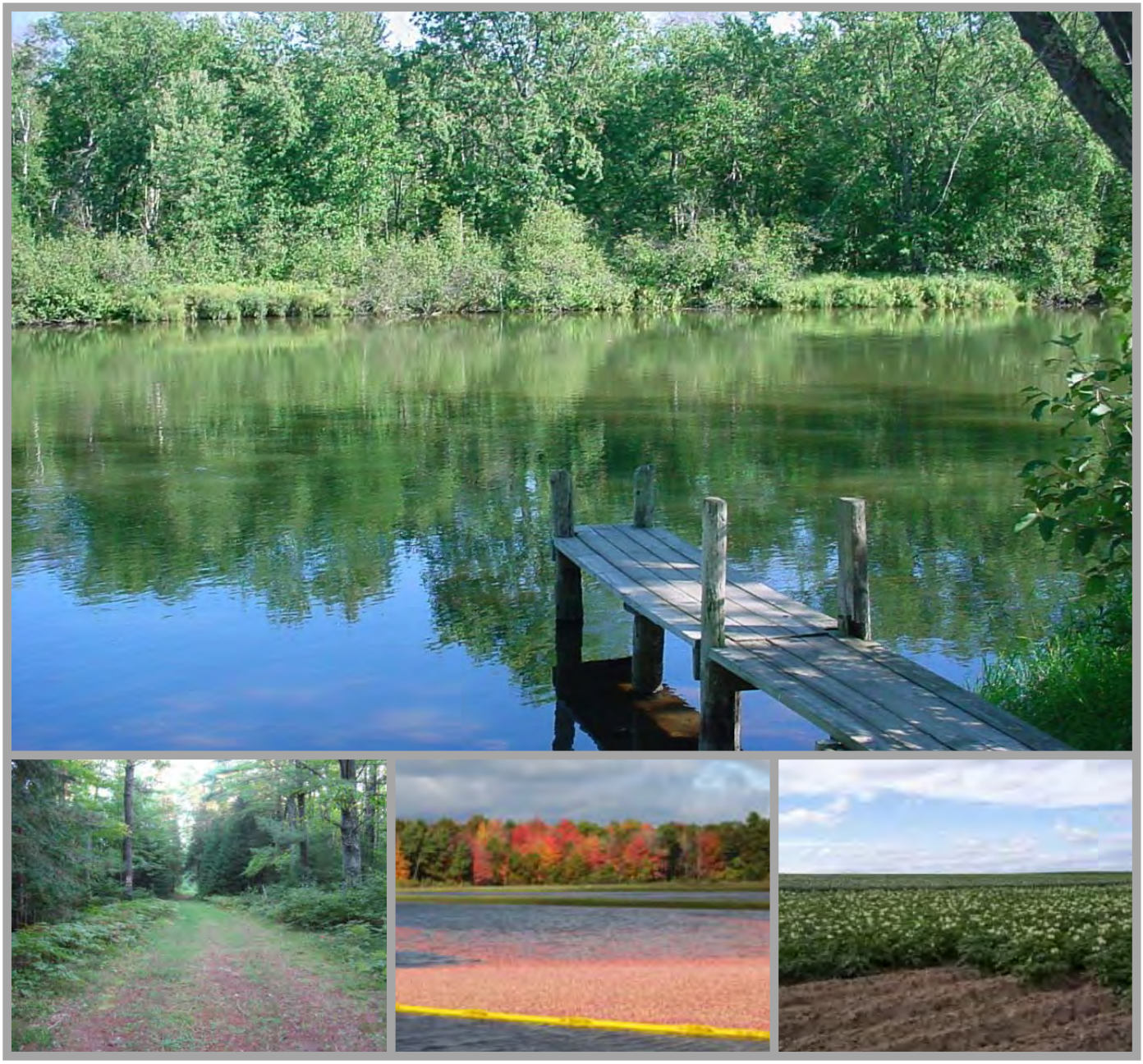
# Oneida County
# Land and Water Resource Management Plan
# 2012-2016



Prepared by: North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Oneida County's Land and Water Resource Management Plan was developed with the following residents and staff. Special thanks are extended to the following people:

Citizens Advisory Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mike O'Brien | Cranberry Farm Representative |
| Jackie Cody | Citizen Member |
| Bob Evsich | Cranberry and Agriculture Representative |
| Bob Martini | Oneida County Lakes & Rivers Association |
| Matt Matteson | County Board Supervisor |
| Bryan Pierce | Northwoods Land Trust |
| Tom Rulseh | Biking & Walking Trails Council |

Oneida County Agricultural & Extension/Land & Water Conservation Committee

Tom Rudolph, Chair
Greg Berard
Paul Dean
Bob Evsich
Carol Pederson
Romelle Vandervest

Oneida County Technical Advisory Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nancy Hollands | Oneida County Land and Water Conservation Department |
| Jean Hansen | Oneida County Land and Water Conservation Department |
| John Bilogan | Oneida County Forestry, Land, and Outdoor Recreation Department |
| Karl Jennrich | Oneida County Planning and Zoning Department |
| Charlie Evenhouse | Oneida County Solid Waste Department |
| Dan Kuzlik | UW-Extension, Oneida County |
| Stacy Dehne | Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection Engineer |
| Tom Melnarik | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| Susan Hunter | Farm Service Agency, Director |
| Tom Jerow | Department of Natural Resources, Water Division |

**Approved by the Oneida County Board on:** _____

**Approved By the Land & Water Conservation Board on: December 6, 2011**

---

This plan was prepared under the direction of the Oneida County Agriculture and Extension/Land and Water Conservation Committee by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

For more information contact:

NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
210 MCCLELLAN STREET, SUITE 210
WAUSAU, WI 54403

Phone: 715-849-5510

www.ncwrpc.org

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**Chapters**

## Tables and Maps



## Attachments

A – Summary of the Headwaters State of the Basin Report – 2002

B – Impaired Waters List – 303(d) Waters

C – Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters

D – Soil Erosion Control Plan Waiver from DATCP

E – LWRM plan guidelines Appendix D2 letter to DNR Water Basin Leader

F – Public Hearing Notice

G – Technical Advisory Committee Meeting Notes

H – Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting Priority Issue Details

J – NR 151 Performance Standards and Prohibitions Fact Sheets

K – Conservation Practices and Cost-Share Rates

# PLAN SUMMARY
## Chapter 1

### Introduction
The Oneida County Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) plan was developed to assist the county's citizens and natural resource agencies with managing and protecting the land and water resources throughout Oneida County.

The goals and objectives in this plan will help resolve local natural resource problems as identified by the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC). These goals and objectives will also provide the basis for various local, state, and federal agencies to coordinate implementation of their programs of land and water management.

### Public Participation
The Oneida County Agricultural & Extension/Land & Water Conservation Committee (LWCC) directed the Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) to gather a diverse group of agencies, associations, and individuals to provide feedback while developing this land and water resource management plan. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the CAC were established to assist the LWCC and the LWCD to create this 2012-2016 Oneida County LWRM Plan. In January 2011, the Regional DNR Office was contacted, and the Water Basin Leader was officially invited to participate in the TAC (see the letter in Attachment A). A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of natural resource professionals was gathered on March 11th 2011, to review the Resource Assessment (Chapter 3), and to add additional perspective on the inventory and current trends. The CAC members belong to various groups throughout the county. On June 9, 2011 the CAC met for a nominal group process event to identify and prioritize issues for Work Plan development. One member provided input prior to the meeting, which was incorporated during the meeting.

**CAC Priority Issues for Work Plan Development** (Highest priority listed first.)

- **8 points – Shoreland Protection via NR 115**
- **7 points – Aquatic Invasive Species**
- **7 points – Protect Lake Ecosystems**
- **6 points – Motor Vehicle Trail Erosion Control**
- **6 points – Maintain All Septic Systems (grandfathered or not)**
- **5 points – Terrestrial Invasive Species**
- **5 points – Share Land & Water Information With Various Audiences**

**5 points – Maintain High Staff Standards**

**5 points – Utilize Various Resource Professionals To Benefit Natural Resources**

**4 points – Mining Exploration & Reclamation**

**3 points – Hobby Farm Outreach**

**1 point – Don't Allow Trashing Of Our Outdoors**

**1 point – Incorporate Land Mitigation Efforts In Zoning Permits**

**1 point – Non-Point Source Runoff**

**No points** – Require all county and town highway depts. to properly design culverts to prevent fish passage barriers.

Comments from both the TAC and CAC meetings were incorporated into various parts of the plan. Individual departments were consulted about specific Work Plan activities after the CAC met.

The Public Hearing was held at 5:30pm on Monday, August 8, 2011, and a quorum of the LWCC was present to receive the comments. One map change was made to reflect a new cranberry bog that was developed. No other changes were suggested.

**Current Land Use Issues**

Oneida County has 1,129 lakes covering 68,447 acres, and over 830 miles of streams, of which 192 miles are classified as trout streams. Overall, the general water quality is good, however, eutrophication is an issue. During the summer, shallow water areas have algae blooms. There are two point sources of water discharge on the Wisconsin River that may affect the water quality, but have not deteriorated the receiving waters because they are not on the 303(d) Impaired Waters list from the DNR. These point sources originate from Wausau Mosinee Paper Company, and Rhinelander Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Overall, there are no major or widespread water quality problems regarding Oneida County surface waters that can be controlled within Oneida County. Pollution of surface water generally occurs from mercury deposition, the source of which is coal fired power plant emissions and automobile road run-off. Pollution of surface water generally is minimal because the county is relatively undeveloped and there is little municipal or industrial waste.

**Performance Standards and Prohibitions Implementation Strategy**

<u>Agricultural Performance Standards</u>

A voluntary educational approach will continue to be used to achieve erosion control standards in Oneida County. One-on-one contacts with landowners and operators who request technical assistance is the most common method

used to promote soil conservation in Oneida County. The average Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) soil loss estimates ranged from 6.4 tons per acre per year to less than 1 ton per acre per year. The average for the County is approximately 0.6 tons per acre per year in 1999.

Conservation plans, which plan individual crop fields to the tolerable soil loss rate or "T", are prepared for participants in the Farmland Preservation Program. Participation is through voluntary 10-25 year individual agreements, because there is no exclusive agricultural zoning in Oneida County. The County Land and Water Conservation Department manages agreements for cropland within mapped areas identified in the 1982 Oneida County Farmland Preservation Plan.

Non-Agricultural Standards

In Oneida County construction site erosion and uncontrolled stormwater runoff from land disturbing and land development activities can have significant adverse impacts upon local water resources; the health, safety and general welfare of the community; and can diminish the public enjoyment of the natural resources.

NR 151 Performance Standards and Prohibitions Fact Sheets are in Attachment J.

**Major 2006-2011 Work Plan Accomplishments**

Activities performed under Goals 1 & 2 encompassed about 65% of LWCD staff time.

**Goal 1:** Protect shoreland areas by minimizing impacts from land disturbing activities.

- Worked with riparian landowners annually on shoreland buffers.

**Goal 2:** Retain and restore shorelands on lakes, rivers, and streams to reduce non-point source pollution.

- Worked with riparian landowners and lake associations annually on shoreland buffers and shoreline erosion control.
- Purchased a dissolved oxygen meter for staff and lake associations.

**Goal 3:** Improve forest management to promote productivity of forest products, protect wildlife habitat, water quality, and provide recreational opportunities.

- Created a Terrestrial Invasive Species program for various local groups.
- County Forestry Department created a new campground and picnic shelter in 2009 that is located on an ATV trail. There are now 26 miles of ATV trails in the county.

**Goal 4:** Reduce sources of nonpoint source pollution that degrade our surface and groundwater.

- Provided workshops on construction site erosion control.
- Worked with cooperating agency personnel to assist potato and cranberry growers with nutrient management issues on their lands.

**Goal 5:** Educate the public on groundwater quality.

- Offered cost sharing and technical assistance for well abandonment.

**Goal 6:** Protect lake ecosystems from recreational pressure degradation.

- Developed a courtesy code for use by lake associations and districts to help reduce user conflicts and boating pressure on lakes.

**Goal 7:** Utilize computer technologies to make resource information more readily available to the public.

- Developing new website to inform the public on a variety of land and water resource management opportunities.
- Land Information Department has upgraded their mapping capabilities.

**Goal 8:** Slow the spread of invasive species.

- Oneida County approved a full time Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator position starting in 2008.
- Received grants for various public education efforts, which include hosting workshops, LTE staff time, brochures, volunteer appreciation, scientific data collection devices, and a variety of specialty products.

**Goal 9:** Reduce wildlife conflicts.

- Continued administration of the county's Wildlife Damage Program with financial assistance through WDNR.
- Annually administer a deer processing program funded by the WDNR to process donated venison to local food pantries.

**Goal 10:** Minimize impacts on our natural resources from mining activities.

- With a total of 547 active acres and 5 acres reclaimed and released.

**Priority Farm Strategy**

Agricultural land management is usually the focus of Land and Water Resource Management plans because soil erosion is an important resource concern. Oneida County's largest crop is timber. Implementation of forestry BMPs is a land based resource focus as shown in Work Plan Goal 7: "Improve forest silviculture for multiple uses." The LWCD will concentrate on the water quality management areas and highly erodible lands draining to surface waters in Oneida County.

A general approach to providing information to all farms will occur with Work Plan activities. As problems become apparent from specific farms, individual attention will be given to these farms to bring them into compliance.

The State requires each County to prepare a Soil Erosion Control plan. In 1997, Oneida County was granted a waiver from DATCP to release them from their obligation to develop a Soil Erosion Control plan. See Attachment C for a copy of the waiver.

**High Priority 2012-2016 Work Plan Activities**

The Work Plan is organized with the most important goals first. Objectives are prioritized under each goal, and actions are listed by highest priority in the Work Plan too.

**Goal 1:** Slow the spread of invasive species.

- Seek DNR grants and other sources of funding to assist with prevention education & control of non-native aquatic invasive species.
- Distribute educational materials for general public regarding non-native terrestrial invasive species

**Goal 2:** Protect shoreland areas.

- Provide technical assistance to landowners with mitigation requirements
- Work with P&Z to develop at least one shoreland zoning fact sheet, and publish online to encourage compliance with the non-agricultural performance standards and prohibitions

**Goal 3:** Restore shorelands.

- Seek state funding to provide cost sharing to at least six riparian landowners
- Provide technical expertise to implement at least six shoreland projects on a minimum of 1000 feet of shoreline
- Work with OCLRA and at least three lake associations/districts to provide and develop educational information. Submit related articles for newsletter

**Goal 4:** Reduce sources of nonpoint source water pollution.

- Develop a fact sheet regarding construction site erosion control
- Create a list of agriculture producers in the county
- Develop rotational grazing plans for farmers in the county
- Provide guidance and/or technical assistance to local units of government on storm water management
- Distribute existing publications and provide information to local media
- Support statewide creation of a zero phosphorus lawn fertilizer ban

**Goal 5:** Educate public about groundwater quality.

- Work with lake associations to require replacement of failing septic systems

- Inventory all on-site septic systems regardless of age to ensure proper maintenance
- Educate local units of government on the importance of protecting wetlands within their community

**Goal 6:** Protect lake ecosystems from recreational pressure degradation.

- Work with OCLRA, at least three lake associations/districts, and at least 300 lake users to identify environmentally sensitive areas on lakes

**Goal 7:** Improve forest silviculture for multiple uses.

- Encourage private landowners to use professional forestry assistance

**Goal 8:** Promote on-line resource information distribution

- Provide information about land & water resource management and educational information relating to all the goals in the plan

**Goal 9:** Minimize impacts on our natural resources from mining activities.

**Goal 10:** Reduce wildlife conflicts.

- Provide technical assistance to at least four commercial landowners on abatement measures to reduce or prevent wildlife damage to crops
- Annually attend DNR meeting prior to the spring Conservation Congress meeting

**Regulations**

Oneida County has reviewed local, State, and federal regulations relating to land and water resource management for implementing this plan. The regulations that cover land or water resources are briefly described in Chapter 6 of this plan.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Oneida County LWRM plan is intended to be a working document. This plan will be reviewed annually by the Land and Water Conservation Committee to track progress with accomplishing the goals and actions of this plan. The methods that will track the progress of the Work Plan are described in Chapter 7. Coordination among many agencies will be necessary to effectively complete Work Plan actions.

**Conclusion**

The Oneida County LWRM plan provides a framework for local/State/federal conservation program implementation efforts. It is a working document that will utilize existing partnerships to achieve the goals and objectives identified within this plan. The availability of funding for staff and cost sharing will determine the progress in achieving the goals and objectives of this plan. Ultimately, implementation of this plan will protect and improve the valuable natural resources of Oneida County as well as maintain the vision of preserving Oneida County's abundant rural character.

# PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
## Chapter 2

### Introduction

Locally led natural resource management is an important concept in Wisconsin land and water conservation. State and federal agencies support the idea that local residents are best suited to identify and provide solutions for natural resource problems within a county. At the root of the county Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) plan is the concept of cooperation among local residents and all natural resource agencies operating within the county. The Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATPC) requires that each county Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) locally create a Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) plan (Ch.92, WI Statutes) to coordinate LCD activities. The Oneida County Agricultural & Extension/Land & Water Conservation Committee (LWCC) contracted with North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) to assist with facilitating the LWRM planning process.

Chapter ATCP 50 implements Wisconsin's soil and water resource management program under Ch. 92, WI Statutes. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection administers the Soil and Water Resource Management Program (Ch. ATCP 50) in cooperation with county land conservation committees, the Land and Water Conservation Board, the Department of Natural Resources and other state and federal agencies. The program has the purposes specified under Sec. 92.14(2), WI Statutes.

### What is a LWRM Plan?

The process of the plan development is as important as the finished plan, so we will start by describing how the plan was created.

The process includes an assessment of resource conditions and needs within a county, as well as group decisions by local citizens and resource professionals on the best methods of addressing identified needs. Local, state, and federal water quality goals and conservation objectives are also considered in plan development. The Oneida County Agricultural & Extension/Land & Water Conservation Committee (LWCC) of the County Board oversaw the whole plan development process. Local natural resource management professionals participated in a group meeting and reviewed how any new information should change the current Work Plan goals, objectives, and activities. A group of county residents with various backgrounds participated in a group meeting to review what the local professionals had to say, and then created and chose

their own goals to make the highest priority. Several reviews occurred along with a public hearing, and then it was presented to the Land and Water Board in Madison for approving the way we created the plan according to their overall requirements.

The resulting LWRM plan serves as a long-term strategic plan for the Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD), county residents, and partnering state and federal natural resource agencies. The plan directs conservation efforts within the county and assists in forming annual work plans for the LWCD and agencies. It is also used to support applications for conservation grant funds, including annual state grants for county staff and support costs.

At a minimum, a LWRM plan must describe:

- Water quality and soil erosion conditions throughout the county;
- Water quality objectives;
- Key water quality and soil erosion problem areas;
- Conservation practices needed to address water quality and erosion problems;
- A plan to identify priority farms and other sites within the county;
- Strategies to encourage voluntary implementation of conservation practices;
- State and local regulations that the county will use to implement the plan;
- Compliance procedures that apply if enforcement actions occur;
- Multi-year work plan for the LWCD to implement conservation practices and achieve compliance with state runoff management performance standards; and
- How the LWCD will measure and monitor progress on the work plan, provide information and education and coordinate its conservation program with state and federal agencies.

**Plan Development with Public Participation**

The focus of this plan's development process was to identify and prioritize land and water resource issues to develop a Work Plan that addresses those issues. The Work Plan coordinates various agency's efforts to conserve the land and water natural resources in the county.

A good start to any planning process is finding out what currently exists. NCWRPC staff collected land and water resource inventories from a variety of sources that were assembled during creation of the County's Comprehensive Plan.

In January 2011, the Regional DNR Office was contacted, and the Water Basin Leader was officially invited to participate in the TAC (see the letter in Attachment E).

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of natural resource professionals was gathered on March 11th 2011, to review the Resource Assessment (Chapter 3), and to add additional perspective on the inventory and current trends. Those perspectives were incorporated into Chapter 3. TAC members also reviewed and revised the Work Plan according to what actions worked well. The CAC still needs to determine what issues are of highest priority. The TAC professionals are listed with their representation on the back of this plan's cover. A general TAC meeting summary is in Attachment G. Jim Klosiewski, DNR Rhinelander, and Tom Jerow, DNR Northern Region Water Leader, both provided comments via email and phone that were also incorporated.

A summary of the DNR *Headwaters State of the Basin Report* exists in Attachment A. The DNR basin report has not changed since 2002, and is not projected to change until collected data shows a need for a change, therefore this LWRM Plan anticipates covering an additional 10 year horizon (2012-2022) just as the DNR basin plan.

TAC priority issues that resulted from their meeting are:

<u>TAC Priority Issues for Work Plan Development</u> (approved by consensus.)

- ✓ Target small scale farms (hobby farms).
- ✓ Properly abandon wells.
- ✓ NR 115 – Retaining and restoring shorelands.

Specific goals that were prioritized:

1. Protect shoreland areas by minimizing impacts from land disturbance activities
2. Retain and restore shorelands on lakes, rivers, and streams to reduce non-point source pollution.
4. Reduce sources of non-point source pollution that degrade our surface and groundwater.

The Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) was a diverse group of residents appointed by the Oneida County Agriculture and Extension/Land and Water Conservation Committee (LWCC) to provide priority issue feedback for this plan. CAC members are listed with their representation on the back of this plan's cover. In preparation for their first meeting, they familiarized themselves with the data and professional assessments of the extensive land and water resources they experience every day (provided by mail before the meeting). On June 9th, 2011, a University of Wisconsin–Extension (UWEX) staff member facilitated a nominal group process event for the CAC to identify and prioritize issues for Work Plan development. Tom Rulseh provided written comments that were read to the group and incorporated into the plan or as comments to vote on in the meeting. Each CAC member received 10 points to assign to categories that they just created. The brainstormed ideas that made the

following categories are listed in Attachment H. The categories listed below were created after the CAC meeting from the CAC grouped brainstormed ideas.

CAC Priority Issues for Work Plan Development (Highest priority listed first.)

8 points – Shoreland Protection via NR 115

7 points – Aquatic Invasive Species

7 points – Protect Lake Ecosystems

6 points – Motor Vehicle Trail Erosion Control

6 points – Maintain All Septic Systems (grandfathered or not)

5 points – Terrestrial Invasive Species

5 points – Share Land & Water Information With Various Audiences

5 points – Maintain High Staff Standards

5 points – Utilize Various Resource Professionals To Benefit Natural Resources

4 points – Mining Exploration & Reclamation

3 points – Hobby Farm Outreach

1 point – Don't Allow Trashing Of Our Outdoors

1 point – Incorporate Land Mitigation Efforts In Zoning Permits

1 point – Non-Point Source Runoff

General CAC discussion occurred about how clean the waters in Oneida County are by asking: Why aren't there more outstanding or exceptional resource waters in the county? Additional comments during the meeting resulted in one change to the Resource Assessment chapter of this plan, and priority issues were chosen for Work Plan goals. In Chapter 3 under "Surface Waters," the first paragraph was modified to include algae blooms, and point discharges to the Wisconsin River. These changes were added to qualify the "good" water quality note in the same paragraph. Water quality is good, but needs improvement to become exceptional or outstanding.

Comments returned from the DNR specifically revised Table 2 so that all "overall rankings" were changed to "low."

Based upon the priorities listed by both the TAC and the CAC, the Land and Water Conservation Department and NCWRPC determined how to reword and order the Work Plan goals and objectives. The LWCC approved the following goals and objectives and their priority listing.

Work Plan Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Slow the spread of invasive species.

*Objective A.* Control non-native aquatic invasive species.

*Objective B.* Control non-native terrestrial invasive species.

Goal 2: Protect shoreland areas.

*Objective A.* Assist P&Z to implement revised NR 115.

*Objective B.* Increase compliance and education of current ordinances and waterway classifications.

Goal 3: Restore shorelands.

*Objective A.* Encourage landowners to establish shoreland buffers.

*Objective B.* Educate riparian residents on the importance of shoreland buffers.

*Objective C.* Protect shoreland habitats from land development.

Goal 4: Reduce sources of nonpoint source water pollution.

*Objective A.* Inform contractors, developers, and citizens about construction site erosion control.

*Objective B.* Assist agricultural producers on proper nutrient management, conservation plan development, and agricultural Best Management Practices (BMP's).

*Objective C.* Promote rotational grazing to protect surface and ground water.

*Objective D.* Reduce pollution from stormwater runoff in developed areas.

*Objective E.* Educate the public on sources of urban pollution.

*Objective F.* Inform riparian landowners on fertilization techniques that reduce phosphorus loading to water resources.

Goal 5: Educate public about groundwater quality.

*Objective A.* Properly maintain septic systems.

*Objective B.* Properly maintain wells.

*Objective C.* Encourage landowners to enhance or restore degraded wetlands.

Goal 6: Protect lake ecosystems from recreational pressure degradation.

*Objective A.* Educate lake users on techniques to prevent damage to sensitive lake ecosystems.

Goal 7: Improve forest silviculture for multiple uses.

*Objective A.* Improve forest management to control sediment, erosion and protect habitat cover types.

*Objective B.* Control illegal garbage dumping on commercial, county, state, and federal forestlands.

*Objective C.* Reduce erosion and habitat degradation caused by trail use.

Goal 8: Promote online resource information distribution.

*Objective A.* Establish a natural resources web page.

Goal 9: Minimize impacts on our natural resources from mining activities.

*Objective A.* Reclaim abandoned mining sites for wildlife habitat, improved aesthetics, and other post-mining uses.

Goal 10: Reduce wildlife conflicts.

*Objective A.* Reduce wildlife damage to crops.

*Objective B.* Provide input to DNR & Conservation Congress about hunting and harvesting goals for large game.

The Land and Water Conservation Department consulted with individual departments about specific Work Plan activities, then updated the current Work Plan. NCWRPC revised the Resource Assessment chapter per TAC and CAC comments and priorities.

The LWCC approved the draft plan at their June meeting. Some changes were suggested and those comments were incorporated into the plan.

Public Hearing

The Public Hearing was held at 5:30pm on Monday, August 8, 2011, and a quorum of the LWCC was present to receive the comments. One map change was made to reflect a new cranberry bog that was developed. No other changes were suggested. No members of the public attended.

# RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
## Chapter 3

Oneida County is one of the most popular "Up North" vacation spots because of its more than 1,100 lakes and expansive forested areas. Seasonal housing (vacation homes) consists of about 42% of total housing in the county (2010 U.S. Census). The City of Rhinelander is the county seat and largest community in the county with a population of about 8,200. Approximately 68,500 acres of lakes and rivers exist in Oneida County, part of one of the highest concentrations of natural lakes in the world. Surface water exists on about 9% of the county. Forested lands cover about 82% of the county, with one third of that land also classified as wetlands. About 18,000 acres of land are used for agriculture, including about 1,300 acres of cranberry bogs.

### Location/Geography

Oneida County is located in the north central part of the State. The largest urban area is the City of Rhinelander, which is the County seat. The County is bounded on the north by Vilas County, on the west by Price County, to the east by Forest County and to the south by Lincoln and Langlade Counties.

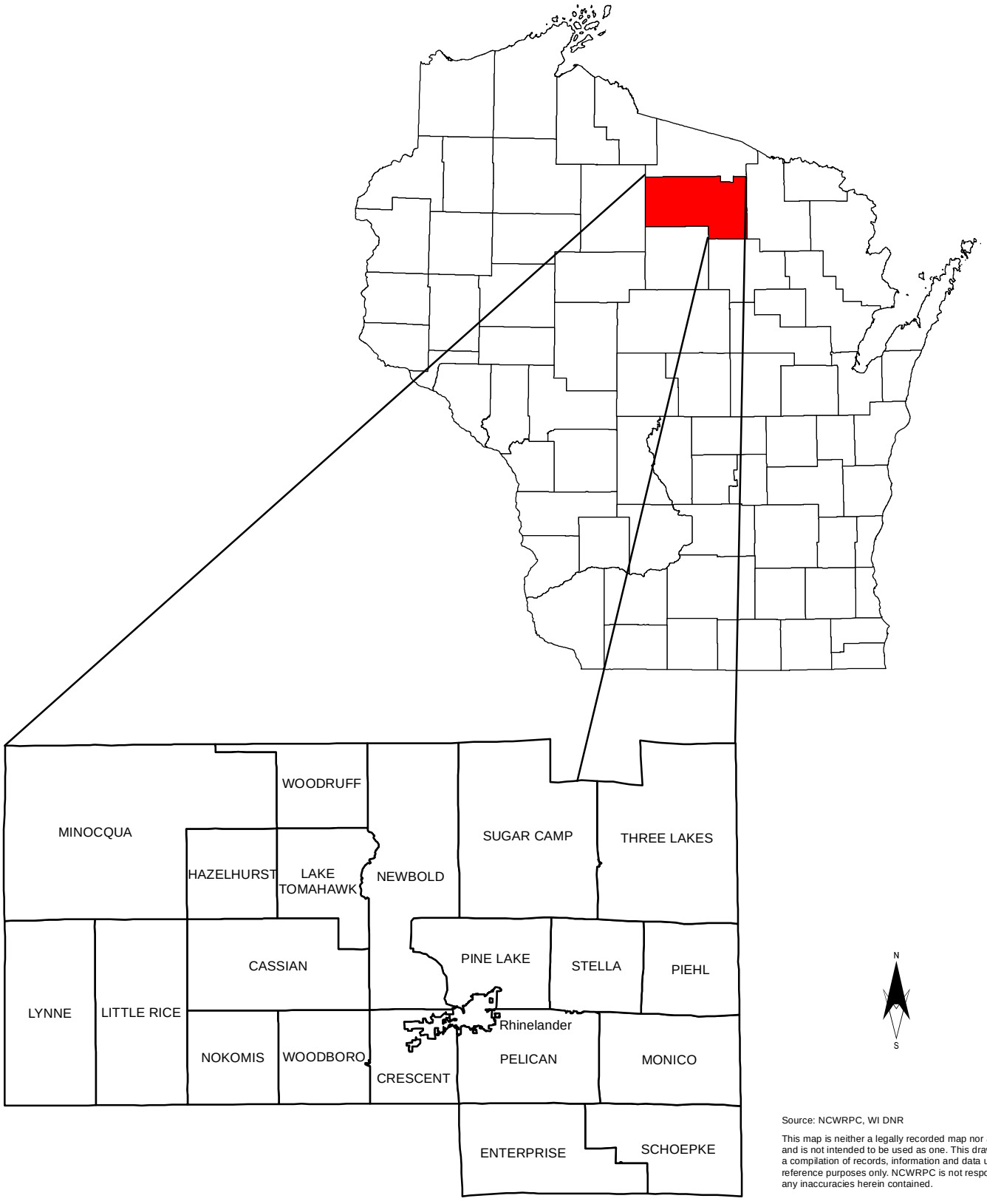
### Previous Reports Summarized

Plans that were used to make this LWRM Plan are summarized below:

Oneida County Land & Water Resource Management Plan 2006–2011
(http://www.ncwrpc.org/counties/oneida/lwrm.htm)

This Plan provides a framework for local/state/federal conservation program implementation efforts. Implementation of this plan will help protect and improve the valuable water and soil natural resources in Oneida County. Some of the plan's recommendations include: promoting well planned development, slowing the spread of invasive species, reducing phosphorus loading to waters, protecting shorelands, and reducing erosion from construction sites. A copy is available in the Oneida County Land and Water Conservation Department.

# Oneida County, Wisconsin — Planning Context — Map 1




Source: NCWRPC, WI DNR

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.


Prepared By:

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

NCWRPC

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403 715-849-5510

staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2006–2020
Contact the Oneida County Forestry Department to access this plan.

This plan incorporates or references all county forest policies, pertinent county ordinances, planning documents, and the needs and actions to occur from 2006 to 2020.

Specific flora and fauna within the county forest are described in this plan. The purpose of the County Forest Law as stated in § 28.11, WI Stats., is generally to provide the basis for the planned development and management of the county forests for optimal production of forest products together with recreational opportunities, wildlife production, watershed protection and stabilization of stream flow, to assure maximum public benefits, and to compensate the counties for the public uses, benefits and privileges these lands provide; all in a manner which will provide a reasonable revenue to the towns in which such lands lie.

Oneida County Comprehensive Plan 2011-2021
http://www.ncwrpc.org/oneida/oneidacp.html.

The comprehensive plan is a combination of nine chapters—Issues & Opportunities; Natural, Cultural, & Agricultural Resources; Housing; Transportation; Economic Development; Land Use; Utilities & Community Facilities; Intergovernmental Cooperation; and Implementation. Zoning and subdivision ordinances must be consistent with the comprehensive plan. An extensive inventory of natural and agricultural resources exists in this plan for use in the LWRMP.

Headwaters State of the Basin Report, 2002
Contact NCWRPC to view this report.

The Headwaters Integrated Basin Plan comprises a six county area in the northeastern portion of Wisconsin including the counties of Forest, Florence, Lincoln, Langlade, Oneida and Vilas. The Headwaters Basin includes 42 watersheds from five basins. The five basins are the Green Bay, Lake Superior, Upper Chippewa, Wolf River and Upper Wisconsin. The basin plan provides a snapshot of the current condition of land and water resources in the basin and identifies priority resource issues and concerns. Attachment A contains the major resource issues, concerns, and recommendations identified in the plan as they relate to the Oneida LWRM plan.

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056
A copy is available at WDNR Service Centers or online at:
http://dnr.wi.gov/Master_Planning/land_legacy.

This report is a comprehensive inventory of the special places that will be critical to meet future conservation and outdoor recreation needs for the next fifty years. Some of the questions asked to guide creation of this report were: Which lands and waters remain unprotected that will be critical for conserving our plants and animals and their habitats? What gaps exist now (and will likely emerge in the future) in providing abundant and satisfying outdoor recreation? How can we most effectively build upon the state's existing investment in protected lands to fill conservation and recreation gaps? What special places will our children and grandchildren wish we had protected?

The Land Legacy report recommends protection of these lands by using federal, state, and local funding opportunities; along with: possibly creating new kinds of incentives for landowners, working to craft comprehensive plans, or offering different types of technical assistance.

Each Oneida County Legacy Area is summarized below with 5 stars representing the highest level for that category:

**CN** Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

| | |
|---|---|
| Size | Large |
| Protection Initiated | Substantial |
| Protection Remaining | Limited |
| Conservation Significance | ☆☆☆☆☆ |
| Recreation Potential | ☆☆☆☆☆ |

**MF** Monico Forest

| | |
|---|---|
| Size | Medium |
| Protection Initiated | Limited |
| Protection Remaining | Substantial |
| Conservation Significance | ☆ |
| Recreation Potential | ☆☆ |

**NA** Northern Highland – American Legion State Forest

| | |
|---|---|
| Size | Large |
| Protection Initiated | Substantial |
| Protection Remaining | Limited |
| Conservation Significance | ☆☆☆☆☆ |
| Recreation Potential | ☆☆☆☆☆ |

**SO** Somo River

| | |
|---|---|
| Size | Medium |
| Protection Initiated | Moderate |
| Protection Remaining | Moderate |
| Conservation Significance | ☆ |
| Recreation Potential | ☆☆ |

**SQ** Squirrel and Tomahawk Rivers

| | |
|---|---|
| Size | Medium |
| Protection Initiated | Moderate |
| Protection Remaining | Moderate |
| Conservation Significance | ☆☆☆ |
| Recreation Potential | ☆☆ |

**TM** Thunder Marsh

| | |
|---|---|
| Size | Medium |
| Protection Initiated | Substantial |
| Protection Remaining | Limited |
| Conservation Significance | ☆☆☆ |
| Recreation Potential | ☆ |

**UW** Upper Wisconsin River

| | |
|---|---|
| Size | Large |
| Protection Initiated | Moderate |
| Protection Remaining | Moderate |
| Conservation Significance | ☆☆☆ |
| Recreation Potential | ☆☆☆ |

**UP** Upper Wolf River

| | |
|---|---|
| Size | Large |
| Protection Initiated | Substantial |
| Protection Remaining | Moderate |
| Conservation Significance | ☆☆☆☆☆ |
| Recreation Potential | ☆☆☆☆ |

**WF** Willow Flowage

| | |
|---|---|
| Size | Medium |
| Protection Initiated | Substantial |
| Protection Remaining | Limited |
| Conservation Significance | ☆☆ |
| Recreation Potential | ☆☆☆☆ |

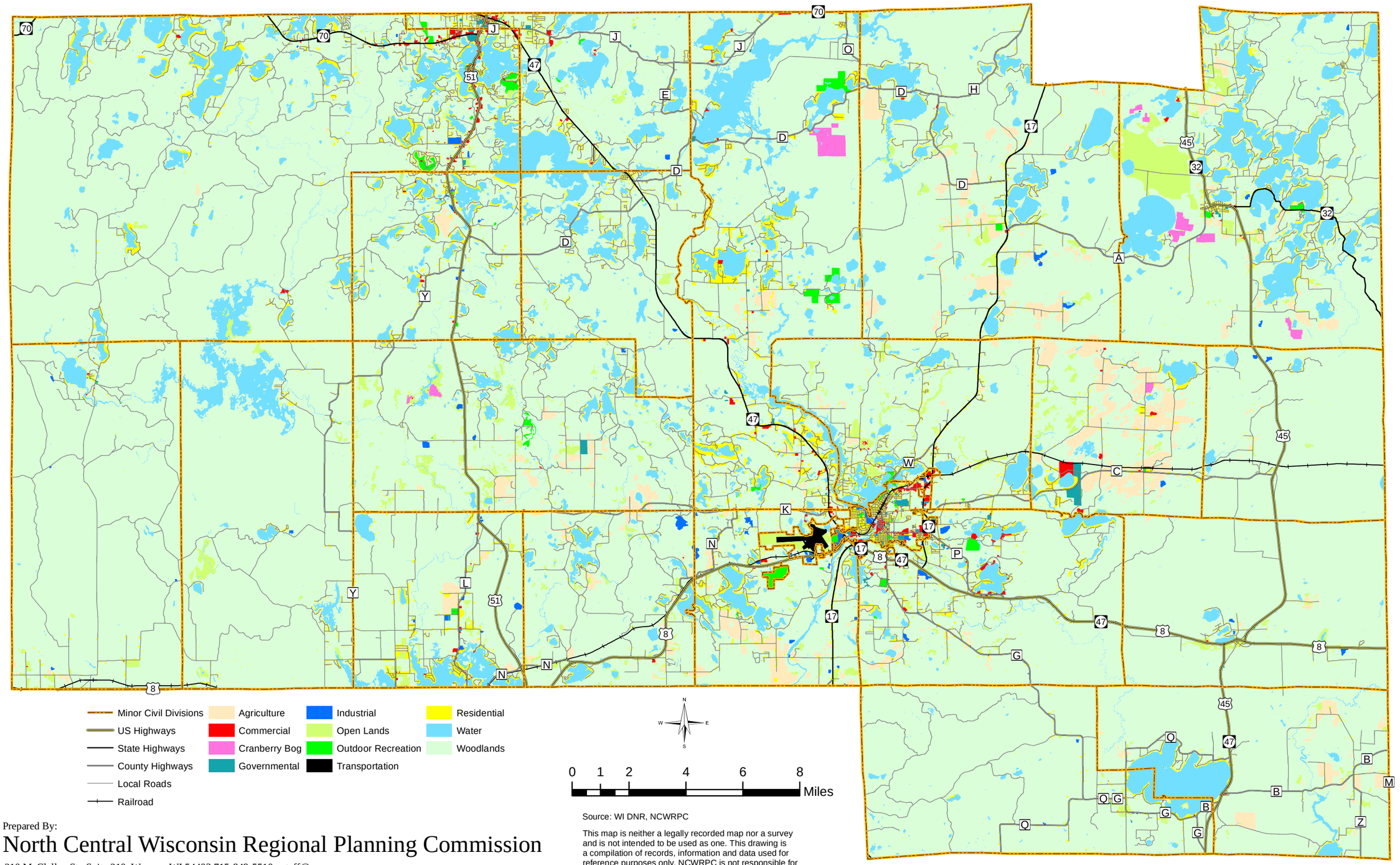
NRCS Soil Survey for Oneida County, 1993
http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online_surveys/wisconsin/

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) is a federal agency that prepared the Oneida County, Wisconsin Soil Survey. The survey contains predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses and also highlights the limitations and hazards inherent in the county's soil. A series of detailed maps identifying the location of soil types in Oneida County accompanies the survey.

The *Geology & Soils* section of the LWRM Plan was based on this Soil Survey.

# Oneida County, Wisconsin

Map 2
## Generalized LandUse




Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC



Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403 715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

**General Land-Use**

Oneida County was once part of a vast forest region covering much of the Great Lakes area. Today, Oneida County is 82 percent covered with second growth forest, and 2.3% covered in agricultural land. Ever since trains have carried out logs, this area has served as a popular vacation destination. The establishment of paper and wood industries in the county attests to the physical and natural resources of the region. See Map 1 for the general location of Oneida County.

Commercial, industrial, and residential development is anticipated to need about 1,200 acres of land every five years from 2010 through 2030. Agricultural demand will remain stable over that period, so no additional land is expected to be added, except in the production of cranberries.

The following is a brief description of the major land uses and their trends in Oneida County.

*Agriculture*
Agriculture in Oneida County is primarily limited to a few areas with expanses of sandy loam soil, primarily in the Towns of Crescent, Cassian, Stella and Sugar Camp.

Forage was the crop with the largest acreage, which increased by 17.7 percent over the period, while potatoes decreased by 29 percent. The acreage in oats remained steady, but by 2007 there were only four producers, leading USDA to withhold acreage numbers for privacy reasons. There was significant growth in berry production, but it was in Christmas trees that the most stunning increase occurred. From 1997 to 2007 cut Christmas tree acreage increased by over 500 percent, after increasing almost tenfold in 2002. Table 1 provides historical data on crop production in Oneida County.

**Table 1 Oneida County Cropland by Crop Type (acres)**

| Crop | 1997 | 2002 | 2007 | 1997-2007 % Change | 1997-2007 Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forage | 3,999 | 3,801 | 4,705 | 17.7% | 706 |
| Potatoes | 1,976 | 1,985 | 1,400 | -29.1% | -576 |
| Oats | 1,584 | 1,658 | D | N/A | N/A |
| Berries | 597 | 890 | 835 | 39.9% | 238 |
| Cut Christmas trees | 42 | 408 | 255 | 507.1% | 213 |
| TOTAL | 8,198 | 8,742 | 7,195 | | |

Source: USDA-NASS, 1997, 2002, & 2007
D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms.

