

Kewaunee County

Land & Water Resource Management Plan 2010 - 2019

Executive Summary

Scope and Introduction

Scope of Plan

This Land & Water Resource Management Plan, herein referred to as the Plan, outlines the strategy for protecting Kewaunee County's local surface and groundwater quality primarily through local implementation of the agricultural nonpoint source pollution control performance standards and prohibitions contained within chapter NR151 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Land & Water Resource Management Planning

Through Wisconsin Act 27 (1997-1999 Biennial Budget Bill), Chapter 92.10 Wis. Stats. was amended, creating the county land and water resource management planning program. The goal of the program is to foster and support a locally led process that improves decision-making, streamlines administrative and delivery mechanisms, and better utilizes local, state, and federal funds to protect Wisconsin's land and water resources.

The Kewaunee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan was drafted to meet the minimum requirements of the county land and water resource management planning program and many of the requirements for other program grant processes.

The land and water resource management (LWRM) plan concept was proposed in the fall of 1996 by conservation professionals in response to draft state agency recommendations for redesigning Wisconsin's nonpoint pollution control programs.

Kewaunee County - Background Information

Land Use in Kewaunee County

Wisconsin Initiative for Statewide Cooperation on Landscape Analysis and Data (WISCLAND) land-use information included as a layer in the Land & Water Conservation Department's geographic information system (GIS) can be summarized as follows:

Land Use Category	Acres (%)
Agricultural Land	168,902 acres (76.7%)
Barren Land	1,421 acres (>1%)
Forested Wetland	17,373 acres (7.9%)
Grassland	7,502 acres (3.4%)
Urban Areas	1,524 acres (>1%)
Wetland Vegetation	9,519 acres (4.3%)
Wooded Areas	13,994 acres (6.4%)

Bedrock Geology

Kewaunee County's landscape is generally undulating to gently rolling. The county covers an area of 331 square miles, making it the 65th largest (or 7th smallest) out of 72 Wisconsin counties. It lies on a limestone rock layer known as the Niagara escarpment, which drops sharply toward Green Bay while sloping gently across the county to Lake Michigan. Bedrock outcrops are numerous in the northwestern part of the county.

Glacial Influences

Northeastern Wisconsin was glaciated several times. Glacial ice scoured the bedrock in some places and deposited more than 100 feet of drift in other places. In areas where the bedrock is at or very near the surface there is a serious hazard of pollutants entering the ground water through fissures and crevices in the bedrock. Approximately 53% of the land area within Kewaunee County exhibit some degree of contamination potential for pollutants entering the groundwater.

Climate

The annual precipitation in Kewaunee County is 31 inches, about half an inch under the state average. Average seasonal snowfall is 45.2 inches.

Physiography & Relief

The physiography of Kewaunee County is controlled largely by the Niagara Dolomite Formation that underlies most of the county. Slopes are nearly level to sloping. Approximately 80 percent of the county has slopes of less than 6 percent and about 12 percent of the county has slopes of 6 to 12 percent. About 8 percent of the county has slopes of more than 12 percent.

Lake Michigan, which borders the county on the east, has a mean lake elevation of 580 feet above sea level. The land elevation rises to about 900 feet in Lincoln and Montpelier Townships.

Description of Soil Mapping Units

The soil types found in County can be broken down into the following eight soil mapping units, as described in the USDA's Soil Survey for Kewaunee County.

Soil Mapping Unit	Percent Coverage in Kewaunee County
Hortonville-Symco	34.8%
Kewaunee-Manawa	18%
Casco-Boyer	13%
Waymor-Lamartine-Pella	11%
Onaway-Solona-Hortonville	10%
Carbondale-Cathro-Markey	7%
Kolberg-Namur-Longrie	6%
Wainola-Oakville	0.2%

Watersheds in Kewaunee County

Watershed Delineation

Watershed boundaries were determined by reviewing information contained in *The Kewaunee River Priority Watershed Management Plan* (WDNR 1984) and *Twin-Door-Kewaunee Water Quality*

Management Plan (WDNR 1995), and by reviewing existing Land & Water Conservation Department watershed mapping. In addition, the watershed boundaries were verified through interpretation of United States Geologic Survey 7.5 Minute Series topographic maps.

