land base (14.4 million acres). Ultimately each county's LWRM plan determines the nature and scope of conservation activities in the area and the natural resources affected by DATCP funds.

III. Foreseeable Environmental Effects of the Proposed Action

A. Immediate Effects

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

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

Each year, counties use cost-share funds to address state and local priorities identified in their local plans. New work plan and reporting requirements discussed on page six will provide a

clearer picture of county efforts and facilitate reporting of county accomplishments.

Cost-share funds translate into tangible conservation practices that produce documentable results in controlling runoff pollution and improving water quality. In 2017, counties spent about \$5.1 million in DATCP funds to install cost-shared practices, compared to 2016 expenditure of about \$5.2 million. Table A highlights the top conservation practices DATCP cost-share spent by counties in 2016 and 2017.

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

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

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

B. Long-Term Effects

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

- Outreach and education that results in positive behavioral changes;
- Development of conservation technologies such as SNAP Plus and the Manure Advisory System, and the training systems to effectively use these technologies;
- Technical assistance that ensures proper design and installation of conservation practices;
- Resource management planning that tackles local and state priorities, with an improved emphasis on annual work planning and reporting;
- Permitting and other regulation of livestock farms that requires properly designed manure storage and nutrient management plans; and

- FPP administration that protects valuable resources and promotes conservation compliance.

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

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

C. Direct Effects

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

D. Indirect Effects

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

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

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

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

E. Cumulative Effects

While it is difficult to accurately gauge the cumulative effects of this action, it is clear that SWRM grant funds play an integral part in supporting a comprehensive framework of federal, state, and local resource management programs. By supporting 111 of the 355 conservation employees in the state's 72 counties, DATCP grant funds secure the foundation necessary to deliver a myriad of conservation programs, which among other accomplishments, achieved the following:

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

Assessing the full extent of the effects of grant funding is complicated by a number of factors including complex interactions and far-reaching impacts of grant funding. For example, conservation activities funded by DATCP can dampen the potential negative environmental impacts of actions driven by farm policies and economics. In particular, the risks of cropland soil erosion have increased as a result of conditions that favor increased cash grain/row cropping, and the increased market incentives to grow these crops.

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

A. Those Directly Affected

County Conservation Programs and Cooperators: The proposed allocation plan provides funding to support 72 county conservation programs. Even with increased appropriations for the staffing grant, DATCP awards still fall short of funding three staff per county at the prescribed rates in s. 92.14(6)(b), Stats, providing support for one third of the costs for county conservation staff, who number 355 according to most recent data. DATCP grants are one of several sources for cost-share funds that include county levies, DNR grants and NRCS funding. DATCP grants also fund private and public entities to provide statewide support for implementing conservation programs or provide special services to promote conservation statewide. DATCP funding for training and professional development is critical to maintaining county capacity to deliver high quality technical services, and reflects a state commitment to build the capacity of conservation staff statewide.

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

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

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

B. Those Significantly Affected

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

V. Significant Economic and Social Effects of the Proposed Action

On balance, DATCP's proposed action will have positive economic and social effects.

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

The economic impacts of installing conservation practices vary with each individual farmer and the type of practices involved. To receive cost-sharing, landowners often pay 30% of the costs (10% in the case of economic hardship) to install a practice. DATCP adjustments in the cost-sharing will enable farmers to keep pace with increasing responsibilities and costs associated with meeting conservation requirements. For example, the new maximum rate of \$10 per acre for nutrient management plans represents a needed adjustment to help farmers complete more extensive planning requirements. DATCP's efforts to expand its cost-share reserve offers limited options to install more costly practices to control feed storage or barnyard runoff, in response to the uncertainties surrounding the installation of vegetated treatment areas to effectively manage discharges.

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

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

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

VI. Controversial Issues Associated with the Proposed Action

For the 2017-2019 biennium, SWRM grants program benefited from funding increases in key areas. DATCP's annual appropriation for staffing grants was raised to its highest level since the 2011 allocation. This increase, however, did not move DATCP closer to meeting the statutory goal of funding an average of three county staff at the rate of 100, 70 and 50 percent. In fact, in 2019, the shortfall in meeting the goal is slightly greater than 2018, standing at \$3.4 million. DATCP funding for nutrient management (NM) grants and related expenditures increased to levels not seen since the 2008 allocation. The increased funding will provide critical financial resources to cover the higher cost-sharing rate required (\$10 per acre for four years) to implement the newest NRCS technical standard for NM planning. Even with the increase in the "per acre" amount of cost-sharing, DATCP will provide cost-share dollars sufficient to meet nearly 75 percent of county requests for funding. For 2018, DATCP was able to capture unspent SEG funds from producer led watershed grants and redirect about 0.2 million to supplement the NM cost-sharing provided to counties.