Table 2 provides census data regarding the total amount of farmland and the size of farms in the county and state. Between 1997 and 2007, the amount of

land in farms remained almost constant, gaining only 136 acres, but in the intervening years increasing by 11,970 acres in 2002 and then going back down. The most consistent pattern is reduction in the average size of farms by 34 percent.

| **Table 2** | **Oneida County Farmland (acres)** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Farmland (acres) | | | Average Farm Size (acres) | | |
| | 1997 | 2002 | 2007 | 1997 | 2002 | 2007 |
| Oneida County | 39,036 | 51,006 | 39,172 | 334 | 279 | 219 |
| State | 14,900,205 | 15,741,552 | 15,190,804 | 227 | 204 | 194 |

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1997, 2002, & 2007

A brief description of soils and their limitations for cropland and pasture is described at the end of this chapter under *Geology & Soils*.

*Forestry*

Oneida County is characterized by well developed public and private forests with a mixture of hardwoods and conifer stands. In 2006 there were 574,494 acres of forestlands. By 2009, about 82% of the county (650,155 acres) was forestlands. About 20% of the county is owned by the forest industry.

Under the Forest Crop Law (FCL) 12,332 acres are open to the public to hunt and fish in 2009. There are 149,461 acres, in 2009, enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program that are open to the public for hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, sightseeing, and hiking, and 44,325 acres that are closed to public access.

The Northern Highlands American Legion State Forest contains 34% of the forestland in Oneida County. Twelve percent of the forestland is managed by the Oneida County Forestry Department, and the remaining 21% of the forestland is owned by Oneida County, school districts, local municipalities, Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, and USDA-NFS.

*Residential Development*

Most of the residential development occurs around the lakes throughout the county. Development also exists in the City of Rhinelander and around the Minocqua area.

Over the last twenty years there have been significant changes in the number of housing units in the County. In 1980, there were 23,157 housing units and by 2000 there were 26,627 housing units in the county, an increase of 5.8%.

Housing will continue to be needed throughout the county as the population continues to increase. There will be an additional 202 acres converted to residential use in the county by 2015. This does not include demand for

seasonal housing, which currently accounts for about 41.7% of the housing stock (2010 U.S. Census). The number of seasonal dwellings peaked in the 1990 Census suggesting that since then conversion of seasonal to year-round use accounts for the decline in their numbers.

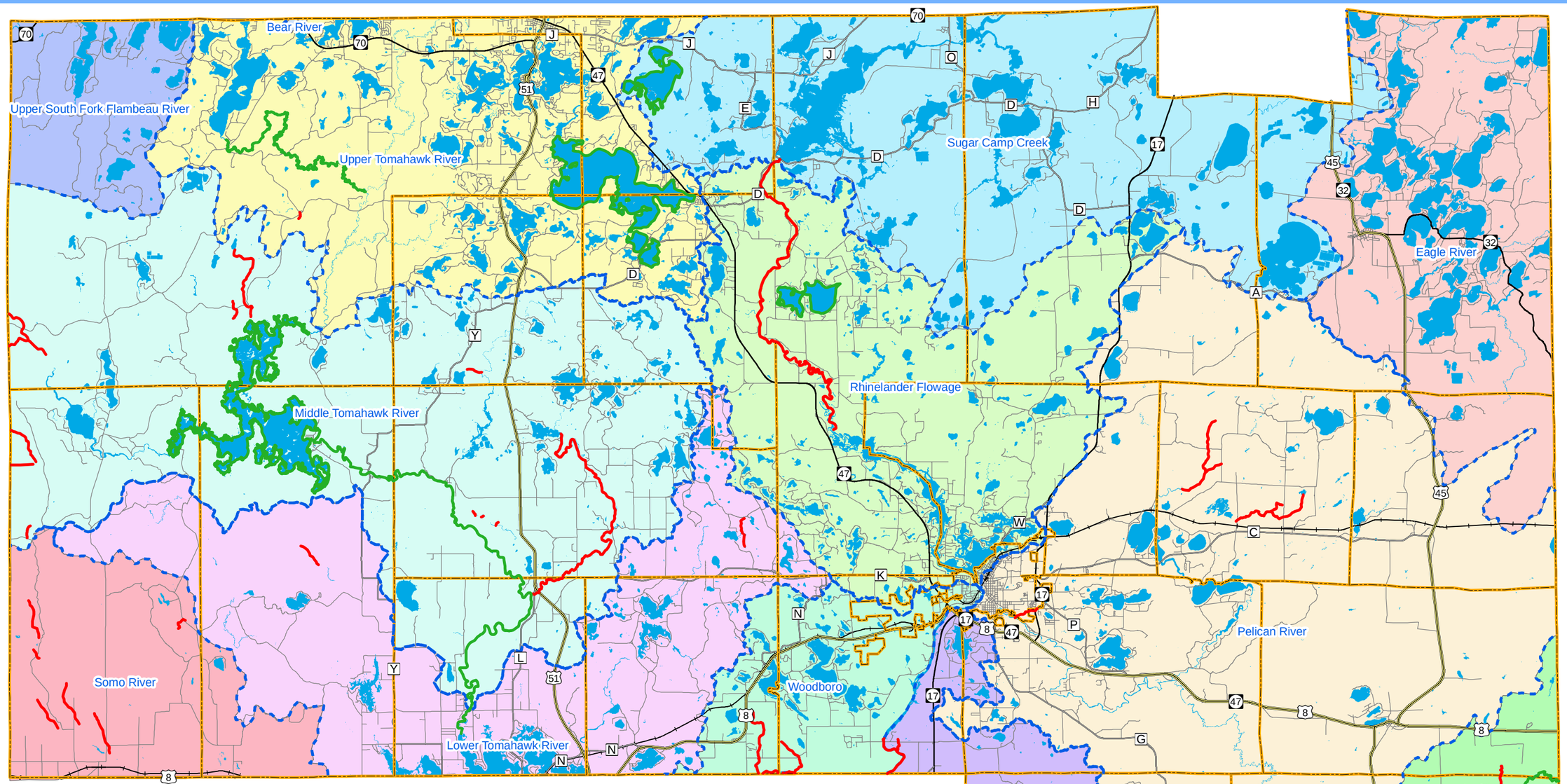
*Commercial & Industrial Development*

Commercial and industrial development in Oneida County is a relatively small land use, and projected employment growth will not use much additional land. Between 1990 and 2008, the three fastest growing sectors were construction, service and government. In terms of total employment, retail trade is the largest segment of the economy, followed by services, manufacturing and government. The data shows a significant reduction in manufacturing employment from 2000 to 2008. Oneida County has lost over 500 manufacturing jobs since 2000. The downturn in manufacturing jobs in Oneida County can be attributed to the recession that has impacted our nation's economy.

Brownfields are usually defined as abandoned, idle, or under utilized industrial or commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by environmental contamination. There are 32 open-status sites in Oneida County that have contaminated groundwater and/or soil. These sites are composed of 15 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites and 17 Environmental Repair (ERP) sites.

# Oneida County, Wisconsin

Map 3
## Water Features




Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.


Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
NCWRPC
210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403 715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

**Surface Water**

Oneida County has 1,129 lakes covering 68,447 acres, and over 830 miles of streams, of which 192 miles are classified as trout streams. Overall, the general water quality is good, however, eutrophication is an issue. During the summer, shallow water areas have algae blooms. There are two point sources of water discharge on the Wisconsin River that may affect the water quality, but have not deteriorated the receiving waters because they are not on the 303(d) Impaired Waters list from the DNR. These point sources originate from Wausau Mosinee Paper Company, and Rhinelander Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The largest body of water is the Willow Flowage, an impoundment and a drainage lake, covering 6,306 acres. Most of the lakes are spring lakes or seepage lakes. Lake Tomahawk is the largest natural lake, which covers 3,627 acres. The deepest lake is Clear Lake, which is 100 feet deep. See Table 1.

The Wisconsin River flows through the center of the county in the Towns of Crescent and Newbold, and the City of Rhinelander, which along with its tributaries drain most the county. The most prominent of these tributaries are the Pelican River in the eastern part of the county and the Tomahawk River in the west. Wolf River flows through the far southeast corner of the county, and the Flambeau River drains the far northwest corner.

Surface water is an important resource to Oneida County, however it is threatened by both point and nonpoint source pollution. Nonpoint source pollution, often the result of stormwater runoff and erosion, is pollution that cannot be traced to a single source, and can come from roadways, parking lots, farm fields and construction sites. The more impervious surfaces (e.g. roads and parking lots) the greater the runoff that is carried into the waterways.

The Wisconsin State Legislature created the Wisconsin Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program (NPS) in 1978 (§281.66, Wis. Stats.). The goal of the NPS Program is to improve and protect the water quality of streams, lakes, wetlands, and groundwater by reducing pollutants from agricultural and residential non-point sources. The WDNR and DATCP administer the program, which focuses on critical hydrologic units called priority watersheds. The program is implemented through the Targeted Runoff Management Program and Urban Non-point Source Water Pollution Abatement and Storm Water Management Grant Program, led by local units of government. Landowners, land renters, counties, cities, villages, towns, sewer districts, sanitary districts, lake districts, and regional planning commissions are eligible to participate.

Overall, there are no major or widespread water quality problems regarding Oneida County surface waters that can be controlled within Oneida County.

Pollution of surface water generally occurs from mercury deposition, the source of which is coal fired power plant emissions and automobile road run-off. Pollution of surface water generally is minimal because the county is relatively undeveloped and there is little municipal or industrial waste.

*Basin & Watersheds*

There are 14 watersheds contained completely or partially within Oneida County as shown in Table 3. The drainage pattern is irregular and poorly defined, as is typical in glaciated regions. Most of the county is drained by the Wisconsin River and its tributaries. The Wolf River and its tributaries drain a small acreage in the southwestern part of the county. Watersheds in the extreme northwest corner of the county drain through Squaw Creek and into the Flambeau-Chippewa River system.

A watershed ranking process (Table 3) was developed by DNR to rank watersheds based on the extent of nonpoint source pollution, the effect on water quality and the ability to manage the pollution sources. In some cases the data was not sufficient to produce a ranking.

**Table 3 Non-point Source Pollution DNR Watershed Rank**

| Watershed | Overall Ranking | Stream Ranking | Lake Ranking | Groundwater Ranking |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper South Fork of Flambeau River (UC10) | Low | Not Ranked | Low | Low |
| Bear River (UC15) | Low | Not Ranked | Not Ranked | Low |
| Prairie River (UW30) | Low | Medium | Medium | Low |
| Noisy and Pine Creeks (UW33) | Low | High | High | Low |
| Somo River (UW35) | Low | Not Ranked | Low | Low |
| Lower Tomahawk River (UW36) | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Middle Tomahawk River (UW37) | Low | Not Ranked | Low | Low |
| Upper Tomahawk River (UW38) | Low | High | High | Low |
| Woodboro (UW39) | Low | Low | High | Low |
| Pelican River (UW40) | Low | Not Ranked | Medium | Low |
| Rhinelander Flowage (UW41) | Low | Not Ranked | High | Low |
| Sugar Camp Creek (UW42) | Low | Not Ranked | Medium | Low |
| Eagle River (UW44) | Low | Not Ranked | High | Low |
| Upper Wolf River and Post Lake (WR20) | Low | Not Ranked | Not Ranked | Low |

Source: WDNR Rhinelander, 2011

The rankings are used by DNR as a basis to award nonpoint source pollution grants to local units of government for nonpoint source pollution planning and/or cost sharing of best management practices for agricultural and urban land use.

*Impaired Waters – 303(d) Waters*

The DNR maintains a list of surface waters that do not meet specific water quality standards outlined by section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The DNR is required to update the list every two years. A current list of impaired waters exists on the DNR website under: 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

In 2010 there were 36 waterbodies in Oneida County on the 303(d) list. Thirty-five of these waterbodies are listed due to fish consumption advisories for mercury contamination, and are a low priority for clean-up. One waterbody (Slaughterhouse Creek) is listed due to chronic aquatic toxicity, with a medium priority for clean-up. A list of 303(d) waters are in Attachment B.

*Outstanding/Exceptional Resource Waters*

Wisconsin has designated many of the state's highest quality waters as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs) or Exceptional Resource Waters (ERWs). Waters designated as ORW or ERW are surface waters which provide outstanding recreational opportunities, support valuable fisheries and wildlife habitat, have good water quality, and are not significantly impacted by human activities. ORW and ERW status identifies waters that the State of Wisconsin has determined warrant additional protection from the effects of pollution. These designations are intended to meet federal Clean Water Act obligations requiring Wisconsin to adopt an "antidegradation" policy that is designed to prevent any lowering of water quality – especially in those waters having significant ecological or cultural value.

ORWs typically do not have any point sources discharging pollutants directly to the water (for instance, no industrial sources or municipal sewage treatment plants), though they may receive runoff from nonpoint sources. New discharges may be permitted only if their effluent quality is equal to or better than the background water quality of that waterway at all times—no increases of pollutant levels are allowed.

ERWs are more likely designated if a waterbody has existing point sources at the time of designation. Like ORWs, dischargers to ERW waters are required to maintain background water quality levels.

Outstanding Resource Waters in Oneida County include 5 lakes, 1 creek, and 1 river. Exceptional Resource Waters in Oneida County include 37 creeks, and 1 spring.

Designation as an ORW or ERW has implications for permitting, in order to protect the quality of the waterway.

- Point source discharges must meet background water quality, except in specific cases on ERW.
- A general or individual permit is required for various waterway alteration activities.

- Increased environmental review is required for high capacity wells near ORW/ERW.

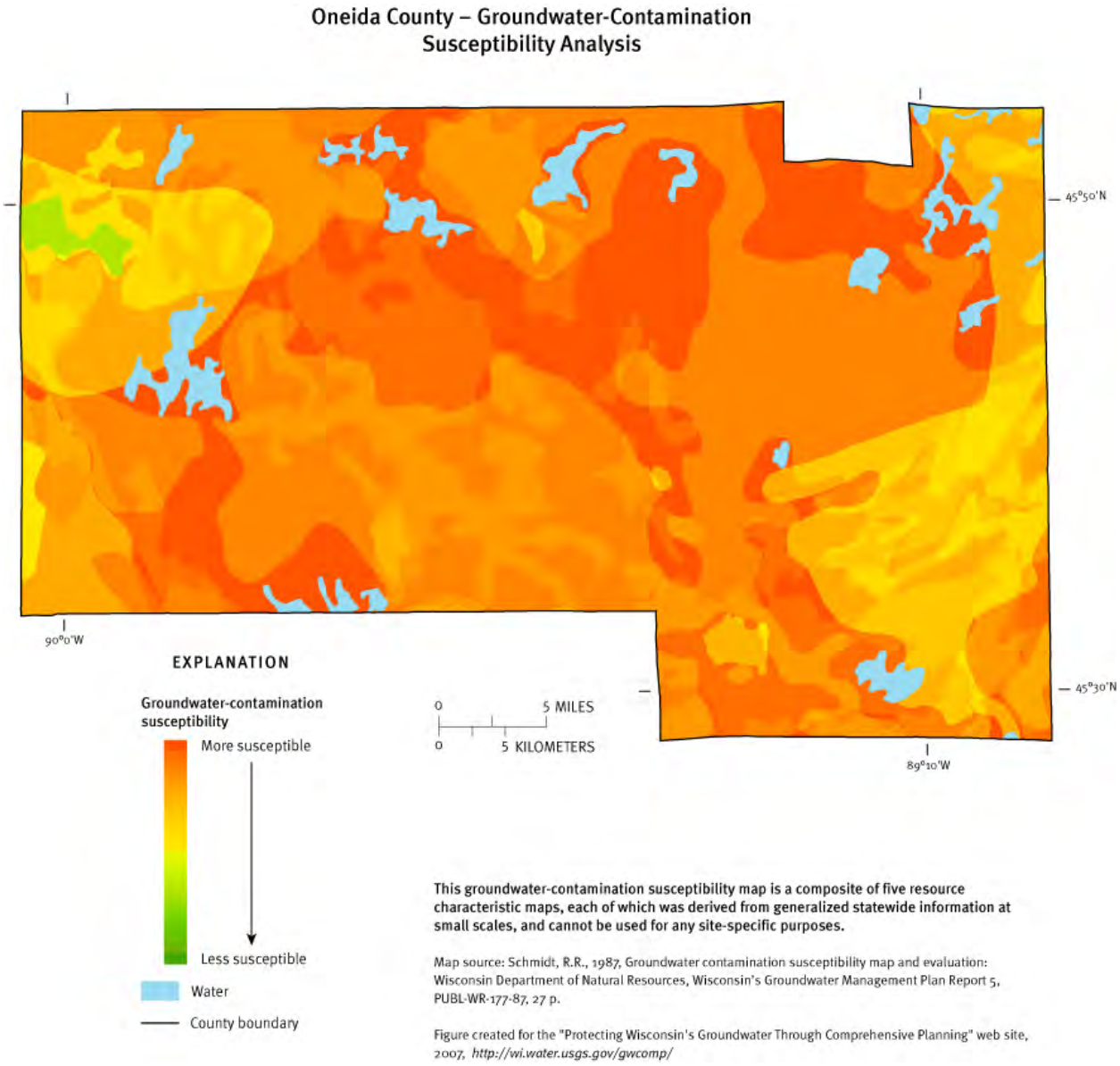
ORWs & ERWs are in Attachment C and on the Water Features Map.

**Groundwater**

Groundwater supplies nearly all of the water for residential, commercial, and industrial uses in Oneida County. In general, groundwater use has increased in the county as urban areas continue to grow and development increases around the county's lakes. The increase in rural housing developments each with their own private well, also places demands on groundwater.

The quality of the ground water is generally good. The impact of development and agriculture may cause deterioration of the ground water. Generally, the yield of wells varies based on the depth and nature of the underlying glacial deposits. Where the glacial drift is thin, such as near Monico, wells will yield only a few gallons per minute. In other areas, such as the hilly moraine areas in the southeastern and southwestern sections of Oneida County, wells will produce five to fifty gallons per minute, and in areas of glacial outwash or of thick deposits of saturated sand and gravel yields can range up to 2,000 gallons per minute. A well at Rhinelander yields more than 1,000 gallons per minute.

Groundwater quality can be impaired by a variety of pollutants including leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs), landfills, septic tanks, over-application of pesticides and fertilizers, and spills of hazardous chemicals. The most common contaminants found in Wisconsin's groundwater are pesticides, nitrates, nitrogen, and volatile organic compounds. These contaminants come from a multitude of sources including nitrogen-based fertilizers, septic systems, animal waste storage, feedlots, municipal and industrial wastewater discharges, and sludge disposal. Bacteriological contamination can pose a significant threat to the health of those dependent on groundwater for drinking. This contamination can be the result of infiltration from external sources or can enter the aquifer as a result of improper well installation. Groundwater contaminants can affect the health of humans, livestock, and wildlife. Because groundwater seeps more slowly than surface runoff, pollution that occurs today may not become evident for several years. Once polluted, the groundwater is very difficult to purify and may take many years to clean itself by the dilution process.




Groundwater quality summary:

- 95% of 606 private well samples collected in Oneida County from 1990-2006 met the health-based drinking water limit for nitrate-nitrogen.

- A 2002 study estimated that 12% of private drinking water wells in the region of Wisconsin that includes Oneida County contained a detectable level of an herbicide or herbicide metabolite. Pesticides occur in groundwater more commonly in agricultural regions, but can occur anywhere pesticides are stored or applied.

Potential sources of groundwater contamination summary:

- There are no atrazine prohibition areas in Oneida County.
- There are 32 open-status sites in Oneida County that have contaminated groundwater and/or soil. These sites are composed of 15 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites and 17 Environmental Repair (ERP) sites.
- There are no concentrated animal feeding operations in Oneida County.
- There is one licensed landfill in Oneida County (Rhinelander Paper Co. on STH Hwy 17).
- The closed Rhinelander Landfill is leaking into Slaughterhouse Creek.
- There are no Superfund sites in Oneida County.

**Geology & Soils**

Oneida County's landscape is the result of several glacial advances and retreats that took place over northeastern and central Wisconsin some 12,500 to 20,000 years ago. As a result of this activity, numerous unique geologic and topographic features emerged such as extensive ground moraines in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the county, a remnant end moraine near Rhinelander, and a number of parallel ridges adjacent to drumlin fields in Forest and Langlade Counties. Oneida County's physical landscape is defined not only by forest, wetlands, streams, woodlots, hills, and other natural features, but perhaps most by its lakes. Few areas in the world have as many lakes as the northern part of the county. Most lakes are relatively shallow, and were formed from ice blocks that were buried in outwash deposits as the glaciers melted and receded.

Oneida County is underlain by Precambrian igneous (granite) & metamorphic (gneiss and quartzite) bedrock that makes up the southern extension of the Canadian Shield. Most of the rock is obscured by surficial glacial deposits as much as 300 feet thick, but more than 100 rock outcrops have been noted in the county. The most common exposed outcrops of mainly greenstone or granite occur in the townships of Monico, Pelican, Schoepke, and Three Lakes.