Subwatershed Delineation

As with the watersheds, delineation of the subwatershed boundaries utilized information contained in *The Kewaunee River Priority Watershed Management Plan* and *Twin-Door-Kewaunee Water Quality Management Plan* and existing Land & Water Conservation Department subwatershed mapping.

Assessment of Soil Erosion and Water Quality Conditions

Soil Erosion Conditions

The *Kewaunee County Soil Erosion Control Plan* (1988) outlined measures to be taken to meet the statutory "T by 2000" goal. The following table summarizes Kewaunee County's estimated progress (by watershed basin) as reported in the County's spring of 2002 countywide Transect Survey toward meeting the "T by 2000" goal.

Watershed	Cropland Acres Meeting T by 2000 Goal	Percent Of Acres At Goal	Cropland Acres Not Meeting T by 2000 Goal	Percent Of Acres Not At Goal
Ahnapee River	24,739	90%	2,855	10%
East Twin River	43,532	95%	2,141	5%
Kewaunee River	41,391	90%	4,520	10%
Red River	9,753	87%	1,427	13%
Stony Creek	2,855	100%	0	0%
West Twin River	10,229	93%	731	7%

Surface Water Quality Conditions

The following table summarizes, by watershed basin, information derived from the *Twin-Door-Kewaunee Basin Plan* (1995), and Department of Natural Resources Nonpoint Source Assessment Report updates to the Basin Plan.

Watershed Name	Surface Water Ranking	Groundwater Ranking	Waters on 303d List	Exceptional Resource Waters	Nonpoint Source Impacts	Priority Watershed Status
Ahnapee River	High	High	Yes	No	Sediment & Nutrients	None
East Twin River	High	No Rank	No	Yes	Sediment, Nutrients & Habitat Degradation	None
Kewaunee River	No Rank	No Rank	Yes	Yes	Sediment & Nutrients	Project Closed Out
Red River	High	High	No	No	Sediment, Nutrients & Habitat Degradation	Project still in Implementation Phase
Stony Creek	High	High	Yes	No	Sediment & Nutrients	None

West Twin River	High	No Rank	Yes	No	Sediment, Nutrients & Turbidity	None
-----------------	------	---------	-----	----	---------------------------------	------

Ahnapee River Watershed

The Ahnapee River Watershed (TK04) covers portions of northeastern Kewaunee County and southern Door County. Approximately 55,890 acres (65%) of the watershed lie within the boundaries of Kewaunee County.

Nonpoint source water pollution, mainly from sedimentation and nutrient enrichment, are documented as likely causing degradation of the water quality in these streams. The Ahnapee River is included on the state’s 303(d) list of impaired surface waters. The Ahnapee River watershed is also particularly susceptible to groundwater pollution due to its shallow soils and exposed, fractured dolomite bedrock.

The water quality objectives for the Ahnapee River watershed are to reduce sedimentation and nutrient enrichment from nonpoint source pollution.

East Twin River Watershed

The East Twin River watershed (TK02) covers portions of southeastern Kewaunee County and northeastern Manitowoc County. Approximately 59,205 acres (49%) of the watershed lie within the boundaries of Kewaunee County.

Within the East Twin River watershed approximately 13% of the stream miles are fully supporting their potential biological use; approximately 15% of the stream miles are partially supporting their potential biological use; and approximately 37% of the stream miles are classified as “unknown” as far as whether or not they are supporting their potential biological use. Approximately 35% of the stream miles are classified as “threatened” as far as whether or not they are supporting their potential biological use. Krok Creek, a tributary of the East Twin River, is classified as an Exceptional Resource Water due to it’s designation as a Class I trout water.

The water quality objectives for the East Twin River watershed are to reduce sedimentation and nutrient enrichment from nonpoint source pollution, as well as reduce habitat degradation within the watershed area.

