



**Walworth County  
Land Conservation Committee Meeting  
Monday, September 15, 2014 at 2:00 p.m.**

**Walworth County Government Center  
County Board Room 114  
Elkhorn, WI 53121**

Land Use and Resource  
Management Department

***Nancy Russell – Chair    Charlene Staples - Vice Chair    Daniel Kilkenny - Supervisor  
William Leedle – USDA/FSA Representative    Rosemary Badame – Citizen Member***

---

***(Posted in Compliance with Sec. 19.84 Wis. Stats.)***

***It is possible that a quorum of the County Board or a committee of the County Board could be in attendance.***

**AGENDA**

1. Call to order
2. Roll call
3. Approval of the Agenda **Pg. 1**
4. Approval of Minutes from July 14, 2014 LCC Meeting **Pg. 2-3**
5. Public Comment
6. Discussion/Possible Action – Correspondence from Enbridge Energy regarding the Line 61 Pipeline Upgrade Project – Charlene Staples **Pg. 4-19**
7. Discussion/Possible Action – 2013 Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Annual Progress Report (<http://datcp.wi.gov/uploads/Environment/pdf/LandWaterAnnualReport2013.pdf>) - Louise Olson
8. Discussion/Possible Action – RCPP Program for Walworth County (<http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=256049>) - Louise Olson **Pg. 20-31**
9. Discussion/Possible Action – DATCP Report August, 2014 – Louise Olson **Pg. 32-33**
10. Discussion/Possible Action - Amendment to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan to expand the City of Burlington Sanitary Sewer Service Area into Section 1 Town 2 North Range 18 East, Walworth County - Neal Frauenfelder **Pg. 34-47**
11. Discussion/Possible Action – Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance – Chapter 26, Article VI – Review of Determination per Statute §68.11 – Fay Amerson **Pg. 48-50**
12. Next meeting date: Monday, October 20, 2014, 2:00 p.m.
13. Adjournment

**Submitted by: Michael P. Cotter, Director, Land Use and Resource Management Department,  
Louise Olson, Deputy Director, Land Conservation Committee Designee**

Posted: September 9, 2014

**Walworth County Land Conservation Committee**  
MINUTES  
July 14, 2014 – 2:00 p.m.

County Board Room 114 – Government Center  
Elkhorn, Wisconsin

**\* \* D R A F T \* \***

---

The meeting was called to order at approximately 2:05 p.m. by Chairperson Russell.

Roll call – In attendance were Chairperson Nancy Russell, Vice Chairperson Charlene Staples, Supervisor Daniel Kilkenny, and USDA Representative William Leedle. A quorum was declared. Citizen Member Rosemary Badame appeared at approximately 2:10 p.m.

Others present – Michael Cotter, Deputy Corporation Counsel/LURM Director; Louise Olson, Deputy LURM Director; Fay Amerson, Urban Conservation Specialist; citizen Merilee Holst.

Approval of the agenda was moved and seconded by Kilkenny and Staples, with no withdrawals, and carried 4 – 0.

Approval of the June 16, 2014 Land Conservation Committee meeting minutes were moved and seconded by Kilkenny and Staples, with no withdrawals, and carried 4 – 0.

Rosemary Badame arrives at meeting.

Public comment: None.

Discussion / Possible Action – Correspondence from Supervisor Charlene Staples regarding concerns about the planned expansion of Enbridge Energy's Line 61 – Charlene Staples. Discussion by Staples regarding the proposed pipeline going through the District. Information is provided regarding concerns and a map of the roads to be affected. There are concerns regarding the little information provided to the public regarding the process and the effects. Statements by Michael Cotter regarding previous pipeline issues. Discussion by Dan Kilkenny regarding concerns. **Approval of the presentation of the proposed Resolution as presented to the County Board was moved and seconded by Staples and Badame. Motion carries 5-0.**

Discussion/Possible Action – SE 2013 - 2014 LWRM Landowner Contracts- DATCP Funding For Implementation Of Conservation Practices With State Cost Sharing Monies – Louise Olson. Discussion by Lou Olson regarding the implementation of conservation practices with farmers and filed with DATCP.

**Approval of the conservation contracts drafted/signed was moved and seconded by Kilkenny and Staples. Motion carries 5-0**

Discussion/Possible Action Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance – Chapter 26, Article VI – Review of Determination per Statute §68.11 – Fay Amerson.

Discussion by Fay Amerson regarding amendments to the proposed ordinance concerning a review of a determination process. Statement by Michael Cotter regarding discussion of the same and recommendation to bring the matter back to the next scheduled meeting for review by the County Administrator. Discussion by the Committee regarding the intent and purpose of the ordinance, and options available. **Placing the matter on the agenda for the September 15, 2014 LCC Meeting was moved and seconded by Kilkenny and Badame. Motion carries 5-0.**

Chairperson Russell did not have any announcements.

The next regular meeting of the land conservation committee was confirmed for Monday, September 15, 2014, 2:00 p.m.

Adjournment. On motion and second by Kilkenny and Badame, Chairperson Russell adjourned the meeting at approximately 2:33 p.m.

---

Respectfully submitted by Sheril Oldenburg, LURM Assistant.  
These minutes are subject to approval by the committee.

**From:** Becky Haase <becky.haase@enbridge.com>  
**To:** "dbretl@co.walworth.wi.us" <dbretl@co.walworth.wi.us>  
**Cc:** "nrussell@co.walworth.wi.us" <nrussell@co.walworth.wi.us>, "nhill@co.walworth.wi.us" <nhill@co.walworth.wi.us>  
**Date:** Thursday, July 17, 2014 12:16PM  
**Subject:** Enbridge Pipelines in Walworth County

---

Mr. Bretl,

Thank you very much for your response to my contact concerning the Line 61 Upgrade Project, and I'm sorry we haven't yet been able to chat by phone. I would greatly appreciate your help to distribute the attached information to your Board of Supervisors and any Walworth County department you believe may benefit from them. One of the attachments is a fact sheet concerning the Project and the other is a more detailed map of Enbridge lines that travel through Walworth and Rock Counties.

There has been some understandable confusion concerning the route of Line 61. Two of our lines – Line 14 and 6A – do cross Walworth County, but Line 61 travels south through Rock County from our Delavan pump station (itself in Lima Township of Rock County) into Illinois without entering Walworth County. We will gladly work with the appropriate department in your county, to provide more accurate maps of our lines, if you desire.

We understand that the Walworth Board of Supervisors will consider a resolution concerning Line 61, during its September Board meeting. We would greatly appreciate the opportunity to meet with you and the Board members in advance to answer any questions they may have. It is our desire that elected officials fully understand the issues before rendering their opinions.

Thank you again for your time and assistance to inform your Board of Supervisors. I do look forward to speaking with you further on this.

Kind regards,

Becky

Specialist, Stakeholder Relations



Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership  
26 E. Superior Street, Suite 309  
Duluth, MN 55802  
[www.enbridge.com](http://www.enbridge.com)

Becky Haase  
Stakeholder Relations Specialist,  
U.S. Public Affairs  
Liquids Operations & Projects

RECEIVED  
WALWORTH COUNTY CLERK  
2014 AUG 18 AM 9:24

August 14, 2014

Ms. Kimberly S. Bushey  
Clerk  
Walworth County  
P.O. Box 1001  
100 West Walworth St  
Elkhorn, WI 53121

Dear Ms. Bushey:

Enbridge Energy is currently expanding the capacity of our Line 61 Pipeline to its full 1.2 million barrels per day (bpd) designed capacity. This upgrade project involves the construction and modification of pump stations on Line 61 between Enbridge's Superior, Wis. Terminal and Flanagan Terminal near Pontiac, Ill. In your region of the state, Line 61 passes north to south, through Rock County.

**Lines 14 and 6-A pass through Walworth County but are not part of the Line 61 Upgrade Project.** Please refer to the enclosed handouts for more information about the project.

The additional capacity on Line 61 will help meet a rise in demand from refineries for growing supplies of crude oil produced in North America, including the abundant production regions of western Canada and North Dakota. As a change in supply rather than an increase in U.S. consumption, the Project marks another positive step toward North American energy independence and security, by further reducing reliance on crude oil shipments from unstable, less reliable countries.

This expansion will also help generate benefits for local economies by creating skilled construction jobs, increasing tax revenue and supporting businesses through the purchase of local goods and services, lodging, food, supplies, and equipment during construction.

The Project does not require pipeline construction outside pump station facilities. All work will be performed on property owned or acquired by Enbridge.

The Project is being completed in two phases:

- **Phase 1** will increase the average annual capacity of Line 61 from 400,000 to 560,000 bpd. This phase involves the installation of new pumping facilities within Enbridge's Superior, Vesper and Delavan, Wisconsin, Stations, and modification of facilities within Enbridge's Flanagan, Illinois, Terminal. Construction began in June 2013 and the pipeline will begin operating at the 560,000-bpd capacity in the upcoming months.

- **Phase 2** will increase the average annual capacity of Line 61 from 560,000 bpd to its full 1.2 million bpd designed capacity. In Wisconsin, this phase involves the construction of new pumping facilities near Enbridge stations in the following locations: Hawthorne, Minong, Stone Lake, Ladysmith, Owen, Marshfield, Adams, Portage and Waterloo. Modifications will be made to existing pump stations in Superior, Sheldon, Vesper and Delavan. Three new pump stations will also be constructed in Illinois. Subject to permit and regulatory approvals, construction for Phase 2 began at most stations in May and June 2014. The pipeline will begin operating at the 1.2 million bpd capacity in mid-2015.

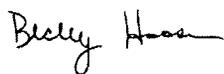
The purpose of this letter is to update you of Enbridge's project and provide our contact information in the event you, or one of your constituents, have questions. For more information, stakeholders may contact Enbridge directly by visiting our project website at [www.enbridge.com](http://www.enbridge.com) or calling us toll free at 855-788-7809.

You may be asked to consider a resolution to oppose the Line 61 Upgrade Project. If so, we request that you research the issues fully before casting your vote. I have attached information pertaining to the content in resolutions we have seen most recently. In addition, we would gladly schedule time to meet with you, to discuss issues associated with this project, or even guide you on a tour of one of our pump stations. Please feel free to contact me at 218-464-5722.

**I also wanted to ensure you received our invitation to the Walworth County Board to tour the Enbridge Cambridge Pump Station on Thursday, September 4, 2014.** Learn more about the purpose and operation of a pump station and how Enbridge's pipeline system serves as a vital link to stable and reliable North American crude oil supplies for Wisconsin and the surrounding region. Please call (412) 515-1164 to RSVP.

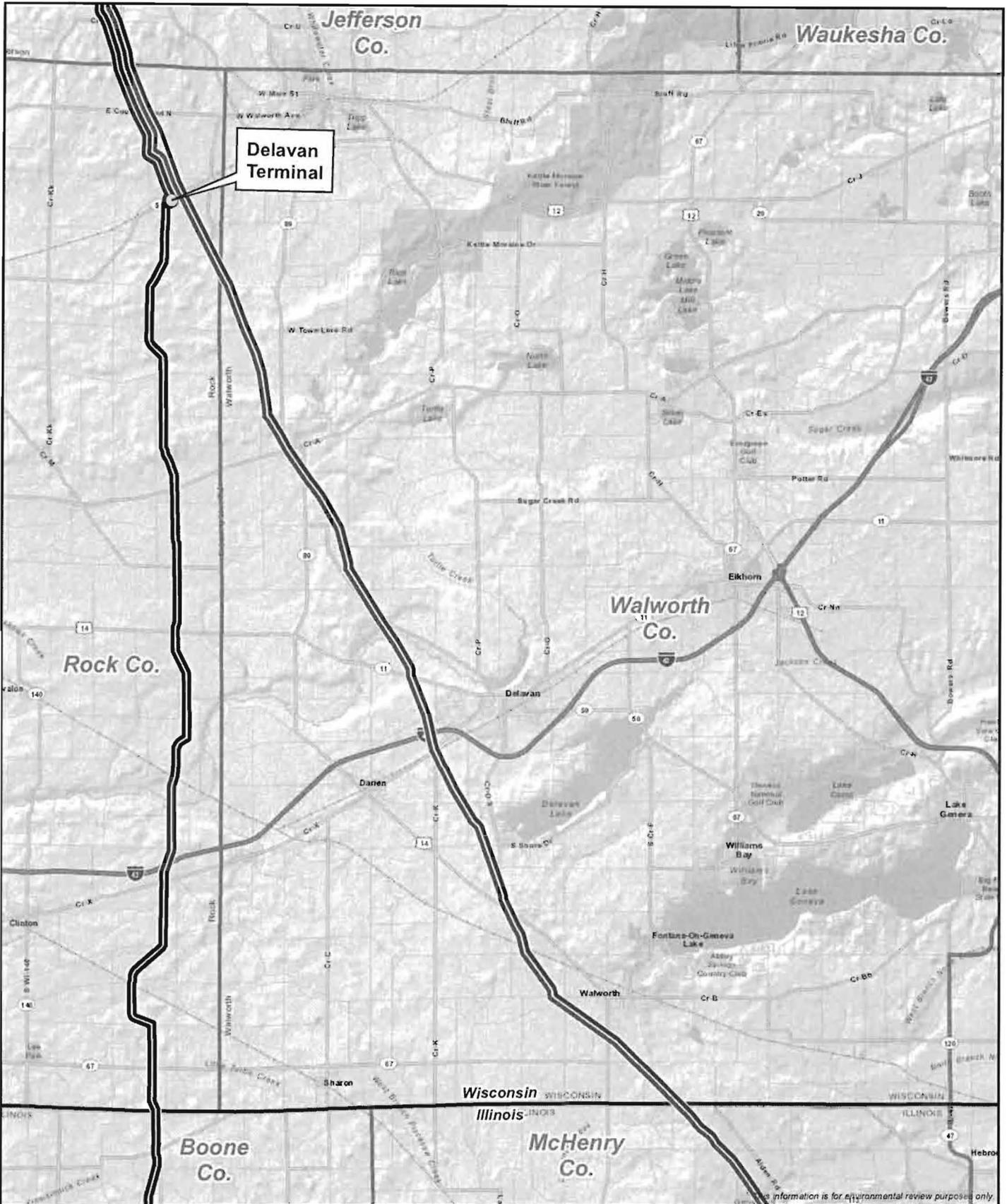
We hope you share our excitement about these needed and large investments in transportation infrastructure that supports increased North American energy independence. We value our relationship with you, and we look forward to addressing any questions you may have about our project.

