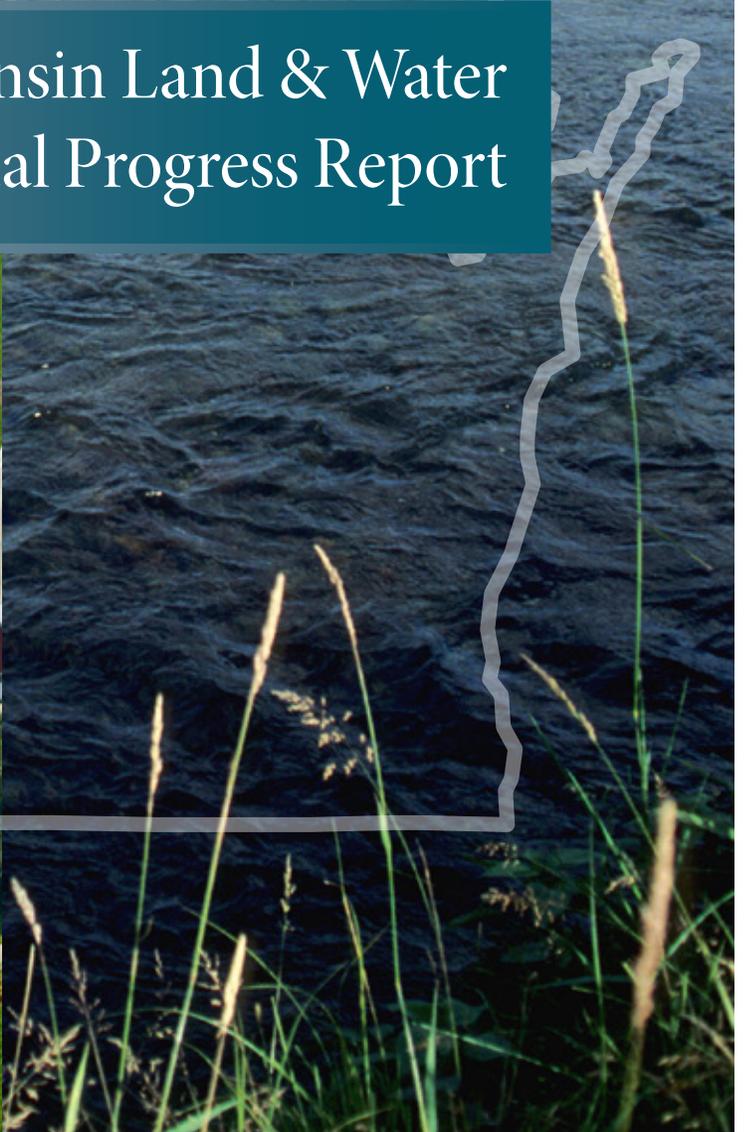


2012 Wisconsin Land & Water  
Annual Progress Report



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## Acknowledgments

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# Conservation in Wisconsin: A Partnership

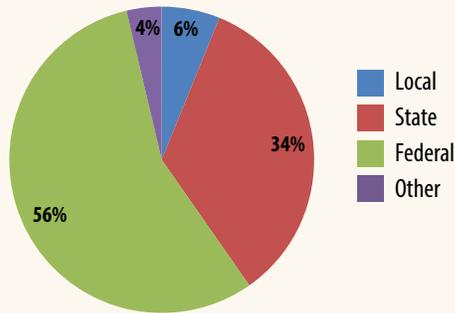


A picture may be worth a thousand words, but tables and charts? Sometimes they're the beginning of a story. In the 2012 Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Annual Progress Report we'll tell a few stories about how conservation dollars and practices play out in the real world, in addition to reporting the dollar amounts and lists of practices that were implemented.

**“Conservation is a big job. No one person, agency, or organization can get the job done. It takes teamwork and cooperation.”**

This report to the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board is a joint effort of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and the Department of Natural Resources – just as our programs are a joint effort. You'll see stories of successful partnerships between farmers and local, state and federal agencies that result in reduced erosion and better water quality – that sometimes add jobs and otherwise strengthen our rural economy. Together, these stories make up part of the bigger story of how we do conservation in Wisconsin.

### WI Cost-Sharing Dollars Spent in 2012



*This chart shows the distribution of conservation funding spent by Wisconsin county conservation departments in 2012 (As reported to DATCP). The Soil and Water Resource Management annual staffing grant to county conservation departments makes much of this work possible.*



share funds for counties to help farmers pay for conservation practices. Local, state and federal engineers and technicians also provide technical assistance. Cities, villages, townships, tribes and non-government organizations are also involved with these cooperative projects when work on private land dovetails with public works. Often, local businesses do the actual construction work, helping out the local economy. And a project that helps a farm expand while protecting the environment often adds jobs.

Conservation is a big job. No one person, agency, or organization can get the job done. It takes teamwork and cooperation.

We hope you find this report informative. For additional information, please contact the DATCP Land Water Resources Bureau at (608) 224-4622.

At the end of this report, you can find tables with the facts that document Wisconsin's progress in soil and water conservation. In 2012, DATCP spent over \$11 million funding local conservation staff, sharing costs of installing conservation practices with farmers, and supplying technical assistance, and DNR reimbursed \$4.6 million for conservation practices. That's in addition to the nearly \$26 million provided by the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service for conservation practices and funding contributed locally by counties, towns and municipalities.