Despite the increases in SEG cost-share funds, state agencies face growing needs for cost-share dollars driven by expanding state priorities. While DATCP continues to advance nutrient management as a priority, the ATCP 50 increase in flat rate payments for NM plans may offset any gains in the SEG appropriation. Furthermore, DATCP and DNR must implement s. 92.14 (6) (c), Wis. Stats., that establishes a priority for the award of nutrient management funds to projects

in near or affecting impaired water bodies and Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEAs). Based on 2016 data, Wisconsin has 7,874 miles of impaired waterways and beaches. There are 1.13 million acres of land in AEAs and this total could grow to 2.0 million acres in the years to come. Making reasonable progress in implementing NM in these targeted areas will require increased SEG funding to support DATCP cost-sharing and farmer training grants. Meeting funding challenges is complicated by the weak condition of the nonpoint account of the environmental fund. Our programs are deeply reliant on SEG funds from this account for staffing grants, nutrient management grants, and payments of debt service for bond funds. In its 2017 paper on *Environmental Quality and Miscellaneous Appropriations* (Paper #477), LFB noted:

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

DNR and DATCP are responsible for supporting the implementation of the targeted performance standards schedule to go into effect July 1, 2018. DNR changed to ch, NR 151, Rules Clearinghouse CR 17-062, https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/chr/all/cr_17_062, for the purpose of protecting groundwater from pathogen contamination in the northeastern counties with silurian bedrock and shallow soils. DNR’s changes will increase the need for specific conservation practices including cover crop; pre-tillage practices; reduced or restricted manure applications requiring storage, purchase of commercial fertilizers, increased costs for manure hauling or rental of additional land; and pathogen treatment technologies.

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

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

VIII. Possible Alternatives to the Proposed Action

A. Take No Action

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

B. Delay Action

DATCP is under legal obligation to make an annual allocation within a specific timetable. Furthermore, there is no financial justification for a delay since the funding is available. Delaying the grant allocation runs the risk of hampering counties in

meeting their legal responsibilities, including their contractual responsibilities to landowners, and undermines the significant environmental, economic, and social benefits of the program.

C. Decrease the Level of Activity

Decreasing the allocations would reduce environmental benefits, impede local program delivery, is not warranted based on the available funding for DATCP programs and would be inconsistent with legislative intent to implement the nonpoint pollution control program. Therefore, this is an undesirable choice.

D. Increase the Level of Activity

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

E. Change the Amounts Allocated to Some or All Recipients

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

IX. Mitigation of Adverse Environmental Effects

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

X. Final Determination

This assessment finds that the *2019 Preliminary Allocation Plan* will have no significant environmental impact and is not a major state action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. No environmental impact statement is necessary under s. 1.11(2), Stats.

Date _____ By _____

Richard Castelnovo, Section Chief
Land and Water Resources Bureau
Agricultural Resource Management Division

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

Date _____ By _____

Brian Kuhn, Administrator
Agricultural Resource Management Division

DATE: July 21, 2018

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

FROM: Mary Anne Lowndes
Runoff Management Section, DNR

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

Recommended Action: This is an informational item.

Summary: The DNR, pursuant to s. 281.65(4c)(b), Wis. Stats., is informing the Land and Water Conservation Board through this memo of the Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) grant application scores for projects to be considered for CY 2019 grant funding. Scoring results for projects being considered for calendar year (CY) 2019 funding are presented in the attached tables.

Chapter NR 153, Wis. Adm. Code, which governs the TRM Grant Program, became effective on January 1, 2011, and includes four separate TRM project categories as noted below. Projects are scored and ranked against other projects in the same category. Once total available funding is determined, funds will be allocated among the four project categories. The maximum possible awards are \$150,000 for Small-Scale projects and \$1,000,000 for Large-Scale projects.

Scoring and Ranking Summary to Date:

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

- Three (3) applications were submitted and are eligible for grant consideration.
- Funding requests for the applications total \$360,000.

B. Small-Scale Non-TMDL

- Five (5) applications were submitted and are eligible for grant consideration.
- Funding requests for the applications total \$625,499.

C. Large-Scale TMDL

- Three (3) applications were submitted and are eligible for consideration.
- Funding request for these applications total \$1,381,473.

D. Large-Scale Non-TMDL

- Six (6) applications were submitted.
- One (1) of six (6) applications is not eligible for a TRM grant; five (5) are eligible for grant consideration.
- Funding requests for the five eligible applications totaled \$1,433,105. The following process is used to score and rank projects and make funding decisions:
 1. All projects are 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 these project categories is identified and moved (Region Boost) to the top of the ranked list.
 3. Selection of applications for funding continues based on rank order, regardless of location, until funds are exhausted.

The attached tables show the current rank order of applications. However, 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 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.