Sincerely,



Becky Haase  
Stakeholder Relations Specialist  
U.S. Public Affairs, Liquids Operations & Projects

Enclosure



○ Delavan Terminal	— Line 13
▭ State Boundary	— Line 61
▭ County Boundary	— Line 14
	— Line 6A

1:200,000

0 1 2 Miles

**Enbridge Pipelines  
Delavan, WI**

N  
↑

# LINE 61 UPGRADE PROJECT – Phases 1 & 2

## Construction and Modification of Pump Stations



### Project Details

<b>Ownership:</b>	Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership
<b>Affected Stations Phase 1</b>	Superior Terminal in Douglas County, WI Sheldon Station in Chippewa County, WI Vesper Station in Wood County, WI Delavan Station in Rock County, WI
<b>Affected Stations Phase 2</b>	Superior Terminal in Douglas County, WI Hawthorne Station in Douglas County, WI Minong Station in Douglas County, WI Stone Lake Station in Sawyer County, WI Ladysmith Station in Rusk County, WI Sheldon Station in Chippewa County, WI Owen Station in Clark County, WI Marshfield Station in Wood County, WI Vesper Station in Wood County, WI Adams Station in Adams County, WI Portage Station in Columbia County, WI Waterloo Station in Dane County, WI Delavan Station in Rock County, WI Belvidere Station in Boone County, IL DeKalb Station in DeKalb County, IL Ottawa Station in La Salle County, IL

**Facility Upgrades:** This capacity expansion requires the construction or modification of pump stations on property owned or acquired in fee by Enbridge.

**Capacity:** Expand average annual capacity of Line 61 from:  
**Phase 1:** 400,000 bpd to 560,000 bpd  
**Phase 2:** 560,000 bpd to 1.2 million bpd

**Construction:** **Phase 1:** Began in summer 2013  
**Phase 2:** Beginning in spring 2014, pending permit and regulatory approvals.

**In-service Date:** **Phase 1:** Mid 2014  
**Phase 2:** Late 2015

For more information, please call Enbridge at 855-788-7809 or email [MainlineEnhancements@enbridge.com](mailto:MainlineEnhancements@enbridge.com).

**Pump stations play a vital role in moving crude oil through the Enbridge pipeline system. Pump units are designed to maintain flow at adequate levels through the pipeline.**

As part of ongoing efforts to meet North America’s needs for reliable and secure transportation of petroleum energy supplies, Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P., through its affiliate, Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership (“Enbridge”), is proposing to expand in phases the average annual capacity of Line 61 (“Line 61 Upgrade Project”) to an ultimate 1.2 million bpd. Line 61 is a 42-inch-diameter crude oil pipeline (referred to as “Southern Access Pipeline Project” during construction) that became operational in 2009 and spans from Enbridge’s terminal in Superior, Wisconsin, to Enbridge’s Flanagan Terminal near Pontiac, Illinois.

Increasing Line 61’s average annual capacity to 1.2 million bpd will involve the construction or modification of pump stations in Wisconsin and Illinois (see locations list on the right). These expansions will help generate benefits for local economies by providing temporary jobs, increasing tax revenue and supporting businesses through the purchase of local goods and services, lodging, food, supplies and equipment during construction.

## Project Benefits

- New capital investment in America's energy infrastructure to help meet this and future generations' energy needs.
- Increased access to long-term, reliable and economical supplies of crude petroleum produced in North America.
- Increased pipeline capacity to transport crude petroleum produced in North America as production in some regions increase and U.S. refineries turn to these growing supplies to fulfill a larger portion of their crude supply needs, thus reducing reliance on imports from less stable areas of the world.
- Increased flexibility in the Midwest and beyond, benefiting Midwestern refineries and consumers.
- Employment for professionals and new business for contractors hired to assist in the design, survey, environmental assessment and project planning processes.
- Economic activity through the purchases of local products, services, lodging, food and supplies during construction.
- Additional economic activity, such as tax revenues, associated with ongoing pipeline operations.
- Optimizing use of existing facilities to provide additional energy capacity to the Midwest and beyond.



The pumping upgrades that will be completed as part of the Line 61 Upgrade Project will provide additional power to increase the amount of crude oil that can be transported in the pipeline.

All work will be performed on property that is owned or acquired in fee by Enbridge. Pump stations contain one or more electrically driven pumping units to keep flow within safe operating limits of the pre-tested pipeline.

## Maintaining Safe, Reliable Facilities

Enbridge builds safety into every step of pipeline design, construction and operations, and many preventive measures are taken to promote the safe, reliable operation of our liquid petroleum and natural gas liquids pipelines and related facilities. Experienced engineers, manufacturers and specialists plan, design, construct and operate pipeline systems to meet or exceed a host of national industry standards, codes, federal regulations, applicable state and local requirements.

Pipelines are built with high-quality steel pipe tested for strength at the factory and again in the field. The pipe is coated with anti-corrosive, fusion-bonded materials and further protected from corrosion by cathodic protection systems. Enbridge inspects every weld, far exceeding the required 10 percent sampling mandated by federal regulation. Field welds are also coated with anticorrosion coating. Before operation begins, the pipeline is pressure tested with water at levels above the authorized operating pressure. Federal pipeline safety inspectors from PHMSA check for compliance during construction and periodically during operations of the pipeline.

The pipeline is monitored 24-hours a day by our computerized Pipeline Control System and trained controllers. In the event there is an abnormal change in pressure or flow rates alarms are sounded, and the Pipeline Control System can either automatically initiate pump shut down, or control room operators will safely shut down the pipeline within minutes and mobilize trained field personnel to investigate. Mainline block valves, all of which can be remotely controlled, allow for the isolation of pipe segments and the protection of rivers and lakes. Enbridge has recently invested in a new pipeline control center, additional leak detection and training towards our goal of zero leaks or accidents.

More information on pipelines and how they operate and are regulated is available at [www.pipeline101.org](http://www.pipeline101.org).

# CONTRIBUTING TO GROWTH IN WISCONSIN



## EXPANSION PROJECTS

Enbridge is proposing pipeline and facility expansion projects that will enhance U.S. energy security, create hundreds of construction jobs and deliver almost immediate economic benefits to communities in Wisconsin.

By leveraging existing infrastructure wherever possible, impacts to landowners, communities and the environment will be minimized.

America needs new ways to move safe, reliable and secure North American energy from where it is produced to where it is needed most. By providing crude oil producers in the Bakken region of North Dakota, western Canada and other emerging crude oil sources with direct access to refineries in the U.S. Midwest and beyond, Enbridge's market expansion projects are an innovative, flexible and effective solution for securing America's energy future.

**UP TO**  
**500**  
**CONSTRUCTION JOBS**

**\$20.7**  
**MILLION**  
**IN 2012 PROPERTY TAXES**

**MORE THAN**  
**\$595**  
**MILLION**  
**IN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT**

The **Mainline Enhancement Project** involves a series of pump station and terminal upgrades of Enbridge's crude oil mainline pipeline system, known as the Lakehead System, between the U.S./Canadian border near Neche, North Dakota, and Enbridge's Flanagan Terminal near Pontiac, Illinois.

At the Superior Terminal, Enbridge is planning two projects that will add five new above-ground oil storage tanks, along with associated piping and equipment. Construction on the Superior Terminal Upgrade Project, which involves the construction of two new tanks, began in May 2013, and the tanks are targeted to be in service in mid-2014. Enbridge is also proposing the Superior Terminal Expansion Project which will add three new tanks that would be in service in 2016, pending regulatory approval.

Currently, more than 1.5 million barrels per day are transported into Superior Terminal with 40 storage tanks and 8.5 million barrels of storage capacity. The two facility expansions will add more than 2 million barrels of storage capacity. The new tanks will be 286 feet in diameter and 56 feet tall. They will be designed to store the products we transport and include floating roofs to reduce emissions.

An above-ground pipe rack will be constructed to hold twenty-seven 36" diameter pipes and, when fully operational, will span 1,200 feet and include three levels reaching a total of 44 feet above ground. This will reduce the need to add underground pipelines at the terminal.

As part of the Mainline Enhancement Program, the capacity of **Line 61** (previously referred to as the "Southern Access Pipeline Project" during construction) will also be increased in phases from an average annual capacity of 400,000 barrels per day (bpd) to its full 1.2 million bpd designed capacity between Enbridge's Superior, Wisconsin Terminal and its Flanagan Terminal.

All work will be performed on property that is owned or acquired by Enbridge.

**Phase 1** construction began in June 2013, and Line 61 will begin operating at a capacity of 560,000 bpd in mid-2014. This phase involves the installation of new pumps, and other minor station modification work within Enbridge's Superior and Vesper, Wisconsin, stations, and a new pump station will be constructed adjacent to Enbridge's pump station near Sheldon, Wisconsin. Modifications and upgrades are also planned within Enbridge's pump station in Delavan, Wisconsin, and at facilities within Enbridge's Flanagan Terminal.

**Phase 2 Construction** is expected to begin in spring 2014, pending permit and regulatory approvals, and will increase the average annual capacity of Line 61 from 560,000 bpd to its full 1.2 million bpd designed capacity by mid-2015. The Project involves the construction of new pump stations occurring adjacent to or near Enbridge facilities in Wisconsin, including Hawthorne, Minong, Stone Lake, Ladysmith, Owen, Marshfield, Adams, Portage and Waterloo. Modifications will also be made to existing pump stations in Superior, Sheldon, Vesper and Delavan.



## SAFETY AND RELIABILITY

Enbridge has been committed to safe and reliable operation of its pipelines for more than 60 years. This same commitment will be inherent in the design, installation and operation of our market expansion projects.

## ABOUT ENBRIDGE

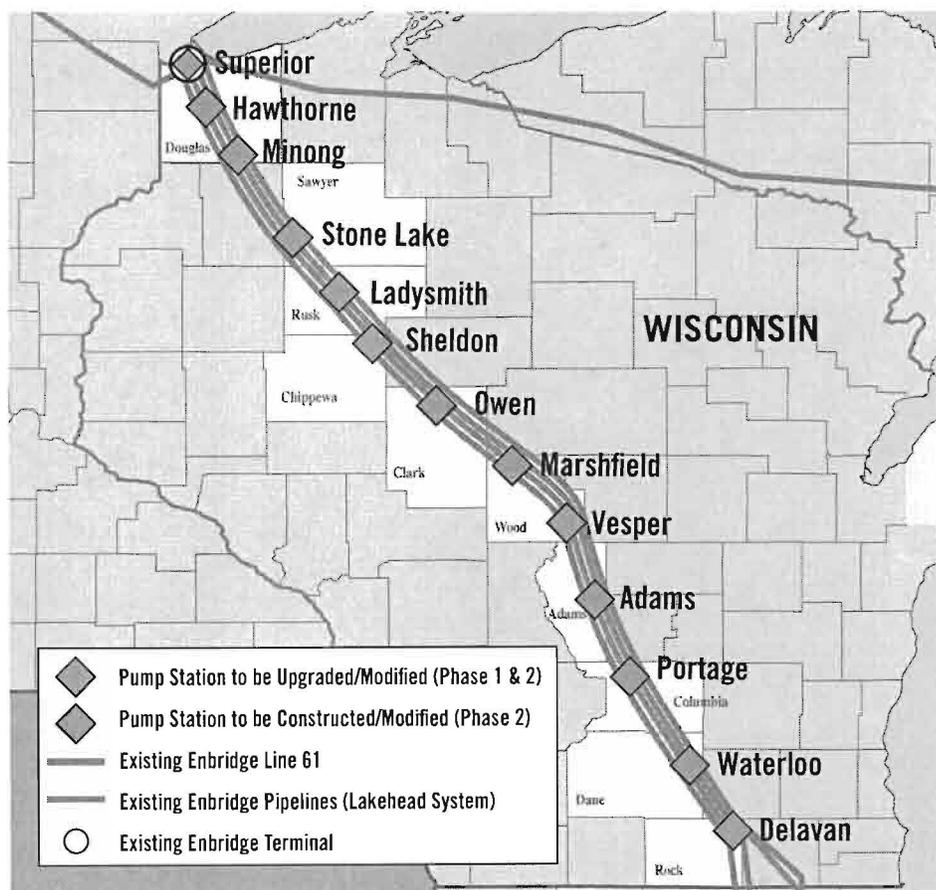
Enbridge is a leading transporter and distributor of energy in North America, transporting about 2 million barrels (about 84 million gallons) of crude oil every day by operating the world's longest liquid petroleum pipeline system. This system includes the Lakehead Pipeline System that has been running through Wisconsin and across five Midwestern states for more than 60 years, transporting North American crude oil and natural gas liquids to refineries in the Great Lakes region and beyond.

Enbridge meets 100 percent of Wisconsin refinery capacity, and about 15 percent of total U.S. petroleum imports arrives via Enbridge's system through Superior, Wis.

# BENEFITS OF PIPELINE EXPANSION

Enbridge is investing in major expansions of our systems in Wisconsin that will contribute to long-term stable and reliable sources of energy for the United States reducing the amount of crude oil refineries import form outside North America.

At a local level, communities located along the pipelines will benefit from the economic impact of such major investments, including incremental property taxes, high paying construction jobs, and associated economic activities during construction.





## Line 61 Upgrade Project/Superior Terminal Expansion Project Fact Sheet concerning 2014 Wis. county resolutions

Following are both the issues raised in resolutions passed by supervisors in Wisconsin counties and the facts directly associated with them:

**Myth: A full environmental analysis should be conducted on the Line 61 corridor, with public hearings, before Enbridge can move forward with its project.**

- An Environmental Assessment (EA) of the original Line 61 corridor, which measured the environmental impacts of the Line 61 (known then as Southern Access) project, was completed in 2006. Following the permit application and EA publication, and after the public comments and hearings, Wisconsin regulators granted a permit in 2007. Before Line 61 began operating in 2009, it was hydrostatically tested successfully to pressures beyond those required for operation at an average annual capacity of 1.2 million barrels per day (BPD).

