

Richland County

Land & Zoning Standing Committee

September 28, 2022

NOTICE OF MEETING

Please be advised that the Richland County Land & Zoning Standing Committee will convene at 3:00 p.m., Monday, **October 3, 2022** in the Richland County Board Room 181 W. Seminary Street or join via WebEx found at

<https://administrator.co.richland.wi.us/minutes/land-zoning/>

Agenda:

1. Call to order
2. Proof of notification
3. Agenda approval
4. Approval of August 29, 2022 minutes

Action Items:

5. Zoning petitions
 - a. Wanless petition*
 - b. GAV Ventures LLC Petition*
 - c. Meister petition*
 - d. FS Adventures petition*
 - e. Pyfferoen petition*
6. * 2022 Land and Water Resource Management Plan Public Hearing
7. *Proposed recommendations to 2024 budget cuts
8. *2023 Lake Monitoring & Protection Grant Resolution
9. 2023 WILO Grant application
10. OEC Grant NG911 application

Administrative Report:

11. Recreational/short-term Rental Property information and discussion

Personnel:

12. Introduce New Conservation Technician
13. GIS/Sanitation Position

Closing:

14. Public Comment
15. Future agenda items
16. Adjournment

*Meeting materials for items marked with an asterisk may be found the above site.

A quorum may be present from other Committees, Boards, or Commissions. No committee, board or commission will exercise any responsibilities, authority or duties except for the Land and Zoning

CC: Committee Members, Richland Observer, WRCO, Courthouse Bulletin Board, County Clerk, County Administrator

**Richland County
Land & Zoning Standing Committee
Meeting Minutes
August 29th, 2022**

The August 29th, 2022, Land & Zoning Standing Committee meeting was called to order 3:00 p.m. by Chair Melissa Luck. Present were Linda Gentes, Melissa Luck, Dan McGuire, Dave Turk, Steve Carow, Jeremy Hilleshiem, Kent Hilleshiem, Caleb Frostman, Wilkinson Realty, Matt Schmitz, Chris Wooley, Jim & Sandy Matthes, Josh Elder, Richland County Highway Department, Mike Bindl, John Couey, and Cathy Cooper. Julie Fleming was absent.

Linda Gentes moved to approve the amended agenda and proof of notification. Seconded by Dan McGuire. Motion carried.

Chair Melissa Luck asked for any corrections or amendments to the August 1st, 2022 minutes, motion made by Linda Gentes to approve the minutes as sent out, second made by Steve Carow. Motion carried.

Action Items:

#5 Zoning Petitions

5a. Snider/Beighley Rezoning Petition. This property will be split up and sold at auction, there are 2 40 acre parcels in Ithaca Township with the balance in Buena Vista Township (33 acres), motion made by Steve Carow to rezone the 33 acres in Buena Vista Township to Ag/Res, second made Dave Turk. Discussion followed; Chair Melissa Luck rescinded the vote. Linda Gentes moved to rescind the vote, second made by Dan McGuire. Motion has been rescinded. Public comment Mike Bindl explained the Ag/Reg district to Jeremy Hilleshiem. Motion make by Steve Carow to the acres in question to Ag/Res from Exclusive Agricultural, Second made by Dave Turk. Motion carried.

5b. Schmitz LLC Rezoning Petition. Schmitz LLC is looking at separating 3 acres from the property and rezoning it too residential. Motion made by Linda Gentes to approve the request, second made by Dave Turk. Motion carried.

5c. Wooley Rezoning Petition. This property is approximately 11 to 13 acres, the Wooley's have pigs and wants to rezone this property from Residential 1 to Ag/Residential with animals. The town has approved this request. Motion made by Linda Gentes to approve the request, second made by Steve Carow. Motion carried.

5d. Matthes Rezoning Petition. There is a current parcel that has 2.67 acres that was rezoned in 2021 to residential 2. They are adding more land to the parcel with the total to be 7.37 acres so they are wanting to bring the 2 separate parcels 1 from Residential-2 and 1 Ag/Forestry to all to Ag/Residential. Motion made by Steve Carow to approve, second by Dave Turk. Motion carried.

5e. Ash Creek United Methodist Church/Richland County Highway Rezoning Petition. County Highway O will be realigned and in the process the Ash Creek church septic system will be in the way. The highway department will be purchasing land for a new septic system on land currently owned by Stibbe Farms then the land will be transferred over to the Church. Motion made by Steve Carow to approve the petition, second made by Linda Gentes. Discussion followed. Motion carried.

#6. * Referendum Ad hoc committee document. Dave Turk presented this regarding employees and moneys coming into the county. This back to the October meeting.

Administrative Report

#7 Land and Water Resource Management Plan Update; Cathy has not heard back from the DNR.

#8 Recreational/short-term Rental Property information and discussion. Chair Melissa Luck is wishing to hold the discussion to a special meeting.

#9 Resolution Directing The Land and Zoning Standing Committee to consider services, develop options and propose a recommendation on future operations. We need to come up with \$50,000 in reduction and or revenue in the 2024 budget. This will be brought back to the next meeting.

#10 Report on other Wisconsin County Staffing levels and combined Land/Zoning departments. Chair Melissa Luck presented information for the committee from other counties.

#11 2023 budgets – nothing to report.

#12 *Update/overview of the All-Hazards Mitigation – Darren Gudgeons reported that the plan is in the process of being updated and will be presented to County Board in September.

Personnel

#13 Conservation Technician Position Update – Cathy reported that Derrick Warner starts September 12th, 2022.

#14 GIS/Sanitation Position – Lynn's last day is September 6th, 2022. The position has been advertised for the last 4 weeks and there has only been 4 applications. None had experience in GIS. None have been interviewed. GIS may be contracted, the real property lister may be someone to talk with after she gets acclimated to her new position. Further discussion regarding this position.

Closing

#15 Public comment – none

#16 Future agenda item- none

#17 Adjournment – Motion made by Dan McGuire to adjourn to Sept 29th at 3:00 pm for a special meeting, regular meeting on October 3rd, 2022 at 3pm second made by Steve Carow. Motion carried. Meeting adjourned at 5:05 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Cathy Cooper

Cathy Cooper

Secretary pro temp

Land & Zoning Secretary

CC/tcb

Customer # 2318

Petition # RZ2022-020

COUNTY OF RICHLAND ZONING COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF PETITION

Original Owner:

(I) (We) First Name(s) Don & Alene Last Name Wanless Phone (608) 647-6296 Owner

Address 18750 County Hwy Z City Richland Center State WI Zip 53581

First Name(s) Last Name Phone

Address City State WI Zip

hereby petition the Richland County Zoning Committee for a:

☒ Rezone from Agriculture/Forestry Rezone to Agriculture/Residential☐ CUP to permit☐ SUP to permit☐ Other

Authorized by Section(s) II of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance.

Present description of the property involved in this petition is as follows: Parcel # 52018 1543-0000

Qtr SW Qtr SE Section 15 Town 11N Range 1W Township MAR # of acres 11.00

Lot Block Subdivision # of Acres Approved 0.00

Present Use vacant farm land

Present Improvements none

Proposed Use building site and 10 acres plus

Legal Description description to come

Petition Filed 8/15/2022 Petitioner Notified Rezone Decision Ordinance #

Category Rezoning Town Notified CUP Decision CB Date

Fee Amount \$500.00 ☐ Township Approval CUP Expires CB Decision

Meeting Date 10/3/2022 Decision Date SUP Decision Amendment #

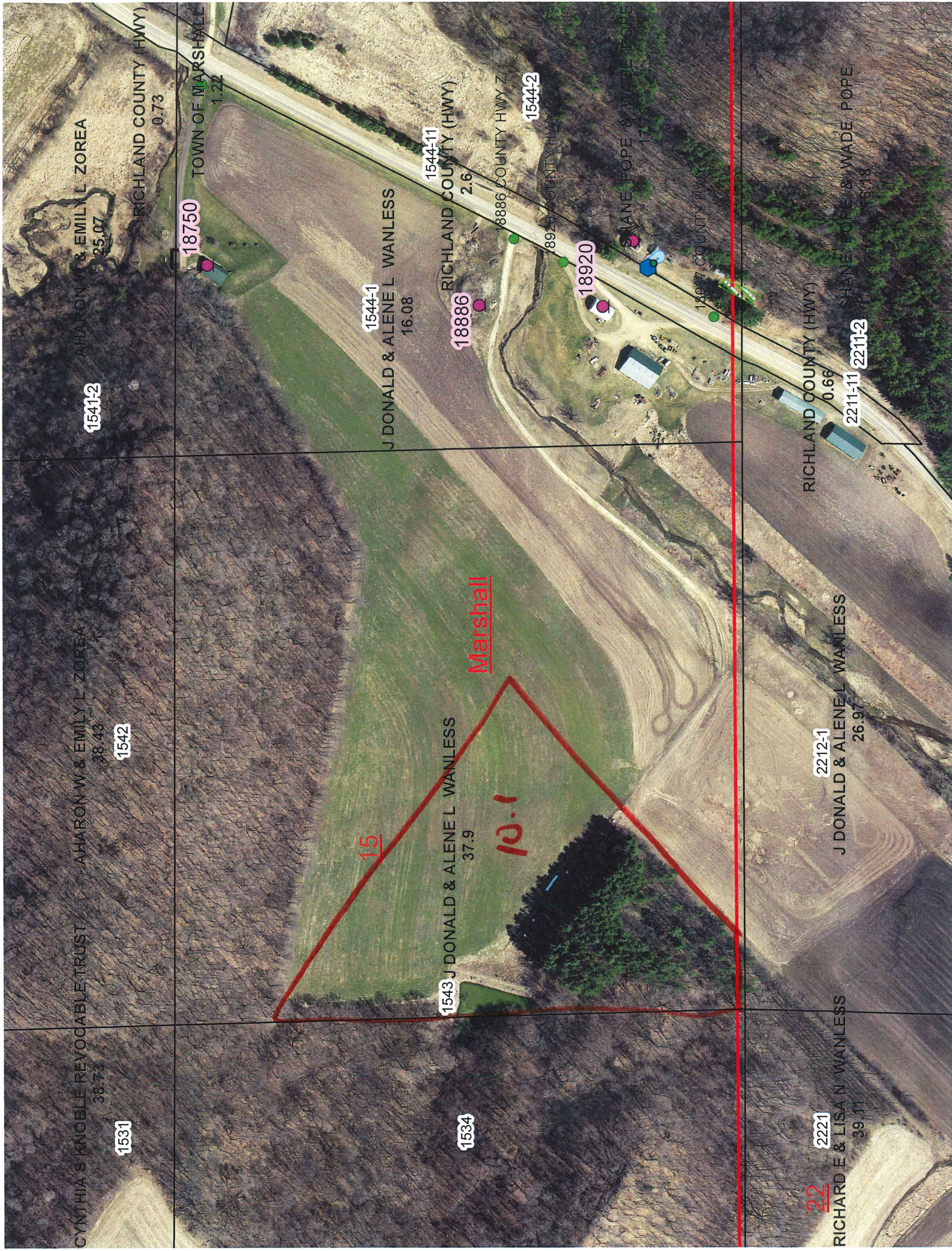
Comments Split off land for family member

County Clerk Approval

(Signed) Appellant(s) or Agent(s)

x Don Wanless

pd.



CYNTHIA S KNOBLE REVOCABLE TRUST 38.73

1531

AHARON W & EMILY L ZOREA 38.43

1542

RICHLAND COUNTY (HWY) 0.73

TOWN OF MARSHALL 1.22

15

1543 J DONALD & ALENE L WANLESS 37.9

1534

Marshall

10.1

1544-1 J DONALD & ALENE L WANLESS 16.08

1544-11

RICHLAND COUNTY (HWY) 2.6

18886

18886 COUNTY HWY Z

1544-2

18920 COUNTY HWY

18920

SHANE POPE & WADE POPE 17.6

18987 COUNTY HWY

RICHLAND COUNTY (HWY) 0.66

2212-1 J DONALD & ALENE L WANLESS 26.97

22

2221 RICHARD E & LISA N WANLESS 39.11

2211-11 2211-2

SHANE POPE & WADE POPE 16.18



Richland County Zoning & Land Information

Richland County Courthouse

181 W Seminary St

Richland Center, WI 53581

Harriet Pedley
Zoning Administrator/Sanitarian

Lynn Newkirk
GIS Specialist/Zoning Technician

Cheryl Dull
Program Assistant

REZONING REQUEST

Date:

To: MEMBERS OF THE Marshall TOWN BOARD

Your Town Board decision is an integral part of the decision making process for the Richland County Zoning and Land Information Committee. The Committee would like your cooperation in stating your reasons or comments as to why this request should be either **approved** or **denied**. *This form, with proper signatures, shall constitute the official resolution as required by Wisconsin State Statute 59.69(5)(e)3.

REZONING APPLICATION FOR: DON + ALENE WANLESS

REQUEST TO REZONE: Ag For - Ag-Res

REASON: Sale of Property

PUBLIC HEARING:

TOWN DECISION (please mark one):

☒ Approve

☐ Approve, as request is consistent with Town Ordinances and/or Comprehensive Plan, if applicable.

☐ Deny

☐ Deny, as request is consistent with Town Ordinances and/or Comprehensive Plan, if applicable.

Comments (attach additional pages if necessary)

Chairman: Jerome Durst

Supervisor: David Burt

Supervisor: Calvin Sebrank

*TOWN CLERK CERTIFICATION: I am the keeper of the records for the Town of Marshall and I certify that this resolution is an exact copy of, or the original resolution passed by the Town Board on the date indicated.

Town Clerk: Don Hilly Date: 8-11-2022

Customer # 10098

Petition # RZ2022-021

COUNTY OF RICHLAND ZONING COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF PETITION

Original Owner: GAV Ventures

(I) (We)	First Name(s)	c/o Gregg Vetesni	Last Name	GAV Ventures, LLC	Phone		Owner	
Address	27475 US Hwy 14			City	Richland Center	State	WI	Zip 53581
First Name(s)		Last Name		Phone				
Address				City		State	WI	Zip

hereby petition the Richland County Zoning Committee for a:

<input type="checkbox"/> Rezone from		Rezone to	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CUP to permit	Non-metallic mining- putting in pond		
<input type="checkbox"/> SUP to permit			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Authorized by Section(s)	II G 3 (t) of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance.		

Present description of the property involved in this petition is as follows: Parcel # 52020 0121-4000

Qtr		Qtr		Section	1	Town	9N	Range	1E	Township	ORN9	# of acres	0.00
Lot		Block		Subdivision				# of Acres Approved				0.00	

Present Use	Commerical lot
Present Improvements	power sports dealership
Proposed Use	create a pond- remove soil/fill
Legal Description	none

Petition Filed	8/15/2022	Petitioner Notified		Rezone Decision		Ordinance #	
Catagory	BOA	Town Notified		CUP Decision		CB Date	
Fee Amount	\$500.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Township Approval		CUP Expires		CB Decision	
Meeting Date	10/3/2022	Decision Date		SUP Decision		Amendment #	

Comments

(Signed) Appellant(s) or Agent(s) _____

County Clerk Approval

GAV Ventures, LLC % Gregg Vetesnik

Customer #

10098

Petition #

2022-021

COUNTY OF RICHLAND ZONING COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF PETITION

(I) (We)	First Name(s)	GREGG	Last Name	VETESNIK	Phone	(608) 647-8808			
Address	27475 US 14			City	RICHLAND CENTER	State	WI	Zip	53581
First Name(s)		Last Name		Phone					
Address				City		State	WI	Zip	

hereby petition the Richland County Zoning Committee for a:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rezone from		Rezone to	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CUP to permit	NON METALLIC MINING		
<input type="checkbox"/>	SUP to permit			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other			

Authorized by Section(s) II & 3 t of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance.

Present description of the property involved in this petition is as follows: Parcel # 121-4 52020 0121-4000

Qtr		Qtr		Section	1	Town	9N	Range	1E	Township	ORN	# of acres	26.26
Lot		Block		Subdivision				# of Acres Approved					

Present Use AGRICULTURE

Present Improvements

Proposed Use POND Non Metallic mining to create pond.

Legal Description

Petition Filed		Petitioner Notified		Rezone Decision		Ordinance #	
Category	Rezoning	Town Notified		CUP Decision		CB Date	
Fee Amount	\$500.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Township Approval		CUP Expires		CB Decision	
Meeting Date		Decision Date		SUP Decision		Amendment #	

Comments Create pond for business already zoned commercial.

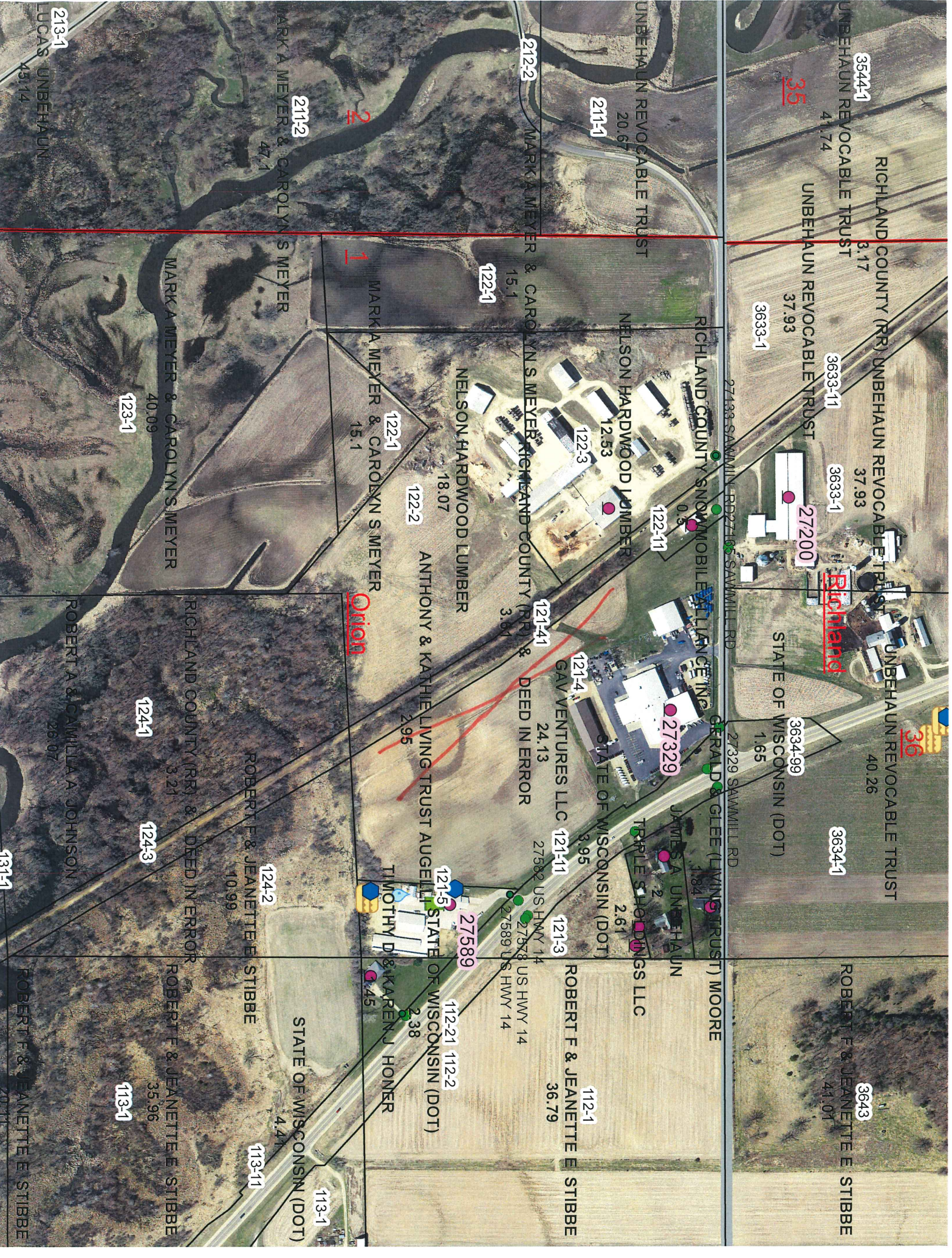
County Clerk Approval

(Signed) Appellant(s) or Agent(s) GREGG VETESNIK

Fcc pd.

AUG 15 2022

emailed no fcc
2/4/22



3544-1
RICHLAND COUNTY (RR) UNBEHAUN REVOCABLE TRUST 3.17
UNBEHAUN REVOCABLE TRUST 41.74
UNBEHAUN REVOCABLE TRUST 37.93
3633-1
3634-1
3643
ROBERT F & JEANETTE E STIBBE 41.01

35
27200
27138 SAWMILL RD
27329 SAWMILL RD
STATE OF WISCONSIN (DOT) 1.65
GERALD & GLEE (LIVING TRUST) MOORE 1.84
JAMES A UNBEHAUN 1.2
TRIPLE SHOOTINGS LLC 2.61
STATE OF WISCONSIN (DOT) 3.95
121-11
121-3
ROBERT F & JEANETTE E STIBBE 36.79

UNBEHAUN REVOCABLE TRUST 20.67
211-1
NELSON HARDWOOD LUMBER 12.53
122-3
122-11
121-4
GAV VENTURES LLC 24.13
DEED IN ERROR 3.61
27582 US HWY 14
27588 US HWY 14
27589 US HWY 14

212-2
MARK A MEYER & CAROLYN S MEYER 15.1
122-1
NELSON HARDWOOD LUMBER 18.07
122-2
ANTHONY & KATHIE LIVING TRUST AUGELL 2.95
121-41
121-5
STATE OF WISCONSIN (DOT) 2.38
TIMOTHY D & KAREN J HONER 1.45
112-21
112-2
STATE OF WISCONSIN (DOT) 4.41
113-1
STATE OF WISCONSIN (DOT) 4.41

211-2
MARK A MEYER & CAROLYN S MEYER 47.1
122-1
MARK A MEYER & CAROLYN S MEYER 15.1
123-1
MARK A MEYER & CAROLYN S MEYER 40.09
124-1
124-3
124-4
ROBERT F & JEANETTE E STIBBE 10.99
ROBERT F & JEANETTE E STIBBE 35.96
113-1
ROBERT F & JEANETTE E STIBBE 20.11

213-1
LUCAS UNBEHAUN 43.14
123-1
124-1
124-3
124-4
ROBERT A & CAMILLA A JOHNSON 26.07
131-1
ROBERT F & JEANETTE E STIBBE 20.11

1
Orion

2

36

9:29

88%



Add line

Save

200 ft

609 ft elevation

51.4 yd

115.4 yd

109.8 yd

396.5 yd

159.7 yd

63.5 yd

Undo

Drop Point

Line name

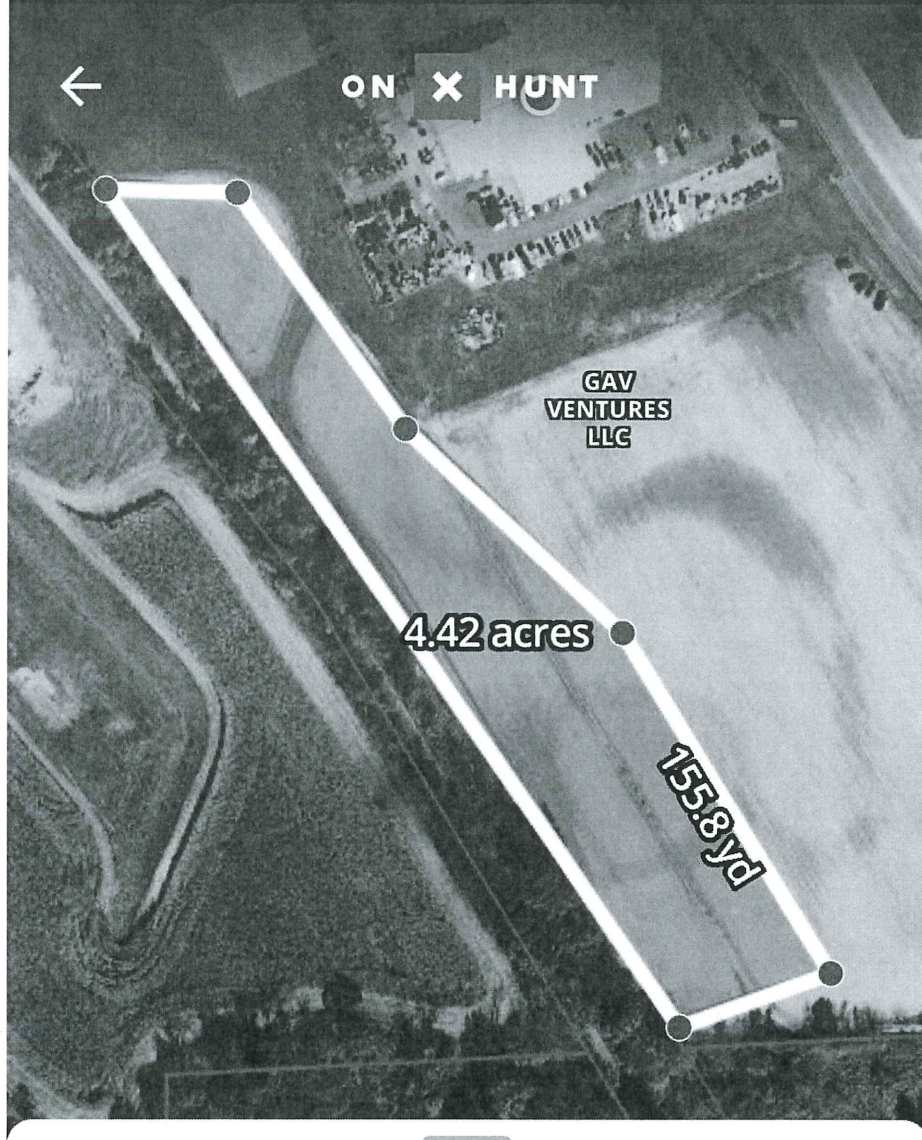
Save

9:32

88%



ON X HUNT



Area 07/28/22 09:31

07/28/22 09:32 AM



Hide on map

Total area

4.42 acres

Total length

895.7 yd



Edit



Add to Folder



Share



Customer #

11031

Petition #

2022-023

COUNTY OF RICHLAND ZONING COMMITTEE NOTICE OF PETITION

(I) (We)	First Name(s)	Molly and Brian	Last Name	Meister	Phone	(608) 239-6671	
Address	33548 Yeager Lane		City	Lone Rock	State	WI	Zip 53556
First Name(s)		Last Name		Phone			
Address			City		State	WI	Zip

hereby petition the Richland County Zoning Committee for a:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rezone from		Rezone to	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CUP to permit	Recreational Short Term Rental		
<input type="checkbox"/>	SUP to permit			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other			
Authorized by Section(s)		of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance.		

Present description of the property involved in this petition is as follows: Parcel # 006-3330-1200

Qtr	NE 1/4	Qtr	SW 1/4	Section	33	Town	9N	Range	2E	Township	BVS	# of acres	5.40
Lot	12	Block		Subdivision		# of Acres Approved							

Present Use	Residential
Present Improvements	N/A
Proposed Use	Recreational Short Term Rental
Legal Description	NE 1/4 SW 1/4 PARCEL DESC IN VOL-PAGE (LOT 12) (PLUS 1/14 OF ROAD)

Petition Filed	8-25-22	Petitioner Notified		Rezone Decision		Ordinance #	
Category	Rezoning	Town Notified		CUP Decision		CB Date	
Fee Amount	\$500.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Township Approval		CUP Expires		CB Decision	
Meeting Date	10-03-22	Decision Date		SUP Decision		Amendment #	

Comments

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County Clerk Approval

(Signed) Appellant(s) or Agent(s) _____

Application cancelled
Extend waiting payment. pr 8-25-22

STROUD
WILLINK
— & —
HOWARD
— LLC —
Attorneys at Law

33 EAST MAIN STREET, SUITE 610
P.O. BOX 2236
MADISON, WI 53701-2236

tel (608) 257-2281 fax (608) 257-7643

www.stroudlaw.com

jbartol@stroudlaw.com

August 24, 2022

Steve Carrow
Melissa Luck
Linda Gentes
David Turk
Julie Fleming
Daniel McGuire
Richland County Land and Zoning Committee

Dear Committee Members:

Please be advised that I represent Brian and Molly Meister. The Meisters are applying for a conditional use permit (CUP) to use their property at 33548 Yeager Lane in the Town of Buena Vista as a recreational rental. The Meisters purchased this property in February as a vacation home for their growing family. To offset the cost of the cabin, they began renting it as a short-term rental on Airbnb. They obtained a Tourist Rooming House License from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.

On August 11, 2022, the Buena Vista Town Board held a public hearing to consider the Meisters' request for a CUP. After hearing comments in favor (including comments from Richard and Deb Dittmer) and against (including statements from Mark and Bonnie Strozinsky), the Town Board voted unanimously to recommend approval of the proposed CUP.

Section IV of the Richland County Zoning Ordinances provides a "Basis of Approval" for CUPs.¹ This section states that "the Zoning Committee shall review each conditional use permit application for compliance with all requirements applicable to that specific use and to all other relevant provisions of this ordinance." Specifically, the Zoning Committee is tasked with determining whether the proposed use at the proposed location will be "detrimental or injurious to public health, public safety, or character of the surrounding area."

¹ Page 49 of the Richland County Zoning Ordinances.

Section IV provides ten factors (not including subsections) for the Zoning Committee to evaluate when considering a CUP. We have listed these factors below along with whether or to what extent they would be impacted if the Meisters' CUP is granted. A review of these factors demonstrates that approving the requested CUP will not be detrimental or injurious to public health, public safety, or character of the surrounding area.

Factors to Evaluate	Proposed CUP
The maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.	Health and safety are of the upmost importance to the Meisters. When they are not using 33548 Yeager Lane for their personal use, they will be giving their potential guests a set of rules to ensure safe and healthful conditions. These include no fireworks, no smoking, no hunting and trapping, no street parking, and no driving over the 15-mph speed limit on Yeager Lane. To enforce these rules, the Meisters have set up one doorbell camera with remote access and two trail cameras.
The prevention and control of water pollution including sedimentations.	The approval of this CUP will not result in the Meisters changing the landscape of their property nor expanding their cabin. Therefore, this factor is not applicable.
Existing topographic, drainage features, and vegetative cover on the site.	Not applicable because there will be no change.
The location of the site with respect to floodplains and floodways of rivers or streams.	Not applicable because there will be no change.
The erosion potential of the site based upon degree and direction of slope, soil type, and vegetative cover.	Not applicable because there will be no change.
The location of the site with respect to existing or future access roads.	Not applicable because there will be no change.

<p>The compatibility of the use with other uses on adjacent land.</p>	<p>To our knowledge, no other property owner on Yeager Lane uses their home as a short-term rental. However, a quick search on Airbnb reveals over 100 rentals in the surrounding area (See Exhibit A). Furthermore, the potential guests will be using the cabin in much the same manner as the Meisters: in short spurts as a vacation home.</p> <p>Additionally, several adjacent and nearby lot owners have voiced their support for this CUP, including Zack McNamer (who lives adjacent to and west of the Meisters' property), Roger Pankow (who lives adjacent to and south), the Dittmers (who live southeast), and the Curtises (who live at the northeast end of Yeager Lane) (See Exhibit B and C).</p>
<p>The amount of liquid wastes to be generated and the adequacy of the proposed disposal systems.</p>	<p>The Meisters' cabin is only 775 square feet with two beds, which is too small for a large group. They average about two guests a stay, so this factor is not applicable.</p>
<p>Location factors under which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic uses shall be generally preferred. • Uses not inherently a source of pollution with an area shall be preferred overuses that are or may be a pollution source; • Use locations within an area tending to minimize the possibility of pollution shall be preferred over use locations tending to increase the possibility. <p>In addition, where required, the Committee may require as a condition that a permit be first obtained from the Division of Environmental Protection.</p>	<p>The Meisters purchased this property as a vacation home for their family to use in short intervals. Thus, when there are guests at the cabin instead of the Meisters, it is being used in much the same manner.</p>

The final factor in Section IV is broken up into sixteen subsections, meant to “aid in the review of the proposed project under the above criteria.” Unlike the first nine factors, this section states the Zoning Committee *may*, but is not required to, take into consideration the following:

Factors to Consider	Proposed CUP
Whether the proposed project will adversely affect property in the area.	33548 Yeager Lane sits on 5.4 acres of property in dense woodlands. As such, the cabin is secluded from its surrounding neighbors. Please see the attached aerial photos depicting the natural buffer between residences (See Exhibit C).
Whether the proposed use is similar to other uses in the area.	As mentioned above, there are a number of Airbnb rentals in Richland County.
Whether the proposed project is consistent with adopted Richland County plans or any officially adopted town plan.	To our knowledge, there are no Richland County or Town of Buena Vista plans controlling.
Provision of an approved sanitary waste disposal system.	Already exists.
Provision for a potable water supply.	Already exists.
Provisions for solid waste disposal.	Already exists.
Whether the proposed use creates noise, odor, or dust.	The Meisters use of their cabin as a recreational rental will not result in additional noise, odor, or dust beyond that of a residential use.
Provision of safe vehicular and pedestrian access.	The Meisters will advise their guests to not park on Yeager Lane or drive over the 15-mph speed limit.

Whether the proposed project adversely impacts neighborhood traffic flow and congestion.	Having guests stay for short intervals of time will not increase traffic flow or congestion on Yeager Lane, because the Meisters will not be there during those periods and thus the Meisters will not be traveling on Yeager Lane when their guests are.
Adequacy of emergency services and their ability to service the site.	Not applicable because there will be no change.
Provision for proper surface water drainage	Not applicable because there will be no change.
Whether proposed buildings contribute to visual harmony with existing buildings in the neighborhood, particularly as related to scale and design.	Not applicable because no new buildings are being proposed.
Whether the proposed project creates excessive exterior lighting glare or spillover onto neighboring properties.	Not applicable because there will be no change in the lighting.
Whether the proposed project leads to a change in the natural character of the area through the removal of natural vegetation or altering of the topography.	Not applicable because there will be no change to the landscape.
Whether the proposed project would adversely affect the natural beauty of the area.	Not applicable because the cabin is screened by a natural buffer and the proposed CUP will not change the landscape.
Whether the proposed project would adversely affect any historic or archeological sites.	Not applicable because this is not a historical or archaeological site.

For the forgoing reasons, we believe it would be appropriate to grant the Meisters' CUP application to use 33548 Yeager Lane as a short-term rental. We would be happy to address any questions or concerns you may have.

Very truly yours,

STROUD, WILLINK & HOWARD, LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. P. Bartol", written in a cursive style.

By:

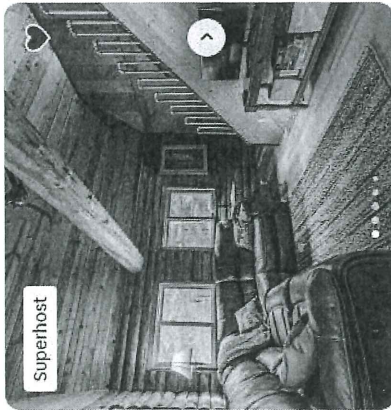
Joseph P. Bartol

JPB/neb

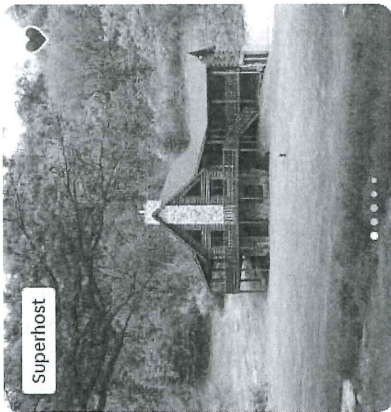


108 stays

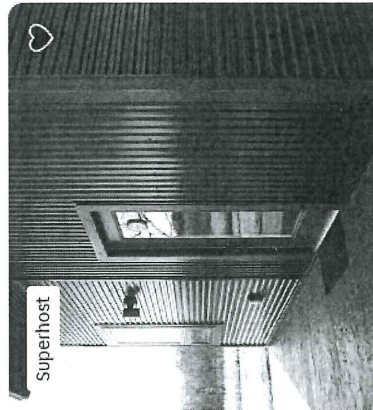
The Meisters' Cabin



Cabin in Lone Rock ★ 4.96 (25)
◆ Driftless Chalet ◆ Secluded cabin ...
2 beds
Apr 9 – 16
\$169 night

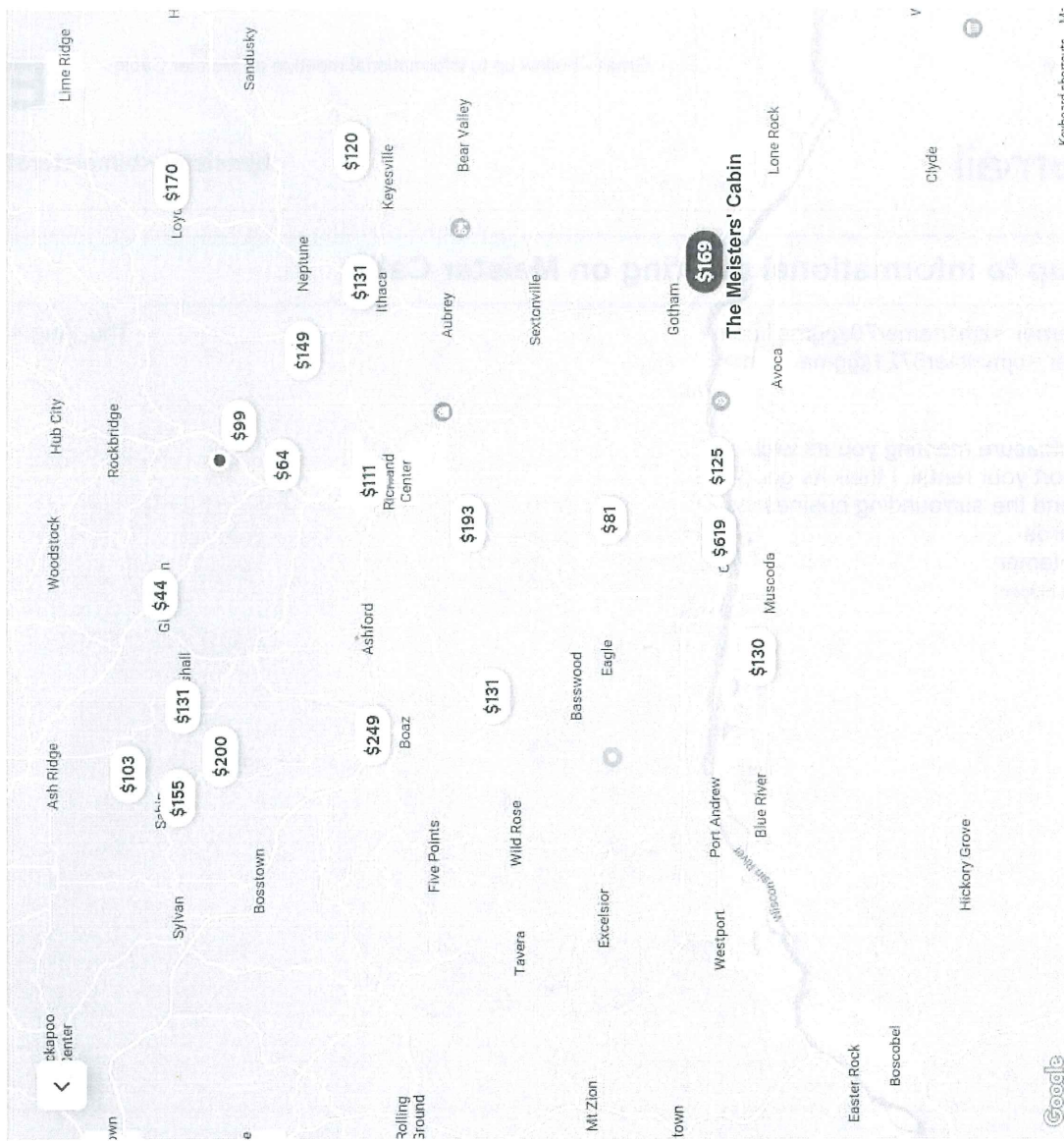


Cabin in Richland Center ★ 4.9 (108)
The Driftless Escape! Modern, large ...
5 beds
Feb 16 – 23
\$193 night



Map area Any week Add guests

Exhibit A





bjmeister <bjmeister3721@gmail.com>

Follow up to informational meeting on Meister Cabin

Zack McNamer <zmcnamer70@gmail.com>

Thu, Aug 4, 2022 at 2:43 PM

To: bjmeister <bjmeister3721@gmail.com>

Hi Brian

It was a pleasure meeting you as well.

I do support your rental. I think its good

For you and the surrounding businesses.

Best regards

Zack McNamer

[Quoted text hidden]



bjmeister <bjmeister3721@gmail.com>

Invitation to informational meeting on Meister Cabin August 3rd

Richard Dittmer <institches79@frontier.com>

Mon, Jul 25, 2022 at 7:08 AM

To: bjmeister <bjmeister3721@gmail.com>

Hi Brian and Molly,

We just want to let you know that we will back you. You bought the property and should be able to do with it how you want. We are tired of a certain group of four making and breaking the rules!

Rick and Deb

33621 Yeager Ln

On Friday, July 22, 2022 at 12:08:27 PM CDT, bjmeister <bjmeister3721@gmail.com> wrote:

Hello Richard and Debra,

Please see the attached letter inviting you to an informational meeting regarding our cabin on Wednesday, August 3 at 7 p.m. Please hold your comments and questions for when we meet in-person. We think this may help cut down on confusion. We're looking forward to a productive conversation.

Have a great weekend,
Brian and Molly Meister



bjmeister <bjmeister3721@gmail.com>

Invitation to informational meeting on Meister Cabin August 3rd

Roger Pankow <klausbaronco@yahoo.com>
To: bjmeister <bjmeister3721@gmail.com>

Tue, Jul 26, 2022 at 7:57 AM

Hello Mr and Mrs Meister

Thanks for the letter and email describing the situation. Liz, Klaus and I would be glad to meet you if we ever see you out by the property. I can only put this in quite simple terms, our "dog in this fight" is pretty much non existent because of a few reasons. We actually don't make it out there too often, as my plans to build there have been met with fiscal reality. But even if we did, or will build there, I see no need to stop you from exercising your judgment in running an "air bnb". Whatever legal stipulations come with it, of course, should be honored, but as far as my input goes, I have no issue with you doing so.

