

July 19, 2006

**TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BROWN  
COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The LAND CONSERVATION SUB COMMITTEE met in regular session on June 26, 2006, and recommends the following motions.

1. UW-Stevens Point well testing results take in Morrison May 8, 2006. No action.
2. Groundwater Committee June 12, 2006. No action.
3. Morrison groundwater update. No action.
4. 2006 Land Conservation Department Budget Update. No action.
5. Director's Report. No action.

Approved by:

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COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Date

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY  
LAND CONSERVATION SUBCOMMITTEE**



Pursuant to Section 19.94 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the **Brown County Land Conservation Subcommittee** was held on Monday, June 26, 2006 at the Ag & Extension Center, 1150 Bellevue Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin

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**Present:** Norb Dantine, Bernie Erickson, Mike Fleck, Dave Kaster, Merlin VandenPlas.

**Excused:** John Vander Leest.

**Also Present:** Supervisor Bill Clancy, Bill Hafs, Jon Bechle and Other Interested Parties.

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1. **Call Meeting to Order:**

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Dantine at 5:45 p.m.

2. **Approve/Modify Agenda:**

**Motion made by Supervisor Erickson and seconded by Supervisor Fleck to approve. Vote Taken. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

3. **Approve/Modify Minutes of Land Conservation Subcommittee of May 22, 2006.**

**Motion made by Merle Vanden Plas and seconded by Supervisor Erickson to approve. Vote Taken. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

4. **UW-Stevens Point well testing results taken in Morrison May 8, 2006.**

County Conservationist Bill Hafs stated that UW Stevens Point gave a nice presentation on this issue. He distributed a color map (see attached) and directed the committee to the maps attached to the agenda, which showed the distribution of the samples taken in Morrison. Hafs explained the criteria for the drinking water standard and said that 34% of the wells tested were over that standard and the statewide average is 10% over the standard. The entire UW Stevens Point report will be on the department's web page at: [www.co.brown.wi.us/land\\_conservation/index.html](http://www.co.brown.wi.us/land_conservation/index.html). A discussion ensued on where the problem wells are concentrated and the fact that agriculture cannot be blamed entirely for the problems.

5. **Groundwater Committee June 12, 2006.**

Bill Hafs stated that Supervisor Kaster attended this meeting also and the Northeast Wisconsin Karst Technical Advisory Committee was established to assist in reducing the potential for groundwater contamination in the area. He introduced Brandon Kramer and Stacey Frisk as summer interns for the department. Hafs explained how the areas are mapped out and said they are out in the field daily, investigating and verifying problems.

6. **Morrison groundwater update.**  
This was covered in an earlier discussion.
  
7. **2006 Land Conservation Department Budget Update.**  
Bill Hafs distributed a handout (see attached) because an incorrect second page was attached to the agenda. He explained that the department received grants to cover the cost of the summer interns. Supervisor Bill Clancy asked how much of the \$40,000 that was appropriated has been used. Hafs explained that it is not in the budget right now and he has not come up with a total cost for the Morrison well issue. He said that a lot of staff time has been spent in Morrison. A discussion was initiated on the possibility of reimbursing the Town of Morrison for the money that they have spent on the issue. Supervisor Clancy stated that this is not going away and we need to keep after it and show that with good management, we can solve these problems. Chair Erickson asked Supervisor Clancy to talk to the Chairman of the Town of Morrison to get a figure of the costs that they have incurred in order to bring forward a communication for a cost-share.
  
8. **Director's Report.**  
A handout was distributed (see attached) and Bill Hafs explained that it was a response from the DNR, pertaining to reimbursement for well abandonment. County Conservationist Jon Bechle explained how the request was formulated and what residents were affected.
  