**Myth: The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources held a public hearing pertaining to an air permit in Superior, Wis., and this is the only public hearing that was scheduled by the WDNR before approving the expanded use of the pipeline.**

- Enbridge announced plans to upgrade Line 61 in 2012, and filed for wetland permits with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Army COE in December 2013. The WDNR's 21-day public comment period, which was publicized in advance and in accordance with WDNR rules and state statutes, closed in March without any request for a public hearing. The COE's comment period took place in February and March. We received the permits in May.
- Enbridge applied for an air permit from the WDNR for its Superior Terminal Expansion Project, not the Line 61 Upgrade Project. A portion of the Superior project will allow an increase of 210,000 bpd in the Superior Terminal's throughput capacity. This increase in capacity at the terminal is related to the increase in capacity on Line 61. To facilitate dialogue concerning the project, it was Enbridge that requested a public hearing be held, and the WDNR conducted it on May 5 in Superior. The air permit was granted by the WDNR on June 12, 2014.

**Myth: Oil Sands oil is more corrosive and acidic than traditional oil and historically is 3.6 times more prone to lead to pipeline ruptures than traditional petroleum lines.**

- There simply is no correlation between western Canadian crude oil and pipeline performance. Studies have repeatedly shown that it has no unique or extreme properties that influence pipeline performance. More to the point, Enbridge has invested billions to enhance and maintain pipelines, and plans to invest billions more to improve infrastructure in the coming years. Safety is and always will be the cornerstone of our business.

**Myth: This expansion puts a number of Wisconsin's water bodies at risk.**

- According to federal Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) statistics, pipelines are by far the safest method of transporting crude oil. All pump stations are monitored 24-hours per day from a state-of-the-art control center, and multiple on-site detectors and transmitters are employed to promptly initiate remote shutdown and isolation, if needed. Enbridge has emergency response plans in place to work promptly and effectively with local emergency responders. Our plans meet or exceed regulatory requirements, and we go above and beyond to prevent leaks. Along with communities and neighbors near our pipelines, the last thing Enbridge wants is a pipeline release.

August 2014

**Myth: Oil Sands oil is denser than traditional oil and do not float. It is thick like peanut butter and extremely difficult to clean up.**

- No oil spill is acceptable, but claims that diluted bitumen is unique and sinks in water bodies, making it more difficult to clean up, are unfounded, according to the independent study by the **National Academy of Science**. This distinguished panel found that diluted bitumen is no different than other forms of crude oil.
  - Diluted bitumen, like all crude oils, is less dense than water and therefore floats.
  - Any crude oil that attaches to sand and other sediments can submerge if the combined density is greater than water—this physical interaction is not unique to diluted bitumen.
- Enbridge has transported Oils Sand crude oil for decades. Oil Sands crude must be upgraded or diluted to create a liquid that will flow in a pipeline. Enbridge has strict specifications on the crude oil accepted into our system before it can be transported.

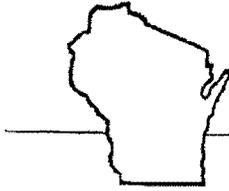
**Myth: The Kalamazoo River spill has not been successfully cleaned up despite the expenditure of \$1 billion to do so.**

- The 2010 spill in Michigan was certainly one of the worst days in Enbridge’s 65-year history, and the company is committed to preventing this type of incident from ever occurring again. Our continued presence there demonstrates our commitment to the region and to the safe transport of crude oil. We will not leave until the job is done – to the best interests of the affected community.

**Myth: Enbridge will not be liable for damages or cleanup if a spill occurs.**

- This is incorrect. Enbridge will take responsibility for any damages or clean up on its system. In those rare instances when a spill has occurred, we have proven our commitment to the communities in which we operate.
- Numerous federal, state and local agencies have not only the responsibility to ensure that our projects meet or beat exacting design and operational standards, in order to protect the environment, but also to enforce established laws and regulations if an incident occurs. This is a good thing. Agencies such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Transportation (PHMSA) at the federal level, and the WDNR and Health Department at the state level, as well as local building and zoning, land and water, or even public works departments, each have an important role to ensure that we operate safely and reliably.

County leaders who are asked to consider resolutions that oppose the Line 61 Upgrade Project, or the Superior Terminal Expansion Project, are respectfully requested to fully research the issues before conducting a vote. Board members may choose to table such resolutions until each member has the opportunity to learn more and verify information. Enbridge will gladly come and meet with county boards and answer any questions about its projects. More information can be found at [www.enbridge.com](http://www.enbridge.com) or by calling enbridge toll free at 855-788-7809.



## **Wisconsin State Building Trades Crafts**

1602 South Park Street, Room 204

Madison, WI 53715

August 18, 2014

To: All Wisconsin County Boards

In 2008 the Doyle Administration oversaw the process of approval and construction of Enbridge's Southern Access pipeline. This project was built to accommodate crude oil demand at that time; and, it was built to expand capacity with very little additional intrusion on landowners. Many legislators openly supported the project because it created jobs paying family-supporting wages and increased national energy security.

Now some local officials are seeking to deter the construction of compressor stations that can be added with little public inconvenience. Moreover, this construction will bring new employment opportunities to skilled craft worker across Wisconsin. A national effort is underway to stop the development and production of North American crude oil reserves. As a result, deliberate misrepresentations of the nature of Canadian crude oil are being made. And, opponents ignore the facts about pipeline safety and how leaks and spills are remediated.

Here are the facts:

- When Oil Sands crude is shipped in a pipeline its consistency is similar to other heavier crude oil shipped or imported into the United States. According to the Transportation Research Board (See attachment 1): "The committee did not find any causes of pipeline failure unique to the transportation of diluted bitumen. Furthermore, it did not find evidence of physical or chemical properties of diluted bitumen that are outside the range of those of other crude oils; nor did it find evidence of any other aspect of the transportation of diluted bitumen by pipeline that would make diluted bitumen more likely than other crude oils to cause releases."
- Oil Sands crude is not hotter than other crude oil. (See attachment 1)
- On a "oil well to wheels" basis, Oil Sands crude is comparable in greenhouse gas emissions to crude oil imported from less, stable, less friendly countries;



- and, less than some crude oil produced in California. (See attachment 2)
- A barrel of crude oil is safely delivered to its destination 99.999% of the time. (Source: American Petroleum Institute)
  - The nature of the threat of spills to aquifers made by pipeline opponents has not been reflected by the results of a case study being conducted in Minnesota. <http://www.startribune.com/science/263118021.html>
  - Oil Sands crude has been shipped through Wisconsin since the early 1980's. (Source: Enbridge)

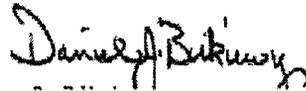
Wisconsin Building Trades are among the best-trained and most conscientious workers in the world. Over 80% of our members own hunting and fishing licenses. We are responsible workers concerned about Wisconsin's natural resources. However, we are also determined to support good-paying jobs created by responsible companies. If you want the truth about pipelines, go to Kalamazoo, Michigan and witness what Enbridge's billion-dollar investment has done to remediate the river. If you seek the truth about the critical need for these projects for hard-working families, talk to our members. If the truth about domestic crude oil production to national security is important to you then please watch a video by no less an authority than General James Jones, former National Security Advisor to President Obama.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ro\\_aL998FE&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ro_aL998FE&feature=youtu.be)

Please support Wisconsin's working families.



Dave Branson  
Executive Director  
Building and Construction Trades Council  
Of South Central Wisconsin



Dan Bukiewicz  
President  
Milwaukee Building and  
Construction Trades Council



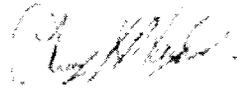
Ted Gumieny  
Business Development  
NorthEast Wisconsin Building  
And Construction Trades Council



Jeff Daveau  
Vice President  
Northwestern Building and  
Construction Trades Council



Roger Clark  
President  
Southeastern Wisconsin Building  
And Construction Trades Council



Terry Hayden  
President  
Western Wisconsin Building and  
Construction Trades Council



Greg Hunt  
President  
Southern Wisconsin Building  
And Construction Trades Council



# PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS

## LOCAL 118

Kenosha, Racine &  
Walworth Counties WI

3030 - 39th Avenue Room 125  
Kenosha, Wisconsin 53144-4210  
(262) 654-3815 FAX: 654-3199

email address [local118@bizwi.rr.com](mailto:local118@bizwi.rr.com)



# RECEIVED

AUG 26 2014

**WALWORTH COUNTY BOARD**

August 25, 2014

Dear Land Conservation Committee Members:

I am Roger Clark, the Business Manager of Local 118 Plumbers and Steamfitters in Kenosha, Racine and Walworth Counties. I also serve as President of the Southeastern Building Trades Council.

I am forwarding a letter of support for the Line 61 upgrade project in Walworth County. Many local building trades members will benefit from the work performed on the oil pipelines and compressor stations. Pipeline transfer of oil is safe and efficient and the use of trained and skilled labor help support that safety effort.

I hope this information is beneficial to help you learn more about the lines in place today. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Roger Clark  
Business Manager Local 118  
(262) 654-3815—office  
(262) 496-8759—cell

RC/mm

Enclosures

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 118 U.A.  
Kenosha, Racine and Walworth Counties



**ROGER CLARK**  
*Business Manager*

Phone 262-654-3815  
FAX 262-654-3199  
[local118@bizwi.rr.com](mailto:local118@bizwi.rr.com)



ROOM 125  
3030 - 39th AVENUE  
KENOSHA, WI 53144

LCC September 15, 2014

Page 17

**Resolution No. 26-09/14**  
**SUPPORTING A FULL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF ENBRIDGE**  
**LINE 61 EXPANSION AND NEEDED PUBLIC INPUT**

1 Moved/Sponsored by: Land Conservation Committee

2  
3 **WHEREAS**, Enbridge Pipeline 61 runs from Superior, Wisconsin to Northern Illinois.  
4 Enbridge Energies seeks to expand Line 61 from an initial flow rate of 400,000 barrels per day to  
5 a proposed 1.2 million barrels per day and the material to be transported in this pipeline is tar  
6 sand oil, which is more corrosive than traditional oil and leads to more pipeline ruptures and  
7 spills. Tar sand oil is denser than traditional oil with toxic materials to diluent. It does not float,  
8 and is extremely difficult and costly to clean up any spill; and

9  
10 **WHEREAS**, Enbridge Energies has a record of pipeline related incidents, which include the  
11 accident at Grand Marsh here in Wisconsin, as well as a massive tar sand oil spill on Michigan's  
12 Kalamazoo River. The Kalamazoo River spill resulted from a leak in a pipe with the flow rate  
13 one-sixth of the flow rate proposed for pipeline 61 running through Walworth County. The  
14 Kalamazoo River spill of 2010 has still not been successfully cleaned up, despite a cost of \$800  
15 million, making it more costly than any onshore spill in U.S. history; and

16  
17 **WHEREAS**, the D.N.R. held one public hearing about its air permit in Superior, Wisconsin on  
18 May 5, 2014, and this remains the one and only public hearing scheduled anywhere in the state  
19 regarding the proposed expansion of line 61. It is important to have further public input as well  
20 as a full environmental assessment before approving this expanded use, especially where line  
21 failure would cause a significant threat to tourism and agriculture in Walworth County.

22  
23 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Walworth County Board urges the D.N.R.  
24 to reject the air permit for this project and undertake a full environmental impact assessment and  
25 further public hearings before authorizing Enbridge to move tar sands oil through Walworth  
26 County in its pipelines; and

27  
28 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the County Clerk forward this Resolution to the Governor,  
29 D.N.R. Secretary and all other counties along the proposed pipeline path.

30  
31  
32 \_\_\_\_\_  
33 Nancy Russell  
34 County Board Chair

\_\_\_\_\_   
Kimberly S. Bushey  
County Clerk

35  
36 County Board Meeting Date: September 4, 2014

37  
38 Action Required: Majority Vote   X   Two-thirds Vote \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Policy and Fiscal Note is attached.  
Reviewed and approved pursuant to Section 2-91 of the Walworth County Code of Ordinances:  
**Note: Enbridge has disputed the accuracy of a number of statements contained in the resolution.**  
**Corporation Counsel has not verified the substance of the facts set forth in the resolution. Approval is**  
**limited to the question of whether the Board may legally adopt the resolution.**

  D A Bret     8/27/14    
David A. Bret Date

  Nicole Andersen     8/27/14    
Nicole Andersen Date

**Policy and Fiscal Note**  
**Resolution No. 26-09/14**

- I. **Title:** Supporting A Full Environmental Assessment Of Enbridge Line 61 Expansion And Needed Public Input
  
- II. **Purpose and Policy Impact Statement:** The purpose of this resolution is to encourage and support a full environmental assessment of Enbridge Line 61 expansion and the need for public input.
  
- III. **Budget and Fiscal Impact:** Passage of this Resolution will have no fiscal impact on the county budget.
  
- IV. **Referred to the following standing committees for consideration and date of referral:**

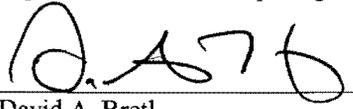
Committee: Land Conservation Committee

Meeting Date: July 14, 2014

Vote: 5 - 0

County Board Meeting Date: September 4, 2014

Policy and fiscal note has been reviewed and approved as an accurate statement of the probable policy and fiscal impacts associated with passage of the attached resolution.

 8/27/14  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  
David A. Bretl  
County Administrator/Corporation Counsel

 8/27/14  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  
Nicole Andersen  
Deputy County Administrator – Finance

If unsigned, exceptions shall be so noted by the County Administrator.

## Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) Pre-Proposal

July 14, 2014

### **Project Title:**

Implementing State Nutrient Reduction Strategies and Related Conservation Practices to Improve Water Quality and Soil Health in the Upper Mississippi River Basin

### **Project Manager:**

Harry D. Bozoian, Deputy Director  
Missouri Department of Agriculture  
PO Box 630, 1616 Missouri Boulevard  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
573-751-2613, [harry.bozoian@mda.mo.gov](mailto:harry.bozoian@mda.mo.gov)

### **Project Partners:**

- State of Missouri, Departments of Agriculture (*Lead Partner*) and Natural Resources
- State of Illinois, Department of Agriculture and Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- State of Iowa, Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
- State of Minnesota, Board of Water and Soil Resources and Department of Agriculture
- State of Wisconsin, Departments of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection and Natural Resources
- Local Partners (see state-specific descriptions under “Project Summary” for more information)
- Upper Mississippi River Basin Association

### **Proposed RCPP Funding Pool:**

National

### **General Summary:**

This project will address the primary resource concerns of **water quality** and **soil health** by aiding the states of the Upper Mississippi River Basin in implementing conservation practices which support the goals of their statewide nutrient reduction strategies. Under this project, the states have collaborated in selecting complementary approaches and will communicate outcomes and lessons learned amongst each other, thereby enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of conservation practices region-wide. *This proposal has been designed not to conflict or overlap with individual state or other RCPP proposals, but rather to compliment them by carrying out activities uniquely suited to multi-state, collaborative implementation to best address water quality resource concern areas delineated by state nutrient reduction strategies.* Key elements of this multi-state approach include:

- Improved water quality and soil health throughout the Upper Mississippi River Basin.
- Significant, regional advancement of state nutrient reduction strategies.
- Ability to address water quality concerns in shared, interstate watersheds and waterbodies (e.g., Upper Mississippi River, Cedar River, Lower Rock River).
- Interstate information sharing and collaborative action. In particular, coordinated sharing of measured outcomes and lessons learned via regional conferences/workshops. This is particularly relevant for conservation practices which will be implemented by multiple states (e.g., cover crops, residue/tillage management, etc.).

Further information about each state’s specific contributions, as well as the project’s interstate component is provided under the “Project Summary” section.

**Project Geographic Area:**

The project area is the entirety of the five states of the Upper Mississippi River Basin. In some cases, states have identified a more specific geographic focus within their borders (see “Project Summary” for more information). See below for a location map of the states of the Upper Mississippi River Basin.



**Project Start and End Dates/Estimated Yearly TA and FA Request:**

The following are estimated TA and FA requests over the life of the project:

Year	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
FY 2015	\$331,120	\$2,484,480	\$2,815,600
FY 2016	\$478,620	\$2,959,480	\$3,438,100
FY 2017	\$478,620	\$2,959,480	\$3,438,100
FY 2018	\$478,620	\$2,959,480	\$3,438,100
FY 2019	\$478,620	\$2,959,480	\$3,438,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,245,600</b>	<b>\$14,322,400</b>	<b>\$16,568,000</b>

The above represents a summary of the five states’ requests per fiscal year. **It is anticipated that the bulk of funding will be requested from EQIP**, with a lesser amount from CSP. See individual state components under “Project Summary” for more details.

**Total Amount of RCPP Funding Requested and Total Partner Contributions**

Total request and partner contribution to the project are as follows:

- **Total RCPP Funds Requested: \$16,568,000**
- **Total Partner Contributions: \$16,686,595**

Partner contributions are described in more detail under the “Project Summary.”

**Project Summary:**

As described above, the objectives of this project are to improve water quality and soil health in the Upper Mississippi River Basin on a regional basis by supporting the implementation of conservation practices consistent with the states’ nutrient reduction strategies and to share outcomes and lessons learned on regional basis. The following detailed project summary describes each state’s particular contribution to the project as well as the interstate information sharing element.

**1. Interstate Information Sharing**

While each state will monitor the outcomes of its individual activities, there is considerable value in the states sharing these outcomes and other lessons learned in order to support the most efficient and effective implementation of conservation practices. This is particularly relevant for practices that will be implemented by multiple states under the project, such as cover crops and residue/tillage management. Under this project the states, assisted by the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA), will hold at least three regional workshops/conferences to share outcomes and lessons learned. This will also provide an opportunity for the states to share their progress in implementing statewide nutrient reduction strategies. No RCPP funds are requested to support this element. Rather, **costs of holding these conferences/workshops will be considered as a partner contribution, estimated at a total of \$50,000 over the life of the project.** The bulk of this match will be via UMRBA (staff time and meeting expenses), which is supported by state dues and water quality assessment payments. This interstate information sharing component is one of the unique elements of this multi-state RCPP proposal.

**2. State of Illinois**

The state of Illinois will focus its activities under this project on controlling soil erosion and phosphorous loss on >2T land in up to eighteen counties targeted along its western border adjacent to the Mississippi River that are high phosphorus load contributing acres to the Mississippi River. Illinois will pursue the implementation of the full spectrum of soil erosion and phosphorous management best management practices in these targeted areas, with local leadership provided by soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs). Outcomes of these efforts will be measured via the comparison of data collected from SWCD transect surveys conducted in 2015, 2017 and 2019 to measure the direct impact on soil loss and phosphorus reductions for farms receiving conservation practices, as well as, indirect impacts from reductions for other farms installing practices who have been influenced by the project through outreach efforts. Anticipated project funding needs and match for Illinois’ project component are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Technical Assistance Requested</b>	<b>Financial Assistance Requested</b>	<b>Total Request (EQIP)</b>	<b>Match Provided</b>	<b>Total (Request plus Match)</b>
FY 2015	\$96,120	\$384,480	\$480,600	\$240,300	\$720,900
FY 2016	\$96,120	\$384,480	\$480,600	\$240,300	\$720,900
FY 2017	\$96,120	\$384,480	\$480,600	\$240,300	\$720,900
FY 2018	\$96,120	\$384,480	\$480,600	\$240,300	\$720,900
FY 2019	\$96,120	\$384,480	\$480,600	\$240,300	\$720,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$480,600</b>	<b>\$1,922,400</b>	<b>\$2,403,00</b>	<b>\$1,201,500</b>	<b>\$3,604,500</b>

**3. State of Iowa**

Under this project, the State of Iowa is seeking to implement a portion of its statewide nutrient reduction strategy by encouraging the adoption of select best management practices (BMPs) by first-time users of these technologies as well as increasing opportunities for use of management practices by all farmers

across the state. This statewide effort will specifically support the implementation of the following technologies: strip-till, no-till, nitrification inhibitor, cover crops, bioreactors, and other in-field management practices. Outreach efforts under this project will include providing peer network support for farmers implementing practices by providing them contacts of farmers already implementing practices in their areas and field day opportunities to learn more about successful implementation of practices. These efforts will also focus on providing information on successful practice management to farmers to ensure good performance. Outcomes of these efforts will be measured via assigning nutrient load reductions based on Iowa’s nutrient strategy Science Assessment that documents nutrient load reductions achieved through various practices. Partners in Iowa will include Soil & Water Conservation Districts, agricultural commodity groups, conservation organizations, academic institutions, and agribusiness partners that Iowa has established relationships with to help with implementing its state nutrient strategy. Anticipated project funding needs and match for the state of Iowa’s project component are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Technical Assistance Requested</b>	<b>Financial Assistance Requested</b>	<b>Total Request (EQIP)</b>	<b>Match Provided</b>	<b>Total (Request plus Match)</b>
FY 2015	\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$650,000	\$1,250,000
FY 2016	\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$650,000	\$1,250,000
FY 2017	\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$650,000	\$1,250,000
FY 2018	\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$650,000	\$1,250,000
FY 2019	\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$650,000	\$1,250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$3,250,000</b>	<b>\$6,250,000</b>

#### 4. State of Minnesota

For its portion of this project, the State of Minnesota has chosen to focus on shared/border interstate watersheds. In particular, Minnesota will be supporting conservation practices in the Cedar River watershed, which is shared with the State of Iowa and the Root River watershed, which borders Iowa and directly impacts the water quality of the interstate Upper Mississippi River. Conservation practices to be employed under this portion of the project include water storage and treatment (drainage water management, wetland restoration, water and sediment control basin); riparian buffers/filter strips; saturated buffers; streambank and grade stabilization; and grazing management. Minnesota plans to utilize existing historical data, calibrated models, edge of field monitoring, and in-stream monitoring in order to evaluate project outcomes and identify conservation practices which are practical, best suited for field conditions, and have the greatest potential benefit to water quality. Anticipated project funding needs and match for the state of Minnesota’s project component are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Technical Assistance Requested</b>	<b>Financial Assistance Requested</b>	<b>Total Request (EQIP)</b>	<b>Match Provided</b>	<b>Total (Request plus Match)</b>
FY 2015	\$85,000	\$100,000	\$185,000	\$460,000	\$645,000
FY 2016	\$170,000	\$200,000	\$370,000	\$690,000	\$1,060,000
FY 2017	\$170,000	\$200,000	\$370,000	\$640,000	\$1,010,000
FY 2018	\$170,000	\$200,000	\$370,000	\$640,000	\$1,010,000
FY 2019	\$170,000	\$200,000	\$370,000	\$640,000	\$1,010,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$765,000</b>	<b>\$900,000</b>	<b>\$1,665,000</b>	<b>\$3,070,000</b>	<b>\$4,735,000</b>

## 5. State of Missouri

As stakeholders developed a nutrient reduction strategy for Missouri, a key action identified was the use of cover crops in reducing the amount of nutrients entering the tributaries of the Mississippi River. Therefore, as part of this project, Missouri seeks 5 million dollars of RCPP funding to demonstrate cover crops as an approach to naturally restore organic matter to heavily cultivated land, and improve overall soil and nutrient management. This statewide effort will focus on heavily farmed soils where no-till practices are implemented to improve soil health. Primary resource concerns addressed here are soil health and water quality.

Goals of the proposed initiative are to continue stakeholder efforts to implement responsible soil and nutrient management, and to facilitate sustainable agricultural production. More specifically, this effort will improve soil health by managing the range of soil macronutrients and micronutrients in heavily farmed crop lands. Better utilization of restorative practices such as cover crops allows the farmer to use less chemical fertilizer in their fields. This management system will also limit soil erosion and the amount of nutrients that are carried away to our natural water systems, thereby improving water quality as well as soil health. Improved soil health, in turn, allows for more sustainable agricultural systems.

In fiscal year 2014, Missouri implemented a plan to plant 19,000 acres of cover crops through USDA programs. This proposal would increase the total acreage by 30,000 with an overall goal of planting approximately 50,000 acres of cover crops annually. Specific conservation practices to be implemented under this extended work include cover crop, conservation crop rotation, residue and tillage management no-till, and prescribed grazing. Missouri will utilize the Nutrient Tracking Tool to evaluate the effectiveness of cover crop practices implemented through federal and state cost-share programs in reducing nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment losses from individual farm fields and documenting the statewide success of the program.

Missouri anticipates a broad group of partners participating in the project at the state level. These partners are expected to include: Missouri Department of Agriculture, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Missouri Department of Conservation, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, University of Missouri- Columbia, University of Missouri Extension, Lincoln University, Missouri Farm Bureau, Missouri Soybean Association, Missouri Pork Producers, MO-Ag, Missouri Corn Growers Association, MFA Inc., Missouri Conservation Federation, Missouri Cattlemens Association, FCS Financial, and local producers/farmers.

Anticipated project funding needs and match for the state of Missouri's project component are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Technical Assistance Requested</b>	<b>Financial Assistance Requested</b>	<b>Total Request (EQIP and CSP)</b>	<b>Match Provided</b>	<b>Total (Request plus Match)</b>
FY 2015	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
FY 2016	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
FY 2017	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
FY 2018	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
FY 2019	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>

## 6. State of Wisconsin

To further implement the state’s nutrient reduction strategy, Wisconsin’s component will focus on basins located within the Upper Mississippi River corridor that have been identified as significant contributors of nutrients and sediment to ground or surface water bodies: the Lower Rock River Basin (shared with Illinois), the Black/Buffalo/Trempealeau River Basin, and the Grant/Platte/Sugar/Pecatonica River Basin (shared with Illinois). Implementation of conservation practices in these basins will primarily focus on the following techniques: cover crops, grassed waterways, nutrient management planning, contour farming, strip cropping, residue/tillage management, conservation planning, and grazing management practices. Practices of secondary focus for implementation will include: waste storage, roof runoff structure, stream crossings, filter strip, vegetated treatment area, grade stabilization, sediment basin, heavy use area, and water & sediment control basin.

Wisconsin’s matching resources (significant contribution) to this project are created by a combination of multiple state funding pools that provide dollars for landowner outreach activities, nutrient management and conservation practice training provided to agronomists, farmers, soil technicians, engineers and engineering technicians in Wisconsin, state cost-share dollars for nutrient management planning to the NRCS 590 Standard, bonded conservation practices, and county land conservation department staff for nutrient management and conservation practice technical assistance.

The outcomes of these efforts will be measured using a combination of methods. To gauge phosphorus loss reductions achieved on agricultural cropland, partners will use the Phosphorus Index (PI) model developed by the University of Wisconsin- Madison Soil Science Department through the use of the nutrient management planning tool, SnapPlus. Soil loss reductions from infield practices will be calculated using the RUSLE2 model. Both the PI and RUSLE2 will calculate reductions using before and after scenarios for each applicable practice. Sediment and nutrient reductions from barnyard practices will be measured using BARNY. Other metrics will be assessed using the number and acreage of practices installed within each basin and, when possible, related estimates of nutrient reductions achieved based on book values. Finally, project partners will survey participating landowners regarding improvements realized on their farmsteads through the installation of the conservation practices.