I imagine those not in favor would not welcome my opinion. They also may reside there, and I can see why they might be reluctant. If they're open to hearing me, and if I attended the meeting, I would only say that we all have a past, and people who rent from you might not always meet our expectations of being a desired neighbor. The only problem with that is if you (they) met me, or my wife, maybe you'd (they) would consider us undesirable as well. For example, just recently nearly half the country was labeled as "deplorable" by a supposed political heavyweight of one of the two major political parties in our country!

So, to not go off on a tangent, I simply say- vet your renters, use wisdom, and the laws that are in place should be able to take care of the rest. I personally wish that no more monies would be spent on lawyers, but since I (we) don't actually reside there, I don't imagine no one really cares a hoot about what we wish.

In closing, I wish you and those who dissent from your wishes well. I stand in your "camp", but wish there were not two camps, but one that would simply say "it's YOUR property, use wisdom in whom you allow to stay in YOUR cabin. And...if troublemakers come, PLEASE cease from renting it out." We will not be at the meeting, unfortunately.

Sincerely,

Roger Pankow

On Friday, July 22, 2022, 12:23:30 PM CDT, bjmeister <bjmeister3721@gmail.com> wrote:

Hello Liz and Roger,

Please see the attached letter inviting you to an informational meeting regarding our cabin on Wednesday, August 3 at 7 p.m. Please hold your comments and questions for when we meet in-person. We think this may help cut down on confusion. We're looking forward to a productive conversation.

Have a great weekend,
Brian and Molly Meister



M Curtis

Facebook

You're friends on Facebook

Registered Nurse (RN) at SSM Health- Pain Managment Clinic and works at Registered Nurse (RN) at Skilled Nursing home and Registered Nurse (RN) at Good Samaritan Society

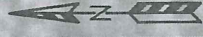
Jul 24, 2022, 11:59 AM



Hi molly! Just one of the Yeager Lane neighbors. Wanted to let you know that we aren't sure if we'll be able to attend the Meeting. The kiddos keep week nights chaotic but I may just try to send my husband. Im in full support of doing whatever you wish with your property. The HOA has always seemed to be a bit of a joke (more-so just older peoples stuck in their ways with nothing better to do). I hope you're granted the licenses you need to continue renting out the cabin!

Exhibit C

ALL DIMENSIONS, LOCATIONS AND
PROPERTY LINES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE



Yeager Ln
333-1001

LOCATION OF 775' SQUARE FOOT CABIN

270.7'

LOCATION OF EXISTING DRIVEWAY

335-18

152.2'

3330-12

168.1'

331.2'

ROGER PANKOW PROPERTY

RICK & DEB DITTMER
PROPERTY

MEISTER CABIN
EXISTING SITE PLAN

20-105

20-104

ZACHARY
ZACHAR
PROPERTY

20-103

Mike Bindl

From: bvclerk buenavista <buenavistabvclerk@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 12, 2022 9:48 AM
To: Mike Bindl
Subject: Town of Buena Vista

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

August 11, 2022

The Town of Buena Vista passed a request from Brian & Mollie Meister for a Conditional Use Permit for an AB&B or rental property on Yeager lane.

Van Nelson
Clerk
Town of Buena Vista

Yeager Ln

Customer # 10691

Petition # RZ2022-024

COUNTY OF RICHLAND ZONING COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF PETITION

Original Owner: FS Adventures, LLC

(I) (We) First Name(s) Last Name FS Adventures, LLC Phone Owner

Address N3458 Junction Rd City Juneau State WI Zip 53039

First Name(s) Last Name Phone

Address City State WI Zip

hereby petition the Richland County Zoning Committee for a:

☒ Rezone from Agriculture/Forestry Rezone to Agriculture/Residential☐ CUP to permit☐ SUP to permit☐ Other

Authorized by Section(s) II D of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance.

Present description of the property involved in this petition is as follows: Parcel # 52030 3232-1000

Qtr NW Qtr SW Section 32 Town 12N Range 2E Township WFD # of acres 5.58

Lot Block Subdivision # of Acres Approved 0.00

Present Use ag/ existing single family residence

Present Improvements single family residence/accessory structures

Proposed Use split off residence on 5.58 acres

Legal Description CSM to come.

Petition Filed 9/6/2022 Petitioner Notified Rezone Decision Ordinance #

Category Rezoning Town Notified CUP Decision CB Date

Fee Amount \$500.00 ☐ Township Approval CUP Expires CB Decision

Meeting Date 10/3/2022 Decision Date SUP Decision Amendment #

Comments 160 plus acres splitting off 5.58
Eric Howlett contact 920 988-5850 cell
Property is 160 plus acres

County Clerk Approval

(Signed) Appellant(s) or Agent(s)

Customer #

10691

Petition #

2022-024

COUNTY OF RICHLAND ZONING COMMITTEE NOTICE OF PETITION

(I) (We) First Name(s) Eric Last Name Howlett Phone 920 988-5850

Address 29216 Hwy I City Cazenovia State WI Zip 53924

First Name(s) Last Name Phone

Address City State WI Zip

hereby petition the Richland County Zoning Committee for a:

☒ Rezone from A-F Rezone to A-R☐ CUP to permit☐ SUP to permit☐ Other

Authorized by Section(s) 11 D of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance.

Present description of the property involved in this petition is as follows: Parcel # 030-3737-1000

Qtr 40 NW Qtr 160 SW Section 32 Town 12N Range 02E Township Westford # of acres 13.58

Lot Block Subdivision # of Acres Approved

Present Use Ag/single family house

Present Improvements Existing house on the property now

Proposed Use Split off 5 acres and the house and shed

Legal Description new 1/4 SW 1/4 land lying N of Co Hwy I

Petition Filed 9-6-22 Petitioner Notified Rezone Decision Ordinance #

Category Rezoning Town Notified CUP Decision CB Date

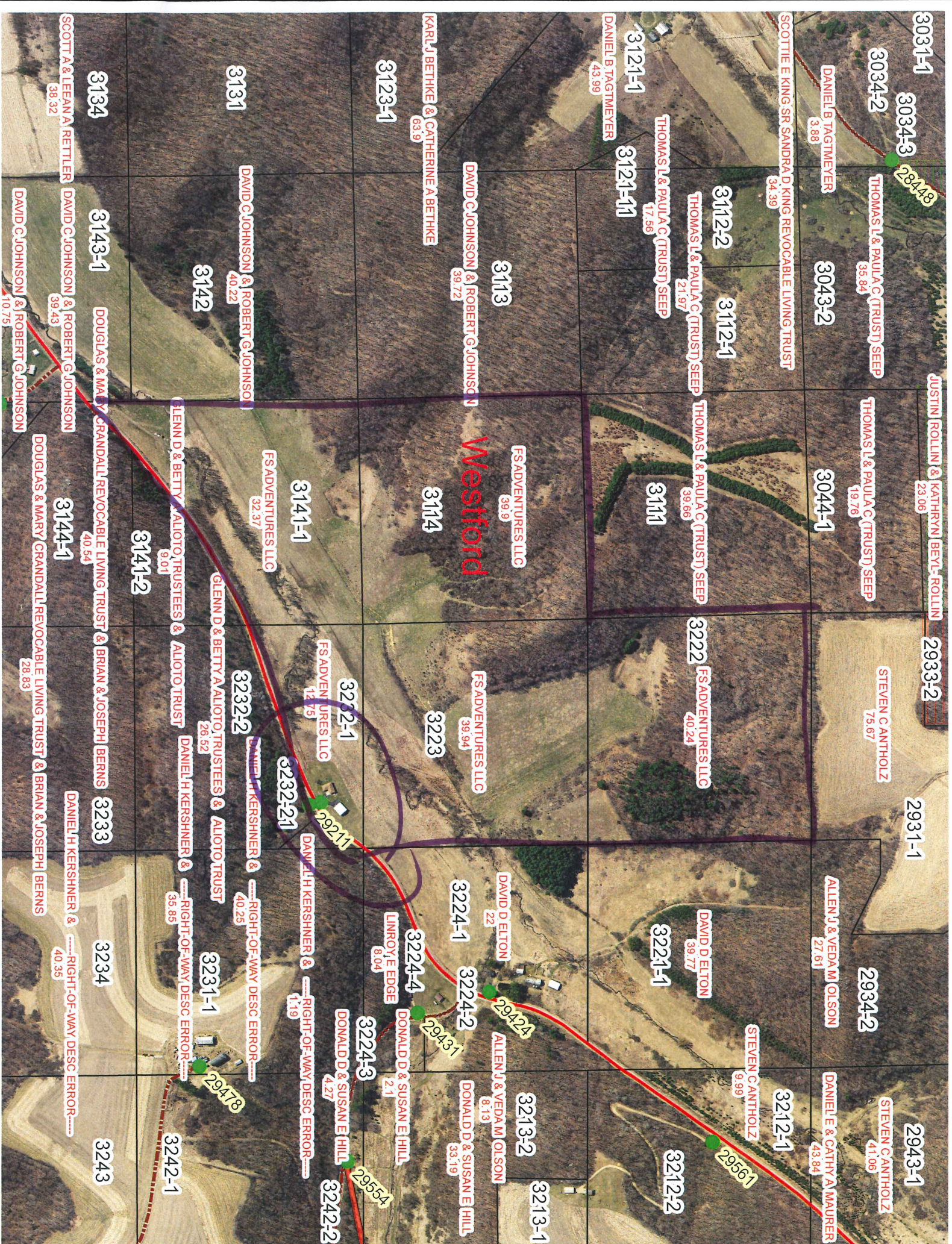
Fee Amount \$500.00 Township Approval CUP Expires CB Decision

Meeting Date Decision Date SUP Decision Amendment #

Comments 160+ Acres splitting off 5.58

County Clerk Approval

(Signed) Appellant(s) or Agent(s)



BEING LOCATED IN PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER AND PART OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST, TOWN OF WESTFORD, RICHLAND COUNTY,

FS ADVENTURES, LLC

N3458 JUNCTION ROAD
JUNEAU, WI 53039

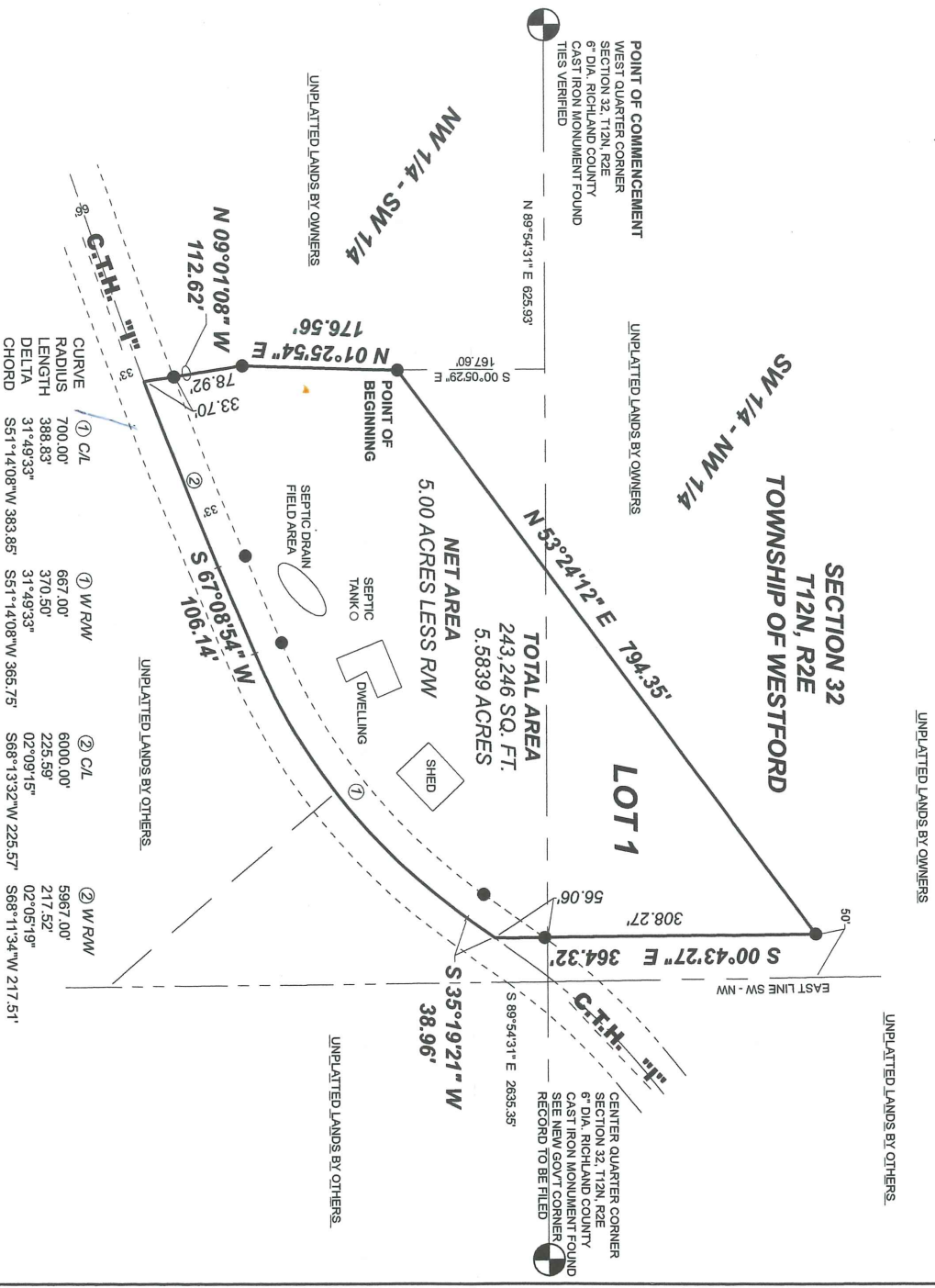
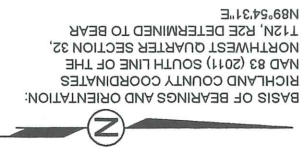
WALSH **SURVEYING - MAPPING**
GEOMATICS, LLC PO BOX 486, RICHLAND CENTER, WI 53581

608-383-1501 (O) 608-347-9307 (M)

--- INDICATES 3/4" X 18" IRON REBAR, WEIGHT 1.5 LBS/FT PLACED BY THIS SURVEY

● --- INDICATES 3/4" X 18" IRON REBAR, WEIGHT 1.5 LBS/FT PLACED BY THIS SURVEY
--- DIMENSIONS IN PARENTHESES ARE AS PREVIOUSLY RECORDED / DESCRIBED
(000.00) ---
--- X --- EXISTING FENCE

FIELD WORK COMPLETED ON 8/26/2022



Customer # 1334

Petition # RZ2022-025

COUNTY OF RICHLAND ZONING COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF PETITION

Original Owner:

(I) (We) First Name(s) Joseph & Gyneth Last Name Pyfferoen Phone (608) 983-2753 Owner

Address 31479 Saint Bridgets Rd City Cazenovia State WI Zip 53924

First Name(s) Nicole ~~Nichole~~ Last Name Pyfferoen Phone 608-604-1569 Petitioner

Address City State WI Zip

hereby petition the Richland County Zoning Committee for a:

☒ Rezone from Agriculture/Forestry Rezone to Agriculture/Residential

☐ CUP to permit

☐ SUP to permit

☐ Other

Authorized by Section(s) II D of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance.

Present description of the property involved in this petition is as follows: Parcel # 52030 2243-0000

Qtr SW Qtr SE Section 22 Town 12N Range 2E Township WFD # of acres 5.50

Lot Block Subdivision # of Acres Approved 0.00

Present Use

Present Improvements house to be replaced

Proposed Use

Legal Description CSM to come Driftless

Petition Filed 9/9/2022 Petitioner Notified Rezone Decision Ordinance #

Catagory Rezoning Town Notified CUP Decision CB Date

Fee Amount \$500.00 ☐ Township Approval CUP Expires CB Decision

Meeting Date 10/3/2022 Decision Date SUP Decision Amendment #

Comments

County Clerk Approval

(Signed) Appellant(s) or Agent(s)



2244

JEAN A SONNENBERG SNYDER JANE E EDDY JOANN GAUDREAU & ROBERT E & JAMES A CUNNINGHAM
40.71

2243

JOSEPH JR & GYNETH PYFFEROEN
40.86

JOSEPH JR, GYNETH & ALAN PYFFEROEN
40.75

2234

Westford

31720

2712-11 LAWRENCE J SEEP SURVIVORS TRUST
2.52

CHAD P FRANK
6.06

2711-2

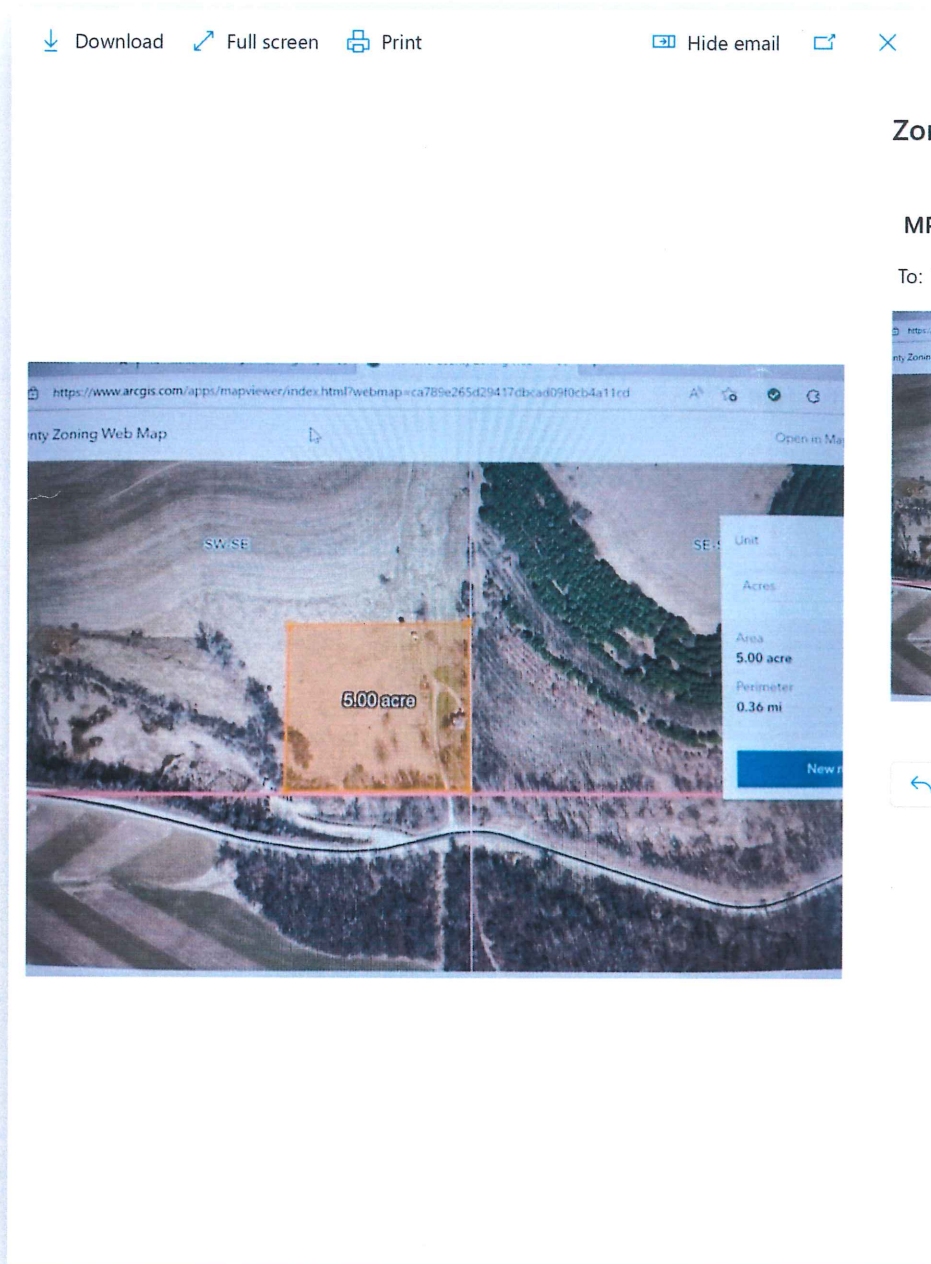
NELSON L & LANETA K CULP
40.61

2721

NELSON L & LANETA K CULP
38.16

2712-1

2711-1 BRIAN S & KERRY JACKSON & MARK A JACKSON
34.25



Fire # 31720
Township of Westford



9/9/2022, 10:37 AM



2022 Richland County

Land and Water Resource Management Plan

Acknowledgements

The Richland County Land and Water Resource Management was put together by:

Land Conservation Department

Cathy Cooper	County Conservationist
Kent Marshall	Planner/Technician
Tammy Cannoy-Bender	Secretary

Land and Zoning Standing Committee

Melissa Luck	Chair
Linda Gentes	Vice-Chair
David Turk	Secretary
Steve Carrow	
Julie Fleming	
Dan McGuire	

Advisory Committee Members

Doug Duren	Woodland Owner
Rob Sebranek	Dairy and Cash Grain Farmer
Virginia Hatfield	Organic Dairy Farmer
Pete Mathews	Beef and Cash Grain Farmer
Scott Hoffman	Beef Farmer
Brian McGraw	Eagle Town Chair
Deb Lord	Citizen
Tim McDonald	Mead Producer and Apiarist
John Cler	Conservation Congress
Marilyn Loft-Houck	Citizen

Technical Committee

Mike Bindl	Zoning Administrator
JoAnn Cooley	FSA County Executive Director
Cathy Cooper	LZC County Conservationist
Dale Gasser	DNR Specialist
Carolyn Ihde	UWEX Agriculture Agent
Juli Van Cleve	DNR Forester
Kent Marshall	LZC Conservation Planner
Carlton Peterson	NRCS District Conservationist

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Introduction

In 1996, the concept was proposed that counties use a locally led process to develop plans that emphasize local resource concerns. This concept was promoted by the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association during legislative deliberations in the spring and summer of 1997. County Land and Water Resource Management plans became part of landmark State legislation signed into law in October 1997, part of Wisconsin Act 27.

Richland County has looked at the process as an opportunity to work with county residents to develop a strategy and plan of action to protect the natural resources of Richland County. This is also an opportunity to strengthen landowner participation, improve program effectiveness and increase coordination with other cooperating partners involved with natural resource management.

Richland County developed its first plan in 1999. The plan was updated in 2001 and in 2007. A full plan update and revision was completed in 2012 with a plan review in 2017. The 2012 plan remains in effect until this plan is approved. The work plan has been updated each year to show what is planned to be done in that year and reflect any potential changes in resource needs.

The vision of this plan is “To enhance and/or protect the natural and agricultural integrity of this county for the future, by utilizing sound environmental and economic strategies and practices.” The mission of this plan is “To develop the ways and means to implement the vision of this plan.”

Planning Process

The Local Advisory Committee met on January 25, 2022. This diverse group came up with 30 different resource concerns. The top six resource concerns were:

- ⇒ Control noxious weeds and invasive species
- ⇒ Grazing cover crops
- ⇒ Include some form of pollinator habitat through all conservation programs
- ⇒ Increase planting of native species of trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs
- ⇒ Improve wildlife habitat
- ⇒ Encourage more marginal land to be enrolled in CRP/CREP

The other resource concerns were:

- ⇒ Reduce soil erosion
- ⇒ Restore streams, where possible, to old channels and connect to floodplain
- ⇒ Reduce nitrate/nitrite contamination of wells
- ⇒ Better management of CRP cover

- ⇒ Better nutrient management for cropland and pastureland
- ⇒ Good manure application management
- ⇒ Loss of habitat along streams (improve fish habitat)
- ⇒ Cost sharing for well abandonment
- ⇒ Fencing
- ⇒ Regulating contour buffer strips to prevent narrowing
- ⇒ Educate landowners about conservation and farming
- ⇒ Slow nutrients reaching streams and other surface water
- ⇒ Reduce barnyard runoff
- ⇒ Improve wildlife health
- ⇒ Improve water quality and use of soil nutrients through grazing and cover crops
- ⇒ Better nutrient management for cropland and pastureland
- ⇒ Forest management for diversity and oak regeneration
- ⇒ Seed drill for native seeds
- ⇒ Green space along some streams for habitat for hiking, fishing access
- ⇒ Use of marginal land for grazing
- ⇒ Improve deer health
- ⇒ Identify areas where water infiltrates and protect from contamination
- ⇒ Design, construct and manage streambank practices and buffer strips so they don't back up water onto crop fields
- ⇒ Install waterways where needed and keep natural grass waterways.

This plan addresses in the objectives most of the concerns that were brought up by the Advisory Committee.

The Technical Committee met on February 21, 2022. This committee was comprised of staff from Land Conservation, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Farm Service Agency, UW-Extension and Department of Natural Resources.

The goals of the 2022 plan are:

- ⇒ Reduce soil erosion
- ⇒ Enhance, maintain and protect the surface water and groundwater quality
- ⇒ Prevent over application of nutrients
- ⇒ Reduce and prevent occurrences of manure spills
- ⇒ Prevent and control the spread of invasive species
- ⇒ Improve the quality of forests

Members of the Land and Zoning Committee (LZC) were given reports on the plan at the regular Land and Zoning meetings. The Draft plan was submitted to the

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Farm Service Agency (FSA) for review in early August. Their comments were incorporated into the plan.

The Advisory Committee was sent a copy of the plan the last week of September to review the plan before it was taken to public hearing. As a requirement of the plan guidelines, a public hearing was held on October 3, 2022 at the Richland County Courthouse during the Land and Zoning Standing Committee and to the Richland County Board of Supervisors October 2022 meeting. The Richland County LCD will submit the plan to the Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB). The LWCB will review the final plan at their December 5, 2022 meeting for their approval.

County History and Trends

Richland County is located in Southwest Wisconsin in the heart of the unglaciated part of Wisconsin known as the Driftless Area. The southern border of Richland County is the Wisconsin River. Crawford County borders Richland on the West with Vernon County bordering on the West and North and Sauk County bordering on the North and East. There are 16 townships, 5 incorporated villages and 1 city. The county is approximately 620 square miles or 377,170 acres. The City of Richland Center is the county seat.

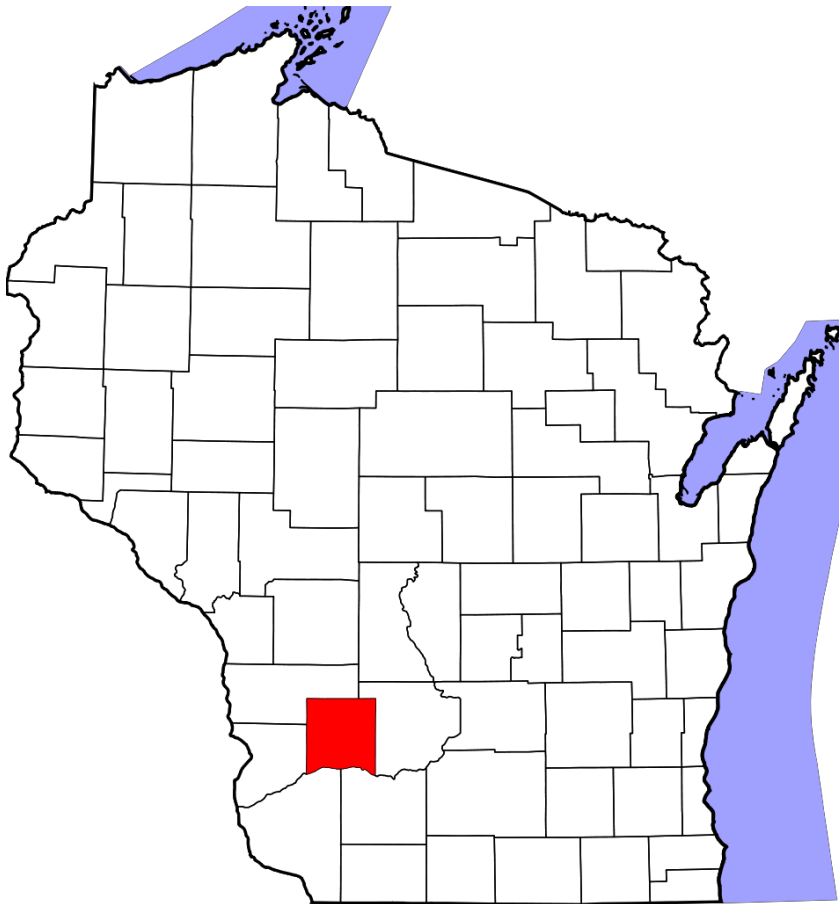


Figure 1: State map

The geology of the county is outcroppings of limestone near or at the top of the bluffs with substratum sandstone. The county consists of steep hillsides, fertile valleys and an abundance of springs. Because of the geology and the springs, Richland County has approximately 268 miles of trout streams with 111 miles of them being Class I trout streams.

The earliest inhabitants were probably the Mound Builders. They built many different types of mounds, many of them located near the Wisconsin River. There is a concentration of these mounds located on land now owned by the Ho-Chunk Nation. Later, the Sauk, Fox, Winnebago and Potawatomi Indians inhabited the county. Historical records show that Black Hawk crossed the county just before he made his last stand at Bad Ax.

The first Europeans who came to the county settled near the Wisconsin River in the area now known as Port Andrews in 1840. According to the 2020 Census Data, the population has grown to the current number of 17,304 residents. The county seat of Richland Center has 5,114 residents. The different ethnic groups that settled in certain areas of the county are still evident today in the names of the people.

The face of Richland County is changing. There are more non-resident landowners, fewer dairy farms, less hay being grown and more cash grain crops being grown. Data from the Wisconsin Agriculture Statistics and Census of Agriculture show a decrease in hay and an increase in corn and soybean acres over a 20-year period.

Table 1. Changes in crop acres

	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	% change
Hay	63,421	50,799	48,726	39,112	39,931	-37%
Corn	34,243	32,760	34,737	42,270	44,091	+22%
Soybeans	4,834	9,429	8,188	11,936	16,681	+71%

The number of dairy cows and dairy farms have also decreased in that same period as documented by the Wisconsin Agriculture Statistics and Census of Agriculture.

Table 2. Livestock changes

	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	% change
Dairy Herds	350	249	199	159	118	-66%
Milk Cows	18,686	15,263	15,161	14,800	16,804	-10%

During the Middle Kickapoo River Non-point Watershed project, there was a dramatic decrease in the number of livestock operation in the Richland County portion of the watershed. The inventory done in 1990 showed that there were 40 livestock operations. At the end of the project in 2004, there were less than 10 left. What does that mean for Richland County? The decrease in cattle, dairy and beef, leads to less hay being grown. The land is still being farmed. The producers are changing to corn and soybean productions. In a county with steep hills and valleys, it means a greater chance for soil erosion and runoff unless conservation practices are used.

The 2017 USDA Census Data shows there were 1,103 farms. The sizes of farms have fluctuated over the years. Many of the farms are getting split and the woods and marginal land sold to non-farmer. The cropland is being bought by larger farming operations.

Table 3. Farm size and type

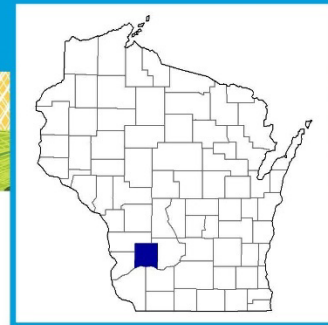
	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017
# Farms	1,032	1,358	1,545	1,260	1,103
Farm Acres	238,266	257,809	253,776	227,833	220,843
Average ac	231	190	164	181	200

Most livestock operations, although growing in size, have not become very large operations. There are currently 1 hog farm and 2 dairy farm in Richland County who have a DNR WPDES CAFO permit for having over 1,000 Animal Units.

Many out-of-area residents have bought their property for hunting and other recreational activities, not necessarily to be farmed. Most of them do not have a farming background. They lack understanding of farming practices and erosion control. This can lead to environmental problems such as excessive erosion when cropland is being rented for cash grain, too many animals on small pastures, erosion from construction sites and erosion from poorly sited driveways.

Land use planning needs to be utilized as well as the county Land and Water Management plan to reduce some of the potential problems. All of the sixteen townships in Richland County as well as Richland County itself have developed comprehensive land use plans. The comprehensive plans are one tool to deal with land use changes. The Land and Water Resource management plan will help with the environmental issues associated with the change in land use.

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile



Richland County Wisconsin

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	1,103	-12
Land in farms (acres)	220,843	-3
Average size of farm (acres)	200	+11
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	136,651,000	+18
Government payments	2,493,000	-16
Farm-related income	5,154,000	-21
Total farm production expenses	117,819,000	+26
Net cash farm income	26,479,000	-15
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	123,891	+35
Government payments		
(average per farm receiving)	4,460	+19
Farm-related income	8,207	-12
Total farm production expenses	106,817	+44
Net cash farm income	24,006	-3

1 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	22
Livestock, poultry, and products	78

Land in Farms by Use (%) ^a

Cropland	54
Pastureland	14
Woodland	28
Other	5

Acres irrigated: 317

(Z)% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	28
Reduced till	17
Intensive till	12
Cover crop	11

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
Less than \$2,500	462	42
\$2,500 to \$4,999	84	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	90	8
\$10,000 to \$24,999	141	13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	74	7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	81	7
\$100,000 or more	171	16

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^a
1 to 9 acres	74	7
10 to 49 acres	269	24
50 to 179 acres	416	38
180 to 499 acres	245	22
500 to 999 acres	66	6
1,000 + acres	33	3



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State ^b	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. ^b	Counties Producing Item
Total	136,651	38	72	844	3,077
Crops	30,686	51	72	1,396	3,073
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	23,683	43	72	1,078	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	6	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	417	53	72	1,025	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	1,300	19	71	412	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	152	62	71	1,337	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	58	34	64	357	1,384
Other crops and hay	5,077	21	72	483	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	105,965	29	72	474	3,073
Poultry and eggs	(D)	(D)	72	(D)	3,007
Cattle and calves	35,344	14	72	434	3,055
Milk from cows	65,422	31	68	126	1,892
Hogs and pigs	(D)	(D)	71	(D)	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	477	23	70	350	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	109	34	69	1,384	2,970
Aquaculture	(D)	38	52	(D)	1,251
Other animals and animal products	83	46	70	805	2,878

Total Producers ^c		Percent of farms that:		Top Crops in Acres ^d	
Sex					
Male	1,195	Have internet access	68	Forage (hay/haylage), all	39,931
Female	688			Corn for grain	35,063
				Soybeans for beans	16,681
				Corn for silage or greenchop	9,028
				Wheat for grain, all	792
Age					
<35	134	Farm organically	3		
35 – 64	1,104				
65 and older	645				
Race					
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	Sell directly to consumers	5	Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)	
Asian	-			Broilers and other meat-type chickens	866
Black or African American	-			Cattle and calves	46,627
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-	Hire farm labor	24	Goats	1,065
White	1,882			Hogs and pigs	(D)
More than one race	1			Horses and ponies	1,175
Other characteristics				Layers	6,649
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	10	Are family farms	95	Pullets	(D)
With military service	172			Sheep and lambs	877
New and beginning farmers	367			Turkeys	81

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

^a May not add to 100% due to rounding. ^b Among counties whose rank can be displayed. ^c Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.

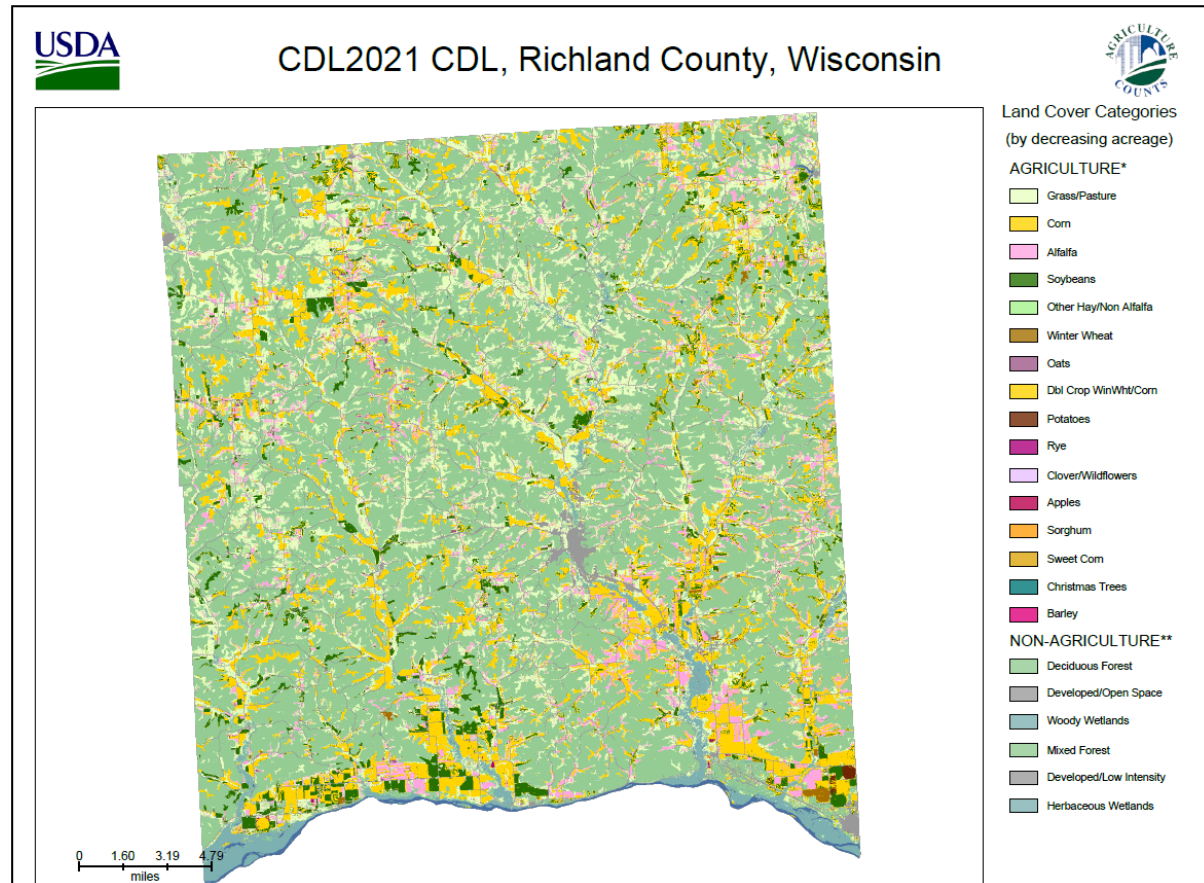
^d Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/croptnames.pdf. ^e Position below the line does not indicate rank.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

2021 Agricultural Land Use

The 2021 map and land use statistics for Richland County shown in figure R below is from the NRCS Cropscape tool. Cropscape can be used annually by Richland County to track land use/acreage trends over this plan's ten year period.

Figure 2: Land Cover



Agriculture Land Use	Acres
Grass/Pasture	68,307
Corn	45,736
Alfalfa	19,298
Soybeans	15,230
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	2,701
Winter Wheat	708
Oats	575
Dbl Crop WinWht/Corn	219
Potatoes	195
Barren	134
Rye	75
Clover/Wildflowers	35
Apples	22
Sorghum	19
Sweet Corn	17
Christmas Trees	10
Total	153,280

Non-Agriculture Land Use	Acres
Deciduous Forest	182,188
Developed/Open Space	11,982
Woody Wetlands	7,199
Mixed Forest	7,087
Developed/Low Intensity	6,850
Herbaceous Wetlands	3,520
Open Water	1,893
Evergreen Forest	1,475
Developed/Medium Intensity	1,240
Developed/High Intensity	288
Shrubland	154
Total	223,876

Source: NRCS Cropscape - <https://nassgeodata.gmu.edu/CropScape/>

Natural Resource Assessment

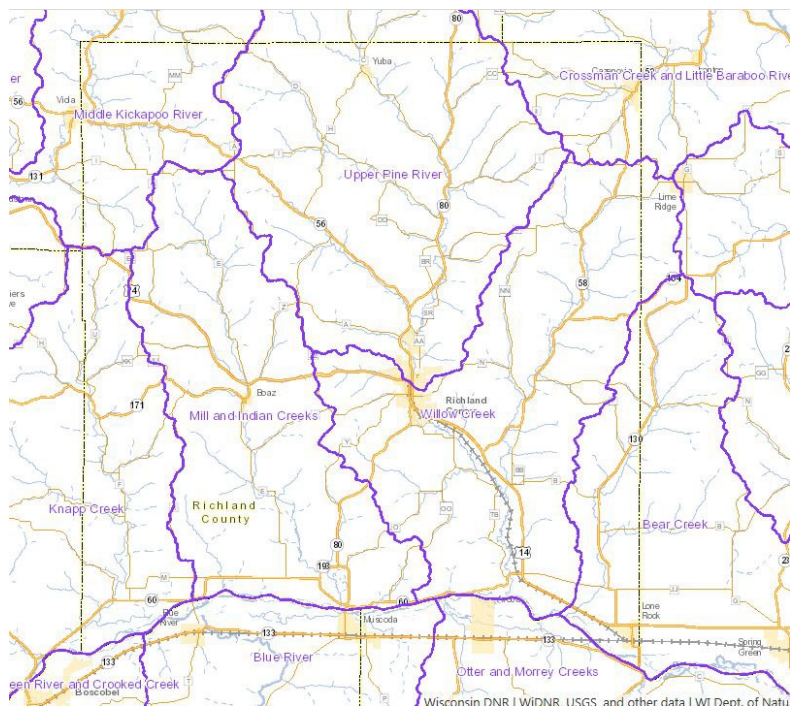
There are many sources that provide information on the condition of the natural resources of Richland County. They are a tool to help agencies and staff target efforts to conserve and protect the natural resources.

Water Resources

Surface Waters and Watersheds

Richland County consists of seven watersheds which all drain to the Wisconsin River. These watersheds are the Middle Kickapoo River, Mill Creek, Pine River, Crossman Creek/Little Baraboo, Knapp Creek, Willow Creek and Bear Creek.