Controlling erosion from croplands and construction sites, repairing eroded stream banks and shorelines, keeping manure from running off into waterways, reducing polluted storm water runoff from city streets and parking lots – we help finance and design practices to reach these goals in rural and urban settings.

The work starts at the local level, where staff members from county land conservation departments provide the “boots on the ground,” working directly with landowners to solve problems and design and construct conservation practices. Farmers may be getting ready to expand, correcting long-standing issues, or meeting conservation requirements to be eligible for incentives, such as Farmland Preservation tax credits.

DATCP provides funding for county conservation staff, and DATCP, DNR, and NRCS also provide cost

DNR Grant Type	# of Projects Awarded 2012	Grant Funds Awarded 2012	Grant Reimbursements 2012
TRM	27	\$5,048,890	\$2,973,990
NOD	6	\$900,620	
Urban Planning	12	\$594,620	\$90,744
Urban Construction	21	\$2,561,160	\$1,599,235
<b>Totals</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>\$9,105,290</b>	<b>\$4,663,969</b>

*This report fulfills requirements under Wisconsin Statutes 281.65(4)(o) and 92.14(12).*

## Waupaca County

# Building trust, building economies

When the Egans call the Waupaca County Land and Water Conservation Department for help, it's always about making a good farm better.

That was the case when the Egan brothers set out to improve their manure handling and runoff prevention systems. Those efforts eventually allowed them to make an easy transition from a non-permitted dairy farm to one that would need a CAFO permit from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

With 600 milking cows and 600 replacement heifers, John and Mark Egan are the fourth generation to operate Egan Dairy Farm in the Town of Lebanon. Mark's wife, Linda, is also a partner, and their teen-age son and daughter plan to take over the farm someday.

The family started working with the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Waupaca County Land and Water Conservation Department in the early 1990s on several smaller conservation projects. So when they planned their expansion, they went back to the LWCD to work with county conservationist Brian Haase and engineering technician Corey Schuelke.

Preparations began in 2004 with a topographic survey and preliminary engineering designs using the LWCD's autocad system. The next year, they broke ground for a free stall barn. In 2006, they received Soil and Water



*Waupaca County Engineering Technician Corey Schuelke discusses project progress with the farm's general contractor*

Resource Management cost sharing for a clean water diversion, a storm water sediment basin, and a manure storage system. The manure storage work expanded their 500,000-gallon manure pit to a three-chamber facility that caught all runoff, and added a 1-million gallon sand settling cell and a 5.5-million gallon clay-lined storage lagoon.

"The \$35,000 in cost-sharing was a drop in the lagoon for that system," Haase notes.

In 2009, the LWCD installed a grassed waterway, surface inlets and underground outlet on fields across from the farm buildings, and in 2011, a system to capture roof runoff on a satellite heifer facility. All totaled, the county cost sharing came to about \$47,000.

"The biggest issue when we started in '04 was the barnyard with a grass filter strip – it doesn't work," Schuelke says. "The longest conversation we had was about the total containment design for manure storage, to catch all the runoff. We had to show them other, similar projects before they were convinced, but now they'll be covered if new laws and regulations come down the pike. They won't have any runoff from animal feedlots."

Another issue that was heavily debated was the continued use of silos instead of pads or bags for feed storage. Silo storage is uncommon for farms of this size, even though it generally yields better quality feed. The Egans chose to stay with silos to avoid leachate runoff concerns.



*Manure storage construction in progress*

Mark Egan recalls, “At first I wasn’t 100 percent comfortable with everything that was suggested or done, like the storm water basin for example, but in the end it all worked out.”

“It was not only designing BMPs, but doing a layout of the building, a storm water detention basin for the whole farm, routing clean water toward a storm water basin and directing animal lot runoff to the manure storage system,” Haase says. “In 2006, we probably spent the equivalent of a one-quarter time employee on the Egan projects, or 400-500 hours of service.” That doesn’t include the time spent by former DATCP engineers Bob Wilson and Rock Anderson. He estimates that overall, the Egans’ savings in engineering and technical assistance would be in the six figures.

**It’s been about the relationship. Building a relationship with a farm is the best way to make conservation happen.**

But it was worth the investment, to protect not only the nearby Wolf River, but also Waupaca County’s economy.