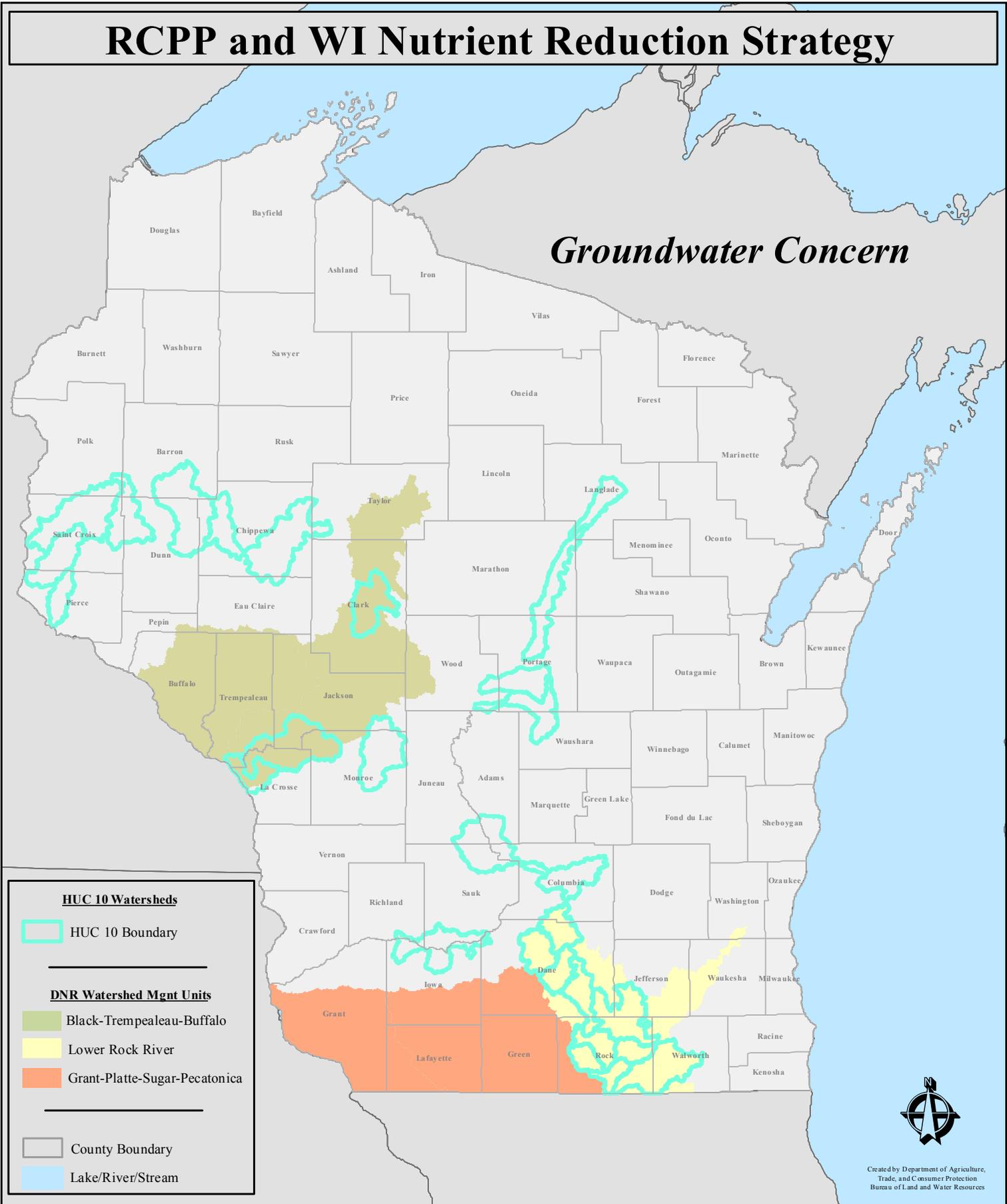
The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and the Department of Natural Resources have had longstanding relationships with many of the state’s agricultural industry groups, agricultural cooperatives, University partners, county land conservation committees, county land conservation departments, and non-government organizations, including the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association. Wisconsin will leverage these partnerships to assist with outreach and promotion of the project over the life of the program.

Anticipated project funding needs and match for Wisconsin’s project component are as follows:

Year	Technical Assistance Requested	Financial Assistance Requested	Total Request (EQIP)	Match Provided	Total (Request plus Match)
FY 2015	\$150,000	\$400,000	\$550,000	\$823,019	\$1,373,019
FY 2016	\$212,500	\$775,000	\$987,500	\$823,019	\$1,810,519
FY 2017	\$212,500	\$775,000	\$987,500	\$823,019	\$1,810,519
FY 2018	\$212,500	\$775,000	\$987,500	\$823,019	\$1,810,519
FY 2019	\$212,500	\$775,000	\$987,500	\$823,019	\$1,810,519
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$3,500,000</b>	<b>\$4,500,000</b>	<b>\$4,115,095</b>	<b>\$8,615,095</b>

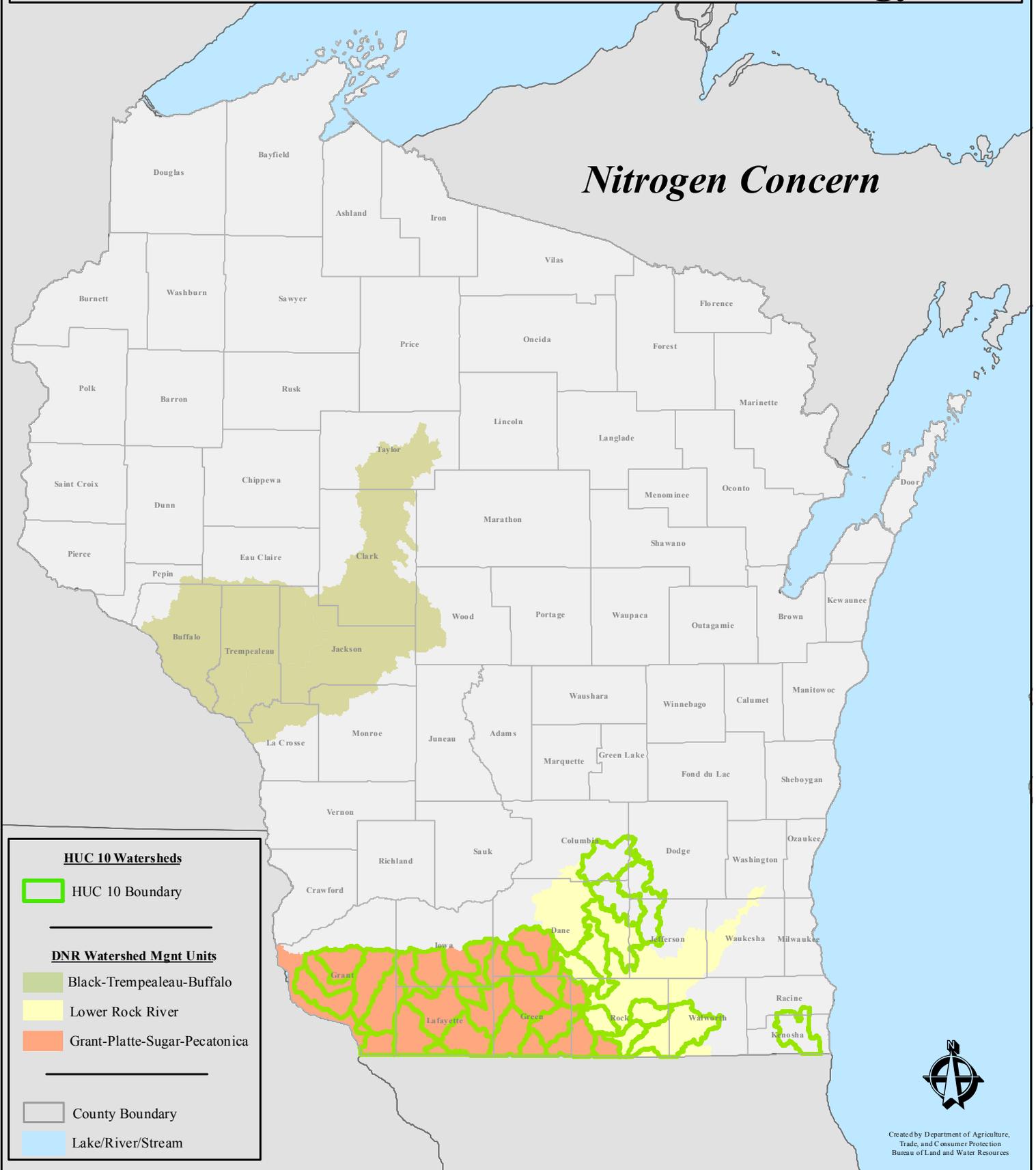
# RCPP and WI Nutrient Reduction Strategy

*Groundwater Concern*



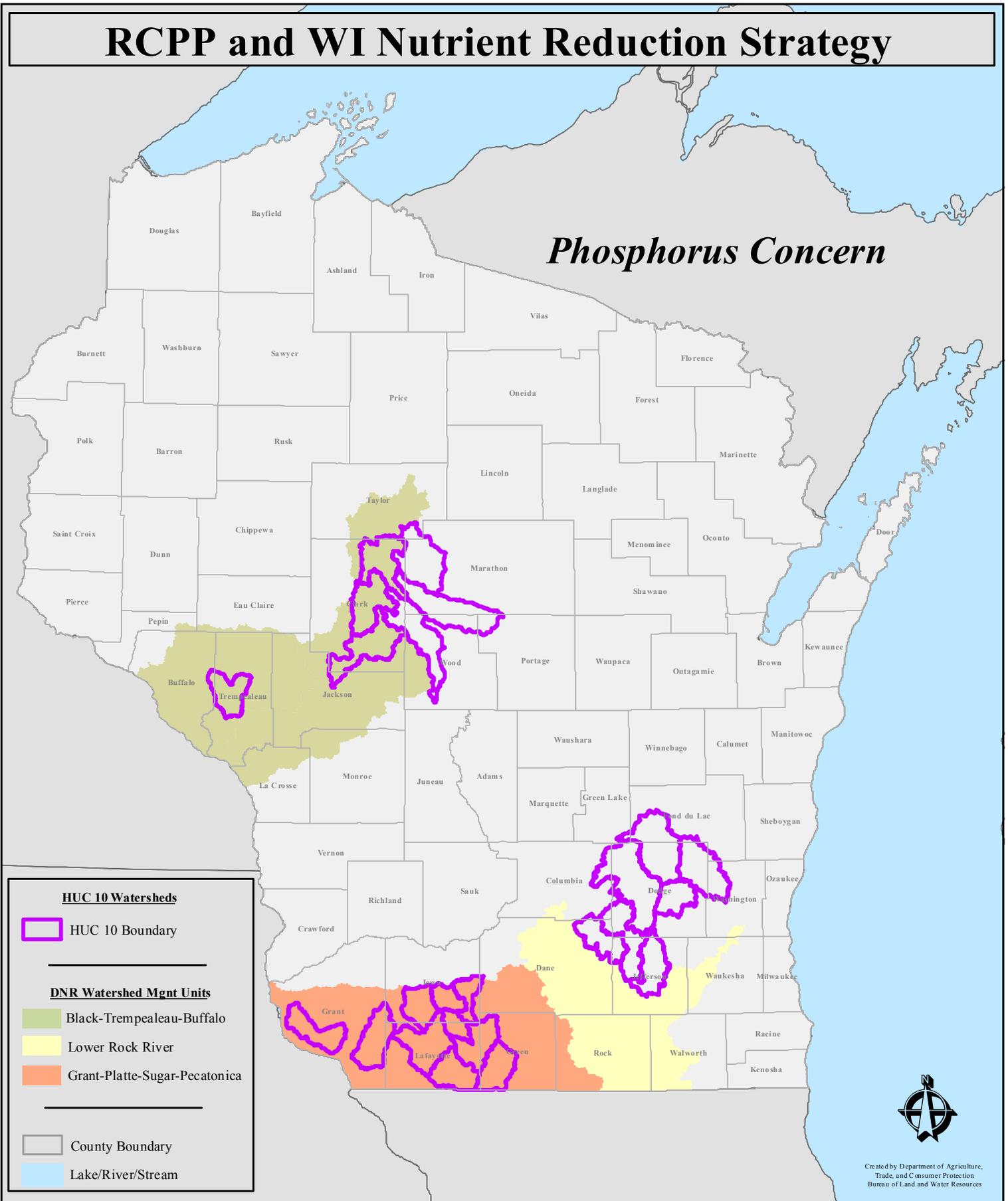
Created by Department of Agriculture,  
Trade and Consumer Protection  
Bureau of Land and Water Resources

# RCPP and WI Nutrient Reduction Strategy



# RCPP and WI Nutrient Reduction Strategy

## Phosphorus Concern






---

**GENERAL INFORMATION**


---

**Document Type:** Grants Notice  
**Funding Opportunity Number:** USDA-NRCS-NHQ-RCPP-14-01  
**Funding Opportunity Title:** Regional Conservation Partnership Program  
**Opportunity Category:** Mandatory  
**Funding Instrument Type:** Other  
**Category of Funding Activity:** Agriculture  
 Environment  
 Natural Resources  
  
**Category Explanation:**  
**Expected Number of Awards:** 150  
**CFDA Number(s):**  
**Cost Sharing or Matching Requirement:** Yes  
  
**Posted Date:** May 27, 2014  
**Creation Date:** May 27, 2014  
**Original Closing Date for Applications:** Jul 14, 2014 Closed date is for submission of Pre-proposal applications only. Selected applicants will be notified to submit full proposals.  
**Current Closing Date for Applications:** Jul 14, 2014 Closed date is for submission of Pre-proposal applications only. Selected applicants will be notified to submit full proposals.  
**Archive Date:** Aug 13, 2014  
  
**Estimated Total Program Funding:** \$400,000,000  
**Award Ceiling:** \$20,000,000  
**Award Floor:** \$0

---

**ELIGIBILITY**


---

**Eligible Applicants:** Others (see text field entitled "Additional Information on Eligibility" for clarification)  
 Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized)  
 County governments  
 Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education  
 City or township governments  
 Public and State controlled institutions of higher education  
 State governments  
 Special district governments  
 Private institutions of higher education  
  
**Additional Information on Eligibility:** OTHER: See Section III.A. Partner Eligibility for additional eligible applicants not listed above.

