AGENDA

Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors
Tuesday, August 21, 2018 / 7 pm

Courthouse, County Boardroom (Room 1277)
721 Oxford Ave. Eau Claire, WI/

Eau Claire County Mission Statement:
"To provide quality, innovative and cost-effective services that safeguard and enhance the well-being of residents and resources"

(1) Indicates 1st Reading
(2) Indicates 2nd Reading

1. Call to Order
2. Confirmation of Compliance with open meetings law
3. Honoring of the Flag and Moment of Reflection: (Supervisor Carl Anton)
4. Call of the Roll
5. Approval of the Journal of Proceedings (July 17, 2018)

6. PUBLIC COMMENT

7. REPORTS TO THE COUNTY BOARD UNDER 2.04.320

Oral Reports
County Administrator Updates by Kathryn Schauf, County Administrator
Supervisor Pagonis – Budget Policies and Priorities
Supervisor Dunning – State of Groundwater for Eau Claire County

Written Reports
2018 Contingency Fund
Quarterly Report – Chippewa Valley Regional Airport

8. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS, CLAIMS AND COMMUNICATIONS
National Suicide Prevention Awareness Month Proclamation

9. FIRST READING OF ORDINANCES BY COMMITTEES

File No.	**Committee on Human Resources**
18-19/055 (1)	Amend Section 2.09.010 A. of the Code
File No.	**Committee on Planning and Development**
18-19/022 (1)	Amend Section 18.60.040 O. of the Code
File No.	**Committee on Finance and Budget**
18-19/052 (1)	Amend section 4.15.010 A. of the Code

10. FIRST READING OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS BY MEMBERS

11. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS UNDER 2.04.160 AND SECOND READING OF ORDINANCES

File No.	**Committee on Administration**
18-19/034 (2)	Amend Sections 8.04, 8.12, and 8.20.065 of the Code
File No.	**Committee on Administration and Committee on Judiciary and Law**
18-19/051 (1)	Directing the County Clerk to put the referendum question…regarding the legalization of cannabis on the November 6, 2018 ballot.
File No.	**Committee on Administration and Committee on Finance and Budget**
18-19/049 (1)	Ten-Year Agreement with Beaver Creek Reserve
File No.	**Committee on Human Resources**
18-19/046 (1)	Replacing two 1.0 FTE positions and adding one .5 and one 1.0 FTE positions
18-19/048 (1)	Amending Policy 519 of the Eau Claire County Human Resources Employee Policy Manual
18-19/058 (1)	Amending Eau Claire County Human Resources Employee Policy Manual on Holidays
File No.	**Committee on Planning and Development**
18-19/012 (2)	Amend Section 20.02.008 C of the Code: ”General Shoreland Standards…”
File No.	**Highway Committee**
18-19/053 (1)	“Urging the Governor and Wisconsin Legislature to find a sustainable solution to fund Wisconsin’s Transportation System”
File No.	**Committee on Finance and Budget**
18-19/054 (1)	Authorizing Payment of Vouchers over $10,000 Issued During the Month of July 2018.

11. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS UNDER 2.04.160 AND SECOND READING OF ORDINANCES Continued…

File No.	Chippewa Valley Airport Commission
18-19/037 (2)	Amend Section 12 of Code

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Tuesday, July 17, 2018

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire convened at the Courthouse in the City of Eau Claire on Tuesday, July 17, 2018, and was called to order by Chair Nick Smiar at 7:00 p.m.

Moment of reflection was presented by Supervisor Sandra McKinney.

Roll Call: 29 present: Supervisors Gary G. Gibson, Sandra McKinney, Joe Knight, Stella Pagonis, Carl Anton, Bert Moritz, Steve Chilson, Kevin Stelljes, Donald Mowry, Nancy Coffey, Ray L. Henning, Colleen A. Bates, Connie Russell, Judy Gatlin, Nick Smiar, Lydia Boerboom, Martha Nieman, James A. Dunning, Gerald L. Wilkie, Nathan Anderson, Mark Beckfield, Sue Miller, Robin J. Leary, Heather DeLuka, Melissa Janssen, Tami Schraufnagel, Brandon Buchanan, Kimberly A. Cronk, Patrick L. LaVelle
0 absent

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS (June 19, 2018)

On a motion by Supervisor Beckfield, seconded by Supervisor DeLuka, the Journal of Proceedings was approved via voice vote.

PUBLIC COMMENT

The following individuals spoke about the vehicle registration fee:
Kathy Clark, Dave Hall, Doug Jacobs, Mike Golat, Dale Peters, Kate Beaton, Tom Witt

REPORTS TO THE COUNTY BOARD UNDER 2.04.320

County Administrator Kathryn Schauf provided information on 2019 budget forms.
County Administrator Kathryn Schauf and Highway Commissioner Jon Johnson provided information on the vehicle registration fee ordinance.

The following written reports were presented:
-2018 Contingency Fund Report as of June 29, 2018
-Jail Population Report, June 2018
-2nd Quarter Compensatory/Overtime Report as of June 30, 2018

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS, CLAIMS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Correspondence was received from Warren Petryk, Representative to the Assembly, District 93, regarding climate change and challenges that are facing American farmers.

FIRST READING OF ORDINANCES BY COMMITTEES

Committee on Administration

Ordinance 18-19/034 TO REPEAL THE FOOTNOTE OF SECTION 8.04 OF THE CODE: AIR POLLUTION; TO REPEAL THE FOOTNOTE OF SECTION 8.12 OF THE CODE: SANITARY CODE; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.001 OF THE CODE: AUTHORITY AND POLICY; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.005 D. THROUGH AA. AND FF. OF THE CODE: DEFINITIONS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.030 OF THE CODE: REGULATIONS, RULES AND LAWS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.040 A. OF THE CODE: PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.040 B. 3. g. OF THE CODE; PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.040 B. 6. OF THE CODE: PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.040 C. 1., 2., 4., 5. AND 6. OF THE CODE: PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.050 OF THE CODE: REFUSE ACCUMULATION; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.075 B. 3. a. OF THE CODE: HUMAN HEALTH HAZARDS AND PUBLIC NUISANCES; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.075 B. 6.

AND 8. OF THE CODE: HUMAN HEALTH HAZARDS AND PUBLIC NUISANCES; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.080 OF THE CODE: GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION-PREVENTION; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.110 C. OF THE CODE: PRIVATE SEWAGE SYSTEM-SANITARY PERMIT; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.130 A. OF THE CODE: PRIVIES—CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND LOCATION; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.160 A. OF THE CODE: SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES PROHIBITED WITHOUT PERMITS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.210 OF THE CODE: DISPOSAL SITE—SEWAGE DEPOSIT—RESTRICTIONS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.220 A. AND A. 2. OF THE CODE: MAINTENANCE AND SLUDGE DISPOSAL; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.220 A. 5. d. OF THE CODE; MAINTENANCE AND SLUDGE DISPOSAL; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.240 C. OF THE CODE: HOLDING TANKS; TO REPEAL CHAPTER 8.14 OF THE CODE: TATTOOING AND BODY PIERCING; TO CREATE SECTION 8.20.065 OF THE CODE: QUARANTINE AND DISPOSITION OF RABID ANIMALS

Motion by Supervisor Bates to suspend the rules to take up this item tonight. There was no second.
Action on said ordinance was referred to the Committee on Administration.

Committee on Planning and Development

Ordinance 18-19/012 TO AMEND SECTION 20.02.008 C. OF THE CODE: GENERAL SHORELAND STANDARDS; TO AMEND SECTION 20.07.002 C. OF THE CODE: ACTIVITIES ALLOWED WITHIN A VEGETATIVE BUFFER ZONE; TO AMEND SECTION 20.15 APPENDIX A OF THE CODE: MITIGATION SCHEDULE; TO AMEND SECTION 20.15 APPENDIX A OF THE CODE: DETAILED EXPLANATIONS OF MITIGATION ITEMS

Action on said ordinance was referred to the next meeting of the county board.

Chippewa Valley Regional Airport Commission

Ordinance 18-19/037 TO AMEND SECTION 12.01.040 B. 2. & 3. OF THE CODE: INSURANCE COVERAGE; TO AMEND SECTION 12.01.050 A. OF THE CODE: OPERATORS AND FIXED BASE OPERATORS TO PROVIDE CERTAIN SERVICES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.01.050 E. 2. & 3. OF THE CODE: OPERATORS AND FIXED BASE OPERATORS TO PROVIDE CERTAIN SERVICES; TO RENUMBER SECTION 12.01.050 4. AND 5. TO 3. AND 4. OF THE CODE: OPERATORS AND FIXED BASE OPERATORS TO PROVIDE CERTAIN SERVICES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.01.060 B. OF THE CODE: OPERATORS SUBLEASING FROM ANOTHER COMMERCIAL OPERATOR ON THE AIRPORT; TO AMEND SECTION 12.02.010 OF THE CODE: RENTAL AIRCRAFT AVAILABILITY; TO AMEND SECTION 12.02.020 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.02.030 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND SECTION 12.03.001 OF THE CODE: PURPOSE; TO AMEND SECTION 12.03.025 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.03.030 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND CHAPTER 12.04 OF THE CODE: AIRCRAFT CHARTER SERVICES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.04.001 OF THE CODE: PURPOSE; TO AMEND SECTION 12.04.020 OF THE CODE: REQUIRED AIRCRAFT; TO AMEND SECTION 12.04.010 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.04.030 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND SECTION 12.05.010 A. OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.06.010 C. OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.07.010 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.07.020 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND SECTION 12.08.010 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.08.030 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND SECTION 12.09.010 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES—MULTIPLE SERVICES OPERATORS

Action on said ordinance was referred to the next meeting of the county board.

FIRST READING OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS BY MEMBERS

Resolution 18-19/043 ADOPTING THE EAU CLAIRE COUNTY 2018-2020 STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS

Motion by Supervisor Bates, seconded by Supervisor Chilson, to take up file 18-19/043 under suspension of the rules. On a roll call vote, the rules were suspended to act on this file as follows:

29 ayes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Moritz, Chilson, Stelljes, Mowry, Coffey, Henning, Bates, Russell, Gatlin, Smiar, Boerboom, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Anderson, Beckfield, Miller, Leary, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel, Buchanan, Cronk, LaVelle
0 noes
0 absent

Motion by Supervisor Leary, seconded by Supervisor Pagonis, for adoption.
On a roll call vote, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS UNDER 2.04.160 AND SECOND READING OF ORDINANCES

Committee on Administration

Ordinance 18-19/033 TO REPEAL CHAPTER 2.95 OF THE CODE: LIVING WAGE

Motion by Supervisor Bates, seconded by Supervisor Russell, for enactment. The ordinance was defeated on a roll call vote as follows:
0 ayes
29 noes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Moritz, Chilson, Stelljes, Mowry, Coffey, Henning, Bates, Russell, Gatlin, Smiar, Boerboom, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Anderson, Beckfield, Miller, Leary, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel, Buchanan, Cronk, LaVelle
0 absent

Committees on Highway and Finance & Budget

Ordinance 18-19/040 CREATING CHAPTER 4.110 OF THE CODE: ANNUAL COUNTY VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEE

Motion by Supervisor Chilson, seconded by Supervisor Beckfield, for enactment.

On a motion by Supervisor Beckfield, seconded by Supervisor Stelljes, Amendment No. 1 was offered as follows:

1. On Page 2, Line 12, insert
   "**SECTION 4.** This vehicle registration fee will sunset on March 1, 2021."

On a motion by Supervisor Bates, seconded by Supervisor Pagonis, the following amendment to Amendment No. 1 was offered (to replace Amendment No. 1 in its entirety):

1. On Page 2, Line 12, insert
   "**SECTION 4.** This vehicle registration fee will be reviewed annually to determine if there are other sustainable funding sources available."

On a roll call vote, the amendment to Amendment No. 1 was adopted as follows:
25 ayes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Stelljes, Mowry, Coffey, Henning, Bates, Russell, Smiar, Boerboom, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Anderson, Beckfield, Miller, Leary, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel, Buchanan, Cronk
4 noes: Supervisors Moritz, Chilson, Gatlin, LaVelle
0 absent

On a roll call vote, Amendment No. 1, as amended once, was adopted as follows:
24 ayes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Stelljes, Mowry, Coffey, Bates, Russell, Smiar, Boerboom, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Anderson, Beckfield, Miller, Leary, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel, Buchanan, Cronk
5 noes: Supervisors Moritz, Chilson, Henning, Gatlin, LaVelle
0 absent

Motion by Supervisor Miller, seconded by Supervisor Buchanan, to refer said ordinance to Committees on Highway and Finance & Budget.

Motion by Supervisor Buchanan, seconded by Supervisor Schraufnagel, to add to the previous motion a referral to the Joint Committee on Shared Services.

Chair Smiar ruled the motion to refer the ordinance to the Joint Committee on Shared Services out of order. Supervisor Buchanan appealed the out-of-order decision by the Chair.

On a roll call vote, the Chair's ruling was sustained as follows:
14 ayes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Mowry, Coffey, Bates, Boerboom, Anderson, Miller, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel, Buchanan, Cronk, LaVelle
15 noes: Supervisors Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Moritz, Chilson, Stelljes, Henning, Russell, Gatlin, Smiar, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Beckfield, Leary
0 absent

The motion to refer to the Committees on Highway and Finance & Budget was defeated on a roll call vote as follows:
10 ayes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Henning, Boerboom, Anderson, Miller, Leary, Buchanan, Cronk, LaVelle
19 noes: Supervisors Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Moritz, Chilson, Stelljes, Mowry, Coffey, Bates, Russell, Gatlin, Smiar, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Beckfield, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel
0 absent

The ordinance, as amended once, was enacted on a roll call vote as follows:
20 ayes: Supervisors Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Moritz, Chilson, Stelljes, Mowry, Coffey, Bates, Russell, Gatlin, Smiar, Boerboom, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Beckfield, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel
9 noes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Henning, Anderson, Miller, Leary, Buchanan, Cronk, LaVelle
0 absent

Committee on Finance & Budget

Resolution 18-19/044 AUTHORIZING A TRANSFER FROM THE 2018 CONTINGENCY FUND IN THE AMOUNT OF $49,999 FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF COPPER WATER LINES AT BEAVER CREEK RESERVE

Motion by Supervisor Beckfield, seconded by Supervisor DeLuka, for adoption.
There were no objections to allowing Purchasing Director Frank Draxler to speak.

On a roll call vote, the resolution was adopted as follows:
28 ayes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Moritz, Chilson, Stelljes, Mowry, Coffey, Henning, Bates, Russell, Gatlin, Smiar, Boerboom, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Anderson, Beckfield, Leary, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel, Buchanan, Cronk, LaVelle
0 noes
1 absent: Supervisor Miller

Resolution 18-19/045 AUTHORIZING A TRANSFER FROM THE 2018 CONTINGENCY FUND IN THE AMOUNT OF $15,495 FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF THE JAIL RADIO SYSTEM

Motion by Supervisor Leary, seconded by Supervisor Chilson, for adoption.
On a roll call vote, the resolution was adopted as follows:
25 ayes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Chilson, Mowry, Coffey, Henning, Bates, Russell, Gatlin, Smiar, Boerboom, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Anderson, Beckfield, Leary, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel, Buchanan, LaVelle
3 noes: Supervisors Moritz, Stelljes, Cronk
1 absent: Supervisor Miller

Resolution 18-19/047 AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OF VOUCHERS OVER $10,000 ISSUED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2018

Motion by Supervisor Chilson, seconded by Supervisor LaVelle, for adoption.
On a roll call vote, the resolution was adopted as follows:

27 ayes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Moritz, Chilson, Stelljes, Mowry, Coffey, Henning, Bates, Russell, Gatlin, Smiar, Boerboom, Nieman, Dunning, Anderson, Beckfield, Leary, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel, Buchanan, Cronk, LaVelle
1 no: Supervisor Wilkie
1 absent: Supervisor Miller

Chippewa Valley Regional Airport Commission

Resolution 18-19/042 RATIFYING AND AFFIRMING THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY REGIONAL AIRPORT COMMISSION PETITION FOR AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT AID DATED JUNE 19, 2018

Motion by Supervisor Moritz, seconded by Supervisor Gatlin, for adoption.
On a roll call vote, the resolution was adopted as follows:
28 ayes: Supervisors Gibson, McKinney, Knight, Pagonis, Anton, Moritz, Chilson, Stelljes, Mowry, Coffey, Henning, Bates, Russell, Gatlin, Smiar, Boerboom, Nieman, Dunning, Wilkie, Anderson, Beckfield, Leary, DeLuka, Janssen, Schraufnagel, Buchanan, Cronk, LaVelle
0 noes
1 absent: Supervisor Miller

The Board adjourned at 10:22 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Janet K Loomis

Janet K. Loomis
County Clerk

Summary: State of Groundwater in Eau Claire County – 2018

The *State of Groundwater in Eau Claire County - 2018* report was drafted by the Eau Claire County Groundwater Advisory Committee with assistance from staff and advisors to the committee. The Groundwater Advisory Committee includes members of the County Board, Board of Health, the Towns Association, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and citizen members including a member with expertise in hydrogeology.

This report is a summary of existing groundwater information and gaps where more information is needed. Topics include general groundwater information, land use trends potentially influencing groundwater, groundwater quality and quantity, and the potential influence of climate change. The report scope is limited to locally known groundwater issues and contaminants. It should be understood this report in not inclusive of all that is known, or unknown, about our groundwater resource.

Priority Recommendations are divided into 3 sections as follows:

A. Groundwater Quantity Goals
- To better understand groundwater quantity, create a comprehensive county-wide groundwater flow model by December 2020. The flow model will include groundwater depth and recharge to better understand sustainability and susceptibility to land use and climatic impacts. Identify and pursue potential grants for updating the model by April 2019.
- To better protect groundwater quantity, review existing ordinances and regulations by December 2019. If existing groundwater quantity protection regulations are found to be inadequate, explore county regulation options, especially in relation to subdivisions and high capacity wells, by June 2021.

B. Groundwater Quality Goals
- To better understand groundwater quality on a county wide scale, systematically continue well testing, on a section by section grid basis, for nitrate, bacteria, and possibly other emerging contaminants, with completion of the entire county by December 2020.
- To better understand groundwater quality, define and map Groundwater Environmentally Sensitive Areas (GESAs) in relation to all land uses (residential, industrial, agricultural) by December 2020. Included will be a study to determine the risk for groundwater contamination from process water from sand mines and other industries.
- To better protect groundwater quality, review existing ordinances and regulations by December 2019. If existing groundwater quality protection regulations are found to be inadequate, explore county regulation options, especially in relation to subdivisions, industry, and agriculture, by June 2021.
    - Specifically, for agriculture, update the existing Animal Waste Storage Ordinance and incorporate the existing Wisconsin Agriculture Performance Standards and Prohibitions (contained within Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-151) by June 2019.

C. Groundwater Education Goals
- Complete the Eau Claire County groundwater website with theory and principles of groundwater by June 2019.
- Provide home buyers, builders, and realtors with private well owners fact sheets and checklists to assist homeowners in groundwater protection by June 2019.
- Develop a format to publicly share local water testing results and increase awareness of other existing publicly available groundwater test results by December 2019.
- Increase partnership with towns, villages, and other municipalities to educate the public on how to keep water safe and the importance of well testing by December 2019.
- Develop fact sheets to assist the public to understand who has what regulatory responsibility for groundwater protection by June 2019.

Groundwater Priority Recommendations

State of the Groundwater in Eau Claire County, Wisconsin - 2018

Contents

State of the Groundwater in Eau Claire County, Wisconsin – 2018

Acknowledgements:

Eau Claire County Groundwater Advisory Committee Members:

James Dunning, Chairperson, County Board Supervisor
Nancy Coffey, County Board Supervisor
Nathan Anderson, County Board Supervisor
Dr. Jennifer Eddy, Eau Claire City-County Board of Health
Dr. Sarah A. Vitale, UW-Eau Claire, Department of Geology
Anna Mares, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Glory Adams, Community Representative
Mary Kenosian, Community Representative
Sham Anderson, Towns Association Representative

Dr. Katherine R. Grote, Past Member, UW-Eau Claire, Department of Geology
Heather DeLuka, Past Member, County Board Supervisor
Gordon Steinhauer, Past Member, County Board Supervisor
Katy Forsythe, Past Member, County Board Supervisor
Duane Merritt, Past Member, Towns Association Representative
John Paddock, Past Member, Board of Health Representative

Eau Claire County Land Conservation Division:

Greg Leonard, Land Conservation Manager
Liz Fagen, Environmental Engineer
Kelly Jacobs, Past Member

Eau Claire City-County Health Department:

Audrey Boerner, Project Manager
Matt Steinbach, Division Manager of Environmental Sciences
Shane Sanderson, Past Member, Environmental Health Director

Eau Claire County Department of Planning and Development:

Rod Eslinger, Director
Matt Michels, Senior Planner

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Chris Straight, Senior Planner

Appendix A: developed by Hannah Marie Semonick as a project for the UWEC Geology Dept. under the guidance of Dr. Katherine R. Grote.

Appendix D: developed by Jonah Shoemaker-Gagnon as a project for the UWEC Geology Dept. under the guidance of Dr. Sarah A. Vitale.

Glossary of Abbreviations

ATCP	Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
BMP	Best Management Practice
BRRTS	Wisconsin DNR - Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System
CCL	Contaminant Candidate List
CCL	Contaminant Candidate List
DNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Environmental repair Program
gpd	gallons per day
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg/L	milligrams per liter
NN wells	Non-transient, Non-community wells
OSHA	US Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ppb	parts per billion
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
TN wells	Transient, Non-community wells
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
USGS	US Geological Survey
WICCI	Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts

Report Purpose & Scope

This report, entitled *State of Groundwater in Eau Claire County - 2018,* was drafted by the Eau Claire County Groundwater Advisory Committee with assistance from staff and advisors to the committee. The Groundwater Advisory Committee includes members of the County Board, Board of Health, the Towns Association, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and citizen members including a member with expertise in hydrogeology. Staff members and advisors are from the Eau Claire County Planning and Development Department, Eau Claire County Land Conservation Division, Eau Claire City-County Health Department, and West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

Though the report focuses on Eau Claire County, the Groundwater Advisory Committee recognizes the fact that as a natural resource, our groundwater does not follow political boundaries. As such, information when describing areas will be described by watershed areas, as groundwater flow generally determines surface water flow. Watershed boundaries provide the best identifiable areas for descriptions.

This report is a summary of existing groundwater information and gaps where more information is needed. Topics include general groundwater information, land use trends potentially influencing groundwater, groundwater quality and quantity, and the potential influence of climate change.

The report scope is limited to locally known groundwater issues and contaminants.

Additional supplemental information is included within the appendices.

It should be understood this report in not inclusive of all that is known, or unknown, about our groundwater resource, but is a starting point to better appreciate one of our precious natural resources.

I. Eau Claire County's Groundwater

A. General Information[1]

Understanding basic groundwater principles, including aquifers, groundwater flow, and the potential for contamination, are important first steps to understand the state of the ground water in Eau Claire County. Appendix A includes general information on groundwater principles and should be reviewed as background information for this report.

1. Definition

Unlike lakes, streams or ponds, groundwater is water located under the surface of the earth. The water table is the level below which the ground is completely saturated with water. An aquifer is an underground layer of permeable or fractured material that can store, transmit and supply water. In Eau Claire County, groundwater is found in sandstones of the Cambrian age and in unconsolidated deposits of sand and gravel within glacial drift. The sand and gravel aquifer is not a continuous rock unit, as is the sandstone bedrock aquifer, but occurs as outwash deposits and valley alluvium. The sand and gravel aquifer is usually much shallower than the sandstone aquifer, and is sometimes referred to as the upper

[1] Most of this information was originally reported in the 1994 Eau Claire Groundwater Management Plan, http://www.co.eau-claire.wi.us/home/showdocument?id=11566)

aquifer. In the Chippewa River Valley, sand and gravel deposits can be more than 200 feet over bedrock. The sandstone (or 'lower') aquifer generally underlies much of the county, except in areas of Precambrian undifferentiated igneous and metamorphic bedrock. The sand and gravel aquifer is generally found overlaying bedrock (Appendix B Figure 1 – Depth to Bedrock).

The sandstone aquifer can provide an available supply of water for municipal water supplies, whereas the sand and gravel aquifer is suited to individual domestic water supplies (Appendix B Figure 2 – Generalized Water Table Elevation). The hydrologic conditions of these aquifers can influence their use as water supplies. The rock formations of Cambrian sandstone can yield more than 1,000 gallons of water per minute while sand and gravel deposits may yield up to 500 gallons per minute or more.