*Limitations for cropland and pasture use*
A short growing season limits cropping mainly to forage species, small grain, and suitable vegetables or specialty crops.

The soil potential in Oneida County for increased food production is good. Many areas that are currently woodland could be cleared and used for crop production. Also, the organic soils could be used for cranberries.

Water erosion is a major management concern on about 65% of cropland and pasture in the county. Erosion from runoff is a hazard where the slop exceeds 2%. Cropping systems that keep a plant cover on the soil for extended periods can hold soil losses to amounts that do not reduce the productive capacity of the soils.

Soil blowing is a concern on many of the soils in the county, especially the sandy soils. Planting windbreaks or leaving natural stands of trees reduces the hazard of soil blowing.

Soil drainage is a major management concern in some of the crop and pasture areas in the county. Cranberries can be grown on some of these soils if the water level is controlled. If the organic soils are drained, then they oxidize, subside, and are subject to soil blowing when the pore spaces fill with air.

*Soil erosion from cropland*

In 1999 a Cropland Transect Survey was conducted to estimate soil erosion rates in Oneida County. The average Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) soil loss estimates ranged from 6.4 tons per acre per year to less than 1 ton per acre per year. The average for the County is about 0.6 tons per acre per year in 1999. The report indicates that 48% of the cropland is on slopes of 0-2%; 28% is on slopes of 3-4%; 20% is on slopes of 5-7%; 2% on slopes of 8-10%; and 2% is on slopes greater than 10%. The report also indicates that erosion is limited due to the present crop rotations that are used in Oneida County. The study found that forage production covers 54% of the cropland and 17% in idle conservation cover. There is also 18% in small grains and 10% in row crops or specialty crops. These types of crop covers help reduce the amount of soil erosion coming from croplands in Oneida County.

The State requires each county to prepare a Soil Erosion Control Plan. In 1997 the Oneida County Board approved a resolution asking the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) to grant them a waiver from preparing this plan. Since Oneida County has relatively small amounts of cropland and the magnitude and extent of cropland erosion is small, Oneida County was granted a waiver from DATCP to release them from their obligation to develop a Soil Erosion Control Plan. See the waiver in Attachment D.

A voluntary educational approach will continue to be used to achieve erosion control standards in Oneida County. One-on-one contacts with landowners and operators who request technical assistance is the most common method used to promote soil conservation in Oneida County.

Conservation plans, which plan individual crop fields to the tolerable soil loss rate or "T", are prepared for participants in the Farmland Preservation Program. Participation is through voluntary 10-25 year individual agreements due to no exclusive agricultural zoning in Oneida County. The LWCD manages agreements for cropland within mapped areas identified in the 1982 Oneida County Farmland Preservation Plan.

# PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND PROHIBITIONS
## Chapter 4

### Performance Standards and Prohibitions

The County land and water resource management plans are the local mechanism to implement performance standards and prohibitions (NR 151 – summary in Attachment J). Through Wisconsin Act 27, the Wisconsin Legislature amended State statues to allow LWCCs to develop implementation strategies for addressing local water quality priorities related to controlling erosion, sedimentation, and nonpoint source water pollution.

NR 151 Performance Standards and Prohibitions Fact Sheets are in Attachment J.

### Agricultural Performance Standards

A voluntary educational approach will continue to be used to achieve erosion control standards in Oneida County. One-on-one contacts with landowners and operators who request technical assistance is the most common method used to promote soil conservation in Oneida County. The average Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) soil loss estimates ranged from 6.4 tons per acre per year to less than 1 ton per acre per year. The average for the County is approximately 0.6 tons per acre per year in 1999.

Conservation plans, which plan individual crop fields to the tolerable soil loss rate or "T", were prepared for participants in the Farmland Preservation Program. Participation is through voluntary 10-25 year individual agreements, because there is no exclusive agricultural zoning in Oneida County. The Oneida County Land and Water Conservation Department manages agreements for the Farmland Preservation Program. One farm is enrolled. The Working Lands Initiative planning for Oneida County is planned for 2013-2014.

Agricultural land management is usually the focus of Land and Water Resource Management plans because soil erosion is an important resource concern. Oneida County's largest crop is timber. Implementation of forestry BMPs is a land based resource focus as shown in Work Plan goal 3: "Improve forest management to promote productivity of forest products, protect wildlife habitat, water quality, and provide recreational opportunities." The Forestry Department administers the Oneida County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2006–2020 (§28.11, WI Stats.), which addresses erosion on County forest lands within Oneida County. The DNR oversees creation of private forest

management plans when the landowners enroll their land in the Managed Forest Law to receive a low pre-set property tax rate per acre. Forestry as a land use covers 80 percent of Oneida County. The LWCD will concentrate on the water quality management areas, or watersheds listed as high in Table 1, page 10, and highly erodible lands draining to outstanding and exceptional resource waters in Oneida County. These shoreland residential and other residential areas consist of about 3.5 percent of the land in Oneida County.

A priority farm is one that is found to be non-compliant with the State prohibitions and performance standards. Criteria for ranking priority farms will be based on geographical location in water quality management areas. Enforcement procedures are described in Chapter 6 of this plan.

For the **priority farm strategy**, a general approach to providing information to all farms will occur with Work Plan activities. If a farm has a significant water quality problem, we will work with the landowner to bring them into compliance. The LWCD will develop new strategies to introduce hobby farms to proper land management activities.

*Cost-share program funding to minimize nonpoint source pollution*
The program is designed to conserve Wisconsin's soil and water resources, reduce soil erosion, prevent nonpoint source pollution and enhance water quality. The LWCD offers a cost-share program for County landowners through ATCP 50 grant funding. The primary emphasis of the program continues to be restoration of native vegetation to shoreland property in order to reestablish riparian buffer areas, and to reduce erosion of shorelands by installing erosion control practices. Healthy buffer zones reduce nonpoint source pollution and impede soil erosion.

Animal waste is generally not a pollution concern due to the relatively low number of livestock operations. However, the County does help monitor farms and offers cost-share funding to individuals to help bring problem farms into compliance.

**Non-Agricultural Performance Standards**

Oneida County finds that construction site erosion and uncontrolled stormwater runoff from land disturbing and land development activities can have significant adverse impacts upon local water resources and the health, safety and general welfare of the community, and can diminish the public enjoyment and use of natural resources.

Land Disturbance Activities Subject to Stormwater Management and Erosion Control:
All activities directly related to the planting, growing, and harvesting of agricultural crops are not considered land disturbance activities under this section. Land disturbance activities to the shoreland zone are regulated by the Oneida County Zoning and Shoreland Protection Ordinance. Oneida County also requires new businesses to address erosion control and stormwater management through Administrative Review permits and Conditional Use permits.

Standards for Stormwater Management and Erosion Control:
Stormwater runoff, soil erosion, siltation, or sedimentation from all land disturbing and development activities shall meet standards in NR 151 and 216 and COMM 60 and 20-21, Wis. Adm. Code and/or shall be controlled in accordance with Technical Guidelines as developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, or the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

# 2006-2011 WORK PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS
## Chapter 5

This chapter is a summary of how each of the Work Plan goals was accomplished. Actions for each goal are described. Knowing what has occurred helps to determine which actions to continue with when creating the next 5-year Work Plan.

**Goal 1:** Protect shoreland areas by minimizing impacts from land disturbance activities.

We have been working with riparian landowners on shoreland buffers. We have received State funding annually to address this issue since 2001. In calendar years 2006 through-2011 Oneida County received a total of $363,503 from DATCP for cost-share activities that supported Goals 1 & 2. Table 4 below shows the amount of cost-share funding for each year.

**Goal 2:** Retain and restore shorelands on lakes, rivers, and streams to reduce non-point source pollution.

We have been working with riparian landowners on shoreland buffers and erosion control. We have received State funding annually to address this issue since 2001. In calendar years 2006 through 2011, 4,087 feet of shoreline have been protected with various cost-share practices on 17 different lakes throughout Oneida County. Table 4 below shows the amount of cost-share funding for each year.

| **Table 4** | **DATCP Cost-Share Funding** |
|---|---|
| Year | Amount |
| 2006 | $60,687 |
| 2007 | $55,942 |
| 2008 | $62,330 |
| 2009 | $60,687 |
| 2010 | $62,926 |
| 2011 | $60,931 |
| Total | $363,503 |

In 2010 we received a DNR Lake Planning Grant to purchase a Dissolve Oxygen (DO) meter, probe, cable and case. This DO meter is used by various lake groups, DNR staff, and other interested parties on lakes in Oneida County.

Dissolved oxygen data is one component that can be used to determine the water quality of our lakes.

We supported lake association/districts efforts to obtain grants for their lake projects.

**Goal 3:** Improve forest management to promote productivity of forest products, protect wildlife habitat, water quality, and provide recreational opportunities.

Oneida County has been involved in creating a Terrestrial Invasive Species program. Presentations have been conducted to provide education for various local groups, display booths have been set up at different functions, and a group email has been established to provide outreach to residents, visitors, and other agency personnel. The county has coordinated volunteers to help control invasive species from City of Rhinelander properties in 2010 and 2011.

We have expanded educational programming for forestry practices. We have held meetings with DNR Foresters to discuss private landowner participation in various programs utilizing Forestry Best Management Practices. We worked with Partners in Forestry to encourage private landowners with small forested acreage to cooperatively manage and market their forest products.

We have ownership of a portable timber bridge and are currently renting the bridge out to loggers. The bridge is used for stream crossings when loggers are harvesting timber. We have contracted with private individuals, Counties, and industries for rental of an anchor chain scarifier, which we also own, for regeneration. We cooperate with DNR on shipping trees into the County. We rent our tree planter to private landowners. We have provided information on the Managed Forest Law program to landowners.

We currently Work with agency personnel from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) working with private landowners and in the planning of access roads, forest trails, and landings to prevent sedimentation and erosion.

The County Forestry Committee has held hearings on the use of County lands by ATV groups. The County has a good relationship with ATV clubs in the county. The county established a new campground and picnic shelter in 2009 that is located on an ATV trail. There is now a total of 26 miles of ATV trails in the county.

**Goal 4:** Reduce sources of nonpoint source pollution that degrade our surface and groundwater.

Contractors have had the opportunity to attend workshops on construction site erosion control. We worked with cooperating agency personnel to assist specialty crop growers to consider programs to address nutrient management issues on their lands (potato and cranberry growers). Lake Nokomis Cranberries is currently enrolled in the Farmland Preservation Program.

We provide technical assistance through our Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) engineer to local units of government and landowners to reduce storm water runoff. We assisted the Town of Lynn by creating a Storm Water Pollution Protection Plan for their non-metallic mining activities adjacent to a wetland. We provide technical assistance to other county departments such as Planning and Zoning and Forestry.

We hosted a workshop with funding through DATCP for other agency and county staff, contractors, and interested landowners. We held several workshops at the Lakes Convention in Green Bay focusing on erosion control for shorelines.

**Goal 5:** Educate the public on groundwater quality.

We offer cost sharing and technical assistance to landowners for well abandonment through Land and Water Resource Manage (LWRM) Plan implementation funds.

Oneida County has its own Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Ordinance with amendments made in 2008 and 2009. All new and existing septic tanks must be visually inspected every three years and pumped as required

**Goal 6:** Protect lake ecosystems from recreational pressure degradation.

A courtesy code has been developed. It can be used by lake associations and districts to help reduce user conflicts and boating pressure on lakes. We will continue to work with the Oneida County Lakes and Rivers Association to get this courtesy code established for use on Oneida County lakes.

**Goal 7:** Utilize computer technologies to make resource information more readily available to the public.

New technology has made it faster and easier to get resource information out to the general public. Our County website has basic information available to the public regarding Land and Water Conservation. We are in the process of creating our own web page. It is not only easier to inform the public through technology but it also cuts down on paper use which in itself is a conservation effort.

Our Land Information Department has upgraded their mapping capabilities. We have a GPS unit to map invasive species (aquatic and terrestrial) that can be put on the computer for public information.

We maintain a current list of contractors, shoreline planting professionals, and plant suppliers. We maintain a current contact list of agency resource professionals that can provide assistance to landowners.

**Goal 8:** Slow the spread of invasive species.

Oneida County approved a full time Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator position starting in 2008 to coordinate and facilitate a county wide Aquatic Invasive Species Plan with input from various public and private sector groups.

We applied for and was awarded Public Awareness and Education grants in 2006 ($4500); 2007 ($5000); AIS Education, Prevention & Planning grants 2007 ($25,000); 2008 ($25,000); 2010 ($47,147), and 2011 ($31,670); and A Lake Planning Grant 2010 ($1,556). Some of the deliverables listed in these grants were: Clean Boats Clean Water workshops (17); Citizens Lake Monitoring workshops (8); the 4th of July parade float, purchased bobbers with message on them for distribution, hired Limited Term Employees (LTE's) for boat landing inspections, LTE's for presentations, assisting the DNR with AIS lake surveys, lake monitoring, brochures, napkins for distribution, portable signs, GPS unit, laptop computer, projector, purple loosestrife workshop, awards banquet for volunteers, a map of dry fire hydrant locations, youth workshop, placemats, newsletter, lake management workshop, various booths, table top display board, Project Red workshop, shoreline sweeps, strategic management plan, boat bumpers for docks with AIS message. A Dissolved Oxygen (DO) meter, probe, cable and case were purchased with the Lake Planning grant in 2010. This meter is borrowed out to local lake groups, agency staff, researchers, and other interested parties. In 2010, 5 lakes were monitored and 2011 (through May) 3 lakes were monitored for Dissolved Oxygen levels (DO).

We wrote and sent support letters for various lake associations/districts efforts to obtain grants for their lake projects.

**Goal 9:** Reduce wildlife conflicts.

We administer the county's Wildlife Damage Program with financial assistance through WDNR. In 2009, the county contracted with USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) to provide wildlife abatement and claims services for deer, bear, geese, wild elk & wild turkey.

A deer processing program is administered annually through the Land & Water Conservation Department. This program is financially supported by WDNR which reimburses local participating meat processors who processes venison donated to the local food pantries. Two processors have participated in the program.

**Goal 10:** Minimize impacts on our natural resources from mining activities.

In 2010 Oneida County had 58 Registered Non-metallic Mines (NMM) with one new permitted Non-metallic Mine. With a total of 547 active acres and 5 acres reclaimed and released.

# 2012-2016 WORK PLAN
## Chapter 6

Based upon the resource concerns identified by the CAC, the resource information available, and the TAC, the Work Plan was updated from the 2006-2011 plan. Goals, objectives, and actions in the Work Plan are listed in priority order. This 2012-2016 Work Plan will focus LWCD activities over the next five years.

The LWCD along with agency partners will implement the action items listed in the Work Plan as staff and funding become available.

Additional staff is needed to accomplish the activities in this plan.

The estimated costs listed in the *Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed* column are annual hours projected to be used by staff to complete the objectives. Costs listed are annual costs based upon salary and fringe benefits of LWCD staff in 2011. Publication production costs for Work Plan activities are coming from other departments and therefore are not listed.

The *Quantitative Measurements* column provides targeted actions that represent measurable outcomes to each goal. LWCD staff will use these actions to determine progress on each Work Plan activity on an annual basis.

General administrative activities, including grant, financial, and personnel management, and information and education activities listed in Chapter 9 are not included in the LWCD staff hours. We anticipate using 1,950 hours (one FTE) to perform these activities at an estimated cost of $54,405.00 annually based upon 2011 dollars.

**See Chapter 10 Glossary for definitions of abbreviations used here.**

## Goal 1: Slow the spread of invasive species.

*(Anticipated Outcome – Native ecosystem protection.)*

| Objective (Highest priority in bold) | Activities (Highest priority in bold) | Agencies-Partnerships (Lead agency in bold) | Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed | Quantitative Measurement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Control non-native aquatic invasive species.** | | | **3,150 hrs, $87,885** | |
| | 1. **Seek DNR grants and other sources of funding to assist with prevention, education & control of non-native aquatic invasive species** | **LWCD**, UWEX, DNR | 100 | Seek a minimum of 2 grants, equaling at least $50,000 per year |
| | 2. Educate shoreland owners, users, and boaters on non-native aquatic invasive species issues | **LWCD**, UWEX, DNR, OCLRA | 1200 | 6 workshops, 6 presentations, 10 media releases, and attendance at 10 community events per year |
| | 3. Pursue and support research that could improve knowledge and understanding of invasive species life cycles, habitat preferences, management and control methods | **LWCD, UWEX, DNR** | 80 | Attend 1 state waters convention, participate in 2 research projects, and develop 1 research project per year |
| | 4. Implement and use approved techniques and data from research when possible | **LWCD, DNR** | 60 | Apply current research and techniques to 2 lakes per year |
| | 5. Implement Oneida County Strategic Plan | **LWCD,** UWEX, DNR, OCLRA | 1396 | 5 goals involving 36 actions |
| | 6. Encourage volunteers to participate in Clean Boats, Clean Waters boat landing inspections | **LWCD**, UWEX, DNR | 30 | 2 workshops, recruit 30 volunteers per year |
| | 7. Assist DNR with obtaining volunteers to monitor lakes in Oneida County for the Citizen Lake Monitoring program | **LWCD,** UWEX | 30 | 2 workshops, recruit 20 volunteers per year |
| | 8. Maintain and update database of lakes with non-native invasive species, including the mapping of those species | **LWCD**, UWEX, DNR | 80 | Map & maintain database for 10 lakes per year& involve 5 lake associations |

(Continue on next page)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9. Assist lake associations/districts and local units of government with obtaining DNR grants to educate, prevent, and control non-native aquatic invasive species | **LWCD**, UWEX, DNR, OCLRA | 30 | Provide 5 letters of support, assist in 2 grant proposals per year |
| | 10. Stay current and updated on issues of non-native aquatic invasive species; remain active with professional organizations and groups | **LWCD**, UWEX | 64 | Attend 2 state-level meetings, 4 regional meetings, and 8 local meetings per year |
| | 11. Maintain or improve on the working relationship with the media as a way to distribute information | **LWCD,** UWEX | 80 | Work with 3 radio stations, 2 TV stations, and 4 newspapers per year, 12 news releases annually |
| B. Control non-native terrestrial invasive species. | | | **252 hrs, $7,185** | |
| | **1. Distribute educational materials for general public regarding non-native terrestrial invasive species** | **LWCD**, **UWEX,** Forestry, DNR | 8 | Distribute 300 pieces of educational materials to 6 public places annually |
| | 2. Provide information through presentations and/or press releases | **LWCD**, UWEX, DNR | 72 | Hold 3 presentations & 5 press releases annually |
| | 3. Encourage the use of native plant species for soil stabilization on road right of ways | **Highway** | 4 | Meet with Hwy Commissioner 2 times annually |
| | 4. Encourage the use of Invasive Species Best Management Practices for Transportation and Utility Rights of Way | **Highway** | 4 | Meet with Hwy Commissioner 2 times annually |
| | 5. Encourage the use of Best Management Practices for Preventing the Spread of Invasive Species by Outdoor Recreation Activities in Wisconsin | **DNR, Forestry** | 8 | Meet with Co. Forester 2 times/yr, attend 2 meetings of trail users groups, distribute BMP electronically to 20 |
| | 6. Have representation in WHIP | **LWCD**, RC&D | 60 | Attend 12 meetings of WHIP Steering Committee |
| | 7. Create non-native terrestrial invasive species map in Oneida County | **LWCD**, NCWRPC, WHIP, Land Info. Dept. | 20 | Create/maintain 1 map for terrestrial invasive species |
| | 8. Web page identification assistance | **LWCD,** NCWRPC | 22 | Information on 10 invasive species identification |
| | 9. Remain updated and current on issues of non-native terrestrial invasive species | **LWCD** | 12 | Attend 2 workshops a year Attend 2 WHIP functions |

(Continue on next page)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10. Provide information to foresters, loggers, natural resource managers, private wood lot owners, elected officials, and others on the impacts of non-native terrestrial invasive species to woodland habitat | **DNR,** LWCD, WHIP | 8 | Work with WHIP to provide 300 packets of terrestrial invasive species information |
| | 11. Maintain or improve on the working relationship with the media as a way to distribute information | **LWCD,** UWEX, DNR | 8 | Create working relationships with 2 newspaper reporters, 1 TV reporter, 3 radio reporters |
| | 12. Encourage volunteers to monitor for non-native terrestrial invasive species | **LWCD** | 14 | Recruit 10 volunteers annually |
| | 13. Support efforts that eliminate the spread of non-native terrestrial invasive species in the distribution of gravel, rock and sand | **LWCD,** Highway | 12 | Send information packets to 50 owners/operators of non-metallic mines |