---

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**


---

**Agency Name:** Natural Resources Conservation Service

**Description:**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: NRCS is the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) conservation agency working with farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners nationwide to identify and address natural resource objectives and implement conservation practices and activities to deliver environmental benefits locally, regionally, and nationally. Through the new Farm Bill, NRCS has been given the authority to enhance regional cooperation to more effectively implement and maintain conservation activities, thereby promoting the restoration and sustainable use of soil, water, wildlife, and related natural resources on regional or watershed scales. Through the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), NRCS will co-invest in mobilizing creative and workable solutions to agricultural production and resource management challenges. These solutions will benefit not only individual farming, ranching, and forest operations, but also local economies and the communities and resource users in a watershed or other geographic area that depend on the quality of the natural resources. Through RCPP, NRCS will increase the opportunity for partners to bring innovative ideas and resources to accelerate conservation on private lands. RCPP partners will have the opportunity to join in this mission by developing project applications, as described in this notice, to address specific natural resource objectives in a proposed area or region. Partners will commit to activities to promote, implement, and evaluate the outcomes of conservation. RCPP combines the authorities of four former conservation programs – the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program, Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program, Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative (CCPI), and Great Lakes Basin Program. Assistance is delivered in accordance with the rules of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP), and Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP), and in certain areas, the Watershed Operations and Flood Prevention Program. The purpose of this notice is to announce the availability of nearly \$400 million in CCC funding for RCPP and to solicit applications from potential partners who seek to enter into partnership agreements with NRCS under RCPP. Partners will work with producers and landowners to promote the restoration and sustainable use of natural resources on regional or watershed scales. Applications will be accepted from all 50 States, the Caribbean Area (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands), and U.S. territories in the Pacific Island Areas (Guam, American Samoa, Republic of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Marshall Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).  
CFDA number 10.930

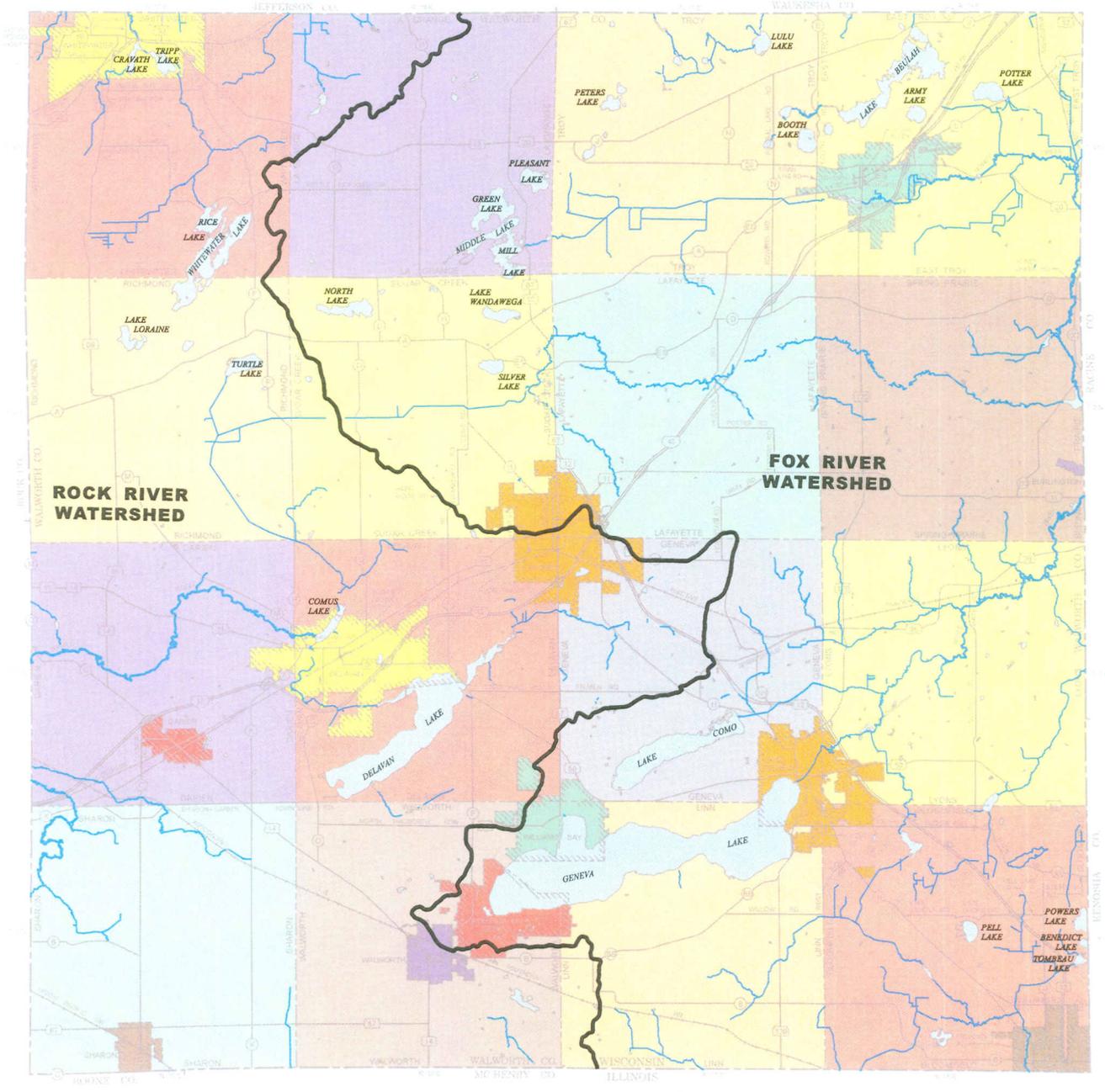
**Link to Additional Information:** NRCS Homepage

**Contact Information:** If you have difficulty accessing the full announcement electronically, please contact:

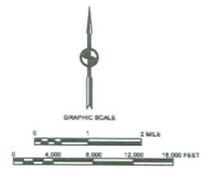
Frankie Comfort Grants & Agreements Specialist Phone 202-690-0164  
Administrative Contact



SURFACE WATER RESOURCES AND CIVIL DIVISIONS IN WALWORTH COUNTY



-  SURFACE WATER
-  PERENNIAL STREAM
-  WATERSHED BOUNDARY



Source: Walworth County Land Conservation Department and SEWRPC.

## DATCP REPORT

August 2014

---

### ATCP 50

- Following the May 1, 2014 effective date of the revised ATCP 50, DATCP is proposing minor technical changes to ATCP 50 to update NRCS and other technical standards modified after June 2013. DATCP presented this proposal to the LWCB at its August 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, who has 30 days to provide comments.

### Soil and Water Resource Management Grants

- DATCP presented the 2015 preliminary allocation for presentation to the Land and Water Conservation Board at their meeting on August 5<sup>th</sup>. The 2013-2015 biennial budget provides DATCP with \$8,880,000 for county staffing grants, \$2.5 million for Nutrient Management (NM) cost-sharing and cooperator contracts, and \$3.5 million for bond cost-sharing.
- In addition to the allocations for county staff and cost-sharing, the 2015 allocation will focus on promoting training including \$163,163 set aside for nutrient management farmer education and increased funding for cooperators to implement training activities.
- DATCP and DNR received 21 applications in the first two rounds of the NOD/NOI grant process, and will make awards for 11 projects from the 2014 reserve fund. Counties may still apply by **August 15<sup>th</sup>** for the remaining \$310,000 held in reserve. Any new applications and the remaining 10 will be reviewed following the August 15<sup>th</sup> deadline.

### Land and Water Resource Management Plans and Ordinances

- DATCP is beginning to contact the 24 counties whose LWRM plans expire in 2015. With this large number of counties needing time before the LWCB, scheduling will be an issue. Counties with expiring plans may be eligible for a five year extension of their plans or may be required to develop a 10 year plan. DATCP and DNR will also be asking these counties to consider preparing plan revisions that include planning elements required for Sec. 319 funding.
- Thirty-one counties have manure storage ordinances adopted prior to 2005, and many of these pre-date the NR 151 standards of 2002. Nearly half of the counties with out-of-date ordinances will be working on LWRM plan revisions. Counties can speak with Lisa Trumble, [Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov](mailto:Lisa.Trumble@wi.gov), about combining efforts to revise plans and ordinances during the same year.

### Nutrient Management

- Nutrient Management User Group meetings are scheduled for **August 22<sup>nd</sup>** (Eau Claire), **August 25<sup>th</sup>** (Jefferson), **August 26<sup>th</sup>** (Wausau), **August 28<sup>th</sup>** (Richland Center), and **August 29<sup>th</sup>** (Oshkosh). The meetings will include information about Farmland Preservation, SnapPlus2 new features, 590 standard revisions, EQIP, watershed projects, map improvements, and nutrient management implementation issues. For more information visit the [DATCP nutrient management webpage](#).<sup>1</sup>
- The UW Nutrient and Pest Management program has been busy working with DATCP staff to develop new and update existing nutrient management publications and SnapPlus training documents for both trainers and trainees. The new publications will be available in late August or early September.

### Farmland Preservation

- DATCP recently certified the farmland preservation plan for Polk County and a farmland preservation plan amendment for the Town of Excelsior (Sauk County).

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.privacy.wi.gov/Farms/Nutrient\\_Management/](http://www.privacy.wi.gov/Farms/Nutrient_Management/)

- DATCP recently certified the farmland preservation zoning ordinance for the Town of Metomen (Fond du Lac County).
- DATCP recently certified farmland preservation zoning ordinance amendments for the Town of Excelsior (Sauk County) and the Town of Lebanon (Dodge County). Both towns did not previously have certified farmland preservation zoning districts.

### Livestock Facility Siting

- DATCP identified members and advisors for an expert committee that must be convened to provide technical advice on livestock facility siting standards. DATCP is hoping to schedule the first meeting of the committee in late September.

### Outreach and Training Events

- DATCP staff were at the Wisconsin State Fair in West Allis from **July 31<sup>st</sup>- August 10<sup>th</sup>** in the Farm & Family building to teach the public about nutrient management and water quality. This year's display featured a new bean bag game about manure spreading. Fair goers played games and learned about the many services DATCP staff provide to Wisconsin citizens from food safety to consumer protection.
- DATCP staff will be at Farm Technology days in Portage County between **August 12<sup>th</sup>-August 14<sup>th</sup>** in the Conservation Tent to provide information about nutrient management and SnapPlus.
- DATCP staff plan to attend remaining NRCS Local Workgroup meetings in August to provide information and answer questions about DATCP programs as they occur.

### Staff Updates

- Matt Woodrow accepted the position of Unit Leader for the DATCP conservation engineering unit and will start in this capacity on **August 25<sup>th</sup>**. Matt has served as a DATCP area engineer since 2010 and has a wide range of experience from his time with DATCP and prior to that, as a private sector engineer. Matt's experience with hydrology and computer software including Computer Aided Design and Geographic Information Systems combined with his customer service and interpersonal skills will be a great benefit to the team. Congratulations, Matt!

### Other Updates

- DATCP plans to continue developing a full proposal to the NRCS RCPP program in partnership with Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, and Iowa focusing on nutrient reduction in the Mississippi River Basin. The proposal will target nutrient reduction in the Black/Buffalo/Trempealeau, Grant/Platte/Sugar/Pecatonica, and Lower Rock (minus Yahara Lakes) river basins.
- The Wisconsin Lakes Partnership issued a call for presentations to share information showcasing "Healthy Watersheds, Healthy Lakes, and Healthy People" for the 2015 Wisconsin Lakes Partnership Convention. To submit a proposal for a presentation, fill out this [online form](#)<sup>2</sup> by **August 28<sup>th</sup>**.
- The UW Departments of Agronomy and Soil science will host their annual field day on **August 27<sup>th</sup>** at the Arlington Agricultural Research Station. The field day will run from 8am-2:30 pm and highlight research on emerging technologies, greenhouse gases in agriculture, and crop production issues. Lunch will be provided by the Badger Crops Club for a \$5 donation.

<sup>2</sup> [https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1REmxq0ZdaIK28A2PmXF0AbhTXYeFFG632sRqmXkJCqY/viewform?usp=send\\_form](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1REmxq0ZdaIK28A2PmXF0AbhTXYeFFG632sRqmXkJCqY/viewform?usp=send_form)

**Walworth County Land Conservation Committee Review of Proposed Sanitary  
Sewer Amendment  
September 15, 2014**

**Sewerage District Petitioning Amendment:**

The City of Burlington has requested that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) amend the City of Burlington Sanitary Sewer Service Area. (See attached SEWRPC letters and SEWRPC preliminary draft review of the proposed amendment)

**Location and Size of Proposed Amendment:**

Approximately 82-acre of land proposed to be added to the Burlington sanitary sewer service area, located in the East 1/2 of Section 1 Town 2 North, Range 17 East in the Town of Lyons. Tax parcel #'s N LY 100001A and N LY 100002A. (See attached location and aerial maps)

**Proposed Use:**

The area would be developed as the future site of an Aurora Health Care medical complex. It is the intent of the City of Burlington to annex this area. Upon annexation the City of Burlington Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance would be the controlling land use regulations.

**Relationship of the Proposed Amendment to Adopted Land Use Plans:**

**A. Land Use Plan for Walworth County:**

The County Land Use Plan designates approximately 54 acres as Prime Agricultural Land and 28 acres as Isolated Natural Resource Area. Both parcels are currently zoned A-1.

**B. Land Use Plan for the Town of Lyons:**

The Town Land Use Plan designates approximately 54 acres as Farmland Preservation Area and 28 acres as Isolated Natural Resource Area.

**C. Land Use Plan for the City of Burlington:**

The City of Burlington is in the process of annexing this property and amending their Land Use Plan from Prime Agricultural and Isolated Natural Resource Area to Commercial and Isolated Natural Resource Area.

**D. Park and Open Space Plan for Walworth County:**

The Park and Open Space Plan designates this area as Prime Agricultural Land and Isolated Natural Resource Area.

The Park and Open Space Plan for Walworth County recommends that all prime agricultural lands identified in the recent update to the farmland preservation plan for Walworth County be preserved insofar as practicable in agricultural use.

The Park and Open Space Plan recommends that areas identified as Isolated Natural Resource Areas be preserved in natural open uses, being incorporated for use as parks and open space reservations or stormwater detention or retention areas as appropriate.

### **E. Walworth County Farmland Preservation Plan:**

The stated goal of the County Farmland Preservation Plan is “the preservation of the agricultural resource base of the County”. The plan also lists Agricultural Resource Objectives. Two of the objectives stated in the plan that may provide guidance are as follows:

- Preservation of farmland with the most productive soils, generally comprised of soils in Capability Classes I, II and III, as identified by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. (Note: Approximately 85 to 90 % of this parcel is Class II and III.
- Urban growth, including the construction of new residential units, occurs within established urban service areas, where water, sewer and other public services are available.