Figure 3: Watershed Map



In July 2002, the DNR released the State of the Lower Wisconsin River Basin Report. The report describes each sub-watershed, listing the concerns, Exceptional Resource Waters (ERW), Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW), Class I and Class II trout streams and recommendations for each watershed. Many of the sub-watersheds have had some monitoring completed by DNR since 2014. A few of the streams have had changes in trout stream classification.

The basin plan for the Bear Creek Watershed was updated in August 2010. The complete copy can be found at:

http://dnr.wi.gov/water/basin/lowerwis/wtplans/lw14/LW14_WTPLAN.PDF. A Total

Maximum Daily Load report for the Little Willow Watershed was released on July 30, 2008.

A project report by Jean Unmuth, DNR Water Resource Specialist was completed in 2012 for Ash Creek. A copy of this report is on file at the Richland County Land Conservation Department.

Waters designated as Exceptional Resource Waters and Outstanding Resource Waters are surface waters which provide outstanding recreational opportunities, support valuable fisheries, have unique hydrologic or geologic features, have unique environmental settings and are not significantly impacted by human activities. The difference between the two water designations is that waters designated ORW do not have any point sources discharging directly to the water.

Table 4: Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters

Official Waterbody Name	ORW/ ERW		Official Waterbody Name	ORW/ ERW		Official Waterbody Name	ORW/ ERW
Babb Hollow Creek	ERW		Higgins Creek	ERW		Ryan Hollow Creek	ERW
Buften Hollow Creek	ERW		Hood Hollow Creek	ERW		Smith Hollow Creek	ERW
Camp Creek	ORW		Hoover Hollow Creek	ERW		South Bear Creek	ERW
Coulter Hollow Creek	ERW		Jacquish Hollow Creek	ERW		West Branch Mill Creek	ERW
East Branch Mill Creek	ERW		Kepler Br	ERW		Wheat Hollow Creek	ERW
Elk Creek	ORW		Long Lake	ERW		Willow Creek	ERW
Fancy Creek	ERW		Lost Hollow Creek	ERW		Wisconsin River	ERW

Fox Hollow Creek	ERW		Marshall Creek	ERW			
Gault Hollow Creek	ERW		Melancthon Creek	ERW			
Grinsell Br	ERW		Mill Creek	ERW			
Hanzel Creek	ERW		Miller Br	ERW			
Happy Hollow Creek	ERW		Pine Valley Creek	ERW			

Class I trout streams are high quality trout waters that have significant natural reproduction to sustain populations of wild trout at or near carry capacity. No stocking is required. Class II trout streams may have some natural reproduction, but not enough to utilize available food and space. Stocking is required to maintain a desirable sport fishery.

The **Middle Kickapoo River Watershed** is located in central Vernon County, south central Monroe County and northwestern Richland County. The concerns and issues for the watershed are:

- ⇒ Non-point source pollution.
- ⇒ Proliferation of spring fed ponds

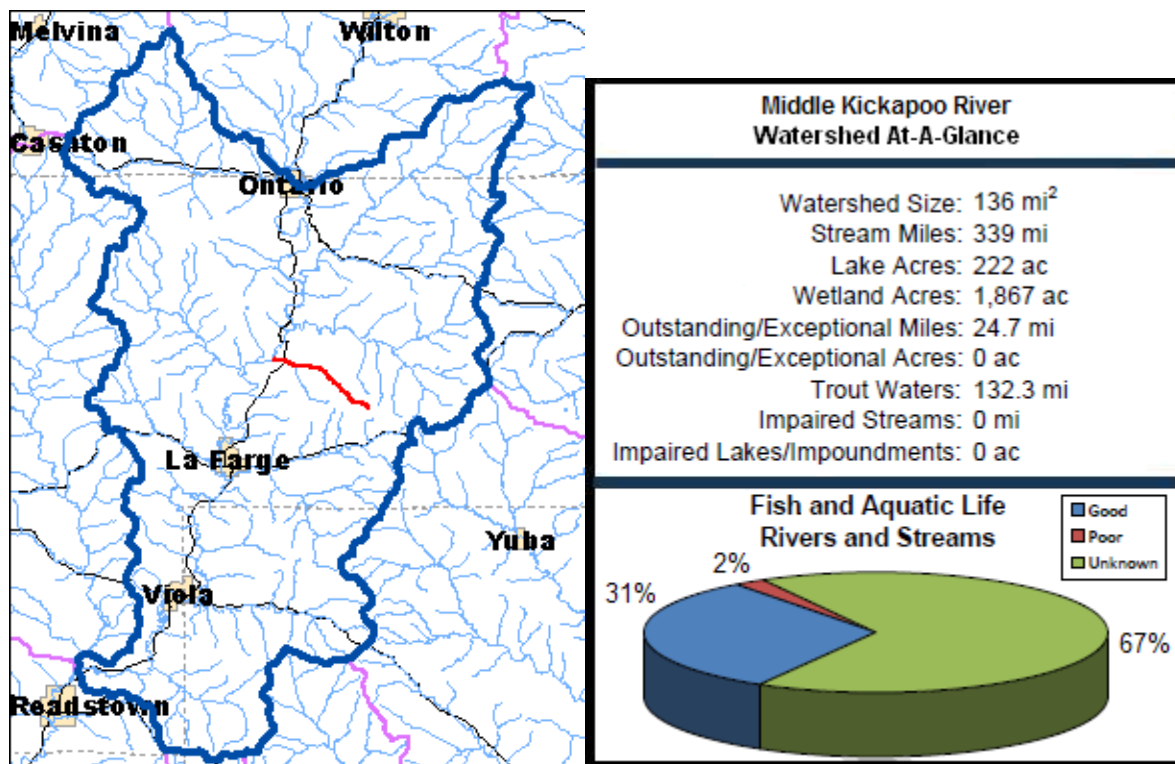


Figure 6 – Middle Kickapoo Source: www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/top/Watershed/basins/lowerwis

Table 5: Middle Kickapoo water condition (Richland County portion)

OFFICIAL NAME	START MILE	END MILE	LAST MONITORED YEAR	WATER CONDITION	TROUT CLASS
Buften Hollow Creek	0	2.78	2015	Good	CLASS I
Camp Creek	0	8.28	2020	Good	CLASS I
Chadwick Hollow Creek	0	0.57	2012	Unknown	
Chadwick Hollow Creek	0.57	2.59		Unknown	CLASS II
Elk Creek	0	1.91	2016	Excellent	CLASS I
Elk Creek	1.91	6.2	2016	Good	CLASS I
Goose Creek	0	3.41	2018	Good	CLASS II
Hoke Creek	0	2.11	2015	Good	CLASS I
Middle Bear Creek	0	2.17	2015	Good	CLASS III
Middle Bear Creek	2.17	3.64	1995	Unknown	CLASS II
South Bear Creek	0	2.49	2015	Good	CLASS II
South Bear Creek	2.49	4.43	2015	Good	CLASS II
South Bear Creek	4.43	6.46		Unknown	CLASS II
Welker Hollow Creek	0	2	2016	Unknown	

The **Mill and Indian Creek Watershed** is located in central Richland County. Most of the streams in the watershed flow into Mill Creek which flows into the Wisconsin River near Muscoda. Indian Creek flows directly into the Wisconsin River. The concerns and issues are:

- ⇒ Non-point source pollution
- ⇒ Stream channelization and diversion
- ⇒ Atrazine

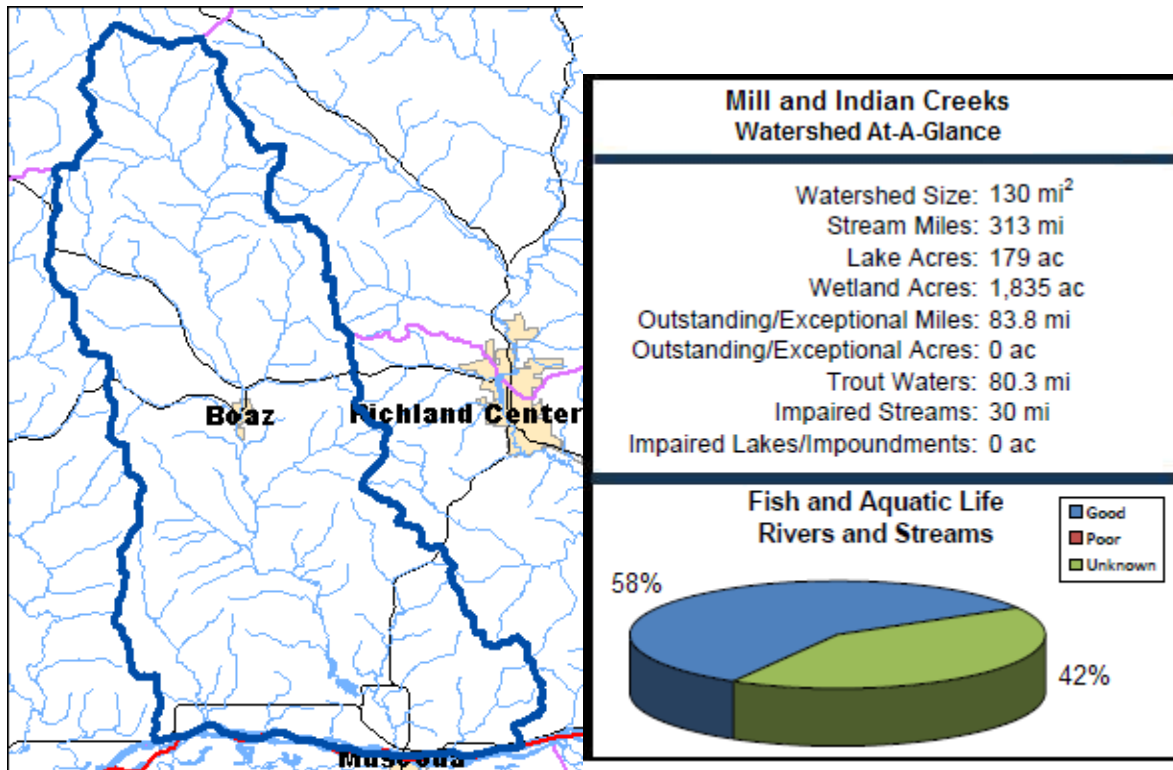


Figure 7- Mill Creek Source: www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/top/Watershed/basins/lowerwis

Table 6: Mill and Indian Creek water conditions

OFFICIAL NAME	START MILE	END MILE	LAST MONITORED YEAR	WATER CONDITION	TROUT CLASS
Babb Hollow Creek	0	3.04	2015	Good	CLASS I
Balmoral Pond			2016	Suspected Poor	
Byrds Creek	0	7.3	2019	Unknown	CLASS II
Core Hollow Creek	0	3.39	2015	Fair	CLASS II
Core Hollow Creek	3.39	4.65		Unknown	CLASS II
Coulter Hollow Creek	0	2.62	2015	Good	CLASS I
Dieter Hollow Creek	0	2.77	2021	Fair	CLASS I
Dieter Hollow Creek	2.77	5	2015	Excellent	CLASS I

East Branch Mill Creek	0	5.41	2015	Excellent	CLASS I
Fox Hollow Creek	0	4.6	2015	Unknown	CLASS I
Gault Hollow Creek	0	1		Unknown	
Higgins Creek	0	2.95	2015	Good	CLASS II
Hood Hollow Creek	0	2.3	2004	Good	CLASS I
Hoosier Hollow Creek	0	5	2015	Good	CLASS II
Hoosier Hollow Creek	5	6.73	1996	Unknown	CLASS II
Indian Creek	0	3.85	2015	Poor	
John Hill Creek	0	2.71	2019	Good	CLASS II
Kepler Br	0	2.84	2015	Excellent	CLASS I
Mill Creek	0	15.45	2015	Poor	
Mill Creek	15.44	29.72	2019	Fair	CLASS I
Miller Br	0	2.43	2004	Good	CLASS II
Miller Hollow Creek	0	2		Unknown	
Pine Valley Creek	0	2.75	2015	Good	CLASS I
Ryan Hollow Creek	0	2.85	2015	Good	CLASS I
West Branch Mill Creek	0	8.85	2019	Good	CLASS I

The **Upper Pine River Watershed** lies mostly in north central Richland County with a small portion in northeastern Vernon County. Melancthon Creek was delisted as a 303(d) water in 2008. Work was completed in that sub-watershed to reduce soil erosion, stabilize stream banks and restore trout habitat through a Targeted Resource Management grant in 2008. The concerns and issues listed in the 2002 Basin plan are:

- ⇒ Non-point source pollution
- ⇒ Stream channelization

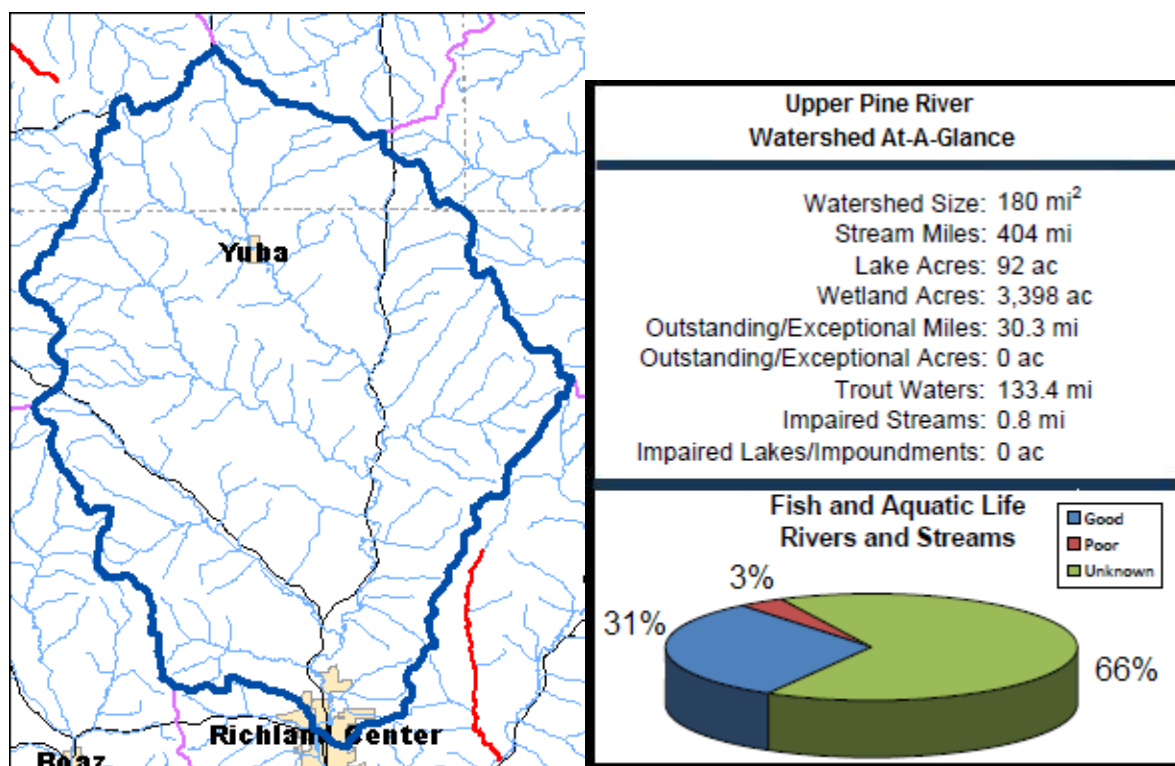


Figure 8- Upper Pine River Source: www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/top/Watershed/basins/lowerwis

Table 7: Upper Pine River water conditions (Richland County portion)

OFFICIAL_NAME	START MILE	END MILE	LAST MONITORED YEAR	WATER CONDITION	TROUT CLASS
Basswood Creek	0	2.04	2015	Good	CLASS II
Basswood Creek	2.04	3.85		Unknown	
Champion Valley Creek	0	1.24	2015	Unknown	CLASS II
Champion Valley Creek	1.24	6.44	2015	Good	CLASS III
Cherry Valley Creek	0	3.58	2015	Fair	
Fancy Creek	0	5.07	2015	Excellent	CLASS II
Fancy Creek	5.07	9.52	2015	Excellent	CLASS I
Fancy Creek	9.52	11.37	2019	Excellent	CLASS I
Fancy Creek	11.37	13.16	2015	Good	
Gault Hollow Creek	0	2.19	2015	Good	CLASS II
Gault Hollow Creek	2.19	5.73	2015	Good	CLASS I
Greenwood Valley Creek	0	0.5		Unknown	CLASS II
Greenwood Valley Creek	0.5	5.69	2015	Good	CLASS III
Grinsell Br	0	2.88	2015	Excellent	CLASS I
Hanzel Creek	0	3.24	2015	Unknown	CLASS I

Hawkins Creek	0	5.4	2015	Good	CLASS II
Hawkins Creek	5.4	6.65		Unknown	CLASS II
Horse Creek	0	6.11	2015	Unknown	CLASS II
Hynek Hollow Creek	0	1.72	2015	Excellent	CLASS II
Hynek Hollow Creek	1.72	2.93		Unknown	CLASS II
Indian Creek	0	2.68	2015	Excellent	CLASS II
Johnston Creek	0	3.02		Unknown	CLASS II
Lebansky Creek	0	2		Unknown	
Marshall Creek	0	3.78	2015	Good	CLASS I
Melancthon Creek	0	3.97	2019	Excellent	CLASS I
Melancthon Creek	3.97	6.76	2015	Good	CLASS I
Melancthon Creek	6.76	7.59	2019	Fair	CLASS I
Melancthon Creek	7.59	8.28		Excellent	CLASS I
Norman Valley Creek	0	0.5		Unknown	
North Buck Creek	0	2		Unknown	
Pine River	0	22.35	2021	Poor	
Pine River	22.35	47.68	2021	Excellent	CLASS II
Pine River	47.68	52.16	2015	Good	
Richardson Hollow Creek	0	1.88		Unknown	
Simpson Hollow Creek	0	4		Unknown	
Soules Creek	0	0.57	2015	Good	CLASS II
Soules Creek	0.57	5.64	2015	Excellent	
South Branch Marshall Creek	0	1.88	2015	Good	CLASS I
South Buck Creek	0	3		Unknown	
West Branch Marshall Creek	0	4.1	2015	Good	CLASS I
West Branch Pine River	0	11.62	2019	Excellent	CLASS II
West Branch Pine River	11.62	12.8	2015	Good	CLASS II
West Branch Pine River	14.4	16.38		Unknown	

The **Crossman Creek/Little Baraboo River Watershed** is located in northwestern Sauk County, southern Juneau County, northeastern Richland County and northeastern Vernon County. The concerns and issues as listed in the 2002 Basin plan are:

- ⇒ Non-point source pollution
- ⇒ Atrazine
- ⇒ Hydrologic modification

⇒ High phosphorus levels in lakes leading to eutrophication and algae blooms

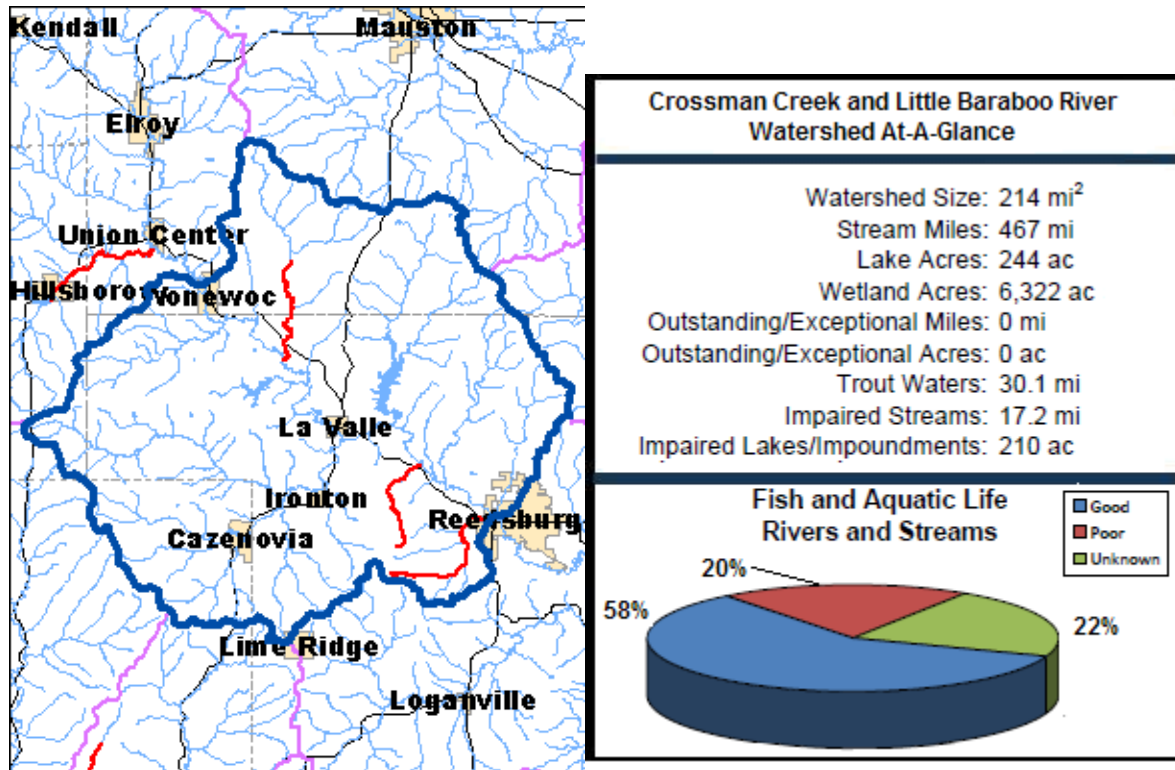


Figure 8- Little Baraboo Source: www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/top/Watershed/basins/lowerwis

Table 8: Crossman Creek/Little Baraboo conditions (Richland County portion)

OFFICIAL NAME	START MILE	END MILE	LAST MONITORED YEAR	WATER CONDITION	TROUT CLASS
Bauer Valley Creek	0	5.43	2015	Good	CLASS II
Cazenovia Br	0	0.66	2015	Poor	
Cazenovia Br	0.66	2.67	2015	Good	
Cazenovia Br	2.67	7.68	2015	Good	CLASS I
Cazenovia Br	7.68	10.89	2015	Fair	
Jones Valley Creek	0	1		Unknown	
Lee Lake			2013	Good	
Little Baraboo River	0	11.93	2018	Poor	
Little Baraboo River	11.93	16.78	2018	Excellent	CLASS II
Little Baraboo River	16.78	19.79		Unknown	
McGlynn Creek	0	3	2017	Good	CLASS II
McGlynn Creek	3	4.82	2015	Good	CLASS II

The **Knapp Creek Watershed** is located in western Richland County and eastern Crawford County. The concerns and issues for Knapp Creek are:

- ⇒ Non-point source pollution
- ⇒ Stream channelization
- ⇒ Atrazine

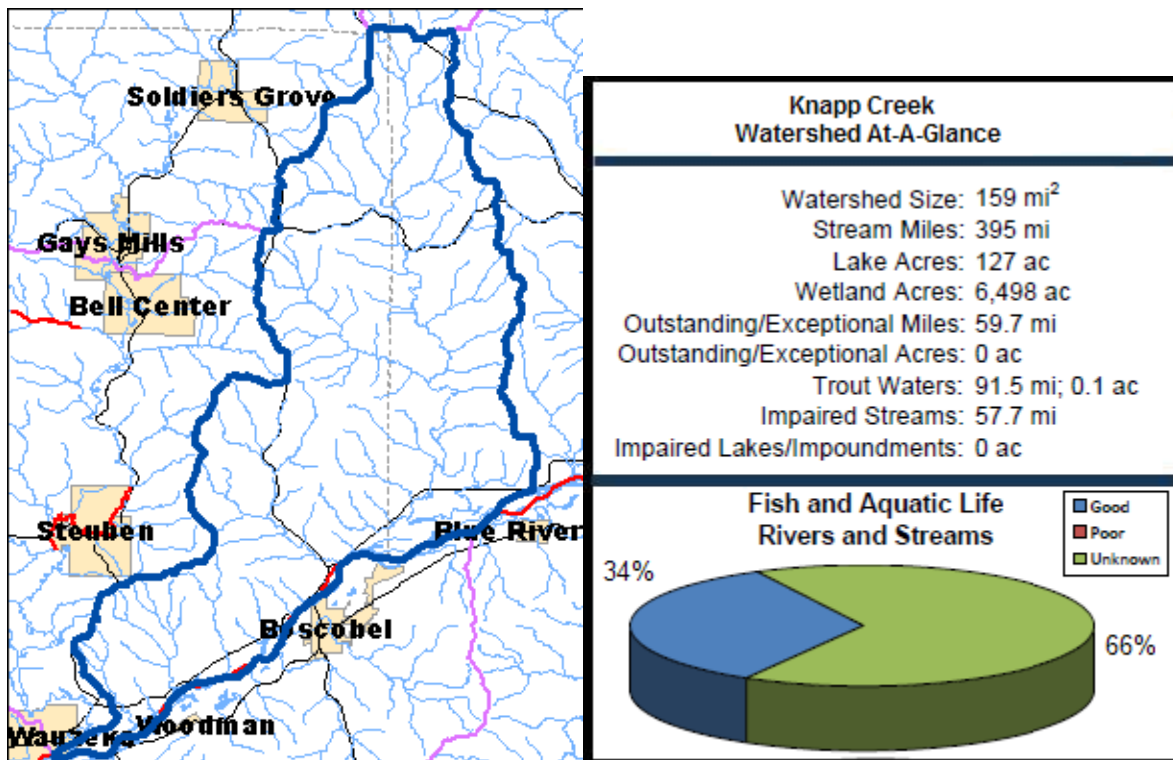


Figure 9- Knapp Creek Source: www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/top/Watershed/basins/lowerwis

Table 9: Knapp Creek water condition (Richland County portion)

OFFICIAL_NAME	START MILE	END MILE	LAST MONITORED YEAR	WATER CONDITION	TROUT CLASS
Beebe Hollow Creek	0	3.76		Unknown	CLASS II
Chitwood Hollow Creek	0	1.85		Unknown	CLASS II
Garner Lake			2014	Unknown	
Hall Bottom Creek	0	4.34	2021	Unknown	CLASS I
Jimtown Br	0	3.66	2015	Good	CLASS I
Long Hollow Creek	0	1		Unknown	
Lower Lake			2016	Fair	
McKinney Hollow Creek	0	1		Unknown	

O'Connor Br	0	1.2	2015	Good	CLASS II
Taylor Hollow Creek	0	2		Unknown	

The **Willow Creek Watershed** is located in the eastern portion of Richland County with a small portion of the watershed in western Sauk County. It includes the lower part of the Pine River from Brush Creek in Richland Center to the Wisconsin River. The concerns and issues listed in the Basin Plan are:

- ⇒ Non-point source pollution
- ⇒ Atrazine

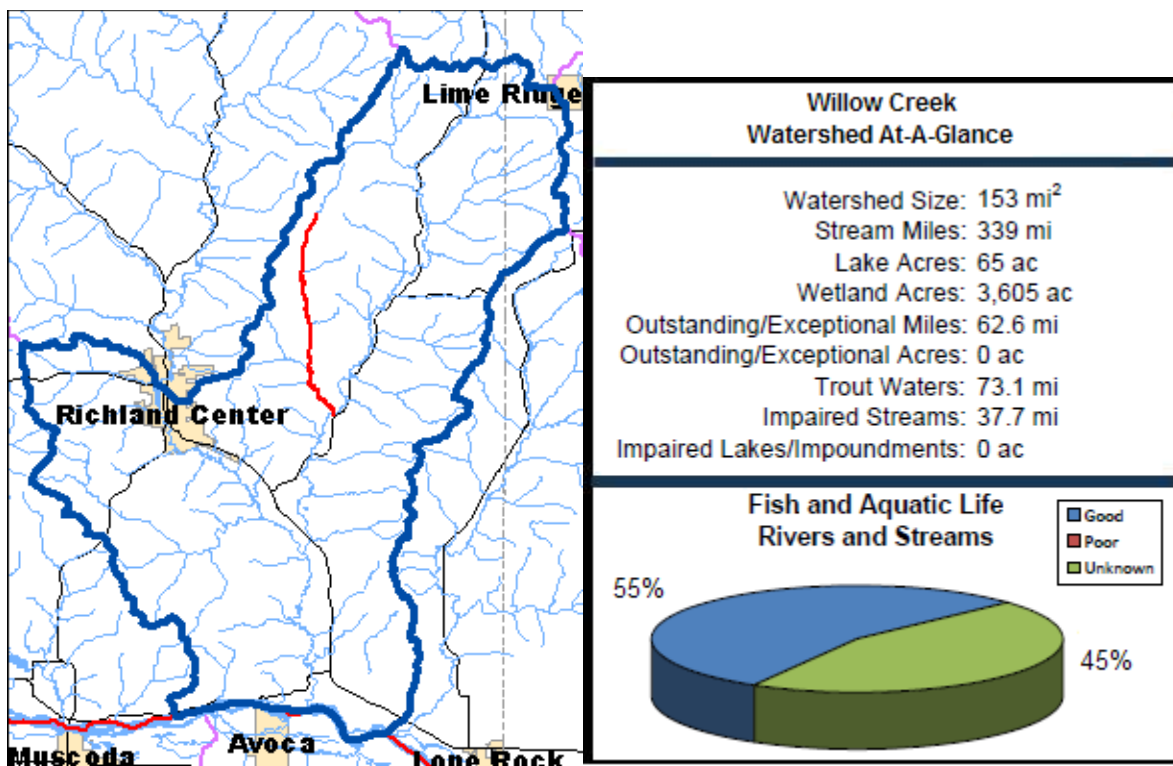


Figure 10- Willow Creek Source: www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/top/Watershed/basins/lowerwis

Table 10: Willow Creek water conditions (Richland County portion)

OFFICIAL_NAME	START MILE	END MILE	LAST MONITORED YEAR	WATER CONDITION	TROUT CLASS
Ash Creek	0	9.85	2016	Good	CLASS I
Brush Creek	0	4.04	2020	Good	CLASS II
Center Creek	0	2	2015	Poor	
Center Creek	2	2.57		Unknown	
Durst Hollow Creek	0	2		Unknown	

Happy Hollow Creek	0	4.42	2015	Unknown	CLASS I
Hell Hollow Creek	0	3		Unknown	
Jacquish Hollow Creek	0	2.16	2003	Unknown	CLASS II
Little Willow Creek	0	7.73	2017	Poor	CLASS II
Little Willow Creek	7.74	9.65	2015	Good	CLASS II
Lost Hollow Creek	0	2.69	2015	Good	CLASS I
Misslich Creek	0	2.31		Unknown	CLASS II
Nebraska Hollow Creek	0	2		Unknown	
Pier Spring Creek	0	1.62	2015	Excellent	CLASS II
Pine River	0	22.35	2021	Poor	
Richland Center Millpond			1999	Unknown	
Robin Hollow Creek	0	2		Unknown	
Rocky Br	0	2		Unknown	
Rocky Br	2	2.52		Unknown	
School Section Hollow Creek	0	3		Unknown	
Smith Hollow Creek	0	3.38	2015	Good	CLASS I
Smith Hollow Creek	3.38	5.07		Unknown	CLASS II
Snake Creek	0	3		Unknown	
Spring Creek	0	3		Unknown	
Spring Creek	3	3.66		Unknown	
Wheat Hollow Creek	0	2.99	2015	Good	CLASS I
Willow Creek	0	4.55	2015	Good	
Willow Creek	4.55	7.98	2016	Good	CLASS I
Willow Creek	7.99	20.26	2020	Fair	CLASS I
Willow Creek	20.25	24.82	2016	Good	CLASS I
Willow Creek	24.82	27.1	2015	Unknown	CLASS I

The Bear Creek Watershed lies in southeastern Richland County and southwestern Sauk County. The watershed priorities and goals listed in the 2010 Watershed Plan are:

⇒ Priorities

- Identify, restore and preserve high quality fisheries in the watershed
- Protect riverine habitat especially in sloughs and backwaters of the Wisconsin River
- Protect ORW/ERW waters and trout waters

- Restore stream habitat, hydrology and morphology throughout the watershed to recover from damage incurred in the 2008 flooding events
- Conduct monitoring to sufficiently understand and abate water quality standards impairments in the watershed
- Set priorities for Little Bear Creek restoration work to eventually remove the water from the impaired waters list

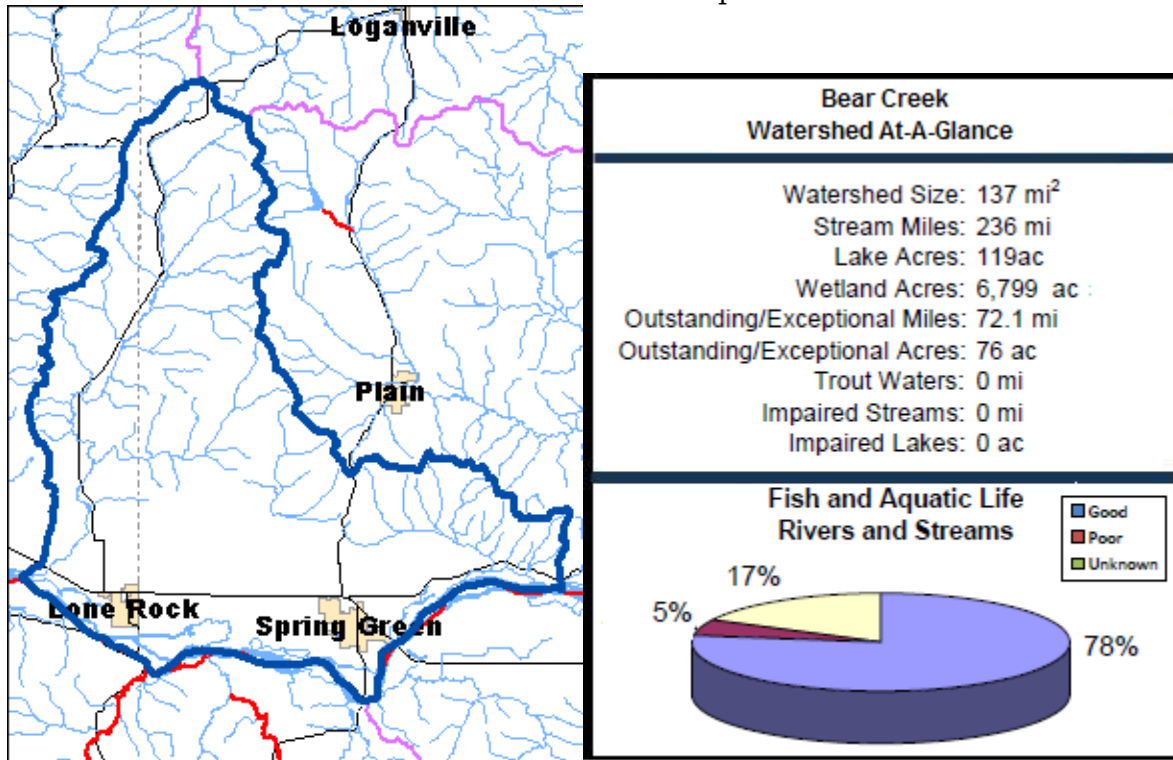


Figure 11- Bear Creek Source: www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/top/Watershed/basins/lowerwis

Table 11: Bear Creek water conditions (Richland County portion)

OFFICIAL NAME	START MILE	END MILE	LAST MONITORED YEAR	WATER CONDITION	TROUT CLASS
Bear Creek	0	8.2	2019	Poor	
Bear Creek	8.21	18.25	2013	Unknown	CLASS II
Bear Creek	18.25	18.54	2018	Good	CLASS II
Bear Creek	18.54	26.78	2020	Good	CLASS I
Cruson Slough			2012	Good	
Cruson Slough			2013	Unknown	
Four Springs Hollow Creek	0	2.87		Good	
Little Bear Creek	0	6.77	2021	Poor	
Little Bear Creek	6.77	8.72	2015	Unknown	

Long Lake			2021	Fair	
Pumpkin Hollow Creek	0	2.67	2015	Unknown	
Smith Lake			2020	Unknown	

There are several waterbodies that have been identified with impaired waters by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). As of 2022, DNR has identified that all impaired waters are currently a low priority for completing a Total Maximum Daily Load report. Cropland and Livestock practices, such as nutrient management, conservation tillage/residue management, contour farming, cover crops, grassed waterways, stream bank protection from unlimited animal access, water diversions and manure waste collection systems can help can reduce phosphorus, sediment and other nutrient or bacteria pollutants in these respective watersheds should be a priority as funding sources allow/become available.

Table 12: Impaired Waters

Waterbody Name	Cycle Listed	Source	Pollutant/Cause (WDNR & EPA)	Impairment (WDNR)	Observed Effect (EPA)	TMDL Priority
Bear Creek	2012	NPS	Total Phosphorus	High Phosphorus Levels	Organic Enrichment	Low
Center Creek	2016	NPS	Unknown Pollutant*	Degraded Biological Community	Biological Integrity	Low
Indian Creek	2018	NPS	Unknown Pollutant*	Elevated Water Temperature	Temperature	Low
Kickapoo River	2012	PS/NPS	Total Phosphorus	Impairment Unknown	Organic Enrichment	Low
Little Bear Creek	2010	NPS	Sediment/Total Suspended Solids	Elevated Water Temperature, Degraded Habitat	Temperature, Physical Substrate Habitat Alterations	Low

Little Bear Creek	2010	NPS	Total Phosphorus	Degraded Biological Community	Biological Integrity	Low
Little Willow Creek	2016	NPS	Total Phosphorus	Impairment Unknown	Organic Enrichment	Low
Little Willow Creek	2016	NPS	Unknown Pollutant*	Elevated Water Temperature	Temperature	Low
Mill Creek	2014	PS/NPS	Total Phosphorus	Impairment Unknown	Organic Enrichment	Low
Pine River	2014	PS/NPS	Total Phosphorus	Impairment Unknown	Organic Enrichment	Low

Little Willow Creek Sediment TMDL – 2008

The Little Willow Creek TMDL report, located entirely within Richland County, was completed by DNR and approved by the US EPA in September 2008. Little Willow Creek was selected for TMDL development after the DNR placed the entire 8 miles of Little Willow Creek on the state's 303(d) impaired waters list in 1996 due to degraded habitat caused by excessive sedimentation. The Clean Water Act and US EPA regulations require that each state develop TMDLs for waters on the Section 303(d) list.

This Little Willow Creek TMDL identifies in-stream habitat was impaired by excessive sedimentation and phosphorus due to historical channelization in the upstream segments causing an imbalanced stream system. DNR monitoring of the Little Willow Creek in 2018 and 2020 confirmed this stream's remains impaired from phosphorus, sediment pollutants as well as temperature. The goal of this TMDL is to reduce sediment loads to Little Willow Creek to a level that narrative water quality standards will be met and biological communities in the stream will be restored to their potential.

This TMDL estimates total existing sediment load to Little Willow Creek from streambank erosion calculations is approximately 11.8 tons per day. The target sediment load for the eroding streambanks is 1.3 tons/day for an overall reduction of 89% in Little Willow Creek. A target recession rate of 0.05 ft/yr was used to establish the TMDL. The target recession rate of 0.05 ft/yr is in the high end of the "slight" erosion category as defined in the NRCS Streambank Erosion Survey Protocols.

The TMDL report states that once the streambanks are stabilized, Little Willow Creek will display more naturally occurring erosion characteristics consistent with a balanced stream system. See NRCS Table 6 and TMDL watershed map below.

The Little Willow Creek Sediment TMDL report findings and analysis can be used by Richland County, in collaboration with Wisconsin DNR nonpoint staff, to complete a more detailed inventory of the watershed's cropland and livestock nonpoint agricultural operations, existing best management practices and how they may meet/not meet one or more 151 performance standards and prohibitions. This TMDL report can also be used. Using the TMDL report and coordinating with DNR staff in this manner can help Richland county not only meet its ATCP 50.12 priority farm and NR 151 implementation strategy requirements, but also meet its ten-year LW plan goals, objectives and action items related to soil erosion, nutrient management and water quality.

Figure 512: NRCS Streambank Categories

Table 6. Erosion Categories of the NRCS Streambank Erosion Survey.

Lateral Recession Rate	Category	Description
0.01-0.05	Slight	Some bare bank but active erosion not readily apparent. Some rills but no vegetative overhang. No exposed tree roots.
0.06-0.2	Moderate	Bank is predominantly bare with some rills and vegetative overhang. Some exposed tree roots but no slumps or slips.
0.3-0.5	Severe	Bank is bare with rills and severe vegetative overhang. Many exposed tree roots and some fallen trees and slumps or slips. Some changes in cultural features such as fence corners missing and realignment of roads or trails. Channel cross section becomes U-shaped as opposed to V-shaped.
0.5+	Very Severe	Bank is bare with gullies and severe vegetative overhang. Many fallen trees, drains, and culverts eroding out and changes in cultural features as above. Massive slips or washouts common. Channel cross section is U-shaped and stream course may be meandering.