Kewaunee River Watershed

The Kewaunee River watershed traverses central Kewaunee County and eastern Brown County. Approximately 73,472 acres (83%) of the watershed are located within the boundaries of Kewaunee County.

Within the Kewaunee River watershed approximately 30% of the stream miles are fully supporting their potential biological use; approximately 38% of the stream miles are partially supporting their potential biological use; 6% of stream miles are not supporting their potential biological use; and approximately 26% of the stream miles are classified as “unknown” as far as whether or not they are supporting their potential biological use.

The Kewaunee River is included on the state’s 303(d) list of impaired surface waters. Little Scarboro Creek, a tributary to the Kewaunee River is classified in NR 102.10 as an Outstanding Resource Water. Roger’s Creek and a portion of Casco Creek, both tributaries of the Kewaunee River, are classified in NR 102.11 as Exceptional Resource Waters.

The water quality objectives for the Kewaunee River watershed are to reduce sedimentation and nutrient enrichment from nonpoint source pollution.

Red River/Sturgeon Bay Watershed

The Red River/Sturgeon Bay watershed (TK07) covers portions of northwestern Kewaunee County, southwestern Door County, and northeastern Brown County. Approximately 13,798 acres (22%) of the watershed lies within the boundaries of Kewaunee County.

Within the Red River/Sturgeon Bay watershed approximately 40% of the stream miles are fully supporting their potential biological use, approximately 38% of the stream miles are partially supporting their potential biological use, approximately 6% of the stream miles are not supporting their potential biological use, and approximately 16% of the stream miles are classified as “unknown” as far as whether or not they are supporting their potential biological use. The Red River/Sturgeon Bay watershed is also particularly susceptible to groundwater pollution due to its shallow soils and exposed, fractured dolomite bedrock.

The water quality objectives for the Red River watershed are to reduce sedimentation and nutrient enrichment from nonpoint source pollution, as well as reduce habitat degradation within the watershed area.

Stony Creek Watershed

The Stony Creek watershed (TK05) covers portions of northeastern Kewaunee County and southeastern Door County. Approximately 4,431 acres (7%) of the watershed lie within the boundaries of Kewaunee County.

Within the Stony Creek watershed approximately 58% of the stream miles are fully supporting their potential biological use and approximately 42% are partially supporting their potential biological use. Stony Creek is included on the state’s 303(d) list of impaired surface waters.

The water quality objectives for the East Twin River watershed are to reduce sedimentation and nutrient enrichment from nonpoint source pollution.

West Twin River Watershed

The West Twin River watershed (TK01) covers portions of southwestern Kewaunee County, southeastern Brown County, and northwestern Manitowoc County. Approximately 13,346 acres (12%) of the watershed lie within the boundaries of Kewaunee County.

Within the West Twin River watershed approximately 19% of the stream miles are fully supporting their potential biological use, approximately 41% of the stream miles are partially supporting their potential biological use, 1% of the stream miles are not supporting their potential biological use, and approximately 39% of the stream miles are classified as “unknown” as far as whether or not they are supporting their potential biological use. The West Twin River is included on the state’s 303(d) list of impaired surface waters.

The water quality objectives for the West Twin River watershed are to reduce sedimentation and nutrient enrichment from nonpoint source pollution, as well as reduce the turbidity levels within the river.

Groundwater (and Karst Topography)

Kewaunee County has an abundant supply of groundwater for domestic, municipal and industrial uses. Groundwater is water which occupies pores, cavities, or crevices in glacial deposits or bedrock. The depth at which these empty spaces become saturated with water varies geographically. The depth to the water table varies throughout the county from less than ten feet to over 30 feet.

Groundwater supplies in the county are derived from three sources. These sources include the unconsolidated surficial materials deposited by glacial ice, the Silurian dolomite aquifer, and the St. Peter and Cambrian sandstone aquifer.

If Kewaunee County's abundant supply of groundwater is to remain an asset, development and land use practices must be managed in a way that protects the quality of this resource.