### **F. Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection And Management Plan:**

No identified natural areas or critical species habitat within subject site.

### **G. Transportation Plan:**

No identified transportation facility projects on subject site.

## **Relationship of the Proposed Amendment to Other Resource Inventories**

### **A. Wisconsin Wetland Inventory:**

There is a large wetland within the Isolated Natural Resource Area and a small detached wetland on this parcel. (See Attached DNR Wetland Map) It is recommended that these wetland areas be delineated and placed in the appropriate wetland zoning district listed in the City of Burlington Zoning Ordinance.

### **B. FEMA Floodplain Maps:**

This parcel is designated as an area determined to be outside the 0.2 % annual chance floodplain.

### **C. Abandoned Landfill Inventory**

No DNR identified abandoned landfill areas within subject site.



### My Map

**WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

1 inch = 611 feet

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Feet

Author:  
 Map Produced on: 9/2/2014  
 Wisconsin State Plane Coordinate System - South Zone  
 Horizontal Datum: NAD83

Walworth County Information Technology Department  
 Load Information DWG 611

1900 Court St, Janesville, WI 53401  
 608.785.3000  
 www.walworthcountywi.gov

Copyright © 2014 Walworth County Information Technology Department



## DNR Wetlands 2005

**WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

Author: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Map Produced on: 9/2/2014  
 Wisconsin State Plane Coordinate System: South Zone  
 Horizontal Datum: NAD83


 Walworth County Information Technology Department  
 Land Information Division  
 1800 County Trail Inn  
 Elkhorn, Wisconsin 53121-5001  
 PHONE: 920.251.3000 FAX: 920.251.3001  
 WWW: www.walworthcountywi.gov  
 WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Scale: 1 inch = 306 feet  
 0 50 100 150 200 300 400 feet

COPY

# SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

W239 N1812 ROCKWOOD DRIVE • PO BOX 1607 • WAUKESHA, WI 53187-1607 • TELEPHONE (262) 547-6721  
FAX (262) 547-1103

Serving the Counties of:

KENOSHA  
MILWAUKEE  
OZAUKEE  
RACINE  
WALWORTH  
WASHINGTON  
WAUKESHA



August 19, 2014

Mr. Robert Miller  
Mayor  
City of Burlington  
300 N. Pine Street  
Burlington, WI 53105

**RECEIVED**

AUG 20 2014

CORPORATION COUNSEL  
WALWORTH COUNTY

Dear Mr. Miller:

By letter dated August 1, 2014, the City of Burlington requested that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) amend the Burlington sanitary sewer service area tributary to the City of Burlington wastewater treatment facility. That area is currently documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 78 (2nd Edition), *Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the City of Burlington and Environs, Racine County, Wisconsin*, dated December 2001, as amended. The basic purpose of the amendment would be to include within the planned sewer service area certain lands located immediately adjacent to, but outside, the currently adopted sewer service area.

Pursuant to that request, the Commission staff has now completed a draft of a SEWRPC staff memorandum documenting the proposed amendment. Fifteen copies of the memorandum entitled, "Response to Request by the City of Burlington to Amend the Burlington Sanitary Sewer Service Area," have been sent to the City Administrator for use prior to the public hearing which has been scheduled for September 2, 2014, at 6:30 p.m. at the Burlington Police Department located at 224 E. Jefferson Street, Burlington, Wisconsin. By copy of this letter, this draft memorandum is being transmitted to all parties concerned for review and comment prior to the public hearing.

The following is a suggested agenda for the public hearing:

1. Call to order and statement of the purpose and format for the hearing -- Burlington representative;
2. Introduction of public officials present at the hearing -- Burlington representative;
3. Briefing on the amendment to the Burlington sanitary sewer service area -- SEWRPC representative;
4. Comments and questions from those in attendance; and
5. Hearing adjournment.

We would ask that you arrange to take minutes of the hearing. Following the hearing, the City of Burlington and the Regional Planning Commission would jointly consider any comments that are submitted at the public hearing and agree upon any necessary changes to the staff memorandum.

Mr. Robert Miller  
August 19, 2014  
Page 2

Upon its adoption by the Common Council, the staff memorandum would be considered by the Regional Planning Commission as a formal amendment to the regional water quality management plan. The amendment would then be transmitted to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for approval.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Kenneth R. Yunker, P.E.  
Executive Director

KRY/DAS/jps  
#220008 - Burlington SSA September 2014 Amendment transmittal of draft  
Enclosures

cc: Mr. Kevin Lahner, Administrator, City of Burlington (enclosure)  
Ms. Karla Hill, Clerk, Town of Lyons (enclosure)  
Ms. Julie Anderson, Director, Racine County Public Works and Development Department (enclosure)  
Mr. Michael Cotter, Director, Walworth County Land Use and Resource Management Department (enclosure)  
Mr. Eric Nitschke, Southeast Regional Director, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (enclosure)  
Mr. Mike Luba, Basin Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (enclosure)  
Ms. Fran Keally, Program Assistant, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (enclosure)

**PRELIMINARY DRAFT**

AMENDMENT TO THE

**REGIONAL WATER QUALITY  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**CITY OF BURLINGTON**

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SEPTEMBER 2014

## SEWRPC STAFF MEMORANDUM

### RESPONSE TO REQUEST BY THE CITY OF BURLINGTON TO AMEND THE BURLINGTON SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA

#### INTRODUCTION

By letter dated August 1, 2014, the City of Burlington requested that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) amend the Burlington and environs sanitary sewer service area tributary to the City of Burlington wastewater treatment facility. That area is currently documented in a SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning report No. 78 (2nd Edition), *Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the City of Burlington and Environs, Racine County, Wisconsin* dated December 2001, as amended. The basic purpose of this amendment would be to include within the planned Burlington sewer service area certain lands located immediately adjacent to, but outside, the currently adopted sewer service area.

#### AREA DESCRIPTION

As shown on Map 1, the area proposed to be added to the Burlington sanitary sewer service area encompasses approximately 82 acres located at 1062 Spring Valley Road in the City of Burlington, Walworth County. It includes one acre of land currently in residential use, ten acres of land located within road rights-of-way, and a 28-acre isolated natural resource area consisting entirely of wetlands. In addition, the Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory identifies a small, isolated wetland less than one-quarter of an acre in size located outside of the isolated natural resource area. The remainder of the subject area consists of land in agricultural use. It is envisioned that upon full development, the land located outside of the isolated natural resource area would be developed as the future site of an Aurora Health Care medical complex.

A more detailed delineation of the amended sewer service area is shown on the aerial photograph reproduced as Map 2. The environmentally significant lands shown on Map 2 have been updated to reflect the most recent available natural resource information.

#### RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE EXISTING SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA

The proposed addition of 82 acres to the Burlington sanitary sewer service area represents an increase in the planned sewer service area of less than 1 percent.

#### WATER QUALITY IMPACTS

Under the adopted regional water quality management plan and the Burlington sanitary sewer service area plan, it is envisioned that all new urban development within the planned urban service area would receive sanitary sewer service. Assuming that all applicable Federal, State, and local permits are obtained and that proper site development and construction practices are employed, there should be no significant adverse water quality impacts attributable to the development of the planned sanitary sewer service area.

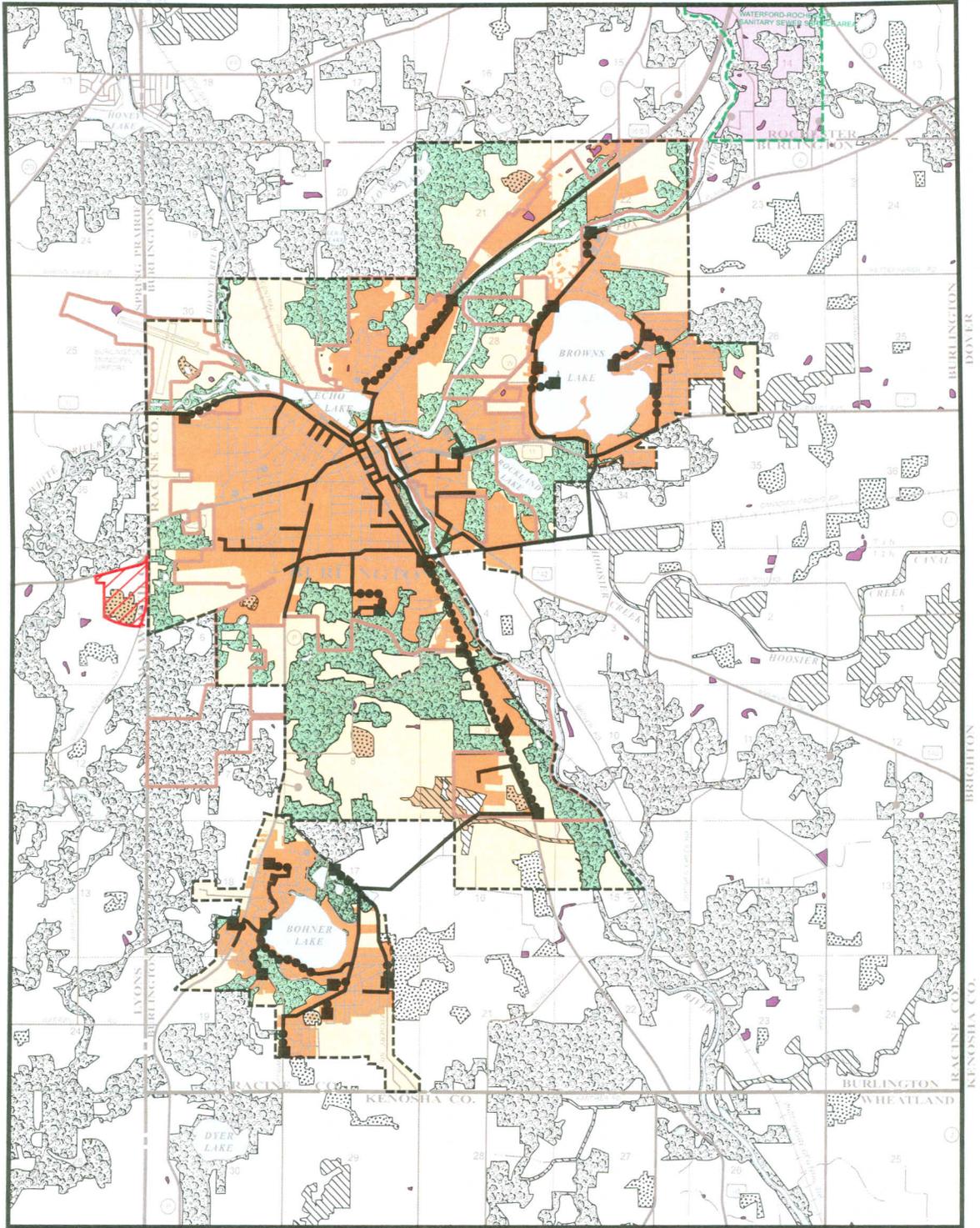
#### SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT CAPACITY ANALYSIS

The City of Burlington wastewater treatment facility has a capacity of about 4.9 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater on an average annual basis. The current hydraulic loading to the plant is about 2.7 mgd on an average annual basis. The anticipated flow to be generated from the Aurora Health Care medical complex development expected to be accommodated in the subject property is about 0.00092 mgd. Thus, the treatment facility has adequate capacity to treat wastewater flows from the area proposed to be added to the sewer service area.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Map 1

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BURLINGTON SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA



- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- WETLANDS AND SURFACE WATER AREAS LESS THAN FIVE ACRES IN SIZE LOCATED OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS
- RESTRICTIONS ON SEWERED DEVELOPMENT**
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS WITHIN THE PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA. THE EXTENSION OF SEWERS TO SERVE NEW DEVELOPMENT IS CONFINED TO LIMITED RECREATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL USES AND RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OTHER THAN WETLANDS, FLOODLANDS, SHORELANDS, AND STEEP SLOPES.
- PORTIONS OF SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS WITHIN THE PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA WHICH ARE COMPRISED OF WETLANDS, FLOODLANDS, SHORELANDS, AND STEEP SLOPES. THE EXTENSION OF SEWERS TO SERVE NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THESE AREAS IS NOT PERMITTED.
- EXISTING AREA SERVED BY SANITARY SEWERS TRIBUTARY TO THE CITY OF BURLINGTON SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, 2010
- BURLINGTON AND ENVIRONS PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
- PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY
- AREA PROPOSED TO BE ADDED TO THE BURLINGTON SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
- WATERFORD/ROCHESTER SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
- EXISTING PUBLIC SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY
- EXISTING TRUNK SEWER
- EXISTING FORCE MAIN
- EXISTING PUMPING STATION