Once the *2019 Joint Final Allocation Plan* is signed, DNR will develop grant agreements for successful applications. During the grant agreement development process, funding amounts may be adjusted as necessary to reflect final cost-share rates and eligible project components.

Materials Provided:

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

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

Table 1. Small-Scale Non-TMDL Project Applications

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

Table 2. Small-Scale TMDL Project Applications

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

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

Table 3. Large-Scale Non-TMDL Project Applications

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

Table 4. Large-Scale TMDL Project Applications

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

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM**UNPS Planning Grant Application Scoring by Rank for 2018****DATE:** July 13, 2018**TO:** Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) and Advisors**FROM:** Mary Anne Lowndes
Runoff Management Section, DNR**SUBJECT: DNR Proposed Scoring of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management Applications for Calendar Year (CY) 2019 Funding****Recommended Action:** This is an informational item.

Summary: Through this memo, the DNR is informing the LWCB of Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management (UNPS) grant application scores for projects to be considered for CY 2019 grant funding. Scoring results for projects being considered for calendar year (CY) 2019 funding are presented in the attached table.

The DNR funds UNPS projects under authority of s. 281.66, Wis. Stats. The purpose of this program is to control polluted runoff from urban project areas. Funds may be used for two types of projects: 1. Construction projects (may also include land acquisition) and 2. Planning projects. Each project type has its own application process and funding source. Consequently, construction projects and planning projects do not compete against each other for funding.

Beginning in January 2016 the DNR began implementing an alternating schedule for UNPS Planning and UNPS Construction grants. UNPS Construction grant applications were solicited in 2018 for the CY 2019 award cycle. The UNPS Planning grant application will be available in 2019 for CY 2020 awards. Due to the alternating schedule for the UNPS grants, only the scoring and ranking summary for UNPS Construction projects is provided.

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

The maximum state cost share per successful application is \$200,000.

- Twenty-five (25) applications were submitted; twenty-three (23) are eligible for funding. The DNR requested additional documentation from two applicants to verify that they meet eligibility requirements. These two applications are included in the preliminary ranked list, but will be not be included in the final ranked list if sufficient evidence of eligibility is not provided by that time.
- Grant requests for the 25 applications total \$2,701,243

The attached table shows the current rank 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 in a given project category. 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.

Once the *2018 Joint Final Allocation Plan* is signed, the DNR will develop grant agreements for successful applications. During the grant agreement development process, funding amounts may be adjusted as necessary to reflect final cost-share rates and eligible project components.

Materials Provided: *UNPS-Construction Scoring and Rank for CY 2019*

UNPS- Construction Grant Application Scoring by Rank for 2019

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

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM _____ **State of Wisconsin**

DATE: July 19, 2018

TO: Land and Water Conservation Board Members and Advisors

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

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

Action Requested: This is an action item. The department has determined that the *Grant County Land and Water Resource Management Plan* meets ATCP 50 requirements and requests that the LWCB make a recommendation regarding approval of the plan consistent with the Board's guidance.

Summary: The plan is written as a 10 year plan, and addresses one or more of the criteria demonstrating intent for a 10 year plan. If approved, the plan would remain in effect through December 31, 2028, and would be subject to a five year review prior to December 31, 2023.

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

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

Grant County held a public hearing on June 7, 2018, as part of its public input and review process. The Grant County Land and Water Conservation Committee will present the LWRM plan for County Board approval after receiving a recommendation for approval from the LWCB.

Materials Provided:

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

Presenters: Lynda Schweikert, Grant County Conservation, Sanitation and Zoning Dept. Administrator
Eric Heagle, Soil and Water Conservation Technician
Dwight Nelson, Conservation, Sanitation, and Zoning Committee Chair



2018 GRANT COUNTY



LAND AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wisconsin Act 27 (1997-1999 Biennial Budget Bill), Chapter 92.10 of the Wisconsin Statutes, includes provisions for county Land and Water Conservation Committees (LWCC) to develop county Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) plans. County LWRM plans are envisioned to be a local action or implementation plan with emphasis on program integration. The planning process will provide a more efficient and effective means to address resource issues, meet state performance standards, and more effectively allocate county, state, and federal resources. The Grant County LWRM Plan addresses local concerns by integrating county, state and federal programs.

Grant County has developed 10-year plan (2018-2028). The Grant County LWRM Plan was written with the assistance of a local workgroup and many partner agencies. The workgroup was comprised of agricultural producers, instructors, businessmen and concerned citizens. The agencies involved were Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of Natural Resources, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Farm Service Agency, and the University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension. Two meetings were held in January & March of 2018 to develop the resource concerns and performance standards implementation policy of the plan. A public hearing was held on June 7, 2018, which began the 30-day public comment period per statutory requirements. On June 19, 2018, this plan was submitted to the County Board for approval and acceptance.