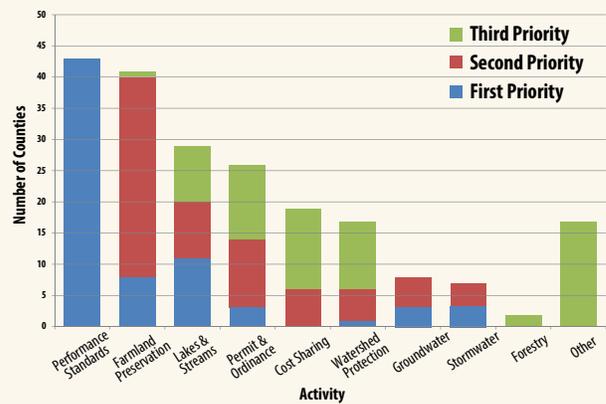
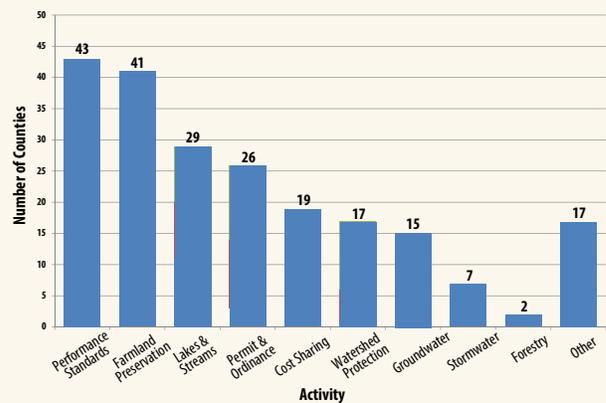
“Over the years, we’ve realized the impact a farm that size can have...When we invest time in helping dairies grow properly, there’s a tremendous benefit to the local economy,” Schuelke says.

The Egans invested more than \$1 million in the projects, and were able to hire more employees. Before the expansion, they employed five workers, including three who worked full time. Now they employ nine workers, five of them full time, in addition to hiring professional con-



A clean water diversion on the Egan farm

**Highest Priority Activities of WI Counties in 2012 Work Plan**



The graphs above display the 2012 priorities for conservation funding in Wisconsin county conservation departments, as determined by the local Land and Water Resource Management plan. Implementation of WI DNR’s agricultural performance standards on farms was the highest priority activity for 2012.

sultants. Their environmental stewardship protects the nearby Wolf River, a big tourism draw in Waupaca County for tubing, fishing, and other recreational activities.

“For us, it hasn’t been about the cost sharing. It’s been about the relationship. Building a relationship with a farm is the best way to make conservation happen. If they don’t trust you, nothing is going to get done,” Haase says.

“We have always found enough cash here in Waupaca County to own the most modern survey and design equipment, which is a big value for our farm customers and their contractors. Without the DATCP staffing grant and equipment funding, our farms would be hard pressed to realize that value.”

## 2012 DNR & DATCP Notice of Discharge Cost Share Grants

### County: Vernon

In May 2012, Vernon County Land and Water Conservation Department staff visited a property with about 439 mixed animal units in the Lower Wisconsin River Watershed due to a complaint from a neighbor. Runoff from the buildings and adjacent feedlot of the property drained into a ditch leading into Harrison Hollow Creek. Significant discharges were also traced to navigable waters via overland flow and to non-navigable surface waters. Solutions to resolve discharge from the lot included: properly sized manure storage system, roof gutters with underground outlet, centralized manure pump and reception pit, modification to existing pit, grassed waterway, ground gutters to convey runoff to grassed waterway, access road to waste storage systems, extend roof to eliminate water source in walkway, and nutrient management plan.

### County: Clark

In 2009, the Clark County Land Conservation Department was contacted by new landowners in the Upper Big Eau Pleine River Watershed interested in bringing their farm with about 92 animal units into compliance with NR 151 and other local ordinance requirements. In 2011, a replacement manure storage facility was built at the property owners' own cost. By 2012, the farm was still in violation of all NR 151 Agricultural Performance Standards except for nutrient management, tolerable soil loss, and construction of a new manure storage facility. In order to assist the property owners to become fully in compliance with all agricultural standards listed in NR 151, a cost share project was proposed in August of 2012. The proposed solution included implementing a barnyard runoff control system, abandoning a failing/leaking manure storage facility, containing and transferring the milkhouse wastewater to the manure storage facility, and providing a means for cattle and machinery to cross the waterway that split the production area from pastures and crop fields.

### County: Buffalo

In April 2012, Buffalo County Land Conservation Department and Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection staff visited a property with about 90 animal units in the Waumandee Creek Watershed. The property owner generally managed the manure from his feedlot successfully, but the outside lots showed signs of potential discharge into Joos Valley Creek. Particular concern was given to potentially significant discharges occurring during large rain events. In order



to address the problem and bring the landowner into compliance with NR 151 Agricultural Performance Standards, the proposed solution included: access to roads and cattle crossing, critical area stabilization, diversions, filter strips, roof runoff systems, sediment basins, underground outlets, wastewater treatment strips, and water and sediment control basins.

### County: Jackson

In April 2012, Jackson County Land Conservation Department staff visited a property with about 187 animal units in the Halls Creek Watershed. Discharge was traced leaving the barnyard, going through a culvert, traveling over an embankment and discharging into Snow Creek about 125 feet from the edge of the barnyard. The discharge off the lot was primarily via overland flow during spring or other wet times of the year. In order to address the problem and bring the property into compliance with NR 151 Agricultural Performance Standards, the proposed solution included: manure storage system closure, barnyard runoff control systems, access to roads and cattle crossings, livestock fencing, livestock watering facilities, roofs, sediment basins, waterway systems, and stream bank shaping and seeding.