Kewaunee County lies in an area of the State classified as having shallow "karst" topography. This type of topography is characterized by shallow soil depth (5 feet or less) to the underlying Niagara Dolomite (limestone) bedrock. In most landscapes, rivers flow across the surface of the land. However, in karst landscapes, rainwater and snowmelt readily flows downward through joints in permeable limestone rocks and invisibly attacks them over time through a solution process called "carbonation". Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and soil combines with falling rain and snowmelt to form a weak carbonic acid that dissolves calcium carbonate, the main component of limestone. In carboniferous limestone, this process enlarges vertical and horizontal joints and creates complex underground channels. These channels provide easy conduits for transporting unfiltered groundwater contaminants, such as sediment, chlorides, nitrates, bacteria and other microorganisms to local drinking water aquifers.

The water quality objective for Kewaunee County's groundwater resource is to reduce the likelihood of sediments, nutrients and pathogens entering the groundwater through implementation of soil erosion control practices and nutrient management planning.

Public Input

A focus group of 52 people were asked to be part of a focus group that would review the public input chapter, as well as the perceived local natural resource needs, from the previous edition of the Plan (2005 through 2009). They were asked to provide comments on whether they thought that the issues and concerns were still relevant in Kewaunee County. They were also asked to provide their opinions on the ranking of the various items, as well as if any items they felt should be deleted or added to the lists. These people were asked for their opinions because they were either a county resident, or possessed a reasonable understanding of the general public's perceived resources needs within the county.

Groundwater quality protection seems to remain the most important issue/concern among the focus group members. This includes the **local delineation and mapping of "high risk" groundwater recharge areas**, more **public education about land management practices in these sensitive groundwater areas**, and **more enforcement activities for both surface and groundwater protection**.

Other issues/concerns that some focus group members brought up were: open burning; invasive species; increasing citizen involvement; repair and reestablishment of grassed waterways; sinkhole treatment; well abandonment; emerald ash borer; increasing enforcement of fencing around manure storage facilities; establishing vegetative setbacks (buffers) along streams; and regular inspections of manure storages, tile drainage systems, POWTS, etc.

We believe that utilization of the NR 151 compliance activities outlined in this plan, as well as the County's existing animal waste storage facility, and well abandonment ordinances will adequately address the groundwater quality protection, public education, enforcement, and manure storage fencing and regular inspection issues and concerns brought up within the focus group. Beyond that, more effort can be made to provide public information and education materials regarding open burning issues, sound

POWTS management, safe drain tile system maintenance, the use of buffers, and invasive species management.

A public hearing was held on the Plan on September 8th, 2009.

Conservation Standards, Local Regulations, and Priorities

This Plan will primarily address local implementation of the agricultural nonpoint source pollution control performance standards and prohibitions found in NR151, Wis. Adm. Code. A summary of these standards and prohibitions is found below.

Sheet, Rill, and Wind Erosion

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

Manure Storage Facilities

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

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

Clean Water Diversions

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

Nutrient Management

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

Manure Management Prohibitions

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

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

Local Regulations

Animal Waste Storage Facility Ordinance

The Land & Water Conservation Department administers the County's Animal Waste Storage Facility Ordinance.

Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP)

The Land & Water Conservation Department locally administers the soil and water conservation standards for the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program.

The appendix to the Plan includes a copy of the "*Kewaunee County Soil and Water Conservation Standards for the Farmland Preservation Program*".

Agricultural Storm Water Permits

Under subchapter III of NR 216, Wis. Adm. Code, a notice of intent shall be filed with the DNR by any landowner who disturbs one or more acres of land. This disturbance can create a point source discharge of storm water from the construction site to waters of the state and is therefore regulated by DNR. Agriculture is exempt from this requirement for activities such as planting, growing, cultivating and harvesting of crops for human or livestock consumption and pasturing or yarding of livestock as well as sod farms and tree nurseries. Agriculture is not exempt from the requirement to submit a notice of intent for one or more acres of land disturbance for the construction of structures such as barns, manure storage facilities or barnyard runoff control systems. (See s. NR 216.42(2), Wis. Adm. Code.) Furthermore, construction of an agricultural building or facility must follow an erosion and sediment control plan consistent with s. NR 216.46, Wis. Adm. Code and including meeting the performance standards of s. NR 151.11, Wis. Adm. Code.