## Goal 2: Protect shoreland areas.

*(Anticipated Outcome – Minimize impacts from land disturbance activities.)*

| **Objective** (Highest priority in bold) | **Activities** (Highest priority in bold) | **Responsible Agencies** (Lead agency in bold) | **Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed** | **Measurement Tools** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Assist P&Z to implement revised NR 115** | | | **40 hours, $1,140** | |
| | **1. Provide technical assistance to at least six landowners with mitigation requirements** | **P&Z,** LWCD, UWEX, | 38 | Meet with P&Z 6 times annually, site visits to 6 landowners |
| | 2. Make available a list of native plants of the area to landowners | **LWCD**, P&Z | 2 | Provide 50 copies of plant list annually to P&Z |
| B. Increase compliance and education of current ordinances and waterway classifications. | | | **75 hrs, $2,138** | |
| | **1. Work with P&Z to develop at least one shoreland zoning fact sheet, and publish online to encourage compliance with the non-agricultural performance standards and prohibitions** | **P&Z**, LWCD | 65 | Meet with P&Z staff 4 times annually to create 1 fact sheet(s), add 1 document to P& Z website, add 1 document to LWCD website |

(Continue on next page)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. Target distribution of information to OCLRA, lake associations and districts, absentee landowners, developers, contractors and real estate agents, by online publication | **LWCD**, UWEX, DNR, OCLRA | 10 | Electronically mail information to 150 prospective persons & 25 groups/businesses |

## Goal 3: Restore shorelands.

*(Anticipated Outcome – Create shoreland buffers to reduce non-point source pollution.)*

| **Objective** (Highest priority in bold) | **Activities** (Highest priority in bold) | **Responsible Agencies** (Lead agency in bold) | **Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed** | **Measurement Tools** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Encourage landowners to establish shoreland buffers.** | | | **1,500 hrs, $42,765** | |
| | **1. Seek State funding to provide cost sharing to at least six riparian landowners** | **LWCD**, DATCP | 20 | Funding for 6 landowners, 2 riparian buffers to be included |
| | **2. Provide technical expertise to implement at least six shoreland projects on a minimum of 1000 feet of shoreline** | **LWCD**, DATCP | 1321 | 1000' of shoreline, 500 feet of riparian buffers included |
| | 3. Seek funding to hold workshops for landowners, contractors and agency staff on proper techniques and practices for shorelines and buffers | **LWCD** | 20 | 1 workshop held annually for 50 participants |
| | 4. Assist in research and development of at least one demonstration site(s) on a lakeshore | **LWCD**, DATCP, DNR | 40 | 1 demonstration site |
| | 5. Maintain or improve knowledge of new products, techniques, regulations, etc by attending professional development workshops, conventions, conferences, etc. | **LWCD**, UWEX | 75 | Attend 1 workshop, 1 convention, 1 conference annually |
| | 6. Share techniques used in shoreland restoration with colleagues | **LWCD** | 16 | Meet 2 times annually with 4 adjacent counties |

(Continue on next page)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7. Encourage utilization of compost products generated by yard waste, currently available at the Oneida County landfill. | **LWCD**, Solid Waste | 8 | Distribute 50 informational sheets to 35 homeowners and 15 businesses |
| B. Educate riparian residents on the importance of shoreland buffers | | | **250 hrs, $7,128** | |
| | **1. Work with OCLRA and at least three lake associations/districts to provide and develop educational information. Submit related articles for newsletter** | **LWCD**, UWEX, OCLRA | 180 | 2 articles annually for newsletters, work with 3 lake associations, develop 2 info documents annually |
| | 2. Distribute information packets to riparian owners | **LWCD**, UWEX, P&Z | 30 | 1000 packets |
| | 3. Provide information to local media and various agency newsletters regarding shoreland issues | **LWCD**, UWEX | 16 | Create 2 articles annually for newsletters, 4 news releases annually |
| | 4. Encourage landowners to visit Oneida County web page to learn about shoreland restoration. | **LWCD**, P&Z, UWEX | 4 | Provide links to 12 entities for LWCD website |
| | 5. Develop information for landowners required to create mitigation plans | **LWCD**, P&Z | 20 | Create 1 information packet to be distributed to 50 owners |
| C. Protect shoreland habitats from land development. | | | **2 hrs, $57** | |
| | 1. Work with landowners to utilize easements, land trusts, and incentive payments to protect critical areas | **Northwoods Land Trust** | 2 | Communicate with Northwoods Land Trust 1 time annually for updates |

## Goal 4: Reduce sources of nonpoint source water pollution.

*(Anticipated Outcome- Maintain and improve existing water quality.)*

| **Objective** (Highest priority in bold) | **Activities** (Highest priority in bold) | **Responsible Agencies** (Lead agency in bold) | **Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed** | **Measurement Tools** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Inform contractors, developers, and citizens about construction site erosion control.** | | | **75 hrs, $2,138** | |
| | **1. Distribute a fact sheet regarding construction site erosion control to at least 35 contractors or landscapers.** | **LWCD**, P&Z, | 10 | 1 time a year distribute fact sheet to 35 contractors & landscapers |
| | 2. Seek funding to hold workshops for contractors on proper techniques and practices for shorelines and buffers on lakes | **LWCD**, P&Z, | 65 | Seek funding to hold 1 workshop annually for 50 participants |
| B. Assist agricultural producers on proper nutrient management, conservation plan development, and agricultural Best Management Practices (BMP's) | | | **150 hrs, $4,277** | |
| | **1. Create a list of agriculture producers in the county** | **LWCD**, NRCS, UWEX, P&Z, DATCP | 70 | Create and maintain 1 list of agriculture producers |
| | 2. Implement Agricultural BMPs on voluntary producers | **LWCD,** DATCP, NRCS | 20 | Inform and implement BMPs on 2 producers |
| | 3. Prepare or review nutrient management and pest management plans for landowners and land users | **NRCS**, LWCD | 30 | 2 nutrient management plans, 2 pest management plans |
| | 4. Investigate creating a county animal waste storage and livestock siting ordinance | **P&Z,** LWCD, DATCP | 20 | Create 1 ordinance |
| | 5. Investigate septic effluent land spreading on water quality | **LWCC** | 10 | Create 1 document |

(Continue on next page)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. Promote rotational grazing to protect surface and ground water. | | | **60 hrs, $1,711** | |
| | 1. Provide information to local farmers regarding pasture walks in the area. | LWCD | 5 | Research & provide 3 local farmers with information |
| | 2. **Develop a rotational grazing plan for one farmer in the county** | **LWCD**, DATCP, NRCS, | 55 | Develop 1 plan annually |
| D. Reduce pollution from stormwater runoff in developed areas. | | | **54 hrs, $1,540** | |
| | **1. Provide guidance and/or technical assistance for two local units of government on storm water management** | **DNR, LWCD,** P&Z | 20 | Send information to 21 towns & 1 city, provide assistance to 2 local units |
| | 2. Assist local units of government in Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) | **LWCD, DNR** | 20 | Send information to 21 towns & 1 city, provide asst to 1 |
| | 3. Encourage local units of government to apply for stormwater management funding through DNR's Targeted Runoff Management Program (TRM) | **DNR,** P&Z, LWCD | 4 | Send information to 21 towns & 1 city |
| | 4. Encourage landowners to use rain gardens and rain barrels. Provide information and technical assistance to those interested | **LWCD** | 10 | Provide information to 50 landowners, assist 5 with implementation annually |
| E. Educate the public on sources of urban pollution. | | | **18 hrs, $513** | |
| | **1. Distribute existing publications and provide information for two local media outlets and at 3 public locations.** | **UWEX, LWCD,** DNR | 8 | Distribute 10 different publications to 2 local media and 3 public locations annually |
| | 2. Create a link from LWCD web page to DNR website on Runoff Management | **LWCD**, NCWRPC | 2 | Provide 1 separate link |
| | 3. Assist local units of government by helping distribute fact sheets to the public | **LWCD** | 8 | Contact 21 towns & 1 city, distribute 200 fact sheets |

## Goal 5: Educate public about groundwater quality.

*(Anticipated Outcome – Maintain groundwater for human consumption.)*

| **Objective** (Highest priority in bold) | **Activities** (Highest priority in bold) | **Responsible Agencies** (Lead agency in bold) | **Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed** | **Measurement Tools** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Properly maintain septic systems.** | | | **40 hrs, $1,140** | |
| | **1. Work with two lake associations to require replacement of failing septic systems** | **P&Z**, UWEX, LWCD, DNR | 20 | Work with 2 lake associations & 1 lake district |
| | **2. Inventory all on-site septic systems regardless of age to ensure proper maintenance** | **P&Z**, | 2 | Meet with P&Z 1 time a year for updates |
| | 3. Educate landowners through mailings, and local media | **P&Z**, UWEX, LWCD, DNR | 16 | 1 press release annually, 1 info sheet on county website, create & distribute 25 flyers for public places |
| | 4. Work with area septic service companies to provide information | **P&Z**, | 2 | Meet with P&Z 1 time a year for updates |
| **B. Properly maintain wells.** | | | **40 hrs, $1,140** | |
| | 1. Educate landowners about proper well monitoring | **Health,** UWEX, LWCD, DNR | 5 | Educate 20 landowners annually, create fact sheet for website |
| | 2. Offer technical and financial assistance to properly abandon 3 wells | **LWCD**, DATCP | 35 | 1 press release annually, assist with 3 wells annually |
| C. Encourage landowners to enhance or restore degraded wetlands. | | | **58 hrs, $1,654** | |
| | **1. Educate local units of government on the importance of protecting wetlands within their community at their towns association meeting** | **DNR**, LWCD, UWEX | 8 | Provide 21 towns, 1 city with 1 created info packet, provide towns association with 1 packet, updates 1/year |
| | 2. Utilize available grant programs to provide cost sharing for wetland restorations | **LWCD**, NRCS | 40 | Pursue grant(s) for 1 wetland restorations annually |
| | 3. Work with conservation groups/organizations to explore educational possibilities | LWCD, UWEX, DNR, | 10 | Work with 2 groups annually |

## Goal 6: Protect lake ecosystems from recreational pressure degradation.

*(Anticipated Outcome – Maintain healthy lake ecosystems.)*

| **Objective** (Highest priority in bold) | **Activities** (Highest priority in bold) | **Responsible Agencies** (Lead agency in bold) | **Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed** | **Measurement Tools** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Educate lake users on techniques to prevent damage to sensitive lake ecosystems.** | | | **80 hrs, $2,281** | |
| | **1. Work with OCLRA, at least three lake associations/districts, and at least 300 lake users to identify environmentally sensitive areas on lakes** | **LWCD, UWEX,** OCLRA, DNR | 60 | Work w/ 1 county lake association, 3 lake groups, 300 lake users, visit 3 major recreational lakes |
| | 2. Educate lake users through local media | **DNR**, UWEX, LWCD | 5 | 1 press release annually |
| | 3. Encourage boaters' safety courses to include a section on environmental stewardship | **DNR**, UWEX, Sheriff | 5 | Meet with instructors 1 time year |
| | 4. Encourage local governments to adopt boating ordinances | **Lake Assoc./Districts**, LWCD | 10 | Contact 20 lake associations/districts |

## Goal 7: Improve forest silviculture for multiple uses.

*(Anticipated Outcome – Maintain a healthy vigorous forest, while also providing for wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreation .)*

| **Objective** (Highest priority in bold) | **Activities** (Highest priority in bold) | **Responsible Agencies** (Lead agency in bold) | **Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed** | **Measurement Tools** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Improve forest management to control sediment, erosion and protect habitat cover types** | | | **20 hrs, $570** | |
| | **1. Encourage ten private landowners to use professional forestry assistance** | **DNR, FISTA** | 8 | Distribute 120 publications to 6 public places, |
| | 2. Promote teacher use of DNR Environmental Education for Kids (EEK) program | **DNR** | 4 | Include 1 publication with 50 mailings of Speaking & Poster contest information |
| | 3. Promote use of Forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs.) | **DNR, FISTA** | 8 | Distribute 120 publications to 6 similar public places |
| B. Control illegal garbage dumping on commercial, county, state, and federal forestlands | | | **8 hrs, $228** | |
| | 1. Continue a tire recycling program | **Solid Waste** | 2 | 1 program, meet 1 time/year w/ Solid Waste for updates |
| | 2. Support volunteers and groups to assist with clean up along roadways in the county | **Highway** | 4 | Meet with Hwy Commissioner 2 times/year |
| | 3. Help promote and support the "Clean Sweep" program | **Solid Waste** | 2 | 1 program, meet 1 time/year w/ Solid Waste for updates |
| C. Reduce erosion and habitat degradation caused by trail use. | | | **24 hrs, $684** | |
| | 1. Assist clubs by providing educational materials for users | **Forestry** | 8 | Distribute 120 publications to 6 similar public places |
| | 2. Provide technical assistance for erosion problems | **LWCD**, DATCP | 16 | Create 1 fact sheet, attend 1 club meeting, 1 trail assessment annually |

## Goal 8: Promote on-line resource information distribution.

*(Anticipated Outcome – More informed public on land & water resource managment issues.)*

| **Objective** (Highest priority in bold) | **Activities** (Highest priority in bold) | **Responsible Agencies** (Lead agency in bold) | **Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed** | **Measurement Tools** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Establish a natural resources web page.** | | | **72 hrs, $2,053** | |
| | **1. Provide information about land & water resource management and educational information relating to all the goals in the plan** | **LWCD**, ITS, UWEX | 20 | Information on all 10 goals, distribute electronic copies of LWRM Plan to 20 resource managers/professionals |
| | 2. Establish county webpage for LWCD services | **LWCD**, ITS, UWEX | 40 | Create & update 1 webpage for LWCD |
| | 3. Provide links from LWCD webpage to DNR & UWEX shoreland restoration web sites | **LWCD**, ITS, UWEX | 4 | Provide 1 separate link for DNR, provide 1 separate link for UWEX |
| | 4. Provide links from LWCD webpage to various organizations and agencies such as UWEX-Lakes, OCLRA, WHIP, NRCS, DATCP, etc. | **LWCD**, ITS, UWEX | 4 | Provide 12 links to other natural resource sites & pursue additional links annually |
| | 5. Provide a contact list of resource professionals | **LWCD**, ITS, UWEX | 4 | Provide list of 20 resource professionals, update list annually |

## Goal 9: Minimize impacts on our natural resources from mining activities.

*(Anticipated Outcome – Restore mining sites to their natural conditions.)*

| **Objective** (Highest priorities in bold) | **Activities** (Highest priorities in bold) | **Responsible Agencies** (Lead agency in bold) | **Estimated Staff Hours/Cost Needed** | **Measurement Tools** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Reclaim abandoned mining sites for wildlife habitat, improved aesthetics, and other post-mining uses. | | | **38 hrs, $1,083** | |
| | 1. Provide technical assistance to restore abandoned mining sites | **P&Z,** DNR, LWCD | 16 | Site visits to 3 non metallic mining sites annually |
| | 2. Encourage the use of native plant species for soil stabilization and re-vegetation at mining sites | **P&Z, LWCD** | 12 | Provide 1 list of native vegetation suitable for mining sites, meet with P&Z 1 time a year |
| | 3. Encourage the use of Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species (WFBMPIS) | **P&Z, LWCD** | 8 | Provide 1 copy of BMP to 25 mine owners/operators and P&Z, meet with P&Z 1 time a year |

## Goal 10: Reduce wildlife conflicts.

*(Anticipated Outcome – Less crop damage from wildlife.)*

| **Objective** (Highest priority in bold) | **Activities** (Highest priority in bold) | **Responsible Agencies** (Lead agency in bold) | **Estimated LWCD Staff Hours/Cost Needed** | **Measurement Tools** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Reduce wildlife damage to crops.** | | | **28 hrs, $798** | |
| | **1. Provide technical assistance to at least four commercial landowners on abatement measures to reduce or prevent wildlife damage to crops** | **APHIS-WS** LWCD, DNR, | 8 | Assistance to 4 commercial landowners, meet w/ APHIS 4 times annually for updates |
| | 2. Promote and educate the public on Wildlife Damage Program issues. | **LWCD**, DNR | 8 | Provide information on LWCD website, distribute 120 publications to 6 similar public places |
| | 3. Crop damage assessment | **APHIS-WS** LWCD, DNR | 8 | Meet with APHIS-WS 4 times a year for updates |
| | 4. Continue participating in DNR deer processing/donation program | **LWCD**, DNR | 4 | Recruit 2 participating meat processors annually |
| B. Provide input to DNR & Conservation Congress about hunting and harvesting goals for large game. | | | **16 hrs, $456** | |
| | **1. Annually attend DNR meeting prior to the spring Conservation Congress meeting** | **LWCD**, DNR | 8 | 4 attendees annually |
| | 2. Attend Conservation Congress Meeting to express concerns and vote on issues presented | **LWCD**, DNR | 8 | 4 attendees annually |

# REGULATIONS
## Chapter 7

### Regulation Types

Oneida County has relied on the following State regulations for the protection of natural resources:

- Department of Natural Resources – Chapter 30, Wisconsin Statutes – Navigable Waters
- Department of Natural Resources – Wisconsin Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permits
- Department of Natural Resources – Performance Standards - Administrative Code NR 151
- Department of Natural Resources – NR 216, Stormwater Discharge Permits and Construction Site Erosion Control
- Department of Natural Resources – Chapter 29.601, Wisconsin Statutes – Noxious Substances
- Department of Agriculture, Trade, & Consumer Protection – ATCP 50, Soil and Water Resource Management Program
- Department of Natural Resource – NR115
- Wisconsin Department of Commerce- Chapter Comm. 83

Local regulations used to protect natural resources in Oneida County are:

- Oneida County Subdivision Code – Chapter 15 of the General Code of Oneida County
- Oneida County Zoning and Shoreland Protection Ordinance – Chapter 9 of the General Code of Oneida County
- Oneida County Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Ordinance – Chapter 13 of the General Code of Oneida County

### Enforcement Process

A landowner who is out of compliance with State performance standards and prohibitions and refuses technical and financial assistance from the LWCD will be notified by mail that they are subject to enforcement actions. They will receive a multi-agency communication from the LWCD and DNR. A copy of the enforcement letter will be sent to DATCP. Landowners who are in violation of the Oneida County Zoning Ordinance will be referred to the Oneida County Corporation Counsel. Landowners who are in violation of the soil erosion control standards will be referred to the Department of Natural Resources in Rhinelander.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION
## Chapter 8

### Introduction

This chapter addresses both water quality monitoring and briefly summarizes the plan for progress and evaluating the effectiveness of the LWRM plan.

The Oneida County LWRM plan is intended to be a working document that will be reviewed annually by the LWCC and LWCD to track progress in accomplishing the goals and actions of the Work Plan. Monitoring and evaluation of specific resource issues can be accomplished in many different ways. Some of the methods to track the progress of the LWRM plan are:

**1. Performance Standards and Prohibitions Monitoring and Evaluation**
GIS technology will be used as a tool to track and monitor landowner compliance with the performance standards and prohibitions. In addition, all data regarding landowner compliance with the performance standards and prohibitions will be kept in hard copy format in the landowner file.

A voluntary educational approach will continue to be used to achieve erosion control standards in Oneida County. One-on-one contacts with landowners and operators who request technical assistance is the most common method used to promote soil conservation in Oneida County. The average Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) soil loss estimates ranged from 6.4 tons per acre per year to less than 1 ton per acre per year. The average for the County is approximately 0.6 tons per acre per year in 1999.

Conservation plans, which plan individual crop fields to the tolerable soil loss rate or "T", are prepared for participants in the Farmland Preservation Program. Participation is through voluntary 10-25 year individual agreements, because there is no exclusive agricultural zoning in Oneida County. The Oneida County Land and Water Conservation Department manages agreements for Farmland Preservation Program.

**2. Water Quality Monitoring**
Currently 85 lakes are being monitored for water quality under the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN). There are 130 Secchi Disk volunteers actively monitoring the water quality of these 85 lakes by the use of an instrument called the, “Secchi Disk.” The Secchi Disk, is a device divided into black and white quarters, used to gauge the water clarity by measuring the depth at which it is no longer visible from the surface. There are currently 76 CLMN volunteers monitoring phosphorus and chlorophyll in the Oneida

County lakes. Oneida County has 151 volunteers monitoring aquatic invasive species including Eurasian water milfoil, curly-leaf pondweed, zebra mussels and rusty crayfish.

Oneida County supports lake monitoring and will continue to encourage lake associations, lake property owners, and lake users to voluntarily participate in the CLMN program. Unfortunately, due to limited staff, water quality monitoring on our rivers and streams is minimal. Oneida County will pursue grants to fund monitoring projects by local residents on our streams and rivers.

**3. Phosphorus Loading**
Nutrient loading can adversely affect water quality by promoting excessive plant growth. In order to reduce nutrient loading by animal waste, all newly installed barnyard systems will be evaluated to ensure compliance with the Wastewater Treatment Strip Standard, which requires phosphorus reduction. The Wastewater Treatment Strip and program spreadsheet will be used to determine compliance with the standard.

**4. Nutrient Management**
In cooperation with DATCP, Oneida County will monitor and measure nutrient management progress by tracking nutrient management plan checklists for the acreage with the planner, and by performing periodic plan review to monitor compliance with soil test levels.

**5. Annual Reporting/Spot checks**
As required, Oneida County will report to DATCP and DNR on progress towards implementation of the performance standards and prohibitions as well as other soil and water resource activities. In addition, DATCP and NRCS conduct annual engineering and conservation planning spot checks to ensure compliance with all applicable technical standards.

All the methods can relate to each other since phosphorus loading will be noticed when monitoring water quality. If there is phosphorus loading, then a nutrient management plan can be developed. If citizen lake monitoring and evaluation is not working, then more volunteers will be necessary to increase water quality testing. Nutrient management will be accomplished by monitoring steps 1 thru 5.