APPENDIX A WATERSHED MAP

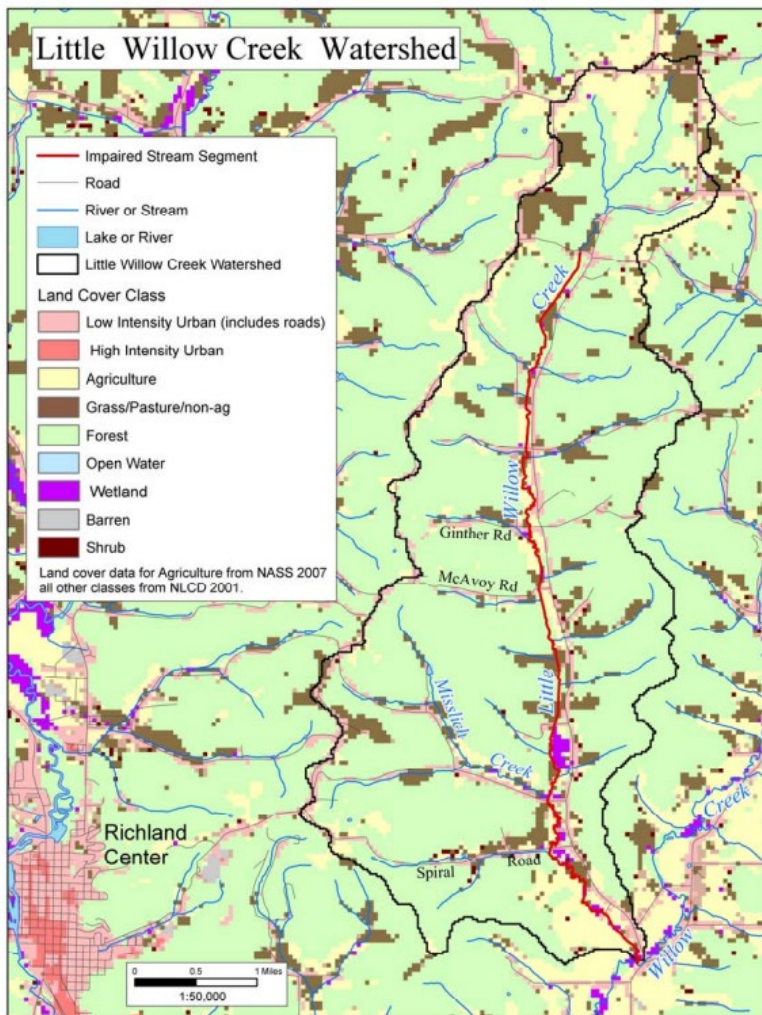


Figure 13 Little Willow Map-

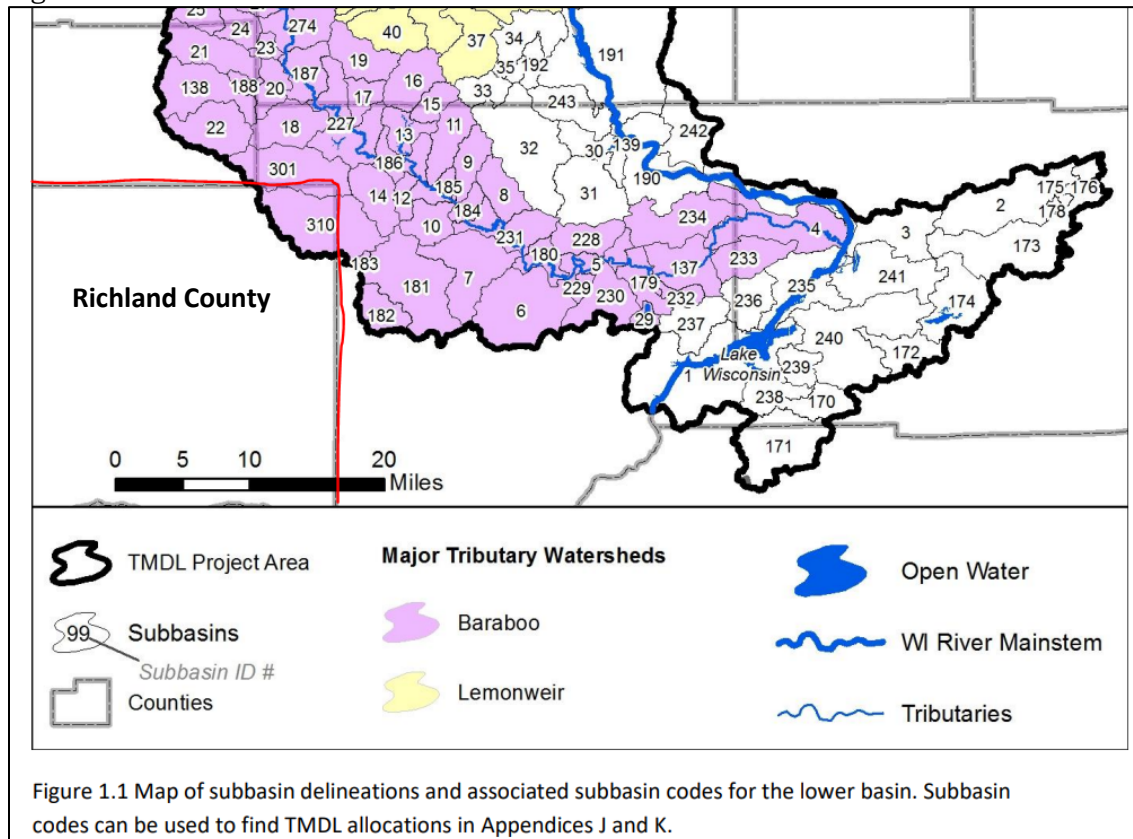
Source: <https://dnr.wi.gov/water/wsSWIMSDocument.ashx?documentSeqNo=29382688>

Wisconsin River TMDL – 2019

The Wisconsin TMDL was completed and approved by the US EPA on April 26, 2019. This TMDL identifies the total amount of phosphorus that can be discharged into the river, its tributaries and reservoirs, and still meet water quality standards. Under existing conditions (2017-2022), many reservoirs and tributaries in the Wisconsin River basin do not meet water quality standards due to excess pollutant loads, meaning they are not suitable for their designated uses, such as fishing, wildlife habitat, and/or recreational activities such as boating and swimming. The TMDL study includes a portion of NE Richland County and provides a strategic framework and will help prioritize resources for water quality improvements throughout the basin (<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/TMDLs/WisconsinRiver/index.html>).

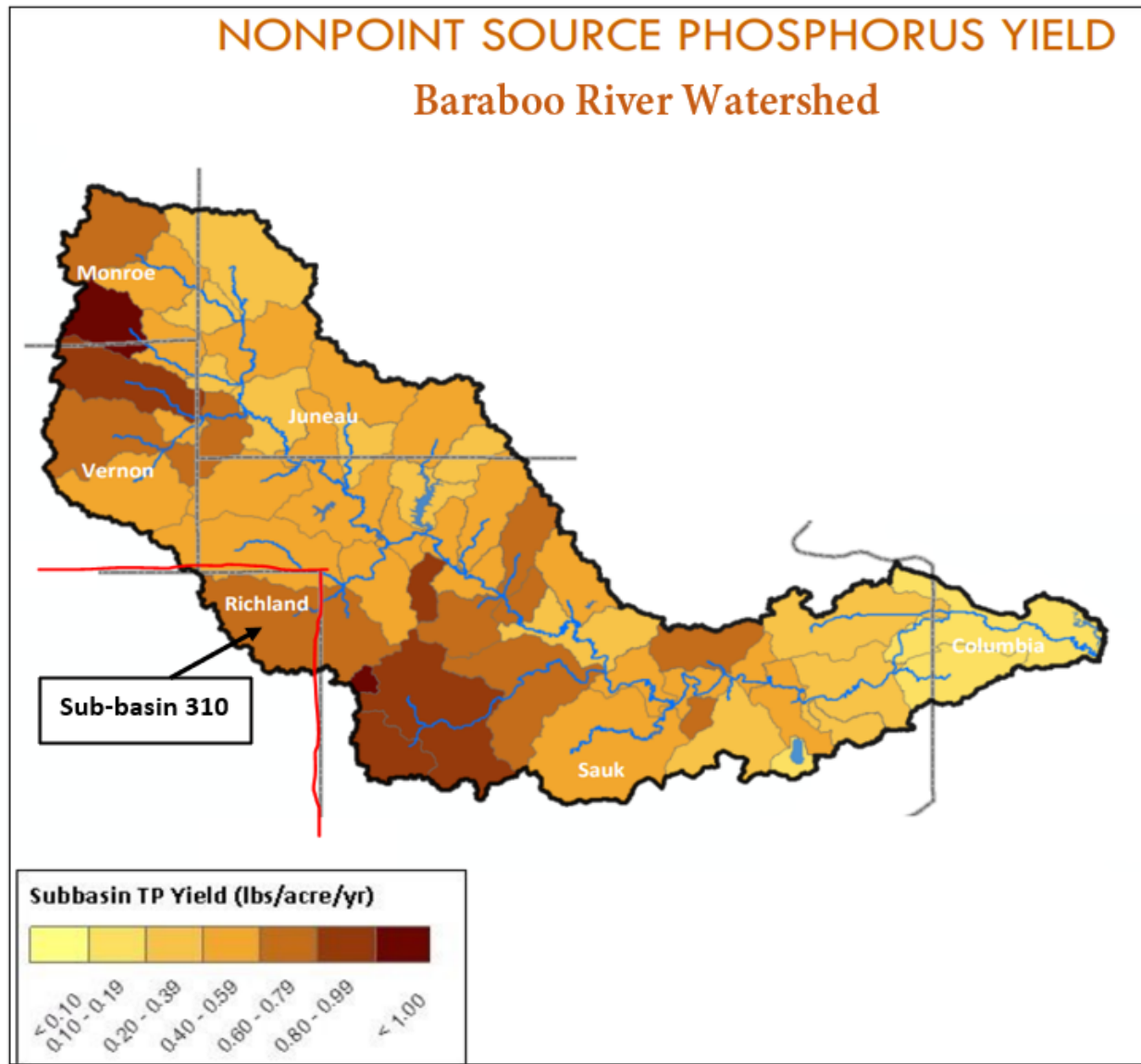
The TMDL divides up the basin into over 337 discrete sub-basins; each one having a specific phosphorus reduction goal to improve water quality. The NE corner of Richland county falls within the Wisconsin River TMDL subbasin 310 and is located in Crossman Creek/Little Baraboo watershed. This sub-basin has one of the highest annual agricultural nonpoint source loading rates in the entire baraboo basin (12,491 lbs/P/yr and 0.8lbs/P/ac/yr). Subbasin 310/Crossman Creek has a specific cropland edge of field phosphorus reduction goal of 74% (see figures X, Y and Z below).

Figure 14



Source: Wisconsin River TMDL, Appendix N

Figure 14



Source: WI River TMDL, Appendix A, Tributary Information and Charts

Table 13: Crossman Creek/Little Baraboo Sub-basin

Table 1.1 Agricultural total phosphorus (TP) targets by TMDL subbasin. TP Targets are shown both for the TMDL under existing criteria and the recommended site-specific criteria (SSC). Subbasin codes are associated with those shown in the subbasin maps in Figures 1.1-1.4. Values designated with a dash ("-") indicate Subbasins lacking sufficient soils information for adequate analysis.

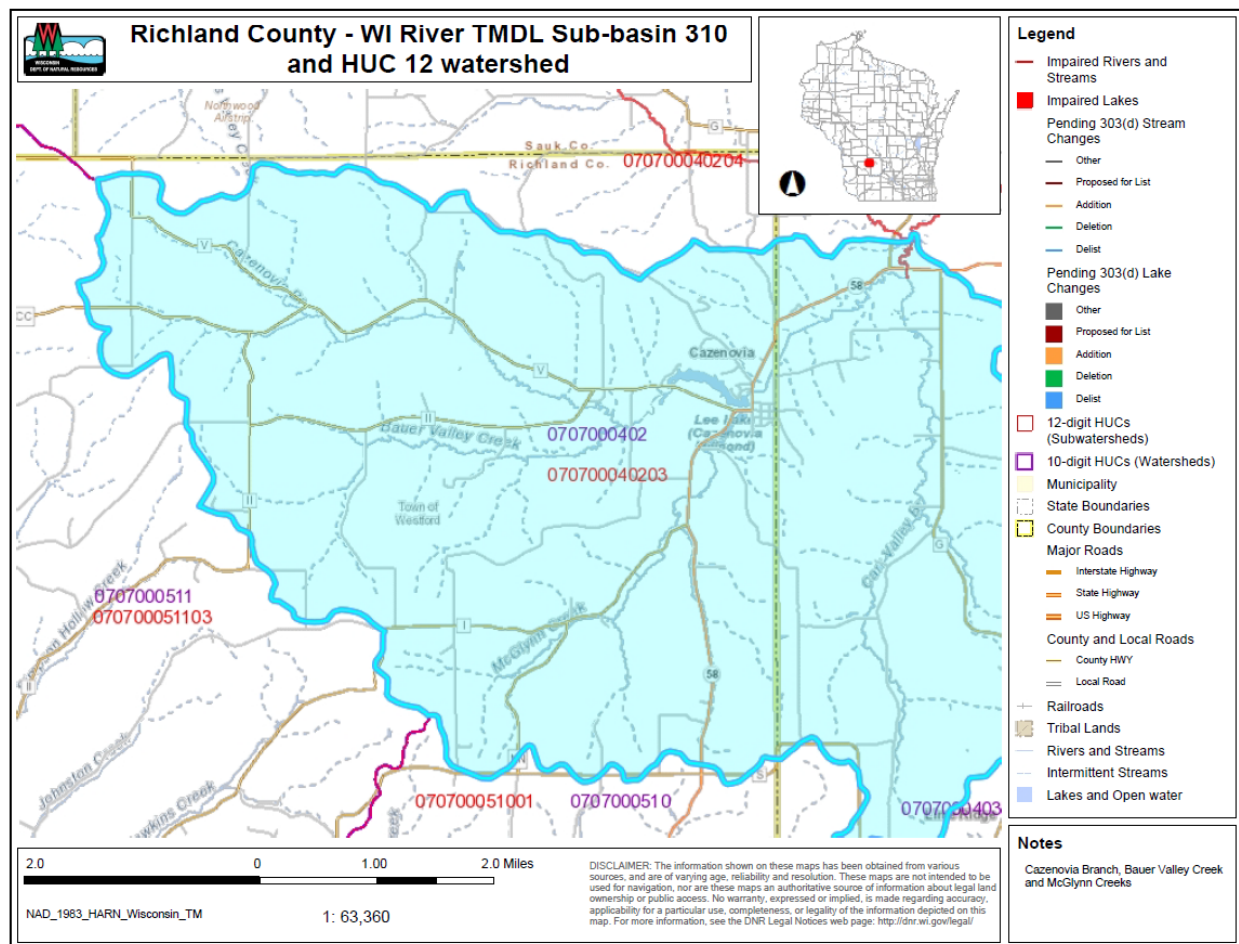
Subbasin	Baseline TP (lb./acre/yr.)	Translated TMDL Allocations			
		Current Criteria		Recommended SSC	
		Reduction	TP Target (lb./acre/yr.)	Reduction	TP Target (lb./acre/yr.)
288	3.0	79%	0.6	63%	1.1
289	2.8	79%	0.6	63%	1.0
290	5.1	79%	1.1	63%	1.9
291	3.4	79%	0.7	63%	1.3
292	3.6	79%	0.7	63%	1.3
293	2.7	79%	0.6	63%	1.0
294	2.4	79%	0.5	63%	0.9
295	2.6	79%	0.5	63%	0.9
296	2.4	79%	0.5	63%	0.9
297	2.9	79%	0.6	63%	1.1
298	2.8	79%	0.6	63%	1.0
299	3.4	79%	0.7	63%	1.2
300	0.5	79%	0.1	63%	0.2
301	4.7	71%	1.4	71%	1.4
302	0.4	0%	0.4	63%	0.1
303	2.3	77%	0.5	77%	0.5
304	1.0	64%	0.3	64%	0.3
305	1.3	0%	1.3	63%	0.5
306	0.6	0%	0.6	63%	0.2
307	2.0	78%	0.4	78%	0.4
308	2.0	79%	0.4	63%	0.7
309	3.4	79%	0.7	63%	1.2
310	4.9	74%	1.3	74%	1.3
311	0.9	0%	0.9	63%	0.3
312	2.1	17%	1.7	63%	0.8

Source: WI River TMDL, Appendix N

Wisconsin River sub-basin 310 aligns with the Cazenovia Branch HUC 12 watershed. This HUC 12 watershed contains three main tributary streams: Cazenovia Branch, Bauer Valley and McGlynn Creeks. This same HUC 12 watershed was identified within the Wisconsin Buffer Initiative report with a ranking of 43 out of 452 total watersheds for showing a response/improvement in water quality and aquatic habitat after adoption of conservation system practices. See Figures V and W below.

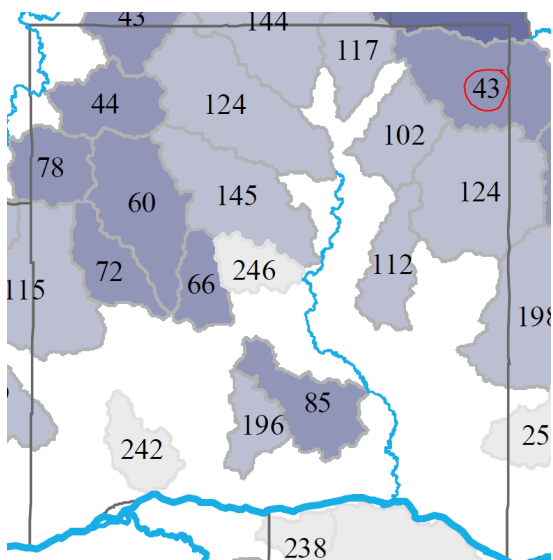
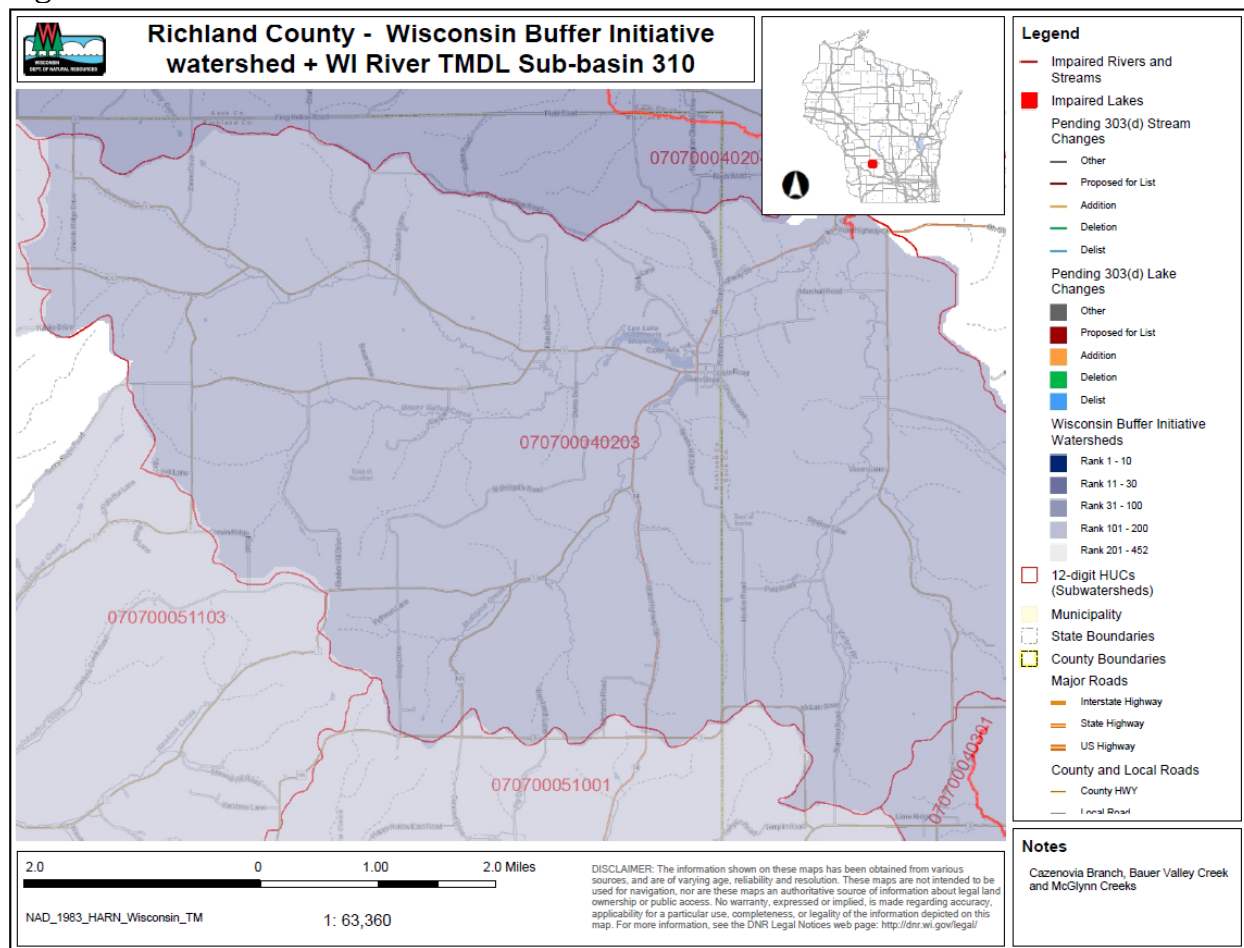
The Wisconsin Buffer Initiative, was a collaborative effort between a diverse group of Wisconsin citizens and UW-Madison scientists in 2005 to develop recommendations for the Wisconsin DNR on how riparian buffers can be part of a larger conservation system to address agricultural nonpoint source pollution.

Figure 15



Source: Wisconsin DNR Surface Water Data Viewer

Figure 16



Source: Wisconsin DNR Surface Water Data Viewer

The Wisconsin River TMDL report findings and associated DNR watershed data/analysis shown above, can be used by Richland County, in collaboration with Wisconsin DNR staff, to complete a more detailed inventory of the watershed – to identify the extent and types of cropland and livestock agricultural operations, existing best management practices and how many farms or acres meet/not meet one or more 151 performance standards and prohibitions.

Using this information (and coordinating with DNR staff) can help Richland county LCD focus its soil and water conservation efforts to not only meet ATCP 50.12 priority farm and NR 151 implementation strategy requirements, but also meet this plans goals, objectives and action items related to soil erosion, nutrient management and water quality.

Non-Point Source Pollution and Priority Watershed Plans

Non-point source pollution is an ongoing problem in every watershed in Richland county that is causing or contributing to impaired waters. From 1980-2000, two of the watersheds (Crossman Creek and Middle Kickapoo River) were part of the Department of Natural Resources Priority Watershed program. The Crossman Creek/Little Baraboo River plan began in 1985 and was completed in 1994 and the Middle Kickapoo River began in 1990 and was completed in 2004. Both plans expired in 2009 or 2014 and are no longer active.

These watershed plans are housed at the Richland County Land Conservation Department and can also be found using DNR's Water Condition Viewer (<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/wcv>) Inventories of agricultural and other land uses, soils and management practices were completed in both watersheds. Although the goals for both watershed plans are different, the same types of nonpoint pollution problems were found. They are soil erosion, sedimentation and phosphorus loading primarily from agricultural cropland and livestock operations.

The goals for the Crossman Creek/Little Baraboo River were:

- ⇒ Reduce phosphorus by 57% from 563 inventoried barnyards
- ⇒ Reduce soil loss by 41% on fields eroding over 4 T/Ac/Yr.
- ⇒ Reduce stream bank erosion by 59% on all 14 streams
- ⇒ Control manure application by 60% on all fields with slopes greater than 6% or prone to flooding

A final report was completed in January 1999. The accomplishments were:

- ⇒ Reduction of phosphorus runoff by 62% on 211 barnyards
- ⇒ Reduced soil loss by 53% from an average of 13.2 T/Ac/Yr. down to 6.2 T/Ac/Yr.
- ⇒ Reduced stream bank erosion by 55%
- ⇒ Controlled spreading on critical acres by 68%

The goals for the Middle Kickapoo River Watershed were:

- ⇒ 60% reduction in phosphorus from barnyards in high management sub watersheds
- ⇒ 50% reduction in phosphorus from barnyards in moderate management watersheds
- ⇒ 50% reduction in the total sediment reaching streams from the combination of upland field erosion, stream bank erosion and gully erosion.

The final report for the Middle Kickapoo was completed in 2006. There was a reduction in phosphorus loading from barnyards in Richland County due to the fact that many of the livestock operations are no longer in business. There were 40 barnyards in the original inventory. As of 2006, there were less than 10 active livestock operations in the watershed. The Middle Kickapoo plan expired in 2014.

The conservation practices funded by these two priority watershed-based plans were not required to be maintained in perpetuity; accordingly many funded barnyard, soil erosion and manure management practices likely ceased within ten years of plan adoption and are not present in 2022. Completing another inventory agricultural operations, land use and existing best management practices - and how they may meet one or more 151 performance standards and prohibitions - within these two watersheds may help Richland County, with support from Wisconsin DNR, answer these questions and help meet this ten-year LW plan goals, objectives and action items related to soil erosion, nutrient management and water quality.

Upper Pine River Watershed Project and Delisting of Impaired Water

The Upper Pine River watershed lies mostly in north central Richland County with a small portion in Vernon County. Streams in the watershed have a high gradient and water quality is generally good. Nearly all of the streams in the watershed are cold water streams and can support trout and other cold water species. Like other watersheds in the Lower Wisconsin Basin, agriculture is the dominant land use in the watershed. Portions of the Pine River Watershed, including Melancthon Creek, were monitored in 2001-03 by a group called PRISTINE (Pine River Study and Information Network).

Melancthon Creek is a major tributary to the Pine River and flows through Vernon and Richland counties. The entire stream has been designated as Exceptional Resource Water (ERW) and supports some natural reproduction of Brook and Brown Trout. In 1998, the upper segment from Highway 80 crossing at the limit of Richland and Vernon Co. to the headwaters was designated as impaired water by the DNR and added to the 303(d) list due to habitat degradation caused by sediment input. The existing use of the impaired segment was warm water forage fish and did not meet the designated use (trout stream Class I). Site visits to Melancthon Creek for water quality

monitoring in 2006 and 2007 showed that the exposed cropland/streambank soil was minimal and abundant riparian vegetation was present.

The Department of Natural Resources conducted water quality monitoring on a monthly basis in 2006 (from May to October) and 2007 (in March, and from June to August). Water samples for total suspended solid (TSS) analysis were collected and surface water temperature and pH were measured. Fish and macroinvertebrate surveys were also performed. The results obtained from the fish survey were used to determine the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI), assess the overall stream conditions, and partially assess watershed land use conditions.

Richland County received a Targeted Resource Management Grant for Melancthon Creek in 2007. The focus of the TRM grant was to cost-share installation of erosion control best management practices (BMPs) to reduce sediment delivery and sedimentation along Melancthon Creek, including measures to prevent unlimited livestock access to waters of the state. After practices were installed, monitoring showed good water quality and DNR removed the creek from the impaired waters list in 2008.

Melancthon Creek (miles 3.97-6.76) was assessed again during the 2018 listing cycle by Wisconsin DNR. New biological (fish Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) scores) sample data were found to be clearly below the 2018 WisCALM listing thresholds for the Fish and Aquatic Life use. This creek is currently meeting this designated use and is not considered impaired.

This successful watershed-based effort offers a model approach that Richland county may repeat over the next ten years, in collaboration with DNR, in other nutrient or aquatic habitat impaired watersheds (e.g., TMDL watersheds).

Groundwater

Richland County has approximately 4,175 private wells. Although wells should be tested every 1-2 years for pollutants, such as nitrate or bacteria, most people do not test their wells. Richland, Crawford and Vernon counties conducted a private well study to ascertain if there the extent of nitrates and E. Coli contamination in drinking water wells in each county. These counties have similar topography and bedrock. The Driftless Area Water Study (DAWS) was conducted in October 2020 and April 2021 with the samples being sent to UW-Stevens Point Center of Watershed Science and Education.

Richland County sent out letters to 400 randomly selected landowners each time asking if they would be interested in having their well tested for free. The goal was to test 85 wells each time and that the well samples in each of the counties would be collected on the same day. In Richland County, there were 79 wells tested in October 2020 and 68 in April 2021.

Wisconsin's groundwater standard for Nitrate is 10 mg/L is. Nitrate levels at or above 10 mg/L can pose health risks if consumed by infants, pregnant women and women trying to become pregnant. Routine coliform bacteria testing of wells can also be used as an indication of whether a well is capable of producing sanitary or bacteria safe water. The presence of E. coli in a water sample is conclusive evidence of fecal contamination in the well. Source tracking was not conducted as part of this project so the sources of E. coli are not known. The results of the 2020 and 2021 well testing in Richland County are as follows:

Table 13: Well study results

	October 2020		April 2021	
Nitrate mg/L	Number	%	Number	%
None Detected	13	16%	14	21
<= 2.0	32	41%	24	35%
2.1- 5.0	15	19%	14	21%
5.1-10.0	8	10%	10	15%
10.1- 20.0	8	10%	5	7%
>20.0	3	4%	1	1%
Average Nitrate	4 mg/L		3.4 mg/L	
Coliform Bacteria	25	32%	2	3%
E. Coli Positives	1	1.3%	1	1.5%
Total Samples	79		68	

More wells will need to be tested to gain a better understanding of the specific areas of concern. However, the study results show areas of Richland county that the groundwater may be more susceptible for nitrate contamination. At this time the source of the E. coli (livestock or human) is unknown. Maps showing well study results and groundwater contamination susceptibility can be found in Appendix B. This information can be used to help focus Richland County's priority farm and NR 151 implementation strategies - to meet ATP 50.12 requirements and this plan's groundwater protection/water quality goals and objectives.

Soil Resources

In 2022, soil erosion from cropland and unlimited animal access to streambanks continues to be an issue in Richland County. As the need for hay decreases, the cropland is planted to row crops such as corn and soybeans, which receives annual tillage before planting and after harvest and leaves the field exposed to rainfall and snowmelt runoff. Without proper conservation practices on cropland to protect the soil, such as no-till, grassed waterways, cover crops and contour buffers, more soil erosion will occur and some of the soil will be delivered, via channelized flow and runoff, to downgradient surface waters. Because cropland soils also contain phosphorus (attached to soil particles), soil erosion can also lead to cropland phosphorus reaching surface waters. Unlimited animal access to streams and

streambanks in concentrated areas can also result in significant soil erosion of bank(s) and increased sediment loss/loading into stream channel.

From 1999-2007, Richland County Land Conservation Department conducted a transect survey. This survey was a tool to see how much and where soil loss is occurring. It's been several years since this survey was completed. The results are shown in the tables below.

Table 14. County-wide average

Year	Average
1999	3.6
2000	2.5
2001	3
2002	3.6
2004	3.3
2006	3.4
2007	3.5

Table 15. Two year comparison by watershed

Watershed	2004		2007	
	Soil Loss	%<= T	Soil Loss	%<=T
Middle Kickapoo	3.1	79%	3.9	73%
Knapp	2.3	80%	Unknown	
Mill & Indian	4.4	71%	Unknown	
Willow	3.5	73%	4.1	71%
Upper Pine	2.6	85%	2.9	79%
Bear	4	77%	4.5	64%
Crossman/Lt Baraboo	3.6	79%	3.4	80%

Soil types, with specific and unique characteristics, directly influence appropriate land uses. Richland County's soil survey was updated and made available in 2001. Fifty-five different soil types are found throughout Richland County. During the soil survey update nine newly describe soils were found in Richland County. The Richland County Land Conservation Department extensively uses the soils information. The updated soil survey information can be found on-line at:

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/> .

In addition to soil information, the Wisconsin DNR has developed the Erosion Vulnerability Assessment for Agricultural Lands (EVAAL) toolset to assist counties and other watershed managers in prioritizing areas within a watershed that may be vulnerable to water erosion (and thus increased nutrient export), which may contribute to downstream surface water quality problems. EVAAL evaluates locations

of relative vulnerability to sheet, rill and gully erosion using information about topography, soils, rainfall and land cover. It helps watershed managers prioritize and focus field-scale data collection efforts, thus saving time and money while increasing the probability of locating fields with high sediment and nutrient export for implementation of best management practices (BMPs) - <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Nonpoint/EVAAL.html>.

To help meet this ten year plan soil erosion and water quality goals and objectives, Richland County may partner with Wisconsin DNR NPS and WQ staff in the next 5 years to use EVAAL within selected HUC 12 size watersheds (that may align with watersheds subject to an approved TMDL or phosphorus/sediment impaired watersheds). DNR staff has partnered with several counties to offer technical assistance with using EVAAL to help prioritize their soil and water conservation programs, cost sharing and NR 151 compliance efforts in a cost effective/efficient manner. The EVAAL tool has helped some counties in the state report to DATCP how they are meeting their land and water plan soil erosion and water quality goals and objectives.

Forest Resources

Forested land comprises about 170,000 acres or approximately 45% of the land area in Richland County. The acreage by forest type is as follows:

Pine/Spruce	10,000
Oak	71,000
Central Hardwoods	27,500
Northern Hardwoods	50,500
Aspen	1,800
Other	9,000

Although most of the wooded acreage in Richland County is privately owned, the type of private ownership in Richland County continues to change. Historically, most of the woods were large tracts owned by farmers and used for grazing cattle, firewood, and the occasional commercial harvest. In recent years, woodlands have become smaller in size due to fragmentation and the number of owners has increased. New landowners are buying properties mainly for recreational use (hunting, camping, etc.), aesthetic purposes, wildlife habitat or building a home or cabin. Forest fragmentation will continue to make it more difficult to manage forests on a large scale and will cause a greater need for cooperation between adjoining landowners when it comes to management. The demand for wood products in Richland County will likely continue, due to the high quality of timber produced and the species mix that is present in the county.

The Managed Forest Law program is widely used and accepted within the county as a means to gain valuable long-term forestland management. Approximately 68,000

acres or 40% of the forested acreage in Richland County is currently enrolled in the program. The use of management plans on these acres has resulted in improved forest health and an overall improvement in the woodlands through the use of sound silviculture practices and the exclusion of grazing and pasturing in these areas.

There are many insects and disease that impact forest health in Richland County. Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) and oak wilt are two major concerns. EAB is widespread in Richland County and signs of mortality, i.e., woodpecker damage or branch dieback are easy to spot in almost every forest with ash trees. While EAB only affects ash trees, it is expected to kill more than 99% of them. Insecticide treatments can prevent infection in individual trees but aren't practical on a larger scale. The opportunity to salvage any potential timber value is increasingly limited. Within a few years, most of Richland County's ash resource will be dead and other non-ash species will begin to take its place. Oak wilt is also an issue in Richland County, although less widespread than EAB. Oak wilt is caused by a fungus and is introduced to a tree by beetles that carry the spore to fresh wounds. Once a tree is infected, the disease spreads to other nearby oak trees through interconnected roots. The disease is a particularly serious problem for species in the red oak group, while white oaks demonstrate some tolerance to the disease. To prevent this disease, cutting and pruning trees in areas with oak should be avoided from April 1st – July 15th.

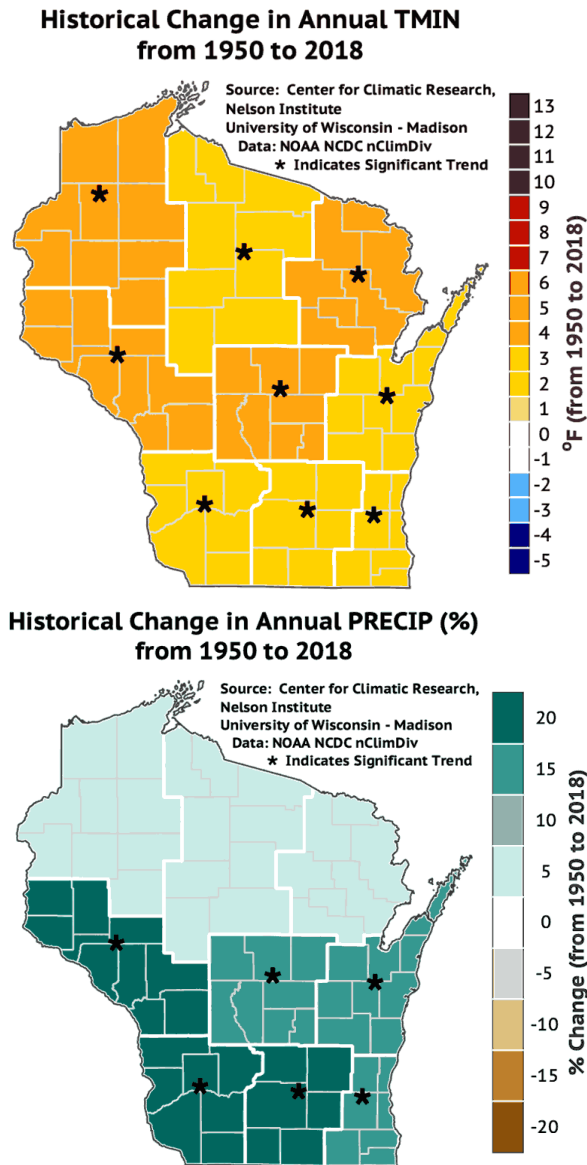
The forest resource in Richland County has changed and will continue to change over time. These changes are due in part to natural forest succession but are also heavily influenced by humans and past land management. Early documentation shows that most of Richland County was a closed-canopy, northern hardwoods (mostly sugar maple) forest prior to European settlement. After decades of timber harvesting, farming, and grazing activities, Richland County forests were drastically decreased. Aerial photos from the 1930's depict a very open landscape, with far less wooded areas than we have today. Since the 1930's, the number of forested acres has increased again. As the woods grew back, forest changed to a predominately oak forest type. Today, many of the oak forest are being replaced by northern hardwoods again. Sugar maple is a shade-tolerant, climax species. Without large-scale natural disturbance or sustainable timber harvesting that mimics it, (i.e., clear cutting, overstory removal, etc.), this trend will continue. *(Information provided by Juli Van Cleve, WDNR Forester-Richland County.)*

Climate

The Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI) release a comprehensive report detailing the science behind climate change, the anticipated impacts, adaption strategies and educational resources on the subject. The following maps show the historical changes in mean annual temperature and annual precipitation from 1950-2018. In Southwest Wisconsin, the mean annual temperature has increased 3 degrees Fahrenheit and annual precipitation has increased 20%. The effects of these changes can be seen in Richland County. There have been more frequent large flood events causing damage to cropland, crops roads and other infrastructure.

Temperature changes have also begun to affect growing degree days and winter snow cover. Continued changes in precipitation and temperature may affect agricultural profitability,, cold-water fisheries, water quality, forestry, plant communities, soil conservation, water resources stormwater, wildlife, and human health.

Figure 16



Changes in climate and extreme weather are increasing challenges for agriculture locally, nationally and globally. Many of these impacts are predicted to continue, or increase, in the next 50 years. The Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science (NIACS), housed at Michigan Technological University, has developed tools to assist

agriculture producers and other to respond to extreme and uncertain conditions. Some response strategies include: improving soil health thru reduced tillage and living cover, reducing soil erosion, enhance landscape connectivity, diversify crop or livestock species. There are many tools in the adaption work book developed by NIACS workbook found at: <https://adaptationworkbook.org/niacs-strategies/ag>. Some of these response strategies will be incorporated into Richland County's soil conservation programs and efforts over the next ten years.

Goals and Objectives

This section details the goals and objectives of the Land and Water plan. These goals and objectives will guide the work of the Richland County Land Conservation Department (LCD) for at least five years and may continue for this ten-year plan. Development of definable and measurable action plans under each goal gives direction to the LCD, partnering agencies, conservation groups and local citizens as they work together to solve the local concerns and problems related to the natural resources of Richland County.

The Technical Committee developed the goals, objectives and action plans with the resource concerns brought forth by the Advisory Committee in mind. They also used information from the townships' comprehensive plans and the Lower Wisconsin Basin plan to develop the goals and objectives.

The Advisory Committee resource concerns were broken down into six areas: Water Quality, Soil Erosion, Nutrient & Manure Management, Invasive Species, and Forestry. These cover the range of concerns that were brought forth.

Soil Erosion

Richland County has experienced significant erosion through history as seen by the thin topsoil layer on ridges. The topography makes managing soil erosion difficult. The county average tolerable soil loss limit is 4 tons/acre/year. In some selected watersheds, the tolerable soil loss rate is less than 4/tons/acre/year.

Richland County has seen an increase in the amount of corn and soybeans acres grown and a decrease in the amount of hay acres. One of the reasons for the decrease in hay is fewer dairy farms in the county. Land is also being sold to non-farmers, many of whom are not aware or concerned with soil erosion with the production of row crops. There is concern that much of the County is now being planted to corn and soybeans. If proper conservation practices are not used, soil erosion rates and severity, will increase. Climate change will likely increase rainfall frequency and intensity and cause additional soil erosion.

The following are a list of goals, objectives and action plans.

Goal: Reduce soil erosion

Objective: Reduce soil erosion from crop fields

- Assist producers in installing contour strips and contour buffer strips
- Encourage producers to use cover crops after harvest and reduce tillage frequency or intensity
- Host a cover crop field day

- Encourage participation in Conservation Reserve Program and the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
- Implement the NR 151 performance standards of farming all cropland to tolerable soil loss rates and having a NRCS 590 nutrient management plan on priority farms/cropland; collaborate with DNR, as necessary
- Work with producers to prevent the narrowing of buffer strips
- Focus soil conservation efforts within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Objective: Educate landowners on reducing soil erosion

- Develop a list of soil health focused best management practices
- Educate producers and landowners about importance of using no-till, contour buffers and grassed waterways to reduce soil erosion and increase farm profitability
- Implement the NR 151.02 performance standard of farming to “T”; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Focus meeting “T” on all cropland within select watersheds
- Create social media and website posts with information and opportunities to prevent soil erosion
- Provide a connection between experienced and in-experienced landowners on reducing soil erosion
- Focus education and conservation efforts within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Objective: Prevent and reduce gully erosion

- Install waterways where needed and keep natural grass waterways
- Maintain PL-566 structures to prevent erosion during spring runoff and large rain events
- Provide technical assistance to install, repair and maintain practices for gully erosion
- Focus gully erosion efforts within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Objective: Reduce soil erosion from marginal crop fields and pastureland

- Assist landowners and producers in converting marginal cropland to rotational grazing
- Plant marginal cropland to cover crops
- Rotationally graze cover crops
- Focus soil conservation efforts within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Objective: Prevent and reduce stream bank erosion and enhance stream quality

- Promote and assist landowners and producers with rotational grazing along streams

- Provide technical assistance/cost sharing to install stream crossings, streambank protection and other practices
- Work with partners to provide assistance to landowners with stream issues
- Implement the NR 151.08 performance standard to maintain adequate vegetation on pastured streambanks on priority farms/pastures; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Implement the NR 151.03 tillage setback performance standard – which requires using a tillage setback to prevent tillage operations from destroying stream banks and depositing soil directly in surface waters – on priority farms; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Design, construct and manage stream bank practices and buffer strips so water does not back up onto crop fields
- Include habitat, where possible, when doing stream work
- Encourage pollinator plant species when seeding stream improvements
- Focus stream bank erosion efforts within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Water Quality

Richland County has an abundant source of high-quality surface groundwater resources that needs to be protected. The groundwater can be polluted from several sources. These are sinkholes, wells, failing septic systems, leaking manure storage units, quarries and underground storage tanks. There have been some wells that have high levels of nitrates and atrazine detected.