### County: Trempealeau

In April 2012, Trempealeau County Department of Land Management staff visited a property with about 550 animal units in the Middle Trempealeau River Watershed. The concrete feed lane drained directly into the Reynolds Valley Creek, where communities of the state-listed endangered species Pallid Shiner (*notropis amnis*) have been recorded within a mile of discharge site. The proposed solution to address the issues and bring the property into compliance with NR 151 included: barnyard runoff control systems, access roads and cattle crossings, critical area stabilization, heavy use area protection, livestock watering facilities, waste transfer systems, and stream bank shaping and seeding.

### County: Waupaca

In May 2012, Department of Natural Resources staff determined that a lot with 60 animal units in the Lower Wolf Watershed periodically discharged offsite and flowed into the Little Wolf River. Discharge from the lot drained to a ditch and continued 250 feet to discharge into the river. The six acre earthen lot had no cover and was extremely susceptible to runoff from rain events. In order to solve the problem and bring the lot into compliance with NR 151, the proposed solution included: animal trails and walkways, heavy use area protection, livestock fencing and underground outlets.



### County: Marathon

In March 2012, Department of Natural Resources and Marathon County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning staff visited a lot with 300 animal units in the Lower Eau Claire River Watershed. They found significant discharge coming from the lot and a leaking parlor waste collection tank. Manure runoff was traced to a full settling basin which could cause significant discharge through overland flow during a large rain event. In order to solve the problem and bring the lot into compliance with NR 151, the proposed solution included: waste treatment, diversion, underground outlets, heavy-use area protection, and barnyard runoff control systems.

### County: Washington

In March 2012, Department of Natural Resources staff determined that a lot with about 863 animal units was a primary contributor of groundwater contamination in private wells north of the farm. Though the farm had a nutrient management plan in place, they did not have a long term waste storage facility and needed to spread manure during the winter. In order to solve this problem, the proposed solution was the building of a permanent onsite manure storage facility.

Marathon County

## Successful grazing, successful conservation



*Improved lanes, wetland restoration, and a high tensile fencing system help the Tomandls manage their grazing dairy farm*

It's hard to pick out just one success story when you're talking about Joe and Christy Tomandl. As Marathon County Conservationist Paul Daigle puts it, "It's been 15 years of success on this farm."

The Tomandls are rock stars in the managed grazing world. Joe is the program director and a driving force behind the nation's first dairy grazing apprenticeship program, a joint effort of the nonprofit grazing education organization Grassworks and the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. They get a lot of attention in ag media because of their work to spread the gospel of grazing and their innovative business model.

The backstory: Both Joe and Christy grew up on farms, left to go to college and start teaching careers, and then went back to Marathon County in 1998 when they bought a rundown 80-acre farm to build a seasonal dairy. They started with 30 cows, grew to 170 cows by 2006, and then considered where to go next. Instead of expanding their farm, they bought another and are building it up, creating a spot for an apprentice family. A big farm would be harder to sell when the time came, so they opted for multiple small farms instead. Many small

owners would benefit the local community more than one big one, too, they believed.

It was that 15 years of revitalizing and growth that brought the Tomandls to the Marathon County Land Conservation Department. They landed in the right county for what they had in mind; Conservationist Paul Daigle has been working with a graziers' network for more than 20 years.

**The Tomandls are rock stars in the managed grazing world.**

"One of the first projects we worked on was a wetland in the middle of their land that was overgrazed and abused," Daigle recalls. Instead of building a rock crossing for cattle, and for about the same price, they worked with Daigle's office to build a 12 foot dike, forming a pond and restored wetland, as well as providing safe cattle access across the top of the dike to pastures west



Participants celebrate the new Dairy Grazing Apprenticeship Program

of the farmstead. His office continued to work with the Tomandls as they continually converted cropland to pasture, seeding it down and fencing it. Now they have 300 acres of managed grazing – 100 percent of their land is in sod, with no row crops, and with above-ground watering systems. They also worked with the LCD to construct concrete lanes that also serve as feed lanes.

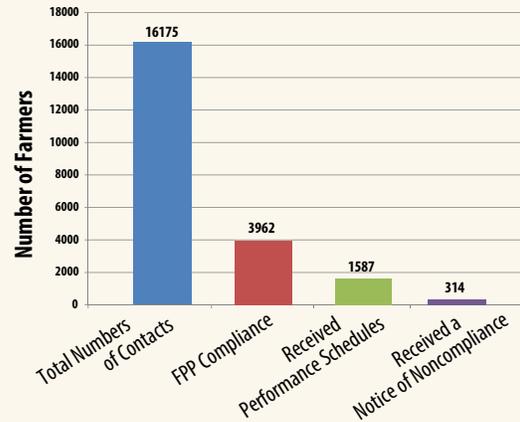
“It didn’t take a lot of cost-sharing,” Daigle says. “We used our staffing grants and GLCI grants to serve them, and provided a lot of technical assistance, which was probably more valuable to them than cost sharing.” The

**“It didn’t take a lot of cost sharing... We used our staffing grants to serve them and provided a lot of technical assistance.”**

Tomandls also completed nutrient management training sponsored by multiple local partners under the training grants administered by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and University of Wisconsin-Extension.