# INFORMATION AND EDUCATION STRATEGY
## Chapter 9

Information and education strategies are an integral part of this plan and Oneida County's conservation programs. Educational opportunities for youth and property owners are necessary to heighten awareness about protecting and enhancing the land and water resources they enjoy daily. Based upon limited success of various educational strategies in the 2006-2011 Work Plan, a different educational strategy like creating a newsletter is planned for the 2012-2016 time period. The newsletter would explain several cost share opportunities that are broadly of interest to all types of landowners, including hobby farmers. This newsletter may be mailed to every household, inserted into widely distributed newspapers, or posted on town bulletin boards. Other possible educational strategies include posting information on the Internet, creating new brochures, holding workshops, continuing school group and other public presentations, and implementing the successful County annual speaking and poster contest for area school children. As plan implementation proceeds and as Work Plan delineated groups meet to determine how to solve a resource concern, then the LWCD will further define how to create additional information and education strategies.

There are other general activities that are not listed in this Work Plan, but are regularly performed by LWCD staff such as: work with area and State conservation associations to coordinate a multi-County and/or State approach to conservation programming; plan and coordinate the public information and educational programs of the LWCC, such as organizing a speaking and poster contest, Soil and Water Stewardship week, and recognition of outstanding conservation land managers and educators; attend and participate in Lumberjack Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) council meetings; attend and participate in North Central Land and Water Conservation Association (NCLWCA) area meetings; support and attend Wisconsin Association of Land Conservation Employees (WALCE) meetings; attend Oneida County Lakes and Rivers Association (OCLRA) meetings; attend Wisconsin Association of Lakes (WAL) State convention; and attend Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (WLWCA) annual conference.

# COORDINATION
## Chapter 10

### Coordination

The LWCD staff seeks input from and works closely with a diverse group of agencies, associations, and organizations involved in resource management and protection in Oneida County. These agencies and groups include: United States Department of Agriculture – Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Wildlife Services (APHIS-WS), and United States Forest Service (USFS); Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP); Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) staff such as Water Resources Management Specialists, Fisheries Biologists, Water Regulations and Zoning Specialists, Water Program Management staff, Watershed Management Staff, and Forestry staff; Army Corp of Engineers, University of Wisconsin – Extension; Oneida County Forestry, Zoning, Solid Waste, and Highway Departments; Forest Industry Safety and Training Alliance, Inc. (FISTA); Oneida County Lake Associations/Districts; Oneida County Lakes and Rivers Association; Biking and Trails Council; Wisconsin Headwaters Invasive Partnership (WHIP); and Oneida County ATV Clubs.

Each agency, organization, association, and individual has its individual resource issues, programs, and plans; but cooperatively we can work together for the greater good of Oneida County's land and water resources. Plans from other agencies that relate to this plan were reviewed and documented in Chapter 2 Resource Assessment – Previous Reports Summarized.

# GLOSSARY
## Chapter 11

**303(d) Waters –** Also called **List of Impaired Waters**. This list identifies waters that are not meeting water quality standards, including both water quality criteria for specific substances or their designated uses. It is used as the basis for development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) under the provisions of section 303(d)(1)(C) of the Clean Water Act, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA requires that the DNR update its list every 2 years.

**Animal Waste Management Program –** This regulatory program, administered by the DNR via NR 243, seeks to identify and correct animal waste-related water quality problems.

**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Wildlife Services (APHIS-WS)** – Part of USDA, APHIS-WS provides assistance to manage animal damage.

**ATCP 50 –** The chapter of Wisconsin's Administrative Code that implements the Land and Water Resource Management Program as described in Chapter 92 of the WI Statutes. It identifies those conservation practices that may be used to meet performance standards.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs) –** The most effective conservation practice or combination of conservation practices for reducing nonpoint source pollution to acceptable levels.

**Chapter 92 –** Portion of Wisconsin Statutes outlining the soil and water conservation, agricultural shoreland management, and animal waste management laws and policies of the State.

**Conservation Plan –** A record of decisions and intentions made by land users regarding the conservation of the soil, water and related natural resources of a particular unit of land.

**Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) –** An add-on to the CRP program, which expands and builds on CRP's success in certain areas of the State.

**Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) –** A provision of the federal Farm Bill that takes eligible cropland out of production and puts it into grass or tree cover for 10-15 years.

**Cooperator –** A landowner or operator who is working with, or has signed a cooperative agreement with, a County LWCC.

**County Conservationist –** County Land and Water Conservation Department head, responsible for implementing programs assigned to the LWCD and for supervising LWCD staff.

**Critical Sites –** Those sites that are significant sources of nonpoint source pollution upon which best management practices shall be implemented as described in s. 281.65(4)(g) 8.am., WI stats.

**Crop Consultants –** Independent Crop Consultants provide services to growers in integrated crop and farm management programs, working directly with farmers, and advising them in areas such as watershed management, integrated nutrient and pest management, and animal waste management. Their primary purpose is implementing scientific and technological advances to enhance environmental sustainability and profitability on clients' farms.

**Department of Administration (DOA) –** The State agency responsible for establishing the comprehensive planning grant program.

**Department of Commerce (COMM) –** The State agency responsible for Statewide standards for erosion control at building sites, and for private on-site wastewater treatment systems.

**Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) –** The State agency responsible for establishing Statewide soil and water conservation policies and administering the State's soil and water conservation programs. The DATCP administers State cost-sharing funds for a variety of LWCC operations, including support for staff, materials and conservation practices. Referred to in the LWRM plan guidelines as the "department".

**Department of Natural Resources (DNR) –** The State agency responsible for managing State owned lands and protecting public waters. DNR also administers programs to regulate, guide and assist LWCCs, LWCDs and individual land users in managing land, water, fish and wildlife. The DNR administers State cost-sharing funds for priority watershed projects, Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) grants, and Urban Nonpoint Source Construction and Planning grants.

**District Conservationist (DC) –** NRCS employee responsible for administering federal conservation programs at the local level.

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) –** The agency of the federal government responsible for carrying out the nation's pollution control laws. It provides technical and financial assistance to reduce and control air, water, and land pollution.

**Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) –** Federal program to provide technical and cost-sharing assistance to landowners for conservation practices that provide water quality protection.

**Farm Service Agency (FSA) –** USDA agency that administers agricultural assistance programs including price supports, production controls, and conservation cost sharing.

**Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) –** A DATCP land-use program under Chapter 91, Wisconsin Statutes, that helps preserve farmland through local planning and zoning, promotes soil and water conservation, and provides State tax relief to participating landowners.

**Forest Industry Safety and Training Alliance Inc. (FISTA) –** This group creates training opportunities for loggers. This term is used in the Work Plan.

**Forestry** – The Forestry, Land, and Outdoor Recreation Department of Oneida County. This term used in the Work Plan.

**Geographic Information System (GIS) –** A computerized system of maps and layers of data about land including soils, land cover, topography, field boundaries, roads and streams. Such geographically based data layers improve the ability to analyze complex data for decision making.

**Health** – The Health Department of Oneida County. This term used in the Work Plan.

**Highway** – The Highway Department of Oneida County. This term used in the Work Plan.

**Impaired Waters List** Same as the 303(d) list.

**ITS** – Information Technology Department in Oneida County. This term used in the Work Plan.

**Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) –** This Statewide board is composed of three local elected officials, four appointed by the Governor (one shall be a resident of a city with a population of 50,000 or more, one shall represent a governmental unit involved in river management, one shall be a farmer, and one shall be a member of a charitable corporation, charitable association or charitable trust) and leaders from DNR, DATCP, and DOA. The LWCB oversees the approval of County land and water management plans (s.92.04, stats.).

**Land and Water Resource Management Plan (LWRM plan)** – A locally developed and implemented multi-year strategic plan with an emphasis on partnerships and program integration. The plan includes a resource assessment, identifies the applicable performance standards and related control of pollution from nonpoint sources, identifies a multi-year description of planned activities, establishes a progress tracking system, and describes an approach for coordinating information and implementation programs with other local, State and federal agencies, communities and organization (s. ATCP 50.12).

**LWCC (Agricultural & Extension/Land & Water Conservation Committee) –** The unit of County government empowered, by Chapter 92 of the Wisconsin Statutes, to conserve and protect the County's soil, water and related natural resources. Referred to in the LWRM guidelines as the "committee".

**Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) –** The department of County government responsible for administering the conservation programs and policies of the Agricultural & Extension/Land & Water Conservation Committee.

**List of Impaired Waters –** Also called **303(d) Waters.** This list identifies waters that are not meeting water quality standards, including both water quality criteria for specific substances or the designated uses. It is used as the basis for development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) under the provisions of section 303(d)(1)(C) of the Clean Water Act, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA requires that the DNR update its list every 2 years.

**Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) –** Part of USDA, NRCS provides soil survey, conservation planning and technical assistance to local land users.

**Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS) –** Pollution from many small or diffuse urban and rural sources. Livestock waste finding its way into a stream and causing water pollution is an example of non-point source pollution.

**Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Program –** A DNR water quality program under Chapters 120 and 281, Wisconsin Statutes, that provides technical assistance and cost-sharing to landowners to develop and maintain management practices to prevent or reduce nonpoint source water pollution in designated watersheds.

**Northwoods Land Trust –** The Northwoods Land Trust is a non-profit, tax-exempt conservation organization headquartered in Eagle River, WI. They promote conservation of private shorelands, woodlands, wetlands, and other natural resources, as public benefits for present and future generations.

**NR 151 –** DNR's administrative code that establishes runoff pollution performance standards for non-agricultural facilities and transportation facilities and performance standards and prohibitions for agricultural facilities and practices designed to meet water quality standards.

**Nutrient Management Plan –** The Nutrient Management Plan means any of the following: (a) A plan required under s. ATCP 50.04 (3) or 50.62 (5) (f). (b) A farm nutrient plan prepared or approved, for a landowner, by a qualified nutrient management planner.

**Oneida County Lakes and Rivers Association (OCLRA)** – The Oneida County Lakes and Rivers Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to acting on

behalf of its members with respect to issues such as conservation of natural resources, preservation of environmental qualities, zoning problems, water safety, outdoor recreation, fairness in taxes, and all other appropriate matters concerning lakes and rivers in Oneida County. Their purpose is also to educate, communicate, and promote cooperation among organizations, individuals, governmental bodies, and the general public. This term is used in the Work Plan.

**ORW/ERW –** DNR classifies streams as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) and Exceptional Resource Waters (ERW) as listed in NR 102.10 and NR102.11. ORW waters have excellent water quality and high-quality fisheries and do not receive wastewater discharges. ERW waters have excellent water quality and valued fisheries but may already receive wastewater discharges.

**P&Z** – Planning and Zoning Department in Oneida County. This term used in the Work Plan.

**Priority Farms –** Farms identified by the County for having excessive runoff from soil erosion and/or manure resulting in existing or potential water quality problems.

**RC&D** – Resource Conservation and Development. Oneida County is one of 10 counties in the Lumberjack Council. This term used in the Work Plan.

**Shall –** The term "shall" in the guideline represents components of a LWRM plan that are required in law and rule.

**Soil and Water Resource Management Program (SWRM) –** DATCP program that provides counties with funds to hire and support Land and Water Conservation Department staff and to assist land users in implementing DATCP conservation programs (ATCP 50).

**Soil Loss Tolerance ("T") –** Erosion rate in tons per acre per year of soil that a field could lose and still maintain productivity.

**Soil Survey –** NRCS conducts the National Cooperative Soil Survey and publishes soil survey reports. Soils data is designed to evaluate the potential of the soil and management needed for maximum food and fiber production.

**Solid Waste** – The Solid Waste Department of Oneida County. This term is used in the Work Plan.

**United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) –** Branch of federal government with responsibilities in the areas of food production, inspection, and storage. Agencies with resource conservation programs and responsibilities, such as FSA, NRCS, APHIS-WS, and Forest Service and others are agencies of the USDA.

**University of Wisconsin-Extension (UWEX) –** The outreach of the University of Wisconsin system responsible for formal and informal educational programs throughout the State.

**Water Quality Management Area (WQMA)** – The area within 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters that consist of a lake, pond or flowage, except that, for a navigable water that is a glacial pothole lake, the term means the area within 1,000 feet from the high water mark of the lake; the area within 300 feet from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters that consist of a river or stream; and a site that is susceptible to groundwater contamination, or that has the potential to be a direct conduit for contamination to reach groundwater.

**Watershed –** The geographic area that drains to a particular river, stream, or water body providing its water supply.

**Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) –** A provision of the federal Farm Bill that compensates landowners for voluntarily restoring and protecting wetlands on their property.

**Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) –** Federal program to help improve wildlife habitat on private lands.

**Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association (WLWCA) –** Membership organization that represents the State's 72 County Land and Water Conservation Committees and Departments.

**Work Plan –** A 5-year plan of federal/State/local agency activities based upon Citizens Advisory Committee, and Technical Advisor Committee developed goals, and objectives.

# ATTACHMENT A

**Summary of the Headwaters State of the Basin Report – 2002**

Summary of the Headwaters State of the Basin Report – 2002

This attachment contains major resource issues concerns and recommendations identified in the Headwaters Basin plan that relate to the LWRM plan. The major resource issues listed below are addressed with specific Work Plan actions.

Fisheries

- Education – Promote education/information about area waters, fish species and survey results to the general public.
- Volunteer water quality monitoring – Expand efforts in self help monitoring. This includes: adding more lakes, expanding the type of monitoring being done, promote public understanding of lake ecology.
- Exotics – Provide awareness to the public concerning exotics and participate in long-term solutions to prevent their spread.
- Shoreline Development – Increase public awareness, increase enforcement of water regulations and zoning, work with lake associations, governmental entities or others to promote shoreline preservation and restoration.
- Bioaccumulation of contaminants (mercury) – Continue to monitor fish from lakes for mercury and provide information to the public.
- Implement Baseline monitoring strategy – Collect information on lakes and streams to establish baseline conditions.
- Identify critical habitat – Identify and protect critical fish habitat through stream surveys, Sensitive Area Designations or the Northern Rivers Strategy.
- Stream Habitat Restoration/Streambank Protection – Identify sites suitable for stream habitat restoration or streambank protection.

Aquatic Habitat Protection

- Staffing – Work with Region and Bureau staff to secure additional positions and funding for aquatichabitat efforts.
- Shoreline Protection and Restoration – Restore and protect shoreline vegetative buffer zones, continue to research and document the impacts of shoreline development and provide assistance to counties on water classification systems and shoreland zoning issues.
- Wetlands – Evaluate wetlands in need of protection, restoration or enhancement.

Watershed, Wastewater and Stormwater

- Stormwater and Construction Site Erosion – Priority issue that needs to be addressed but has no staff.
- WPDES Permit Issuance – Ensure permits are issued in a timely manner.
- Total maximum daily loads - Continue to develop TMDL modeling and monitoring program on impaired waters.

- Nonpoint source priority watershed program – Pursue funding through the Targeted Runoff Management Program for protection projects and data collection.
- Nonmetallic mining – In cooperation with County government, monitor the effects of nonmetallic mining on water resources and document water quality improvements as a result of reclamation.
- Education – Provide educational information to the general public on watershed, wastewater and stormwater issues.

Drinking Water Groundwater

- Wellhead Protection – Encourage the development of Wellhead Protection Plans.
- Groundwater Contamination – Educate the general public and well drillers on practices that minimize the potential for groundwater contamination.

Forestry

- Lack of knowledge by individuals using forests – Work with partners to encourage private landowners to work with professional foresters on forest management issues. Provide forestry information and education to the general public regarding silvicultural practices.
- Lack of Forest Management Planning on non-industrial private forests – Work with private landowners to develop integrated resource management plans for their property.
- Conflicting demands on public owned forestlands – Identify and address conflicting demands on public land.

# ATTACHMENT B

## Oneida County Impaired Waters [303(d)] List

## Oneida County Impaired Waters [303(d)]

| Waterbody Name | Pollutant | Impairment | Priority |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bass Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Big Fork Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Big Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Big Stone Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Bird Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Chain Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Currie Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Dam Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Dog Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Echo Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Emma Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Foster Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Franklin Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Gilmore Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Hemlock Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Hodstradt Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Island Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Jennie Webber Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Julia Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Lake Julia | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Long Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Long Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| McGrath Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Moen Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| North Nokomis Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| North Two Lakes | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Pickerel Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Range Line Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Sand Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Slaughterhouse Creek | Unspecified Metals | Chronic Aquatic Toxicity | Medium |
| Stone Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Sugar Camp Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Lake Thompson | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Upper Kaubashine Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Whitefish Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |
| Willow Lake | Mercury | Contaminated Fish Tissue | Low |

Source: WDNR website accessed January 2011.

# ATTACHMENT C

## Oneida County Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters

## ONEIDA COUNTY

| Waterbody Name | Portion Within ORW/ERW Classification | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Big Carr Lake | All | ORW |
| Clear Lake | All | ORW |
| Little Tomahawk Lake | All | ORW |
| Noisy Creek | Jct with Camp 6 Creek upstream to S21 T35 R9 | ORW |
| Tomahawk Lake | All | ORW |
| Two Sisters Lake | All | ORW |
| Wolf River | All | ORW |
| Bearskin Creek | From Tomahawk River to Little Bearskin Lake | ERW |
| Creek 12-8 T36N R4E | All | ERW |
| Creek 18-1 T36N R4E | All | ERW |
| Creek 18-3 T37N R4E | All | ERW |
| Creek 18-4 T37N R4E | All | ERW |
| Creek 2-13 T35N R11E | All | ERW |
| Creek 20-11 T38N R5E | All | ERW |
| Creek 21-14 T35N R9E | All | ERW |
| Creek 21-8 T35N R9E | All | ERW |
| Creek 22-16 T35N R11E | All | ERW |
| Creek 26-13 T37N R7E | All | ERW |
| Creek 26-4 T37N R7E | All | ERW |
| Creek 27-7 T37N R6E | All | ERW |
| Creek 28-1 T37N R6E | All | ERW |
| Creek 28-2 T37N R6E | All | ERW |
| Creek 28-6 T36N R4E | All | ERW |
| Creek 29-8 T36N R4E | All | ERW |
| Creek 3-7 T38N R5E | All | ERW |
| Creek 30-3 T37N R4E | All | ERW |
| Creek 31-15 T36N R8E | All | ERW |
| Creek 34-10 T38N R6E | All | ERW |
| Creek 34-14 T37N R5E | All | ERW |
| Creek 34-6 T36N R4E | All | ERW |
| Creek 7-13 T36N R4E | All | ERW |
| Gudegast Creek | Bridge S 16 & 17 (T37N R10E) to Jennie Webber Creek | ERW |
| Jennie Creek | All | ERW |
| Langley Creek | All | ERW |
| Lela Creek | All | ERW |
| Little Willow Creek | All | ERW |
| Outlet Creek | All | ERW |
| Palm Springs and Creek | All | ERW |
| Pine Creek | All | ERW |
| Planert Creek | All | ERW |
| Radtke Spring | All | ERW |
| Slaughterhouse Creek | E from Pelican Road. 0.7 mi | ERW |
| Starks Creek | Tenderfoot Lake Road upstream | ERW |
| Stony Creek | All | ERW |
| Walczak Creek | All | ERW |

# ATTACHMENT D

**Soil Erosion Control Plan Waiver from DATCP**

State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

**Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection**
Ben Brancel, Secretary

December 29, 1998

Nancy Hollands
639 W Kemp St
Rhinelander, WI 54501-3879

Dear Nancy:

On December 22, 1998, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, after consulting with the Land and Water conservation Board, granted waivers releasing Forest, Oneida, Vilas, and Florence Counties from the obligation to develop a soil erosion control plans. I am enclosing a copy of the waiver.

This waiver releases the counties from the obligation to prepare cropland soil erosion control plans, but would not release them from other (recently expanded) obligations under s. 92.10, Stats. Until recently, counties were only required to prepare soil erosion control plans containing the items 1. - 5. listed under s. 92.10(6)(a), Stats. The enactment of 1997 Wis. Act 27, added items related to nonpoint source pollution. This amendment converted the "soil erosion control plans" to "land and water resource management plans." Currently, these plans must:

1. Specify maximum acceptable rates of soil erosion (predates Act 27).
2. Identify the parcels and locations of the parcels where soil erosion standards are not being met (predates Act 27).
3. Identify land use changes or management practices which would bring each area of land into compliance with standards adopted by the land conservation committee (predates Act 27).
4. Specify procedures to be used to assist landowners and land users in controlling soil erosion (predates Act 27).
5. Establish priorities for controlling soil erosion (predates Act 27).
6. **Identify causes, other than soil erosion, of nonpoint source water pollution (new in Act 27).**
7. **Describe all proposed county activities related to nonpoint source water pollution (new in Act 27).**

In fall 1997, the county boards in Forest, Oneida, Vilas, and Florence Counties approved resolutions asking the department to grant them waivers. The resolutions found that cropland soil erosion was not a high priority problem in those counties. The department granted these waivers based on these county board resolutions, and based on the fact that these counties have relatively small amounts of cropland, the magnitude and extent of cropland erosion is small, and soil survey information is not available in these counties.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at (608) 224-4605.