9. **Such other matters as authorized by law.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Fleck and seconded by Merle Vanden Plas to adjourn at 6:12 p.m. Vote Taken. MOTION APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.**

Respectfully submitted,

Jeanne Buzzell  
Recording Secretary

WW. Co. brown. WI. DS / Land Conservation / index. h t m l     enter CD web site  
ground water information

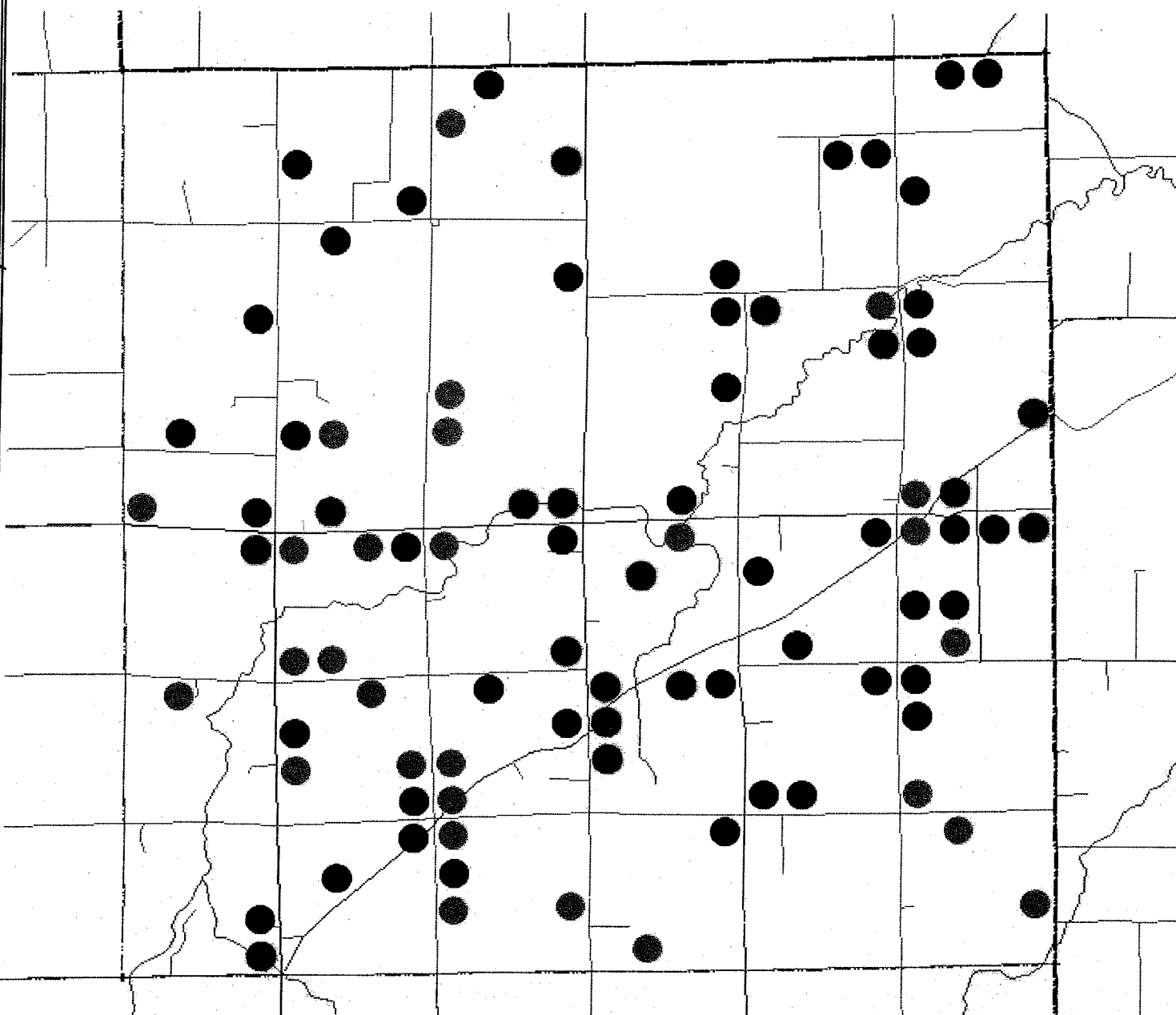
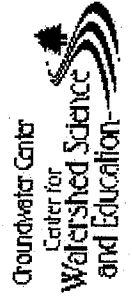
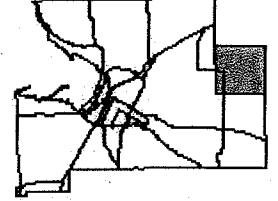
# Morrison Township

Brown County  
May 2006

## NITRATE-NITRITE (ppm N)

● NONE DETECTED	16	13 %
● [0.1 - 2.0)	21	17 %
● [2 - 5)	22	17 %
● [5 - 10)	24	19 %
● [10 - 20)	40	32 %
● [20 ...	3	2 %

Mapped value is average for 1/4 1/4 section.