2. Recharge and Discharge

Recharge is the input of water to an aquifer system, and discharge is the output of that system. Topography influences recharge, such that recharge is often lower on steep slopes when compared to a flat plain. Recharge also occurs through rock fractures and exposed rock outcrops. Groundwater is discharged naturally by springs and into wetlands, streams, lakes and as a result, the Chippewa and Eau Claire River systems (including their tributaries) are major discharge areas for Eau Claire County groundwater. Wells pumping water from the aquifer is another form of discharge.

3. Movement

The movement of groundwater is generally influenced by gravity, from high areas where recharge occurs to lower areas where discharge occurs. In areas of greater local topographic relief (differences in elevation), the impact of gravity on groundwater movement is greater. Groundwater movement is also influenced by well pumping. In some parts of the state, for example, municipal wells have changed regional groundwater flow toward the wells instead of its natural flow direction. Changes in water table elevation, regional flow, and the interface of upper and lower aquifers can be monitored to help identify potential problems before they become serious.

The natural rate of groundwater movement through sandstone is relatively slow, only a few inches to feet per day. The regional groundwater flow in Eau Claire County is generally from east to west for areas east of the Chippewa River, and generally west to east for areas on the west side of the Chippewa River (Appendix B Figure 2 – Generalized Water Table Elevation). Local flow may vary, as smaller tributaries flow toward larger drainage systems. For example, Coon Fork Creek in eastern Eau Claire County flows north toward the Eau Claire River.

4. Water Levels

In Eau Claire County, the depth to the water table below the land surface varies from 0 feet where water is at the surface (wetlands, lakes, or rivers) to over 250 feet below the surface (Appendix B Figure 2 – Generalized Water Table Elevation). The shape of the water table generally mimics topography. The depth to the water table is affected by topography, the amount and frequency of precipitation, permeability of subsurface materials, and well pumping.

5. Susceptibility of Groundwater to Pollutants

The US Geological Survey (USGS) defines "susceptibility of groundwater to pollutants" as the ease with which a contaminant can be transported from the land surface to the water table.[2] There are several characteristics that are factors in the degree to which groundwater is susceptible, including depth to bedrock, type of bedrock, soil characteristics, depth to water table, and characteristics of surficial deposits. Surficial land use also plays a role in groundwater susceptibility, as areas that are intensely developed (crops, livestock, housing development, etc.) can be sources of contamination of groundwater (Appendix B Figure 3 – Soils of Eau Claire County, Wisconsin and the Ability to Attenuate Contaminants).

In addition, the characteristics of an aquifer are important in how it can attenuate pollutants entering the groundwater. A sandstone aquifer composed of coarse material has many small openings which can help to transmit pollutants, or dilute pollutants due to more rapid groundwater movement. Aquifers of more fine-grained materials may more readily slow pollutant transport. In addition, some aquifers naturally contain bacteria that may readily breakdown contaminant substances. Fractures and joints in bedrock aquifers can permit rapid vertical flow of pollutants into deeper aquifers. Heavy drawdown from pumping wells have also been known to cause water from the upper aquifer to leak into a lower aquifer system, causing cross-contamination between two aquifers.

In Eau Claire County, there is at least a moderate risk for contamination due to the highly permeable nature of many of the soil and aquifer materials throughout much of the county. The areas more likely to be highly susceptible are the areas near surface water (because groundwater and surface water are connected), and where the subsurface materials are very coarse and groundwater is near the surface.

B. Eau Claire County Land Use Trends Potentially Influencing Groundwater

1. Residential Land Use

Eau Claire County's population is projected to grow from about 102,340 in 2017 to 111,610 residents in 2040.[3] For domestic use alone, this growth will result in about 159 million gallons per year being withdrawn based on current rates of about 47 gallons per person per day. This would be a 2% to 4% increase over estimated current withdrawals in the County (see Section E).

In 2016, the County had an overall population density of 161.4 persons per square mile, much higher than the 105 persons per square mile for the State of Wisconsin. Residential land use accounts for over 21 percent of assessed land in the County. Over 32 percent of all residential-improved parcels and over 83 percent of all residential assessed acreage in Eau Claire County is in the unincorporated towns. Overall, the towns are projected to experience the highest growth (+15%),

[2] USGS. 2007. Eau Claire County Groundwater Report. https://wi.water.usgs.gov/gwcomp/find/eauclaire/index_full.html

[3] Based on Wisconsin Department of Administration official population estimates and projections.

though the City of Eau Claire will grow most in terms of population numbers (+5,924 residents). The largest rates of increase are expected in the Town of Clear Creek, Town of Pleasant Valley, Town of Union, and the City of Altoona. Given these trends, the number of private wells for drinking water is expected to continue to increase.

Residential land use can pose risks to groundwater. For example, an estimated 20% of private septic systems in the Eau Claire River Watershed are failing.[4] Damaged well casings, improper disposal of household chemicals (e.g., motor oil, antifreeze paint, fertilizers, herbicides), pet waste, lack of backflow prevention, and abandoned wells all increase the threat of contamination.

2. Commercial and Industrial Land Use

Commercial land use accounts for nearly two percent of assessed land in the County with manufacturing accounting for roughly 0.5%. Over 80 percent of all commercial parcels, and over 56 percent of commercial assessed acreage, in Eau Claire County are in the cities of Eau Claire and Altoona alone. Similarly, over 50 percent of manufacturing parcels, and over 27 percent of manufacturing assessed acreage, are in these same two cities. If not properly planned for and managed, commercial and industrial land uses can impact groundwater due to potential hazard materials used (see Section D.6.), large rates of withdrawals (see Section E), and large amounts of hardscape (e.g., parking lots, roofs) that do not allow the infiltration of water. Activities that substantially modify key groundwater recharge areas or encroach upon the groundwater table, such as mining and cranberry bogs, require special attention due to elevated groundwater risks. There are currently eight non-metallic mining operations in Eau Claire County with one additional facility proposed, currently covering 324 acres (Appendix B, Figure 4 – Eau Claire County Sand & Gravel Mines).

3. Agriculture and Forest Land Use

The most prevalent land uses in Eau Claire County are agriculture and forest. In fact, almost 45 percent of the assessed land in the County is considered agriculture and over 21 percent is forest or agricultural forest. In addition, over 13% (56,000 acres) of the County is public, tax-exempt forest and other public resource lands as mentioned previously. As seen in Appendix B Figure 5, much of the eastern portion of the County is forested, with the majority of agricultural land located in the central and southern portions of the County.

[4] Eau Claire River Watershed Strategy Technical Memorandum, July 5, 2016

Over 5 percent of the County is assessed as "undeveloped". When including the acres of public natural resource lands, over 75 percent of the County is agricultural, forest, wetlands, surface waters, or is otherwise undeveloped.

According to UW-Extension's Value & Economic Impact Brochure for Eau Claire County (2014), agriculture provided 4,641 jobs, or 6.3 percent, of the County's workforce of 73,590. Agriculture also accounts for $324.6 million, or 6.2 percent, of the County's total income. However, certain agricultural trends do pose risks to our groundwater. The number of high capacity wells for irrigation and larger livestock operations have been increasing in the County as discussed later in Section E.3.

Agricultural land use has also changed within the past 100 years in Eau Claire County. Perennial hay crops, which allow greater infiltration, have been decreasing, and annual row crops have been increasing over the past 60 years. This shift in agricultural systems, along with changes in fertilizer types, and weed and pest management, further impact groundwater quantity and quality. Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as nutrient management planning, can help protect both surface and groundwater, yet only about 25% of cropland fields have a formally developed nutrient management plan.

C. Water Testing and Programming

1. Municipal Drinking Water

Municipal and other than municipal systems (mobile home parks, condominium/apartment buildings, and sub-divisions that share a well) are required to test per SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act) requirements. This includes inorganic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, radionuclides, lead and copper on a three-year basis or more frequently if any contaminant is of concern. Bacteria is tested at least monthly and the number of samples is based on population size (example: as few as one sample or as many as 70 per month). Additional sampling may be required depending upon treatment systems that are installed. In addition, the Health Department collects municipal water samples to test for coliform bacteria and residual chlorine from Altoona, Augusta, Fairchild, and Fall Creek. These samples are collected twice a month from various locations in each municipality as required by the safe drinking water law.

2. Private Drinking Water

The Eau Claire County Sanitary Code requires that all premises intended for human occupancy shall be provided with an adequate supply of water that is safe and acceptable to drink. Free testing for private water supplies serving families with newborn infants is offered for arsenic, fluoride, lead, copper, bacteria, and nitrate through the Eau Claire City-County Health Department. The Health Department's lab also offers testing on new wells and well water after the pump is installed to ensure the supply is safe for consumption. Private well owners may also have samples analyzed for these contaminants for a small fee at the Health Department. If a test indicates unsafe drinking water, recommendations are made by environmental health specialists to correct the water supply.

The DNR additionally conducts field inspections of well drillers and pump installs to ensure code requirements are followed and responds to home owner concerns of water quality changes and issues.

3. Other Public Water Supplies

The two other types of public water supplies are transient- and non-transient, non-community systems (TN and NN respectively). NN systems are a public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals which have their own water systems. NN systems are regulated by the DNR similarly to other-than-municipal systems except that they have less frequent bacteria sampling (quarterly) and do not sample for radionuclides.

TN water systems are individual water supply systems that serve 25 or more different people 60 or more days of the year, and are not year-round residents. The population makeup using the water supply is ever changing. This would include facilities such as restaurants, motels, campgrounds and service stations. Since 1989, the Health Department has been given authority by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to administer the portions of the Wisconsin well code that govern transient non-community water systems. TN systems must be sampled for bacteria and nitrate annually. Action is initiated when problems with water safety or the condition of the system are encountered. Facilities with bacteriologically unsafe results are required to discontinue use of their water for drinking and food preparation until corrective actions were taken and follow-up samples test safe.

- **See Appendix E for a flow chart and definition of the types of wells described above.**

4. Groundwater Programming in Eau Claire County

The goal of the Eau Claire City-County Health Department's drinking water protection program is to assure that the public is provided a safe water supply that is protected from organic and inorganic chemical contamination and communicable diseases. Appendix D includes a summary of groundwater protection regulations and ordinances applicable to Eau Claire County.

Through the drinking water protection program, staff promote the testing of private water wells for contaminants, review and issue well permits to assure proper location of new wells, require abandonment of unused wells, and conduct inspections of existing wells to assess their risk of becoming contaminated. They also provide consultation and work with the public to correct their drinking water problems and on measures they can take to prevent contamination of their well. In addition, they also provide drinking water testing for contaminants such as fecal coliform bacteria, organic chemicals, nitrate, pesticides, lead, and copper; conduct epidemiological investigations of suspected and confirmed waterborne illness cases and outbreaks; and participate with the County Groundwater Advisory Committee to implement groundwater protection initiatives.

Regulations for public water systems contained in the SDWA are over seen by the DNR as they are granted primacy by the US Environmental Protect Agency (EPA). The DNR is responsible for ensuring that public water systems adhere to sampling requirements, system correction, follow up of MCL (maximum contaminant level) violations, customer notifications of drinking water information, regular

inspections, enforcement action for code violation and response to customers complaints. More specifics on following types of water supplies are found below.

D. Groundwater Quality in Eau Claire County

1. General Condition (pH, hardness, etc.)

The Health Department has conducted limited sampling in the county for pH, a measure of groundwater acidity. The average concentration of pH samples from the health department is 6.5 (but has been recorded as low at 4.9), making it more acidic than pH neutral water of 7. The more acidic water tends to be on the northern and eastern halves of the county. Acidic water causes corrosion of copper piping, leaded solder and leaded fixtures, which is considered a risk to personal health. Testing of water hardness in public water supplies since 2008 indicate an average hardness of 68 mg/L with the highest value at 267 mg/L (this includes treated and untreated water values). USGS defines water hardness as the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium. Results less than 60 mg/L are classified as soft, and over 120 mg/L are considered hard. The use of water softeners and iron filters is common when in geologic formations deeper than the sand and gravel to mitigate water hardness issues. Water hardness is not a health concern.

2. Nutrients (Nitrate & Phosphorous)

Nitrate is a widespread, highly mobile contaminant of groundwater, especially common in heavy agricultural areas. Potential sources of nitrate contamination include agricultural or lawn fertilizer applications, onsite wastewater systems, animal feedlots and barnyards, and septage or sludge disposal. One of the most common water tests at the Health Department is for nitrate. Nearly 4,500 wells in the county have been tested, but approximately 4,500 wells remain untested. Pregnant women and infants have the highest risk for adverse health effects from high concentrations of nitrate in drinking water. Some studies also suggest poorer pregnancy outcomes among livestock that drink water high in nitrate. In addition, the presence of elevated nitrate may serve as an indicator of potential contamination by other compounds. Since nitrate contamination originates at or near the surface, shallow wells are more likely to be contaminated or become contaminated sooner than deeper wells. The public health enforcement standard (MCL) for nitrate in drinking water is 10 mg/L (1 mg/L is equivalent to 1 part per million), and the preventative action limit (level at which action is recommended but health effects are not likely) is 2 mg/L.

As shown in Appendix B Figure 6, the majority of nitrate data available is from the western half of the county. The watersheds with the highest nitrate averages are Muddy and Elk Creek, and Lower Eau Claire River. The eastern side of the county has only a few nitrate samples, as much of this area is forested and the population is lower density. Approximately 1 in 2 wells sampled have nitrate that exceeds naturally occurring concentrations (generally 2 mg/L). Nearly 1 in 20 wells that have been sampled exceed the health-based standard for nitrate.

Phosphorus (P) is a naturally occurring nutrient found in sedimentary rock, soil, manure, commercial fertilizers and wastewater discharges. Phosphorus loading can cause intense

eutrophication events in surface water in which excessive nutrient input stimulates an explosive growth of algae, producing algal blooms that deplete the oxygen content of lake waters, leading to toxic conditions that have strong negative impacts on aquatic life and adjacent communities (Smith et al., 1999). Phosphorus-laden runoff from farm fields, barnyards, suburban lawns, urban areas and wastewater treatment plant discharge has been implicated in contamination of surface water throughout Wisconsin. These eutrophication events have been implicated in significant degradation of surface water quality across the state.

While the impact of phosphorus nutrient loading to the surface water system is well-known, the mechanics and physiochemistry of phosphorus transfer in the groundwater system is much more poorly understood. It has been previously assumed that phosphorus in groundwater was relatively immobile and was therefore of minimal ecological concern (Holman et al., 2008). Phosphorus tends to adsorb onto soil and sediments within the shallow subsurface and is not readily transported in groundwater, so P concentration in groundwater is typically quite low (Holman et al., 2008). However, ongoing water chemistry studies at UW-Eau Claire document highly elevated phosphorus levels in several regional aquifers across western Wisconsin, and suggest phosphorus is mobile and becoming concentrated in groundwater reservoirs.

A multidisciplinary approach has been used to assess the spatial and temporal distribution of phosphorus in the western Wisconsin region, and to constrain potential natural and human-contributed sources. Ongoing chemical analyses have documented differences in concentrations of phosphorus in geology, surface water, and groundwater. Surface water concentrations commonly exceed the Wisconsin surface water limit of 100 ppb, while groundwater concentrations are far higher (10 to >1000 ppb) in the Mt. Simon and Wonewoc Formations. Evidence to date suggests that phosphorus concentrations in the Mt. Simon formation may be elevated due to anaerobic conditions releasing P from the sandstone. The Wonewoc Formation does not exhibit the same anaerobic conditions as the Mt. Simon, suggesting excessive concentrations of phosphorus that exceed absorption capacity. The source of P in both aquifers is still unconfirmed. More analysis is required to determine the source, fate, and transport of P in groundwater in western Wisconsin.

3. Coliform Bacteria

The Health Department also regularly tests for bacterial contamination, which tends to be a point-source issue. Not all coliform bacteria pose a health risk, but it may signal the presence of feces or sewage waste that has contaminated the well. In the last 10 years, over 16,800 bacteria sample tests have been taken at public water supplies in Eau Claire County. Of those samples, 612 (~3.6%) were total coliform positive while only one (~0.0059%) was *E. coli* positive. Disinfection, such as chlorination, is a standard practice for the treatment of bacterial pollution but may not address the source of the contamination.

Coliform bacteria have been found in wells across Eau Claire County (Appendix B Figure 7). The highest densities of positive coliform tests are in areas with high residential density, such as in subdivisions and developments bordering the cities of Eau Claire and Altoona, in the towns of Union, Washington, Pleasant Valley, and Seymour.

Unlike other areas of the state, Eau Claire County does

not have karst topography, which can lead to higher occurrences of *E. coli* positive bacteria samples. Karst topography is landscape underlain by dolomite and some limestone, and is characterized by underground cracks, fissures and sinkholes. Most of Eau Claire's bacteria positive samples are coliform. Typical causes of bacteria positive wells are mostly related to well/system maintenance and upkeep. This includes cracked and loose well caps, and broken conduit that provide an easy pathway for insects to enter the well. Poor system maintenance could include cross connections to dirty water, dead end lines and uncleaned treatment equipment (filters and softeners). Naturally occurring biofilms in the aquifer are common as well. Septic system maintenance (proper setbacks, regularly scheduled inspections and pumping) is also important to reduce the risk of *E. coli* contamination.

4. Metals

Lead and copper, as mentioned previously, are more easily leached from household plumbing and distribution systems when the water is acidic, along with other factors. Both contaminants have serious health effects in humans. Of the 1,221 lead and copper samples (Eau Claire County public water supplies since 2008), the average copper level is 343 ug/L, with 18,400 ug/L as the highest sample result and 47 samples above the action level of 1,300 ug/L. The average lead level was 2.79 ug/L with the highest sample at 180 ug/L and 34 samples above the action level of 15 ug/L. All public water supply lead or copper action level exceedances (the concentration of a contaminant at which action is required, similar to an MCL) are followed up on by DNR staff and the public water supply. Systems then employ some combination of corrosion control recommendations and additional sampling until results are consistently below the action level.

Iron and manganese are often tied together in that if one is high, the other is likely to be as well. Iron is considered an aesthetic contaminant that is a nuisance but not harmful to human health. Excessive amounts are hard on fixtures and could result in iron bacteria issues. Manganese is considered a nuisance at lower levels but at higher levels can be considered to have health effects. A number of public systems in Eau Claire County are above the level (0.3 mg/L for iron and 0.05 mg/L manganese) where aesthetic issues are noticed (toilet bowl staining, taste, and odor) for both iron and manganese. Iron samples collected at Eau Claire County public water supplies since 2008 have shown an average of 0.173 mg/L iron, with the highest value of 5.1 mg/L. Manganese at these systems is at an average of 0.045 mg/L with the highest value of 1.83 mg/L. Most of the systems with higher levels of iron and manganese install a softening or filtering system (various kinds) to bring the values below the aesthetic levels described above.

5. Atrazine

Atrazine is a herbicide, or weed killer, that has been used on corn and other crops for many years in Wisconsin. Today, atrazine use is restricted and prohibited in some areas. This is because atrazine and its metabolites, substances formed as it breaks down in the environment, have been found to enter Wisconsin's groundwater from use on farm fields, spills or improper disposal.

At low levels in drinking water, atrazine does not cause immediate sickness or health problems. However, if people drink water for many years that contains 3 parts per billion or more of atrazine or its metabolites, they may develop cardiovascular, reproductive, or other health problems. This 3 ppb level is called an "enforcement standard," which means that if found it at that level, Wisconsin may move to prohibit its use in the area where found. This is done by changing an administrative rule, ATCP 30, or through administrative order.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency classified atrazine as "not likely to be carcinogenic"; that is, it is unlikely to cause cancer.

a) Restrictions on Use in Wisconsin

Wisconsin regulations restrict atrazine use beyond federal product label restrictions. It is important to remember that many products contain atrazine, even if it is not part of their name. These restrictions apply to all products that have atrazine as an ingredient.

Restrictions on use:

- Apply only between April 1 and July 31
- All handlers and applicators must be certified
- Use only on agricultural row crops and in forestry
- Record on the day of application for each field treated and keep records of the following parameters for 3 years:
    - Applicator's name
    - Farmer's name and address if different from applicator
    - Field location
    - Date and time of application
    - Brand name of product
    - Manufacturer of EPA registration number of product
    - Application rate
    - Size of area treated
    - Location where the product was loaded into the sprayer

b) Application Rate Restrictions

Application rates depend on soil texture and prior use of atrazine on the field:

Soil Texture	Atrazine used on field last year	Atrazine not used on field last year
Coarse (at least 25 percent sand, loamy sand or sandy loam)	¾ pound active ingredient atrazine per acre per year	¾ pound active ingredient atrazine per acre per year
Medium/fine soils (loam, silt, silt loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay, peat, muck	1 pound active ingredient atrazine per acre per year	1½ pound active ingredient atrazine per acre per year

c) Atrazine Prohibition Areas in Eau Claire County

Eau Claire County currently has two Atrazine Prohibition Areas designated by the State of Wisconsin. These areas are the result of either spills or over application to fields in the past. These areas of atrazine prohibition are illustrated in Figures 8, 9, and 10 (Appendix B).

6. Other Hazardous Materials and Toxic Chemicals (e.g., VOCs)

There are many types of hazardous materials and toxic chemicals that pose a threat to groundwater. For example, the EPA toxic chemical list has 595 chemicals in 32 categories for which any releases or emissions must be reported.[5] There is also no single definition or list for what constitutes a hazardous material or substance. For example, the EPA has specific definitions for hazardous substances, extremely hazardous substances, toxic chemicals, and hazardous wastes, while U.S. Department of Transportation and OSHA have slightly different definitions and risks, and these lists are always changing. At any one time, the EPA has an average of 300 new chemicals under review that are being proposed for commerce.[6]

The following is provided as an overview of the potential risks in Eau Claire County:

- Eau Claire County has 24 Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) Planning Facilities that have one or more extremely hazardous substance or chemical in such quantities that they are required to provide plans to the County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for review. All these facilities are in the City of Eau Claire, except 2 in Altoona, 2 in Fall Creek, 1 in Cleghorn, and 1 in the Town of Union. An additional 31 Reporting Facilities store or use one or more than 300 extremely toxic chemicals on site and must provide an annual report to the LEPC and local fire departments. All but 3 of the Reporting Facilities are in the City of Eau Claire and about one-half of these facilities were educational institutions.[7]
- Two locations in Eau Claire County were previously on the Superfund National Priority List due to severe contamination that posed a risk to human health or the environment.[8] The Eau Claire Municipal Well Field had elevated levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the mid 1980's due to a nearby industry. While some VOCs are natural, most VOCs in the environment come from gasoline, solvents, paints, refrigerants, cleaners, pesticides, and other human activity. VOCs can have very serious health consequences, including cancer, liver and kidney damage, and nervous system disorders. The clean-up has been completed and water levels at the wells are currently in compliance.

  Soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination from various VOCs were discovered at the Waste Research Reclamation (WRR) site in the 1980's. Long-term remediation at the site continues and activities/uses are restructured. In 1993, the site was moved from the Superfund

[5] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/tri-listed-chemicals

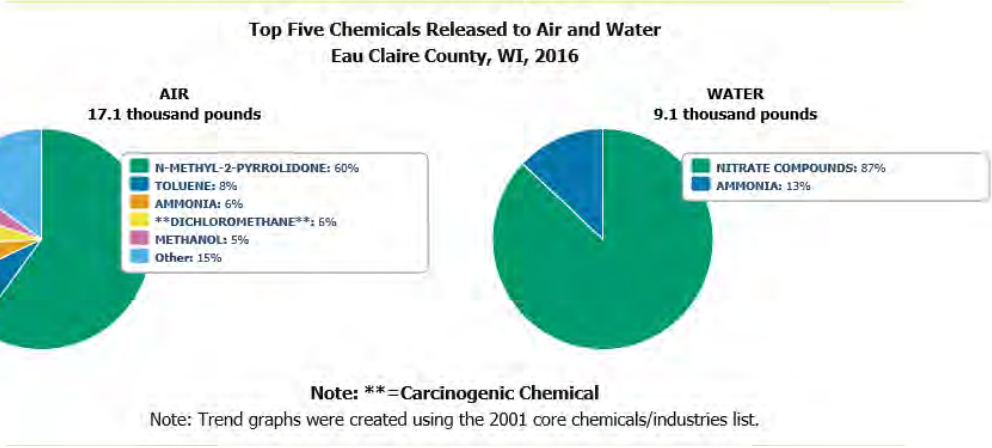
[6] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/statistics-new-chemicals-review

[7] EHS & Tier Two Reporting facilities lists maintained by Eau Claire County Emergency Management and Wisconsin Emergency Management.

[8] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/CurSites/srchsites.cfm

program to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program and deleted from the National Priorities List.