Sincerely,

Sue Porter
Land and Water Resources Bureau

c: Forest Co. LCC Chair,
Erhard Huettl,
RR 1 Box 805,
Wabeno, WI 54566

Oneida Co. LCC Chair,
Tony Lorbetske,
4330 Camp Four Rd,
Rhinelander, WI 54501

Vilas Co. LCC Chair,
Joseph Wisniewski,
4080 Deerskin Rd,
Phelps, WI 54554

Florence Co. LCC Chair,
Sherry Schomer,
RT1 Box 307B,
Niagara, WI 54151

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
2811 Agriculture Drive, P.O. Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708-8911

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IN THE MATTER OF COUNTY SOIL EROSION CONTROL PLANS FOR FOREST, ONEIDA AND VILAS COUNTIES | ) ) ) ) | DATCP DOCKET NO. 98-G- 12<br>LWCB DOCKET NO. 98-32-21-000-W<br>WAIVER |

The State of Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection ("department"), having consulted the State of Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board ("LWCB"), makes the following findings and conclusions and enters the following order under s. ATCP 50.12(2)(b), Wis. Adm. Code:

## FINDINGS

(1) Under s. 92.10, Stats., and s. ATCP 50.12(1), Wis. Adm. Code, counties are required to prepare county soil erosion control plans for department approval by January 1, 1999. A county must comply with this requirement in order to continue receiving soil and water resource management grants from the department. The department must review and approve county plans in consultation with the LWCB.

(2) Under s. ATCP 50.12(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code, the department may waive the filing of a county soil erosion control plan if the department, after consulting the LWCB, finds that cropland soil erosion is not a high priority problem in that county. The department's finding may be based on a county board finding that cropland soil erosion is not a high priority problem, or on other information which the department considers relevant.

(3) The County Boards of Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties have adopted resolutions, finding that cropland soil erosion is not a high priority problem in those counties (see resolutions attached).

(4) The Northern Wisconsin Cropland Survey, dated February 1995, surveyed cropland in Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties, and found no acreage exceeding the tolerable soil loss level.

(5) Based on findings (3) and (4), it does not appear that cropland soil erosion is a high priority problem in Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties. Those counties are not priority soil erosion control counties under s. 92.10(3), Stats.

(6) There is no compelling need for Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties to prepare a soil erosion control plan under s. 92.10(6)(a)1. to 5., Stats., or s. ATCP 50.12, Wis. Adm. Code. However, those counties should comply with ss. 92.10(6)6. and 7., which are newly created by 1997 Wis. Act 27.

(7) The LWCB reviewed this matter at its meeting on December 1, 1998, and endorsed the department's proposed findings, conclusions and order as contained in this document.

## CONCLUSIONS

(1) Under s. ATCP 50.12(1)(b), the department may waive the filing of county soil erosion control plans by Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties.

(2) Based on the findings above, the department should issue a waiver that exempts Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties from filing cropland soil erosion control plans under s. 92.10(6)(a)1. to 5., Stats., and s. ATCP 50.12, but does not exempt them from their other responsibilities under s. 92.10(6), Stats.

## ORDER

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, pursuant to s. ATCP 50.10(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code, that:

(1) The department waives the filing of cropland soil erosion control plans under s. 92.10(6)(a)1. to 5., Stats., and s. ATCP 50.12, Wis. Adm. Code, by Forest, Oneida and Vilas Counties.

(2) The waiver under sub. (1) does not exempt the counties from the requirements under s. 92.10(6)(a)6. or 7. Nor does it exempt them from any other requirements which have been imposed or may be imposed under ch. 92, Stats., or ch. ATCP 50, Wis. Adm. Code.

Dated this 22 day of Dec, 1998

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

By _____
Ben Brancel, Secretary

# ATTACHMENT E

**LWRM plan guidelines Appendix D2 letter to DNR Water Basin Leader**

North Central Wisconsin RPC

**Fred Heider <fheider@ncwrpc.org>**

# Oneida Co. & Forest Co LWRM Plan request for assistance.

1 message

**Fred Heider <fheider@ncwrpc.org>** **Thu, Jan 27, 2011 at 2:52 PM**
To: Tom Jerow <thomas.jerow@wisconsin.gov>
Cc: Nancy Hollands <nhollands@co.oneida.wi.us>, Cindy Gretzinger <cindy.gretzinger@ces.uwex.edu>

Tom Jerow:

I invite you to serve on two Technical Advisory Committees for two counties that are revising their Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) plans. Both Forest and Oneida counties are initiating work on the 2012-2016 updates to their 2006-2011 Land and Water Resource Management Plans that are developed under the requirements of Chapter 92.10 WI State Statutes and ATCP 50.12(2)(c)(d). These requirements and the accompanying guidance stress the importance of coordinating with DNR to identify water resource priorities and issues.

Both LWRM plans will be complete by August 2011, for a final adoption in October 2011. We would like your participation or feedback to prepare background materials for the Citizens Advisory Committee, and to possibly create Work Plan goals, objectives, & actions. This letter is a request for your assistance at two to four Technical Advisory Committee meetings total. Email and phone communication may replace some of the meetings.

At the first Technical Advisory Committee meeting we would like to meet with you (or a member of your staff) to discuss the items listed below from the following basins: Upper Wisconsin River, Wolf River, and Upper Green Bay. All three of us (NCWRPC, Oneida Co. LWCD, & Forest Co. LCD) have a copy of the Headwater Basin's most recent integrated management plan – Headwaters Basin Integrated Management Plan December, 2002 PUBL WT 662 2002, but that may have been replaced by three basin plans covering the Wisconsin River, Wolf River, and Upper Green Bay basins.

- County-specific assessment information and any monitoring data;
- A sublist of 303d waters, ORW/ERW waters, and watershed waters' general conditions;
- A list of the various basin's non-point source priorities. This includes the NPS ranking table of watersheds and subwatersheds as well as those individual waterbodies listed in rivers and lakes tables that have NPS concerns that may help us better target our work efforts and obtain funding for that work; and
- A list of the other Headwaters basin priority issues identified by DNR and/or its basin partnership group.

Please contact me by the middle of February, so I may provide a possible meeting schedule with you, and coordinate both county Technical Advisory Committees to first meet in February.

Thank you for your time,

Fred
--
Fred Heider, AICP
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC)
210 McClellan Street, Suite 210
Wausau, WI 54403
715-849-5510 x310
fheider@ncwrpc.org
www.ncwrpc.org

# ATTACHMENT F

**Public Hearing Notice**

Agriculture & Extension Education/
Land & Water Conservation Department
One South Oneida Avenue, P.O. Box 400
Rhinelander, WI 54501

# ***PUBLIC HEARING***
## NOTICE OF MEETING

**COMMITTEE:** Oneida County Agriculture & Extension Education/Land & Water Conservation Committee
**PLACE:** Oneida County Courthouse, County Board Room (second floor)
**DATE:** August 8, 2011 (Monday) TIME: 5:30 p.m.

---

**PURPOSE:**

1. Call to order
2. Presentation of Land & Water Resource Management Plan
3. Public Comment
4. Adjourn Public Hearing

**POSTING OF NOTICE:**
**TIME:** 1:00 p.m. **DATE:** July 27, 2011 **PLACE:** Courthouse, Rhinelander

**Thomas Rudolph, Committee Chairman**
Notice posted by Dan Kuzlik, Interim County Conservationist or her designee. Additional information on a specific agenda item may be obtained by contacting the person who posted this notice at 715/369-7835.

**NEWS MEDIA NOTIFIED**:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Northwoods River News | **Date:** 07/28/11 | **Time:** 4:00 pm | **Mail:** X | **Phone:** |
| 2. Lakeland Times | **Date:** 07/28/11 | **Time:** 4:00 pm | **Mail:** X | **Phone:** |
| 3. North Star Journal | **Date:** 07/28/11 | **Time:** 4:00 pm | **Mail:** X | **Phone:** |
| 4. WJFW TV | **Date:** 07/28/11 | **Time:** 4:00 pm | **Mail:** X | **Phone:** |
| 5. WRJO | **Date:** 07/28/11 | **Time:** 4:00 pm | **Mail:** X | **Phone:** |
| 6. WXPR | **Date:** 07/28/11 | **Time:** 4:00 pm | **Mail:** X | **Phone:** |
| 7. WLSL-FM | **Date:** 07/28/11 | **Time:** 4:00 pm | **Mail:** X | **Phone:** |
| 8. Tomahawk Leader | **Date:** 07/28/11 | **Time:** 4:00 pm | **Mail:** X | **Phone:** |

---

Notice is hereby further given that pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act reasonable accommodations will be provided for qualified individuals with disabilities upon request. Please call Land & Water Conservation Department at 715-369-7835 with specific information on your request allowing adequate time to respond to your request. See reverse side of this notice for compliance checklist with the Wisconsin Open Meeting Law.

# ATTACHMENT G

## Technical Advisory Committee Meeting Priority Issue Details

# NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

210 McClellan Street, Suite 210, Wausau, Wisconsin 54403
Telephone: (715) 849-5510 Fax: (715) 849-5110
Web Page: www.ncwrpc.org Email: staff@ncwrpc.org

SERVING ADAMS, FOREST, JUNEAU, LANGLADE, LINCOLN, MARATHON, ONEIDA, PORTAGE, VILAS AND WOOD COUNTIES

**Oneida County LWRM Plan, Technical Advisory Committee Notes**
March 11, 2011 1:30pm – 4:30pm
Attendees: Charlie Evenhouse, Oneida County Solid Waste Management; John Bilogan, Oneida County Forestry; Jean Hansen and Nancy Hollands, Oneida County Land & Water Conservation Department; Karl Jennrich, Oneida County Planning & Zoning; Stacy Dehne, DATCP; Tom Melnarik, NRCS; and Fred Heider, NCWRPC

Each member of the TAC had a copy of the 2006-2011 Work Plan. We then discussed if the goals still fit today, or what should be changed based upon 5 years of working through this plan, and the potential changes to nature since 2006.

Just to start discussion Heider asked: ***Why aren't all rivers and lakes outstanding resource waters (ORWs) or exceptional resource waters (ERWs)?*** An email follow up from Tom Jerow, DNR Northern Region Water Leader, stated that with this designation come tighter regulations on business and industry. The last time DNR added (2006) streams to these classifications, it was quite controversial. DNR now has a process for updating trout water (ERW's) when survey data supports a change. Adding additional warmwater streams and lakes requires that DNR have supporting data and information. However, Tom Jerow does not foresee any major changes in these classifications in the near future.

***How have land owners been chosen to participate with Land & Water Conservation Department cost-share activities?*** First come, first serve is generally how it occurs. The Department cost-share money has never run out. Might want to rank watershed issues to prioritize which projects get funded.

Ideas just started rolling ("✓" ideas were high priorities by group consensus)…

- ✓ Maybe target small scale farms (approved idea by consensus). Maybe a demonstration project and publicize the effort (like a case study on the web).

  AIS coordinator is the local match for DNR grants to carry out AIS projects. WI Headwaters Invasive Partnership (WHIP) does this.

  Erosion control is voluntary assistance from County Planning & Zoning Dept.

- ✓ Properly abandon wells – can be a high bang-for-the-buck cost share activity that the Health Dept., and Planning & Zoning can help with this (approved by consensus).

  Melnarik will provide a list of priorities that a citizens group decided for Natural Resource Conservation Service activities.

  Here is the emailed list:

  *High priority practices:* Nutrient Management, Prescribed Grazing, Residue Management (No-Till), Conservation Crop Rotation, Herbaceous Weed Control, and Streambank and Shoreline Protection.

(Over)

*Medium priority practices:* Cover Crop, Grade Stabilization Structure, Irrigation Water Management, Stream Crossing, Stream Habitat Improvement & Management, Grassed Waterway, Diversion, Lined Waterway or Outlet, Water and Sediment Control Basin, Critical Area Planting, Conservation Cover, Contour Farming, Contour Strip Cropping, Contour Buffer Strips, Well Decommissioning, Tree/Shrub Establishment, Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management, Pest Management, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment, Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation, Fence and Access Control.

*Low priority practices:* All other eligible practices, as identified by the State Conservationist, with input from the State Technical Committee.

Forestry Dept. endorses all the items in the Work Plan, but no overlap of duties has occurred in the last 5 years.

Recycling programs reduce the desire for people to dump garbage on county forest lands at the end of their vacation weekend.

- ✓ NR115 ??? Requesting technical support for impervious surfaces. Retaining and restoring shorelands are important (approved by consensus).

Cranberry farms may create non-point runoff with their farming practice of spraying their beds.

Planning and Zoning Department is very interested in assisting with the following Work Plan goals:

1. Protect shoreland areas by minimizing impacts from land disturbance activities
2. Retain and restore shorelands on lakes, rivers, and streams to reduce non-point source pollution.
4. Reduce sources of non-point source pollution that degrade our surface and groundwater.

# ATTACHMENT H

## Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting Priority Issue Details

**CAC Meeting Priority Issues**

**8 points – Shoreland Protection**
- Shoreland Buffers;
- NR 115 compliance assistance;
- shoreline erosion control;
- NR 115 – support those initiatives as citizens;
- zoning – improve shoreline protection code;
- educate/teach riparian owners about retaining or restoring shoreline;
- enforcement – zoning inspections for all permits on shorelines;
- shoreland buffers.

**7 points – Aquatic Invasive Species**
- Educate lake users,
- Hold various workshops & informational meetings regarding AIS & other topics;
- Clean boats at more HR;
- AIS;
- AIS control;
- AIS results;
- AIS – invasive database on website p.34.

**7 points – Protect Lake Ecosystems**
- Encourage proper shoreline mgnt. And forest mgnt. By small landowners;
- Restore degraded wetlands (regulate?);
- Encourage voluntary protection by private landowners of natural shorelands. Also woodlands, wetlands, & wildlife habitat;
- Sensitive lake ecosystem protection;
- Protect lake ecosystems.

**6 points – Motor Vehicle Trail Erosion Control**
- Recreation trail erosion control;
- ATV education on proper trails;
- Erosion control by motorized vehicles monitored & fine/enforce p.27.

**6 points – Maintain All Septic Systems (grandfathered or not)**
- Septic all;
- Still require replacement of failing septics, whether it affects abutting property or not. P.31;
- Septic system demonstration project – groundwater flow with nutrient sampling and different system technologies (in conjunction with UWSP?);
- Maintain septics including grandfathered septics.

**5 points – Terrestrial Invasive Species**
- Terrestrial Invasive Species;
- Terrestrial invasive species: work with Highway Dept to prevent and control invasives along state and county highways and local roads.

**5 points – Teach By Sharing Land & Water Information With Various Audiences**
- Clean Sweep;
- Educate & encourage cooperative efforts by landowners, county committee, & federal cost shares & grants that are available;
- Educate public & various committees of preventative measures taken by cranberry farms to avoid pollution;
- Encourage cooperation & sharing of info amongst various committees & public.

**5 points – Maintain High Staff Standards**
- Recruit a highly-qualified County Conservationist to provide leadership for Oneida County.

*NCWRPC Note: Oneida County's Conservationist just retired in June 2011.*

**5 points – Utilize Various Resource Professionals To Benefit Natural Resources**
- Adopt siting regulations for control of large confined animal feed lot operations;
- Value highly, and effectively use the professional assistance of resource professionals (UWEX, UW, DNR, DATCP, NRCS, USFWS, USFS, etc.);
- Make full use of DNR/AG (and other) grant opportunities;
- Water use plan (pumping data, etc.);
- Enforce local boating ordinances – slow no wake p.32 Why encourage if no enforcement to follow?

**4 points – Mining Exploration & Reclamation**
- Mining – Equal role between the Mining Committee and the Land and Water Committee on mining impacts;
- Provide technical assistance and input for any new mining exploration, drilling, and other activities to minimize natural resource impacts;
- Non-metallic mining reclamation.

**3 points – Hobby Farm Outreach**
- Educate with regards to agricultural opportunity;
- Small scale farming outreach;
- Agricultural nutrient management;
- Provide low-cost demonstrations for manure management for small operation livestock owners (ex. Horse farms).

**1 point – Don't Allow Trashing OF Our Outdoors**
- Increase fines & take a "zero tolerance" approach regarding the dumping of trash in forests, back roads, lakes, etc.

**1 point – Incorporate Land Mitigation Efforts In Zoning Permits**
- Mitigation plans;
- Make effective use of mitigation options when issuing zoning permits.

**1 point – Non-Point Source Runoff**
- New construction erosion control;
- Storm water runoff.

**No points** – Require all county and town highway depts. to properly design culverts to prevent fish passage barriers.

# ATTACHMENT J

## NR 151 Performance Standards and Prohibitions Fact Sheets

Wisconsin's Runoff Management Rules

# NON-AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION EROSION CONTROL AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

***NR 151 Subchapter III***

**NR 151 became effective Oct. 1, 2002 as part of a package of Department Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection rules that address runoff pollution (also known as nonpoint source pollution), the major cause of polluted waters in Wisconsin and the United States.**

**Complete versions of the Runoff Management rules can be obtained by visiting the DNR Runoff Management Program Web page http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/nps/**

**or by contacting:**

**Wisconsin DNR**
**Runoff Management/ WT 2**
**Attn.: Carol Holden**
**P.O. Box 7921**
**Madison, WI 53707**

**(608)266-0140**

NR 151 includes agricultural performance standards and prohibitions, non-agricultural performance standards, transportation performance standards, implementation and enforcement provisions, and a process to develop and disseminate non-agricultural technical standards.

This fact sheet focuses on the non-agricultural performance standards outlined in Subchapter III, the procedures to implement the standards, and the non-agricultural technical standards process.

The non-agricultural performance standards in NR 151 encompass the construction and post-construction phases of new development and redevelopment areas, as well as certain requirements for developed urban areas. The standards are intended to protect water quality by minimizing the amount of sediment and other nonpoint source pollutants that enter waterways.

The standard for **construction sites** requires implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan using Best Management Practices (BMPs) that, by design, reduce to the **m**aximum **e**xtent **p**racticable (MEP) 80 percent of the sediment load on an average annual basis. No one will be required to exceed 80 percent reduction and some exceptions to meeting this requirement are allowed, provided a proper justification is presented.

Sediment and erosion control practices contained in the 1993 *Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook* will be accepted as meeting the performance standard until new or revised technical standards replace them. The erosion and sediment control plan also needs to address: minimization of tracking; sewer inlet protection; minimizing sediment discharge from de-watering; and proper use and storage of chemicals, cement and other compounds. Sediment control practices must be installed before runoff enters waters of the state.

This performance standard applies to sites where land-disturbing construction activity affects one or more acres. This threshold is consistent with federal Environmental Protection Agency Phase 2 Storm Water Regulations.

The landowner (or other person performing services to meet the performance standard through a contract or agreement) is responsible for meeting this standard. The standard is implemented and enforced through storm water construction permits issued by the DNR through NR 216. It is expected that the Department of Commerce will require implementation and enforcement of these performance standards for projects permitted or approved under their authority.

The **post-construction site** performance standards set a minimum level of control of runoff pollution from construction sites after construction is completed and final stabilization has occurred. They apply to sites subject to the construction site erosion control standard, with some specific exceptions.

A written storm water management plan must be developed and implemented for each site and must incorporate the performance standards.

**Total Suspended Solids Control.** This standard requires BMPs to control to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) 80 percent of the total suspended solids that would normally run off the site, based on an average annual rainfall. For redevelopment and for in-fill development under 5 acres, the reduction goal is 40 percent.

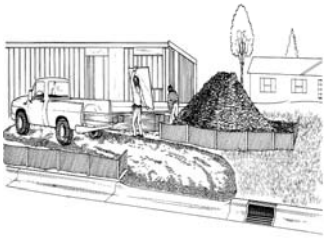
**Peak Discharge Rate.** This standard requires that BMPs be used to maintain or reduce the peak runoff discharge rate of the 2 year-24 hour design storm, to the MEP. The pre-development land use is assumed to be in good hydrologic condition. Redevelopment sites and in-fill development of less than 5 acres are exempt.

**Infiltration.** This performance standard requires that, to the MEP, a portion of the runoff volume be infiltrated. The amount to be infiltrated is different for residential and non-residential (commercial,

industrial, institutional) land uses.

***Residential*** – 90 percent of pre-development infiltration volume or 25 percent of the 2 year-24 hour design storm. No more than 1 percent of the project site is required (cap).

***Non-residential*** – 60 percent of pre-



development infiltration volume or 10 percent of the 2 year-24 hour design storm. No more than 2 percent of the project site is required (cap).

To protect groundwater, this standard identifies areas where infiltration is discouraged: areas associated with Tier 1 industries; storage and loading areas of Tier 2 industries; fueling and maintenance areas; areas near karst features; areas in close proximity to wells; areas with inadequate separation distance to groundwater or bedrock; areas where the soils are contaminated and areas where the soils are too coarse.

For practical reasons, the standard further identifies areas where infiltration is not required, such as areas where the infiltration rate is less than 0.6 inches per hour; areas with less than 5,000 square feet of parking lot or roads in commercial and industrial development; redevelopment areas; in-fill areas less than 5 acres; and certain roads.

**Protective Areas.** This standard identifies where, to the MEP, a permanent vegetative buffer area must be maintained around lakes, streams, and wetlands to filter pollutants and protect against erosion. Buffer sizes vary according to the type and classification of the waterbody: 75 feet for outstanding and exceptional resource waters and wetlands of special natural resource interest; 50 feet for streams, lakes, and most wetlands; and 10-30 feet for less susceptible wetlands; 10 feet for concentrated flow channels draining more than 130 acres. Some limited exemptions apply.

