

Kewaunee County
Land and Water Conservation Committee
Committee Meeting Minutes
Kewaunee County Fairgrounds
625 Third Street, Luxemburg, Wisconsin 54217

Dec 4, 2013

Committee Chairman Brian Paplham called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. Other committee members present for the meeting were, Ron Paider, Chuck Wagner, Bob Garfinkel and Clark Reimer. Also present for the meeting were, Andy Wallander - County Conservationist, Aerica Bjorstrom – UW-EXT Ag Agent, Brian Maedke – USDA APHIS, and County Board Chair Bob Weidner.

Garfinkel moved to approve the meeting agenda and the minutes from the last meeting. Wagner seconded the motion. All voted in favor of the motion.

Andy started the meeting informing the committee there were no notices of non-compliance issued during the previous month. There was no input from the public at the meeting, written or in person.

Andy discussed responses he received from a “working group” he is corresponding with about local Karst issues. These first responses were specific to the question of what depth, in feet, should be considered “shallow Karst”. See the attachment to these minutes.

The committee is required to annually review LWCD ordinance permit fees. After discussing the matter, Wagner moved to keep the manure storage permit fees as they are for 2014. Paider seconded the motion. All voted in favor of the motion.

The committee then discussed the fees for non-metallic mine reclamation permits. After more discussion Paider moved to keep the fees the same for 2014. Garfinkel seconded the motion. All voted in favor of the motion. There was one FPP approved in the last month. It was for Joseph and Dennis Steinhorst. Aerica informed the committee of a new website on the internet. It is www.restorekewaunee.com The website will have some issues with using some of the copyrighted logos on their website. They are using Kewaunee County’s Seal and KCEDC logos.

Brian Maedke brought to the committee the new operational agreement for the Animal Damage Claims program. He said the new agreement is for five years instead of the normal one year agreements we had in the past. Wagner moved to approve the new agreement. Paider seconded the motion. All voted in favor of the motion. The committee discussed the cut-off date for animal damage claims. Wagner moved to set the date of December 15th. Paider seconded the motion. All voted in favor of the motion.

The committee set tentative dates and times for future meetings. They are; Jan. 6th @ 8 a.m., Feb 3rd @ 8 a.m. and Mar 4th @ 8 a.m. All meetings will be at the office in Luxemburg. The committee reviewed the bills. Wagner moved to approve the bills. Paider seconded the motion. All voted in favor of the motion

Paider moved to adjourn the meeting. Garfinkel seconded the motion. All voted in favor. The meeting was adjourned at 9:21 a.m.

Respectfully submitted;

Chuck Wagner/Secretary.

Responses to the question of what depth (in feet) to Karst bedrock, in your professional opinion, should be considered "shallow" Along with pertinent information from the *Final Report of the Northeast Wisconsin Karst Task Force* and USDA NRCS practice standard 313 (Waste Storage Facility).

From the *Final Report of the Northeast Wisconsin Karst Task Force*:

Level of Protection Required	Criteria	Relative Vulnerability to Contamination
1*	Less than 5 feet (60 inches) to carbonate bedrock, and/or closed depressions or any drainage areas that contribute water to sinkholes/bedrock openings	Extreme
2	5 - 15 feet to carbonate bedrock	High
3	>15 - 50 feet to carbonate bedrock	Significant
4	>50 feet to carbonate bedrock	Moderate

*Level 1 requires the most protection

The distance separation from bedrock for temporary stacking of manure with >32% solids content is at least 3 feet or greater. For stackable manure with 32% or less solids content, it is at least 5 feet or greater.

Taken from specifications for temporary, unconfined stacks of manure found in USDA NRCS standard 313: (Waste Storage Facility)

"Andy, in the 590 revisions, which I am currently on the SOC for, I am pushing for 50 ft. to the Silurian. I honestly think 25 ft. is "mostly" protective of groundwater but we don't have the bedrock depth detail to determine 25 ft. depth to bedrock in counties outside of Kewaunee. My opinion, push for 50 ft. but it's okay to settle for 25 ft."

15-20

"Hi Andy, my thoughts would lean towards the less than 5 foot and an area determined as contributing to known Karst cracks and sinkholes."

"Andy, I reviewed all the maps and revisited the Karst Task Force Report. I still think a lot of what went into that report is really, really valuable. Your framing of the issues for the Kewaunee Co. board was very good.

I think the categories of vulnerability we put in the Karst report are quite valid. Whether

category 2 should be 5-15 or 5-20 feet is still a somewhat open question. Based on the Muldoon and Bradbury study and other maps I have no reservations classifying areas with less than 20 feet of soil/unconsolidated materials as "shallow karst." I would apply your "very shallow" category to areas with <4ft or 5ft and your "extremely shallow" category to < 2 ft (20 inches if that's what is available). Areas with 20 - ~50 feet over carbonate/karst should still be considered vulnerable -- maybe called "somewhat shallow." Management practice regulations for an area or a field will need to take into account how well one knows the depth to bedrock."

"I know I sent you more of a definition but depending on what kind of soil (sandy vs clay) the filtering capacity may be a different depth and therefore, my opinion is that it should be more of an overall statement that the soil can filter and not be just so thick."

My own professional opinion is that a depth to bedrock of 5 feet or less should be considered a prudent numerical definition of what constitutes "shallow bedrock".

Andy Wallender

DRAFT for 12/4/13 Land & Water Conservation Committee Meeting.