Research has quantified some of the benefits of grazing operations, Daigle notes. Research from the UW Discovery Farms program shows that soil erosion drops from 2-3 tons per acre per year to 50 pounds when lands are converted from row crops to sod, and there is an 80 percent reduction in phosphorous runoff. He also notes earlier research by Laura Paine, now DATCP’s grazing specialist, that found 60 times more grassland

Farmland Preservation Program Participant Information 2012



Nutrient management training and other assistance similar to that provided by Marathon County help Wisconsin farmers in the Farmland Preservation Program become eligible for the Farmland Preservation income tax credit. This graph shows the number farmers in Farmland Preservation Areas contacted by counties, and the number of compliance certificates, performance schedules, and notices of noncompliance issued by county land conservation committees.

nesting birds on pasture land than in tilled corn fields. In addition, a very profitable farm has replaced a rundown farm on the local tax rolls and in the local economy. Joe Tomandl’s work with the dairy apprenticeship program is likely to multiply these benefits as he helps other farmers convert to managed grazing operations.

The Tomandls repeated their success with their second farm in 2010, working this time with the Taylor County Land Conservation Department and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. Daigle calls it a “mirror image” of their Marathon County farm, and he’s expecting similar results.

“They revitalized it from the ground up,” he says.



## DNR Storm Water Runoff Program

# A perfect storm of opportunity

*A DNR funded storm water basin collects and filters storm water from the Town of Mercer and Highway 51*

Iron County, heavily forested and dotted with lakes, streams, and rivers, is home to the Turtle-Flambeau Flowage. Lying just south and a bit west of the Town of Mercer, the flowage is a real Wisconsin treasure. The 13,545-acre impoundment is largely undeveloped, because of state ownership of most of the shorelines. The Town of Mercer itself sits among numerous lakes, making good water quality essential to the tourism-based economy of the town.

Although small, the developed areas of Mercer and adjacent Highway 51 create impervious surfaces that prevent storm water from soaking into the ground. Instead, the water goes untreated and unfiltered directly into several water bodies, Mercer Lake and Grand Portage Lake among them.

The Mercer Lake Association received a DNR Lake Planning grant in 2005 to conduct studies that eventually led to an extensive storm water project. The planning grant allowed the town to take and analyze sediment core samples and study aquatic vegetation. This led to

the conclusion that Mercer's storm sewer system was harming plant life and water quality in Mercer Lake.

Bonnie Banaszak, Town Board Supervisor in the Town of Mercer, was named project liaison when the Mercer Lake Association brought the issue before the town board. Her job was to make sure the storm water project went as smoothly as possible for town residents. "We needed this so badly," she said. "We knew our water was our most important asset, and we needed to keep it clean."

In 2007, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency awarded a grant to the Town of Mercer to overhaul its storm sewer system. The system hadn't been replaced since the 1930s and sections were collapsing all over town. Everyone knew the sewers were in need of repair, as parts of Highway 51 were often underwater after heavy rain.

By 2009, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) started planning renovation to U.S. Highway 51, and eventually resurfaced the highway. In addition, DOT

offered to serve as the “umbrella” for all of the grants the town would receive, and eased the burden of grant oversight for town staff. DOT also provided assistance by holding weekly information meetings for town residents, providing a forum to answer questions about the location of sewers, and provided construction oversight for swales and sewer work in the downtown area. Grant and other assistance was also provided by the Iron County University of Wisconsin-Extension agricultural agent, as well as the Iron County Land and Water Conservation Department.

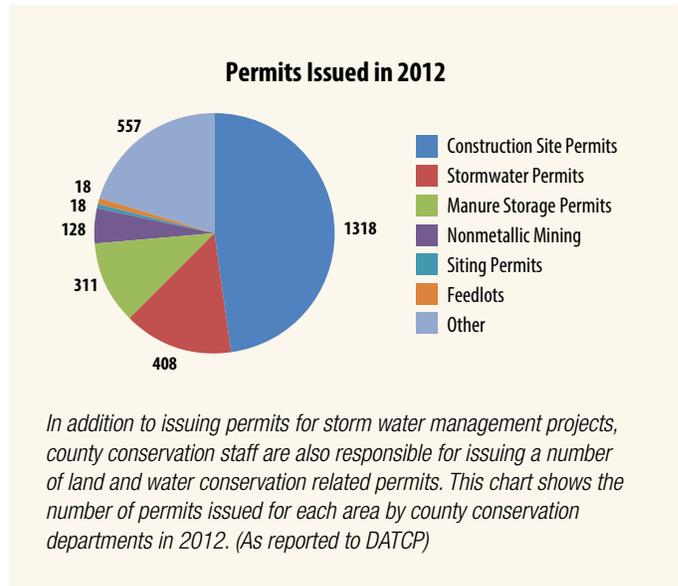
Between December 2010 and 2013, the DNR awarded three grants for storm water basins, to be placed near the edges of Mercer and Grand Portage lakes. By 2013, construction of the three large storm water basins was complete, allowing them to intercept and treat storm water from the developed urban areas of the Town of Mercer and U.S. Highway 51 corridor. The basins serve as giant settling ponds, slowing storm water runoff and collecting sediment and other solids that would otherwise end up in Mercer Lake and Grand Portage Lake. Decreasing the amount of nutrients and other pollutants will improve water quality in the lakes.