The major objectives of the plan are:

- To assess groundwater quality
- To reduce soil erosion on crop ground
- To prevent contaminants from entering the surface waters of Grant County
- To inform the public and keep them up to date on conservation issues

Before looking forward to the next 10 years of our plan, we first wanted to look back at the accomplishments from the last 5 years of our previous plan (2013-2017).

- In order to achieve our first priority to control soil erosion we obtained \$100,000 in county cost sharing, over \$364,391 from DATCP, and \$3,381,105.16 from NRCS through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program and DALCI.
- We continued to enforce our Animal Waste Storage and Nutrient Utilization Ordinance, issuing 29 permits to construct facilities and 34 permits to close facilities
- Through our county well decommissioning program, we have provided cost sharing to abandon 94 wells.
- Our annual county tree sale has provided over 63,230 trees to Grant County landowners
- We have enrolled over 1,631.42 acres in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

By utilizing the various county, state and federal programs available, Grant County will encourage the voluntary approach regarding compliance with the statewide agricultural performance standards. This, combined with the Grant County Animal Waste Storage and Nutrient Utilization Ordinance and the county policy for Required Minimum Standards to Control Erosion, will give us many options to improve the area resources. A ten-year work plan can be seen on pages 19-22.

Agricultural land, specifically crop ground, and riparian area use are the top priority areas according to our Grant County LWRM Survey. The survey was posted throughout the month of February 2018 to give residents and landowners an opportunity to voice their opinions on what they would like to see for

conservation efforts in the county. Cost sharing programs will focus on controlling soil erosion from these areas. The local workgroup has directed us to develop an MOU with DNR to establish roles in dealing with NR 151 complaint issues.

Our focus on the statewide agricultural performance standards (SAPS) will be, preventing direct runoff to waters of the state, helping landowners meet “T”, and helping producers develop and follow a nutrient management plan (NMP). With over 450 farmland preservation participants in Grant County, we wanted to be careful not to eliminate participation due to the increased requirements to the program. Over the next ten years we will be meeting with each participant to help them develop a conservation plan that will keep them eligible for the program.

An annual review will ensure that the objectives of this plan are not lost. Through the combined efforts of many working together as a team, the resources of Grant County will become protected for future generations to see and enjoy.

2018 LWRM PLAN SUBMITTED BY

LYNDA SCHWEIKERT, GRANT COUNTY CSZD ADMINISTRATOR

ERIK HEAGLE, SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION TECHNICIAN



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

Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM)

LWRM Plan Review Checklist

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

County: GRANT

Date Plan Submitted for Review: 4/25/2018

I. ADVISORY COMMITTEE	Yes	No	Page
1. Did the county convene a local advisory committee that included a broad spectrum of public interests and perspectives (such as affected landowners, partner organizations, government officials, educational institutions)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30-38

II. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COUNTY BOARD APPROVAL	Date(s)
1. Provide the dates that the local advisory committee met to discuss the development of the LWRM plan and the county plan of work	1/17 & 3/7
2. Provide the date the county held a public hearing on the LWRM plan ¹	6/7/18
3. Provide the date of county board approval of the plan, or the date the county board is expected to approve the plan after the LWCB makes its recommendation. ²	6/21/18

III. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the plan include the following information as part of a county-wide resource assessment:			
a. Soil erosion conditions in the county ³ , including:			
i. identification of areas within county that have high erosion rates or other soil erosion problems that merit action within the next 10 years	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10,40-72
b. Water quality conditions of watersheds in the county ³ , including:			
i. location of watershed areas, showing their geographic boundaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
ii. identification of the causes and sources of the water quality impairments and pollutant sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40-72

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| iii. identification of areas within the county that have water quality problems that merit action within the next 10 years. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14-15 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| a. specific water quality objectives identified for each watershed based upon the resource assessment, if available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 40-72 |
| b. pollutant load reduction targets for the watersheds, if available | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A |

Other comments: Grant County computer system is being update to run 2.b

IV. DNR CONSULTATION	Yes	No	Page
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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. Did the county consult with DNR ⁴ to obtain water quality assessments, if available; to identify key water quality problem areas; to determine water quality objectives; and to identify pollutant load reduction targets, if any; and to review NR 151 implementation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 40-72 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|

Other comments:

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| a. A voluntary implementation strategy to encourage adoption of farm conservation practices | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4-8 |
| b. State and local regulations used to implement the plan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 24-28 |
| c. Compliance procedures that apply for failure to implement the conservation practices in ATCP 50, ch. NR 151 and related local regulations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 28 |
| d. Relevant conservation practices to achieve compliance with performance standards and prohibitions and to address identified water quality and erosion problems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |
| e. A system for meeting county responsibilities to monitor the compliance of participants in the farmland preservation program | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4, |

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| a. expected costs of implementing the plan including cost-sharing for conservation practices needed to achieve plan objectives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | w.plan |
| b. the staff time needed to provide technical assistance and education and outreach to implement the plan. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 23 |