## **Northeast Wisconsin Karst Technical Advisory Committee**

Minutes June 13, 2006

- Kevin Erb opened the meeting at 1pm with introductions and intended goals of Committee.

### **Scope of the problem and emerging issues**

- The County Conservationists from Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Calumet Counties reviewed the scope of the problem and emerging issues in their respective counties.
- Bill Hafs reviewed the well contamination problems near Lark in 2005 and Wayside and the rest of Morrison Township in 2006 (handout). John Paul reviewed the 2006 well sampling results from Morrison from Brown County Health Department (handout). Maps of Morrison, karst features in the township, UW Stevens Point well sampling results from May 2006 were reviewed.
- Andy Wallander reviewed locations of shallow soils/ karst features of Kewaunee County (handout). Areas with less than 20 feet of soil are a potential groundwater problem. Wallander reviewed well contamination problems that have occurred related to agriculture and animal waste spreading in winter with TAC. Wallander recommended that a ban on winter spreading of animal waste be put in place, and mentioned that people who have lived in the rural agriculture setting of Kewaunee County have over the years taken precautions regarding drinking water such as sending water bottles to school with their children or having their children take showers at school to avoid poor well water supplies. As people have moved from the cities to rural settings, they are unwilling to drink well water with manure in it. Wallander stated he would like to see recommendations come out of this TAC.
- William Schuster reviewed the karst features in Door County and called for a ban on winter spreading of animal waste. Schuster described the shallow soils as a common problem in Door County. Schuster recommended not to over monitor the problem, rather apply BMP's related to groundwater protection everywhere. The problem is the land use activity near the karst features.
- Tom Ward reviewed groundwater problems in Manitowoc County. He described the groundwater problem as different from Door County. Door County has more shallow soils situations where Manitowoc has sinkholes with greater soil thicknesses. Ward called for a comprehensive analysis of well sampling data.
- Eugene McLeod gave power point presentation. Over 900 well samples have been taken in Calumet County. Unsafe well samples correspond to shallow soils and karst features maps. Calumet County does not allow unsewered subdivisions in rural areas. High nitrates in wells have been attributed to agriculture. Need stricter local standards for groundwater protection. Is in process of developing technical guide for Calumet County with a timetable of the end of 2006.

### **What we know about the karst geology**

- Jon Luczaj, UWGB distributed a handout of comments. We have no idea where Groundwater flow is in Morrison and groundwater flow direction is an important factor. John identified two problems in Morrison: 1. Long term agriculture use of the landscape which has many karst features. 2. Well contamination as a public health issue. Human waste that is land applied is not tested for other containments such as pharmaceuticals. John

suggested from the human health standpoint, people in Morrison should consider drilling much deeper wells (400 -900 feet) to get into deeper, cleaner aquifers.