All told, the project consisted of \$634,208 from the Wisconsin DOT for the Highway 51 enhancement;



*Storm water runoff, if left untreated, can cause harm to plant and animal life in lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands*

\$802,000 from U.S. EPA for storm sewer system repair; \$85,000 from Safe Routes to School, a project to develop a sidewalk from the local school to the downtown area; three \$150,000 Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management construction grants from the DNR; and a \$435,000 Community Development Block Grant for storm sewer system construction and repair throughout the downtown area.



Mercer Lake Association President Douglas Chidley noted, “We have the ability to coordinate WI DOT, U.S. EPA, and WDNR grants, along with professional engineering services from the firms retained by both the Town of Mercer and the Association to enhance the infrastructure of the Town and the quality of Mercer Lake, without increasing the tax burden on residents.”

In addition to preventing polluted storm water from running into Mercer Lake and Grand Portage Lake, the project also improved Highway 51 and the appearance of downtown Mercer. Mercer was able to construct a section of bike path that runs from the Chamber of Commerce to the end of the project area, complete with beautiful landscaping, trees, and perennials native to Iron County. As more residents continue to use the path, grants from DOT and DNR have been received to extend it to the Vilas County line, where it will link to the remainder of the Northern Highlands Regional Multi-use Trail system. The trail provides many appealing benefits to residents, including a healthier lifestyle, and safe, easy access to downtown for all, including the elderly and those with disabilities. To top it off, the entire project improved the aesthetics of the area, offering a boon to the local economy.

Banaszak says, “It was a wonderful collaborative effort. It took over 2 million dollars in grant funds to do the proper job, but it was the right time and we had the right people to make it happen.”

Pierce County

# Eight months storage, year round benefits



A tributary to the Trimbelle River, an Exceptional Resource Water in western Wisconsin

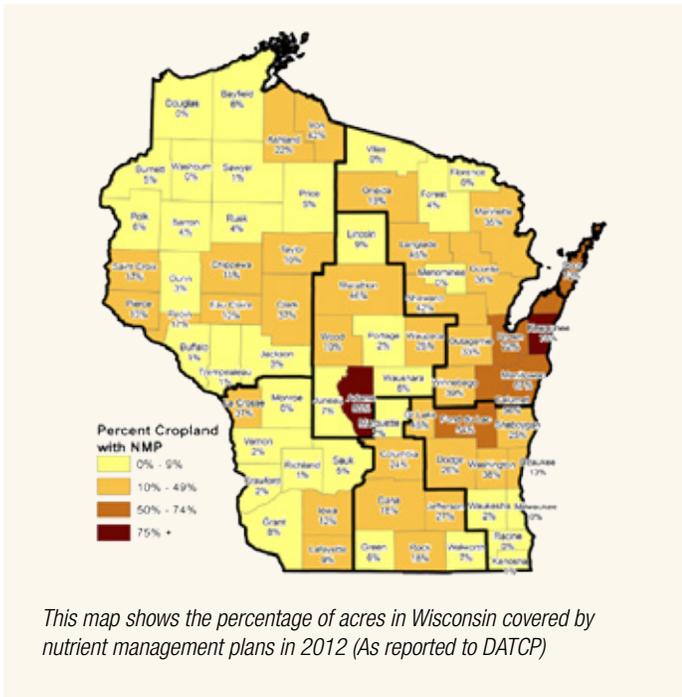
Pierce County dairy farmer Carl Hendrickson was trying to handle manure right. So he contacted the Pierce County Land Conservation Department to get

help from the LCD staff to identify highly erodible fields, and avoid spreading in late winter and early spring.



Until then he had been hauling manure every day. If spreading conditions were too risky, he stacked the manure, not realizing it was prone to run off to a tributary of the Trimbelle River. The Trimbelle is designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as an Exceptional Resource Water and it draws local anglers and fisherman from the nearby Twin Cities.

Fortunately at the same time that Carl was looking for assistance, the Hudson chapter of Trout Unlimited (TU) was looking for ways to improve fishing in the Trimbelle River, and DNR Fisheries staff was looking for ways to improve trout habitat in the River. To accomplish their goals, both groups were considering county-owned land a couple of miles downstream from Hendrickson's land. While TU had completed other stream improvement projects near the county-owned land, they were willing to do additional work. By working in partnership, the Pierce County LCD, TU, and DNR could connect the previous projects to provide a long stretch of quality fishing on the Trimbelle.



This map shows the percentage of acres in Wisconsin covered by nutrient management plans in 2012 (As reported to DATCP)



*A restored section of a tributary to the Trimbelle River, which now provides quality trout fishing thanks to stream improvement projects completed by multiple agencies and conservation groups*

The timing was perfect for Carl, since reducing runoff from his farm would also benefit the downstream projects. He spent time with the Pierce County conservation staff to identify better stacking options. However, they kept coming back to the need for temporary manure storage. Pierce County conservation technician Dennis Fritz and NRCS Engineering Technician Jeff Kitelinger started working on basic engineering designs and cost estimates, while Hendrickson sought financing to build the storage facility.