- In 2016, Eau Claire County had 12 facilities that released significant amounts of one or more toxic chemicals into the environment and required reporting by the EPA.[9] Releases include any toxic chemicals spilled, discharged, injected or otherwise released into the air, land, water, or underground. Most of these releases are permitted; not accidental. About 65% of the on-site releases were airborne, while the remaining releases were into surface waters as reflected in the charts below.



- The Wisconsin Bureau for Remediation & Redevelopment Tracking System tracks hazardous materials spills. As reflected in the table below, the number of reported spills has been decreasing. The large decrease in the number of leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs), typically containing petroleum, is a primary factor in this trend. Over 2/3 of recent events are spills that are generally cleaned-up immediately or within 60-90 days. Environmental repair (ERP) and LUST sites typically pose greater risk to groundwater contamination or health and may require costly and lengthy clean-up efforts. The map in Appendix B, Figure 11 shows that the majority of these sites are located within the cities and villages. Fifteen LUST and fifteen ERP sites are currently open with analysis, remediation, or active monitoring underway.

BRRTS Records for Eau Claire County – 1978 thru 2017 report dates[10]

Activity	1978-1999		2000-2017	
Spills	373	44.1%	271	67.6%
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	250	29.6%	20	5.0%
Environmental Repair (non-LUST)	62	7.3%	26	6.5%
No Action Required Discharge	158	18.7%	75	18.7%
Removed from Database	2	0.2%	1	0.2%
Abandoned Container	1	0.1%	8	2.0%
Totals	**846**	**100%**	**401**	**100%**
Average Reports per Year	**40.3**		**23.5**	

[9] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program

[10] Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, WDNR BRRTS on the Web, http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Brownfields/wrrd.html

- Landfills and historic waste sites also have the potential to contaminate groundwater, especially if built prior to more current regulations in the 1980's. The map in Appendix B, Figure 11 shows the location of known landfills in Eau Claire County and includes the 1,200 foot buffer area for each landfill in which a DNR variance approval is required prior to construction of a water supply well. The map also includes one DNR-designated special well casing depth area in the Town of Washington associated with a closed paper sludge waste site. In this area, any new water supply well shall be sampled upon completion and tested for volatile organic compounds (VOC's) to determine required casing depth prior to use.

- Wells used for public drinking water must report water test results to the DNR, including municipal or small community systems, churches, restaurants, and other public gathering places. Since January 2014, there were 64 reports for 19 public water systems that exceeded EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL).[11i] For some systems, the contaminant only exceeded the MCL in one test. The contaminants were:
    - Copper (24 reports)
    - Lead (13 reports)
    - Nitrate (22 reports)
    - Radium (4 reports)

The location of facilities and spills are an important factor. Contamination risks are elevated in areas of high groundwater or near existing wells. For instance, County Groundwater Committee members expressed the importance of evaluating and monitoring the groundwater impacts of industrial sand mining operations. This is due to the possibility of increased dissolved metals (arsenic, aluminum, lead) in groundwater and the common use of polyacrylamides (acrylamide is a probable carcinogen) during processing at locations with high capacity wells, especially when close to wetlands or extraction sites. While facilities using large amounts of the most toxic substances are tracked and monitored, the improper containment, storage, or disposal of chemicals and substances in smaller amounts can also pose contamination risks.


WC WI Regional Response Team Practice Drill

During the 2018 update of the Eau Claire County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, transportation-related hazardous materials spills were most frequently mentioned by communities and responders as a larger concern compared to fixed facilities. This was largely due to the uncertainty of what types and quantities of chemicals and hazardous materials being transported by highway or rail through the County, and the potential for such a release to occur anywhere along major transportation routes. As a positive, the Eau Claire/Chippewa Falls Fire Departments are home to one of only two Type I Regional HazMat Response Teams in the State of Wisconsin. The Type I Team has the highest level of training and equipment to respond to a chemical, biological, or radiological emergency.

[11] Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. DNR Drinking Water System. https://prodoasext.dnr.wi.gov/inter1/pws29$.startup

7. Emerging Contaminants (e.g., road salt, pharmaceuticals)

There are a number of substances that have been identified in groundwater that have not historically been considered contaminants but may have potential negative impact to health. Some emerging contaminants have only recently become detectable due to new technology, as others emerged due to a change in use or disposal practice. Emerging contaminants include pharmaceuticals, personal care products (detergent, shampoo, non-prescription medication), viruses, and pesticides. As technology and understanding of the subsurface improve, additional pollutants may be considered emerging.

In 2016, the UW-Eau Claire and the Health Department began a joint project to better understand the potential source of nitrate by sampling for emerging contaminants indicating human wastewater (septic) and agricultural influence. By early 2018, 108 samples from private wells in Eau Claire County had been collected and analyzed. The majority of wells tested did not have any of these indicator contaminants present. However, 17 wells tested positive for herbicides or herbicide breakdown products, suggesting agricultural contamination. In addition, four wells tested positive for caffeine, and two wells for carbamazepine (prescribed for epilepsy and nerve pain), suggesting contamination from septic systems. All indicators were detected at levels below 1 part per billion. The full study report is available from the Health Department.

EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Every five years EPA develops a new list of UCMR contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The DNR administers this rule and ensures that the larger communities follow through with appropriate sampling. The City of Eau Claire is included in the sampling pool. During the 2015 sampling period, The City of Eau Claire sampled for the contaminants shown in the tables below. The sample results showed detectable levels for the following 21 contaminants: vanadium, strontium, PFOS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFHpA, PFBS, molybdenum, HCFC-22, Halon 1011, cobalt, chromium-6, chromium, chloromethane, chlorate, bromomethane, 1,4-dioxane, 1,3-butadiene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,1-dichloroethane (see table on page 15 for a listing of these contaminants). These contaminants are not unique to Eau Claire County.

Radon and other radioactive substances enter groundwater through interaction with the rock and soils. In Wisconsin, these substances are most commonly found in northern counties with higher amounts of granite rock and sand or gravel derived from granite rocks. Though radon gas is known to exist in soils in Eau Claire County, testing of radon gas in groundwater is limited. Other radioactive substances are required to be tested in community public water systems.

UCMR 3 Chemical Contaminants and Methods

Contaminant	Contaminant Full Name	CAS[1] Number	Method ID	Method Name	Monitoring Requirement
1,2,3-trichloropropane	1,2,3-trichloropropane	96-18-4	524.3	Volatile Organic Compounds	AM
1,3-butadiene	1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	524.3	Volatile Organic Compounds	AM
Chloromethane	methyl chloride	74-87-3	524.3	Volatile Organic Compounds	AM
1,1-dichloroethane	1,1-dichloroethane	75-34-3	524.3	Volatile Organic Compounds	AM
Bromomethane	methyl bromide	74-83-9	524.3	Volatile Organic Compounds	AM
HCFC-22	chlorodifluoromethane	75-45-6	524.3	Volatile Organic Compounds	AM
Halon 1011	bromochloromethane	74-97-5	524.3	Volatile Organic Compounds	AM
1,4-dioxane	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	522	Synthetic Organic Compound	AM
Vanadium	vanadium	7440-62-2	200.8	Metals	AM
Molybdenum	molybdenum	7439-98-7	200.8	Metals	AM
Cobalt	Cobalt	7440-48-4	200.8	Metals	AM
Strontium	Strontium	7440-24-6	200.8	Metals	AM
Chromium	total chromium	N/A	200.8	Metals	AM
Chromium-6	chromium-6	18540-29-9	218.7	Chromium-6	AM
Chlorate	Chlorate	14866-68-3	300.1	Oxyhalide Anion	AM
PFOS	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	1763-23-1	537	Perfluorinated Compounds	AM
PFOA	perfluorooctanoic acid	335-67-1	537	Perfluorinated Compounds	AM
PFNA	perfluorononanoic acid	375-95-1	537	Perfluorinated Compounds	AM
PFHxS	perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	355-46-4	537	Perfluorinated Compounds	AM
PFHpA	perfluoroheptanoic acid	375-85-9	537	Perfluorinated Compounds	AM
PFBS	perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	375-73-5	537	Perfluorinated Compounds	AM
17β-estradiol	estradiol	50-28-2	539	Hormones	SS
17α-ethynylestradiol	ethinyl estradiol	57-63-6	539	Hormones	SS
Estriol	16-α-hydroxyestradiol	50-27-1	539	Hormones	SS
Equilin	Equilin	474-86-2	539	Hormones	SS
Estrone	Estrone	53-16-7	539	Hormones	SS
Testosterone	testosterone	58-22-0	539	Hormones	SS
4-androstene-3,17-dione	4-androstene-3,17-dione	63-05-8	539	Hormones	SS

[1]Chemical Abstract Service

UCMR 3 Microbiological Contaminants and Methods

Contaminant	Method ID	Method Name	Monitoring Requirement
Enteroviruses	EPA 1615A	Enterovirus cell culture	PST
Enteroviruses	EPA 1615B	Enterovirus RT-qPCR	PST
Noroviruses	EPA 1615C	Norovirus genogroup I with RT-qPCR primer set A	PST
Noroviruses	EPA 1615D	Norovirus genogroup I with RT-qPCR primer set B	PST
Noroviruses	EPA 1615E	Noroviruses genogroup II	PST
Total coliforms	SM 9223B	Colilert®	PST
E.coli	SM 9223B	Colilert®	PST
Enterococci	ASTM D6503-99	Enterolert®	PST
Aerobic spores	SM 9218	Aerobic endospores	PST
Somatic phage	EPA 1602	Bacteriophage	PST
Male specific phage	EPA 1602	Bacteriophage	PST

Field Name	Definition
MonitoringRequirement	AM: Assessment Monitoring (List 1)
	SS: Screening Survey (List 2)
	PST: Pre-Screen Testing (List 3)

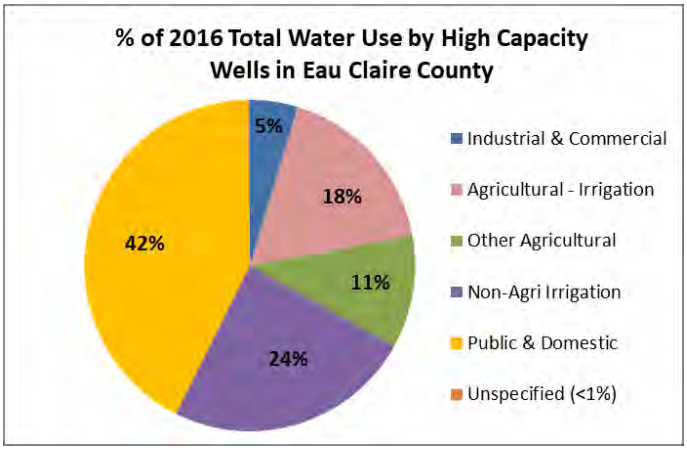
* United States Environmental Protection Agency. January 2016. The Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3): Data Summary.

E. Groundwater Quantity and Use

1. Groundwater Availability and Usage

No current study or model provides a clear understanding of groundwater flow or geographic differences in groundwater quantity in Eau Claire County. Groundwater contributes nearly all the water supply in Eau Claire County used for domestic, commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes, including all municipal

drinking water supplies and private potable wells. It is likely that somewhere between 5.0 to 6.5 billion total gallons of groundwater are withdrawn in Eau Claire County annually, with 80-85% of this withdrawal occurring through high-capacity wells.[12] Approximately 800-900 million gallons of groundwater is withdrawn from smaller, non-reporting wells (not high capacity wells) in Eau Claire County each year.[13] While population and development increase, conservation efforts have been effective in reducing water demand in many homes and businesses. For example, residential water use peaked at 61 gallons per day/person in 1990 and has declined slowly to about 47 gpd/person in 2014.[14] The following are some highlights from the Eau Claire Groundwater Use data discussed and cited in Appendix C:

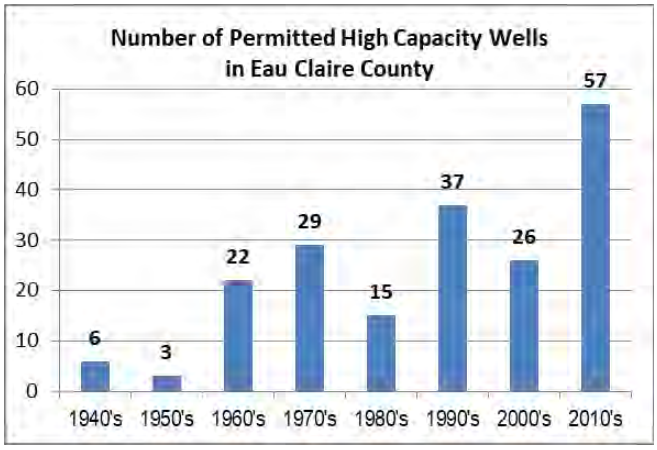


2. Low-Capacity Private Wells

- There are roughly 9,000 smaller private wells in Eau Claire County. Approximately 25% of Eau Claire County residents receive their drinking water from a smaller, low-capacity private well. Water use for low-capacity private wells is not tracked.
- A robust study on the water supply sources for these smaller wells and any geographic variations across the County has not been completed. As discussed in Section II.A., a range of factors can influence susceptibility to contamination, including the depth of the aquifer from which groundwater is being drawn (i.e., static water level).

3. Municipal, Agricultural, Industrial, and Other High Capacity Wells

- High capacity well use is regulated and tracked under Wisconsin law.
- The number of permitted high capacity wells in the County has been increasing.
- About 42% of groundwater withdrawals by high capacity wells in the County are for public and domestic uses (e.g., drinking water, fire protection). About 28% is for agriculture and 24% is for non-agricultural irrigation.



[12] Based on estimates of low-capacity private wells and high capacity wells identified and cited in Appendix C.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Center for Land Use Education—University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and UW-Extension. Wisconsin Land Use Megatrends—Water. Summer 2014.

- Appendix C includes maps showing the distribution of high capacity wells in Eau Claire County. Not surprisingly, the highest concentrations are nearest the County's population centers.

F. Potential Influence of Climate Change on Groundwater

Analysis of historical data shows that groundwater and surface water resources are intimately linked to local and regional climate conditions, Wisconsin's climate has changed significantly in recent decades, and projected to continue this change.

a) Our Changing Climate

The 2003 report entitled *Confronting Climate Change in the Great Lakes Region* published by the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Ecological Society of America projected that by 2030, summers in Wisconsin may resemble those in Illinois overall, in terms of temperature and rainfall. By 2100, the summer climate will generally resemble that of current-day Arkansas, and the winter will feel much like current-day Iowa.

To further document these climate changes and explore their impacts on our State, the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI) was formed as a collaborative effort of the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Much of the information in this section is adapted from the WICCI effort.

The following are some of the key climatic trends being experienced in Eau Claire County according to the WICCI analysis (www.wicci.wisc.edu):

1. Eau Claire County's average temperatures are rising and are projected to continue to rise. Figure 12 (Appendix B) shows that the annual average temperature in Eau Claire County increased between 1.5º F and 4.0º F between 1950 and 2006, with the greatest increases in the City of Eau Claire area. Between 1980 and 2055, annual average temperatures are projected to increase by about 6.5º F in the County, with the winter average temperatures increasing by 8.5º F.
2. Eau Claire County is projected to have more extreme heat events. Figure 13 (Appendix B) shows that the number of days projected to be 90º F or greater will increase by 18-26 days in Eau Claire County between 1980 and 2055.
3. Eau Claire County is experiencing more annual precipitation than in the past. The County is expected to get even wetter in the future with a significant seasonal and geographic variation to the precipitation. Figure 14 (Appendix B) shows that the annual average precipitation has increased in Eau Claire County over the past fifty years overall, with the greatest increases in the southeastern portions of the County. Figure 15 (Appendix B) shows that summer precipitation has not been decreasing like many areas to the north. Overall, WICCI projects Eau Claire County's annual average precipitation to increase by 1.5 inches per year between 1980 and 2055.

4. Heavy precipitation events are expected to increase in Eau Claire County. Currently, the region experiences heavy precipitation events of two or more inches about ten times per decade (once every year). Eau Claire County is projected to experience about two additional heavy precipitation events per decade by 2055. However, based on the frequency of heavy rainfall events over the past 5-10 years, this projection may be underestimated.
5. Between 2000 and 2013, the region experienced a series of agricultural droughts. Many farmers suffered crop losses and some seepage lakes and spring-fed streams were impacted. The Governor declared a State of Emergency and/or U.S. Secretary of Agriculture declared an agricultural disaster, which included Eau Claire County, on six different occasions (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012) with some droughts impacting crop yields over multiple years. It is uncertain if this "spurt of droughts" was related to climate change, since a drought year hasn't been experienced since 2013. If weather patterns return to longer-term trends, severe drought conditions can be expected to occur every four to five years on average (1 to 2 drought years per decade) in Eau Claire County.[15]

b) Potential Climate Change Impacts to Groundwater Supply

Overall, groundwater quantity has not been a significant concern in the County, though groundwater levels fluctuate seasonally due to weather patterns. For instance, during the 1976-1977 drought years, some area shallow private wells dried up. It is not certain how Eau Claire County's groundwater supply (and quality) will be influenced by climate change:

- Initially, groundwater recharge is likely to increase due to the increased precipitation.
- Recharge will likely be offset, in part, by increased evapotranspiration due to the higher temperatures and longer growing season. As time goes on, higher temperatures and increased precipitation have the potential to exceed the added recharge from increased precipitation, resulting in lower groundwater levels overall. Changes in land use and land management may also influence recharge.
- The amount of recharge will also be influenced by how and when the precipitation occurs. While increased winter precipitation is projected, warmer temperatures may result in more rain and less snow. Heavy rainfall events and fast snow melts can result in increased runoff and less infiltration, especially if the ground is frozen. Warmer summer and fall seasons as well as longer growing seasons can decrease recharge due to increase evaporation and plants using more soil moisture as soils dry out earlier in the year.
- If recharge is decreased over time, contaminants and dissolved solids in the groundwater can become more concentrated. Conversely, rapid recharge or large seasonal variance in recharge can make the groundwater more susceptible to contamination.

Projecting the potential impacts is complicated and will vary based on many factors. For example, sandy soils and areas of the County where the groundwater table is shallow will be most impacted by the above trends. Localized groundwater flooding (i.e., groundwater table rises above ground level) may occur due to increases in winter precipitation and heavy rainfall events. Future warmer, wetter winters could result in more icy roads, which increase the potential for contamination from chlorides. Contamination can also occur due to the inundation of drinking water wells during heavy rainfall events or due to increased microbial activity as water temperatures rise in areas of shallow groundwater.

[15] Eau Claire County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. May 2018 draft

c) Potential Climate Change Impacts to Groundwater Demand

With population growth and new development, the demands on our groundwater are increasing. Climate change will exacerbate this demand in three primary ways:

- Longer growing seasons without significant increased precipitation during summer months could lead to increased reliance on agricultural irrigation systems, especially in areas of sandier or droughty soils. The region may already be experiencing this impact as reflected in the previously discussed increase in the number of high capacity wells.
- Increased growing seasons could also result in land use changes and more land being put into crop production, which, in turn, has the potential to increase the use of nutrient and pesticide applications.
- Groundwater withdrawals for municipal systems would also likely increase due to elevated summer temperatures and a "longer summer season."

Most of our existing planning models, standards, best practices, and infrastructure are based on historic events and do not accommodate these climatic trends. Good soil health best management practices and drought-tolerant plant varieties or types of crops could help offset some of these impacts. While improvements to water conservation have occurred, more effort may be needed to encourage rural and urban water conservation. It is also important to promote integrated water management by planning water use in a manner that:

- considers natural systems (e.g., watersheds, the entire water cycle) as well as site-specific vulnerabilities;
- is based on long-term projections of supply and demand which reflect recent trends; and
- ties water use, management, and related policy to land use and economic growth forecasts.

II. Priority Recommendations

The priority recommendations of the Groundwater Advisory Committee are focused on the understanding and continued protection of our precious groundwater. The goals have been divided into two sections, one focusing on groundwater quantity, and the second focusing on groundwater quality. As a natural resource, our groundwater quantity and quality can be interconnected, so there will be some overlap in some of the following goals.

Another set of priority recommendations of the Groundwater Advisory Committee is focused on groundwater education. The groundwater education recommendations are considered on-going tasks, but these priority recommendations are to establish the foundation of these educational components by the dates outlined. These recommendations will follow the quantity and quality goals.

All the priority recommendation completion dates are subject to the availability of staff and funding resources.

A. Groundwater Quantity Goals

- To better understand groundwater quantity, create a comprehensive county-wide groundwater flow model by December 2020. The flow model will include groundwater depth and recharge to better understand sustainability and susceptibility to land use and climatic impacts. Identify and pursue potential grants for updating the model by April 2019.
- To better protect groundwater quantity, review existing ordinances and regulations by December 2019. If existing groundwater quantity protection regulations are found to be inadequate, explore county regulation options, especially in relation to subdivisions and high capacity wells, by June 2021.

B. Groundwater Quality Goals

- To better understand groundwater quality on a county wide scale, systematically continue well testing, on a section by section grid basis, for nitrate, bacteria, and possibly other emerging contaminants, with completion of the entire county by December 2020.
- To better understand groundwater quality, define and map Groundwater Environmentally Sensitive Areas (GESAs) in relation to all land uses (residential, industrial, agricultural) by December 2020. Included will be a study to determine the risk for groundwater contamination from process water from sand mines and other industries.
- To better protect groundwater quality, review existing ordinances and regulations by December 2019. If existing groundwater quality protection regulations are found to be inadequate, explore county regulation options, especially in relation to subdivisions, industry, and agriculture, by June 2021.
    - Specifically, for agriculture, update the existing Animal Waste Storage Ordinance and incorporate the existing Wisconsin Agriculture Performance Standards and Prohibitions (contained within Wisconsin Administrative Code NR-151) by June 2019.

C. Groundwater Education Goals

- Complete the Eau Claire County groundwater website with theory and principles of groundwater by June 2019.
- Provide home buyers, builders, and realtors with private well owners fact sheets and checklists to assist homeowners in groundwater protection by June 2019.
- Develop a format to publicly share local water testing results and increase awareness of other existing publicly available groundwater test results by December 2019.
- Increase partnership with towns, villages, and other municipalities to educate the public on how to keep water safe and the importance of well testing by December 2019.
- Develop fact sheets to assist the public to understand who has what regulatory responsibility for groundwater protection by June 2019.

APPENDIX A - GROUNDWATER

I. Basic groundwater principles

Wisconsin is full of diverse water systems above ground and below the surface. Fresh water is a precious commodity to Wisconsin residents, companies, and ecosystems. Hydrology (the study of water), and hydrogeology (the study of hydrology within the ground), are used to improve the use and protection of groundwater.

1. How does water transport?

Water can travel by evaporation, condensation, precipitation, absorption into plants, and seepage into the ground. Figure 1 is a schematic of the water cycle that shows how water moves at different stages within the system. There are factors that affect how quick water can seep into the ground which include precipitation, the slope of the ground, soil type, saturation of the soil, land cover, and plant material. Precipitation provides water that seeps into the ground, with the amount of seepage dependent upon how much and how long the precipitation event lasts.

Gently sloping landscapes tend to allow more water to seep into the ground than steep slopes. Water will run downhill faster on the steeper slope than the gentle slope. Soil types impact how water seeps into the ground, whether it seeps quickly through sandy soils that have larger pore spaces, or slower with more runoff in clayey soil. The amount of water already present in the soil influences how much water can seep into the ground. If the pore spaces are already filled with water, it is harder to allow more water through than in a soil with more air in pore spaces.

Land cover that is exposed and less porous (roads, parking lots, developments,

settled soil) allows for more runoff and less infiltration than surfaces with plants and more soil exposed. Aside from allowing infiltration to occur, plants also work to get rid of water that seeps into the subsurface by soaking it up through their roots and releasing it into the air.