#### **Identification of issues to be addressed**

- Bill Hafs Brown County, asked for any recommendations from Scientists or Counties to help with summer interns gathering karst information this summer. The Brown County Board moved to stake and identify karst features that have a direct conduit to groundwater.
- Bob Barnum DNR, talked about well water treatment units. UV needs approval. Door County has a 170 foot casing requirement. The numbers of bad wells are no different with deeper casings. Maureen stated she would not drink Door County water without a bacteria treatment system.
- George Kraft UWSP stated that areas with agriculture have high nitrates unless you have a lot of clay in the soil. Problems occur when applying more than the crops and plants can use. The 1983 groundwater laws require we protect the groundwater. Kraft recommended identifying the major karst features because of the large numbers.
- Jon Luczaj UWGB, stated groundwater can have an immediate impact from lawn fertilizer application. In Morrison a person with a bad well could put in new well deeper into a different aquifer to get clean water. The community could put in a shared well. Fracture traces on map need to be corrected because of different layers on GIS result in inaccuracies.
- Stacey Frisk Brown County Summer Intern reiterated that any help/advice/suggestions for field identification, prioritization is needed.
- Bill Schuster Door County, asked do you want to protect wells or protect groundwater? Door County has focused its efforts to protect groundwater and has made a positive impact on groundwater protection. Density of fracture traces and sinkholes is more important than exact location of them.
- Tom Van de Yacht stated that in areas in Outagamie County where well casing requirements are deeper (400 feet – 700 feet) development has stopped. People are also putting in more shared wells.
- Maureen Muldoon UWO advised to find as many fractures as we can and map them. Density of fracture traces is important.
- Colleen Norton stated that you can go out and find farms that are causing problems. Majority of farmers do a good job. Accidents are going to happen. She has records from area farm that went from 350# to 100# of starter fertilizer, no additional fertilizer on hay except manure and the results on soil test barely made a dent.
- Jim VandenBrook stated that he was intrigued by what Calumet County is trying to do by creating technical guide. To create stricter standards than the State requires science that substantiates the need for stricter standard; VandenBrook thought Northeast Wisconsin has satisfied and proven that scientific requirement. VandenBrook thought we need to look at BMP's and questioned the effectiveness of sealing fracture traces. He was impressed by the gathering of these Counties and Scientists from Universities.
- Kevin Collins stated that he represents agriculture and stewardship and self pride are needed to do a good job. He has reduced P in his feed rations. Nutrient management plans can require 8,000 gallons per acre and a farmer can apply 15,000 gallons per acre and no one will know. Common sense and stewardship are important.

**Next Meeting** Tuesday July 11, 2006 Ag and Extension Service Center, 1pm room 161

\*\*\*UNAUDITED\*\*\*

..... C U R R E N T M O N T H .....  
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BROWN COUNTY  
 LAND CONSERVATION  
 DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET REPORT  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2006

ACTUAL	BUDGET	VARIANCE	ACTUAL	BUDGET	VARIANCE	TOTAL REVISED BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET
0	1,861	1,861	0	2,111	2,111	2,778	2,778
0	2,083	2,083	33,870	8,333	(25,537)	25,000	(8,870)
142	3,750	3,608	3,357	15,000	11,643	45,000	41,643
0	8,333	8,333	0	33,333	33,333	100,000	100,000
0	1,875	1,875	0	7,500	7,500	22,500	199,464
0	16,622	16,622	0	66,488	66,488	199,464	357,515
142	34,524	34,382	37,227	132,765	95,538	394,742	
76,060	112,634	36,574	348,603	445,208	96,606	1,394,502	1,045,900
<b>REVENUES</b>							
38,879	38,879	0	155,516	155,515	(1)	466,543	311,027
38,879	38,879	0	155,516	155,515	(1)	466,543	311,027
0	27,842	27,842	0	111,369	111,369	334,108	334,108
0	3,333	3,333	0	13,333	13,333	40,000	40,000
0	2,083	2,083	0	8,333	8,333	25,000	25,000
0	8,333	8,333	0	33,333	33,333	100,000	100,000
0	16,622	16,622	0	66,488	66,488	199,464	199,464
0	58,213	58,213	0	232,856	232,856	698,572	698,572
188	6,666	6,478	(935)	26,666	27,601	80,000	80,935
100	375	275	200	1,500	1,300	4,500	4,300
386	500	114	2,514	2,000	(514)	6,000	3,486
674	7,541	6,867	1,779	30,166	28,387	90,500	88,721
18,656	6,442	(12,214)	49,374	25,767	(23,607)	77,300	27,926
0	100	100	(2)	401	403	1,204	1,206
18,656	6,542	(12,114)	49,372	26,168	(23,204)	78,504	29,132
3,864	4,884	1,020	15,456	19,535	4,079	58,605	43,149
0	1,778	1,778	1,778	1,778	0	1,778	0
3,864	6,662	2,798	17,234	21,313	4,079	60,383	43,149
62,073	117,837	55,764	223,901	466,018	242,117	1,394,502	1,170,601

DEPT: 10-4801  
 CONTROL: POST/01  
 REPORT: IS0000P  
 FORMAT: AB

\*\*\*UNAUDITED\*\*\*

.....CURRENT MONTH.....