An agricultural building or facility is not required to meet the post-construction performance standards of NR 151.12, Wis. Admin. Code.

Priorities

The goals, objectives and priorities of the Plan will be achieved through a newly developed "NR151 Implementation and Enforcement Memorandum of Understanding" between the Kewaunee County Land & Water Conservation Department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

A copy of the MOU is included as an appendix to the Plan.

Goal and Objectives

Goal, Objectives and Action Items

The priority for this Plan is a local strategy for implementing the NR151 agricultural nonpoint source pollution control standards and prohibitions in Kewaunee County.

GOAL : Locally implement and enforce NR151 agricultural nonpoint source pollution control standards and prohibitions in order to protect local surface and groundwater quality.

OBJECTIVE 1: Locally develop "NR151

Implementation and Enforcement Memorandum of

Understanding” between the Kewaunee County Land & Water Conservation Department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

OBJECTIVE 2: Determine current landowner compliance with NR151 agricultural nonpoint source pollution control standards and prohibitions.

OBJECTIVE 3: Prepare NR151 Status Reports and notify landowners of compliance status.

OBJECTIVE 4: Secure funding and technical assistance for compliance with NR151 agricultural nonpoint source pollution control standards and prohibitions.

OBJECTIVE 5: Administer funding and technical assistance for compliance with NR151 agricultural nonpoint source pollution control standards and prohibitions.

OBJECTIVE 6: Enforce NR151 agricultural nonpoint pollution control standards and prohibitions.

OBJECTIVE 7: Conduct ongoing NR151 agricultural nonpoint source pollution control standards and prohibitions compliance monitoring.

OBJECTIVE 8: Provide annual NR151 agricultural nonpoint source pollution control standards and prohibitions reporting information to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection and Department of Natural Resources.

Information & Education

Kewaunee County Chapter of Groundwater Guardians

The Department played a key role in the initial establishment of the Kewaunee County Chapter of the Groundwater Guardians. The Groundwater Guardians mission is to promote and provide education about local groundwater resources, proper private well maintenance, the importance of regular well water testing for bacteria and nitrates, and familiarity with the hydrologic (water) cycle. The Department will continue to assist the chapter as much as possible.

Annual well testing with Groundwater Guardians and UW Stevens Point

Each year the Department coordinates, along with the Groundwater Guardians and the lab at UW Stevens Point, a countywide, voluntary well testing program, promoting the UW Stevens Point lab's "Homeowner Package" of test. This package includes bacteria and nitrate screening. This will continue into the future.

Annual countywide groundwater Festival for 5th graders

Each spring the Department coordinates, with assistance from the Groundwater Guardians, a countywide 5th grade groundwater festival at the County Fair Grounds. Topics include the water cycle, nonpoint source surface and groundwater pollution, karst landscapes, groundwater flow, and groundwater contaminants. Local news papers and Green Bay area television stations are invited to attend and cover the event. This activity is planned to continue as an annual event.

Groundwater Flow Model

Department staff continue to make themselves available for groundwater flow model school presentations throughout the County.

Luxemburg-Casco High School Envirothon team coaches/trainers

Department staff continue to assist the Luxemburg-Casco High School Envirothon teams prepare for the annual Envirothon competition.

Periodic news releases

The Department will continue to submit periodic news releases to The Kewaunee County News covering aspects such as, compliance with NR 151 standards and prohibitions, wildlife damage abatement and claims information, manure management and groundwater quality and protection.

Periodic articles in the local UW Extension countywide newsletter "The Foghorn"

The Department will continue to submit periodic news releases to "The Foghorn" covering aspects such as, compliance with NR 151 standards and prohibitions, wildlife damage abatement and claims information, manure management and groundwater quality and protection.

Continue active relationship with "The Kewaunee County News"

The Department will continue an active relationship with the local reporter for The Kewaunee County News, providing educational information about the standards and prohibitions found in NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code.