**Carl would have really struggled without manure storage...Now he can avoid all winter spreading.**

Construction on the farm started in 2012, with a concrete-lined manure pit equipped to hold eight months of manure produced by his 120-cow herd. Now Carl Hendrickson can completely avoid winter spreading and help protect the stream. Work continued in summer of 2013 with the installation of a system to capture roof runoff and prevent clean water from flowing into the barnyard and manure storage pit. Additionally, for the first time, Carl is working with a private consultant to develop a nutrient management plan for his cropland. His nutrient management plan establishes a system to manage the amount, form, placement and timing of the application of nutrients to Carl's cropland. By identifying areas of the farm that are most susceptible to groundwater contamination, soil erosion, and runoff, a nutrient

management plan will reduce the risk of environmental impacts from his operation.

"Eight months of storage was vital this year," County Conservationist Rodney Webb said of the late, wet spring of 2013. "Carl would have really struggled without manure storage...Now he can avoid all winter spreading."

The total cost of the on-farm project was \$124,000 – almost all for the manure storage system. DNR Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) funds paid almost \$84,800, and Pierce County contributed staff time plus about \$1,400 of Soil and Water Resource Management funds provided by DATCP to cost share the roof runoff system. Along with Dennis Fritz and DATCP conservation engineer Pete Wurzer, the NRCS engineering technician Jeff



*Hendrickson's new manure storage structure. The new facility will assist with manure management, cut down on damage to the roads, and eliminate manure spreading during the winter months*

Kitelinger did much of the design work for the entire project.

"This project has a lot of benefits," Rodney Webb said. "Water quality in the Trimbelle River has improved dramatically, which will improve fishing and bring more people to the area, boosting local businesses' bottom lines. Less manure hauling will cut down on damage to town roads. It also fits the Pierce County Land Conservation Department's overall long-term goal to improve surface waters."

And as for Carl Hendrickson, Webb says, "It made his life easier, and we were happy to provide assistance. He's not out there battling mud and looking for a place to put manure."

## Best Management Practices Installed – 2012

DNR Nonpoint Source Funded Practices for Targeted Runoff Management Grants, Notice of Discharge Grants, Urban Targeted Runoff Management Grants, Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management Construction Grants, and Planning Grants.

**Table 1: DNR Agricultural Best Management Practices Installed in 2012**

BMP Code	BMP Description	Total Installed Units	Unit Type
R1	Access Roads and Cattle Crossings	2200	FEET
R11	Heavy Use Area Protection	8	ACRES
R115	Recording Fees	9	NUMBER
R13	Livestock Fencing	4194	FEET
R14	Livestock Watering Facilities	5	NUMBER
R15	Manure Storage System Closure	12	NUMBER
R16	Manure Storage Systems	28	NUMBER
R17	Waste Treatment (Milking Center, Feed Leachate)	12	NUMBER
R18	Nutrient Management	2825	ACRES
R2	Animal Trails and Walkways	700	FEET
R21	Relocating or Abandoning Animal Feeding Operations	2	NUMBER
R24	Roof Runoff Systems	8	NUMBER
R25	Roofs	9	NUMBER
R26	Sediment Basins	1	NUMBER
R28	Sinkhole Treatment	4	NUMBER
R3	Barnyard Runoff Control Systems	18	NUMBER
R32	Underground Outlets	340	FEET
R33	Waste Transfer Systems	20	NUMBER
R34	Wastewater Treatment Strips	5	NUMBER
R35	Water and Sediment Control Basins	1	NUMBER
R36	Waterway Systems	181	FEET
R37	Well Decommissioning	2	NUMBER
R50	Engineering Services	3198	HOURS
R6	Critical Area Stabilization	9	ACRES
R7	Diversions	1550	FEET

**Table 2: DNR Urban Best Management Practices Installed in 2012**

BMP Code	BMP Description	Total Installed Units	Unit Type
U2	Street Sweeping	1	SWEEPER
U3	Urban Infiltration System	3	NUMBER
U4	Urban Detention System	23	NUMBER
U4A	Land Acquisition	11	ACRES
U5	Other Urban Practice	167	NUMBER
U6	Urban Practice Design	16	NUMBER
U7	Urban Stream bank Practices	1500	FEET
U8	Urban Stormwater/Erosion Plan	4	NUMBER

**Table 3: NRCS Agricultural Best Management Practices Installed FY 2012**

Summary of Practices Applied in Fiscal Year 2012	
Practice	Practices Applied
Access Control	926 ac.
Access Road	51,427 ft.
Ag Energy Mgmt Plan	7
Animal Trails and Walkways	41,129 ft.
Brush Management	1,668 ac.
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans	17
Conservation Cover	19,368 ac.
Conservation Crop Rotation	207,182 ac.
Conservation Plan - Organic Transition Plans	2
Contour Buffer Strips	2,112 ac.
Contour Farming	15,985 ac.
Cover Crop	12,570 ac.
Critical Area Planting	88 ac.
Diversion	16,356 ft.
Feed Management	718 Animal Units
Fence	703,229 ft.
Field Border	6,301 ac.
Filter Strip	578 ac.
Firebreak	95,548 ft.
Forage and Biomass Planting	3,540 ac.
Forage Harvest Management Plan	2,269 ac.
Forest Management Plan	52
Forest Stand Improvement	3,058 ac.
Forest Trails and Landings	66,753 ft.
Grade Stabilization Structures	140
Grassed Waterway	4,738 ac.
Heavy Use Protection	1,690 ac
Integrated Pest Management	11,672 ac.
Irrigation System, Sprinkler	46 ac.
Irrigation Water Management	1,388 ac.
Lined Waterway	1,330 ft.
Livestock Pipeline	169,459 ft.
Mulching	65 ac
Nutrient Management	121,327 ac.
Obstruction Removal	212 ac.
Prescribed Burning	1,054 ac.
Prescribed Grazing	12,001 ac.
Residue and Tillage Management/Mulch-Till	60,450 ac.
Residue and Tillage Management/No-Till	44,750 ac.