**Fueling and Maintenance Areas.** This standard requires, to the MEP, that petroleum product runoff from fueling and vehicle maintenance areas must be controlled to remove all visible sheen in the runoff.

The practices identified in the storm water management plan must be installed during or immediately after construction. (The practices may be located off-site, but the runoff must be treated to meet the performance standards before it enters the waters of the state.) This standard will be implemented through storm water construction permits issued by the DNR under NR 216. It is expected that the Department of Commerce will require implementation and enforcement of these performance standards for appropriate projects regulated under its authority.


**Information and Education.** This performance standard applies to **developed urban areas** — incorporated cities, villages, towns, and counties with a population density of 1,000 or more people per square mile. By March 10, 2008, local governments will be responsible for implementing a storm water management plan that includes public education, leaf and grass management where appropriate, application of nutrients on municipally owned property in accordance with a nutrient application schedule, and detection and elimination of illicit discharges. Public education programs need to address proper management of leaves, grass clippings, lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides, pet wastes, oil and other chemicals to reduce polluted runoff.

**Permitted Municipalities.** By March 10, 2008, municipalities subject to a municipal storm water permit under NR 216 must reduce total suspended solids by 20 percent. By March 10, 2013, these permitted municipalities will be required to reduce total suspended solids by 40 percent. Meeting this stricter performance standard may require the use of high efficiency sweepers, which are more effective at picking up smaller pollutants than brush sweepers. In highly polluted areas such as heavy industrial or commercial areas, structural treatment practices may be necessary to control pollutants.

Municipalities covered under a storm water permit issued under Subchapter I of NR 216 are required to meet the developed urban area performance standards as a permit requirement. If a municipality is not regulated under Subchapter I of NR 216, it will *not* receive a permit. However, these municipalities will still be expected to meet the information and education performance standard, enforceable under Section 281.98 of Wisconsin Statutes.

**Non-municipal Property Fertilizer.** Owners of properties that apply fertilizer to more than 5 acres of pervious surface (e.g. lawns or turf) must apply nutrients in accordance with a nutrient management schedule. This requirement needs to be met by March 10, 2008.

The **technical standard development process** for formulating and disseminating technical standards to support non-agricultural and transportation performance standards is described in Subchapter V of NR 151. The process includes the roles and responsibilities of agencies requesting or revising technical standards; the procedures to develop technical standards, including the DNR's responsibility to determine effectiveness; and the process for making the technical standards available. The DNR will maintain a list of acceptable technical standards.

*Prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Runoff Management Section.*

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Wisconsin's Runoff Management Rules

# AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND PROHIBITIONS

***NR 151 Subchapter II***

**NR 151 became effective Oct. 1, 2002 as part of a package of Department Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection rules that address runoff pollution (also known as nonpoint source pollution), the major cause of polluted waters in Wisconsin and the United States.**

**Complete versions of the Runoff Management rules can be obtained by visiting the DNR Runoff Management Program Web page http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/nps/**

**or by contacting:**

**Wisconsin DNR**
**Runoff Management/ WT 2**
**Attn.: Carol Holden**
**P.O. Box 7921**
**Madison, WI 53707**

**(608)266-0140**

NR 151 contains the runoff pollution performance standards and prohibitions, implementation and enforcement provisions, and a process to develop and disseminate non-agricultural technical standards. This fact sheet focuses on NR 151 Subchapter II, the agricultural performance standards and prohibitions, and the procedures to implement those standards. Conservation practices to implement the agricultural performance standards are contained in ATCP 50, a rule promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP).

The NR 151 agricultural performance standards and prohibitions are intended to protect water quality by minimizing the amount of soil erosion, nutrients from manure and croplands, and other nonpoint source pollutants that enter waterways. Subchapter II addresses a wide range of situations.

The DNR may also promulgate additional targeted performance standards in the future if it is shown that the basic performance standards are insufficient to meet state water quality standards.

Compliance with the performance standards and prohibitions is not required for existing facilities and practices unless cost sharing is offered. At least 70 percent of the costs that qualify for cost sharing must be made available to an operation in order to require that a facility correct performance standard violations. The funds may be provided by state, local, or any other sources. The cost- share rate must be increased up to 90 percent in cases of economic hardship. Cost sharing is not required for new facilities and practices or for practices needed for a livestock operation regulated by a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (WPDES).

The status of cropping practices or livestock operations — whether they are new or existing — is based on cropping practices or livestock on the land, rather than on ownership. An existing cropping practice or livestock operation is one that is operating as of October 1, 2002 (the effective date of the rule) rather than the date the statute was effective. Determinations of whether or not a facility is in compliance with the performance standards may be made by the DNR or by the local unit of government (e.g., a county land conservation department).

## PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

**Sheet, rill, and wind erosion.**

All cropped fields must meet the tolerable soil erosion rate ("T")for those fields. Soil loss will be estimated according to the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation II (RUSLE II), or an appropriate wind loss equation, as referenced in ATCP 50.

**Manure storage facilities.**

All new, substantially altered or abandoned manure storage facilities must be constructed, maintained or abandoned in accordance with accepted standards. For protection against manure overflow from storms, facilities are required to maintain one foot of freeboard or adequate freeboard storage to contain the 25-year, 24-hour storm, whichever is greater. Existing facilities that are

failing or leaking and pose an imminent threat to public health, fish, and aquatic life or that violate groundwater standards must be upgraded, replaced or properly abandoned.

**Clean water diversions.**

Runoff from fields and buildings must be diverted away from contacting feedlots, manure storage areas, and barnyards located within 300 feet of a stream, 1,000 feet of a lake, areas susceptible to groundwater contamination or areas up-gradient of private wells.

**Nutrient management.**

Parties responsible for applying nutrients to agricultural fields must do so in accordance with a nutrient management plan. This performance standard became effective in 2005 for certain high priority waters and will become effective in 2008 for all other areas.

| Cost Sharing for Implementation of the Performance Standards and Prohibitions | |
|---|---|
| 1-249 Animal Units In Base Herd | Cost sharing is required for the base operation, along with any expansion up to a total size of 300 AU |
| 250-999 Animal Units In Base Herd | Cost sharing is required for the base operation. Cost sharing for expansion up to 20 percent of the base herd size is eligible but not required |
| 1,000 or more Animal Units In Base Herd | Cost sharing is not required, and the base operation as well as any expansion is ineligible for cost sharing. |

## MANURE MANAGEMENT PROHIBITIONS

No livestock operation, regardless of size, can have any of the following:

- ♦ Manure storage facility overflows.
- ♦ Unconfined manure piles within 300 feet of a stream or 1,000 feet of a lake or areas susceptible to groundwater contamination.
- ♦ Direct runoff from a feedlot or stored manure into state waters.
- ♦ Unlimited access by livestock to state waters where the high concentration of animals could prevent maintenance of adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover. The prohibition does not apply to properly designed, installed, and maintained livestock/farm equipment crossings.

If the DNR or governmental unit determines that a livestock facility (e.g., manure storage facility, runoff control system) at an existing livestock operation is not in compliance with the performance standards or prohibitions, the base operation, including additional expansion, may be eligible for cost sharing as specified in the table above.

A new cropping practice or livestock operation is one that either was not in existence as of the effective date of this rule or results from a significant change that brings the cropland or livestock facility out of compliance with the performance standards or prohibitions. New operations are not eligible for cost sharing to bring their facilities into compliance with the rule requirements.

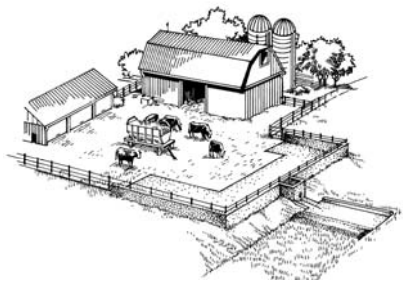
NR 151.09 includes a step-wise implementation and enforcement process for cropland performance standards and NR 151.095 contains a process for livestock performance standards and prohibitions. Key steps include:

- determining the status (existing/new) of cropland practices based on conservation practices and cropping history, and the status of livestock facilities;
- determining whether cost sharing is available based on code criteria; providing landowners with formal notices of cost-share determination;
- setting the compliance period and extensions to compliance periods and monitoring whether compliance is achieved; and
- collaborating on whether to grant variance requests from landowners.

The DNR with input from county organizations developed a strategy to allow for administration of these implementation processes by county land conservation departments. (see the Implementation Strategy on the web at http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/nps/ag/standards/) DNR implementation of performance standards and prohibitions is intended to be limited to those areas where local units of government do not implement or enforce the performance standards and prohibitions. The DNR will be targeting its implementation efforts at high priority water quality areas, such as Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters, waters on the federal list of impaired waterbodies, and source water protection areas.

NR 243 also contains language outlining the DNR's efforts to implement performance standards and prohibitions for animal feeding operations, including those with more than 1,000 animal units.

Local governmental units enacting livestock operation ordinances that go beyond the performance standards in proposed NR 151 must obtain approval from the DNR or DATCP.



*Prepared August 2005 by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Runoff Management Section.*

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

## Wisconsin's Runoff Management Rules

# NR 151 Subchapter IV
# Transportation Facilities Performance Standards

***NR 151 Subchapter IV is part of 8 Department of Natural Resources rules that address runoff pollution (also known as nonpoint source pollution), the major cause of polluted waters in Wisconsin and the United States***

***Complete versions of the Runoff Management rules can be obtained by visiting the DNR Runoff Management Program Web page (http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/nps/index.htm) or by contacting:***

***Wisconsin DNR***
***Runoff Management/***
***WT 2***
***Attn.: Carol Holden***
***P.O. Box 7921***
***Madison, WI 53707***
***(608)266-0140***

Subchapter IV of NR 151 contains the performance standards for major transportation facilities that cause or may cause polluted runoff. Transportation facilities covered by this subchapter of NR 151 include roads, public mass transit systems, highways, public airports, railroads, public trails, and other public transportation works.

The transportation facility performance standards focus on transportation sites during and after construction, as well as to some in developed urban areas. These standards apply to projects administered by the Department of Transportation (DOT), as well as non-DOT-administered projects.

The **transportation facility construction site erosion control** performance standard applies to sites on which land-disturbing construction activity affects 5 or more acres of land. This threshold will be lowered to 1 acre by March 10, 2003. The lower threshold is consistent with the timing and applicability of new U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Phase 2 Storm Water Regulations.

The standard requires implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan using practices that, by design, minimize contaminated runoff entering state waters. The goal is to reduce the average annual sediment load carried in runoff by 80 percent. Some exceptions to meeting the 80-percent control are allowed, provided a reasonable justification is presented.

Sediment and erosion control practices for transportation facilities are contained in DNR and DOT specifications and manuals. Specific control measures include: minimization of tracking; proper use and storage of chemicals, cement and other compounds; minimizing sediment discharge from de-watering; sediment clean up; and sewer inlet protection. Sediment control practices may be located on or off-site but before runoff enters state waters or a separate storm sewer system connecting to waters of the state.

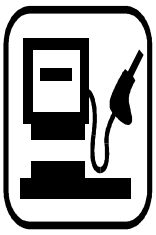
The goal of the **post-construction** performance standard is to set a minimum control level for polluted runoff from transportation facility sites that were subject to the construction performance standard. The standard requires implementation of a storm water management plan using Best Management Practices (BMPs) that minimize pollutants in runoff, maintain or lower runoff rates, provide for infiltration, create and

This fact sheet was prepared by staff of the Runoff Management Section, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
July 2002

# NR 151 Transportation Facilities Performance Standards

maintain buffer areas, and control 80 percent of the total suspended solids that would normally run off the site. Implementation of the post-construction performance standard is delayed for 2 years after the rule is promulgated to allow time for advance planning for implementation. Properly designed and maintained vegetated swales meet requirements of this performance standard. Additional treatment may be needed for runoff that enters outstanding and exceptional resource waters and federally listed waters that are degraded from nonpoint pollution sources.

The infiltration standard will vary according to soil conditions. Certain types of runoff that could contaminate groundwater are exempt from infiltration. A permanent vegetative buffer area must be maintained in newly developed sites around lakes, streams, and wetlands to filter pollutants and protect against erosion. Buffer sizes vary according to type and classification of the waterbody. Also, petroleum product runoff from fueling and vehicle maintenance areas must be controlled to remove all visible sheen in the runoff.

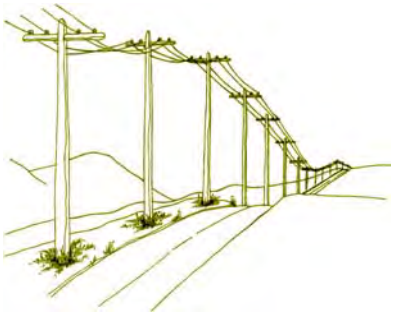


The practices identified in the management plan must be installed during or immediately after construction. The practices may be located off site but must be installed ***before*** entering state waters.

The **developed urban area** performance standard is applicable *only* to highways that are under the jurisdiction of the DOT that are regulated under an NR 216 municipal storm water discharge permit. (Local roads within an NR 216 municipality not under DOT jurisdiction are covered by the developed urban area performance standards in NR 151.13.) The standard is intended to promote and encourage coordination between the DOT and the NR 216-permitted municipalities to control runoff pollution from urbanized areas.

The performance standard requires DOT to implement a storm water management plan that attains a reduction in total suspended solids from transportation facilities of 20 percent by March 10, 2008, and 40 percent by March 10, 2013. DOT will also be responsible for informing and educating their appropriate staff and contractors about proper use and management of nutrients, pesticides, salt and other de-icing materials, and vehicle maintenance activities to prevent polluted runoff to state waters.

DOT transportation activities covered under Section 30.12(4) of Wisconsin Statutes follow the consultation and conflict resolution process specified in agreements between the DNR and DOT. (Non-DOT transportation activities would be regulated by the DNR through either a storm water permit issued under. NR 216 or by Section 281.98 of Wisconsin Statutes. )



Two (2) additional fact sheets covering other provisions of NR 151 (Subchapter II — Agricultural Performance Standards Prohibitions and Subchapter III – Non-Agricultural Performance Standards and Prohibitions ) are also available from the Department of Natural Resources.

# ATTACHMENT K

## Conservation Practices and Cost-Share Rates

## SECTION 2

### 2.2 COST-SHARE PRACTICE/FUNDING SOURCE TABLE AND GUIDANCE FOR COMPLETING NR151 CODES

The following will help you in signing cost-share contracts and completing reimbursement requests. It consists of two parts:

(1) A table listing all conservation practices cost-shareable under ch. ATCP 50, the source of funds you must use for cost-sharing the specific practice, and the units of measurement to quantify each cost-shared practice, and

(2) A guidance for completing the column on the reimbursement form related to the NR 151 compliance.

**COST-SHARE PRACTICE/FUNDING SOURCE TABLE**

| PRACTICE or ACTIVITY | ATCP 50 Reference | Funding Source | Units of Measurement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land taken out of agricultural production (list on cost-share contract the practice to be installed or the eligible existing practice) | 50.08(3) | Bonding | Acres |
| Riparian land taken out of agricultural production (list on cost-share contract the practice to be installed or the eligible existing practice) | 50.08(4), 50.42(1) | Bonding | Acres |
| Manure storage systems | 50.62 | Bonding | Number installed (#) |
| Manure storage closure | 50.63 | Bonding | # |
| Barnyard runoff control systems (specify components) | 50.64 | Bonding | # |
| Access road or cattle crossing | 50.65 | Bonding | Linear Ft. |
| Animal trails and walkways | 50.66 | Bonding | Linear Ft. |
| Contour farming | 50.67 | GPR | Acres |
| Cover and green manure crop | 50.68 | GPR | Acres |
| Critical area stabilization | 50.69 | Bonding | # |
| Diversions | 50.70 | Bonding | Linear Ft. |
| Field windbreaks | 50.71 | Bonding | Linear Ft. |
| Filter strips | 50.72 | Bonding | Acres |
| Grade stabilization structures | 50.73 | Bonding | # |
| Heavy use area protection | 50.74 | Bonding | Acres |
| Livestock fencing | 50.75 | Bonding | Linear Ft. |
| Livestock watering facilities | 50.76 | Bonding | # |
| Milking center waste control systems | 50.77 | Bonding | # |
| Nutrient management | 50.78 | GPR | Acres |

| COST-SHARE PRACTICE/FUNDING SOURCE TABLE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **PRACTICE or ACTIVITY** | **ATCP 50 Reference** | **Funding Source** | **Units of Measurement** |
| Pesticide management | 50.79 | GPR | # |
| Prescribed grazing | 50.80 | | |
| a. management plan | 50.80(1) | GPR | # |
| b. fencing (not permanent) | 50.80(2) | GPR | Linear Ft. |
| c. fencing (permanent) | 50.80(3) | Bonding | Linear Ft. |
| d. establish permanent pasture (seeding) | 50.80(4) | Bonding | Acres |
| Relocating or abandoning animal feeding operations | 50.81 | Bonding | # |
| Residue management | 50.82 | GPR | Acres |
| Riparian buffers | 50.83 | | |
| a. installation (including land out of production) | | Bonding | Acres |
| b. maintenance | | GPR | Acres |
| Roofs | 50.84 | Bonding | # |
| Roof runoff systems | 50.85 | Bonding | # |
| Sediment basins | 50.86 | Bonding | # |
| Sinkhole treatment | 50.87 | Bonding | # |
| Streambank and shoreline protection | 50.88 | Bonding | Linear Ft. |
| Strip-cropping | 50.89 | GPR | Acres |
| Subsurface drains | 50.90 | Bonding | # |
| Terrace systems | 50.91 | Bonding | Linear Ft. |
| Underground outlet | 50.92 | Bonding | # |
| Waste transfer systems | 50.93 | Bonding | # |
| Wastewater treatment strips | 50.94 | Bonding | Linear Ft. |
| Water and sediment control basins | 50.95 | Bonding | # |
| Waterway systems | 50.96 | Bonding | Acres |
| Well decommissioning | 50.97 | Bonding | # |
| Wetland restoration | 50.98 | Bonding | Acres |
| Engineering services provided in connection with a completed cost-share practice for which bond revenue may be used (also refer to 50.40(7)). | 50.34(4) | Bonding | |
| Other cost-effective practices with DATCP's written approval | 50.40(3)(a) | GPR[1] | |

[1]*Note: Counties may request that the department seek bond counsel permission to use bond funds for practices not listed above.*

# Guidance for Completing NR 151 Codes on the DATCP Certification and Cost-share Reimbursement Request Form

The following lists the appropriate NR 151 Code for each of the performance standards and prohibitions, and provides guidance in using these codes to complete the column on the DATCP reimbursement form related to compliance with the performance standards.

As you fill out the request form, please use your professional judgment to identify which NR 151 code most accurately identifies the NR 151 compliance related purpose for the installation of a conservation practice, if applicable. Not all practices are installed for the purpose of performance standard compliance. See below for examples on characterizing specific practices.

| NR 151 Code | Related Compliance Standard |
|---|---|
| 02 | Control soil erosion (sheet, rill and wind) to meet tolerable soil loss (T) calculated by RUSLE 2. |
| 05 | Construct, maintain and close manure storage facilities to prevent manure overflows and leaks. |
| 06 | Divert clean water from feedlots, manure storage areas and barnyard areas within a water quality management area. |
| 07 | Apply manure and fertilizer in conformance with a nutrient management plan to control nutrient runoff into water of the state. |
| 08 | No overflow from manure storage facilities. |
| 08 | No unconfined manure stacks within the Water Quality Management Area. |
| 08 | No direct runoff from feedlots and manure storage facilities. |
| 08 | No unlimited access of livestock to waters of the state that prevents maintenance of adequate sod or self-sustaining cover. |

**Commonly Asked Questions about Characterizing Specific Practices**

Critical area stabilization –This practice may be installed as an independent practice to control erosion (in which case, use NR 151 code 02) or it may be installed as a supporting practice. When installed as a supporting practice, use the same NR 151 code assigned for the main practice.

Heavy use area protection –This practice is typically installed as a supporting practice to address a livestock-related issue. Use the NR 151 code selected for the main practice.

Riparian buffers – If installation is necessary to address overgrazing that prevents maintenance of adequate sod or self-sustaining cover, use NR 151 code 08. If this practice is installed for purposes other than performance standard compliance, use the default code of "00" that indicates no compliance was achieved.

Streambank and shoreline protection –If installation is necessary to address overgrazing that prevents maintenance of adequate sod or self-sustaining cover, use NR 151 code 08. If this practice is installed for purposes other than performance standard compliance, use the default code of "00" that indicates no compliance was achieved.

Waterway systems – If installation of this practice is necessary to meet a nutrient management plan, use NR 151 code 07. Otherwise use the default code of "00" to indicate that the installation did not achieve compliance with performance standards.

Well decommissioning – If this practice is necessary to resolve direct runoff to waters of the state as a result of manure storage issues, use NR 151 code 08. Otherwise use the default code of "00" to indicate that the installation did not achieve compliance with performance standards.

If you have other questions related to specific practices, please contact Kris Modaff, 608-224-4611; or Dilip Patel, 608-224-4610.