Periodic newsletter insert included within local USDA Farm Service Agency newsletter

A while back, the Farm Service Agency state office had taken the lead in mailing out FSA newsletters to its program participants. In the future, once the local FSA office picks up mailing out a local newsletter to producers again, the Department will periodically include a 1-page (2 sided) insert covering land and water conservation issues and providing educational information about the standards and prohibitions found in NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code. Any extra FSA postage costs for the insert will be paid for by the Department.

One-on-One Landowner Contacts

Whenever possible Department staff will continue to provide educational information about the standards and prohibitions found in NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code to local landowners/operators on a one-on-one basis.

Annual LWCD tree and shrub seedling distribution

The Department will continue to hold its annual spring tree and shrub sales program.

Continued active role in the following organizations and groups

- Lake Michigan Land & Water Conservation Association
- Wisconsin Land & Water Conservation Association
- Wisconsin Association of Land Conservation Employees
- Great Lakes Nonpoint Coalition
- Glacierland Resource, Conservation and Development Council
- Wisconsin League of Conservation Voters
- Lakeshore Natural Resources Partnership
- NRCS local working group

The Department is planning on rekindling active roles in the local Tri-Lakes Association as well as the

Ahnapee River Watershed Association.

Nutrient Management Planning Assistance

The Department will continue to provide hazardous area maps and air photos for local nutrient management plan developers, as well as providing materials for development of winter spreading plans. The Department will continue to promote the need for, and assist with if needed, a local UW Extension nutrient management farmer training program (including the SNAP program) in Kewaunee County.

Field Days, Tours and Workshops

Periodic field days will continue to be held, along with local UW Extension, highlighting manure/nutrient management, emergency manure spill response and/or other various best management practices.

Evaluation Methods & Accountability

Standards and Prohibitions Compliance Tracking Database

The Land & Water Conservation Department will continue to update a geographic information system (GIS) database that enables the Department to track and map information relating to landowner compliance with the NR151 agricultural performance standards and prohibitions.

Transect Surveys

Transect surveys will be conducted by the Land & Water Conservation Department with assistance from local USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service staff in June, at least every other year. Transect survey results will also provide information regarding compliance with conservation tillage and residue management practices.

Status Reviews

Status reviews will continue to be conducted by the Land & Water Conservation Department in order to ensure that landowners and operators are in compliance with their conservation plans, nutrient management plans and cost-share agreements.

Annual Accomplishment Reports

Annual reporting and joint grant applications will continue to be submitted, as required, to DATCP and DNR. Monthly reports will continue to be submitted to the Kewaunee County Land & Water Conservation Committee. Annual NR135 (Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation) reporting will continue to be submitted, as required, to the DNR. Annual reports will also be presented to the Kewaunee County Board of Supervisors.

Financial Reports and Audits

Annual financial reports and audits will be submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection and/or Department of Natural Resources as required. Financial audits will be performed by the County as well.

Program Coordination & Partners

The following technical working groups will be brought together periodically during the ten-year time frame of the Plan to coordinate and reassess the Plan's progress.

Local Soil Erosion Control/Nutrient Management Technical Workgroup

LWCD County Conservationist
USDA NRCS District Conservationist
LWCD and NRCS Technicians
USDA NRCS Soil Conservationist
UWEX Agricultural Agent
Private Sector Crop Consultant (CCA)

Local Rural Private Well Testing Technical Workgroup

LWCD County Conservationist
LWCD Water Quality Specialist
USDA NRCS District Conservationist
Kewaunee County Public Health Nurse
UWEX Basin Educator
DNR Water Supply Specialist

Local Emergency Manure Spill Response Workgroup

LWCD County Conservationist
LWCD Technicians
NRCS District Conservationist
County Emergency Management
WDNR Conservation Warden
Kewaunee County Highway Department
Kewaunee County Public Health Nurse
WDNR NER contact

Local Information & Education/Accountability Technical Workgroup

LWCD County Conservationist
USDA NRCS District Conservationist
UWEX Basin Educator
LWCD Water Quality Specialist