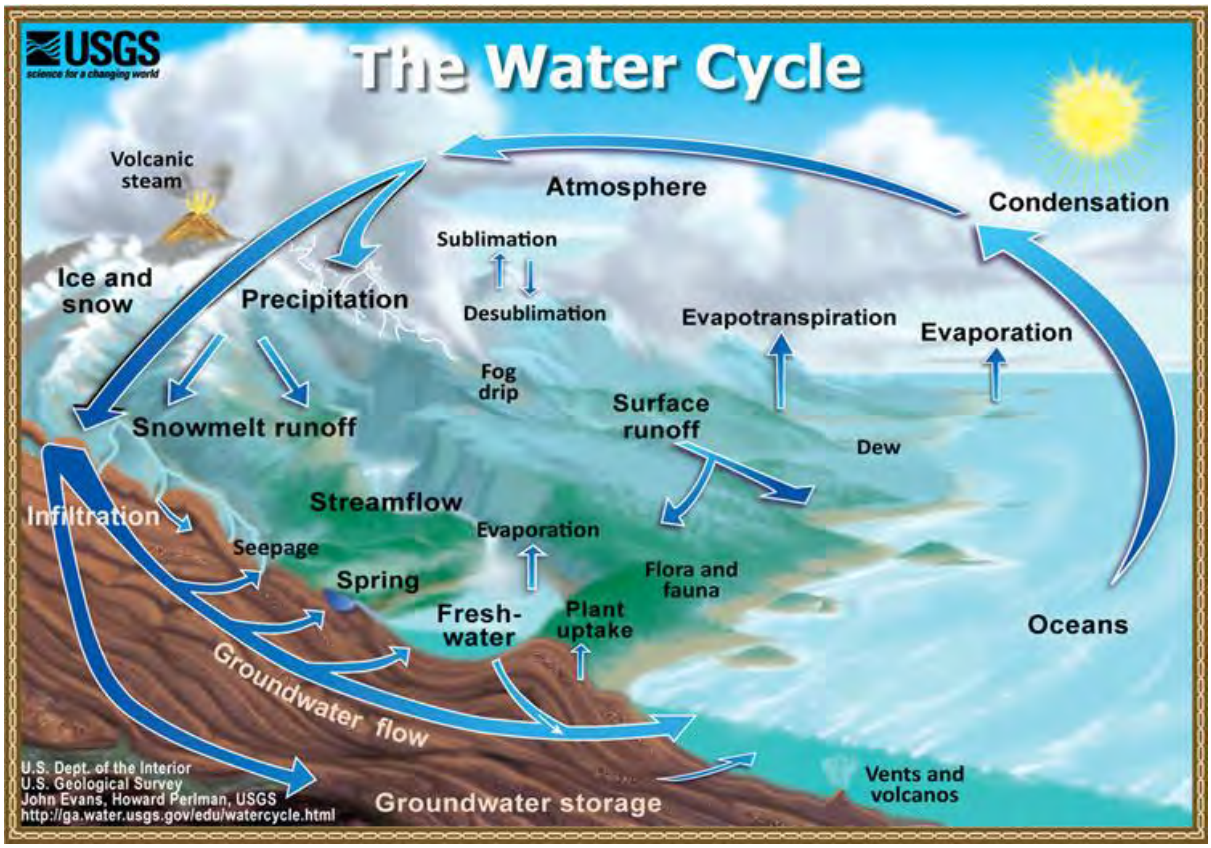
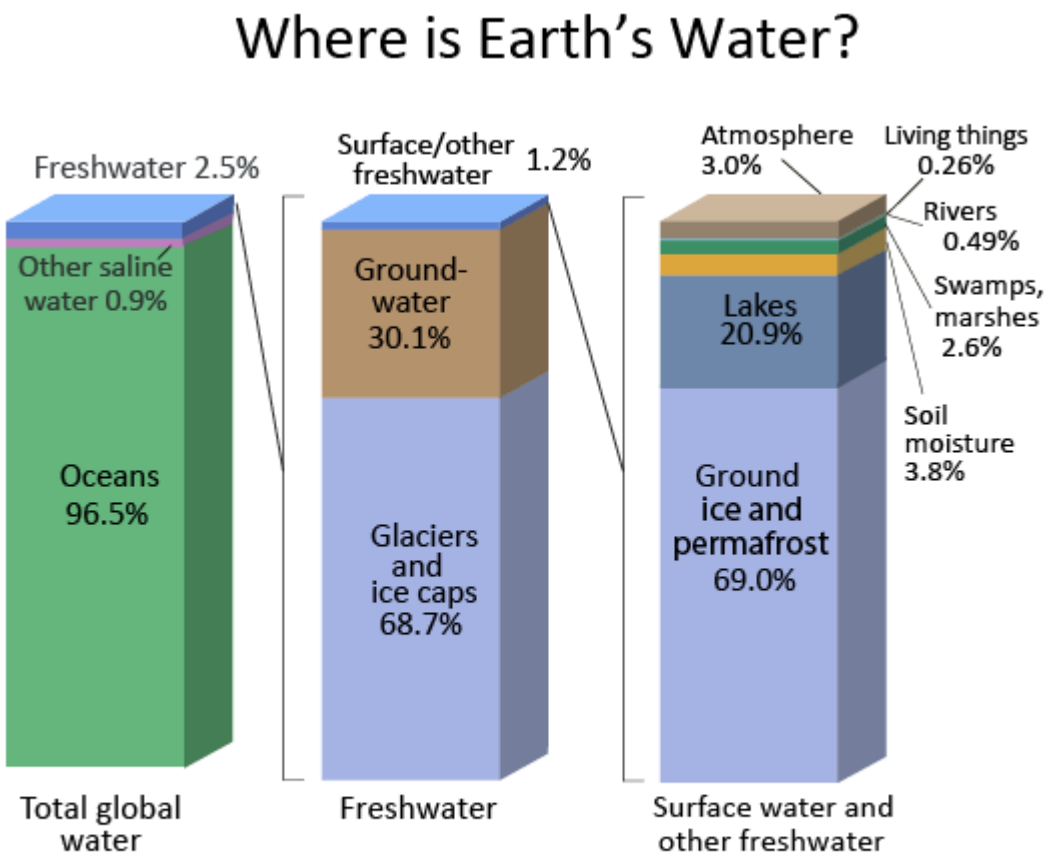


Figure 1. The water cycle: for detailed information about different sections on the diagram click here.

1.1 Why is groundwater important?

Of all the water on earth, freshwater makes up around 2.5%. Of that 2.5% of freshwater, 30% of that consists of groundwater. That might seem like a small amount but compared to the amount of surface water stored in rivers and lakes (a small fraction of the amount of groundwater), it's quite a substantial amount. Large volumes of water in the ground and the way it is stored makes it useful for people to utilize.



Source: Igor Shiklomanov's chapter "World fresh water resources" in Peter H. Gleick (editor), 1993, Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources.
NOTE: Numbers are rounded, so percent summations may not add to 100.

Figure 2. Water found on Earth broken down into fresh and saline water, surface and groundwater, and the various subsets of each by percent

1.2 General water use

Groundwater usage varies from national statistics to regional statistics depending on how much access there is to surface water, how quickly aquifers recharge, and what is financially possible. On the national scale, most groundwater (~65%) is used for agriculture, while public supply uses ~18%, domestic supply ~5%, livestock ~1%, and ~11% is used for industry, mining, and power supply.

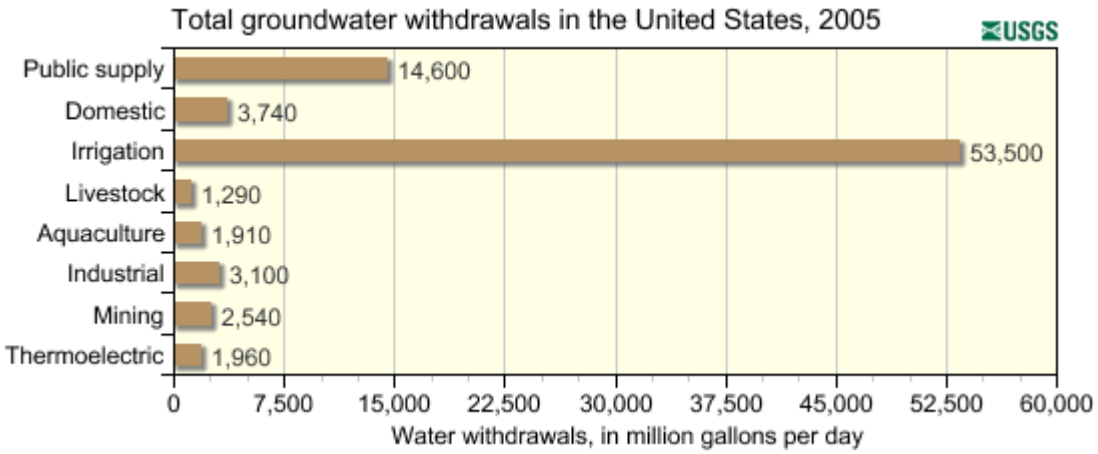


Figure 3. Groundwater use in gallons per day for the United States in 2005 categorized by use

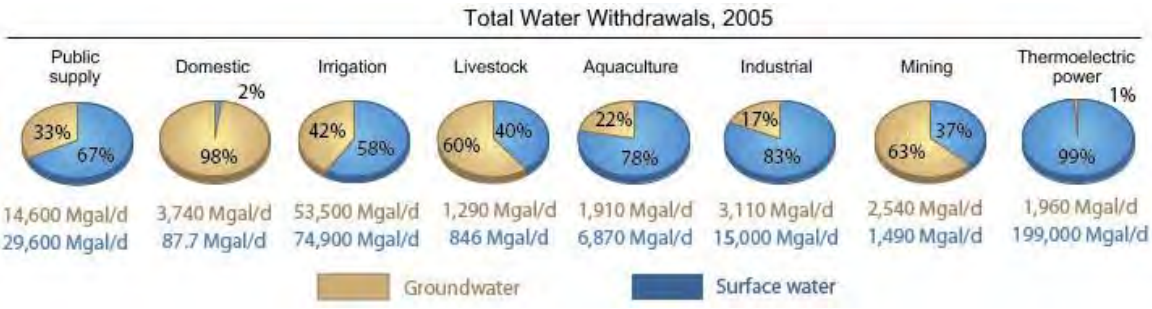


Figure 4. Ratio of groundwater use to surface water use for various categories in the United States

The statistics for Wisconsin are a bit different than the national scale. Wisconsin is much more groundwater rich than other areas of the country, and the industries that require large volumes of water are a bit different than the national average. About two thirds of Wisconsin residents get their water from groundwater, rather than surface water. This is why it is so important to keep groundwater clean, and to have enough for residents to use. For more information on how Wisconsin groundwater is used click here (https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/WaterUse/WithdrawalSummary.html) and for more information on national averages click here (https://water.usgs.gov/watuse/wudo.html).

2. Groundwater principles

Groundwater is precipitation that seeps into the ground through soil and rocks and gets stored in pores and cracks in rocks. The rate at which groundwater flows is generally very slow as gravity causes water to go downhill. The subsurface in terms of groundwater can be broken up into two major zones: the partially unsaturated zone (also known as the vadose zone), and the saturated zone, which begins at the water table. Refer to Figure 5 for illustrations to the following definitions.

- Partially saturated zone- the unsaturated zone is the area just below the ground surface where water infiltrates and partially filled pore spaces. Pore spaces in the partially saturated zone are mostly filled with air, but a significant amount of water can still be stored in the partially saturated zone.
- Water table: the water table is the very top of the saturated zone, where the unsaturated zone meets the saturated zone.
- Saturated zone: the saturated zone is where most of the water resides in pore spaces and cracks in the subsurface. The saturated zone is complex because groundwater does not just stay in one spot, it flows away and recharges, it interacts with rocks and soil.

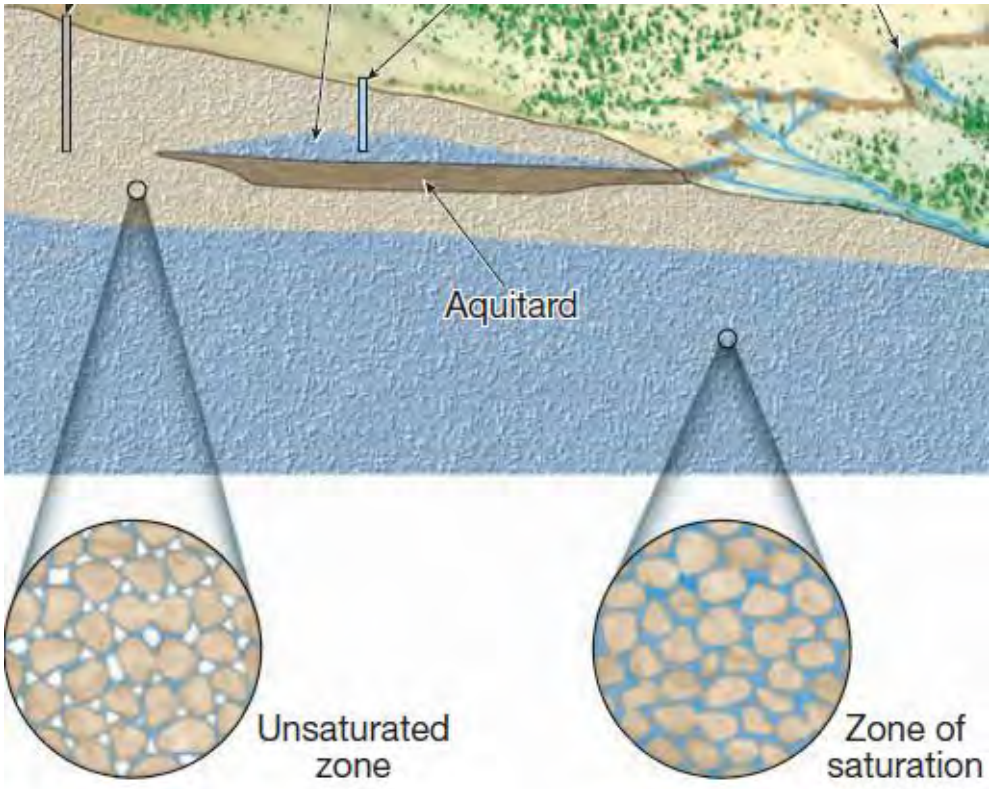


Figure 5. Vadose zone, capillary fringe, and saturated zone with their respecting empty pore space volumes

2.1 Aquifers and aquifer types

Aquifers are soil or rock units with enough pore spaces or fractures that can store water and allow water to flow throughout the subsurface. There are different materials that can make up aquifer, such as sands or gravels, limestone, sandstone, granite (fractured), and volcanic rock (fractured). Wisconsin has predominantly shallow gravel aquifers, sandstone and dolomite aquifers that are exposed at the surface in western Wisconsin, and lastly, a deep igneous aquifer (fractured).

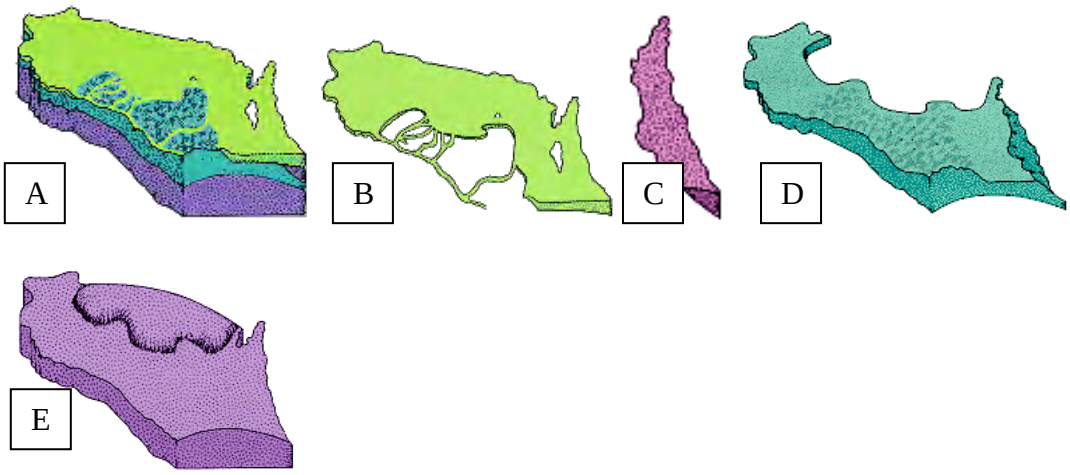


Figure 6. A. Schematic of Wisconsin aquifers B. Upper shallow gravel and sand aquifer C. Dolomite aquifer in eastern Wisconsin D. Sandstone and dolomite aquifer E. crystalline igneous bedrock aquifer

2.2 Confined and Unconfined Aquifers

There are multiple types of aquifers with some more suited for certain uses than others. Refer to Figure 7 for diagrams of each aquifer type.

- Unconfined aquifer- An aquifer that does not have a continuous layer of fine grained materials such as silt or clay separating it from the surface. Unconfined aquifers have high water infiltration rates and are more prone than confined aquifers to contamination infiltration/runoff.
- Confined aquifer- An aquifer that has a confining layer that prevents water from directly seeping into the ground and directly into the aquifer. Recharge generally occurs at the edge of the confining layer, at higher elevation, through slow seepage in the low permeability layer, or through breaks in the confining layer.
- Aquifer recharge- Groundwater recharges when water infiltrates the ground and seeps into an aquifer. It can also be recharged by a nearby body of water such as a lake or river.

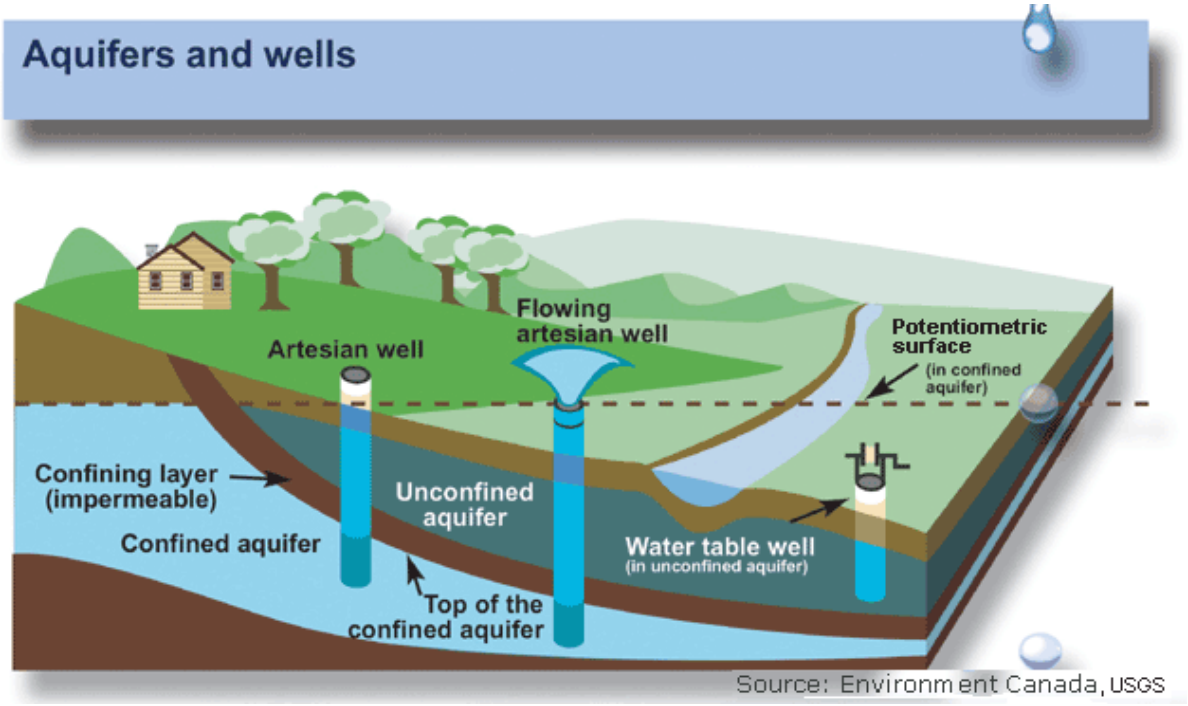


Figure 7. Unconfined aquifer with no confining layer above and a confined aquifer capped by a confining unit

3. Groundwater flow

As a basic principle, groundwater flows downhill under the force of gravity. Water that seeps into the ground at higher elevations will follow along the general topography of the area. The further groundwater moves through the subsurface without being recharged, more energy is lost through friction as water must push its way through pores and cracks.

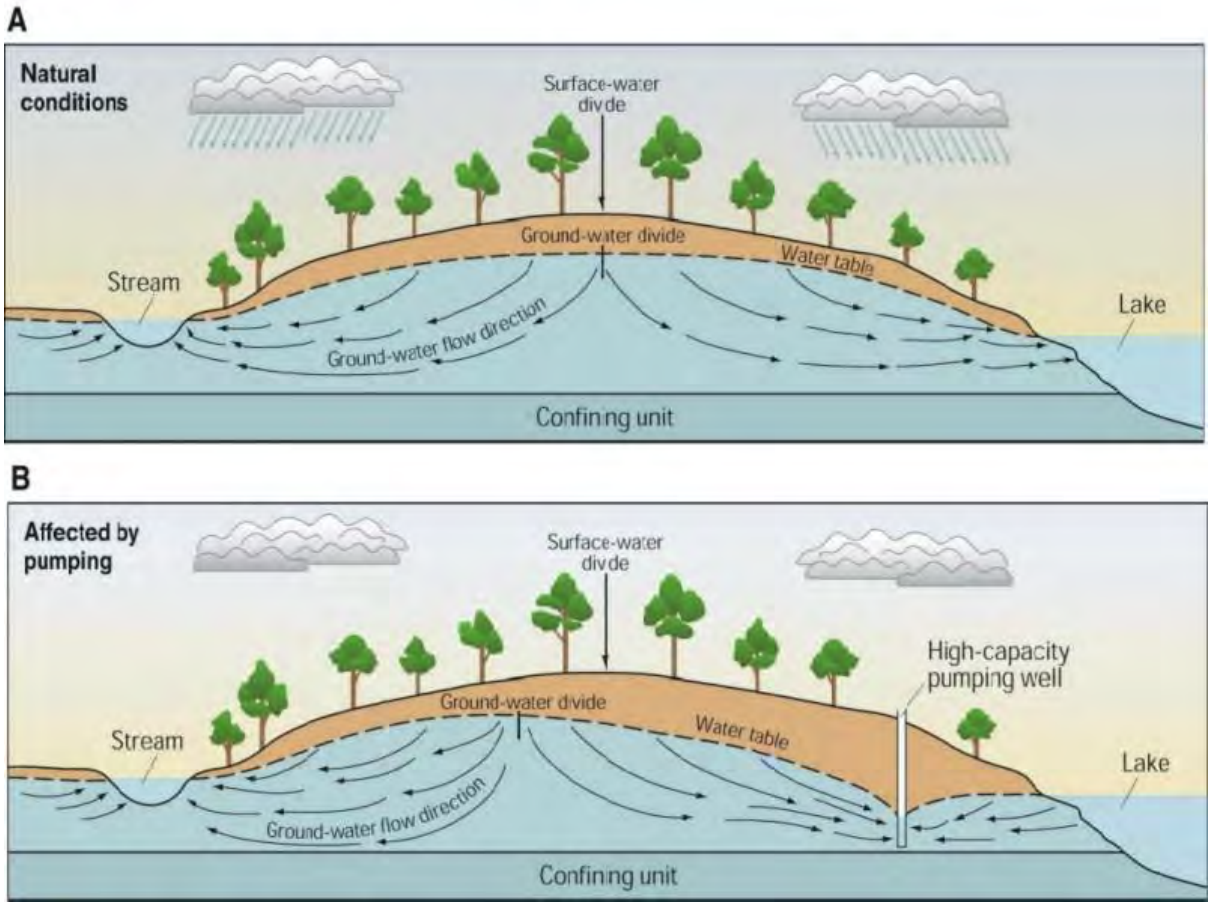


Figure 8. A. At a point of highest local elevation (ground water divide), recharging water will flow to either side of this point downhill to follow topography. B. Different factors can move the ground water divide slightly off the highest elevation like well pumping for example.

3.1 Groundwater Gradient

The steepness of the gradient is a product of topography, soil/rock type that the water is flowing through, water recharge, and geologic features. The gradient can become steeper when land elevation changes rapidly, when water passes through materials with smaller pore spaces, and when there is little to no water being recharged.

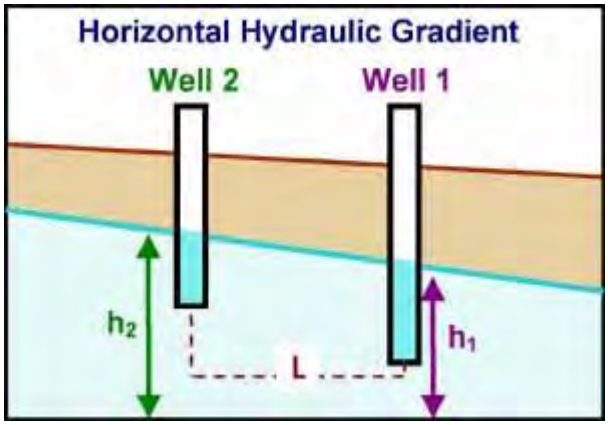


Figure 9. Over distance L, water flowing from the left-hand side of the diagram to the right loses energy and elevation shown by h_2 and h_1.