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

3. Does the LWRM plan describe a priority farm strategy designed to make reasonable progress in implementing state performance standards and conservation practices on farms appropriately classified as a priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26
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Other comments:

VI. OUTREACH AND PARTNERING	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the LWRM plan describe a strategy to provide information and education on soil and water resource management, conservation practices and available cost-share funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26-27
2. Does the LWRM plan describe coordination activities with local, state and federal agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28

Other comments: _____

VII. WORK PLANNING AND PROGRESS MONITORING	Yes	No	Page
1. Does the county's most recent annual work plan ⁵ do both of the following:			
a. Provide measurable performance benchmarks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
b. Identify priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
2. Does the LWRM plan describe a strategy and framework for monitoring county progress implementing its plan including methodology to track and measure progress in meeting performance benchmarks and plan objectives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19-21

Other comments:

VIII. EPA SECTION 319 CONSIDERATIONS

1. IS THE COUNTY WORKING WITH DNR TO SEEK EPA APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN AS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF A 9 KEY ELEMENT PLAN UNDER SECTION 319 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT: NO

STAFF RECOMMENDATION	
Staff has reviewed the above-referenced county LWRM plan based on the criteria required in s. ATCP 50.12, Wis. Admin. Code, and s. 92.10, Stats., and has determined that the plan meets the criteria for DATCP approval of this plan. This checklist review is prepared to enable the LWCB to make recommendations regarding plan approval, and for DATCP to make its final decision regarding plan approval.	
Staff Signature: <u> <i>Lisa Trumble</i> </u>	Date: <u> July 9, 2018 </u>

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



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

County: GRANT

Implementation Covering Past Five Years and Future Directions

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

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

Grant County's main goals from the 2008 LWRM Plan were bringing all Farmland Preservation Participants into compliance by DATCP's compliance date of 12/31/15. The deadline date was met without any extensions. In 2008, 878 participants collected the FPP tax credit. As of 5/16/18, 501 participants remain in the program. 2018 marks the last round of the updated performance spot checks (61% of participants are 100% compliant currently). Priority farms from the 2008 LWRM Plan were also identified as FPP participants.

Additional accomplishments from the previous 5 years include:

- 134 CREP contracts totaling 3,160 acres and \$469,850 cost shared
 - Enrolled 74 landowners and 17,976 acres in Farmer Written Nutrient Management Plan Training
 - Performed 2 revisions to the county's Animal Waste Storage Ordinance (2013 & 2015) along with 29 issued permits for new storage facility construction and 34 permits to close facilities
 - Applied for private well testing program through UW Stevens Point (no openings currently for program, hoping to take place in 2019)
 - 94 wells properly decommissioned
 - Abandoned 27 waste storage facilities
 - Developed Conservation, Sanitation, & Zoning webpage on county website; 17,390 visitors since 2012
 - Sold 60,635 trees from 2013-2017 during the county tree sale
 - Administer wildlife damage and deer donation programs
2. Identify any areas where the county was unable to make desired progress in implementing activities identified in recent work plans. For each area identified, explain the work plan adjustments that were made to refocus planned activities. If no areas are identified, explain how the county was able to make progress in all the areas planned.

A few areas Grant County was unable to make progress in were as follows:

- Local DNR Forester was moved out of the area. Accessibility landowners previously received in office has moved to Boscobel or Dodgeville. Landowners have expressed frustration and the office has given out the new contact information to all who have required or asked for it.
- Private well testing program through UW Stevens Point. This was something applied for previously but there have been no openings to get into the program. We are on the list for this again with the hopes of 2019 to be selected.
- MOU with the Wisconsin DNR. This was something in the previous LWRM plan as well, but nothing was done previously. With more turnover and restructuring within the DNR, an MOU will be helpful for both parties in knowing their roles going forward.

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

Our 2008 priority farm areas were FPP participants. The initial procedure was bringing all participant into compliance. The following procedure was written for the 2008 LWRM Plan and will show any changes since in parenthesis following:

- Initial inspection to be spread out over the next 10 years (amended to 6 when State Performance Standards first changed)
- Fill out Statewide Agricultural Performance Standards inventory (no change)
- Develop conservation plan with participant to bring them into compliance over the next 5 years (compliance timeline adjusted to 1 year)
- Depending upon extent of plan, 20% must be implemented each year, so after 5 years, 100% of the plan will be implemented (timeline adjusted to 1 year, total)
- Participants can continue to take FPP credits as long as they are maintaining their 20% compliance (statement removed. Landowners have 1 year to bring into 100% compliance or they are issued a notice of non-compliance)
- Participant can alter order in which items are completed, within reason; ie: NMP should be done before manure storage, roof gutters before barnyard, etc. (statement removed, Landowners have 1 year to bring into 100% compliance)
- Once compliance is achieved, spot checks will resume every 6 years (compliance checks done every 4 years or sooner)
- Soil samples must meet UW Pub A2100 (no change)
- Determination of adequate sod has been left up to us. DNR is apparently more concerned about those sites 0-30%, so if they have 50% sod cover, that appears to be adequate. If the actual streambank is raw due to stream scour, that has not figured in adequate sod; only top of bank. How far out from top of bank is the next question. See what you are encountering out there and then let's come up with something reasonable as an office. (Statewide Performance Standards updated in 2015 for minimum 5' tillage setback along with metrics for livestock within a SWQMA. Current performance standards are being followed and enforced)