Source: SEWRPC.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

**PUBLIC REACTION TO THE PLAN AMENDMENT**

*(to be written following the public hearing)*

**LOCAL ACTION ON THE PLAN AMENDMENT**

*(to be written following the public hearing)*

**CONCLUDING RECOMMENDATION**

*(to be written following the public hearing)*

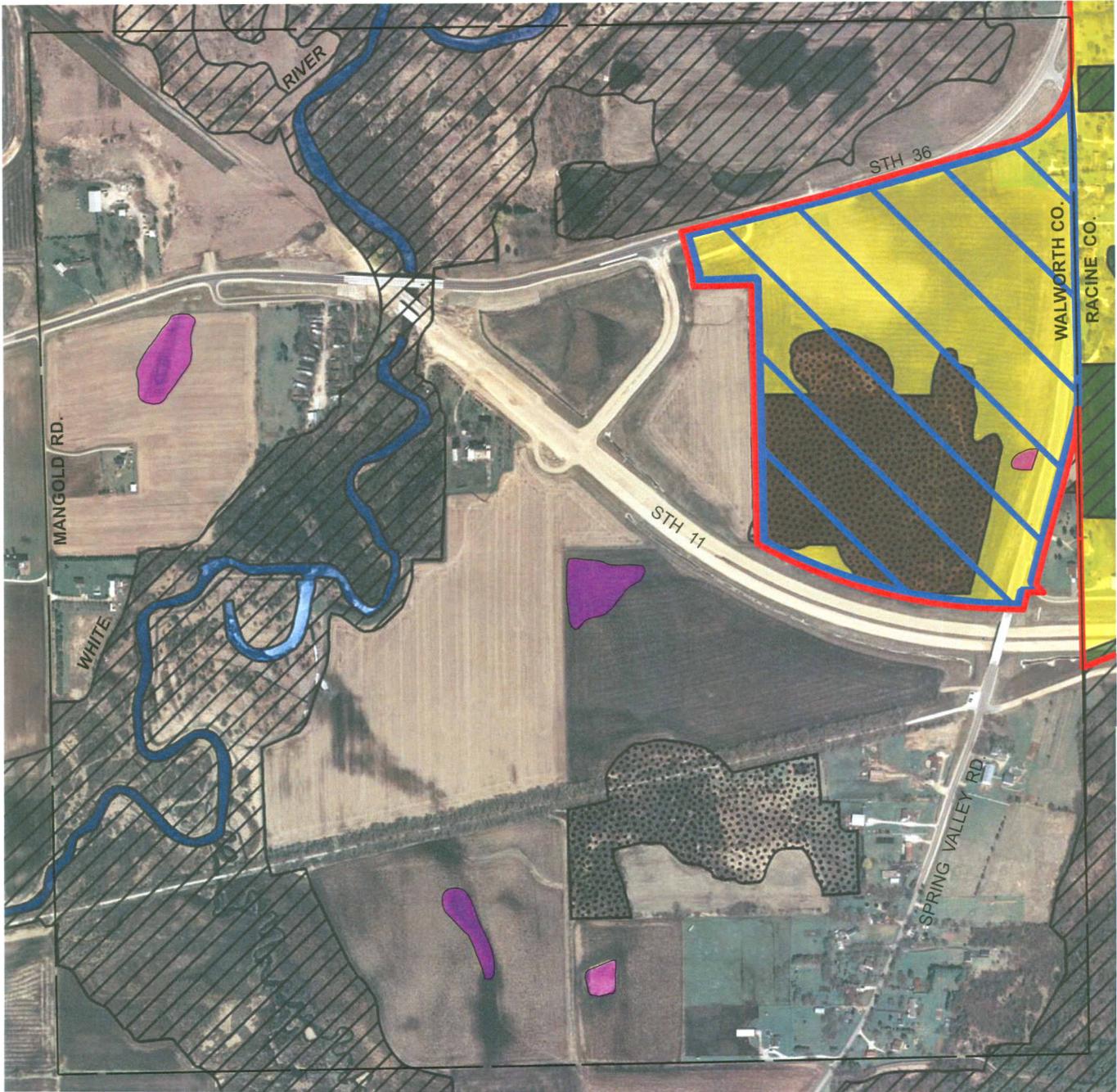
\* \* \*

KRY/DAS/JPS  
#220011

Map 2

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS AND PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF BURLINGTON AND ENVIRONS

U.S. Public Land Survey Section 1  
Township 2 North, Range 18 East



Photography Date: April 2010

PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR

GROSS SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY

ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA

**RESTRICTIONS ON SEWERED DEVELOPMENT**

WETLANDS AND SURFACE WATER AREAS LESS THAN FIVE ACRES IN SIZE LOCATED OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS

PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS WITHIN THE PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA. THE EXTENSION OF SEWERS TO SERVE NEW DEVELOPMENT IS CONFINED TO LIMITED RECREATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL USES AND RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OTHER THAN WETLANDS, FLOODLANDS, SHORELANDS, AND STEEP SLOPES.

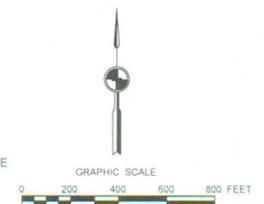
SURFACE WATER WITHIN ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS

PORTIONS OF SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS WITHIN THE PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA WHICH ARE COMPRISED OF WETLANDS, FLOODLANDS, SHORELANDS, AND STEEP SLOPES: THE EXTENSION OF SEWERS TO SERVE NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THESE AREAS IS NOT PERMITTED.

PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA

AREA PROPOSED TO BE ADDED TO THE BURLINGTON SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA

NOTE: This map replaces a portion of Map 8-9, page 30, of SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 78 (2nd Edition), Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the City of Burlington and Environs, December 2001.



Source: SEWRPC.

APPENDIX

## Appendix A

### REGIONAL HOUSING PLAN: JOB/HOUSING BALANCE ANALYSIS

On March 13, 2013, the Regional Planning Commission adopted a regional housing plan for the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region. That plan is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 54, *A Regional Housing Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, dated March 2013. The plan addresses a range of housing issues and concerns, including the balance between jobs and housing throughout the Region. The plan includes a generalized analysis of the “job/housing balance” for subareas of the Region. The regional housing plan recommends that the findings of the job-housing analysis be provided to communities seeking to amend their sanitary sewer service areas. Accordingly, the findings of that analysis are summarized in this appendix.

The job/housing analysis conducted under the regional housing study examined the relationship between jobs and housing that would exist in subareas of the Region, with the implementation of adopted long-range county and community comprehensive plans for those areas. The analysis was undertaken for each sub-area of the Region shown on Map A-1, and was confined to the areas planned by local governments to be served by sanitary sewers. For each sub-area, the analysis compared the projected relative shares of lower-cost, moderate-cost, and higher-cost housing<sup>1</sup> with the projected relative shares of lower-wage, moderate-wage, and higher-wage jobs,<sup>2</sup> respectively—assuming implementation of adopted county and community comprehensive plans. Job/housing imbalances identified under this analysis are indicated on Map A-1. A “lower-cost” job/housing imbalance indicates a sub-area projected to have a higher percentage of lower-wage jobs than lower-cost housing. A “moderate-cost” job/housing imbalance indicates a sub-area projected to have a higher percentage of moderate-wage jobs than moderate-cost housing.

As shown on Map A-1, the City of Burlington is identified as Sub-area 32. Based upon the job/housing balance analysis conducted as part of the regional housing study, Sub-area 32 overall is projected to have no imbalances, assuming implementation of the currently adopted comprehensive plan for that sub-area. The regional housing plan encourages such community-by-community analyses, recognizing that the community-level analysis may consider community-specific wage data and housing price data that were not available on an areawide basis for the regional analysis.

The regional housing plan recommends that communities which are demonstrated to have a job/housing imbalance consider making changes to their comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance, as appropriate, in order to enable the provision of housing suitable for the people holding jobs in their community. Actions to address a moderate-cost job/housing imbalance could include modifying the comprehensive plan to permit some single-family residences on smaller lots (1/4 acre or less) and of modest square footage

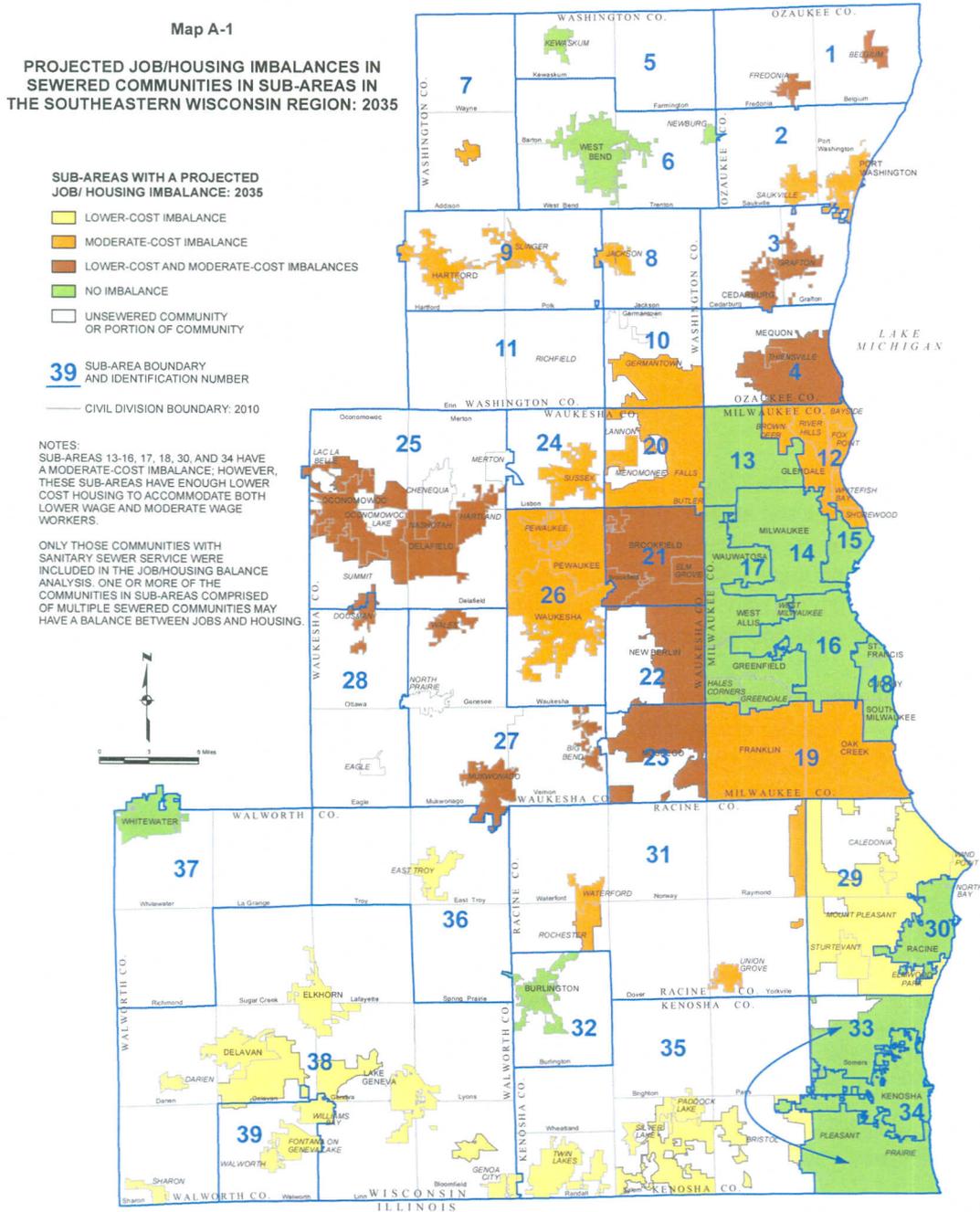
---

<sup>1</sup> For purposes of the analysis, lower-cost housing generally includes multi-family dwellings and single- and two-family dwellings at densities of 6,000 square feet or less per dwelling unit; moderate-cost housing includes single- and two-family dwellings at densities of one dwelling per 6,000 to 20,000 square feet for homes constructed prior to 2000 and at densities of one dwelling per 6,000 to 10,000 square feet for housing constructed after 2000; and higher-cost housing includes the balance of the housing stock.

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of the analysis, lower-wage jobs include those with an average annual wage that is 80 percent or less than the average annual wage for all jobs in the county; moderate-wage jobs include those with an average annual wage between 80 percent and 135 percent of average annual wage for all jobs in the county; and higher-wage jobs include those with an average annual wage that is 135 percent or more of the annual average wage for all jobs in the county.

(1,200 square feet). Actions to address a lower-cost job/housing imbalance could include modifying the comprehensive plan to permit some modest multi-family housing (density of about 10 housing units per acre and 800 square feet per two bedroom apartment).

Additional information about the housing plan and the job/housing balance analysis is available on the SEWRPC website ([www.sewrpc.org/sewrpc/housing.htm](http://www.sewrpc.org/sewrpc/housing.htm)) or by contacting the SEWRPC staff.



ORDINANCE NO. \*\* – \*\*/2014

(Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation)

THE WALWORTH COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

1 **PART I: That section 26-310 of the Walworth County Code of Ordinances is hereby amended**  
2 **to read as follows (additions are underlined; deletions are shown in strike-through text):**  
3

4 **“Section 26- 301. Review of Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Permit Decision.**

5 Any permitting decision or action made by the county under this article may be reviewed as set forth  
6 in this section. Notwithstanding, Wis. Stats. § 68.001. 68.03(8) and (9), and 68.10(1) (b), any  
7 person who meets the requirements of Wis. Stats. § 227.42(10), may request ~~a contested case~~  
8 ~~hearing~~ a hearing under Wis. Stats. §68.11, on the county’s decision to issue, deny, modify **or take**  
9 **action affecting** a nonmetallic mining reclamation permit **or compliance with the same** using the  
10 following procedures.  
11

12 1. **Request for hearing on a permit decision.** The appellant or the person aggrieved by the  
13 approval, modification or denial of a Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Permit shall submit a  
14 written request for an administrative hearing within 30 days of notice of the permit  
15 determination to the Director of Walworth County Land Use and Resource Management  
16 Department, (the “Department”). The appellant and/or the Department **may** request the opinion  
17 of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources **in this dispute** , and the Wisconsin  
18 Department of Natural Resources, pursuant to NR 135.53**(3).**  
19

20 (a) The request shall state the ground or grounds upon which the person aggrieved contends the  
21 permit decision, **or other action, such as suspension or revocation,** should be modified or  
22 reversed. The person aggrieved shall file written evidence or argument in support of their  
23 position.  
24

25 (b) The request shall include a hearing fee.  
26

27 2. **Administrative Hearing on a Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Permit Decision**  
28

29 (a) If such a hearing is requested, the Director of the Walworth County Land Use and Resource  
30 Management Department will notify the Walworth County Land Conservation Committee of  
31 the request and their responsibilities for conducting an administrative hearing of permit  
32 determination, if requested by the Appellant. The Walworth County Land Conservation  
33 Committee, (the “Committee”) will determine if the Committee will hear the appeal of the  
34 permit decision or designate an impartial person, (the “Designee”) to conduct the hearing.  
35 **The Committee or its Designee shall render a decision in consideration of the facts of the**  
36 **appeal, procedures inherit to the reclamation permit decision making process. Furthermore,**  
37 **the Committee or its Designee may consider information concerning permit enforcement**