We can map the overall gradient and flow of an area based on water elevations gained from well data. Similar water elevations are connected by curves to make a contour map. Flow direction lines can be made by connecting groundwater elevation contours by a perpendicular line. The closer the contour lines are together, the faster the groundwater elevation changes, which is where groundwater will be most likely to flow. For more information about making a flow map from a water elevation map, look at section 2.10 here.

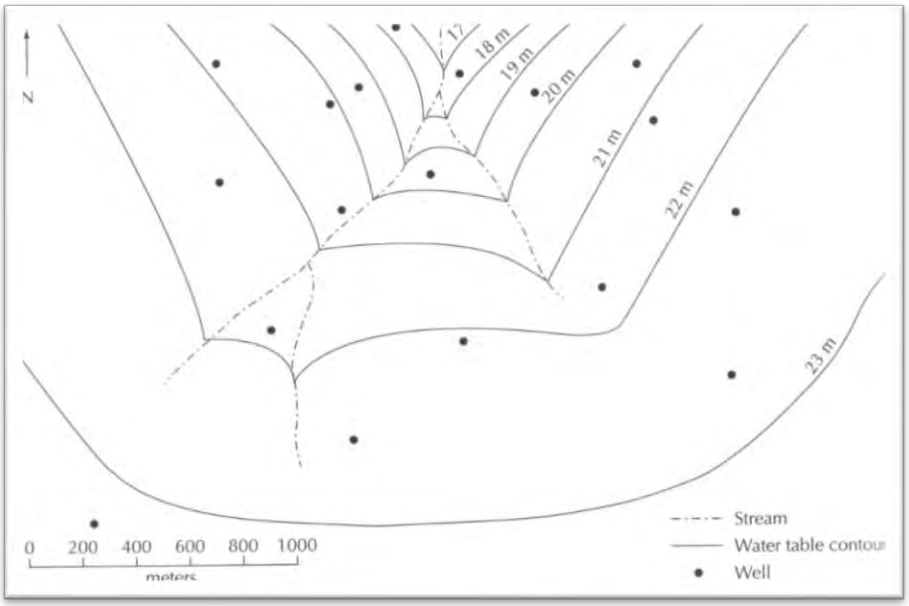


Figure 10. Water elevation contours were made at an interval of one meter, connecting similar elevations to get a profile of groundwater gradient. Flow favors the stream indicated by dashed lines.

3.1.1 Gaining and Losing Streams

Groundwater also interacts with regional surface water such as lakes and streams. Depending on how high the water table is, groundwater can either feed surface water or be fed by surface water.

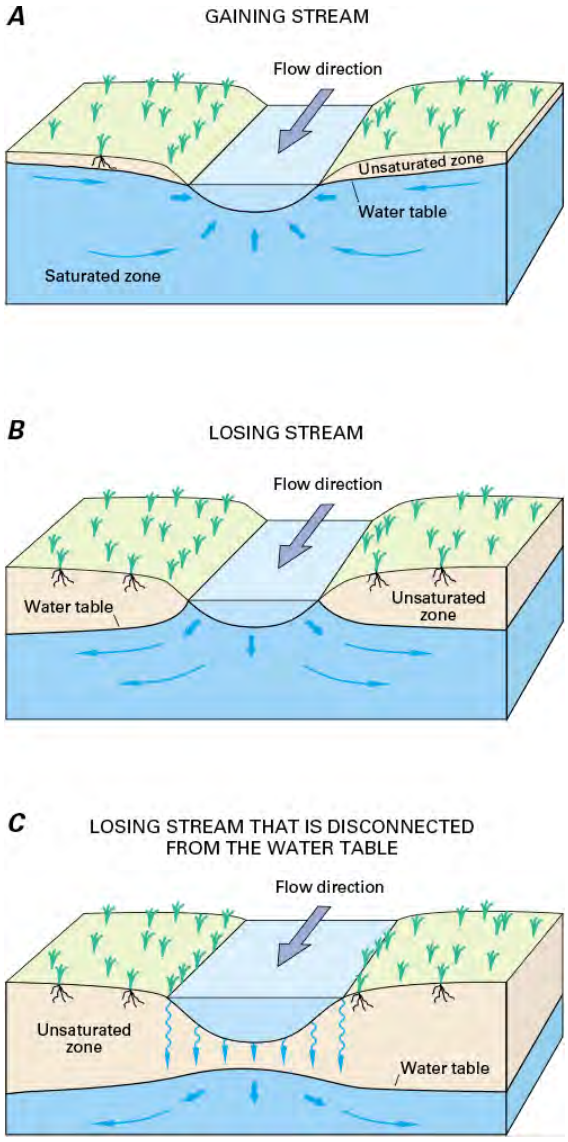


Figure 11. A. The water table is higher than the surface water and recharges the stream. B. The water table is lower than surface water and the stream recharges the groundwater. C. The water table is below the base of the surface water and is no longer connected with it. Surface water infiltrates down to the groundwater.

4. Introduction to Contamination

Keeping groundwater clean and understanding how contaminants find their way into groundwater is very important for the rising use of groundwater. There are a few different ways to classify contaminants based on how they get into groundwater.

- Anthropocentric contamination: Contamination caused by humans and human activity (fertilizers, dumps, septic tanks)
- Naturally occurring contamination: Contamination that occurs naturally within a system due to geology, or biology (salts, metals, arsenic, coliform bacteria)
- Point source pollution: Pollution that can be traced back to one specific source (storage tank leaks, roadside spills, burst pipes)
- Nonpoint source pollution: Pollution that cannot be traced back to a single source. Pollution occurs over a large area (road salt, eroded sediments from stream banks or construction sites, fertilizers)

The five most common sources of groundwater contamination are:

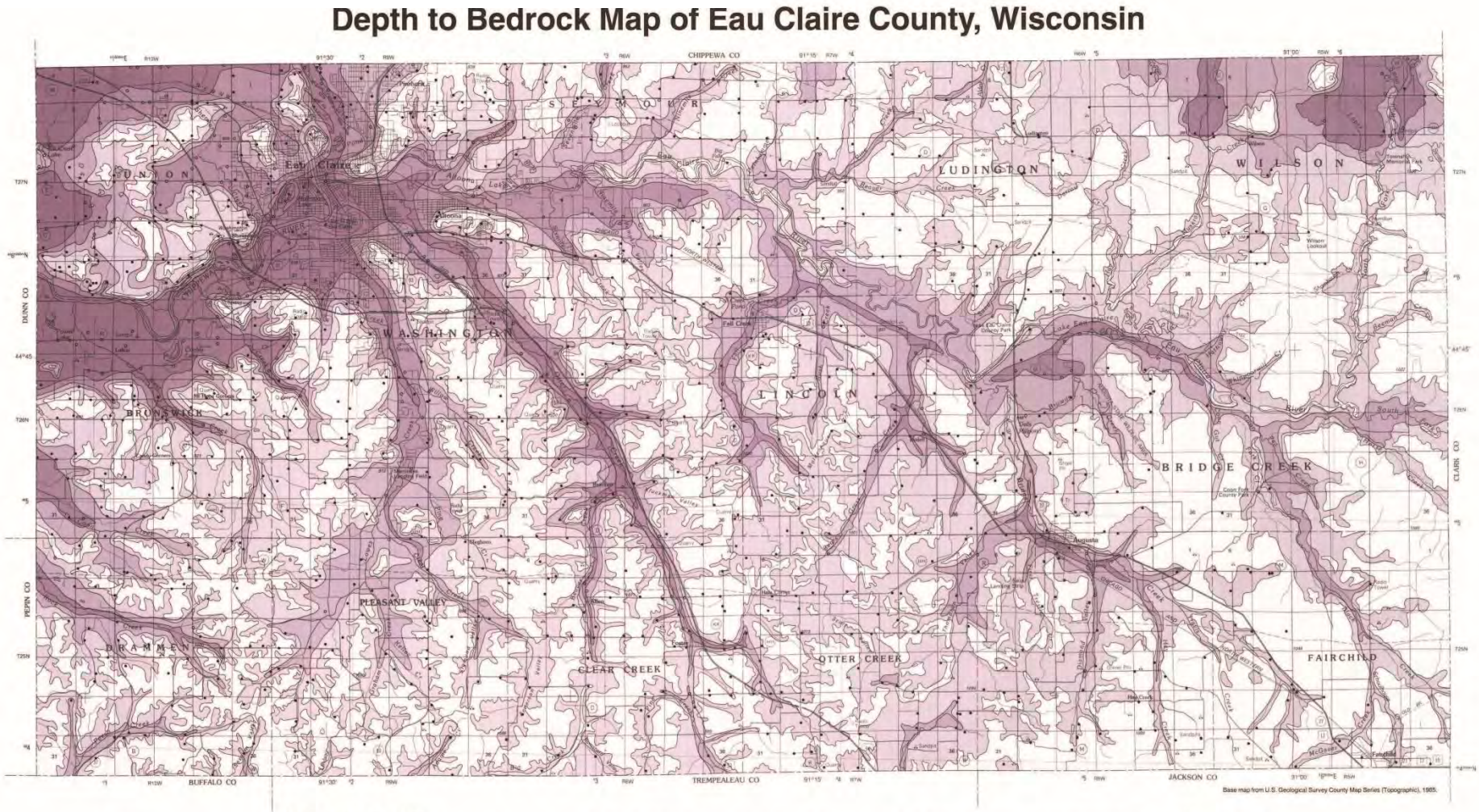
1. Underground storage tanks
2. Septic tanks
3. Agriculture
4. Landfills
5. Abandoned hazardous waste sites

The probability for these types of contaminants to affect groundwater in any area is high. There are different factors that determine how susceptible groundwater is to being contaminated, but all these groundwater pollution risks are found not only throughout Wisconsin, but throughout the entire world. Luckily, groundwater contamination is not the end of our pristine drinking water. With advancing technology and innovative design concepts, contamination detection, prevention, and clean-up can be handled with more efficiency and accuracy than before.

APPENDIX B – FIGURES

Note: The maps and figures contained within this report are general in nature and are not intended to be used for site-specific planning or analysis. Individual maps may include a description of its limitation of use.

Figure 1 – Depth to Bedrock Map of Eau Claire County, Wisconsin



Scale 1:100,000

KILOMETERS

MILES

Cartography by D.L. Patterson and D.C. Endrizzi

D.M. Johnson, 1993

Miscellaneous Map 37

A product of the Eau Claire County Groundwater Resource Investigation, a joint project of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors.

Depth to bedrock categories

- 0–5 ft: bedrock at or near the land surface
- 5–25 ft: bedrock often exposed in roadcuts, streambeds, and excavations
- 25–50 ft: bedrock usually intersected by water wells and other borings
- 50–100 ft, 100+ ft: bedrock intersected only by deep drillholes
- approximate depth to bedrock, in feet below land surface
- well that does not intersect bedrock
- well that intersects bedrock

In Eau Claire County, bedrock is composed almost entirely of Cambrian sandstone, siltstone, and small amounts of shale. The Mount Simon Formation of the Elk Mound Group is the most extensively exposed unit. Cambrian rock is absent in the stream valleys of the northeast, where Precambrian basement rock is exposed, and is up to more than 250 feet thick in the southwest part of the county. In the hills of southern Eau Claire County, the Mount Simon is overlain by younger Cambrian sandstone, dolomite, and shale of the Elk Mound Group (the Eau Claire and Wonewoc Formations), the Tunnel City Group, and the St. Lawrence and Jordan Formations of the Trempealeau Group. The strata dip gently to the southwest.

Surficial deposits in Eau Claire County, which are up to 200 feet thick in the Chippewa River valley and absent in places in upland areas where bedrock occurs at the surface, consist primarily of residuum and materials of glacial and alluvial origin. Three glacial episodes have deposited surficial materials in Eau Claire County: the pre-Illinois, Illinois, and Wisconsin (oldest to youngest) (Baker, 1984). Pre-Illinois lake sediment of the Kinnickinnic Member of the Pierce Formation was deposited in lakes that were dammed by ice that blocked the westward drainage of the Chippewa River and its tributaries; this material is absent in the uplands of the north and southwest and where it has been eroded. A red sandy till deposited in the northeastern part of the county during the Illinois Glaciation and derived from the Superior Basin is included in the River Falls Formation. During the Wisconsin Glaciation, the Laurentide Ice Sheet advanced into the northeastern corner of the county, where it deposited till and outwash.

Since glaciation, slope processes have reworked the glacial sediment as well as residual materials on bedrock. This reworking of sediment has resulted in the accumulation of colluvial deposits at the base of slopes. Figure 1 shows a cross section of a typical stream valley and the relationship of the bedrock to surficial deposits.

The depth to bedrock map presented here provides a general guide to the thickness of surficial materials. It is based on well records, the Eau Claire County soil survey (Soil Conservation Service, 1977), and field observations. The distribution of surficial deposits combined with the effects of erosion and mass wasting can cause significant differences in the depth to bedrock over short distances. Because of local complexity, this map should be used only as a guide to the general thickness of the materials. Detailed site-specific investigations, including drilling, are necessary to verify local conditions.

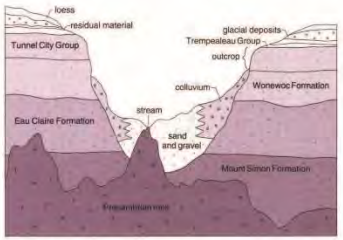


Figure 1. Cross section of typical stream valley.

Sources of information

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TELEPHONE 608/263.7389 FAX 608/262.8086
James M. Robertson, Director and State Geologist

Figure 2 – Generalized Water-Table Elevation Map of Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

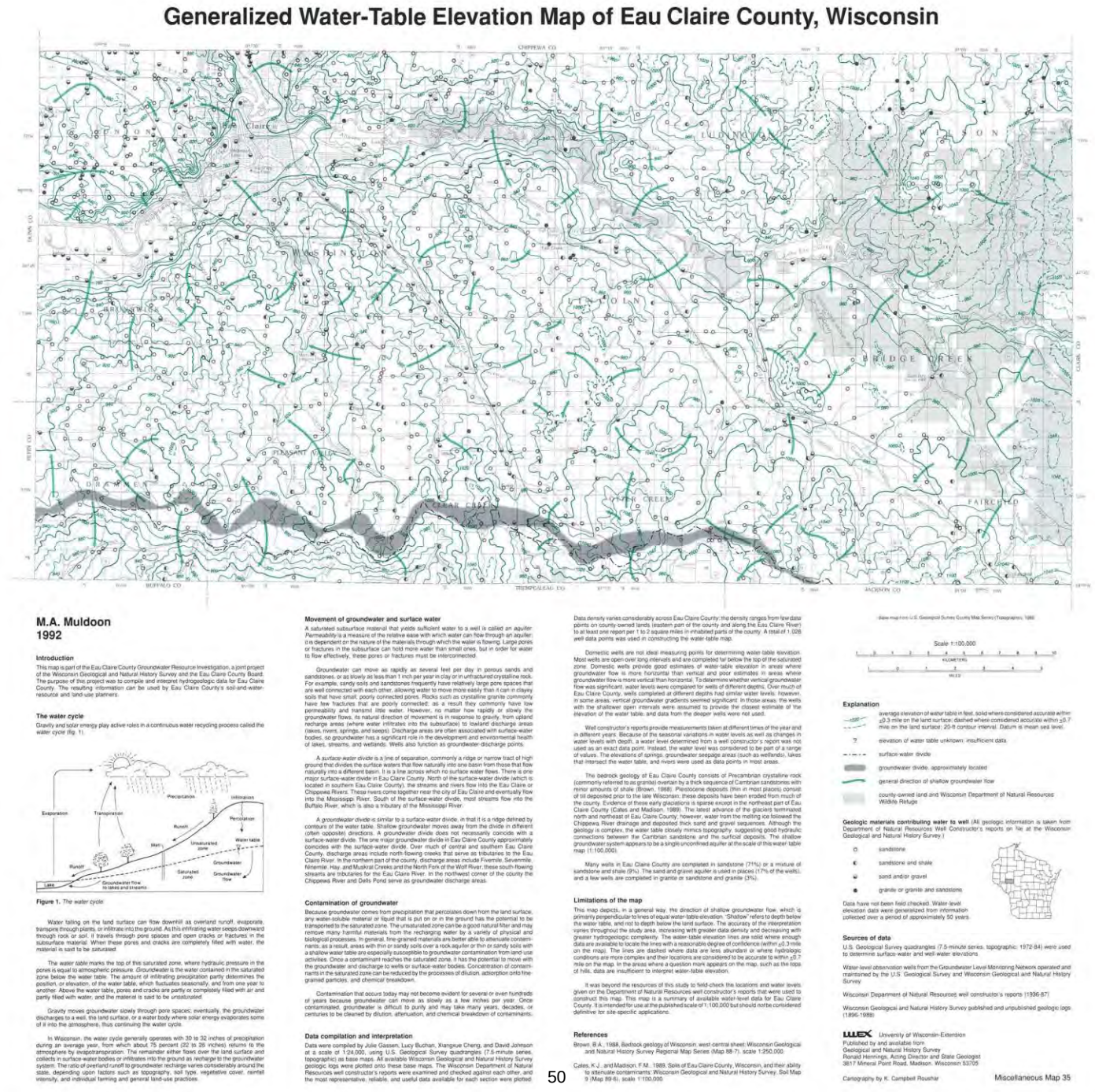
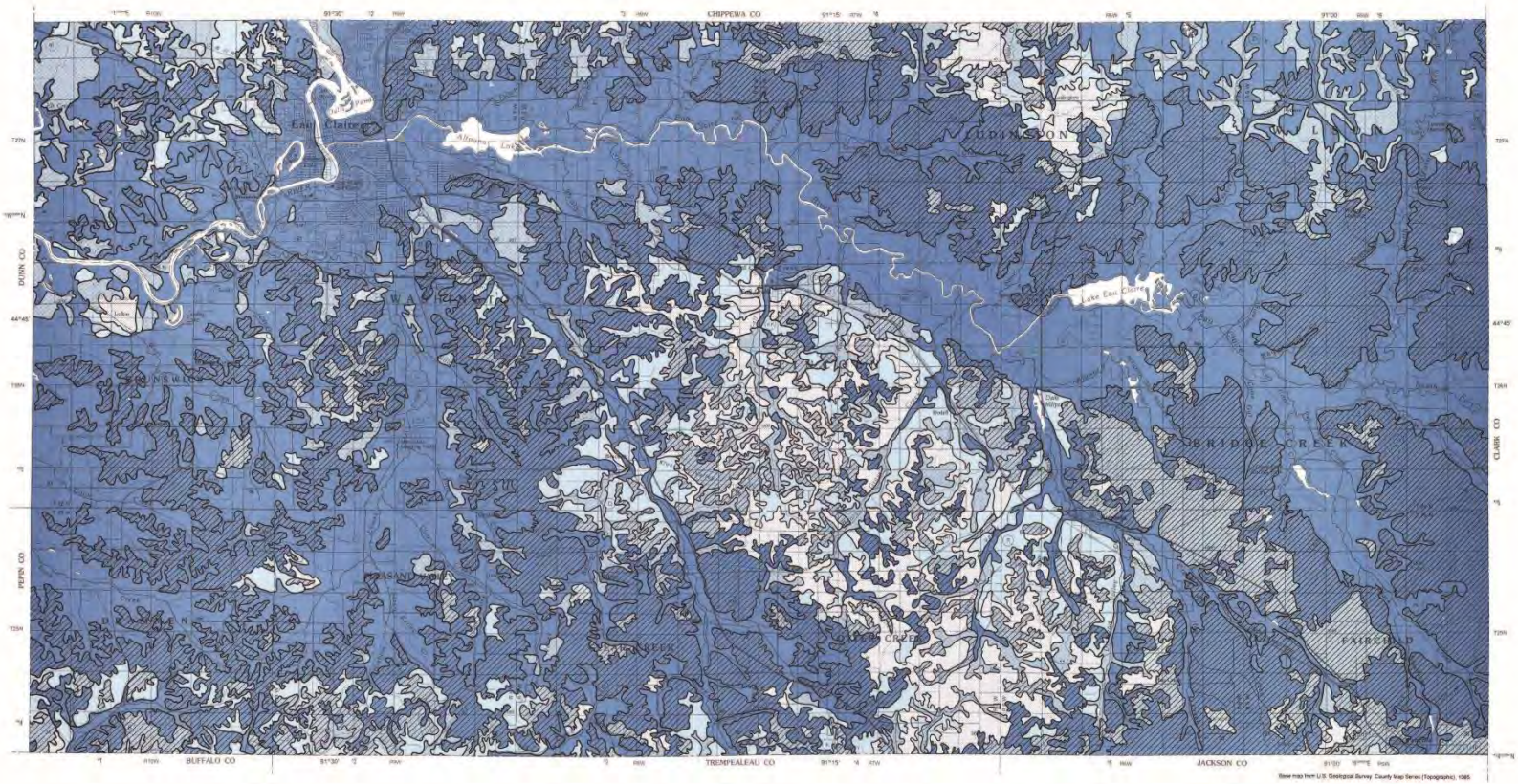


Figure 3 – Soils of Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, and Their Ability to Attenuate Contaminants

SOILS OF EAU CLAIRE COUNTY, WISCONSIN, AND THEIR ABILITY TO ATTENUATE CONTAMINANTS



K.J. Cates and F.W. Madison

1989

Introduction

Soils usually compose only the upper 2 to 4 feet of unconsolidated materials at the earth's surface. Soils are the basis of agricultural production; they provide the foundation for buildings and roads; if properly used, they aid in the treatment and recycling of wastes from homes, from the production of livestock and poultry, and from municipal and industrial sewage treatment plants. Soil characteristics (depth, texture, and permeability) are among the most significant factors that determine the rate and extent of groundwater recharge and the degree of natural protection against contamination. Land characteristics such as slope, vegetation type, and type of rock will, in conjunction with the soil, determine the overall potential of the environment to protect groundwater.

Glaciers moved across most of Eau Claire County tens or hundreds of thousands of years ago, leaving behind characteristic deposits of till (a poorly sorted mixture of sand, silt, clay, and boulders) and outwash (sand and gravel carried off the ice by meltwaters). Subsequent erosion and other geomorphic processes have removed many of these deposits; consequently, evidence of these early glaciations is sparse at the modern land surface, except in the northeastern part of the county where soils are formed in glacial till.

Although the last glacier to invade Wisconsin terminated north and northeast of Eau Claire County, its influence on the modern landscape was significant. Water from the melting ice moved through the county, following the Chippewa River drainage system and leaving behind extensive coarse-textured (sand-sized) alluvial deposits. Fine, silt-sized particles were carried great distances until the flow of the water slowed enough to allow deposition of these materials. Following the disappearance of the ice, these fine particles were picked up by the wind and deposited to varying depths on the land surface. Many of the modern soils in Eau Claire County formed in this silty material, which is called loess.

Many factors influence the type of soil that develops in an area: the parent material from which the soil formed, relief, climate, natural vegetation, drainage, and the time that the soil has had to form. Although the early glaciers modified the landscape in the county, relatively steep areas are common and soil erosion is a continuing problem. In some parts of Eau Claire County, the loess has been eroded and soils formed in residuum of the sandstone bedrock. Bedrock, either sandstone or shale, is within 5 feet of the land surface over about 184,000 acres (nearly 40% of the county).

For mapping, classification, and interpretive purposes, soils are grouped into soil series on the basis of similar physical and chemical characteristics, type of parent material, and arrangement of horizons or layers. A grouping of individual soils based solely on physical and chemical characteristics is required to evaluate the potential of soils for attenuating contaminants. An evaluation system was developed to assess those soil properties that play a role in the attenuation of potential groundwater contaminants resulting from land-use activities.

Capacity of soils to attenuate contaminants

Attenuation is a series of complex processes, all of which are not clearly understood. During attenuation, the soil holds essential plant nutrients for uptake by agronomic crops, immobilizes metals that might be contained in municipal sewage sludge, or removes bacteria contained in animal or human wastes. The soil is an integral part of the natural protection of groundwater from surface-applied contaminants.

However, the natural purification capacity of the soil, like that of any other natural resource, is limited; sometimes soils that retain contaminants become contaminated. Cleaning contaminated soil can be as difficult as cleaning contaminated groundwater. The evaluation system presented here must be looked upon as a supplemental planning tool only, as a time- and cost-saving guide for preliminary screening of the county for areas sensitive to the impact of normal land-use activities. This soil-potential map does not replace the need for detailed on-site investigations. It does, however, reduce the number of areas to be studied in detail by identifying the areas of best and least attenuation potential. Local details have been generalized to fit the mapping scale, which cannot accommodate small, local variations in soil characteristics.