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**Table 3: NRCS Agricultural Best Management Practices Installed FY 2012 Continued**

Summary of Practices Applied in Fiscal Year 2012	
Practice	Practices Applied
Residue Management/Mulch Till	824 ac.
Residue Management No-Till/Strip Till	7,305 ac.
Residue Management, Seasonal	2,092 ac.
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats	930 ac.
Riparian Forest Buffer	64 ac.
Roof Runoff Structure	970
Seasonal High Tunnel	151,787 sq.ft.
Sediment Basin	20
Shallow Water Development and Mgmt	188 ac.
Solid/Liquid Separation Facility	5
Spring Development	10
Stream Crossing	1,676 ft.
Stream Habitat Improvement and Mgmt	524 ac.
Streambank/Shoreline Protection	49,427 ft.
Stripcropping	2,436 ac.
Subsurface Drain	101,984 ft.
Terrace	2,860 ft.
Tree/Shrub Establishment	3,453 ac.
Tree/Shrub Pruning	19 ac.
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation	19 ac.
Underground Outlet	35,542 ft.
Upland Wildlife Habitat Mgmt	16,778 ac.
Vegetated Treatment Area	12,536 ac
Waste Facility Closure	27
Waste Storage Facility	60
Waste Transfer	805
Water and Sediment Control Basin	16
Water Well	39
Watering Facility	177
Water Well Decommissioning	39
Wetland Creation	13
Wetland Restoration	3,479 ac.
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Mgmt	1,893 ac.
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment	74,301 ft
Woody Residue Treatment	55 ac.

**Table 4: DATCP Best Management Practices Installed in 2012**

<b>Crop Erosion Control Practices</b>	<b>Amount Installed (Acres, Feet or Number)</b>	<b>Number of Contracts</b>
Land Out of Production	6,300.00	1
CREP Equivalent	17.80	4
Animal Trails and Walkways	15,770.75	15
Critical Area Stabilization	25.03	28
Diversions	7,001.00	17
Field Windbreaks	36,095.00	9
Filter Strips	0.86	3
Grade Stabilization Structures	39.00	37
Riparian Buffers	5,000.34	15
Sinkhole Treatment	1.00	1
Streambank and Shoreline Protection	26,966.52	77
Subsurface Drains	2,279.00	11
Terrace Systems	3,484.00	4
Underground Outlets	33.00	16
Water and Sediment Control Basins	11.00	4
Waterway Systems	106.03	112

<b>Manure Management Practices</b>	<b>Amount Installed (Acres, Feet or Number)</b>	<b>Number of Contracts</b>
Manure Storage Systems	12.00	12
Manure Storage System Closure	34.00	33
Barnyard Runoff Control Systems	22.00	22
Access Roads and Cattle Crossings	21,461.50	62
Heavy Use Area Protection	10,008.62	39
Livestock Fencing	47,721.00	16
Livestock Watering Facilities	35.00	22
Milking Center Waste Control System	6.00	6
Nutrient Management	35,660.46	263
Roofs	1.00	1
Roof Runoff Systems	26.00	16
Sediment Basins	2.00	1
Waste Transfer Systems	9.00	9
Wastewater Treatment Strips	989.00	5

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**Table 4: DATCP Best Management Practices Installed in 2012 Continued**

Other Practices	Amount Installed (Acres, Feet, or Number)	Number of Contracts
Prescribed Grazing – Fencing (permanent)	143,147.40	16
Prescribed Grazing – Establish Permanent Pasture (seeding)	222.90	8
Well Decommissioning	204.00	195
Wetland Development or Restoration	36.05	15

**Table 5: DATCP Cost Share Reimbursement Summary- 2012**

	Acres	Feet	Number
Cropland Erosion Control Cost Subtotal	\$433,564.93	\$577,308.51	\$400,383.92
Cropland Erosion Control Amount Installed	11,425.03	89,317.27	2,388.03
Cropland Erosion Control # Practice Records	135	122	97
Manure Management Cost Subtotal	\$944,903.31	\$329,492.78	\$932,236.69
Manure Management Amount Installed	45,669.08	70,171.50	147.00
Manure Management # Practice Records	302	83	122
Other Cost Subtotal	\$95,359.92	\$77,986.16	\$97,374.15
Other Amount Installed	258.95	143,147.40	204.00
Other # Practice Records	23	16	195
Total Cost Subtotal	\$1,473,828.16	\$984,787.45	\$1,429,994.76
Total Amount Installed	57,353.06	302,636.17	2,739.03
Total # Practice Records	460	221	414
CREP Agreements and Practices	\$368,307.38		



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