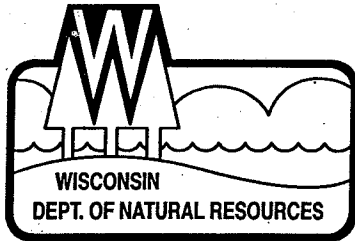
BROWN COUNTY  
 LAND CONSERVATION  
 DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET REPORT  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL

30, 2006

.....YEAR TO DATE.....

PAGE: 0002  
 DATE: 05/12/2006  
 TIME: 12:51:18

ACTUAL	BUDGET	VARIANCE	ACTUAL	BUDGET	VARIANCE	TOTAL REVISED BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET
0	1,861	1,861	0	2,111	2,111	2,778	2,778
0	2,083	2,083	33,870	8,333	(25,537)	25,000	(8,870)
142	3,750	3,608	3,357	15,000	11,643	45,000	41,643
0	8,333	8,333	0	33,333	33,333	100,000	100,000
0	1,875	1,875	0	7,500	7,500	22,500	22,500
0	16,622	16,622	0	66,488	66,488	199,464	199,464
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76,060	112,634	36,574	348,603	445,208	96,606	1,394,502	1,045,900
<b>REVENUES</b>							
38,879	38,879	0	155,516	155,515	(1)	466,543	311,027
38,879	38,879	0	155,516	155,515	(1)	466,543	311,027
0	27,842	27,842	0	111,369	111,369	334,108	334,108
0	3,333	3,333	0	13,333	13,333	40,000	40,000
0	2,083	2,083	0	8,333	8,333	25,000	25,000
0	8,333	8,333	0	33,333	33,333	100,000	100,000
0	16,622	16,622	0	66,488	66,488	199,464	199,464
0	58,213	58,213	0	232,856	232,856	698,572	698,572
188	6,666	6,478	(935)	26,666	27,601	80,000	80,935
100	375	275	200	1,500	1,300	4,500	4,300
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18,656	6,542	(12,114)	49,372	26,168	(23,204)	78,504	29,132
3,864	4,884	1,020	15,456	19,535	4,079	58,605	43,149
0	1,778	1,778	1,778	1,778	0	1,778	0
3,864	6,662	2,798	17,234	21,313	4,079	60,383	43,149
62,073	117,837	55,764	223,901	466,018	242,117	1,394,502	1,170,601



**State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Jim Doyle, Governor  
Scott Hassett, Secretary

101 S. Webster St.  
Box 7921  
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921  
Telephone 608-266-2621  
FAX 608-267-3579  
TTY Access via relay - 711

June 14, 2006

Jon Bechle, County Conservationist  
Brown County Land Conservation Department  
Ag & Extension Center, 1150 Bellevue Street  
Green Bay, WI 54302-2259

Subject: Priority Watershed Program Grant #: BRB-05000-N-96  
Project: Branch River Priority Watershed  
Variance to ch. NR 120, Wis. Adm. Code

Dear Mr. Bechle:

This letter approves your request for a variance to section NR 120. 13(2), Wis. Adm. Code, that states: EFFECTIVE DATE. For best management practices to be eligible for cost-sharing, the nonpoint source grant agreement and the cost-share agreement shall be signed before the installation of practices may be initiated. A cost-share agreement is not necessary if the nonpoint source grant agreement allows the grantee to use funds directly. Nonpoint source grant agreements in lieu of cost-share agreements shall comply with the requirements in this section.