Grant County currently performs all FPP spot checks to current Statewide Performance Standards.

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

We did not deviate from our high priorities since the 2008 LWRM plan. FPP was the main priority along with being priority farm areas (adjustments listed with question 3). Soil erosion was the main concern and our cost sharing dollars focused on that (committee rankings had and still have practices such as grassed waterway, grade stabilization structures, and streambank protection as high priority practices).

Annual Work Plans

Attach both of the following:

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

Presentation Regarding County Resource Concerns

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

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

Guidance on Board Review Process

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

Land Conservation Committee Notification

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

Signature of Authorized Representative:

Sueight Nelson Date: *4/7/18*

(e.g. County Conservationist, LCC chair)

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

**Grant 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of “planned activities” in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cropland</i> 	<p><i>Practice installation</i> 5 Dams, 5 Streambank protection projects, 5 grassed waterway systems <i>NM planning and training: 1 class, 5 students</i> 200 Acres Contoured Strip Cropping 200 Acres Contour Farming</p>	<p><i>Practices Installed</i> 2 Dams (Saved 58.7 “T”, \$9,655.13 cost shared), 2 Streambank protection projects (Saved 32.4 “T”, \$13,452 cost shared), 1 Waterway system (Saved 34.8 “T”, \$4,592.70 cost shared), 1 student trained for Farmer Written NMP Class, 294 acres of contour strips, 12,843 acres of NMP’s, 148.68 acres of cover crop (\$2,113.75 cost shared)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Livestock</i> 	<p><i>Practice installation:</i> Close 5 Manure storage facilities Permit 2 Waste Storage Facilities 1 stream crossing</p>	<p><i>Practices Installed</i> 2 new Waste Storage Facilities (\$20,000 cost shared), 2 Storage Facilities abandoned (\$7,955.72 cost shared)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Water quality</i> 	<p><i>Practice installation</i> Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories CREP – Reenroll 400 acres + 40 new acres 20 Well Decommissioning’s</p>	<p><i>Practices Installed</i> CREP- 498 acres reenroll, 35.8 acres new 21 Well Decommissionings (\$9,942.56 cost shared)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Forestry</i> 	<p>Support WI DNR Forester</p>	<p>Directed landowners to new DNR Forester contact information</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Invasive species</i> 	<p>Support RC&D and SWISS in their endeavors to control invasive species</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Wildlife</i> 	<p>Administer Wildlife damage program Tree and plant sales – 12,000</p>	<p>10,230 trees and shrubs sold in annual tree sale</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Urban</i> 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

**Grant 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

- *Watershed*

Watershed strategies	<i>Work with municipalities on p level compliances</i>	<i>Computer systems to be upgraded to have the ability to run modeling programs</i>
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- *Other*

Other	<i>Administer Non-metallic and frac sand mining Ordinance Provide 507 Activity Booklets to 9 schools Provide Arbor Day Trees to 15 Schools</i>	<i>507 booklets delivered, 1,595 litanies purchased and delivered to 13 churches to observe Soil Stewardship Week, 14 Trees delivered to schools for Arbor Day</i>
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Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued/ Number Issued
Feedlot permits	0	0/0
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	2	2/14
Manure storage closure	10	10/9
Livestock facility siting	0	0/0
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	1	1/0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0	0/0
Shoreland zoning	25	25/41
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	0	0/0
Other		

**Grant 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	89
For FPP	89
For NR 151	89
Animal waste ordinance	12
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	5
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	2
Newsletters	1
Social media posts	0
News release/story	6