Richland County also has many miles of Class I trout streams which need to be protected and improved to maintain this status. There are many other streams that can and should be improved by reducing the non-point pollution to the streams. As shown in the Natural Resource Assessment section of the plan, non-point pollution is a problem in all of the watersheds in Richland County.

The following are a list of goals, objectives and action plans.

Goal: Enhance, maintain, and protect surface water and ground water quality

Objective: Reduce agricultural and other sources of pollution to surface water

- Assist landowners with installation of buffer strips along streams and wetlands including Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
- Promote and assist with rotational grazing along streams
- Provide technical assistance to landowner with stream bank protection to reduce sediment and nutrients from entering surface water
- Maintain Ash Creek Community Forest to demonstrate stream bank practices

- Implement performance standard reducing runoff of manure from cropland and barnyards within 300 feet of a surface water Educate landowners on potential sources of contaminants in groundwater
- Implement the NR 151.08 performance standard that prohibits runoff of manure from cropland and barnyards to surface waters, particularly areas within 300 feet of a surface water.
- Work with sanitary districts on reducing phosphorus entering surface water
- Assist landowners with development/adoption of 590 Nutrient Management Plans; collaborate with DNR as necessary Implement the NR 151.07 nutrient management performance standard; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Implement the NR 151.04 phosphorus index performance standard on priority farms/cropland; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Implement the NR 151.06 clean water diversion performance standard on priority farms; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Implement the NR 151.08 manure management prohibitions on priority farms; collaborate with DNR as necessary Enforce the manure storage ordinance
- Collaborate with Wisconsin DNR staff to complete an inventory of pollution sources, identify critical areas and model pollutant loads within one or two HUC 12 size watersheds in the county
- Focus water quality protection efforts within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Objective: Reduce sources of pollution to ground water

- Educate landowners on potential sources of contaminants in groundwater
- Enforce manure storage ordinance
- Assist landowners with proper well abandonment
- Assist producers in reducing nitrogen leaching in areas shown through the 2019-20 well study that have high nitrate levels and/or high groundwater contamination susceptibility
- Identify areas of water infiltration and protect from contamination
- Assist landowners with proper manure storage abandonment
- Educate landowners on potential sources of contaminants in groundwater
- Implement the NR 151.07 nutrient management performance standard on priority farms/cropland; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Implement the NR 151.08 manure management prohibitions on priority farms/cropland; collaborate with DNR as necessary

Objective: Monitor surface and ground water quality

- Conduct a follow up drinking water well study
- Evaluate grant/volunteer opportunities to complete surface water monitoring with DNR staff in select HUC 12 size watersheds.
- Collaborate with DNR staff to complete surface water monitoring in select HUC 12 size watersheds

Objective: Educate landowners on surface and ground water quality

- Educate landowners on potential sources of contaminants in groundwater
- Develop a list of best management practices
- Educate landowners on potential sources of contaminants in groundwater
- Provide a connection between experienced and in-experienced landowners on protecting and improving water quality
- Create social media and website posts with information and opportunities to improve water quality
- Focus education efforts on surface water quality within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Nutrient and Manure Management

Proper nutrient management is important to protect water quality and aquatic resources. Whether a person is fertilizing their garden or a farmer his/her field, nutrient management is a tool that needs to be utilized. Improper application of manure and purchased fertilizer can cause groundwater or surface water pollution

This problem is both urban and rural. The over application of nutrients per acre is greater for lawns and gardens than for cropland. There are just more acres of cropland than lawns and gardens. Richland County wants to address both segments of the population.

Nitrate levels over 10.0 mg/L have been detected in wells in Richland County. An amount over 10.0mg/L violates state groundwater quality standards. At this level, it is recommended that infants and pregnant women not consume the water because the nitrate interferes with the ability of blood to carry oxygen. High nitrates may also be an indication that other contaminants are present in the drinking water. High nitrate concentrations in the drinking water have also been linked to spontaneous abortions in livestock.

Manure is an important source of nutrients for plant growth if it is handled and managed correctly. When it is spread at the wrong time (i.e. before snow melt or before a runoff event), or at the wrong rate, the applied manure can run off the field and into nearby streams, which leads to increased nutrient and bacteria levels in the stream. Manure application/runoff near or adjacent to drinking water wells can also cause bacterial contamination of wells. Accordingly, proper manure management (i.e., timing, rates, placement and methods) is needed to protect water quality and public health.

The following are a list of goals, objectives and action plans.

Goal: Prevent over application of nutrients

Objective: Educate landowners and producers on proper nutrient and manure management

- Offer farmer training workshops on developing nutrient management plans
- Promote soil sampling and testing
- Provide information to producers on where, when and how much manure to apply on crop fields
- Create social media and website posts with information and opportunities to water quality
- Provide a connection between experienced and in-experienced landowners on nutrient and manure management
- Implement the NR 151.07 nutrient management performance standard; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Implement the NR 151.08 manure management prohibitions; collaborate with DNR as necessary Focus nutrient management education efforts within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Goal: Reduce and prevent occurrences of manure runoff events

Objective: Prevent manure runoff events

- Provide timely information via social media and website when not to spread manure
- Provide a connection between experienced and in-experienced landowners on nutrient and manure management
- Implement the NR 151.07 nutrient management performance standard; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Implement the NR 151.08 manure management prohibitions; collaborate with DNR as necessary Focus nutrient management education efforts within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Goal: Regulate manure storage and livestock siting

Objective: Update ordinances concerning manure management and livestock siting

- Update manure storage ordinance
- Update livestock siting ordinance
- Update GIS website to show location of manure storage permits
- Enforce the manure storage ordinance
- Implement the NR 151.08 manure management prohibitions; collaborate with DNR as necessary
- Focus manure storage and livestock siting efforts within watersheds with nutrient/sediment impairments or a TMDL

Invasive Species

Richland County, like many places in the state, has a number of invasive species threatening our native ecosystems. Plants like multi-flora rose, autumn olive, honeysuckle, garlic mustard, wild parsnip and purple loosestrife can be seen across the landscape. Some, like honeysuckle and purple loosestrife, were brought here for ornamental reasons. Others, like autumn olive and multi-flora rose, were once promoted for their habitat benefits. These plants instead have taken over the landscape. Some efforts have been made to control these invasive species, both, mechanically and chemically.

One of the newer invasive species in Richland County is Japanese knotweed. This species spreads most effectively by rhizomes and is found along streams and in wetlands. Most of the largest populations are along Willow Creek and the Pine River. A rapid response grant was used to treat the Willow Creek population on private property. The knotweed at that site was controlled for several years. The site will be inspected to see if the population is still under control.

In 2021, Richland County applied for a Lake Monitoring Protection Network grant to detect and prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. This is a yearly grant that Richland County plans to continue applying for. Some of the eligible items include conducting watercraft inspections, education, volunteer training, early detection, and constructing and installing boot brush stations. Early detection is very important in trying to contain a potential invasive species and prevent it from spreading. Another essential tool is watercraft inspections like Clean Boats Clean Water at boat landings and launches. In Richland County, these are located on the Wisconsin River and Pine River. The Wisconsin River is popular with anglers, kayakers, canoers and waterfowl hunters. The pine River has, in recent years, become more popular with kayakers. Educating watercraft owners and users on how to inspect their watercraft and trailers to prevent the transportation of plants on other invasive species. Also educating anglers to empty all live wells, coolers, etc at the landing and dispose of excess bait properly as not to spread invasives to other bodies of water. Boat brush stations on key access points to trout streams can slow the spread of invasive species that are trapped in the mud and treads of waders. Educating the youth about invasive species and recruiting volunteers to assist with watercraft inspection and early detection will make people more aware.

Effort has been made within the County to improve the habitat for native species. Conservation groups such as Trout Unlimited, Pheasants Forever and National Wild Turkey Federations have promoted the use of native species in conservation work. Some of these groups have worked with Land Conservation Department, Natural Resources Conservation Service and Department of Natural Resources on specific projects and tools to improve habitat. More work needs to be done to promote native species in Richland County.

The following are a list of goals, objectives and action plans.

Goal: Prevent and control the spread of invasive species

Objective: Preventing and controlling the spread of invasive species

- Identify locations of newly identified species
- Apply for grant to control small sites as needed
- Encourage Conservation Reserve Program participants to control invasive species with proper control techniques and timing of control
- Work with landowners to plant natives, including pollinator plants
- Work with landowners to control noxious weeds
- Inventory invasive sites
- Work with the Department of Natural Resources and UW-Extension to educate landowners to prevent the spread of invasive species
- Assisting landowners in finding drills to plant native species
- Apply for the Land and Monitoring Network grant
- Educate the public on identifying and controlling invasive species
- Complete Clean Boats Clean Water
- Educate high school students on invasives

Forests

Forestry is a very important land use in Richland County. Approximately 45% of the County is forested. The forests in the County provide wood products such as lumber and firewood as well as being important for wildlife, food source and water infiltration. Threats to the forests are insects, disease, grazing and overharvesting of timber. If the forests are not properly managed, erosion can occur such as erosion of forest roads.

The following are a list of goals, objectives and action plans.

Goal: Improve the quality of forests

Objective: Educate landowners on proper forestry management

- Refer landowners to DNR foresters
- Use Ash Creek Community for as an education site for forestry
- Encourage landowners to plant native tree and shrub species
- Sell native tree and shrub species
- Encourage landowners to work with the DNR foresters on forestry management to increase diversity and natural oak regeneration
- Encourage landowners to plant trees
- Encourage landowners to not pasture their woods.

Tools and Strategies

The land and water resource management plan is a ten-year strategic plan for Richland County. The plan was developed to guide the Richland County Land Conservation Department and the Land and Zoning Standing Committee. Some of the activities are led by other organizations and county departments. A work plan to implement the plan activities will be created annually. Development of the work plan will be completed in conjunction with local, state and federal partners as well as the Land and Zoning Standing Committee members. A review of work plan accomplishments with partners and Land and Zoning Standing Committee will be conducted prior to creation of the next year's plan. There are many groups and agencies that are involved with resource conservation in Richland County. Carrying out the provisions of this county land and water resource management plan will require the cooperation of many individuals and organizations.

Many tools and strategies are available to implement the Land and Water Resource Management Plan. The actions that will be used to implement the goals and objectives in this plan can be placed in one of six categories of tools and strategies. The categories include:

- ⇒ Information and Education
- ⇒ Performance Standards and Regulations
- ⇒ Conservation Practices
- ⇒ Incentives
- ⇒ Targeting
- ⇒ Partnerships and Programs

These tools and strategies are ways the Land Conservation Department and their partners could address resource issues and concerns. These same tools and strategies will be used by Richland County to implement the State Performance Standards and Prohibitions for agriculture runoff.

Information and Education

The Richland County Land and Zoning Committee (LZC) and Department (LCD) believe that public information and education on natural resource concerns and conservation practices is the preferred method to prevent and solve natural resource problems. Voluntary compliance with NR 151 standards and regulations is preferable to using the NR 151.090 and 151.095 enforcement procedures. Efforts have been made and will continue to be made to inform all producers and the rest of the public about standards and prohibitions and what needs to be done to reach compliance.

Education must be user friendly and geared to the audience. The concern is how to reach the audience, especially those who do not live in Richland County. The Land

Conservation Department currently has a website

<https://landconservation.co.richland.wi.us/>

and a Facebook page. Periodically, they are updated as new information is available

Richland County will be involving the local media in our education efforts. The local radio station has a regular morning show which has been used in the past and will continue to be used as a means of disseminating information on programs and regulation. The local newspaper is another media source that can be used in this effort.

Besides radio and the newspaper, the producers and other local residents will be reached through workshops, meetings, mailings and one-on-one work. These are the easiest ways to reach the local people.

For those in Farmland Preservation Program, the compliance monitoring and self-compliance forms have been good sources of disseminating information on the performance standards and prohibitions. After receiving the self-compliance form, most landowners call or stop into the Land Conservation Department and ask the Land Conservation staff questions. The most common questions are concerning the nutrient management requirement.

Richland County will continue to provide educational material and displays at events like the Richland County Fair. This information reaches a wide audience including producers and other rural and urban residents.

Children are another important audience to reach. If they are taught earlier, as adults they will have a better understanding of what to do. The Richland County LCD and Department have sponsored Conservation Field Days for area sixth graders. These kids spend a day on Ash Creek Community Forest learning about land use management, forestry, soils, wildlife, conservation practices, prairies and water quality. The Richland Center High School FFA has worked with the LCD on several projects concerning natural resources. The best way to teach children is through hands on activities.

The hardest segment of the population to reach is the absentee landowners. They live all over the United States and other countries. Local media efforts do not reach them unless they happen to be in the county. Richland County has been using the County website and Facebook to reach these individuals. One of the best ways to reach the absentee landowners is through the realtors at the time of the property purchase. The Land Conservation Department, Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service and DNR Forestry Office are continually trying to inform realtors of the requirements of the programs. For most buyers, the realtors are the first people they talk to about the land and if the realtors have the correct information, there are fewer problems down the road.

The County has a Land Information website which includes a public map site. We are now tracking who is in compliance on this website and, although the general public

does not have access to the compliance information at this time, Land Conservation staff can access the site and inform potential landowners on the compliance status of their farm or a farm they are interested in purchasing. Hopefully, within the next 5 years this layer will be available to the public.

Education is an important tool in improving the condition of the natural resources. It is mentioned under every resource category. The education components will need to be evaluated and improvements made where necessary.

Performance Standards and Regulations

Many farmers voluntarily install conservation practices on their farms. They see the value not only to their farming operations but also to the environment with improvement in water quality, wildlife habitat and reduction in soil erosion. The Richland County LZO and LCO would prefer landowners voluntarily comply with NR 151 regulations rather than enforcement actions. Cost-share dollars will still find priority with landowners looking to voluntarily implement Best Management Practices on their land and meet NR 151 agricultural performance standards and prohibitions. Richland County will continue to offer voluntary cost-sharing as program funds and priorities become available.

NR 151- State Agriculture Performance Standards and Prohibitions

Wisconsin's rules to control polluted runoff from farms, as well as other sources, went into effect October 1, 2002. The State legislature passed the rules to help protect Wisconsin's lakes, streams and groundwater.

The DNR Administrative Rule NR 151 set performance standards and prohibitions for all cropland and livestock agricultural farms/operators. It also set performance standards to control construction site erosion, manage runoff from streets and roads and manage fertilizer use on large turf areas.

DATCP Administrative Rule ATP 50 identifies conservation practices that farmers must follow to meet performance standards and prohibitions in NR 151. ATP 50 also sets out the requirements for nutrient management plans.

Below are the NR 151 agricultural performance standards and prohibitions. A Surface Water Quality Management Area (SWQMA) is the area within 300 feet of a stream, 1000 feet of a lake or in areas susceptible to groundwater contamination

- ⇒ All cropped fields and pastures shall meet the tolerable (T) soil erosion rate established for that soil
- ⇒ No tillage operation may be conducted within 5 feet of the top of the channel of surface waters. The area can be expanded to 20 feet in order to address soil erosion and stream bank integrity.

- ⇒ Annually develop and follow a Nutrient Management plan that meets Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Standard 590 on cropland. On pastureland if It receives mechanical applications of nutrients and/or is stocked at >1 animal unit per acres during grazing season.
- ⇒ Croplands, pastures, and winter grazing areas shall average a phosphorus index of 6 or less over the accounting period and may not exceed a phosphorus index of 12 in any individual year within the accounting period
- ⇒ All new or substantially altered manure storage facilities shall be constructed, maintained or abandoned in accordance with accepted standards. Failing and leaking existing facilities posing an imminent threat to public health or fish and aquatic life or violate groundwater standards shall be upgraded or replaced
- ⇒ Manure storage facilities must be properly abandoned according to NRCS Standard 360 if the facility has had no manure added within the last 2 years
- ⇒ There may be no significant discharge of process wastewater to waters of the state
- ⇒ Runoff from agricultural buildings and fields shall be diverted away from feedlots, manure storage areas and barnyards located within water quality management areas
- ⇒ Manure management prohibitions
 - No overflow of manure storage structures
 - No unconfined manure piles in a water quality management area
 - No direct runoff from feedlots or stored manure into state waters
 - No unlimited livestock access to waters of the state in locations where high concentrations of animals prevent the maintenance of adequate or self-sustaining vegetative cover

What does this mean to Richland County and the Land Conservation Department (LCD)? The Land Conservation Department will have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the NR 151 agricultural performance standards and prohibitions. DNR staff, as necessary, will assist with NR 151 implementation. The major transition found in NR 151 is that it truly moves the majority of non-point source water quality work in Wisconsin from a mostly voluntary program to a program based largely on landowner participation through the option of regulation. NR 151 lays the foundation for minimal expectations/standards for all cropland and livestock operations within the agricultural landscape.

The agriculture performance standards and prohibitions found in NR 151 require 70% cost-sharing be offered to change an existing cropland practice or livestock facility to bring them into compliance with the new standards. The opportunity exists for an increase to 90% cost-sharing if economic hardship is proven.

The cost-sharing requirement applies to sites not found in compliance prior to October 1, 2002. For those in Farmland Preservation, cost-sharing is not required to comply

with the performance standards and prohibitions. That does not mean that cost-sharing will not be offered. Farmers who are in compliance on or after that date do not have a right to cost-sharing if they later fall out of compliance. Farmers who establish new facilities may be eligible for cost-sharing, but cost-sharing is not required for compliance. Those farms covered under a Wisconsin Pollution Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit (1000 + animal units) are not eligible for state cost-sharing to meet performance standards and prohibitions required under their permit.

Richland county recognizes inventorying and tracking are important components of NR 151 implementation. As stated earlier, this work will be done as county staff time allows. Farmland Preservation participants will be checked during status reviews. Other priorities will be those farms with a complaint and those where it is seen to have a potential problem, especially if within 300 feet of a stream. On-site farm visits will be completed. The on-site visit will include one-on-one discussion with the landowner about the performance standards and prohibitions and which ones the landowner complies with. Options to bring the farm in compliance will also be discussed. Richland County is using a compliance form developed by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The number, frequency and location of the on-site farm visits will strongly hinge on the current and future level of staff funding and resources that will be available.

Richland County LCD has a GIS layer available to visually track who is in compliance. The GIS system was enacted in 2018. This layer is part of the County's Land Records system. Data is being added every year. Within the next 5 years, the Compliance layer should be available for the public. The other layer that will be added with the next 10 year is the manure storage permits.

The next step will be to notify landowners, by letter, what standards and prohibitions they are or are not in compliance with as of that date. The LZC and LCD would then make an offer of cost-sharing to bring the farm into compliance.

If information and education, incentives and programs and partnerships do not bring about compliance, the LZC and LCD will take enforcement action. The Richland County LZC will take the lead role in the implementation of NR 151. The LCD will be working in close cooperation with DNR and other agencies towards a practical implementation process that serves all involved.

Richland County does not have any ordinances in place, nor will it in the near future, to enforce the agricultural performance standards and prohibitions, aside from provisions in the 2008 manure storage and livestock siting licensing ordinances and on lands claiming tax credits under the Farmland Preservation Program. Richland County may work with DNR to develop a Memorandum of Understanding for the enforcement of the agricultural performance standards and prohibitions in certain cases.

Richland County Land Conservation Department's ability to implement the NR 151 performance standards and prohibitions is dependent, in part, on the LCD receiving adequate funds to cover both staff and cost-sharing resources. It is anticipated that the DNR and DATCP will be the major financial resources Richland County will look to for partnership in this process. DATCP allocates funding for both staff and cost sharing as part of having a ATCP 50.12 compliant Land and Water Resources Management Plan. An ATCP 50.12 requirement for all Land and Water plans is to have and implement a priority farm and NR 151 implementation strategy. Collaboration with DNR, as necessary, may be needed to sustain or increase Richland County's NR 151 implementation and compliance efforts.

NR 216 - Stormwater Discharge Permits

Agriculture is **not** exempt from the requirement to submit a notice of intent (NOI) for one or more acres of land disturbance for the construction of structures such as barns, manure storage facilities or barnyard runoff control systems. Construction of an agricultural building or facility must follow an erosion and sediment control plan consistent with s. NR 216.46, Wis. Adm. Code, including meeting the performance standards of s. NR 151.11, Wis. Adm. Code. Agriculture is exempt from this requirement for activities such as planting, growing, cultivating and harvesting crops for human or livestock consumption and pasturing of livestock as well as for sod farms and tree nurseries. NR 216 establishes the criteria and procedure for issuance of storm water discharge permits to limit the discharge of pollutants carried by storm water runoff into waters of the state.

County Regulations

Manure Storage Ordinance

This ordinance is administered by the LZC and LCD. It regulates the construction or alterations of manure storage facilities that are 3,500 cubic feet or 30 days storage, whichever is smaller. Landowners are required to obtain a permit before construction. The permit requires the design and installation of the facility meets NRCS Technical Standards. It also requires that a nutrient management plan be developed and submitted before the permit is issued. The original ordinance was enacted in October 1, 1999. The nutrient management plan required was nitrogen based. New state standards require nutrient management with phosphorus being the limiting factor. The ordinance was revised in 2008 to meet the new requirement and to require a nutrient management plan as long as the manure storage structure exists. The LZC and LCD will use this regulation to reduce polluted runoff delivery to ground and surface water and meet applicable NR 151 performance standards and prohibitions. The ordinance needs to be updated within the next 5 years to reflect all, not just some, NR 151 performance standards.

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Livestock Siting Licensing Ordinance

This ordinance was enacted in 2009. This ordinance regulates new and expanding livestock operations with more than 500 animal units. Operators are required to

obtain a license before building or expanding and must meet certain performance standards and prohibitions related to animal waste handling and storage, nutrient management and runoff management. For existing operation at or expanding to 1000 + animal units or new operations 500+ animal units, odor control is also a requirement. The ordinance is enforced by the LZC and LCD instead of Zoning, so it is effective county-wide. Currently, only 11 of 16 townships in the county are county zoned. The LZC and LCD uses this regulation to reduce polluted runoff and sediment delivery to ground and surface water and to obtain compliance with the performance standards and prohibitions for agricultural runoff in NR 151. The ordinance needs to be updated within the next 5 years.

Conservation Practices

Conservation practices are constructed practices or land management techniques that will reduce or prevent soil erosion and polluted runoff or reduce/eliminate runoff that reaches surface and ground waters.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is responsible for developing and maintaining the list of cost-share practices to implement the NR 151 performance standards and prohibitions. A listing and description of those practices can be found in ATCP 50. They are as follows:

Access Roads	Residue Management
Animal Trails & Walkways	Riparian Buffers
Barnyard Runoff Systems	Riparian Land Out of Production
Contour Farming	Roofs
Cover Crop & Green Manure	Roof Runoff Systems
Critical Area Stabilization	Sediment Basins
Diversions	Sinkhole Treatment
Field Windbreaks	Streambank & Shoreline Protection
Filter Strips	Strip Cropping
Grade Stabilization Structures	Subsurface Drains
Heavy Use Protection	Terrace Systems
Land Out of Production (Cropland)	Underground Outlet
Livestock Fencing	Waste Transfer Systems
Livestock Watering Facilities	Wastewater Treatment Strips
Manure Storage Closure	Waterway Systems
Manure Storage System	Well Decommissioning
Milk house Waste System	Wetland Restoration
Nutrient and Pesticide Management	

The USDA-NRCS Technical Standards contain the specifications for the design, construction, implementation and maintenance of these practices. Copies of the USDA-NRCS Technical Standards can be viewed on-line at <https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/state/WI/documents/section=4>

The Richland County LCD will promote the installation and use of many of the conservation practices listed above for both livestock and cropland farm operations. The LCD will also assist county landowners with the design, installation and maintenance of the conservation practices by providing technical assistance and expertise.

Incentives

There are many ways to try to convince landowners to install conservation practices on their property. Incentives can play a significant role in obtaining voluntary compliance with performance standards and prohibitions. Incentives are usually monetary, but can also be in the form of public recognition.

- ⇒ Monetary incentives can help defray the costs of installing conservation practices, some of which are very expensive. Monetary and/or cost share incentives are often connected with participation in Federal, State and Local programs. In addition to helping improve and protect the natural resources, the monetary incentives contribute to the economic growth and health of Richland County. Local contractors install the practice, buying supplies locally. The LCD will use monetary incentives to further the goals and objectives of this plan and to gain compliance with the NR 151 performance standards and prohibitions. Examples of monetary incentives are:
 - ⇒ Tax Credit- Farmland Preservation Program
 - ⇒ Cost Sharing- Land and Water Resource Management, Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Targeted Resource Management Grant, Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program
 - ⇒ Rental Payments- Conservation Reserve Program, Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

Another form of incentives is public recognition. Richland County LZC and LCD have and will continue to use the following to promote conservation:

- ⇒ Website- Before and After Pictures
- ⇒ Displays- Before and After Pictures
- ⇒ The Richland County LZC and LCD will continue to search for new programs and grant funds to provide incentives for county landowners.

Targeting and Priority Farm Strategy

Limited staffing resources and funding for conservation practices limit the types and scope of actions the Richland County LCD can perform annually to meet this plans

goals, objectives and action items. To be the most efficient, the LCD will target their actions and resources to critical areas in the County (see rankings below).

All farms in the county will need to be reviewed, over time, to ensure compliance with the NR 151 standards and prohibitions, regardless of whether they are in programs that require compliance. Office records and documents such as conservation plans, cost-share agreements and animal waste storage facility permits will be used as part of the review process. Digital aerial photography, farmer interviews and in-field investigations of all sites will also be used. Compliance or noncompliance of each farm with each NR 151 performance standard and prohibition will be recorded by Richland County staff on a standard form and will be tracked with a computer spreadsheet. Results of the NR 151 compliance reviews will be reported to DATCP annually during regular progress reporting. Consultation with DNR staff will also be completed, as necessary, on NR 151 implementation and compliance tracking efforts.

Farms will be chosen for review on compliance with one or more of the NR 151 standards and prohibitions using the priority ranking below. The department decided not to list specific landowners in the plan at this time.

1. 303(d) & TMDL watersheds (e.g., Little Bear & Little Willow creeks, Wisconsin River TMDL sub-basin 310)
2. Farmland Preservation (Working Lands Initiative) Participants who are found in non-compliance.
3. Farms within Surface Water Quality Management Areas (1000 feet of lakes and 300 feet of streams) that are known to be or found to be in significant noncompliance with the standards and prohibitions that impact surface water
4. Other farms that are known to be or found to be in significant noncompliance with performance standards and prohibitions
5. Farms whose operators request a review or need one for program participation or a permit/license application
6. Land, that through survey data, monitoring or visual inventory, show a need for water quality improvement or soil loss reduction
7. Other farms within Surface Water Quality Management Areas
8. Farms in areas that have higher susceptibility for nitrate leaching into groundwater
9. Prioritize sub-watersheds to be evaluated based on highest soil erosion rates as determined by conservation partner agency survey data and department staff knowledge of resource concerns.
10. Encourage voluntary participation in on-farm resource evaluations and cost sharing program for agricultural conservation practices.
11. Implement most cost-effective practices as a high priority.
12. Evaluate parcels receiving cost sharing from DATCP or DNR grant.
13. Evaluate all parcels owned by a landowner applying for a Richland County Manure Storage Ordinance permit.

14. Coordinate DATCP funding for conservation practices to meet the agricultural performance standards with other cost share opportunities such as the Federal EQIP (Environmental Quality Incentives Program).
15. Evaluate all performance standards at one time for a farm/site with an on-site visit.
16. Document compliant parcels through a landowner compliance status and track parcels using a GIS database (contingent on available staff time)
17. Watersheds where other partners are assessing natural resource conditions or targeting their own efforts to improve water quality

New critical areas may be created as a result of new resource inventories or modeling efforts.

Partnerships and Programs

There are many agencies and organizations in Richland County working to protect the natural resources. Each has their own mission and programs, but they all work toward a common goal to preserve the environment for future generations. None of the agencies and organizations have large enough staffs to carry out the workloads. Everybody has and will continue to work together to successfully implement the goals and objectives in this plan.

The Land Conservation Department will be the main agency to implement the Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan. The department provides technical assistance to landowners, financial assistance through state programs and education opportunities in cooperation with other agencies. Other responsibilities include implementation of the performance standards and prohibitions, farm plan status reviews and enforcement of the Manure Storage and Livestock Siting Licensing Ordinance.

The University of Wisconsin-Extension County Agents provide technical assistance and educational opportunities for Richland County landowners. They coordinate many of the educational activities and will assist in many of the educational activities to implement this plan.

The USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service provides technical and financial assistance to land owners involved in Federal programs. Some of the resource concerns they focus on are soil erosion, water quality and nutrient management. NRCS has and will continue to be involved with the educational programs for landowners.

The USDA-Farm Service Agency provides financial assistance to landowners and manages many of the farm bill programs. They have been and will continue to be involved with some of the educational programs.

The DNR Forestry personnel provide technical assistance to landowners on forestry health, timber stand quality and quantity, and water quality and soil erosion in forested areas. They also assist landowners with timber sales and sign-ups for forestry programs and cost-sharing.

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) provides technical and financial assistance to landowners through the county. Conservation practices are installed with their assistance.

The Richland County Zoning Department is the county department that issues permits and enforces land use ordinances such as Shoreline Ordinance, Floodplain Ordinance, Non-metallic Mining Ordinance, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Ordinance, etc. Richland County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan is also administered by this department.

Different Trout Unlimited Chapters have assisted the county with stream bank protection projects in the past. They have provided voluntary labor in building L.U.N.K.E.R.S. and sometimes have provided funds to assist landowners in paying for projects along streams with DNR fishing easements.

Many of the partners have specific programs that offer cost-sharing or annual payments to improve and protect the natural resources. The programs will assist Richland County in implementing the Land and Water Resource Management plan including the performance standards and prohibitions. The programs are:

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

This federal, USDA program provides annual rental payments for taking environmentally sensitive cropland out of production for 10 to 15 years. This land is usually highly erodible. The land must be planted and maintained in vegetative cover consisting of certain mixtures of trees, shrubs, forbs and/or grass species. Cost-sharing incentives and technical assistance are provided for planting and maintenance.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

This joint federal, state and local program provides annual rental payments up to 15 years for taking cropland and marginal pasture adjacent to surface water out of production. A strip of land adjacent to the stream must be planted and maintained in vegetative cover consisting of certain mixture of trees, forbs and/or grass species. This land is highly sensitive and, by putting land into this program, there is less sediment and nutrient getting into the streams. Cost-sharing incentives and technical assistance are provided for planting and maintenance of the vegetative strips. Landowners also receive an upfront, lump sum payment for enrolling in the program, with the amount of payment dependent on whether they enroll the program for 15 years or permanently.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

This federal, NRCS, program provide technical assistance and cost-sharing to farm operators to install conservation practices to reduce soil erosion and polluted runoff delivery to ground and surface waters. Farmers compete annually for the limited funds. The LZC and LCD are members of the USDA Local Work Group that prioritizes resource concerns for this program.

Farmland Preservation Program (FPP)

This state program provides tax relief to farmland owners for maintaining their land in an agricultural use. This program is part of the Working Lands Initiative (WLI). Those participants in zoned townships must be in compliance with the Agricultural Performance Standards to remain eligible. The landowners in unzoned townships with existing agreements must be in compliance with the standard in place at the time of their agreement. Agricultural Enterprise Area (AEA) may be developed in any area of the county (zoned or unzoned) and landowners may sign new agreements in those areas if they are in zoned or unzoned townships.

LWRM Plan Implementation Cost-sharing Program

This cost-sharing program is administered by the LCD and Wisconsin DATCP. DATCP annually provides funds for landowners to cost-share the installation of conservation practices that are needed to accomplish the goals and objectives of the County's LWRM plan. The cost-share funds can be used throughout the County but are often targeted to certain areas or resource concerns.

Managed Forest Law

This DNR program provides a reduction in property taxes to woodland owners if they enroll their woodland into it for 25 to 30 years and develop and follow a forestry management plan. Technical assistance to develop the plans is provided by private consulting foresters and reviewed by DNR foresters. Woodlands cover must cover at least 10 contiguous acres to be eligible. Any sites with erosion problems are noted in the plan.

Targeted Resource Management (TRM) Grants

These competitive grants from DNR can be used to cost-share conservation practices for controlling polluted runoff from urban and agricultural sources. Grant funds must be utilized in one to two years and are limited to \$150,000.

Wetland Reserve Program (WRP)

This federal, USDA program, provides cost-share payments for restoring wetlands that have been previously altered for cropping. Landowners may enroll land for differing periods in time from 10 years to permanently. Percent cost sharing for restoration costs depend on the length of period or enrollment. A lump sum is paid for permanent or 30 year enrollment.

Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP)

This federal, USDA program, provides cost-sharing payment to landowners for developing or improving fish and wildlife habitat on almost all types of land including cropland, woodlands, pastures and streams. Practices used for development and

improvement of habitat include native plant community establishments, fencing of livestock out of sensitive areas and in-stream structures for fish.

Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP)

This DNR program provides cost-sharing on conservation practices to private landowners for protecting and enhancement of their forested land, prairies and waters. This program allows qualified landowners to be reimbursed up to 65% of the cost of eligible practices. Practices must be identified in the landowner's Forest Stewardship Plan (except if applying for plan development) to be eligible for cost-sharing.

USDA Program Cross Compliance

Many USDA programs require that participants comply with a higher level of conservation standards to maintain eligibility for the program and to receive incentives from it. The LZC works cooperatively with NRCS to provide program participants technical assistance in installing and maintaining conservation practices to meet these higher standards.

Wisconsin Pollution Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Permit

This program, administered by the DNR, requires new and expanding large livestock operations of over 1,000 animal units (equivalent to 714 mature dairy cows) to obtain a State permit to operate. In order to obtain a permit, the operation must meet certain performance standards and prohibitions to prevent pollutant discharges to waters of the state. Permits can also be required for smaller operations that discharge significant amount of pollutants. Permit requirements are prescribed in section NR 216 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Conclusion

All of the tools and strategies listed in this section will assist the County and its residents in achieving the goals and objectives in this plan. Not every tool and strategy will be used for every goal and objective, the use of a combination of them should help landowners adopt many of the necessary conservation practices to achieve them.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Richland County LCD can use several tools to evaluate and assess changes. In April of each year, the LCD completes and submits a progress report to the DNR and DATCP. The Transect Survey, done yearly, can track crop erosion trends. The LCD has been tracking compliance with the performance standards and prohibitions by computer. The GIS layer has been created and is updated periodically throughout the year. It is not available to the public at this time, but hopefully it will in the next 5 years. The ability to inventory and track using GIS will prove to be the most valuable management tool Richland County has to evaluate the overall status of resource needs in the county. Having this layer available along with the DNR surface water data viewer will enable agencies and partners to plan stream evaluation and monitoring activities. Within the next 10 years, the plan is to have a GIS layer for the manure storage permits. This layer would document the location, date of installation, type of structure, etc..

Evaluation of the number of nutrient management plans completed or number of farm plans reviewed are all items that can be measured and used in evaluation of the effectiveness of the plans. But such counting does not provide an accurate indication of improvements in water quality. Just because someone has completed a nutrient management plan does not mean the plan is being applied correctly. The effect of conservation practices on the environment is not possible to see in the stream in a few short years (e.g. 5 years). Long term water quality monitoring must be done to show progress.

There are several monitoring stations located in Richland County. The DNR Surface Water Viewer which has maps of all of those locations as well as other pertinent information. A copy of this map is located in Appendix B.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will continue baseline surveys of streams in the county to assess general condition and identify problem streams or watersheds. This includes sampling water chemistry, surveying fish and habitat. In addition, the department will continue to monitor waters on the 303(d) list of impaired waters to determine if they are meeting state water quality standards and their designated uses as described by Wisconsin Administrative Code. Streams will also be monitored to determine if they should be placed on the impaired waters list, which is submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency on a biennial basis. For water bodies placed on the impaired waters list, the department will develop Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies. Long term trend monitoring will continue on the Wisconsin River for analyzing trends and general water quality conditions. *(Information provided by Jean Unmuth, DNR Water Biologist)*

Richland County submits annual reports to the DNR and DATCP showing what the LCD has done including what has been accomplishments in compliance with the State Agriculture Performance Standards and Prohibitions.

Richland County will consult with DNR, UW-Extension and USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service to complete inventories for monitoring and evaluations for progress in meeting the goals of this plan

Appendix A- Definitions and Acronyms

BMPs	Best Management Practices
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
DATCP	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
DC	District Conservationist
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Programs
FSA	Farm Service Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
I&E	Information and Education
LWCB	Land and Water Conservation Board
LCD	Land Conservation Department
LZC	Land and Zoning Committee
LWRM	Land and Water Resource Management
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPS	Nonpoint Source Pollution
NOD	Notice of Discharge
NPM	Nutrient & Pest Management
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
PL-566	Public Law-566
RC&D	Resource Conservation and Development
RCRE	Richland Center Renewable Energy
RCWWTP	Richland Center Wastewater Treatment Plant
SWRM	Soil and Water Resource Management Program
“T”	Tolerable Soil Loss
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Society
UWEX	University of Wisconsin-Extension
WALCE	Wisconsin Association of Land Conservation Employees
WCA	Wisconsin Counties Association
WDAC	Wildlife Damage Abatement & Claims Program
WFLGP	Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program
WI Land+	Wisconsin Land + Water Association
WHIP	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program
WRP	Wetlands Reserve Program

Definitions

303(d) Waters:

A list submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which identifies waters that do not meet water quality standards for specific substances or the designated use. This list is required under the Clean Water Act and determined by the Wisconsin DNR

Basin Water Quality Management Plans:

A plan to document water quality conditions in a drainage basin and make recommendations to protect and improve basin water quality. Each Wisconsin basin must have a plan prepared for it, according to Section 208 of the Clean Water Act.

Best Management Practice (BMP):

The most effective, practical measures to control non-point sources of pollutants that run off from land surfaces.

Class I Trout Stream:

High Quality trout waters that have significant natural reproduction to sustain populations of wild trout at or near carry capacity.

Class II Trout Stream:

Streams that may have some natural reproduction, but not enough to utilize available food and space. Stocking is required to maintain a desirable sport fishery.

Erosion:

The wearing away of land or soil by wind or water.

Exceptional Resource Waters:

Surface waters which provide outstanding recreational opportunities, support valuable fisheries, have unique hydrologic or geologic features, have unique environmental settings and are not significantly impacted by human activities. These waters may have point sources discharging directly to the water.

Geographic Information System (GIS):

A computer system used to organize data geospatially by mapping and creating layers of information that are geographically in place. Allows users to visualize data for analysis and decision making.

Groundwater:

Underground water-bearing areas generally within the boundaries of a watershed, which fill internal passageways of porous geologic formations with water that flows in response to gravity and pressure. Often used as the source of water for communities and industries.

Non-point Source Pollution:

Pollution whose sources cannot be traced to a single point such as a municipal or industrial wastewater treatment plant discharge pipe. Non-point sources include eroding farmland and construction sites, urban streets, and barnyards. Pollutants from these sources reach water bodies in runoff, which can best be controlled by proper land management.

NR 151:

State Administrative code that establishes runoff pollution performance standards for non-agricultural facilities and transportation facilities and performance standards and prohibitions for agricultural facilities.

Nutrient Management Plan:

A guidance document that provides fertilizer and manure spreading recommendations for crop fields based upon soil test results and crop needs. Plans are sometimes referred to as NRCS 590 plans for the Natural Resources conservation Service standard that guides the plan preparations.

Outstanding Resource Waters:

Surface waters which provide outstanding recreational opportunities, support valuable fisheries, have unique hydrologic or geologic features, have unique environmental settings and are not significantly impacted by human activities. These waters do not have point sources discharging directly to the water.

Performance Standards:

The land management activities or threshold levels necessary to reduce or eliminate negative effects on land and water resources.

Point Source Pollution:

Sources of pollution that have direct discharges, usually from a pipe or outfall.

Pollution:

The presence of materials or energy whose nature, location or quantity produces undesired environmental effects.

Prohibitions:

Land management activities that are not allowed by local or state regulatory process.

Riparian:

Belonging, living or relating to the bank of a lake, river or stream.

Riprap:

Broken rock, cobbles or boulders placed on the bank of a stream to protect it against erosion.

Runoff:

Water from rain, snowmelt or irrigation that flows over the ground surface and returns to streams and lakes. Runoff can collect pollutants from air or land and carry them to receiving waters.

Sediment:

Soil particles suspended in and carried by water as a result of erosion.

Tolerable Soil Loss (T):

The tolerable soil loss rate in tons per acre per year, commonly referred to as “T”, is the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion for each soil type that will permit a high level of crop productivity to be sustained economically and indefinitely (ATCP 50.01(16)).

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL):

The maximum amount of a pollutant that can be discharged into a stream without causing a violation of water quality standards.

Variance:

Government permission for a delay or exception in the application of a given law, ordinance or regulation.

Water Quality Management Area (WMQA):

An area defined as being within 1000 feet of a lake or 300 feet of a stream, river or tributary.