As a result, Brown County is authorized to sign cost share agreements with the 6 residents to provide state cost sharing after the installation of the well abandonment best management practice. The 6 residents and state cost share is listed below:

<u>Landowner</u>	<u>70% State Cost Share</u>
DeGreef	\$ 335.30
Bonness	\$ 840.00
Hermann	\$ 430.50
Moore/Hermann	\$ 850.50
Raduechel	\$ 210.00
Kiley	\$ 210.00
Total:	\$2,876.30

This action will not result in an increase of grant funding for Brown County.

It is understood that all sections of ch. NR 120, Wis. Adm. Code should be followed. If you have questions, please contact Barbara Ingram, Grant Program Manager, at (608) 267-7152, or John Young, Nonpoint Source Region Coordinator, Northeast Region DNR office, at (920) 662-5154.

Sincerely,

Michele A. Young, Director  
Bureau of Community Financial Assistance

C: John Young – Northeast Region  
Corinne Billings – WT/2  
Barbara Ingram – CF/8

## CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 14, 2006

TO: Michelle A. Young, Director  
Bureau of Community Financial Assistance

FROM: Barbara J. Ingram, Grant Program Manager  
Bureau of Community Financial Assistance

SUBJECT: Variance Request to ch. NR 120, Wis. Adm. Code  
Priority Watershed Grant: BRB-05000-N-96  
Project name: Branch River Priority Watershed  
Grantee: Brown County Land Conservation Department

The Brown County Land Conservation Department is requesting a variance to ch. NR 120, Wis. Adm. Code. Following are my findings and recommendations for approval of this variance.

Section of NR 120:

Variance request to section NR 120.13(2), Wis. Adm. Code, states: EFFECTIVE DATE. For best management practices to be eligible for cost-sharing, the nonpoint source grant agreement and the cost-share agreement shall be signed before the installation of practices may be initiated. A cost-share agreement is not necessary if the nonpoint source grant agreement allows the grantee to use funds directly. Nonpoint source grant agreements in lieu of cost-share agreements shall comply with the requirements in this section.

Reason for variance request to NR 120:

As a result of the livestock manure contamination that affected over 70 rural private residence wells in the Town of Morrison, Brown County, during the spring of 2006. The Brown County Land Conservation Department received inquiries about financial assistance for well abandonment. To provide immediate response to this livestock contamination area in an attempt to prevent additional groundwater contamination, the Brown County Land Conservation Department completed the installation for well abandonment best management practices for 6 rural residential Town of Morrison wells prior to the signing of a cost share agreement with the landowner.

Justification for a variance:

The Brown County Land Conservation Department showed good cause to respond immediately due to health and safety concerns to prevent additional groundwater contamination through improperly abandoned wells. The DNR Northeast Nonpoint

Source Coordinator and the DNR Central Office Nonpoint Implementation Coordinator both approve and support this variance request.

Result of DNR approval:

As a result of DNR approval of this variance request the Brown County Land Conservation Department will sign cost share agreements with the 6 residents to provide state cost sharing after the installation of the well abandonment best management practice. The 6 residents and state cost share is listed below:

<u>Landowner</u>	<u>70% State Cost Share</u>
DeGreef	\$ 335.30
Bonness	\$ 840.00
Hermann	\$ 430.50
Moore/Hermann	\$ 850.50
Raduechel	\$ 210.00
Kiley	\$ 210.00
<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$2,876.30</u>

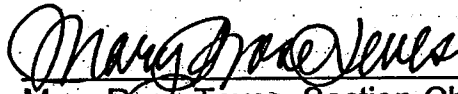
No additional funds are requested, the county will be provided payment reimbursement from the annual grant allowance allotment.

Additional information:

I have completed a verification of the Well Compensation Program grants that were provided to 23 private well owners in the Town of Morrison, Rural Community of Wayside, for livestock fecal bacteria contamination and found that NO duplication of program cost are involved in this variance request.

The Bureau of Watershed Management, Runoff Management Section and the Bureau of Community Financial Assistance, Grants Section recommends that you authorize this variance.

Approved:



Mary Rose Teves, Section Chief  
Grants Section  
Bureau of Community Financial Assistance