**Grant 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 1: Planned activities and performance measures by category

CATEGORY (goal and objective from LWRM plan can be added in each category)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES WITH BENCHMARKS If applicable identify focus areas, e.g. HUC 12 watershed code (examples of types of "planned activities" in italics)	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (examples in italics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cropland</i> <p>Cropland, soil erosion, health and/or nutrient management</p>	<p><i>Grasse Waterways (5), Cover Crops (100 ac), CRP, Grade Stabilization Structures (4), Contour Farming (200 ac), NMP Trainings (P&T numbers compliant w/ NR 151), NMP Numbers Practice installation NM planning and training Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Livestock</i> <p>Livestock</p>	<p><i>Roof Runoff Systems (1), Clean Water Diversions (50 ft), Waste Storage Facilities (3), Feed Pads/Lechate Collection (1), Heavy Use Area Protection (500 sq ft), Watering Facilities/Pipeline (1), Animal Trails/Walkways (150 ft) Practice installation Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Water quality</i> <p>Water quality/quantity (other than activities already listed in other categories)</p>	<p><i>CREP (400 ac re-enroll, 40 ac new), Maintain Tillage Setback to Water (min. 5 ft), Stream Crossing (1), Riprap (200 ft), Spring Development (1), No Direct Runoff to Waters of the State (as complaints/issues arise), Shoreland Zoning Permits (25), Well Decommissionings (20), Sinkholes (1), 3yr Septic Maintenance Compliance (#), Ground Water Study & Volunteer Well Monitoring Program Practice installation Landscape-scale surveys and/or inventories CREP Groundwater testing Citizen monitoring Planning (e.g. lake, source water)</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Forestry</i> <p>Forestry</p>	<p><i>Annual Tree Sale (#), Provide Landowners DNR Contact Information</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Invasive</i> <p>Invasive species</p>	<p><i>Promote Education for SW Badger RC&D</i></p>	

**Grant 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wildlife</i> 	<p>Stream Habitat Improvements (#), Continued Work w/ TU, Wildlife Damage Abatement Program Claims (#)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Urban</i> 	<p>N/A</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Watershed</i> 		
<p>Watershed strategies</p>	<p>Assist Landowners w/ Producer Led Watershed Groups, Upgrade Office Computer System to be able to run Modeling Programs (EVAAL, STEPL), Work with Current TMDL Implementation Areas (5 Listed in Plan)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other</i> 		<p>Quarries in Compliance w/ NRI35, Preserve Outstanding/Exceptional/ Waters, Work on 303d Listed Waters, Countryside Clinic Articles (12), Annual Report, County Fair Display, SAA Meetings/Tour (5), Continuing Education for Staff, Area Soil Judging Contest for High Schools</p>

**Grant 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Table 2: Planned activity related to permits and ordinances

Permits and Ordinances	Plans/application reviews anticipated	Permits anticipated to be issued
Feedlot permits	0	
Manure storage construction and transfer systems	3	
Manure storage closure	10	
Livestock facility siting	0	
Nonmetallic/frac sand mining	1	
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0	
Shoreland zoning	25	
Wetlands and waterways (Ch. 30)	0	
Other	-	

Table 3: Planned inspections

Inspections	Number of inspections planned
Total Farm Inspections	105
For FPP	105
For NR 151	105
Animal waste ordinance	12
Livestock facility siting	0
Stormwater and construction site erosion control	0
Nonmetallic mining	0

Table 4: Planned outreach and education activities

Activity	Number
Tours	2
Field days	0
Trainings/workshops	2
School-age programs (camps, field days, classroom)	-
Newsletters	12
Social media posts	-
News release/story	12

**Grant 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN
LOCALLY-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

Staff/Support	Hours	Costs
<i>County CSZD Administrators</i>	1622	\$64,896
<i>Soil Con/Technicians</i>	6240	\$187,200
<i>Program Specialist</i>	1768	\$45,968
<i>Zoning/Sanitation Technicians</i>	1560	\$46,800
Cost Sharing		
<i>Bonding</i>	N/A	\$51,000

NRCS Wisconsin Quarterly Update



Environmental Quality Incentives Program

EQIP is the primary program available to farmers for farm and woodland conservation work, offering payments for over 90 basic conservation practices. This year, Wisconsin is anticipated to provide funding for approximately 1,300 contracts. Applications for our EQIP Soil Health Initiative FY2018 funding were due by May 18, 2018 and are currently being evaluated.

Special Opportunities

Some of the special funding opportunities available through EQIP include:

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

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

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

Seasonal High Tunnel (Hoop House): NRCS helps producers plan and implement high tunnels - steel-framed, polyethylene-covered structures that extend growing seasons in an environmentally safe manner. High tunnel benefits include better plant and soil quality, fewer nutrients and pesticides in the environment, and better air quality due to fewer vehicles being needed to transport crops. Supporting conservation practices such as grassed waterways, and diversions are available to address resource concerns on operations with Seasonal High Tunnel structures.

Honey Bee: The upper Midwest is the resting ground for over 65 percent of commercially managed honey bees in the country. The NRCS is helping farmers and landowners implement conservation practices that will provide safe and diverse food sources for honey bees. Pasture management, wildlife habitat, and appropriate cover crops are used as tools to improve the health of our honey bees, which support more than \$15 billion worth of agricultural production.