This system evaluates the ability of the soil solum (the A and B horizons) to attenuate potential contaminants resulting from activities above or within the soil zone. The soil-attenuation capacity is considered here only in general terms and is not contaminant-specific. Different contaminants may behave differently—some may be completely eliminated by soil organisms, some may be used by plants, some may be adsorbed on soil particles, and some may eventually pass through the soil solum unchanged.

Physical and chemical characteristics to establish soil ratings

For assessing soil potential for attenuation of contaminants in Eau Claire County, seven physical and chemical characteristics were selected for each soil series and were given weighted values (table 1). Values assigned to each characteristic were determined subjectively, with 1 being the poorest and 10 the best attenuation potential. These values were summed, and soils with total point scores within certain ranges were grouped into four soil associations, which, in turn, reflect different attenuation potentials (table 2). Soil associations consist of two or more dissimilar series that occur on the landscape in a regularly repeating pattern.

Information needed for this assessment was taken entirely from the Eau Claire County soil survey. All soil series mapped in the county were ranked on the basis of their characteristics in a natural state. Man-induced changes, such as tiling and ditching, may affect the attenuation potential of a particular soil. In those instances where alteration has been extensive, a reassessment may be required. Areas in the county where the bedrock is within 5 feet of the surface are indicated on the map. Even though the rock may be covered with 2 to 4 feet of soil materials that have good capacity for contaminant attenuation, the proximity of the bedrock to the land surface still limits subsurface and surface land-use activities.

Soil attenuation potential

Slightly more than 72 percent of the land area (298,940 acres) in Eau Claire County is covered with soils that have the least potential for contaminant attenuation. Even though they are well drained, the coarse texture of deep, sandy soils such as Menahga and Plainfield series allows water to move through them very rapidly, thus minimizing contact between the percolating waters and soil particles and reducing contaminant attenuation. Boone and Psamboe soils form in 20 to 40 inches of sandy residuum from sandstone bedrock; Elkmound soils have 10 to 20 inches of loamy materials over platy sandstone. Ludington and Humbird soils develop in residuum from interbedded sandstones and shales. Many of these shallow, residual soils form on steep slopes and are not well suited for any type of land use.

Soils with marginal potential for contaminant attenuation include those formed in up to 30 inches of silty materials over sandstone (Veadum, Norden, Gale) and in similar thicknesses of loamy materials over sandstone (Hixton, Northfield) or outwash (Meridian, Lowa, Dells). In their subsurface horizons, some of these soils display morphological features that indicate periods of saturation. Presence of a saturated zone within the soil solum interrupts the attenuation processes and may allow contaminants to be introduced into the groundwater.

Soils with good potential to attenuate contaminants cover 33,310 acres (about 8% of the county). These soils have formed in 20 to 40 inches of loess over sandstone (Gale) or loess over outwash (Meridian). Seaton soils have developed in deep silt (>48 inches) and normally would be considered to have the best attenuation potential. However, in Eau Claire County Seaton soils that occur on steep slopes and have been moderately or severely eroded are ranked as having only good attenuation potential. Erosion removes the topsoil, thus affecting infiltration of water into the soil—a key part of the attenuation process. These soils are well suited for a variety of land uses, including agriculture, but must be managed carefully to control erosion.

About 25,000 acres in the county are covered with soils having the best potential for contaminant attenuation. These are soils such as Seaton and Mt. Carroll, which are formed in deep silt (>48 inches). Maximum attenuation occurs when water percolates slowly through the soil solum and contact between contaminants and soil particles is maximized. Well structured, medium-textured surface horizons that enhance infiltration and deep, finer-textured subsoils are characteristic of the soils in this association. These soils are well suited to all types of land-use activities.

This map shows the distribution of soils in Eau Claire County on the basis of their potentials for contaminant attenuation. Soils with bedrock within 5 feet of the land surface are found throughout the county. Soils with special management requirements dominate the county. Deep, flat-lying sandy soils land themselves well to irrigated agriculture but, because of their limited ability to attenuate contaminants, must be carefully managed to avoid nutrient and pesticide movement to the groundwater. Soils on steep slopes are often shallow and are not suited to land uses other than forestry. Deeper soils on steep slopes can be used in a variety of ways but must be carefully managed to reduce erosion.

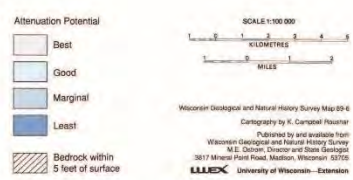
Table 1. Ranking system for evaluating the attenuation potential of soils

Physical/chemical characteristics	Classes	Weighted values
Texture[1] of surface (A) horizon	l, sil, scl, si c, sic, cl, sicl, sc l-fs, vfsl, fs, fsl s, ls, cl, organic materials, and all textural classes with coarse fragment class modifiers	8 6 4 1
Texture[1] of subsoil (B) horizon	c, sic, sc, si scl, l, sil, cl, sicl l-fs, vfsl, fs, fsl s, ls, sl, organic materials, and all textural classes with coarse fragment class modifiers	10 7 4 1
Organic matter content[2]	Mollisols Alfisols Entisols, Inceptisols, Spodosols Histosols, Aquic subsoils; and Lithic, Aquodic, and Aquic subgroups	8 5 3 1
pH Surface (A) horizon	≥6.6 <6.6	5 4
Depth of soil solum (A + B horizons)	>40 in. 30-40 in. 20-30 in. <20 in.	10 8 5 1
Permeability[3] subsoil (B) horizon	very low moderate high very high	10 8 4 1
Soil drainage class	well drained well- to moderately well drained moderately well drained somewhat poorly, poorly, and very poorly drained; and excessively well drained	10 7 4 1

[1] Soil textural classes: l = loam, sil = silt loam, scl = sandy clay loam, si = silt, c = clay, sic = silty clay, cl = clay loam, sicl = silty clay loam, sc = sandy clay, vfs = loamy very fine sand, vfsl = very fine sandy loam, lfs = loamy fine sand, lfsl = fine sandy loam, s = sand, ls = loamy sand, sl = sandy loam.

[2] Based on the ordinal, subordinal, or subgroup levels of the soil classification system; soils are assigned a lower number if they are wet or less than 20 inches thick over bedrock; see county soil survey report.

[3] Based on the particle-size class at the family level of the soil classification system, type, and grade of structure, and consistence; see soil profile descriptions and classification table in county soil survey report.



Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Map 89-6

Cartography by K. Campbell Roushar

Published by and available from Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey M.E. Ostrom, Director and State Geologist 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53705

UWEX University of Wisconsin—Extension

Table 2. Soil series in Eau Claire County listed by attenuation potential

	Least potential	Marginal potential	Good potential	Best potential
Sum of weighted values	0-30	31-40	41-50	51+
	Adrian Alluvial land, sandy[1] Alluvial land, wet[1] Ariand, eroded[2] Au Gres Billett Boone-Psamboe complex Burkhardt Chelsea Eleva Elkmound Elm Lake Fairchild-Merrillan complex Fall Creek Friendship Gotham Houghton Ludington-Humbird complex Markey Menahga Marocca Newson Northfield, eroded[2] Northfield, steep[2] Plainfield River wash[1] Sparta Terrace escarpments, sandy[1] Trempe Urne Vilas	Ariand Cable Cayuga Curran Dells Dunnville Elfrick Gale, eroded[2] Gale, steep[2] Hiles Hiles-Kert complex Hixton, eroded[2] Kert Lowa Manahan Meridian, eroded[2] Meridian, moderately well drained[2] Norden Northfield Onion Otter Shifter Veadum Vesper	Arenzville Dakota Fall Creek, moderately well drained variant Gale Hixton Meridian Seaton, steep, eroded[2] Seaton, moderately well drained[2] Tell	Mt. Carroll Otterholt Pike Seaton Seaton, eroded[2] Seaton, benches[2] Whitehall, deep variant
Acreage	298,940	57,290	33,310	24,742
Percent of total land area	72.2	13.8	8.0	6.0

[1] Undifferentiated land type

[2] Soil phase

Figure 4. Locations of Sand and Gravel Mines within Eau Claire County, Wisconsin July 17, 2018

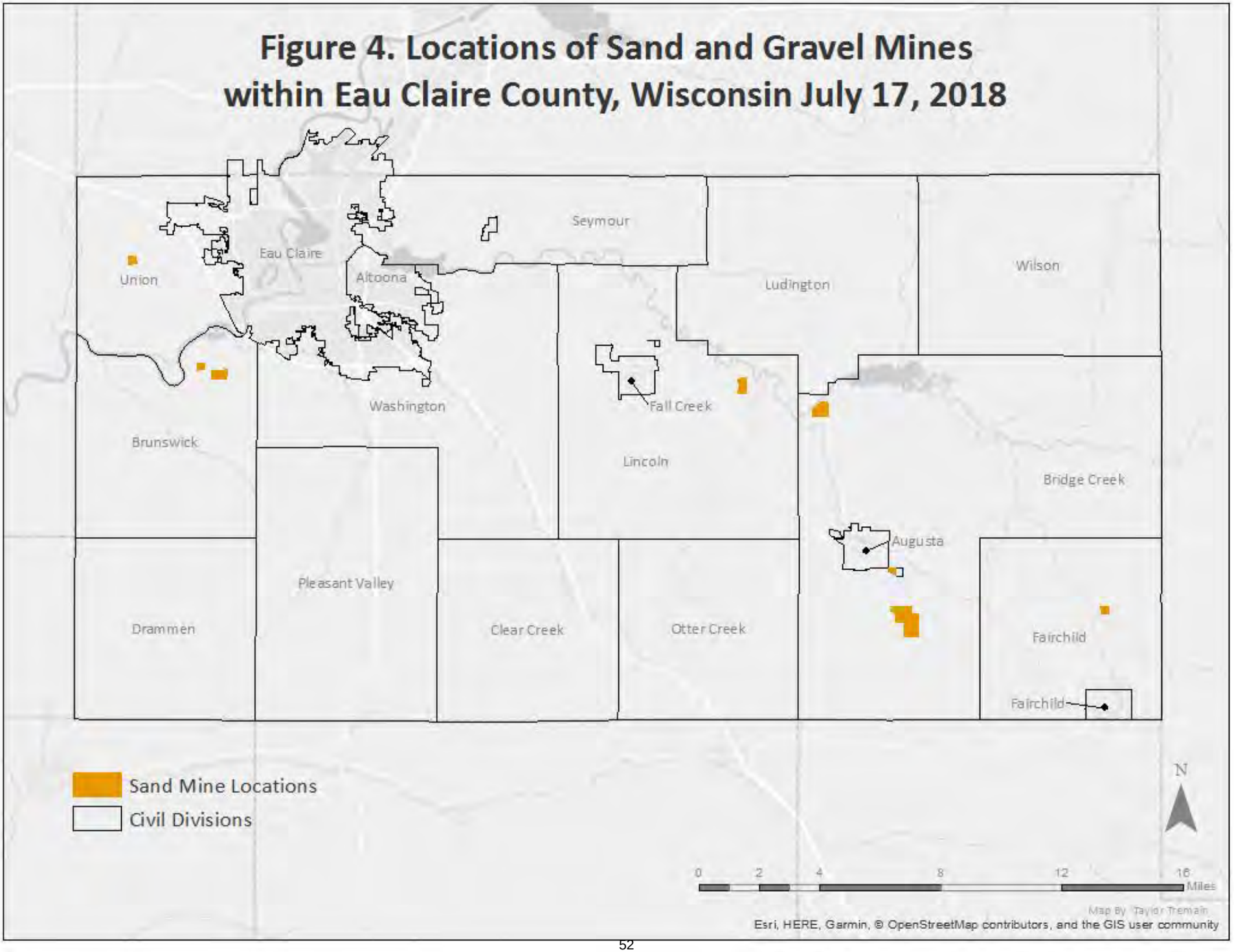


Figure 5. Eau Claire County Land Cover

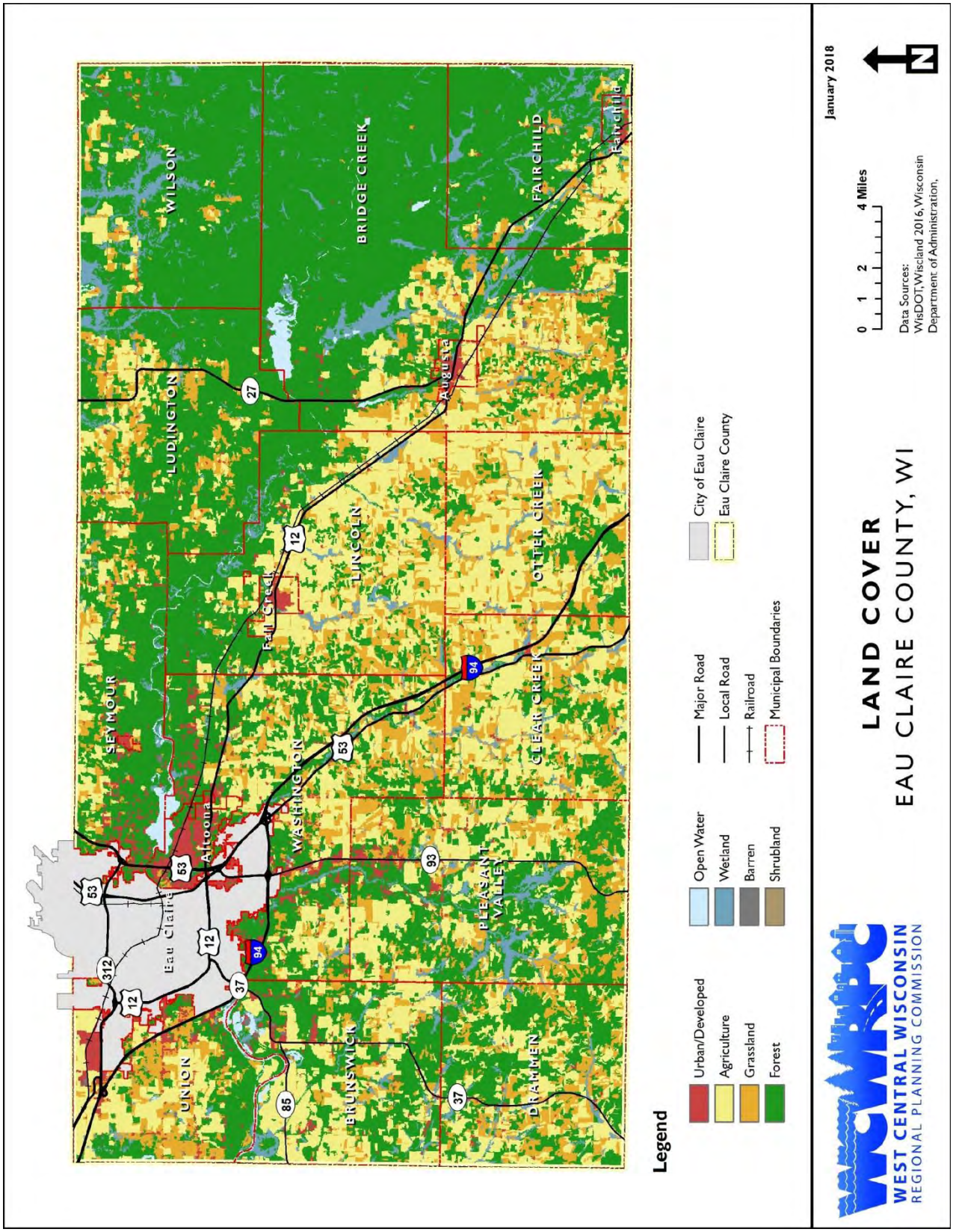


Figure 6 – Nitrates

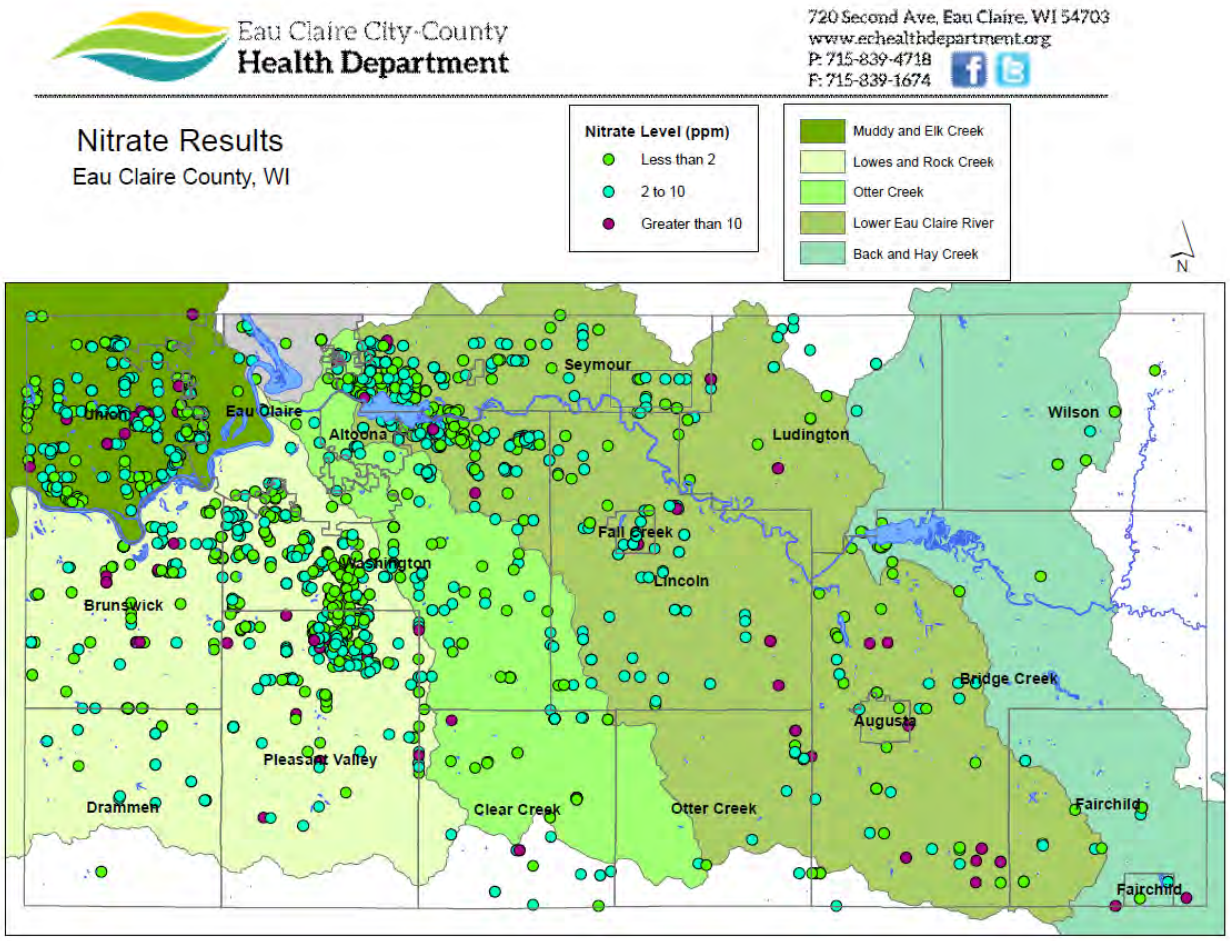


Figure 7 – Coliform Bacteria

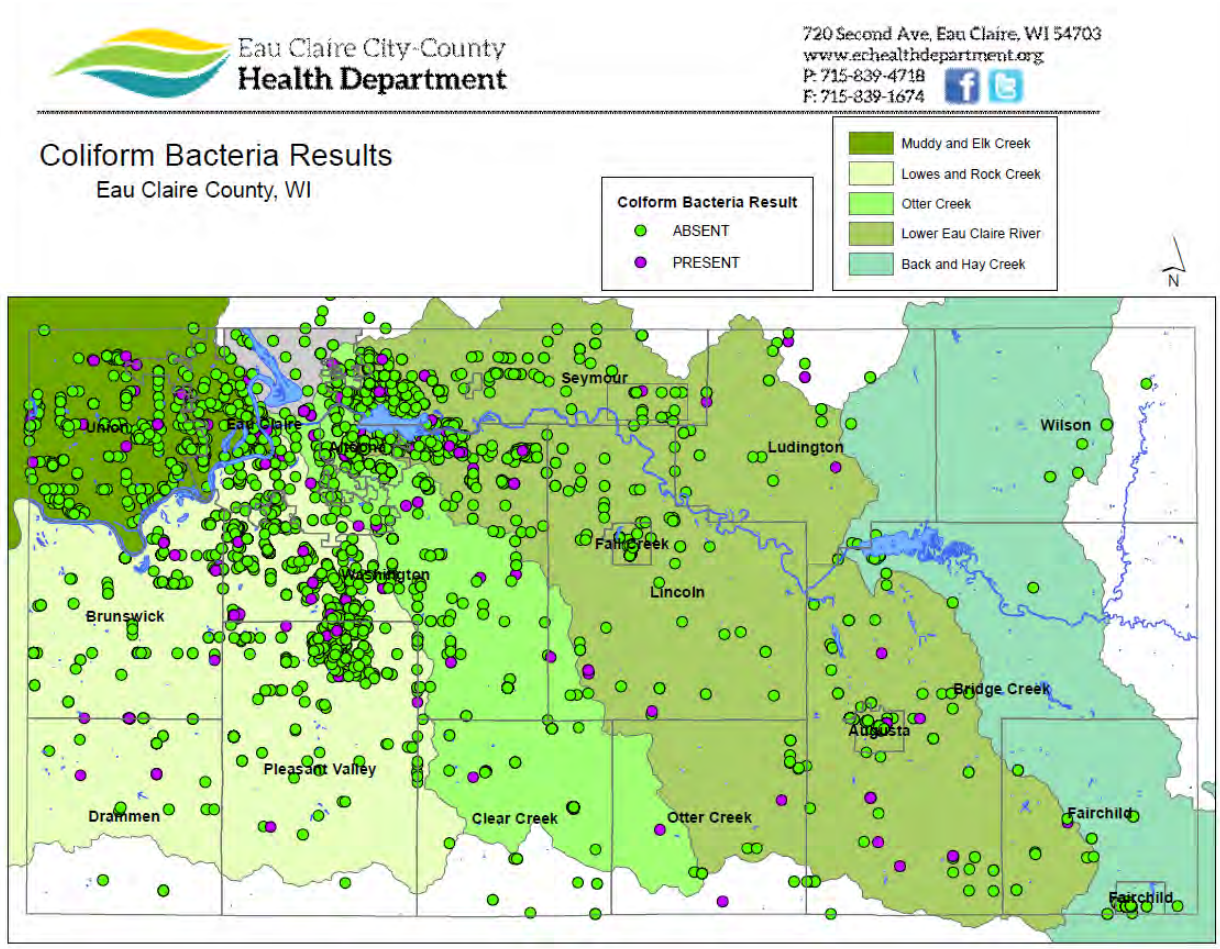


Figure 8 - Atrazine Prohibition Areas in Eau Claire County

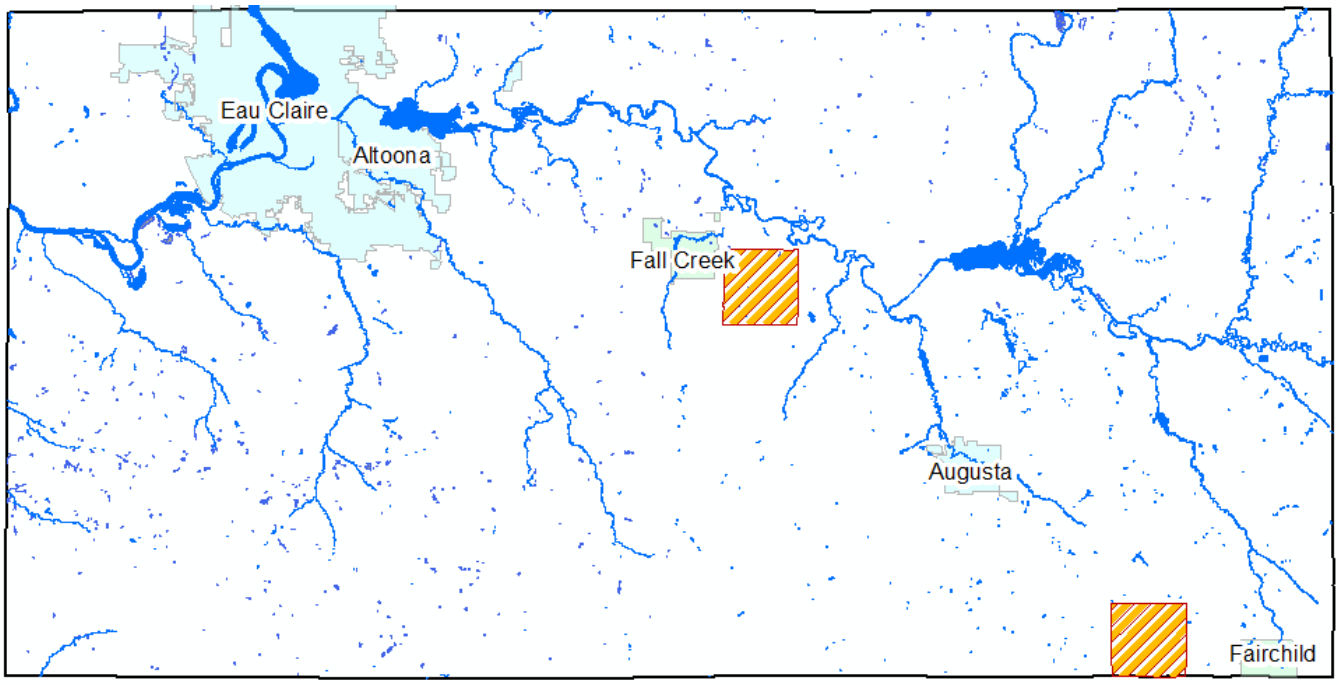


Figure 9 – Atrazine Prohibition area outside of Fall Creek, WI.