Watershed:

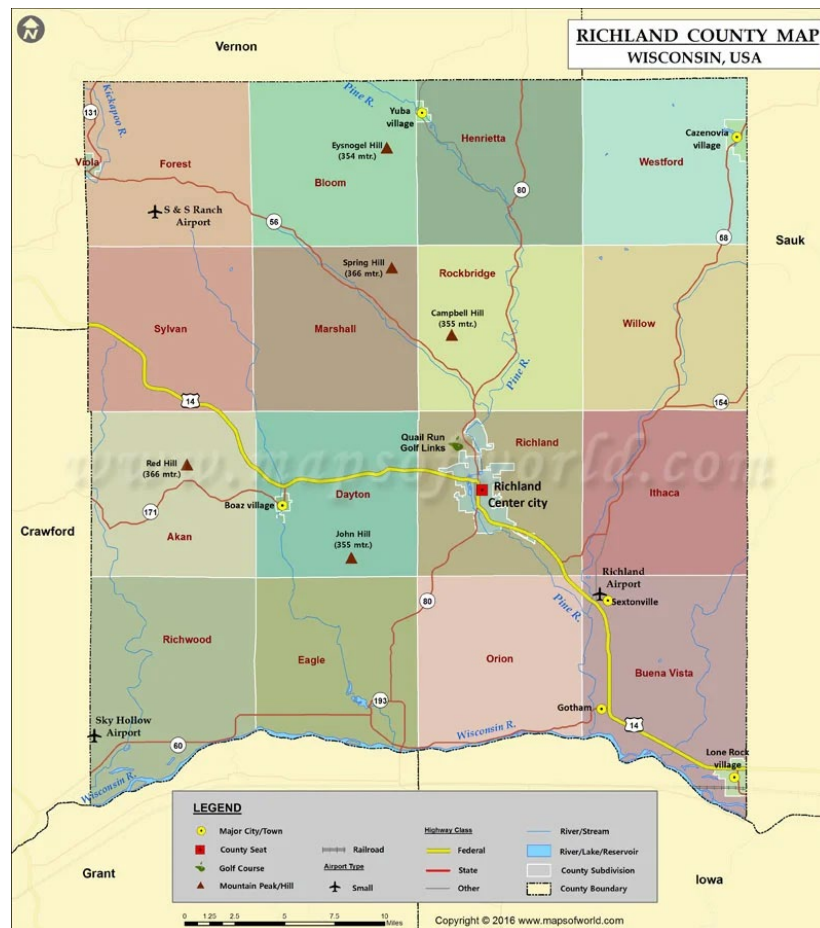
The land area that drains into a lake or river.

Wetlands:

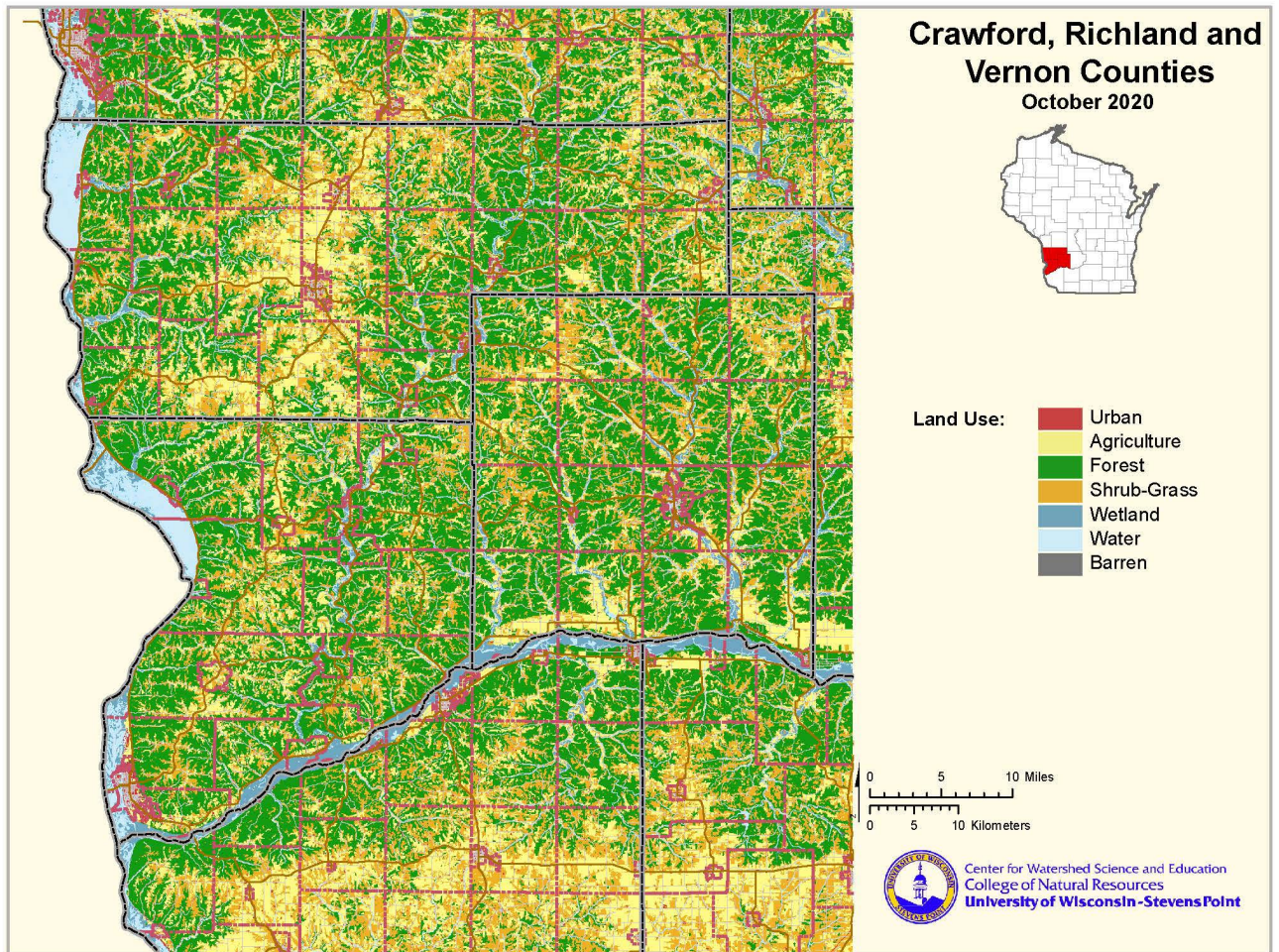
Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a variety of vegetative or aquatic life. Wetland vegetation requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

Appendix B- Maps

Richland County Municipalities

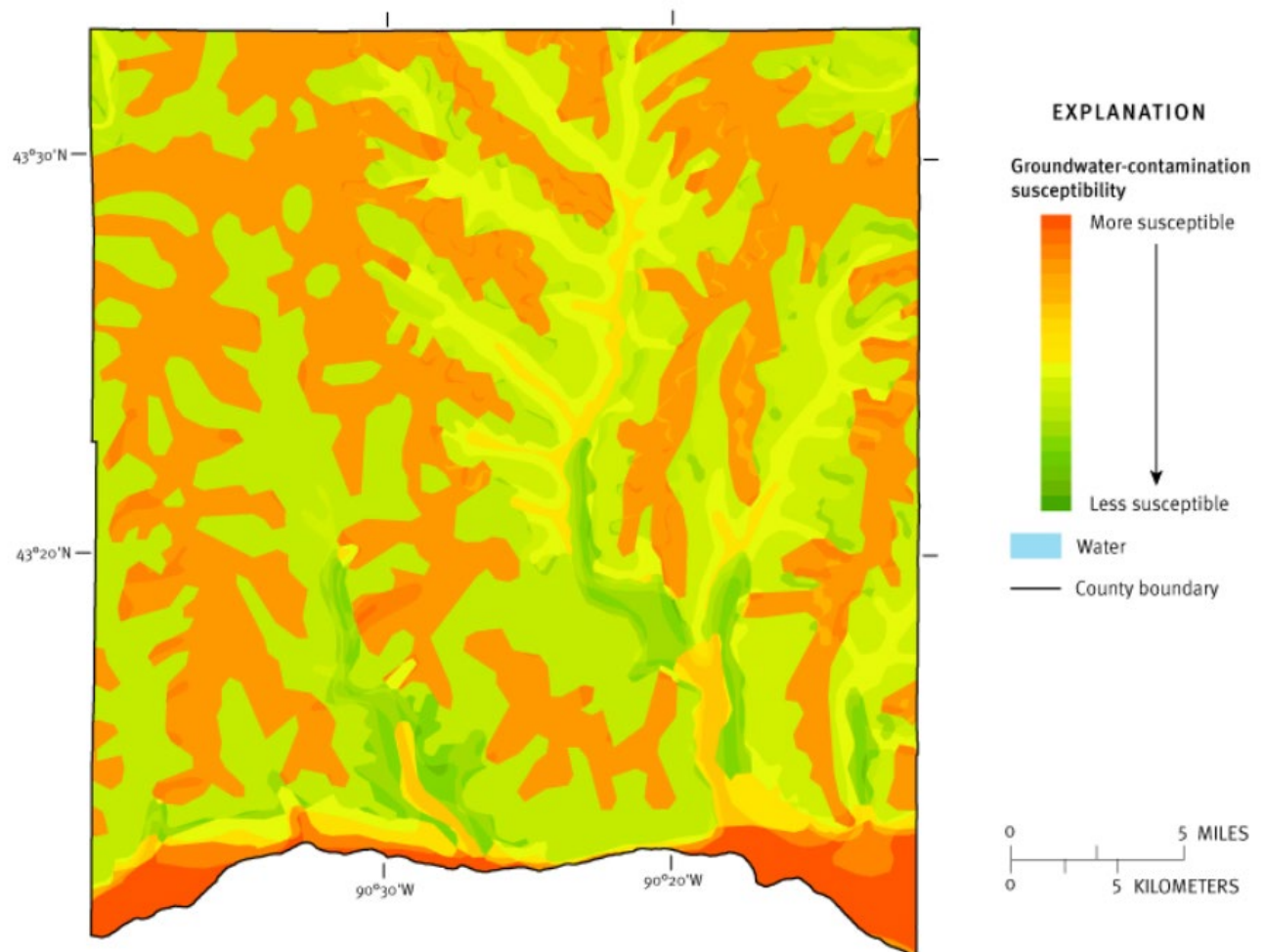


Land Use



Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility

Richland County – Groundwater-Contamination Susceptibility Analysis



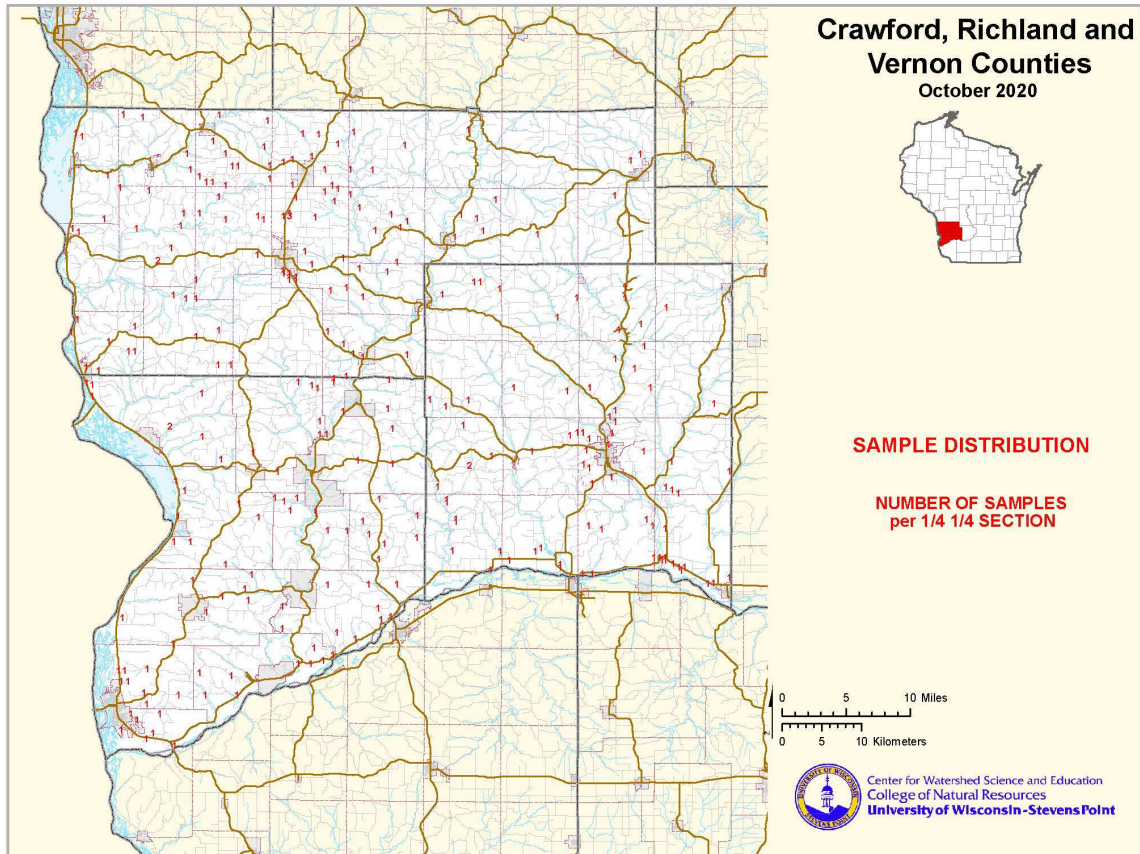
This groundwater-contamination susceptibility map is a composite of five resource characteristic maps, each of which was derived from generalized statewide information at small scales, and cannot be used for any site-specific purposes.

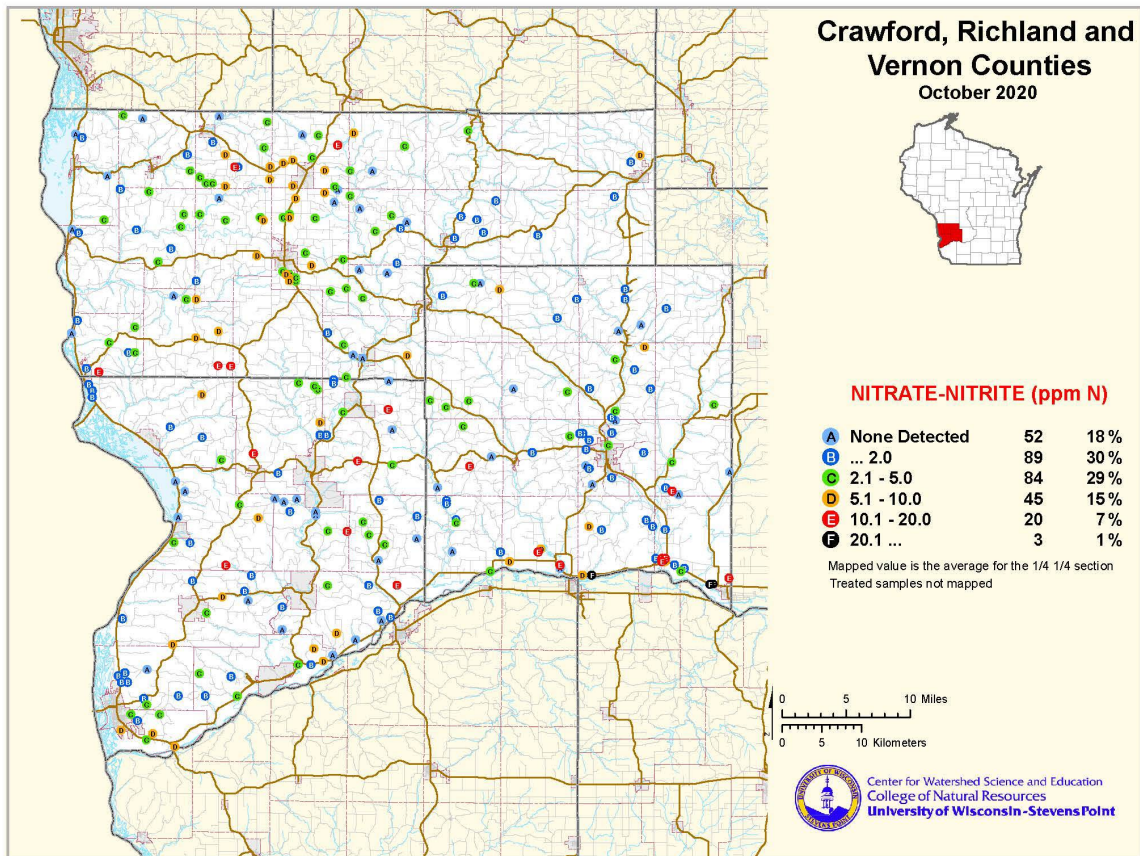
Map source: Schmidt, R.R., 1987, Groundwater contamination susceptibility map and evaluation: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin's Groundwater Management Plan Report 5, PUBL-WR-177-87, 27 p.

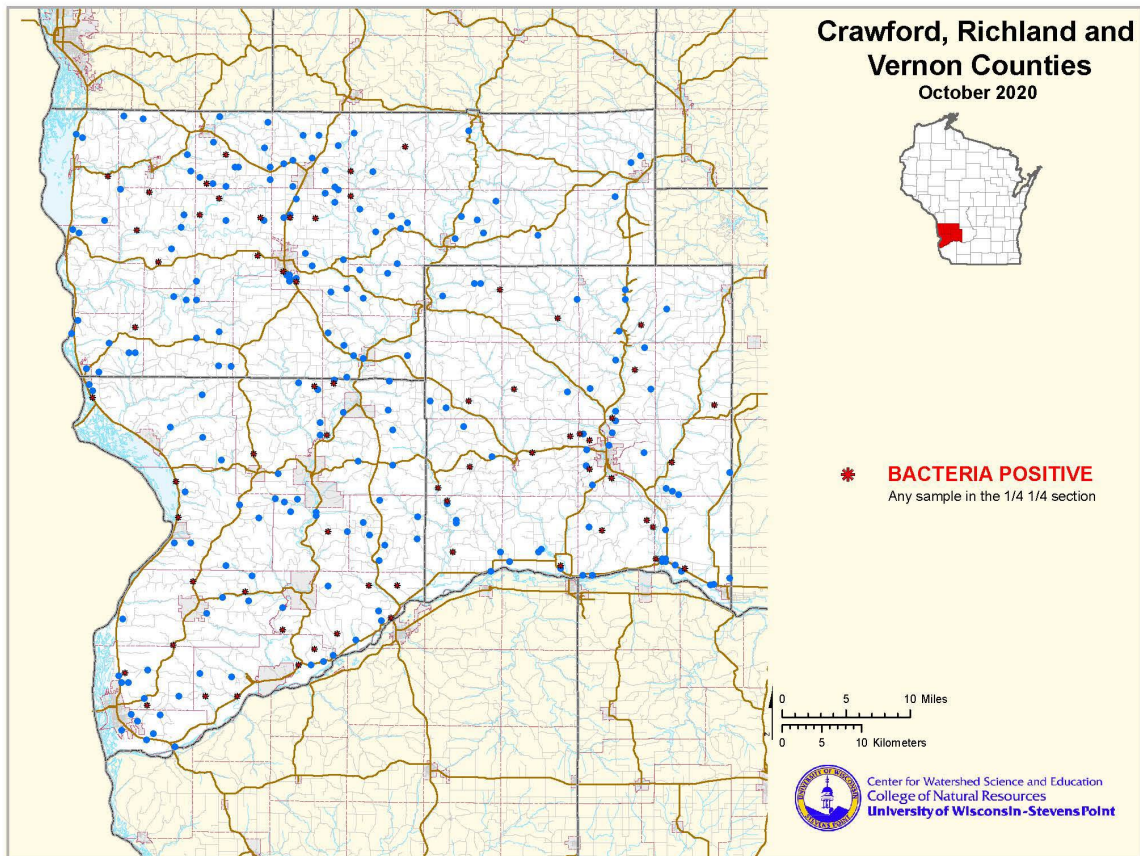
Figure created for the "Protecting Wisconsin's Groundwater Through Comprehensive Planning" web site, 2007, <http://wi.water.usgs.gov/gwcomp/>

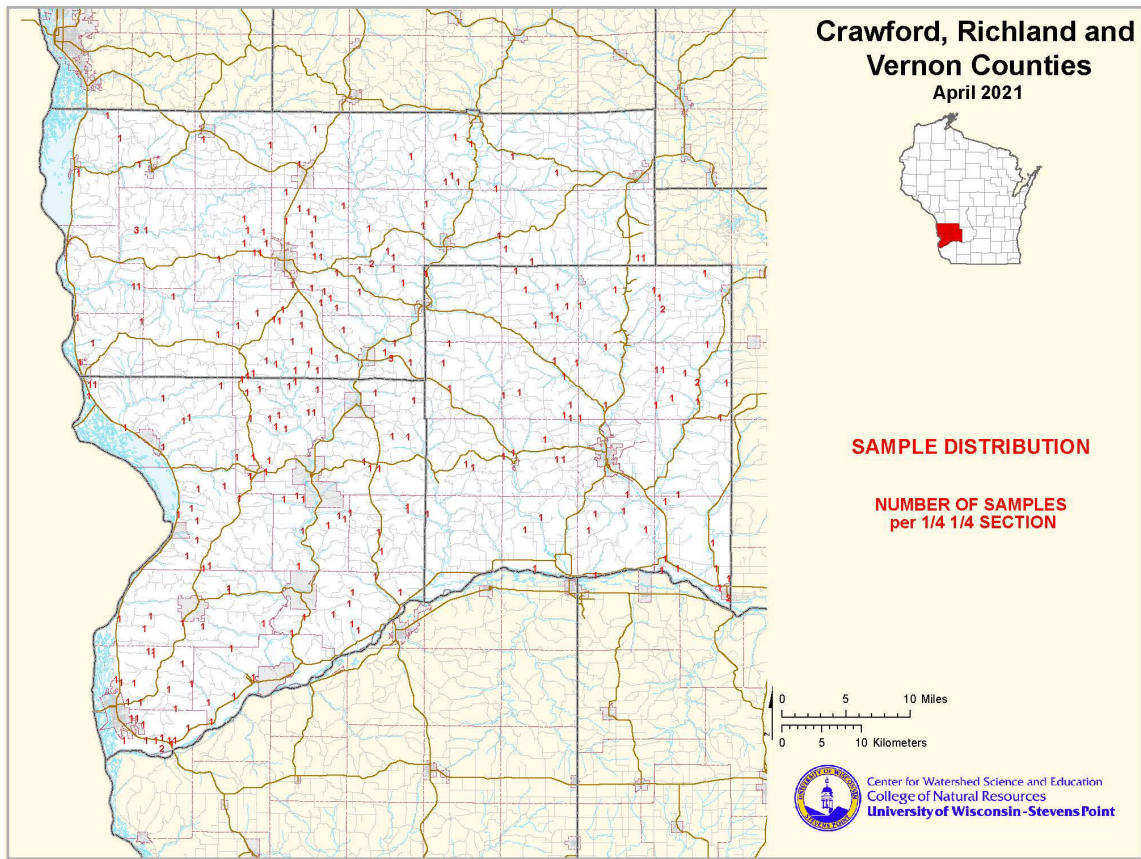
Source: <https://wi.water.usgs.gov/gwcomp/find/richland/susceptibility.html>

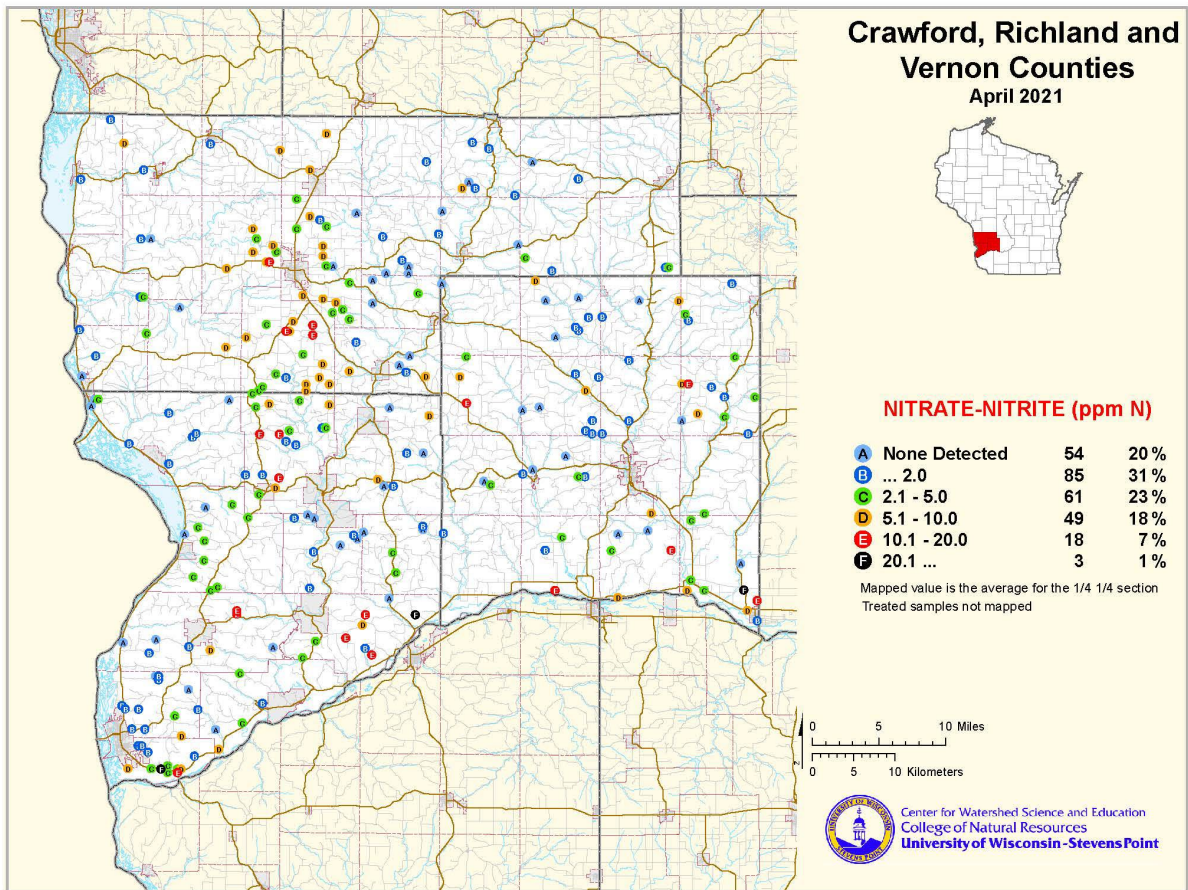
Well test maps



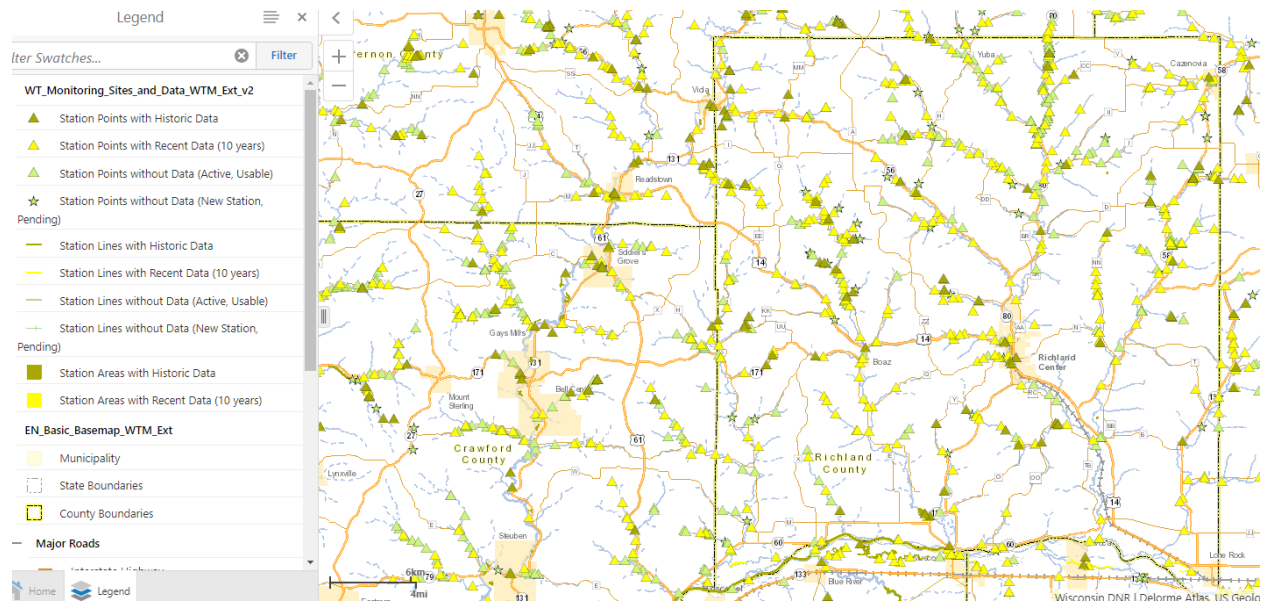








DNR Monitoring Stations



RESOLUTION NO. 22-

A Resolution Approving The Land Conservation Committee Applying For And Accepting A Lake Monitoring And Protection Grant From The Wisconsin Department Of Natural Resources.

WHEREAS the Land Conservation Committee and the County Conservationist, Ms. Cathy Cooper, have recommended that the Committee be granted authority to apply for a Lake Monitoring and Protection Grant from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to pay for staff time and supplies relating to aquatic invasive species projects in the County , and .

WHEREAS Rule 14 of the Rules of the Board requires County Board approval for any department of County government to apply for and accept a grant.

WHEREAS, the applicant attests to the validity and veracity of the statements and representations contained in the grant application;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Richland County Board of Supervisors that approval is hereby granted for the Land Conservation Committee to apply for a Lake Monitoring and Protection Grant from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in the amount of up to \$9,578.00 to pay for staff time and supplies for aquatic invasive species projects in the County, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Richland County Land Conservation Department will meet the financial obligations necessary to fully and satisfactorily complete the project and hereby authorize and empowers the following employees to submit the following documents to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for the financial assistance that may be available:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Title of Authorized Representative</u>
Sign and submit a grant application	County Conservationist
Enter into a grant agreement with the DNR	County Conservationist
Submit quarterly and/or final reports to the DNR to satisfy the grant agreement, as appropriate	County Conservationist
Submit reimbursement request(s) to the DNR no later than the date specified in the grant agreement	County Conservationist

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that there is no County match required for this grant and approval is hereby granted for the grant funds to be spent in accordance with the terms of the grant and the County Conservationist, Ms. Cathy Cooper, is hereby authorized to sign on behalf of the County any documents needed to carry out this Resolution, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the applicant will comply with all local, state and federal rules, regulations and ordinances relating to the project and the cost-share agreement, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall be effective immediately upon its passage and publication.

VOTE ON FOREGOING RESOLUTION

AYES_____NOES_____

RESOLUTION_____

DEREK KALISH

RESOLUTION OFFERED BY THE
COUNTY BOARD MEMBERS OF THE
LAND & ZONING STANDING COMMITTEE

FOR AGAINST

MELISSA LUCK
LINDA GENTES
STEVE CARROW
DAN MCGUIRE
DAVE TURK
JULIE FLEMING

COUNTY CLERK

DATED



STATE OF WISCONSIN

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Tony Evers, Governor
Kathy Blumenfeld, Secretary
Dawn Vick, Division Administrator

Wisconsin Land Information Program 2023 Base Budget, Training & Education, and Strategic Initiative Grant Application

Complete this application form in order to receive 2023 Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP) grants, pursuant to Wisconsin Statute Section [16.967\(7\)](#) and Wisconsin Administrative Code, [Chapter Adm. 47](#).

Training & Education Grants may be used for the training and education of county employees for the design, development, and implementation of a land information system. Each county is eligible for a \$1,000 grant.

Strategic Initiative Grants are for the purposes of addressing statutory directives to create a statewide digital parcel map and to post certain parcel information online in the standard Searchable Format. Strategic Initiative grant funding is to be prioritized to achieve "benchmarks" for parcel quality and completeness. Each county is eligible for \$70,000 in 2023 Strategic Initiative grant funding.

There are four benchmarks for parcel data:

- Benchmark 1 – Parcel and Zoning Data Submission
- Benchmark 2 – Extended Parcel Attribute Set Submission
- Benchmark 3 – Completion of County Parcel Fabric
- Benchmark 4 – Completion and Integration of PLSS

Counties must prioritize their Strategic Initiative grant activities toward achieving the benchmarks in numerical order. The benchmarks are designed to complement and dovetail with the [county land information plan](#). A county may amend a plan with updates or revisions as appropriate. Instructions for amending a plan appear on the following page.

Base Budget Grants enable a county to develop, maintain, and operate a basic land information system and may be used for the implementation of the county's land information plan. Base Budget grants are only available to those counties with retained register of deeds document recording fees of less than \$100,000 in State FY 2022 (July 1, 2021–June 30, 2022). See the [grant eligibility table](#) on page 9 to confirm your county's eligibility.

Applications should be submitted by December 31, 2022 or earlier. Please submit the application by emailing a digital PDF form that has been electronically filled out (*not* a scanned image) to WLIP@wisconsin.gov. For questions, please contact the WLIP grant administrator at peter.herreid@wisconsin.gov or (608) 267-3369.

Grant application released	September 12, 2022
Grant application deadline	December 31, 2022
Grant activities eligible for reimbursement	Beginning January 1, 2023
Training & Education grants distributed	By February 28, 2023
Base Budget grants distributed	By March 31, 2023
Strategic Initiative grant distributed (upon successful data submittal for V9)	By July 31, 2023
Grant project completion deadline	December 31, 2024

How to Fill Out and Submit This Form:

- **DOWNLOAD THIS DOCUMENT & "FILE ► SAVE AS"** to save a local copy.
When saving, add your county name to the end, e.g.,
File name: 2023_WLIP_Grant_Application_GreenLake.pdf
- **FILL OUT THE APPLICATION** – use [Adobe Reader](#) or Acrobat to fill in the application form electronically, by typing data into it. Do *not* fill out the form by hand. The instructions are numbered according to the question numbers on the application form and hyperlink to each corresponding question.
- **"FILE ► SAVE"** – to save as you go
- **ATTACH PAGES** – Attach addendum pages if applicable, or email as separate files
- **SUBMIT VIA EMAIL (WITH COUNTY NAME)** – Email a completed digital PDF form that has been electronically filled out (*not* a scanned image) to WLIP@wisconsin.gov by December 31, 2022. Email subject line should include the name of your county, e.g.,
Email Subject: 2023 WLIP Grant Application - Winnebago

Instructions for Amending Grant Projects

If the grant application is approved, DOA will enter into a grant agreement to fund the specific projects and activities as set forth in the grant application. If, after the grant agreement is executed, conditions or situations at the county change such that it is necessary to change a project's scope of work or timeline, the county should seek approval for an amendment.

Any proposed change to grant projects or activities must be described in an amended version of the county's grant application. Because Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter [Adm. 47.06\(3\)](#) requires grant projects be consistent with an approved county land information plan, in some cases, it may also be necessary for the county to amend its land information plan.

To amend grant projects or project activities. Complete a revised, amended version of the original grant application that describes the complete, updated set of project activities to be funded with the grant. Include:

- Change to project/project activities
- Updated dollar amount(s) for project costs
- Land information plan citations for the new project
- Original project/project activities that remain unaffected by the amendment (leave intact and unchanged from initial application)
- Add the word "Amended" to the file name
- Submit the amended application to the WLIP grant administrator. In an email, list the grant type and specific year of the grant for which amendment is requested

To make amendments to land information plan (so that the plan is consistent with the grant application).

There are two options for amending [county land information plans](#):

- a) Amend the land information plan immediately to include the project. Send the entire amended plan to the grant administrator. For amended plans, counties must include documentation of county land information council approval (e.g., meeting minutes or resolution).
- b) Send documentation of land information council approval of the project, and update the land information plan at the next convenient update opportunity. Plans for the three-year period covering 2022-2024 shall be authored according to the 2021 [Uniform Instructions for Preparing County Land Info Plans](#).

To request an extension of a grant project deadline. If the county is unable to complete projects by the grant agreement deadline, you may request an extension by emailing the grant administrator. Include:

- The grant type and specific year of the grant
- Reason for extension
- Include the word "Extension"

Training & Education Grant Application Instructions

- TE_#1** County submitted a 2022-2024 land information plan to DOA? All counties updated their county land information plan in 2021 to meet s. 59.72(3)(b). Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter Adm. 47.06(3) requires that projects must be consistent with an approved county land information plan (also referred to as a county-wide land records modernization plan).
- TE_#2** Enter date of last county land information council meeting. According to s. 59.72(3m)(b), the county land information council shall review the priorities, needs, policies, and expenditures of a land information office and advise the county on matters affecting the land information office. The land information council must have met within the last 12 months for the county to be eligible for a WLIP grant.
- TE_#3** LIO subscribed to the land information listserv? Applicants must subscribe to the [WLIP's e-mail listserv](mailto:doa-landinfo@lists.wi.gov), doa-landinfo@lists.wi.gov.
- TE_#4** County's Retained Fee/Grant Report for 2021 submitted? According to s. 59.72(2)(b), a county must submit an annual report to DOA on WLIP retained fee and grant spending. All counties submitted a [Retained Fee/Grant Report](#) for 2021.
- TE_#5** Training & Education Award Eligible. The amount of \$1,000 is available to each county for 2023 Training & Education grants.
- TE_#6** Training & Education Award Amount Requested. Enter the amount requested (up to \$1,000).
- TE_#7** Brief Description of Intended Expenditures for Training & Education Grant. Provide information on plans to utilize the Training & Education grant funding. Aim for less than 1,800 characters. The font size will shrink as you type, becoming smaller to accommodate more text.
- TE_#8** Statement and Authorization of Land Information Officer. Land information officer name (typed) and date are required. Do not sign and scan the form. Handwritten signatures are *not* required. Submit the application by emailing a digital PDF form that has been electronically filled out (*not* a scanned image) to WLIP@wisconsin.gov.

Strategic Initiative Grant Application Instructions

- SI_#1** Strategic Initiative Award Eligible. The amount of \$70,000 is available to each county for 2023 Strategic Initiative grants.
- SI_#2** Strategic Initiative Award Amount Requested. Enter the amount requested (up to \$70,000).
- SI_#3** Will the county use 2023 Strategic Initiative Funding to work toward Benchmark 1 and 2 in the Searchable Format in the first quarter of 2023? Indicate whether the county will use grant funding to work toward Benchmark 1 and Benchmark 2 in the Searchable Format. The county must meet the Searchable Format standard for the Version 9 Statewide Parcel Map Database Project (V9) data submittal, using grant funds to do so if necessary. V9 data submittals will be due March 31, 2023.

Figure 1 on the following page summarizes the benchmarks. For Benchmark 1 and 2 specifications, see the [Submission Documentation](#). Note that the Submission Documentation may be tweaked for V9, with an effort to clarify and be consistent with previous versions of the Submission Documentation.

Searchable Format. In the Searchable Format, the county data submittal is ready for immediate aggregation into the statewide parcel layer. The county performs all data cleanup and standardization before submitting data. Data exactly matches the Searchable Format standard. The Searchable Format is defined in detail in the [Submission Documentation](#).



Figure 1. Summary of 2023 benchmarks. The Searchable Format for Benchmarks 1 & 2 and other data submission requirements are detailed in the Submission Documentation.

Strategic Initiative Grant Application Instructions (Continued)

SI_#4 Will the county use 2023 Strategic Initiative Funding to work toward and/or maintain the Searchable Format for **V10** or **V11**? 2023 projects have a completion deadline of December 31, 2024—which means that Strategic Initiative grant projects can span two whole calendar years. The projected data submission deadline for V9 is March 31, 2023. Indicate whether the county will use 2023 Strategic Initiative grant funding to work toward and/or maintain the Searchable Format for V10 or V11.

SI_#5 **Benchmark 1 and 2 Land Information Plan Citations.** Provide only if you answered “Yes” to SI_#3 and/or SI_#4 above. List the corresponding citation (Page numbers) from the county’s land information plan for the *Project Plan to Achieve the Searchable Format for Benchmarks 1 & 2*.

LIO certification upon data submission. Land information officers will be required to certify that data meets the standards for Benchmark 1 and 2 upon submission of data for V9. Counties will certify their own level of attribute completeness relative to an *element occurrence standard*. This means that if an element (such as a property address, a total assessed value, total property tax value, etc.) actually occurs for a given parcel, then this element should be included in the submitted dataset. This also means that there may be justifiable omissions from the submitted dataset. Examples might be missing tax data for tax exempt properties, no address when no structure is present on a property, etc. Data elements must be included only if they actually occur.

SI_#6 **Benchmark 1 and 2 Project Activities and Costs.** For Benchmark 1 and 2, provide costs for the project to be paid with WLIP Strategic Initiative grant funds. Itemize costs where possible. Costs may be estimates determined through quotes received from vendors for specific activities. However, please do *not* include vendor estimates as attachments with the completed application you submit. Type a concise description for each itemized cost, beginning with row1, column1. Enter dollar amount in column2 of row1. Then proceed to row2. The font size will shrink as you type, becoming smaller to accommodate more text. Aim for less than 40 characters per line.

Note on staff funding. The county may either utilize the expertise of existing county staff or hire contractors from the private sector as part of Strategic Initiative grant expenses. As long as county staff activities funded by the Strategic Initiative grant are for the purposes specified in the grant application, it is acceptable to use grant funds to reimburse county or municipal staff. However, *staff time must be broken down* into specific project activities under one or more Strategic Initiative benchmarks.

SI_#7 **Benchmark 1 and 2 Total Costs.** Maximum value is \$70,000. The “Total Costs” boxes are self-adding, which means they calculate the total automatically from the Itemized Costs boxes. Include *only* Strategic Initiative funds in total costs, which may *not* exceed \$70,000 on this application form.

SI_#8 Will the county perform data cleanup and standardization tasks in order to meet the Searchable Format standard before submitting data for the **V9 call** for data by March 31, 2023? Indicate whether the county will perform data cleanup and standardization tasks before submitting data for V9 by March 31, 2023. Counties must meet the Searchable Format standard for the V9 data submittal and into the foreseeable future, using grant funds to do so if necessary. This also entails submitting data that exactly matches the schema specifications for the Searchable Format, as detailed in the *Submission Documentation*. See SI_#3 above.

SI_#9 If you answered “No” to SI_#8 above, briefly describe how you will address any deficiencies in order to meet the Searchable Format standard, explain why the deficiencies cannot be rectified by the V9 call for data, and how they will be addressed. Aim for less than 1,800 characters. The font size will shrink as you type more text.

SI_#10 Is your county’s digital parcel fabric complete (including incorporated areas)? Give estimated year of completion (YYYY) if applicable. Note that there may exist within some counties certain areas that do not require detailed parcel mapping, such as state forests. These areas can be treated as a single large parcel as long as they are designated as such in the submitted dataset (however, this exception does *not* apply to municipalities).

SI_#11 Will county use 2023 Strategic Initiative funding to work toward Benchmark 3? If the county’s digital parcel fabric is incomplete, indicate whether county will use Strategic Initiative grant funds to work toward completion.