NRCS Programs Financial Update			
Program		FY17	FY18 ^b
EQIP Environmental Quality Incentives Program	Financial Assistance Allocation	\$28.7 mil. ^a	\$27.3 mil. ^a
	Contracts	1,364 ^a	1,010 ^a
CSP Conservation Stewardship Program	Financial Assistance Allocation	\$22.9 mil.	\$23.4 mil.
	New Contracts	449	0
	Renewal Contracts	296	143
	Total Active Contracts	2,987	2,821
	New Acres	251,464	55,682
	Total Acres	1,137,926	1,093,519
ACEP – ALE Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Agricultural Land Easements	Financial Assistance Allocation	\$485,000	\$273,000
	Agreements	2	3
	Parcels	3	4
	Acres	350	344
ACEP – WRE Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Wetland Reserve Easements	Financial Assistance Allocation	\$4.9 mil.	\$1.4 mil.
	Easements	8	3
	Acres	965	198
RCPP Regional Conservation Partnership Program	Agreements	1	4

^a Includes initiatives and special funding.
^b As of 5/25/2018. Does not represent final totals for FY18.

Landscape Initiatives

NRCS is targeting conservation assistance to critical resources through a number of landscape scale initiatives. Applications for initiatives can be submitted anytime and are evaluated periodically for funding. Applications are currently being evaluated for FY2018 funding.

Great Lakes Restoration: NRCS and the Great Lakes Commission (GLC) established the Lower Fox Demonstration Farms Network. GLC and Brown and Outagamie Counties are working with seven demo/satellite demo farms in the Lower Fox Watershed that demonstrate the best, leading-edge conservation practices to reduce phosphorus and improve water quality. This project's success enabled a similar demo farms project currently establishing in the Door-Kewaunee River Watershed in partnership with DATCP. Through GLRI, NRCS offers financial assistance to agricultural producers for implementing practices that improve water quality in selected watersheds. Eligible watersheds in Wisconsin include the Lower Fox River, Manitowoc-Sheboygan, Milwaukee River, and Door-Kewaunee.

National Water Quality Initiative: NWQI is designed to help individual agricultural producers take actions to reduce the runoff of sediment, nutrients, and pathogens into waterways where water quality is a critical concern. The goal is to implement conservation practices in focused watersheds in a concentrated area so that agriculture no longer contributes to the impairment of water bodies within these priority watersheds. Eligible watersheds include Big Green Lake in Green Lake County, Pigeon Lake-Pigeon River in Waupaca County, Spring Creek in Green County, and Wilson Creek in Dunn and St. Croix County.

Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watershed: Through MRBI, NRCS and its partners will help producers in selected watersheds in the Mississippi River Basin voluntarily implement conservation practices that avoid, control, and trap nutrient runoff; improve wildlife habitat; and maintain agricultural productivity. Designated subwatersheds within the Kickapoo River and Rush River basins are eligible.

Regional Conservation Partnership Program: RCPP promotes coordination between NRCS and its partners to deliver conservation assistance to producers and landowners. NRCS provides assistance to producers through partnership agreements and through program contracts or easement agreements. Current active projects for water quality improvement are located within the Oconomowoc River watershed, the Baraboo River watershed, the Milwaukee River watershed, and the Yahara River watershed. Projects to improve fish and wildlife habitat include monarch habitat statewide, stream and riparian habitat in the Driftless Area, as well as a project to improve young forest habitat for Golden-winged warblers in 20 northern Wisconsin counties. New project submissions for FY18 are being evaluated for consideration.

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program

In the first half of FY18, the Wisconsin staff working on easements has closed 3 WRE easements for 198 acres and has restored 124 acres on 3 other easements. We are on track this summer to restore all of our older WRPs (2013) for a restoration goal of 1,500 acres this fiscal year. The easement staff is also currently working on 6 ALE easements through both RCPP and the general signup.

Conservation Stewardship Program

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

SAM and DUNS Requirement Nixed

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

Native American Course Highlight

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Wisconsin held a National Employee Development Center (NEDC) Training titled Working Effectively with American Indians on April 23-27, 2018. The Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians hosted the event and contributed significantly to the planning. The Wisconsin Tribal Conservation Advisory Council (WTCAC) served as the event's sponsor. Over 35 participants attended the training who are involved in USDA program delivery to Tribes and Sovereign Nations. The course increased participant's understanding of topics including tribal government, treaties, tribal land status, trust responsibility and core values of our American Indian Communities.

Award Highlights

Adam Abel, NRCS Appleton Area Soil Conservationist, received the NRCS Pastureland Conservationist of the Year Award. The honor was presented at the annual American Forage and Grassland Conference in Louisville, Kentucky, January 16, 2018. Ka Ying Vang, NRCS Soil Conservationist, received the NRCS Chief's National Individual Civil Rights Award for 2017. The honor was presented at the National Association of Conservation Districts Conference, January 29, 2018.