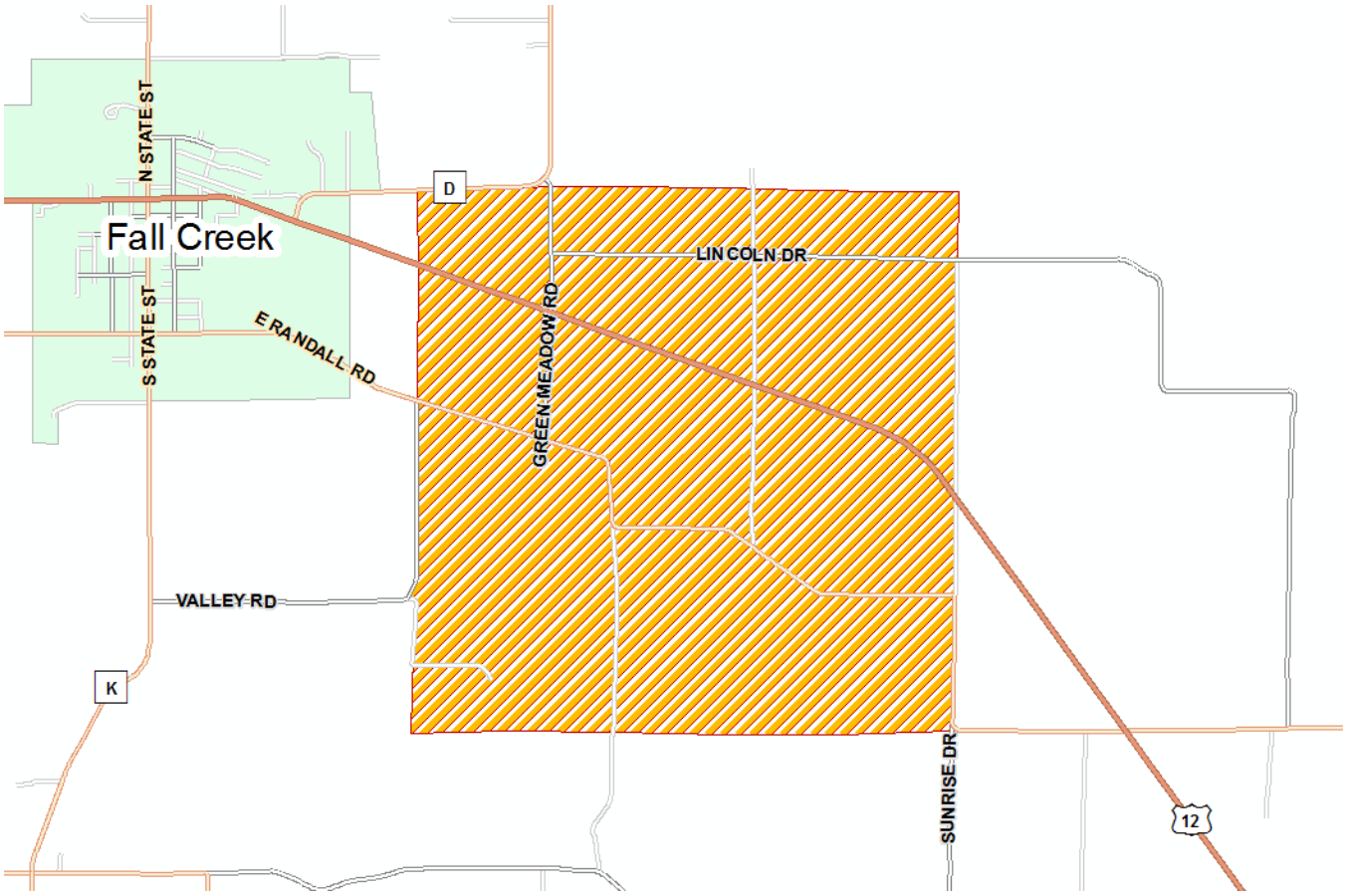


Figure 10 – Atrazine Prohibition Area outside of Fairchild, WI.

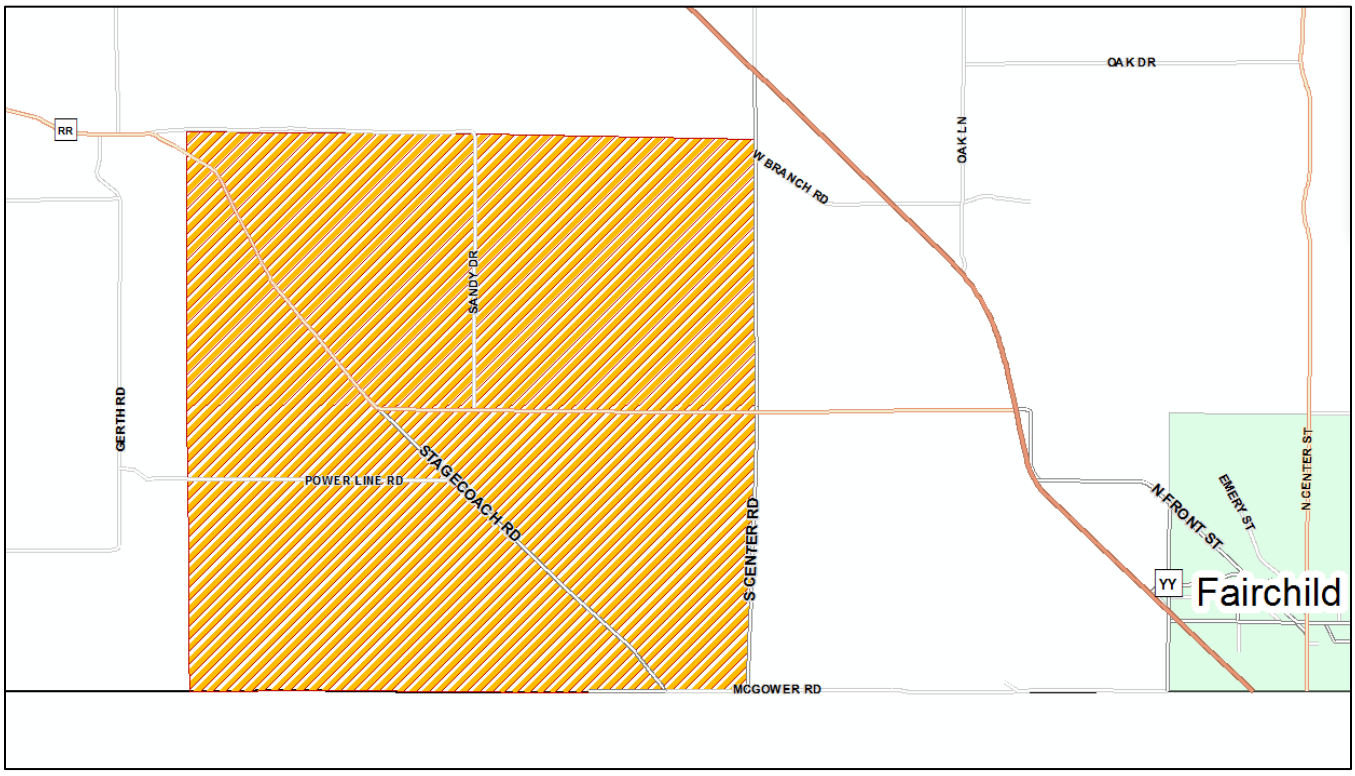


Figure 11 – Landfills and Hazardous Materials Spills, Eau Claire County

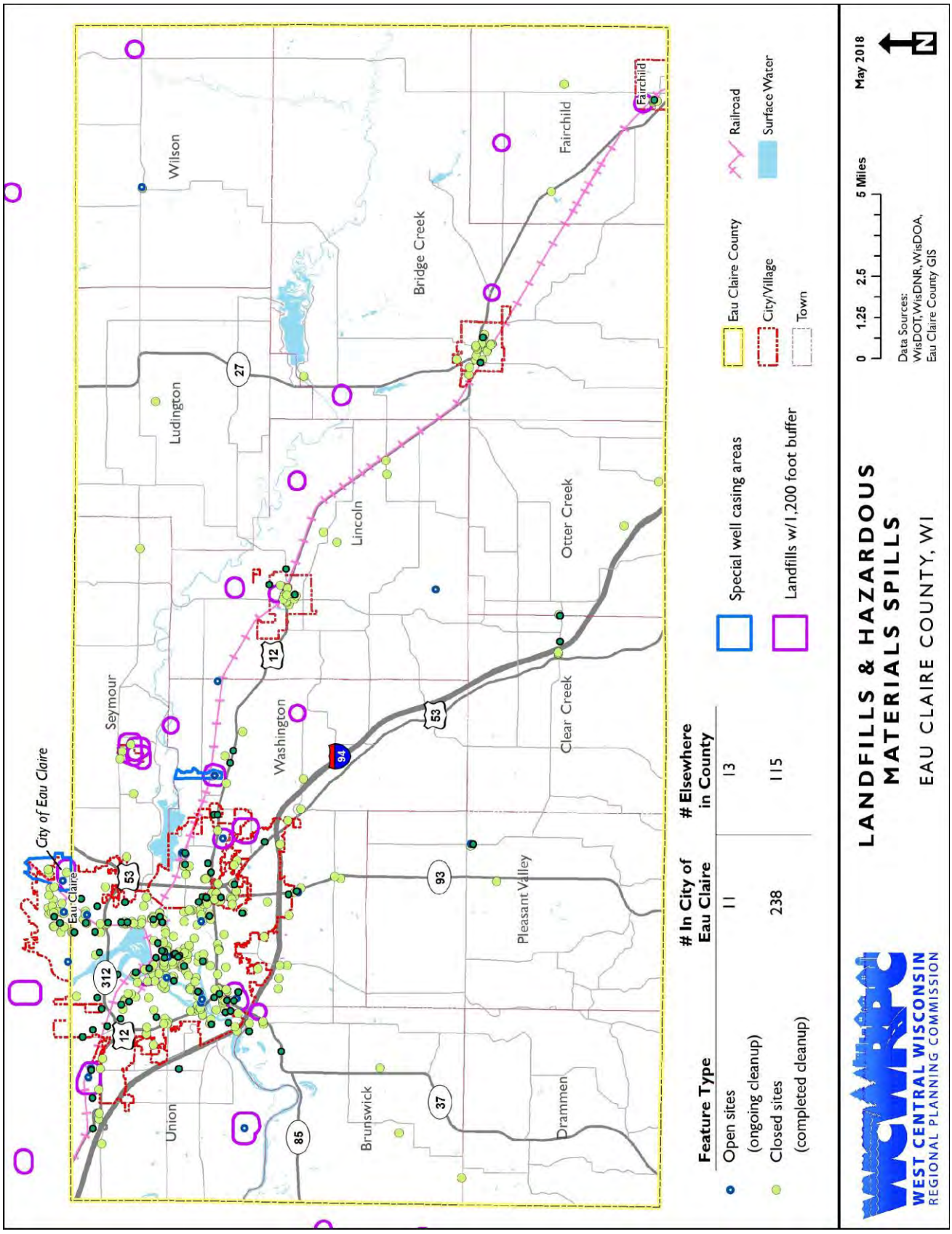


Figure 12 – Wisconsin Temperature Change

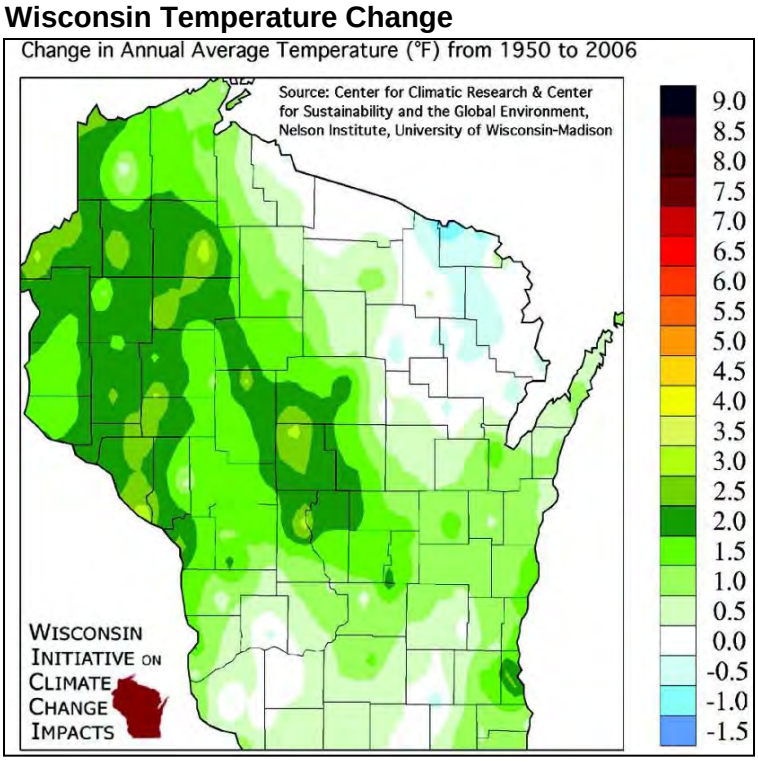


Figure 13 – Change in # of 90+ Degree Days

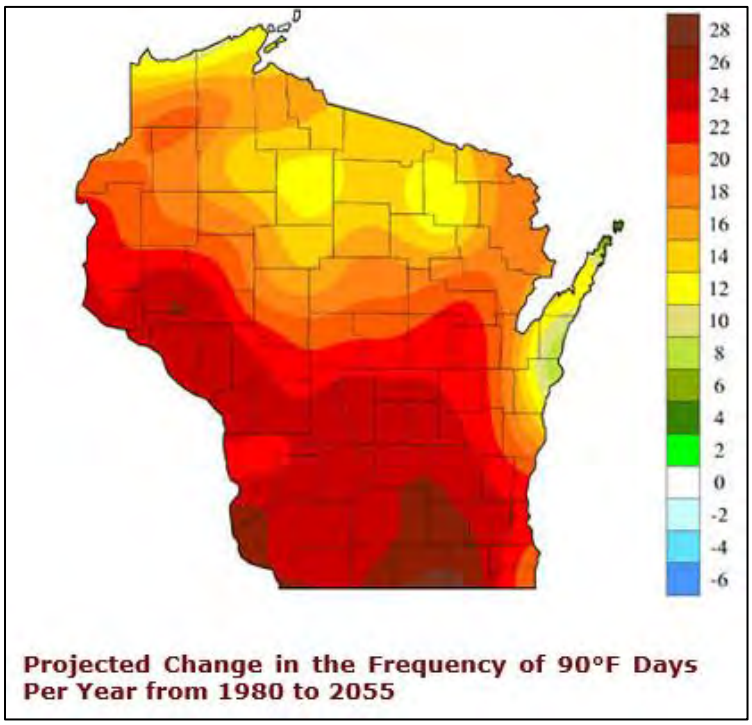


Figure 14 – Wisconsin Precipitation Change

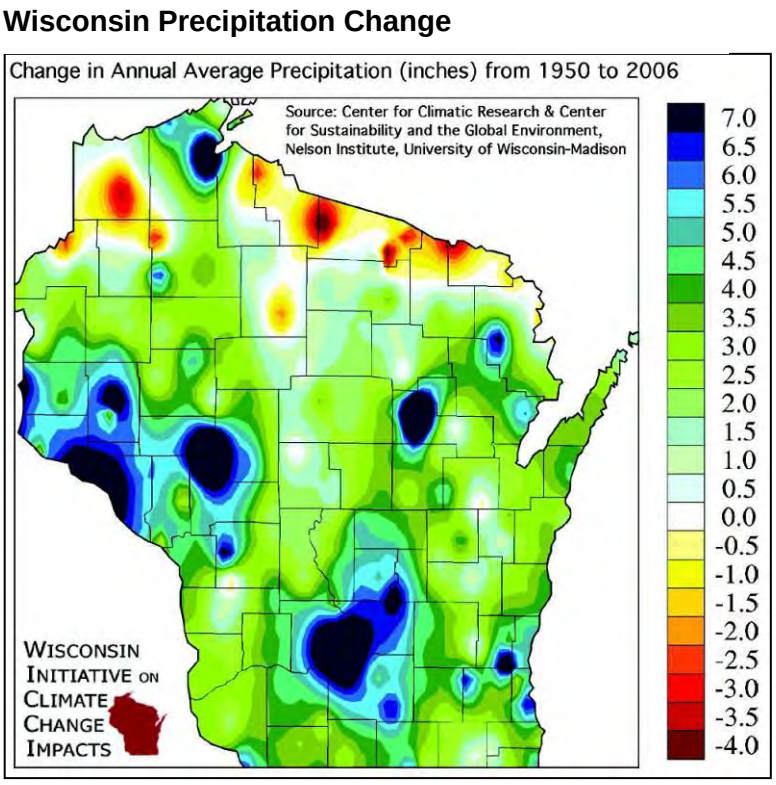
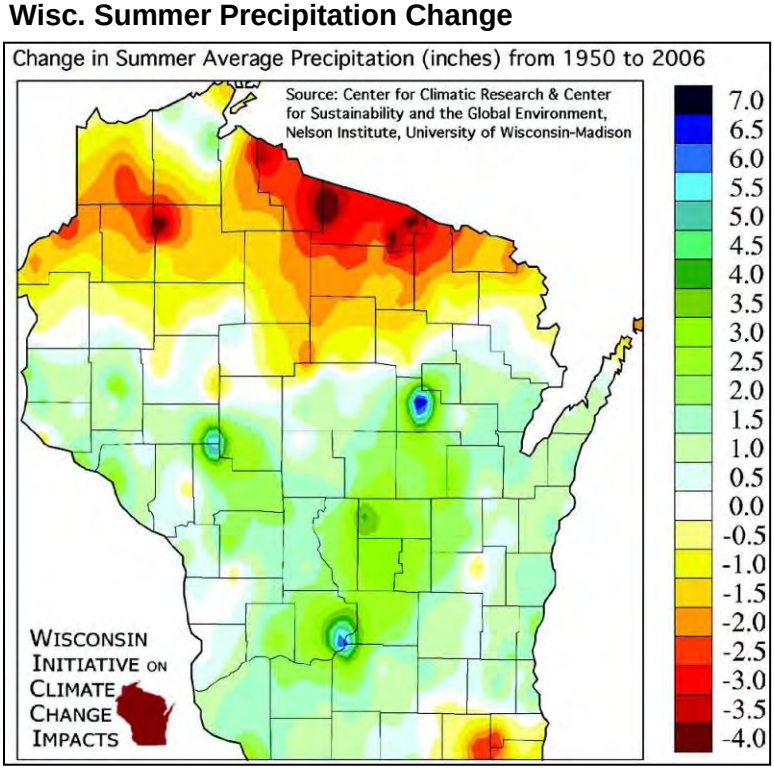


Figure 15 – Wisconsin Summer Precipitation Change



APPENDIX C: Eau Claire County Groundwater Use

I. Low-Capacity Private Wells

Approximately 25% of the Eau Claire County population receives their drinking water from a smaller, low-capacity private well.[i] There are roughly 9,000 smaller private wells in Eau Claire County.[ii] For most of these smaller wells, data is not readily available on groundwater or aquifer sources, type (e.g., dug, driven, drilled), and use (e.g., drinking, irrigation, farming). Understanding groundwater sources is important since shallower aquifers may be more susceptible to contamination. Low capacity private well owners are not required to register older wells or report water use. As such, accurate water withdrawal estimates for these smaller, private wells are not available. For rural residential wells, groundwater withdrawal is estimated at 640.7 million gallons per year (1.76 mil gpd) based on the following assumptions:

- Approximately 26,200 residents live in the unincorporated towns of Eau Claire County[iii], with nearly all using a private well for domestic purposes.
- DNR uses an average of 67 gallons per day per person (or 24,455 gallons/year), though this may be a little high based on data from municipal systems that suggest 45-50 gpd/person may be more accurate.[iv] The higher estimate allows some additional flexibility to account for seasonal homes, cottage business, general farmstead use, etc.
- In 2017, there were 361 properties in the unincorporated towns with commercial or manufacturing assessed improvements.[v] We did not attempt to estimate these smaller, private well withdrawals. Many of the commercial properties have very limited or even seasonal hours with limited groundwater withdrawals. Some, such as commercial group homes and any rental apartments, are included in the residential estimates above. Others are provided service by high capacity wells discussed later.

For purposes of this report, an additional 160-260 million gallons per year from smaller, low-capacity wells for livestock is estimated based on the following assumptions:

- Estimating groundwater withdrawals from non-reporting wells for livestock is challenging. Water use by livestock varies significantly based on type, breed, and age of the livestock and facilities. For example, older facilities with Holsteins were near 45 gpd/cow, while newer facilities are closer to 30 gpd and down around 20gpd for milk Jerseys according to a 4/19/18 DNR staff email.[vi] Milk cows have the highest demand for water, by far, among all local livestock; beef cattle average around 15 gpd.[vii]
- In 2012, the County had 13,020 beef cows and 11,543 milk cows.[viii] The County has other types of livestock, including about 573,000 broiler/meal-type chickens, that are not estimated here.[ix] Estimated water demand for all cattle is roughly 240 million gallons per year (657,000 gpd).
- A significant portion of this livestock is provided water from high capacity wells however. For rough estimating purposes, we can reduce the 240 mil. gallons/year withdrawal estimate for non-reporting wells by 50 mil. gallons/year (or more), based on the reported withdrawals by high capacity wells in 2016 for dairy and other farms discussed later in this appendix.

II. Municipal and Community Water Systems

Approximately 75% of the Eau Claire County population receives their drinking water from one of the following community water systems that use high capacity wells[x]:

Municipal and Community Water Systems in Eau Claire County

System Name/Owner	Municipality or P.O. Address	Approx. Population Served	# of Wells
Altoona Waterworks	City of Altoona	7,345	5
Augusta Waterworks	City of Augusta	1,450	4
Eau Claire Waterworks	City of Eau Claire	66,060	13
Fairchild Waterworks	Village of Fairchild	564	2
Fall Creek Waterworks	Village of Fall Creek	1,322	2
Berghs Mobile Home Park	S10876 Hwy 37 Mondovi area	60	1
Bonnie Vale Park #1	CTH "F" Eau Claire area	70	1
Bonnie Vale Park #2	Eau Claire area	51	1
Cozy Acres LLC Back	4900 Olson Dr. Eau Claire area	38	1
Cozy Acres LLC Front	4900 Olson Dr. Eau Claire area	111	2
Falls City Mobile Home Park #1	Fall Creek area	100	1
Falls City Mobile Home Park #2	RR 2 Fall Creek area	96	1
Falls City Mobile Home Park #3	Fall Creek area	52	1
Green Acres Mobile Homes	Mueller Road Fall Creek area	48	1
Hillcrest Estates Mobile Home Park	1000 Oak Drive Altoona Area	726	2
Pine Edge Mobile Home Park	W3940 Mitchell Rd. E.C. area	300	2
The Priory	1190 Priory Road, Eau Claire	150-185	1
Villa Diann Mobile Home Park	4400 LaSalle St. E.C. area	420	1

III. Municipal, Agricultural, Industrial, and Other High Capacity Wells [1]

High capacity wells are regulated and usage tracked under Wisconsin law. **High Capacity Well** means one or more wells, drillholes, or mine shafts used or to be used to withdraw water for any purpose on one property, if the total pumping or flowing capacity of all wells, drillholes, or mine shafts on one property is 70 or more gallons per minute (or 100,000 gallons per day) based on the pump curve at the lowest system pressure setting, or based on the highest flow rate from a flowing well or wells.