SI_#12 **Benchmark 3 Land Information Plan Citations.** If a county has an incomplete digital parcel fabric, list the corresponding citation (Page numbers) from the county’s land information plan for the *Project Plan for Parcel Completion*.

PLSS first approach. Some counties have a plan in place to complete PLSS remonumentation before completing the parcel fabric in a given area. Counties have the option of adopting a “PLSS first approach,” in which PLSS should be prioritized for areas not covered by the parcel fabric. If selecting a PLSS first approach, note this in the *Project Plan for PLSS*, described in SI_#18 below.

- SI_#13** **Benchmark 3 Project Activities and Costs.** For Benchmark 3, provide costs for the project to be paid with WLIP Strategic Initiative grant funds. Itemize costs where possible. Costs may be estimates determined through quotes received from vendors for specific activities. However, please do *not* include vendor estimates as attachments with the completed application you submit.
- SI_#14** **Benchmark 3 Total Costs.** Maximum value is \$70,000. The "Total Costs" boxes are self-adding, which means they calculate the total automatically from the Itemized Costs boxes. Include only Strategic Initiative funds in total costs, which may not exceed \$70,000 on this application form.
- SI_#15** **Is your county's PLSS network complete and integrated into digital parcel layer?** This includes: rediscovery of PLSS corner monuments and physical remonumentation of corners without existing monuments; establishing accurate coordinates on these corners based on a modern datum; posting tie sheets online for these corners; and integrating all county PLSS corners into the county parcel fabric. Give estimated year of completion (YYYY) if applicable.
- PLSS integration.** Integration means the optimization of the geospatial accuracy of the digital parcel layer which improves the accuracy of where parcel boundary lines are represented on the digital parcel map. In cases where the result would be a materially significant improvement to the geospatial accuracy of the digital parcel layer, parcels have been tied to and, if necessary, adjusted geometrically to the inputted PLSS coordinates. This definition does not imply a restriction on a county's options for integration, whether it is snapping parcel boundary lines to PLSS corner coordinates one corner at a time, entirely redrawing parcel boundaries one survey township at a time, or another chosen approach. (For example, "rubber sheeting" is not required.)
- SI_#16** **Benchmark 4 waiver request to acquire lidar or aerial imagery.** Strategic Initiative funds for 2023 are intended to be used for the purposes of parcel dataset development. However, it may be possible to use Strategic Initiative funds for LiDAR and/or aerial imagery, subject to the following conditions: First, a county would need to use the funds to meet parcel Benchmarks 1-3. Then, if a county has remaining Strategic Initiative grant funding, it may expend it on LiDAR and/or aerial imagery, *before* Benchmark 4 (Completion and Integration of PLSS).
- SI_#17** **Will county use 2023 Strategic Initiative funding to work toward Benchmark 4 (Completion and Integration of PLSS)?** Indicate whether Strategic Initiative grant funds will be used to make progress toward Benchmark 4.
- PLSS data submission.** All counties may be required to submit a digital copy of all county PLSS corner coordinates values for inclusion in the State Cartographer's Office online [SurveyControlFinder](#), and any other DOA-sanctioned statewide effort to collect PLSS datasets. At a minimum, all PLSS corner coordinate values established using Strategic Initiative funds should be tagged with their appropriate accuracy class (Survey grade, Sub-meter, or Approximate).
- SI_#18** **Benchmark 4 Land Information Plan Citations.** If a county has not achieved satisfactory completion and integration of its PLSS framework, list the corresponding citation (Page numbers) from the county's land information plan for the *Project Plan for PLSS*.
- Project Plan for PLSS.** If the county has not achieved a complete and integrated PLSS framework, the county must have a project *within the county land information plan* that outlines:
1. Planned approach for remonumenting, rediscovering, and establishing survey grade coordinates for PLSS corners, and integrating corners into the parcel fabric. Due to cost, accessibility, or land ownership, lower-quality coordinates may be substituted. However, lower grade coordinates should be the exception, rather than the rule. In addition, counties may, but are not required to, use Strategic Initiative grant funds to upgrade their PLSS from a NAD27 coordinate system to a more current datum.
 2. Current status of PLSS data in the county including a tally of the total number of corners, their remonumentation status, and their coordinate status (accuracy class) if known. Accuracy classes include Survey grade, Sub-meter, and Approximate.
 - **Survey grade** – Coordinates collected under the direction of a professional land surveyor, in a coordinate system allowed by s. 236.18(2), and obtained by means, methods and equipment capable of repeatable 2 centimeter or better precision.
 - **Sub-meter** – Accuracies of 1 meter or better
 - **Approximate** – Accuracies of within 5 meters or to coordinates derived from public records and other relevant information.
 3. Goals for the funding period, including the number of corners to be remonumented and/or rediscovered, the number to have new coordinates established, the accuracy class for these new coordinates, and the way in which these points will be integrated into the parcel fabric.
 4. Documentation for any missing corner data as discussed below.
 5. Efforts to collaborate with neighboring counties.
- SI_#19** **Benchmark 4 Project Activities and Costs.** For Benchmark 4, provide costs for the project to be paid with WLIP Strategic Initiative grant funds. Itemize costs where possible. Costs may be estimates determined through quotes received from vendors for specific activities. However, please do *not* include vendor estimates as attachments with the completed application you submit.

SI_#20 **Benchmark 4 Total Costs.** Maximum value is \$70,000. The “Total Costs” boxes are self-adding, which means they calculate the total automatically from the Itemized Costs boxes. Include only Strategic Initiative funds in total costs, which may not exceed \$70,000 on this application form.

SI_#21 **Other County-Level Strategic Initiative Projects.** Applies only to situations in which a county has already met Benchmarks 1, 2, 3, and 4 (or 1-3 with LiDAR/aerial imagery waiver). Specifically, this entails:

- Benchmarks 1 and 2 – Parcel and zoning data with extended parcel attributes will be submitted by March 31, 2023 for the V9 call for data exactly matching the Searchable Format standard
- Benchmark 3 – The county’s digital parcel fabric is complete
- Benchmark 4 – PLSS framework has reached a level of satisfactory completion and integration, which is documented in the “PLSS” Foundational Element layer status section of the county land information plan (with the exception of LiDAR/aerial imagery waiver counties described in SI_#16)

County-Level Strategic Initiative project(s). If a county has already met Benchmarks 1, 2, 3, and 4 (or 1-3 with LiDAR/aerial imagery waiver), it will still remain eligible for \$70k in 2023 Strategic Initiative grant funding. Such a county may use the Strategic Initiative funding for a project as listed *within the county land information plan*. For example, another Strategic Initiative project might be to complete or comprehensively update another Foundational Element layer—such as LiDAR, orthoimagery, address points, street centerlines, land use, zoning, or administrative boundaries. For the expanded list of Foundational Elements, see the 2021 *Uniform Instructions for Preparing County Land Information Plans*.

Strategic Initiative funding exclusions. Strategic Initiative grant funding may *not* be used for renewing annual software vendor contracts, ongoing operational costs, or maintenance of existing layers. (However, WLIP Base Budget grant funds may be used for these expenses, as well as retained fees.)

SI_#22 **Estimated amount of \$70,000 to be left after applying any costs to achieve Benchmarks 1-4 (or 1-3 for LiDAR/aerial imagery/waiver counties).** Enter zero or “More than zero” and dollar amount.

Addendum. If “More than zero” is selected, use the *2023 WLIP Grant Application Addendum* to document the projects the county will use the Strategic Initiative funding for. You may attach as many grant application addendum pages as necessary. Addendum pages are available at doa.wi.gov/WLIP. LiDAR/aerial imagery waiver counties should also use the addendum to document the LiDAR/aerial imagery project you will use the Strategic Initiative funding for. Others should leave blank if not applicable.

SI_#23 **TOTAL ALL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE GRANT PROJECTS.** Total should *not* exceed \$70,000—the Strategic Initiative Award Eligible amount. Include costs for addendum projects in Strategic Initiative total if applicable. If the county anticipates spending more than \$70,000 of Strategic Initiative funds on a project, this can be noted elsewhere, such as the county land information plan.

SI_#24 **Statement and Authorization of Land Information Officer.** LIO name (typed) and date are required. Do *not* sign and scan the form. Handwritten signatures are *not* required. Submit the application by emailing a digital PDF form that has been electronically filled out (*not* a scanned image) to WLIP@wisconsin.gov.

Base Budget Grant Application Instructions

- BB_#1** Base Budget Award Eligible. The amount your county is eligible for 2023 Base Budget grant. Refer to the grant eligibility table on [page 9](#) for amount. If your county is not eligible, *leave blank* the Base Budget application pages.
- BB_#2** Base Budget Award Amount Requested. Enter the amount requested. The amount of funds requested/dispensed may not exceed your county's eligible amount from the [grant eligibility table](#) on page 9.
- BB_#3** Base Budget Grant Project Title. Provide a title for the Base Budget project your county plans to undertake that accurately but concisely describes the project.
- BB_#4** Land Information Spending Category. Select the project activity area (spending category) covered by the Base Budget project title. Refer to [Chapter Adm. 47.03](#) for eligible projects and activities.

Projects must fall under one of the following categories:

- Digital parcel mapping
- PLSS remonumentation
- Other parcel work (e.g., ROD indexing)
- LiDAR
- Orthoimagery
- Address Points
- Street Centerlines
- Software
- Hardware
- Website Development/Hosting Services
- Administrative Activities and Management
- Training and Education
- Other (specify) – **Do not select "Other" as a Base Budget spending category unless the project genuinely does not fit into one of the categories above*

Note on staff funding. If the county intends to fund either in-house staff or third-party contractors with Base Budget grant funds, the work of these staff persons must be broken down into one or more of the categories above. In other words, while staff expenses or salary are eligible expenses, *it is not correct to list "staff expenses" or "salary" as a project activity area*. Instead, break down the staff expenses into one or more of the categories above.

Also, note that state statute 59.72(2)(b) requires counties to report on grant expenditures (as well as retained fee expenditures) in each of the land information spending categories above in a [Retained Fee/Grant Report](#) by June 30th of each year.

- BB_#5** Land Information Plan Citations. For each project, list the corresponding citation (page numbers) from the county's plan. All proposed grant activities must reflect goals and objectives contained in the county's land information plan.
- BB_#6** Project Activities and Costs. For each project, provide costs for the project to be paid with WLIP grant funds. Itemize costs where possible. Costs may be estimates determined through quotes received from vendors for specific activities. However, please do *not* include vendor estimates as attachments with the completed application you submit. Type a concise description for each itemized cost, beginning with row1, column1. Enter dollar amount in column2 of row1. Then proceed to row2. The font size will shrink as you type, becoming smaller to accommodate more text. Aim for less than 40 characters per line.
- BB_#7** Base Budget Project Total. The "Base Budget Project Total" boxes are self-adding, which means they calculate the total automatically from the Itemized Costs boxes.
- BB_#8-#22** Fill out questions 8-12, 13-17, and 18-22 only if your county has *multiple* Base Budget projects. Counties with more than four Base Budget projects should attach additional pages of the [WLIP 2023 Grant Application Addendum](#). You may attach as many addendum pages as necessary or email them as separate files. Addendum pages are available at doa.wi.gov/WLIP.
- BB_#23** TOTAL ALL BASE BUDGET PROJECT COSTS. Total should not exceed Base Budget Award Eligible amount shown in BB_#1. Include costs for Base Budget addendum projects in Base Budget total if applicable.
- BB_#24** Statement and Authorization of Land Information Officer. Land information officer name (typed) and date are required. Do not sign and scan the form. Handwritten signatures are *not* required. Submit the application by emailing a digital PDF form that has been electronically filled out (*not* a scanned image) to WLIP@wisconsin.gov.

2023 Grant Eligibility Table

	State FY21 Retained Fees (July 2021-June 2022)	BB Grant Eligibility (\$100k – FY21 Retained Fees)	Strategic Initiative Grant Eligibility	Training & Education Grant Eligibility	Total Grant Eligibility Amount
Adams	67,568	32,432	70,000	1,000	103,432
Ashland	29,200	70,800	70,000	1,000	141,800
Barron	83,584	16,416	70,000	1,000	87,416
Bayfield	46,216	53,784	70,000	1,000	124,784
Brown	351,696	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Buffalo	28,400	71,600	70,000	1,000	142,600
Burnett	52,232	47,768	70,000	1,000	118,768
Calumet	75,320	24,680	70,000	1,000	95,680
Chippewa	107,952	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Clark	55,000	45,000	70,000	1,000	116,000
Columbia	105,776	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Crawford	27,128	72,872	70,000	1,000	143,872
Dane	791,776	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Dodge	130,048	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Door	83,576	16,424	70,000	1,000	87,424
Douglas	67,496	32,504	70,000	1,000	103,504
Dunn	64,680	35,320	70,000	1,000	106,320
Eau Claire	148,272	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Florence	11,992	88,008	70,000	1,000	159,008
Fond du Lac	146,344	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Forest	26,104	73,896	70,000	1,000	144,896
Grant	70,936	29,064	70,000	1,000	100,064
Green	65,552	34,448	70,000	1,000	105,448
Green Lake	34,848	65,152	70,000	1,000	136,152
Iowa	45,224	54,776	70,000	1,000	125,776
Iron	19,992	80,008	70,000	1,000	151,008
Jackson	39,952	60,048	70,000	1,000	131,048
Jefferson	132,512	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Juneau	54,136	45,864	70,000	1,000	116,864
Kenosha	223,880	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Kewaunee	33,368	66,632	70,000	1,000	137,632
La Crosse	162,192	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Lafayette	32,440	67,560	70,000	1,000	138,560
Langlade	39,552	60,448	70,000	1,000	131,448
Lincoln	59,480	40,520	70,000	1,000	111,520
Manitowoc	119,048	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Marathon	203,008	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Marinette	85,480	14,520	70,000	1,000	85,520
Marquette	36,152	63,848	70,000	1,000	134,848
Menominee	4,048	95,952	70,000	1,000	166,952
Milwaukee	1,025,104	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Monroe	69,856	30,144	70,000	1,000	101,144
Oconto	81,816	18,184	70,000	1,000	89,184
Oneida	100,752	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Outagamie	268,304	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Ozaukee	141,328	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Pepin	13,656	86,344	70,000	1,000	157,344
Pierce	63,608	36,392	70,000	1,000	107,392
Polk	95,232	4,768	70,000	1,000	75,768
Portage	95,120	4,880	70,000	1,000	75,880
Price	36,952	63,048	70,000	1,000	134,048
Racine	286,832	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Richland	28,816	71,184	70,000	1,000	142,184
Rock	237,072	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Rusk	33,424	66,576	70,000	1,000	137,576
Sauk	135,992	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Sawyer	55,648	44,352	70,000	1,000	115,352
Shawano	72,104	27,896	70,000	1,000	98,896
Sheboygan	162,792	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
St. Croix	172,776	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Taylor	34,944	65,056	70,000	1,000	136,056
Trempealeau	49,872	50,128	70,000	1,000	121,128
Vernon	46,632	53,368	70,000	1,000	124,368
Vilas	79,760	20,240	70,000	1,000	91,240
Walworth	190,072	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Washburn	43,128	56,872	70,000	1,000	127,872
Washington	217,688	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Waukesha	631,256	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Waupaca	89,184	10,816	70,000	1,000	81,816
Waushara	50,552	49,448	70,000	1,000	120,448
Winnebago	237,768	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Wood	107,704	NA	70,000	1,000	71,000
Total	8,917,904	2,220,040	5,040,000	72,000	7,332,040



2023 WLIP Training & Education Grant Application

County:

1. County submitted a 2022-2024 land information plan to DOA

☐ Yes

☐ No

2. Enter date of last county land information council meeting (mm/dd/yyyy) ►

3. LIO subscribed to the land information listserv

☐ Yes

☐ No

4. County's *Retained Fee/Grant Report* for 2021 submitted

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. Training & Education Award Eligible

\$ 1,000.00

6. Training & Education Award Amount Requested

\$

7. Brief Description of Intended Expenditures for Training & Education Grant

8. Statement and Authorization of Land Information Officer

As the Land Information Officer for the above county, I am authorized to submit this application, as an eligible applicant, on the authority of the county board. I understand that application authority shall be obtained by specific action of the county board, and that the WLIP may request evidence of such authority. Project work shall meet all standards and conditions as set forth by the relevant Wisconsin State Statutes, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and policy adopted by the Wisconsin Land Information Program or the Wisconsin Department of Administration. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this application is accurate and complete. I understand that Training & Education grant projects must be completed by December 31, 2024.

LIO Name (typed)

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)



2023 WLIP Strategic Initiative Grant Application

County:

1. Strategic Initiative Award Eligible

\$ 70,000.00

2. Strategic Initiative Award Amount Requested

\$

BENCHMARK 1 & BENCHMARK 2

3. The county must meet Benchmark 1 and Benchmark 2 for the V9 call for data by March 31, 2023 in the Searchable Format. Will the county use 2023 Strategic Initiative funding to work toward the Searchable Format for **V9** Benchmark 1 and 2 in the first quarter of 2023?

☐ Yes

☐ No

4. Will the county use 2023 Strategic Initiative Funding to work toward and/or maintain the Searchable Format for **V10** or **V11**?

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. Benchmark 1 and 2 Land Information Plan Citations for *Project Plan to Achieve Searchable Format for Benchmarks 1 & 2* – Page numbers (If answered "No" to #3-4 above, skip down to #8 below.)

6. Benchmark 1 and 2 Project Activities ▼ Costs ▼

		7. Benchmark 1 and 2 Total Costs ▶	0.00

8. Will the county perform data cleanup and standardization tasks in order to meet the Searchable Format standard before submitting data for the **V9** call for data by March 31, 2023?

☐ Yes ▶ Skip down to #10 below

☐ NA – Not applicable because no deficiencies ▶ Skip down to #10 below

☐ No

9. If you answered "No" to SI_#8 above, briefly describe how you will address any deficiencies in order to meet the Searchable Format standard, explain why the deficiencies cannot be rectified by the V9 call for data, and how they will be addressed:

BENCHMARK 3

10. Is your county's digital parcel fabric complete (including incorporated areas)?

☐ Yes, parcel fabric complete

☐ No, county needs to work toward Benchmark 3 ▶ Estimated year of completion ▶

11. Will county use 2023 Strategic Initiative funding to work toward Benchmark 3 (Completion of County Parcel Fabric)?

☐ Yes

☐ No ▶ Skip down to #15 below

12. Benchmark 3 Land Information Plan Citations for *Project Plan for Parcel Completion* – Page numbers

--

13. Benchmark 3 Project Activities ▼

Costs ▼

		14. Benchmark 3 Total Costs ▶	0.00

BENCHMARK 4

15. Is your county's PLSS framework complete and integrated into digital parcel layer?

☐ Yes, PLSS network complete and integrated (according to the definition of integration on [page 6](#))

☐ No, county needs to work toward Benchmark 4 ▶ Estimated year of completion ▶

16. Benchmark 4 waiver request – Check the waiver box below if you wish to request a waiver from Benchmark 4 in favor of LiDAR and/or Aerial Imagery costs

☐ No / Not Applicable

☐ Yes, waiver requested in favor of **LiDAR** project ▶ Fill out [2023 WLIP Grant Application Addendum](#)

☐ Yes, waiver requested in favor of **Imagery** project ▶ Fill out [2023 WLIP Grant Application Addendum](#)

17. Will county use 2023 Strategic Initiative funding to work toward Benchmark 4 (Completion and Integration of PLSS)?

☐ Yes

☐ No ▶ Skip down to #21 below

18. Benchmark 4 Land Information Plan Citations for *Project Plan for PLSS* – Page numbers

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19. Benchmark 4 Project Activities ▼

Costs ▼

		20. Benchmark 4 Total Costs ▶	0.00

OTHER COUNTY-LEVEL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE PROJECTS

21. County anticipates meeting Benchmarks 1-4 (or 1-3 with LiDAR/aerial imagery waiver) **and** foresees having some of the \$70k Strategic Initiative funding "leftover"?

☐ Yes

☐ No

22. Estimated amount of \$70k to be left after applying any costs to achieve Benchmarks 1-4 (or 1-3 for LiDAR/aerial imagery waiver counties)

☐ Zero

☐ More than zero ▶ Specify amount ▶ \$

If "More than zero" is selected, use the [2023 WLIP Grant Application Addendum](#) to describe the projects you will use the Strategic Initiative funding for.

23. TOTAL ALL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE PROJECTS (should equal \leq \$70,000.00) ▶ \$

24. Statement and Authorization of Land Information Officer

As the Land Information Officer for the above county, I am authorized to submit this application, as an eligible applicant, on the authority of the county board. I understand that application authority shall be obtained by specific action of the county board, and that the WLIP may request evidence of such authority. Project work shall meet all standards and conditions as set forth by the relevant Wisconsin State Statutes, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and policy adopted by the Wisconsin Land Information Program or the Wisconsin Department of Administration. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this application is accurate and complete. I understand that Strategic Initiative grant projects must be completed by December 31, 2024.

LIO Name (typed)

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)



2023 WLIP Base Budget Grant Application

County:

1. Base Budget Award Eligible (from [grant eligibility table](#) on page 9)

\$

2. Base Budget Award Amount Requested

\$

3. **Base Budget Grant Project Title 1**

4. Land Information Spending Category: Click arrow at right to select from drop-down list

5. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

6. Project Activities ▼

Costs ▼

		7. Base Budget Project 1 Total ▶	0.00

8. **Base Budget Grant Project Title 2**

9. Land Information Spending Category: Click arrow at right to select from drop-down list

10. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

11. Project Activities ▼

Costs ▼

		12. Base Budget Project 2 Total ▶	0.00

13. **Base Budget Grant Project Title 3**

14. Land Information Spending Category: Click arrow at right to select from drop-down list

15. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

16. Project Activities ▼

Costs ▼

		17. Base Budget Project 3 Total ▶	0.00

18. **Base Budget Grant Project Title 4**

19. Land Information Spending Category: Click arrow at right to select from drop-down list

20. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

21. Project Activities ▼

Costs ▼

		22. Base Budget Project 4 Total ▶	0.00

23. TOTAL ALL BASE BUDGET PROJECT COSTS (not to exceed BB_#1) ▶

\$

24. **Statement and Authorization of Land Information Officer**

As the Land Information Officer for the above county, I am authorized to submit this application, as an eligible applicant, on the authority of the county board. I understand that application authority shall be obtained by specific action of the county board, and that the WLIP may request evidence of such authority. Project work shall meet all standards and conditions as set forth by the relevant Wisconsin State Statutes, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and policy adopted by the Wisconsin Land Information Program or the Wisconsin Department of Administration. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this application is accurate and complete. I understand that Base Budget grant projects must be completed by December 31, 2024.

LIO Name (typed)

Date(mm/dd/yyyy)

2023 WLIP Grant Application Addendum

County:

Select Addendum Type:

- ☐ Base Budget Project(s)
☐ Other county Strategic Initiative Project(s)
☐ LiDAR project – enabled by waiver from Benchmark 4
☐ Aerial Imagery project – enabled by waiver from Benchmark 4

1. **Project Title 1**

2. Land Information Spending Category: Click arrow at right to select from drop-down list

3. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

4. Addendum Project 1 Activities ▼ Costs ▼

		5. Addendum Project 1 Total ▶	0.00

6. **Project Title 2**

7. Land Information Spending Category: Click arrow at right to select from drop-down list

8. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

9. Addendum Project 2 Activities ▼ Costs ▼

		10. Addendum Project 2 Total ▶	0.00

TOTAL ALL PROJECTS – Please include total, including addendum project costs, on application itself

2023 WLIP Grant Application Addendum II

County:

Select Addendum Type:

- ☐ Base Budget Project(s)
☐ Other county Strategic Initiative Project(s)
☐ LiDAR project – enabled by waiver from Benchmark 4
☐ Aerial Imagery project – enabled by waiver from Benchmark 4

1. **Project Title 3**

2. Land Information Spending Category: Administrative activities and management

3. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

4. Addendum Project 3 Activities ▼ Costs ▼

		5. Addendum Project 3 Total ▶	0.00

6. **Project Title 4**

7. Land Information Spending Category: Click arrow at right to select from drop-down list

8. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

9. Addendum Project 4 Activities ▼ Costs ▼

		10. Addendum Project 4 Total ▶	0.00

TOTAL ALL PROJECTS – Please include total, including addendum project costs, on application itself

2023 WLIP Grant Application Addendum III

County:

Select Addendum Type:

- ☐ Base Budget Project(s)
☐ Other county Strategic Initiative Project(s)
☐ LiDAR project – enabled by waiver from Benchmark 4
☐ Aerial Imagery project – enabled by waiver from Benchmark 4

1. **Project Title 5**

2. Land Information Spending Category:

3. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

4. Addendum Project 5 Activities ▼ Costs ▼

		5. Addendum Project 5 Total ▶	0.00

6. **Project Title 6**

7. Land Information Spending Category:

8. Land Information Plan Citations – Page numbers

9. Addendum Project 6 Activities ▼ Costs ▼

		10. Addendum Project 6 Total ▶	0.00

TOTAL ALL PROJECTS – Please include total, including addendum project costs, on application itself

Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs

OEC Grant Announcement

**NG9-1-1 GIS Grant Program
Fiscal Year 2023**

Application Submission Deadline:
11:59 PM CT October 25, 2022

Grant Announcement: FY2023 NG9-1-1 GIS Grant Program

All questions for the NG9-1-1 GIS Grant Program should be directed to: interop@wisconsin.gov. If you experience difficulties reaching someone at the email address above, please call [608] 888-5501 for assistance.

Application Submission: Applications must be emailed as attachments to interop@wisconsin.gov by the **application deadline of 11:59PM October 25, 2022**. All application documents must be submitted in PDF format. Emailed applications should be labeled with the subject "FY23 GIS Grant Application".

Description: The Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs/Office of Emergency Communications (DMA/OEC) is pleased to announce the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 NG9-1-1 GIS grant program funding opportunity. The NG9-1-1 GIS Grant Program is intended to provide funding to county land information offices for data creation, preparation, and remediation activities necessary for enabling Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1).

Applicant Eligibility: County land information offices located in a county that has either:

- Fully executed a Participation Agreement to join the AT&T ESInet under the DMA state contract;
- Are in the process of executing a Participation Agreement to join the AT&T ESInet and the Participation Agreement has been submitted to DMA for final signatures;
- Are in the formal process of procuring a local/regional ESInet for NG9-1-1 services in the county; or
- Contracted for a local/regional ESInet for NG9-1-1 services in the county.

DMA agency policy establishes grant purposes and eligibility criteria for the NG9-1-1 GIS Grant Program. Please see NGSP.1 NG911 GIS Grants Policy for more information:

https://oec.wi.gov/wp-content/library/2022/NG911_GIS_Grants_Policy_FINAL.pdf?t=1658842591

Opportunity Category: *Competitive*

Eligible Costs:

- Data preparation, gathering, and creation of the required NG9-1-1 data sets
- Supplemental GIS staffing except general staff overhead costs
- Contracts for NG9-1-1 data preparation and collection, such as software and other contractual services
- Training
- Examples include:
 - Hiring additional staff like limited term employees to produce initial data sets such as road centerlines, address points, PSAP boundary polygons, including creation of



the datasets, remediation of critical errors specifically identified in 2020-21 county remediation report¹

- Activities related to remediating gaps/overlaps and edge matching with bordering jurisdictions
- Legacy database clean up, such as MSAG and ALI synchronization with GIS data
- Personnel training directly related to NG9-1-1 GIS data implementation
- Consultant or contractor to provide services above

Ineligible Costs:

- General staff overhead costs (e.g., staff time, general office supplies, computer hardware for existing staff, etc.)
- Costs for providing emergency services or emergency services equipment
- Costs paid prior to or after the grant project period
- Expenses not directly related to NG9-1-1 implementation (e.g., costs related to surveyor imagery)

Match/Cost Sharing Requirement: Under the FY2023 NG9-1-1 GIS Grant Program, there is a 20% cost share/match requirement. Cash match only. For more information on cash match, please see the NGSP.1 NG911 GIS Grants Policy.

Cash match is the only acceptable form of match under the grant program. Cash (hard) match includes non-state or federal cash spent for project related costs. Salaries may be included as cash match if they are local funds (not federal or state funds) being used towards performing grant project related activities. This may include costs such as staff time for instructors but excludes staff time to attend training.

Grant Timeline: These timelines may change at any point during the grant process. Changes will be communicated to all applicable parties. Individual periods of performance may differ from the above timeline, but no project period shall exceed 18 months.


Important Dates:

<i>Application Period:</i>	July 2022 – October 25, 2022
<i>Award Notice:</i>	No later than December 2022
<i>Project Start Date:</i>	Will vary depending on individual award documents, but no later than January 2023
<i>Progress Report:</i>	Quarterly
<i>Project End Date:</i>	No later than 18 months from the project start date.

¹ Copies of the county remediation report may be requested at interop@wisconsin.gov



Anticipated Funding Amount: A maximum of \$1.5 million in FY2023 has been made available for grants under the NG9-1-1 GIS Grant Program. Grant funds will be received in the form of reimbursement following project closeout. You should use your required vendor quote(s) to determine your estimated project budget and consider the maximum amount that you are able to match from local sources and the ability to pay for the full project upfront.

 Your proposed project budget total must reflect a maximum of 80% state share and a minimum of 20% local match.

DMA reserves the right to limit the maximum amount that will be funded for individual grants based on available state funds. However, applicants are encouraged to apply for the total amount necessary to achieve NG9-1-1 i3 call routing within their county.

Source of Funds: This state grant was authorized by Wis. Stats. § 256.35 (3s) (br), with funds allocated to DMA from the Wisconsin Police and Fire Protection Fund.

Basic Grant Conditions - All grant recipients must follow the basic grant conditions outlined below:

1. **Supplantation:** In appropriate circumstances, grant funds may be used to supplant local funds authorized for a county land information office. However, grant funds must increase the amount of funds for the county land information office that would otherwise be available from local resources. County land information office base operating budgets shall not be reduced because of the award of grant funds. Subgrantees that are suspected of supplanting local funds will be scrutinized more closely and Department of Military Affairs (DMA) may require additional documentation to ensure base budgets are not being reduced.
2. **Training:** All personnel who utilize equipment purchased with funds from this grant must receive training either through the equipment vendor or other competent source specific to that piece of equipment before it is put into service. The subgrantee is required to maintain proper training records.
3. **Fiscal Compliance:** To be allowable under a grant program, costs must match the approved budget and must be obligated (purchase order issued, class scheduled) during the grant performance period. If obligated by the end of the grant period, payment must be made within 30 days of the grant period ending date. Reimbursement for travel (i.e., mileage, meals, and lodging) is limited to applicable state rates and timeframes. Taxes are not allowable.
4. **Allowable Costs:** Costs incurred shall be allowable and meet grant goals and objectives.
5. **Programmatic Changes:** Any changes to the grant require **prior** approval from DMA through a modification submitted and approved by the DMA Grant Manager. Changes



requiring a modification may include but are not limited to Budget, Scope of Project, Period of Performance, Project Director, Fiscal Manager, and/or Performance Measures.

6. **Contracts and Procurement:** Subgrantees shall use their own procurement procedures and regulations, provided that the procurement conforms to applicable state law and procurement standards. Copies of legal agreements shall be submitted to the DMA Grant Manager as deemed necessary which may include Contracts, Interdepartmental Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) among collaborating agencies.
7. **Conflict of Interest:** No staff member of the subgrantee organization may use their position to obtain financial gain or anything of substantial value for the private benefit of themselves or their immediate family, or for an organization with which they are associated, such as a royalty, commission, contingent fee, brokerage fee, consultant fee, or other benefit. Wis. Stat. § 19.59(1)(a).
8. **Fiscal Control:** The subgrantee will use fiscal control and fund accounting procedures and will ensure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, funds received and distributed under this program, per Wis. Stat. § 16.41 (Agency and authority accounting; information; aid).
9. **Disbursement:** Grant funds will be disbursed by DMA upon completion of approved Program Report(s), Fiscal Report(s), Project Closeout, and satisfaction of Special Conditions. The Final Closeout Report is considered your Request for Reimbursement and must include copies of paid detailed invoices/receipts, necessary supporting documentation and a completed Request for Reimbursement Form signed by the Fiscal Manager for your agency.
10. **Program Income:** All income generated as a direct result of a grant-funded project shall be deemed program income. Program income must be used for the purpose and under the conditions applicable to the award. Program income should be used as earned and accounted for in your reimbursement request.
11. **Copyright, Acknowledgement, and Publications:** The subgrantee will comply with all copyright and materials acknowledgement requirements as addressed in the projects' grant guidelines. The Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use, for DMA purposes: the copyright in any work developed under this grant; and any rights of copyright to which the subgrantee or a contractor purchases ownership with grant support. The content of any grant-funded publication or product may be reprinted in whole or in part, with credit to the DMA acknowledged. When issuing statements, press releases, and other documents describing projects or



programs funded in whole or in part with grant funds, the subgrantee shall clearly acknowledge the receipt of grant funds in a statement.

12. Grant Compliance: Subgrantee must comply with the Grant Announcement used to announce the funding opportunity and this Grant Award Document. The subgrantee must cooperate with the DMA Grant Manager.
13. Grant Reporting: The subgrantee shall ensure that all grant reporting will be timely on a schedule established by the DMA. Grant reporting information provided to the DMA staff shall accurately assess the completeness of grant goals, activities, benchmarks and target dates.
14. Cooperation with Evaluation or Audit: The subgrantee shall cooperate with the performance of any evaluation or audit of the program by the DMA or by their contractors.

Special Conditions – Special conditions may be placed on individual grant awards. Subgrantees with special conditions on their awards are prohibited from expending any funds until those identified conditions are approved by DMA/OEC. Typical special conditions may be, but are not limited to, attendance at grant award kick-off, rollout meetings, updated budget information, and trainings. Failure to comply with any and/or all special conditions may result in de-obligation of grant funding. Any special conditions will be communicated in the awards package.

Application Requirements

Application Submission: Applications must be emailed as attachments to interop@wisconsin.gov by the **application deadline of 11:59 PM CT October 25, 2022**. Emailed applications should be labeled with the subject “FY23 NG9-1-1 GIS Grant Application”. All application documents must be submitted in PDF format.

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

- ☐ Grant Application Form
- ☐ Supplemental Documentation
 - Vendor Quote(s) for each grant funded project
 - Joint letter from each PSAP in the county and the Land Information Office indicating support and coordination for NG9-1-1 implementation

If the applicant is in a county that is not participating in the state’s NG9-1-1 contract with AT&T, they must also submit documentation that demonstrates the county is in the formal process of



procuring or has contracted with a vendor for a local/regional ESInet for NG9-1-1 services in the county. Examples of acceptable documentation include final contract documents, approved procurement plans, Request for Proposal/Request for Bid documentation, etc.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

If awarded a grant, your agency will be responsible for completing a progress report on a quarterly basis as listed in the award package. A progress report form will be provided with the award package.

REIMBURSEMENT

One-time reimbursement will occur when you submit your closeout materials. Reimbursements will be paid in a paper check unless electronic means are requested specifically by the agency prior to the payment. Additional forms to enable ACH electronic payment will need to be completed. Exceptions may be made in the event of extreme financial hardship.

APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

GRANT APPLICATION FORM – required

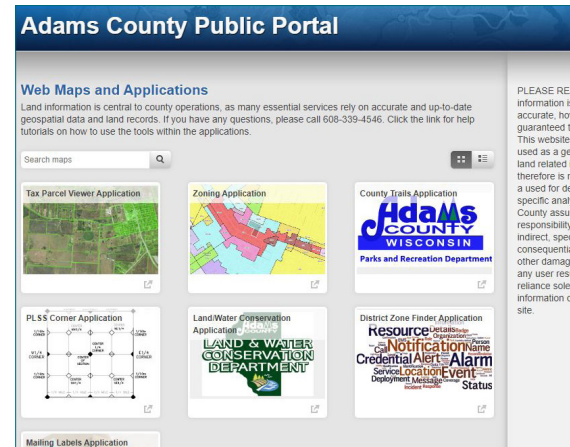
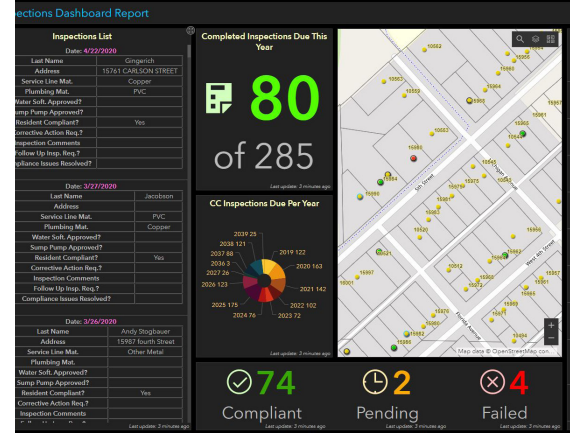
Link to attachment: https://oec.wi.gov/wp-content/library/2022/FY23_NG911_GIS_Grant_Application_FINAL.pdf?t=1658842591

Be sure to save as a new file or your changes may be lost.

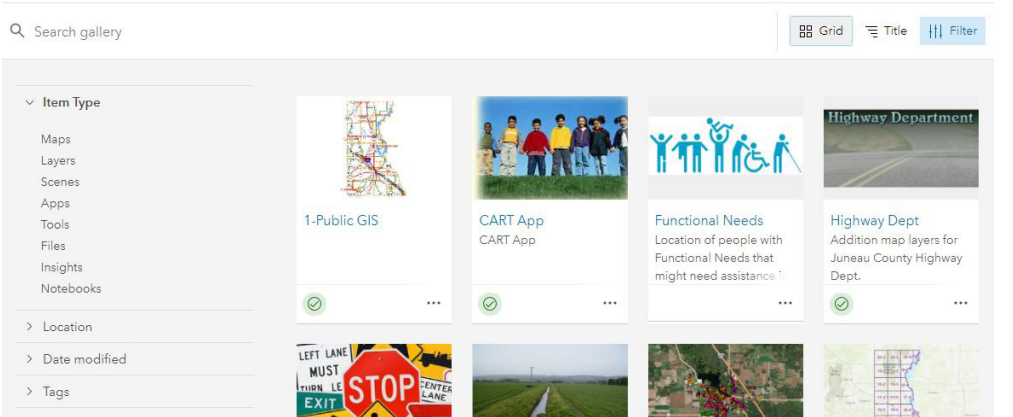
CONTACT INFORMATION

For general questions related to the NG9-1-1 GIS Grant Program, please send an email to interop@wisconsin.gov and someone will assist you as soon as possible. If you experience difficulties reaching someone at the email address above, please call [608] 888-5501.





Gallery for Juneau County, Wisconsin



PROPOSAL TO PROVIDE GIS Duties

Prepared for:
Richland County
September 6, 2022



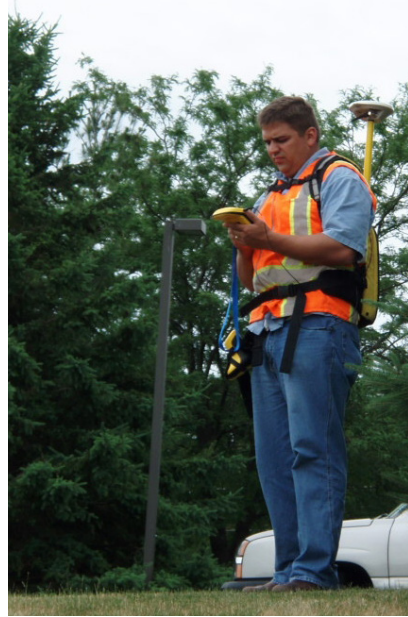
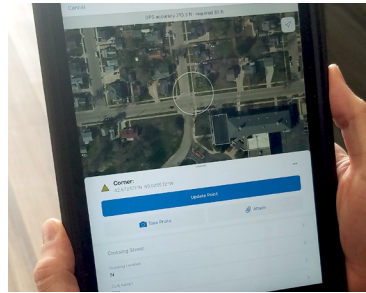


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September 6, 2022

Clint Langreck, Administrator
Richland County
221 West Seminary Street
Richland Center, WI 53581

Re: Qualifications to Assist County Zoning Office with GIS Duties

Dear Clint,

Thank you for considering MSA Professional Services, Inc. (MSA) to provide additional GIS services for Richland County. MSA has supported the County's GIS for the last 20 years. We have assisted County staff in using GIS in most every department for many different uses. From helping the Land Information Department in growing its use of GIS for parcel data management to assisting in address and street data used for E911, MSA has made sure the County's GIS does what is needed.

MSA's GIS team has worked closely with Lynn Newkirk for the entirety of our time assisting the County. As GIS technology has progressed, it's importance to County operations has grown. Lynn has progressed along with GIS changes and her skills using the technology have become essential to all County departments. Her years of institutional knowledge working for the County will be hard to replace. For these reasons, the void that Lynn's retirement will create will be difficult to fill.

MSA's GIS team understands your County processes and the technical requirements to continue Lynn's job functions. We're well suited to ensure GIS will continue with little disruption after Lynn's retirement. You can be confident important tasks will carry on. We'll also ensure the County's use of GIS will continue to evolve as the technology does. Often, when a person with Lynn's knowledge and experience retires, organizations have a difficult time adjusting. With MSA, the County's adjustment will be easier.

Overall, as an Esri Partner for over 20 years, MSA has the knowledge and resources to ensure that Richland County is fully utilizing its investment in ArcGIS to positively impact the entire County. To date, MSA has helped nearly 100 counties, municipalities and public utilities across the Midwest succeed with this model. Esri has awarded MSA with the Release Ready Specialty status in recognition of our adherence to the highest level of standards and best practices when implementing GIS – one of the few municipal engineering consultants to join the list globally.

If you have any questions about the ArcGIS platform, the workflow or the tasks and costs within this proposal, please feel free to contact me at (608) 242-6620 or skiley@msa-ps.com.

Sincerely,
MSA Professional Services, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Kiley", is positioned above the printed name.

Scott Kiley, GISP

Project Manager, Technical Administrator



OUR PURPOSE:

ENABLING PEOPLE TO POSITIVELY IMPACT THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

WHO WE ARE

MSA Professional Services, Inc. (MSA) specializes in the sustainable development of communities. We achieve this by building honest, open relationships that go beyond the project to become a trusted source of expertise and support for immediate challenges and long-term goals. Big or small, we do whatever it takes to meet each need, working to make communities stronger in the process. **It's more than a project. It's a commitment.**

HISTORY

MSA's roots reach back to the 1930s. Once a rural land survey company, our firm now consists of more than 380 engineers, architects, planners, funding experts, surveyors, GIS experts and environmental scientists. MSA excels at helping clients identify grant and funding sources and then delivering high-quality, cost-effective solutions.

MSA's GIS Team:

As an Esri Business Partner since **1999**, MSA's GIS team has endured the wave of technology changes and is here to extend the latest GIS solutions to you.

In short...

- We've served nearly 100 Midwest communities.
- We can create GIS solutions at any scale, from townships to counties, and from training and consulting for in-house GIS professionals to full-scale asset management implementations.
- We believe our **clients should own their data**.

OWNERSHIP

Our professionals think like owners because they are owners. Your team will be comprised of individuals who are invested in your success and committed to a high standard of performance. We're proud to be 100% employee owned.

TEAM

Our 380+ planners, landscape architects, engineers, architects, surveyors, funding specialists, and environmental professionals are dedicated to your success. While you know the faces behind your projects, we are a team that works as one to support our clients. When you work with MSA, you're not just working with individuals—you're working with all of us.

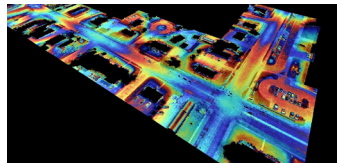
RECOGNITION

Since 2010, we've been recognized throughout the Midwest with more than 63 industry awards. And, we're just getting started. When you partner with MSA, you know you're in good hands.

POSITIVE IMPACT

Finding funding for projects is what we do. We know projects and plans are no good to you if they don't work toward implementation. We get creative. And, it's led to securing over \$500 million in grants and low-interest loans to offset costs for our partner communities.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE



ENGINEERING

We know the key to strong communities is the happiness of their residents and the health of their economies. MSA focuses on working alongside public and private clients to achieve both these ends by designing and constructing projects that solve age-old problems and encourage new development.

- Street and Utility Design and Reconstruction
- Potable Water Supply, Treatment and Distribution
- Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems
- Stormwater Management
- Park and Recreational Space Design
- Site and Land Development Civil Design
- Airport Planning and Design
- Agricultural Engineering
- Bridge Design and Construction
- Traffic Planning and Engineering
- Real Estate Acquisition

ARCHITECTURE

From intricate historical restorative projects to high-rise programming and design, our team of architects aspires to design buildings that enrich the lives of our clients and enhance their futures.

- Architectural Design
- Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing Design
- Building Planning and Feasibility Studies
- Park, Recreation and Aquatic Facility Design
- Programming and Space Planning
- Site/Building Evaluation
- LEED® and Sustainable Design

SURVEYING

MSA's surveyors have the resources and expertise to efficiently and accurately complete fieldwork and to provide high-quality survey documents.

- Land Surveys (Boundary Location or Establishment)
- Subdivision Surveys
- Topographical Surveys for Development Projects
- Redevelopment/Streetscape Surveys
- Infrastructure/Facility Design Surveys
- Utility Surveys
- Flood Elevation Surveys
- Construction Staking
- Control Surveys for Environmental Assessments
- ALTA/NSPS Land Title Surveys
- Mobile and Web-Based GIS Development

FUNDING

Our funding experts excel at coordinating grant and loan applications, and fulfilling the requirements of various agencies to help our clients turn project ideas to reality.

- Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
- Grant Writing
- Grant Administration
- Project Financing
- Stormwater Utility Studies and Creation

PLANNING & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

MSA has specialists in all areas of community planning, urban design and economic development. Our award-winning planners work to understand the challenges our clients face and help them develop sustainable, implementable plans to provide guidance in overcoming those hurdles.

- Comprehensive Planning
- Neighborhood and Corridor Planning
- Park and Recreation Planning
- Downtown Revitalization
- Housing
- Economic Development
- Capital Improvement and Strategic Planning
- Public Administration
- Urban Design
- Transportation Planning

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

MSA's environmental scientists and technicians help communities identify and clean up contamination. We understand regulatory requirements and have built critical relationships with regulatory agencies.

- Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessments
- Wetland Design, Delineation, Restoration and Permitting
- Brownfield Site Development
- Asbestos, Lead and Mold Inspection/Remediation
- Spill Investigation and Remediation
- Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
- Permitting and Planning
- NPDES Compliance, Adaptive Management Plans, and Nutrient Trading

SCOPE OF SERVICES

The following scope describes services to assist Richland County in continuing job duties performed by the previous full-time GIS professional, while the position is vacant:

- All itemized task costs are based on the general assumption that all tasks combined accounted for 60% of the previous GIS Professional's full 2,000 hours per year or **1,200 hours** were spent on all tasks below each week.
- Individual tasks will be based on the listed **% of the total 1,200 hours** for each.
- Each per task cost listed below is an estimate. The amount of time spent on each could vary depending on weekly workload.
- If the County decides not to have MSA perform all tasks listed that were covered by the previous full-time GIS professional, the County can choose which tasks it would like MSA to cover.
- The County will only be invoiced for tasks it requests to be completed by MSA's GIS team.
- The County will be invoiced based on a time and expense basis based on total hours each month.
- Task costs are based on the percent of time each member of the project team is expected to spend on the project. *The project team and their individual percent breakdown is described on page 8 of this proposal.*
- If the County's IT staff utilizes a support request tracking system, MSA will explore utilizing it for GIS requests.
- If IT cannot include GIS requests on their support request system, MSA will create a GIS service request Survey123 app on the County's ArcGIS Online site. The app will notify MSA's GIS team and the requester with an email after the request is submitted.
 - Requests will be categorized as follows:
 - Parcel split
 - CSM mapping
 - Plat mapping
 - Legal description preliminary mapping (for review)
 - Plat of survey location
 - Address addition
 - Centerline update
 - Zoning update
 - Other GIS requests
- Legal descriptions will be mapped within 24 hours of submitting the ticket.
- For all other requests, MSA will provide a time estimate for completion within 24 hours of submitting the ticket.

TASK 1: PARCEL DATA MAINTENANCE (PARCELS, CSMs, PLATS, ETC.)

300 hours per year (estimate based on 25% of 1,200 hours of yearly GIS time)

- Delineate all parcel splits using CSMs, plats and other recorded documents.
- Weekly web data update. (MSA can explore automating this completely and provide a cost).
- Mapping for CSM review.
- Includes annual preparation and delivery of data to statewide parcel project.
- *Task cost (per year): \$30,150.00*

TASK 2: E911 DATA MANAGEMENT (CENTERLINES, DISPATCH ZONES, ETC.)

120 hours per year (estimate based on 10% of 1,200 hours of yearly GIS time)

- Map new addresses issued by County.
- Update centerlines and address ranges for dispatching as needed.
- Update other E911 supporting data as needed.
- *Task cost range: \$12,060.00*

TASK 3: ZONING DATA MANAGEMENT

24 hours per year (estimate based on approximately 25 zoning changes each year)

- Update County zoning data (more frequently) and municipal zoning data (less frequently).
- *Task cost: \$2,512.50*

TASK 4: OTHER DATA MAINTENANCE (INCLUDING NEW DATA CREATION)

As needed, roughly 10 hours per year (MSA will provide cost estimates if additional data is requested by the County)

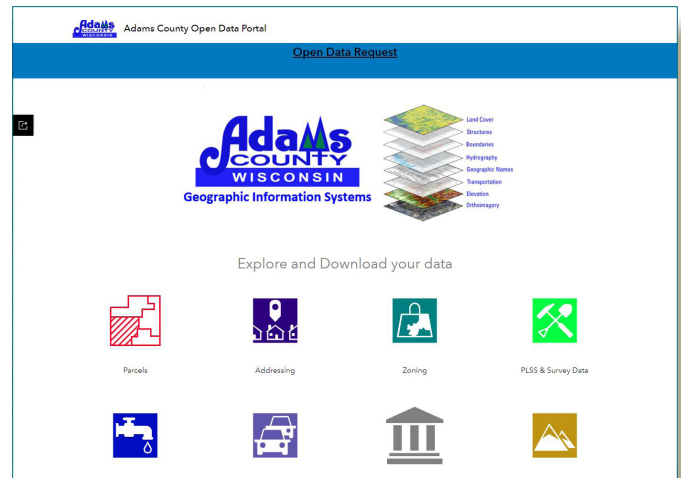
- Includes annual BAS and Ward updates and submitting to the state.
- Create new data when requested by the County.
- Archive data and map files when requested by the County.
- *Task cost: \$1,005.00*

Estimated Total Yearly Costs: \$45,727.50

ADDITIONAL PROJECT COSTS (AS REQUESTED BY THE COUNTY)

TASK 5: COMPLETE SPATIAL ADJUSTMENT PROJECT

- Use GIS methods to effectively shift parcel polygons within sections to their new high accuracy PLSS corners.
- MSA previously assisted County GIS staff to create a process to achieve this spatial adjustment.
- MSA will follow this process as documented by County GIS staff.
- The following cost is based on the time required to spatially adjust approximately 225 remaining sections.
- Some additional cleanup of previously adjusted sections is also expected.
- *Task cost: \$24,800.00*



TASK 6: CONFIGURE OPEN DATA PORTAL

- MSA will create an Open Data Portal which will look and function similar to the one for [Adams County, WI](#).
- MSA will configure the Open Data Portal to allow the public to download current parcels, centerlines, addresses and any other data the County wishes to make available for public download.
- MSA will set up the Open Data Portal so that it has updated data and is easily managed.
- MSA will provide County staff training to update the Open Data Portal when necessary and add new data if needed.
- *Task cost: \$2,420.00*

MSA will create an Open Data Portal which will look and function similar to the one for Adams County, WI.

TASK 7: NG911 DATA PREPARATION

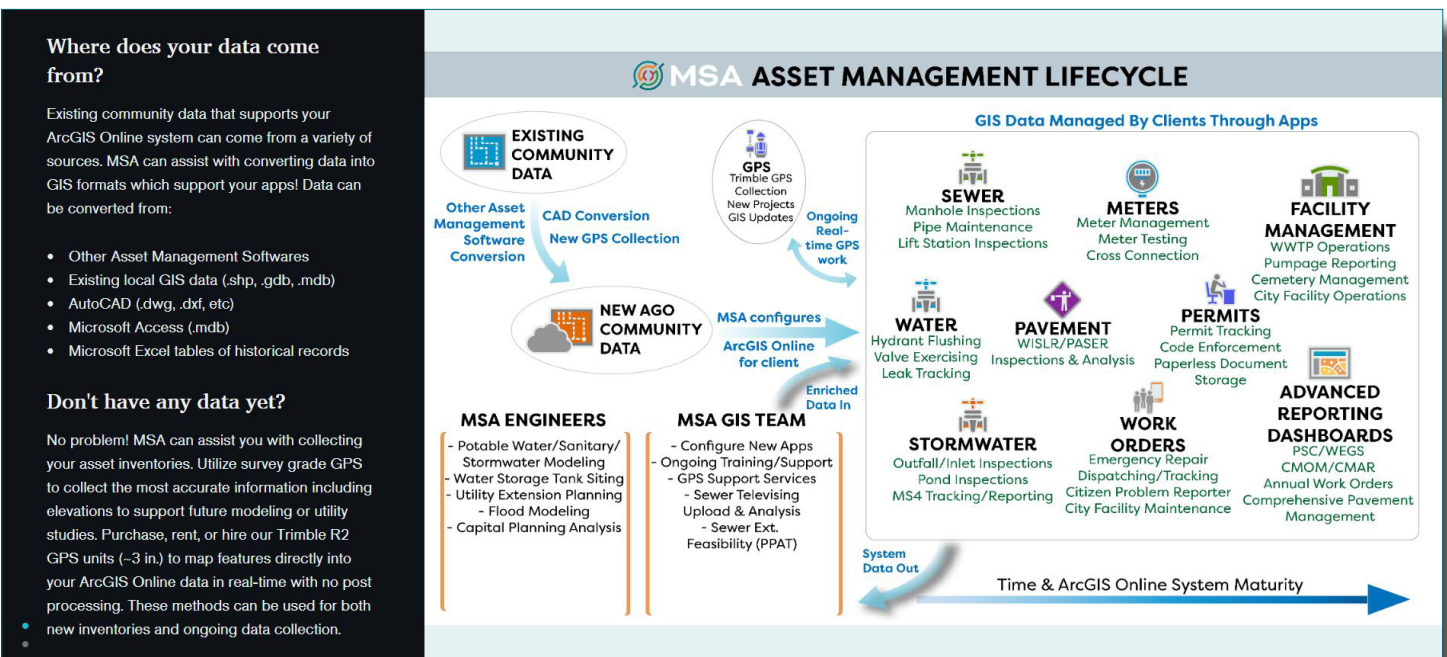
- MSA will clean up data so that it matches schema requirements and data accuracy standards as described in the report from GeoComm.
- MSA will provide on-going support of the data and updates for 18 months after the start of the project.
- MSA will provide training to support County staff that will be required to maintain NG911 data after project completion.
- *Task cost: \$14,700.00*

MSA'S GIS EXPERIENCE

Our GIS team has implemented ArcGIS Online solutions in nearly 100 client communities across the Midwest. Each one has been a unique experience. MSA has been involved from full administration and management to turn-key migrations, based on client preferences. While some clients have particularly excelled in specific areas, such as in ArcGIS Pro adoption, public engagement tools, or real-time reporting, nearly all clients are utilizing ArcGIS Online for various scales of public utility management. We have amassed experience providing migrations from any platform and understanding any type of community data.

MSA is happy to take on whatever role you believe will best leverage your staff availability and skill sets to maximize the benefit of your GIS system. Our GIS team is supported by a company of over 380 in-house engineers and specialty municipal disciplines – we understand the needs of your GIS, reporting requirements, and that people prefer to use and access technology differently.

Please take a moment to further explore our firm's experience, our personalized approach to GIS and software, and some live demos of GIS applications in this [brief self-guided presentation](#). You can also click directly on the image to view. *(Note: For best performance, we recommend utilizing Google Chrome to run this presentation).*



RELATIONSHIP WITH ESRI AND ESRI PARTNER STATUS/CERTIFICATION

At MSA, GIS has been a stand-alone service for over 25 years. As an Esri Business Partner since 1999, MSA has always closely aligned with the latest technology available in the GIS industry. As cloud architecture emerged, MSA was one of the first partners in Wisconsin to begin implementing ArcGIS Online shortly after the technology appeared. With many high-quality implementations of the platform, MSA earned Esri's Systems Ready Specialty badge. Esri awards badges like this through solicited review of current work in the platform, adherence to best practices, and demonstrated experience. As a current Silver Level Business Partner with Esri, MSA has continued to pursue specialties, such as our services listing on the ArcGIS Marketplace – where MSA represents one of the few full-service AEC consulting firms globally to be listed.

Through consistent communication with our Esri Partner representative, MSA strives to undertake training and recommendations on emerging tools available to our clients such as Utility Network Analyst, deployable ArcGIS Online solutions, and customer licensing packages.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Our team is staffed to handle the needs of your projects. We are a group of experienced GIS professional backed by more than 380 other technical specialists who are accustomed to working together on similar projects. Our familiarity with each other will enable us to meet your workload and timeline requirements. **We have chosen a team that reflects the needs for this project, including familiarity with similar-sized projects, and the expertise to explore all viable alternatives.**



ESTIMATED COSTS AND LABOR RATES

KEY PERSONNEL	% TIME EXPECTED ON THE PROJECT	**RATE (\$/HR)
Scott Kiley, GISP Project Manager/Technical Administrator	15%	\$140
Todd Halvorson, GISP Client Liaison	5%	\$150
*Calvin Wong Project Technical Specialist	40%	\$90
*Briar Peterson Project Technical Specialist	40%	\$90

*Actual hour breakdown between Briar and Calvin will vary, depending upon schedules and task delegation as decided by the project manager.

**Blended Rate: \$100.50/hr (based on percentages each member of the project team is expected to spend on the project).



Scott Kiley, GISP

PROJECT MANAGER / TECHNICAL ADMINISTRATOR

Scott will be responsible for directly coordinating with County staff to manage the migration and implement GIS solutions for this project. He will lead all trainings and be your primary contact and resource for on-call services and GIS questions, and will provide additional assistance and advisement to the project and project team as needed.

Scott is a certified GIS professional who is interested in all types of data and ways to create, disseminate and analyze it. Scott loves to see data used to help make informed decisions, especially when it involves spatial aspects. Location-aware data commonly shows another side that can inform decisions in different ways. He has created, converted and managed data in most formats including GIS, CAD, SQL Server, Access and Excel. Scott enjoys developing ways to utilize data more effectively, from web and mobile mapping applications to scripts and automation.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERTISE

ArcGIS Pro and Enterprise Implementation and GIS Support Services, South Milwaukee, WI

Implemented ArcGIS Pro and ArcGIS Enterprise for asset management for 10+ users across engineering, streets, sewer and water departments. Migrated an outdated ArcGIS Server system delivering Flex-based applications to end users to a version 10.8.1 ArcGIS Enterprise system. GIS resources are delivered to staff in the field using Collector on iPads, while GIS staff use ArcGIS Pro to manage data and other high-level needs and office staff view data with easy-to-use Web AppBuilder apps. The entire system ensures everyone's needs are met without having to become GIS experts to do so.

ArcGIS Online Implementations, Various Wisconsin Communities: Clintonville, Cottage Grove, Eagle River, Elroy, Hillsboro, Kendall, Monroe, New Lisbon, Palmyra, Pardeeville, Savanna, Sauk City, Shorewood, Sparta, Spooner, Stoughton, Wautoma and Wisconsin Dells

Implemented the complete ArcGIS Online platform creating a centralized geospatial foundation for each municipality's residents and staff. Delivered focused maps and apps for municipal staff using Esri's solutions for Local Government, Water and Public Works. Trained municipal staff of all disciplines in the use of ArcGIS Online tools, including Collector and other ArcGIS mobile apps on both Apple and Android devices. Set up and administered the ArcGIS Online site to align with the municipality's existing web presence and allow users to discover their most important maps and apps easily.

ArcGIS Desktop and Enterprise Support and Staff Training, Various Wisconsin Counties and Communities: Adams, Columbia, Green, Juneau and Richland Counties, The Cities of Middleton, Monroe, River Falls, Shorewood, Stoughton, and South Milwaukee

Implemented ArcGIS for professional-level GIS users in both County and City agencies. Train and support staff in using ArcGIS Desktop to manage GIS data for Land Records, Public Works, Public Safety, Planning, Zoning and other government purposes. Installed and configured ArcGIS Enterprise systems to serve GIS resources internally to departmental users and externally for the public. Worked closely with staff IT personnel and users to ensure systems met security and network protocols while serving the needs of the end user.

EDUCATION

B.S., Natural Resources
University of Wisconsin-
Madison

CERTIFICATIONS

Certified GIS Professional (GISP)

AFFILIATIONS

Congress of New Urbanism –
Accredited American Planning
Association

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- ArcGIS Desktop Products (ArcMap, ArcGIS Pro)
- ArcGIS Online, ArcGIS Server and ArcSDE Implementation and Administration
- Implement the entire ArcGIS platform for communities to manage their assets and infrastructure utilizing Local Government solutions
- Trimble GPS Equipment (GeoXH, Geo7, R1, R2, TSC3)
- Systems Integration and Database Design
- SQL, Python and Arcade Scripting and Tasks



Todd Halvorson, GISP
CLIENT LIAISON

Todd has been involved in GIS for more than 25 years. He began his career developing land records systems for county governments, coordinating GPS, aerial photography and data development projects. His GIS project management experience includes field collection and conversion processes, GIS, design, ArcGIS Online web application development, system implementation, training and technical support for GIS systems at state, county and municipal levels.

Education

B.A., Geography
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

Registration

Certified GIS Professional (GISP)

Expertise

- GIS Project Planning and Implementation
- Process Workflow Management
- ArcGIS Online Application Development & Training
- Data Conversion for using ArcGIS, AutoCad and Microstation

ArcGIS Online System Implementations

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Baraboo, WI | • Sparta, WI | • O'Dells Sanitary District |
| • Cottage Grove, WI | • Spooner, WI | |
| • Lake Delton, WI | • Cumberland, WI | • Oakfield, WI |
| • Wisconsin Dells, WI | • Shell Lake, WI | • Palmyra, WI |
| • Oak Grove, MN | • Luck, WI | • Princeton, WI |
| • Newport, MN | • Somerset, WI | • Randolph, WI |
| • Lindstrom, MN | • Wautoma, WI | • Siren, WI |
| • Elroy, WI | • Wisconsin DOT | • Tomahawk, WI |
| • Farley, IA | • Arena, WI | • Thomson, MN |
| • Hillsboro, WI | • Adams, WI | • West Salem, WI |
| • La Porte City, IA | • Belleville, WI | • Adams County, WI |
| • Monroe, WI | • Brodhead, WI | • Rice Lake Utilities |
| • Nekoosa, WI | • Biron, WI | • Ladysmith, WI |
| • New Lisbon, WI | • Eagle River, WI | • Hayward, WI |
| • Rothschild, WI | • Green Lake, WI | • Monona, WI |
| • Sauk City, WI | • Johnson Creek, WI | • Durant, IA |
| • St. Croix Falls, WI | • Lexington, MN | • Asbury, IA |
| • Port Byron, IL | • Lodi, WI | • Savanna, IL |
| • Mt. Zion, IL | • Carlton, MN | |



Briar Peterson
PROJECT TECHNICAL SPECIALIST

Briar's GIS experience includes research with the geography and anthropology department at the University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire to quantify agricultural contributions to surface water quality impairments in the lower Wisconsin River watershed; data collection for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection for the Gypsy Moth Slow the Spread program; and various projects with MSA when she interned on the Teresa Anderson team in Rice Lake over the summer of 2020.

Education

B.S., Geology, Environmental Science Emphasis
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

A.A.S., Arts and Science

University of Wisconsin-Barron County

Expertise

- GIS
- GPS Data Entry
- Geological Mapping

Selected Project Experience

- Parcel Assessment Map Update, Rock Island County, IL
Used GIS scripts to automatically convert parcel number annotation from an old numbering system to their new system on 66,000 parcels. Ensured new parcel number annotation was adjusted to fit in the county's parcel assessment mapping standards. Converted hard copy assessment maps to GIS for simplified updating and recreation.
- Sewer and Water GIS Mapping and Data Population, Ripon, WI
- Sewer and Water GIS Mapping and Data Population, Cleveland, WI
- GIS System Tech Support, Spooner, WI
- TID Mapping Support, Multiple Wisconsin Municipalities



Calvin Wong
PROJECT TECHNICAL SPECIALIST

Calvin has more than 5 years of GIS experience using ESRI software and applications to serve academic institutions, county governments, and state governments. He has a background in analytical modeling, utility asset data management, and satellite imaging technology. His GIS technician experience includes utility data conversion, ArcGIS Online web application design, comprehensive plan mapping, and transportation planning.

Education

M.A., Environmental Science
Iowa State University

B.A., Environmental Science
Iowa State University

Expertise

- ESRI software including ArcGIS Pro, ArcGIS Online, WebApp Builder, and Experience Builder
- Arcpy/Python Automation
- Mobile mapping using ArcGIS Collector and Field Maps
- Cartographic Design
- Spatial Data Conversion from AutoCad or Physical Media

Selected Project Experience

- GIS Support, Richland County, WI
- ArcGIS Online System Implementation, Independence, IA
- ArcGIS Online System Implementation, Valley Center, KS
- GIS Services Comp Plan, Corridor Plan, and Zoning Updates, Webster County, IA
- GIS Services, Shorewood, WI
- ArcGIS Online System Implementation, Ripon, WI
- ArcGIS Online System Implementation, Springville, IA

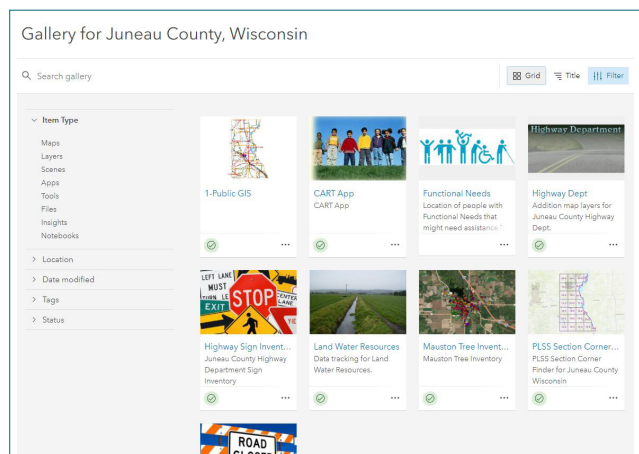
ARCGIS ENTERPRISE, ARCGIS ONLINE & ARCGIS DESKTOP

Juneau County, WI

In 2012, Juneau County had an interactive web mapping application that was no longer supported by its developers. They wanted to upgrade to an application that used a current framework. MSA installed ArcGIS Server, Workgroup SDE and configured a GIS application for the public to interact with County parcel and other land information.

MSA worked with County IT staff to configure a GIS server inside the County network and make GIS resources on it accessible to the public internet on a web server in a DMZ. MSA also scripted data exports from the County's tax system and automated joins to the property information it uses in its GIS.

MSA continues to assist Juneau County with GIS services and has upgraded the County's ArcGIS server to new server machines on two different occasions. We provide technical capabilities to the County, while giving staff the knowledge and freedom to function on their own.



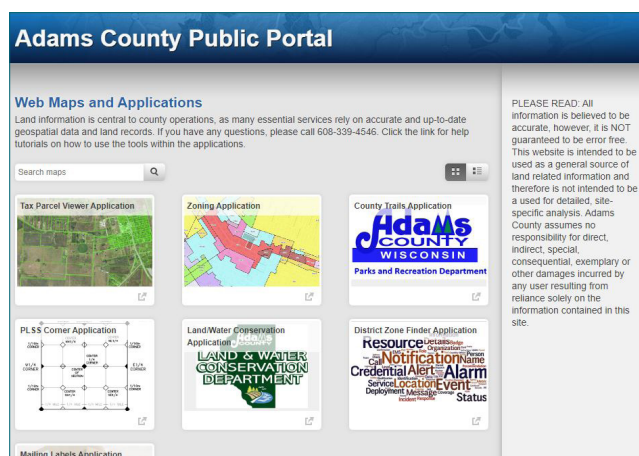
ARCGIS ENTERPRISE, ARCGIS ONLINE & ARCGIS DESKTOP

Adams County, WI

MSA has assisted Adams County with using GIS to manage its parcels for over 20 years. We provided the County's initial parcel conversion. The project included establishing a PLSS base map and converting tax parcels from hard copy to a digital format using COGO routines in AutoCAD. When the County decided to fully utilize GIS, MSA migrated all the lines and annotation from CAD into an Esri Geodatabase.

MSA also provided the County with an interactive mapping application for the public view parcels and other land information. The application was hosted on MSA's GIS server infrastructure until Adams County was ready to move the application to ArcGIS Online. MSA assisted the County with making that transition and training County staff to manage its ArcGIS Online site and publish weekly data updates to their web GIS application.

MSA recently installed ArcGIS Enterprise for the County's Sheriff's department to use with its new E911 call management and dispatch system.



ASSESSMENT MAP UPDATE, DATA MODERNIZATION & ARCGIS PLATFORM IMPLEMENTATION

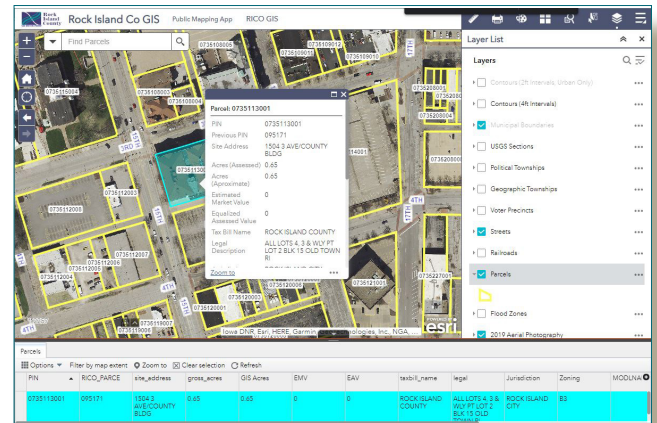
Rock Island, IL

In 2018, MSA began working with Rock Island County. Due to technology and staff changes inside the County's IT Department, the county's GIS Department could no longer host its interactive parcel app in house. The County exhausted all resources in trying to restore their parcel map app on their own within the changed IT infrastructure.

MSA proposed the County migrate it's GIS web presence to ArcGIS Online. This simple, yet effective solution enabled the County to have a more modern interactive mapping application for public use. The move to ArcGIS Online relieved the County of the burden of maintaining hardware and network infrastructure required to host their web GIS. MSA completed the migration quickly and cost effectively.

In the past year, MSA has assisted Rock Island County with many more projects to modernize their GIS and land information practices. This has included: updating multiple data sources from outdated personal geodatabases to a single source file geodatabase; cleaning up and standardizing annotation and converting it to current standards; and other practices to update how they manage data and produce maps.

MSA worked closely with the County's IT staff to properly implement ArcGIS Enterprise. This allowed the County to leverage their Esri investment using a hybrid approach. They now use ArcGIS Online to manage their web apps configuration and use ArcGIS Enterprise's Data Store as their enterprise GIS data source. MSA is working with the County to fully modernize their GIS use and has set them up to migrate all their desktop GIS to ArcGIS Pro.



WHAT OUR CLIENTS ARE SAYING

ARCGIS ONLINE

Village of Pardeeville, WI

“Scott is brilliant with GIS! He has brought a lot of advancement to Pardeeville, educated the staff and taught me a lot as well!!! It’s been a pleasure working with Scott, and I look forward to our next phases!”

- Erin Salmon, Director of Public Works

ARCGIS ONLINE SYSTEM

City of South Milwaukee, WI

“Our team is using the system out in the field daily. They are excited about data collecting, and they can see how it will only benefit the department in the future.”

- Ivan Zaremba, Wastewater Assistant Superintendent

ADAMS COUNTY, WI

SAM BORTZ | GIS SPECIALIST / LAND INFORMATION

P: (608) 339-4546

E: sbortz@co.adams.wi.us

JUNEAU COUNTY, WI

BRET DAVIES | LAND INFORMATION OFFICER

P: (608) 847-9446

E: juneaulo@co.juneau.wi.us

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, IL

JOSH BOUDI | DIRECTOR

P: (309) 558-3760

E: jboudi@rockislandcountyil.gov



Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Serving the Counties of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland
Helping Communities Reach Their Goals

September 30, 2022

Michael Bindl, Zoning Administrator
Richland County, Wisconsin
181 W. Seminary Street, Room 309
Richland Center, WI 53581

Dear Mr. Bindl,

The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC) is pleased to submit our proposal to provide GIS services to Richland County. For 52 years, SWWRPC has been assisting communities develop tools to meet the needs of their citizens, and we are proud to continue serving Richland County in this new capacity.

Scope of Work

This proposal is in response to your email dated September 22nd, which identified the following tasks required by the consultant:

- Create and/or maintain all GIS layers including parcels, addresses, centerlines, zoning, BOA, PLSS, CSM's, fire, ambulance, first responders, septic, and many, many others.
- Create new layers of data when requested.
- Edit and update GIS layers (mainly Zoning) from other municipalities: Town of Ithaca, Town of Rockbridge, City of Richland Center, all Villages, etc. This happens maybe once a year.
- Update sanitary GIS layer with GPS collections of well, field, force main & building sewer, tank.
- Web Data Update on Wednesday mornings.
- Map Certified Survey Maps (map initial review for Mike, then map final recorded description)
- Map New Addresses (we will issue address numbers)
- Statewide Parcel Map Database Project. This project is normally due to the State by the end of March.
- BAS and Ward updates to state twice a year.
- Archive of any layers, mxd's, annually.
- Fill requests for maps and other GIS data for property owners, municipalities, utility companies, etc.
- Provide maps to Sheriff's Department and Emergency Management, when requested.

While not included in this list, we have also included time to provide mapping support for the County's NR-135 Non-metallic Mining program. We have *excluded* any work related to the Next-gen 911 project since it is not included in the items above, and we are uncertain as to the current state of this project.



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Staff and Qualifications

- Jaclyn Essandoh, GIS Coordinator: Jaclyn will serve as the overall project manager and lead point of contact for the project, and liaise with the County regularly and provide all reporting documentation for the project. She will also provide quality control and supervision of other SWWRPC staff, and has led or implemented hundreds of mapping projects with SWWRPC, including the on-line mapping efforts mentioned elsewhere in this proposal. Before joining SWWRPC, Jaclyn worked in the Planning and Zoning Department of Blue Earth County, Minnesota and as a paraprofessional for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. She has a Master's in Urban Planning and GIS Certificate from Minnesota State University, a Master's in Development Management from the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration, and a Bachelor of Science in Human Settlement Planning from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology.
- Niki Anderson, Environmental Planner / GIS Technician: Niki will provide mapping support to the project on a day-to-day basis, including mapping of parcels and CSMs. While at SWWRPC, Niki has completed over 50 mapping projects for inclusion into the Iowa and Lafayette County Hazard Mitigation plans, as well as updates required for the NR-135 non-metallic mining programs for the Grant, Lafayette, and Green County zoning departments. Before working with SWWRPC, she was a Mapper for Michels Utility Services. She has a Bachelor's in Geography from St. Cloud State University and a Master's in Disaster Management and Sustainable Development from Northumbria University.
- Griffin Koziol, Assistant Planner / Research Analyst: Griffin will support this project on an as-needed basis, initially taking the lead on map requests from townships and counties. Griffin has recently supported SWWRPC projects in other communities through mapping efforts that include redevelopment analyses and mapping of field-collected data. Prior to working at SWWRPC, Griffin served in various IT and research positions, including Associate Software Engineer and Associate Report Analyst for various software and IT companies.
- Troy Maggied, Executive Director: Troy will provide oversight and guidance during the project, and brings planning, project management, and development experience from both the private and public sector, in both domestic and international settings. As Executive Director, he is accountable for the SWWRPC budget, revenue generation, financial reporting, staff recruitment and retention, and developing the overall vision and direction of the organization. He has been the primary contact and project manager for over \$4 million in projects at SWWRPC for the past 10 years. Troy has previously served as an assistant project manager on a \$60 million school construction program, a Community Planner for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning and Zoning Administrator for Lafayette County, and spent three years as a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer in the Kingdom of Tonga. He has a Bachelor's in Construction Systems Management from The Ohio State University and a Master's in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Wisconsin – Madison. Troy is also a Certified Public Manager.



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Assumptions

All costs below were developed with the following assumptions:

- The County will provide remote access to Richland County's on-line GIS map to facilitate regular updates.
- County staff shall remain as Land Information Officer. However, SWWRPC will provide assistance with development of any products or documents required for submission to the Department of Administration.
- SWWRPC will be available to attend County Land and Zoning Committee meetings as needed, and may attend monthly meetings during the early stages of the contract to ensure effective transition and communication.
- Unless otherwise requested, field-collected GIS data (septic and well locations, etc.) will be collected by County staff and provided to SWWRPC for inclusion in the GIS system.

Additional Value-added elements to the project

As a regional partner and a member of SWWRPC, Richland County and its municipalities currently have access to a variety of additional services we offer. This work involves projects that build local capacity and capability through regionalization of services and networking, and increase responsiveness to the county's needs through our unique governance model. Work provided below is available to the County as a paying member of SWWRPC, and will not be charged to this contract.

- Inclusion of Richland County and Township data into our on-line regional zoning map, currently being built to provide stability and clarity to developers seeking to build in the region, and also to reduce the time spent by our smallest municipalities in managing zoning updates and mapping efforts. This map can currently be accessed here:
<https://swwrpc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee54d17779d54f7d8de117a1e200ef36>
- Participation at regional GIS roundtables designed to share practices and increase the value of regional coordination. A primary goal of this roundtable is to ensure that the region's GIS providers have coordinated efforts and practices to enable developers, surveyors, realtors, and other customers quick and consistent access to local land records. A secondary goal is to ensure that the region's GIS professionals have a local community of practice to ensure stability during periods of turnover and on-boarding of new staff. SWWRPC held these meetings quarterly from 2015-2017 and is reconvening them beginning in October, 2022.
- On-going collaboration with other regional GIS projects that support county departments, including sharing of best practices, data sources and layers, and innovative project ideas. A few regional projects we are currently working on include:
 - Watershed mapping to assess agricultural and conservation practices in Lowery Creek (Town of Wyoming, Iowa County and the Sinsinawa River, Grant County) using field-collected data and Erosion Vulnerability Assessment for Agricultural Lands (EVAAL) modeling.
 - Sharing of practices and uses currently applied in the "Platteville Places" map, and City of Platteville's GIS system which will be managed by SWWRPC beginning this year.



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- Access and inclusion to SWWRPC's online GIS tools that support community and economic development initiatives such as land suitability analyses and grant eligibility. These maps can currently be access here:
 - Regional Constructability Analysis:
<https://swwrpc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5e4bdea98dc b41b4a9be29838150603a>
 - Grant Eligibility Asset Map:
<https://swwrpc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2958d63aff1 a429f8078105d20e715d8>
 - Regional Broadband Asset Map:
<https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=0fd3443f6c5e498 1b9a96538bcf9f93a&extent=-91.4684,42.4724,-88.2329,43.7635>
- Support for updating the 3-year County Land Information Plan in 2024 and future cycles.
- Access upon request to SWWRPC GIS data at no cost to the county.
- Inclusion of Richland County's GIS department into SWWRPC's future projects, including long-term planning for renewable energy on public buildings to reduce energy costs, planning to site and develop electric vehicle charging stations, and climate vulnerability assessments of critical infrastructure.
- A governance model led by a Commission consisting of three representatives from each member county. This governance and funding model enables us to retain highly qualified staff with competitive billable rates due to a lean operating structure and low overhead. This membership, and our local oversight and accountability, make us transparent and responsive to local needs.

Establishing a Cost of Services

Projects such as this can result in a varying reimbursement rate due to the varying workload and demand each quarter. To provide you with a budget, and to ensure we allocate workload sufficient to meet your needs, we've generated the estimate below based on our understanding of the scope of work and our experience on similar projects. The largest variables for this appear to be the number of CSMs or parcels created annually, currently estimated at 100 per year, and the subsequent Statewide Parcel Map Database Project due every march. Other variables, such as map requests from counties, zoning updates, and address point creation all have relatively less labor associated with them and variation of workload among these tasks is not expected to significantly impact the project cost.

Based on the duties outlined in your email dated September 22nd, we estimate the cost of this contract will not exceed \$20,995 annually. This estimate is based on a blended rate for the staff listed above, however SWWRPC will bill to the project at actual costs for staff time.

SWWRPC will provide quarterly reports and invoices reflecting hours used and total cost. In addition to providing us with data useful for allocating our staff hours across the year and across various projects, we recommend this process to clients as a way to track productivity and costs across time, thereby enabling more accurate budget estimates each year. See Attachment A for a template of our quarterly report.



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Estimated start date

We are prepared to begin this work as early as October 10th, or as your schedule permits.

References:

We invite you to contact the following partners and clients as references for our work.

- Larry Bierke, Iowa County Administrator
 - Larry.bierke@iowacounty.org
 - 608-935-0318
 - Representative projects: Broadband asset mapping
- Todd Novak, City of Dodgeville Mayor
 - toddnovak@ci.dodgeville.wi.us
 - 608-930-5091
 - Representative projects: City of Dodgeville cemetery mapping
- Abby Haas, Lafayette County Economic Development Director
 - abby.haas@lafayettecountywi.org
 - 608-776-4860
 - Representative projects: Broadband asset mapping, Regional Constructability mapping, local workforce commuter mapping projects

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal, and for thinking of SWWRPC for your GIS needs. I'm happy to meet at your convenience to explain in detail any aspect of this proposal.

Please feel free to contact me at any time. I look forward to speaking with you soon.

Sincerely,

Troy Maggied
Executive Director
Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Cc: Clinton Langreck, Richland County Administrator

Richland County

Land & Zoning Standing Committee

This committee has been asked to reduce the combined budgets of Zoning Department, Land Conservation Department and the Register of Deeds office by \$50,000. In 2024

One of the ways is to have a secretarial position in the Land Conservation Department. This is not ideal. In 2021, this position was paid \$55,403.23. Tammy Cannoy-Bender, the current secretary, has many duties. She of course answers the phone and greets customers. She also keeps track of the budget spending, manages the tree sale program, updates the NR 151 maps on the web; updates the Land Conservation and Parks websites; creates new Certificates of Compliance for Farmland Preservation; updates the Certificates of Compliance; emails Certificate of Compliance reports to the state; creates, mails and keeps track of self-compliance forms; updates the nutrient management report and submits to state; types up the monthly bills for both Land Conservation and Parks; and types up minutes of Land & Zoning and Fair Recycling & Parks standing committees. If this position is eliminated, all of these duties will need to be assigned to others. The service that may be reduced is the office may be closed at times. The other staff in both Land Conservation and Zoning have duties that require them to be out of the office at times. Between meetings and field work, that could mean the rest of the staff would be gone at the same time.

A second way is to raise fees up in the zoning department. To come up with the \$50,000 and to be sure of future revenue the fees would change: Maintenance fees would go from \$25 to \$50, with late fees from \$50 to \$100. This would be around an extra \$45,000. Raise Hearing fees from \$500 to \$600. Figure 20 hearings would be another \$2,000. Raise septic fees from \$550 to \$600. Take 65 septic would be about \$3,250 extra. Add another \$25 to permit cost at 100 permits would be about another \$2,500. We could start charging review fees for review of conventional septic systems and possible fee change for holding tanks from \$60 to \$100. Last two may not generate a lot of revenue but would add some. Reminder that last time I tried to raise a fee it was turned down and when trying to raise several fees because of budget, it was an issue at county board.

A third way is out sourcing our GIS work since cannot find anyone to do the current GIS/ Assistant Zoning Position. Starting to get quotes in. Other part of this is now we need to look at Sanitation and the POWTS that Lynn did also. Would need to hire a position for that or upgrade existing.