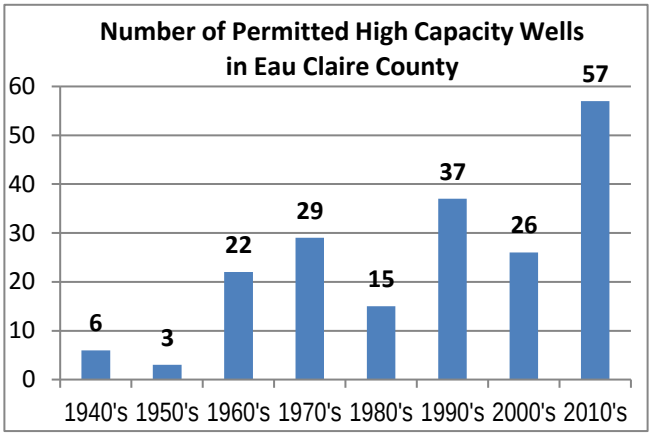
The following high capacity well data for Eau Claire County has been reported to DNR through 2016:

- As of the end of 2016, about 206 high capacity wells have been permitted in Eau Claire County.
- In 2016, 118 active wells in Eau Claire County reported withdrawals totaling nearly 12.4 million gallons per day (or 4.5 billion gallons per year). Among Wisconsin's 72 counties, Eau Claire

[1] All high capacity well data in this subsection was compiled by West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission based on high capacity well location, use, and withdrawal data provided by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources through a Water Use Open Record Request data 4/20/18.

ranked #12 in 2016 in total groundwater high capacity well withdrawals. Dunn County, with its many agricultural irrigation wells, ranked #9.

- Recent high capacity well withdrawals in Eau Claire County peaked at about 5.4 billion gallons in 2013 from 116 active wells.
- From 2010-2016, there were 57 high capacity wells approved in Eau Claire County (or 9.5 wells/year on average).
- As shown in the table below, public and domestic uses constitute the largest percentage of high capacity well withdrawals. All agriculture (irrigation, dairy, and other) totals about 28.4% of withdrawals, closely followed by non-farming irrigation.

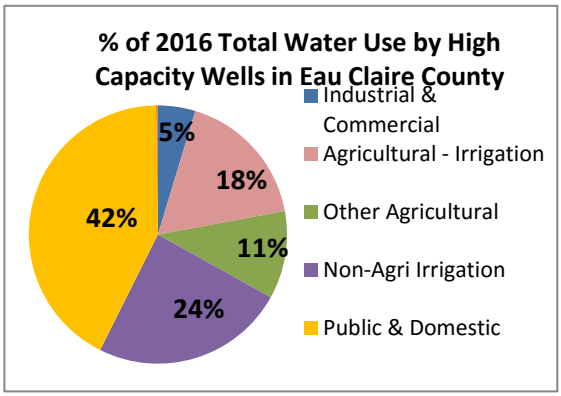


2016 High Capacity Well Annual Withdrawals (for wells with reported withdrawals)

Use[2]	# of Wells	% of Wells	Annual Gallons	% of Gallons
Commercial	8	3.9%	1,098,425	0.02%
Industrial	20	9.7%	210,978,115	4.66%
Domestic	15	7.3%	235,811,417	5.21%
Irrigation: Agricultural	33	16.0%	787,674,440	17.41%
Irrigation: Non-Agricultural	9	4.4%	1,099,561,000	24.30%
Non-Irrigation: Dairy Farming	1	0.5%	49,096,000	1.08%
Non-Irrigation: Other Farming	4	1.9%	448,800,400	9.92%
Public Water Supply	57	27.7%	1,682,145,991	37.17%
Unspecified *(gallons based on max. cap.)*	59	28.6%	10,198,560	0.23%
Totals	**206**	**100.0%**	**4,525,364,348**	**100.00%**

Source: DNR Water Withdrawal Dataset, April 2018

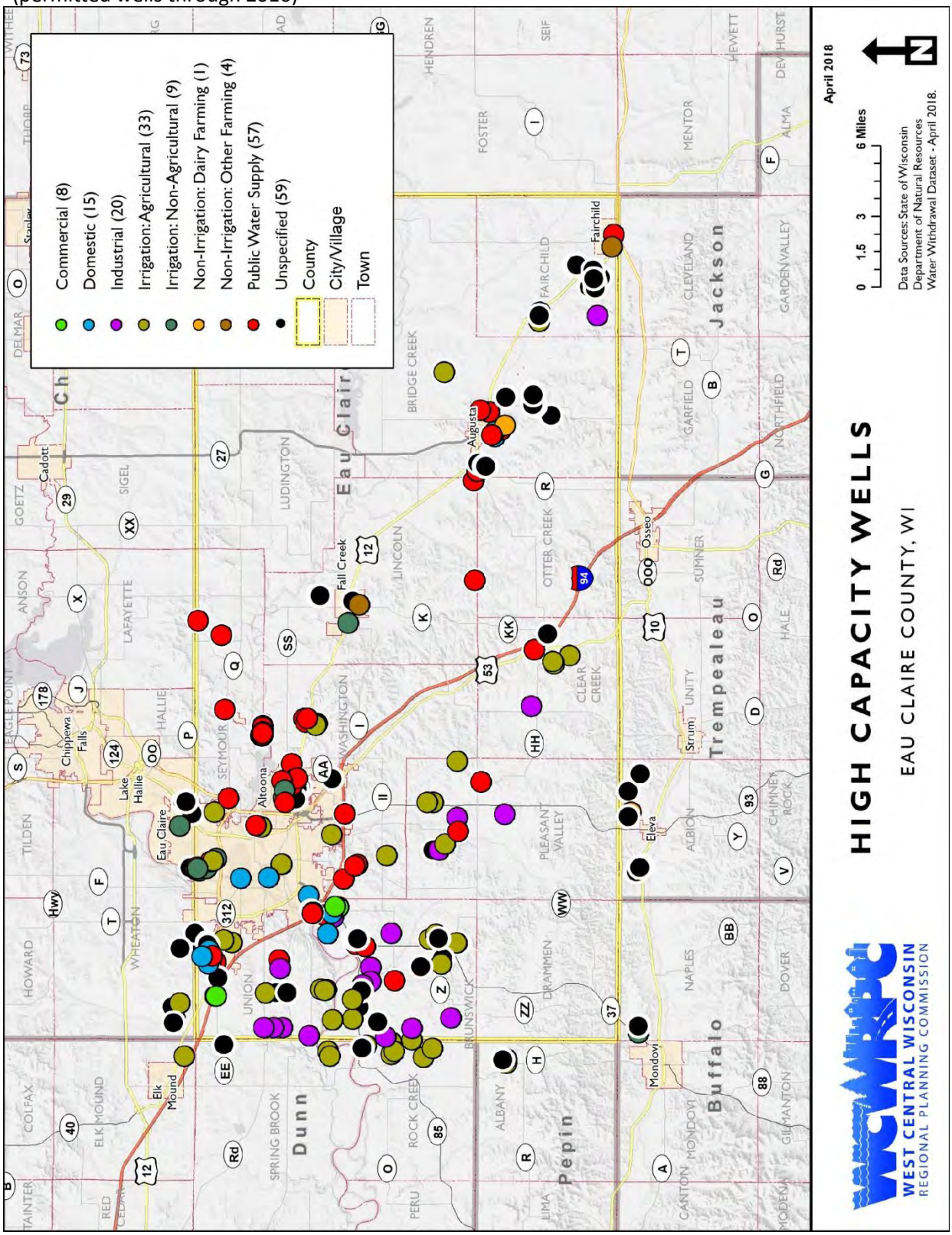
- Of the 2010-2016 approved wells, 66% had no "unspecified" use in the database. Based on ownership, the most of these new wells were industrial, public utility, and agricultural. 2016 water use data for unspecified wells was not available; the annual gallons in the table above for these wells is based on their maximum capacity.



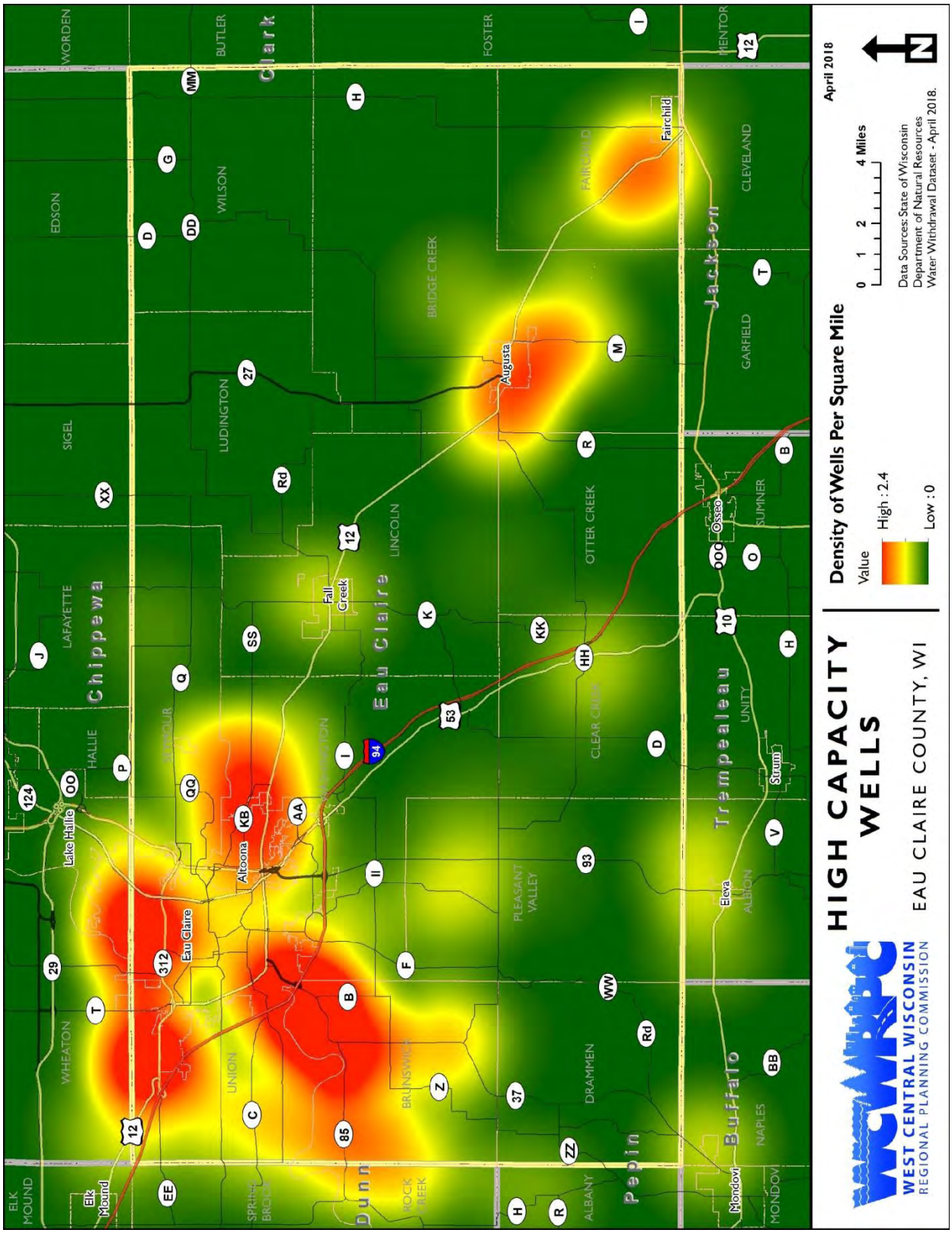
[2] **Industrial** includes Construction, Food Manufacturing, Fractured Sand Mining Operation, Manufacturing, Mineral Preparations, Paper Manufacturing, and Other. **Domestic** includes Private Multiple Residences and Private Single Residences. **Irrigation: Agricultural** includes Berry, Cranberry, Forestry, and Orchards/Nurseries. **Irrigation: Non-Agricultural** includes Golf Course and Other. **Public Water Supply** includes Business/Retail, Fire Protection, Groundwater Remediation/Testing, Lake & Pond Levels, Lodging, Municipal, Public, Public/Non-Transient Single-Unit House, Wastewater Treatment, and Other.

Seven of the unspecified wells and three other wells in the above table and represented on the following maps did not have an approval date. Wells within one mile of the Eau Claire County are reflected on the following maps, but are not included in the above table.

High Capacity Well Distribution
(permitted wells through 2016)



High Capacity Well Concentrations
(permitted wells through 2015)



[i] Based on the total County population minus the approximate population receiving drinking water from a municipal or community well as reflected in the table in the next subsection.

[ii] Eau Claire City-County Public Health Department estimate as of April 2018.

[iii] Wisconsin Department of Administration Population Estimates. https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/Population_Estimates.aspx

[iv] Smail, Robert A. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources email to Chris Straight, WCWRPC regarding water quatity/usage data. April 19, 2018.

[v] Wisconsin Department of Revenue. 2017 Statement of Assessments. https://www.revenue.wi.gov/Pages/SLF/2017-soa.aspx

[vi] Smail, Robert A. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources email to Chris Straight, WCWRPC regarding water quatity/usage data. April 19, 2018.

[vii] North Dakota State University Extension Service. Livestock Water Requirements. https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/pubs/ansci/livestoc/as1763.pdf

[viii] USDA Census of Agriculture, 2012

[ix] Ibid.

[x] Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Wisconsin DNR Drinking Water Data. https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/drinkingWater/

Appendix D - Summary of Groundwater Protection Regulations and Ordinances for Eau Claire County, Wisconsin

The information contained is a general summary of the regulations existing at the time of this report (2018).

Ordinances within Eau Claire County, cities, villages		
Village of Fall Creek	Zoning Code- ARTICLE VII – 26801	•Zoning information is provided as well of a map of the various zones. •Zone 1 is the area of land which contributes the water to a municipal well in 30-days, permitted uses are provided in 268-85. prohibitted used are provided in 268-85.A.2. •Zone 2 is the area inbetweeen the 30-day zone and the 5 year zone. permitted and prohbitted uses provided in 268-85.B.1 and 268-85.B.2 respectively. •Zone 3 is the area between 5 and 10 year time to well boundaries, permitted and prohbitted uses are provided 268-85.C.1 and 268-85.C.2 respectively. •any use not listed as a permitted use, shall be considered prohibitted. •As technology changes, appeals can be made. •Provides a generalized enforcement procedure and some administrative details.
City of Augusta	Ordinance No: 2005-9-1	•50 ft between storm sewer main and well, 200ft between a well and any sanitary sewer main, lift station, and single family fuel oil tank, 400 ft between a well and cementary, septic tank, and storm water drainage pond, 600 ft between a well and any gas or fuel storage tank, 1,000 ft between a well and any land application of commercial, industrial, or municipal waste, 1200 ft from other waste storage facilities (list provided in sect.4.1.F) •provides zoning similar to Fallcreek but is less exact with its termonology. •zone A is primary source •Zone B is secondary •Zone C is area not considered A or B. (permitted and prohibited are provided in Sect.4.2). •Sect.5 provides information about applying for a well. •Penalties and enforcement are covered in the final section.
City of Altoona	Title 13: Waters and Sewers. www.ci.altoona.wi.us/webfiles/fnitools/documents/municipal_code_title_13.pdf	13.38 Private well permit and abandonment
City of Eau Claire	Title 14: Waterworks http://www.ci.eau-claire.wi.us/home/showdocument?id=23067	14.04.100 Well abandonment and well operation permit 14.10 Wellhead Protection
Eau Claire County	Title 8: Health and Safety Title 18: Zoning	8.12.070 Hazardous substance - control 8.12.075 Human health hazard and public nuisances 8.12.080 Groundwater Contamination - prevention 8.12.230 Wastewater disposal facilities - required 18.77.090 Groundwater management and drinking water supply

Agency	Code	Focus	Who/What	Details
Department of Natural Resources	NR80	Pesticides	Any person desiring to use limited use pesticides	•must obtain permit •may not cause death/harm to wildlife •must be covered •must follow label •must not allow to enter waters •shall not fill tanks near well that could potentially be affected •properly dispose (follow label).
	NR110	Sewerage Systems	Sewerage System Owners/Engineer	Sanitary sewers shall be located with a minimum separation distance of 60 meters (200 feet) from any community water system well. The separation distance between a community water system well and a sanitary sewer main may not be less than 50 feet. Sanitary sewers shall be located with a minimum separation distance of 15 meters (50 feet) from private water system wells. Cross-connections with public and private water supply systems are prohibited. Groundwater infiltration into sanitary sewer systems shall be minimized.
	NR113	Waste Storage	Applies to licensed haulers, owners and any person servicing private sewerage systems including septic and holding tanks, dosing chambers, grease interceptors, seepage beds, seepage pits, seepage trenches, privies and portable restrooms.	Waste must be disposed of in a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant (POTW). In the case of an emergancy, disposal can be done in an open area. Area must be less than 2% sloped, 750 ft from water, not in a floodplain, less than 10,000 gal (waste)/acre, and must get approval from the dept. When land is frozen or snow covered, no waste application is allowed, except if pumped more frequently than every 6 months, in this instance the language is "preferred" POTW over land application. The same requirements must be met, except a slope of 6% is allowed in winter months. Soil must have a permeability of less than 6 in/hour but more than .2 in/hour in order to be used for landspreading. No landspreading on an area that is susceptible to ponding. Must have landowners permission. Must prevent runoff, no application after rain event (oversaturated soil). Land must not be recieving or have recieved POTW sludge in the last crop year. For agriculture use: application can be no more than 10 months prior to crop planting. Must have a 2 ft grass strip on property boundary downslope of waste. Fields must be revegetated after discontinued. Must follow nitrogen recomendations (based on soil/crop needs). Spreading may not harm an endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat or a historical site. A table for spreading, incorporation, and injection requirments is provided. May apply to a hay field thats been harvested, but not once the new growth is 6 in. One of the following three req. must be met: no significant amount of sepage may be present on land after an hour, after 6 hours all septage must be incorporated in soil, or ph must be raised to 12 and remain at 12 for 30 minutes. Soil borings are required in high use fields and in low use fields where no soil information is provided. A table of application rates is provided. Septage may be landspread seasonally on or into soils with a seasonal high groundwater level at a depth greater than one foot but less than 3 feet from the surface if the landspreading is limited to times when the soil is not saturated within 3 feet of the surface.

Agency	Code	Focus	Who/What	Details
Department of Natural Resources	NR120	Priority Watershed and Lake Program	Applies to governmental units and state agencies when acting as nonpoint source grantees; to governmental units when acting as cost−share agreement grantors; and to landowners, land operators and state agencies when acting as cost−share recipients.	•All priority watersheds (“Priority watershed” is a watershed where the need for nonpoint source water pollution abatement is most critical.) must have a watershed plan which consist of an assesment, implementation, and evaluation portion. •Provides information about cost-share agreements for addressing watershed nonpoint sources of pollution for the following practices: contour farming, contour and field stripcropping, field diversions, terraces, grassed waterways, high residue managment systems, nutrient management, pesticide management, cropland protection cover, intensive grazing management, critical area stabilization, grade stabliziation structures, agricultural sediment basins, shoreline and streambank protection, riparian buffers, lake sediment treatment, wetland restoration, shoreline habitat restoration for developed areas, barnyard runoff management, animal lot abandonment or relocation, well abandonment, manure storage facilities, animal waste storage abandonment, milking center waste control systems, roofs for barnyard runoff management and manure storage facilities, livestock fencing, and urban best management practices.
	NR123	Well compensation program	Owners of a contaminated well	•eligible parties must be replacing a contaminated private well •test analyses of at least 2 samples of water, taken at least 2 weeks apart and not more than 2 years apart must pass testing done by a certified lab •family income less than $65,000 (include tax return forms) •Eligible costs: equipment for clean up, new well, cost of sample analyses, well abandonment costs, etc.
	NR130	Nonferrous metallic mineral exploration	Explorers of nonferrous metallic minerals	•If a well is artesian, approval from the department is required •If a well is temporarily abondandoned, casing must be left in place and it needs to be capped •requirements for fillings, 4 in diameter or greater must be entirely concrete, etc.
	NR131	Nonferrous metallic mineral prospecting	Prospectors of nonferrous metallic minerals	•Most of the environmental concern is wetlands, as it states, "Groundwater may discharge to a wetland, recharge from a wetland to another area, evaporate from, and/or flow through a wetland." never mentioning how the groundwater may come into contact with humans •Description of how the prospectors will keep ground and surface waters clean must be submitted, but no specifics are given.
	NR133	Radioactive waste site exploration	Any person wishing to engage in radioactive waste site exploration	States the same requirements in NR130, only describes about drillhole fillings and casing rules.
	NR134	Oil and gas exploration	Any person wishing to engage in Oil &/or gas site exploration	Same rules as NR 130 & 133, including temp and perm abandonment.

Agency	Code	Focus	Who/What	Details
Department of Natural Resources	NR140	Groundwater Quality	Anyone who may affect groundwater quality	•Provides a table with substances preventative action limit and enforcement standards for primary and secondary contaminants •if any sample exceeds or meets an action limit, the responsible party must notify the appropriate regulatory agency. •sampling and lab requirements are specified by regulatory agency, in the instance that they are not, literature is provided to follow.
	NR142	Water management and conservation	Persons interested in withdrawing more than 2,000,000 gal/day	•Consumption: report total withdrawn x .7 if nondomestic irrigation, x .9 if non irrigation agriculture, x a coefficient determined by department for: thermalelectric, commericial, industrial, mining, or public water system •coefficients must be approved prior to use •Must get approved if withdrawal will exceed 2,000,000 gal/day •app info can be found within •6 or more residents may file a complaint for a withdrawal violation
	NR157	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Anyone handling PCBs	Must be stored, transported, and disposed of in a manner that prevents loss of PCB to the environment.
	NR182	Nonferrous metallic mineral mining wastes	"These rules govern all solid waste disposal sites and facilities for nonferrous metallic mineral mining and prospecting operations"	•No waste site shall be located within 1,000ft of any navigable lake, pond, or flowage. 300ft of a navigable river or stream, within a floodplain, within 1,200ft of a water supply well, or in an area that the dept. deems as having a reasonable chance of an exceedance of quality standards for surface or groundwater. •information about quality standard exceedance procedures is given. •No one is allowed to construct, establish, or expand a waste site without obtaining approval of a feasibility report and a plan of operation from the dept. •information about feasibility reports are provided (NR182.08) •information about plan of operation requirements are provided (NR182.09) •Specifies requirements for monitoring groundwater and leachate as well as testing of the samples.

Agency	Code	Focus	Who/What	Details
Department of Natural Resources	NR204	Domestic Sewage Sludge Management	"Any person who treats or generates sludge, applies sludge to land or places sludge in a landfill"	•Anyone who owns or operates a treatment works must obtain a WPDES permit. •provides a table for required frequency of monitoring for various amounts of applied sewage and sludge. •before sludge is applied, permittee must receive approval for each site on which sludge is applied. •provides a list and table (Table B in NR204.07) of requirements for applications sites. •Quality of sludge is based on metal concentrations, pathogen densities and treatment processes, and vector attraction reduction. •Minimum duration between application and use is provided in a table (Table C in NR204.07). •Tables for pollutant concentration standards are provided. •Tables for application rates are provided. •Tables for pathogen densities are provided. •vector attraction reduction tables are provided. •Storage facilities must gain approval from dept. •The dept. may require the permittee develop a sludge managment plan, if sludge is imported from outside of state, a management plan is required.
	NR206	Land Disposal of Municpal and Domestic Wastewaters	"discharges to land disposal systems of liquid wastewaters from publicly owned wastewater treatment works and from privately owned domestic wastewater treatment works"	•Provides a table of effluent limits, based on system type and date of approval. •"The underground injection of municipal and domestic wastewaters through a well is prohibited." •if discharge may result in an increased possibility of groundwater contamination, further treatment may be required. •land disposal systems must comply with NR110 and 140. •provides limitations (NR206.08) for: absorption pond systems, spray irrigation systems, ridge and furrow systems, overland flow systems, while all other systems will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. •if average daily flow is greater than 0.015MGD. groundwater monitoring is required as mentioned in the permit.
	NR213	Lining of Industrial Lagoons and Design of Storage Structures	"all lagoons, tanks, stacking structures, and other storage or treatment structures that receive industrial, commercial or agricultural wastewaters, associated sludges from industrial, commercial or agricultural sources, by−product solids and any resulting leachates."	•must be 1,000ft from a well serving a community public water supply system, 250 ft from other potable water supply wells, not in wetlands, shall be designed to minimize the level of substances in the groundwater, lagoon basement must be 5 feet from bedrock or water table. •Provides liner requirements and specifications. •liners must be tested before lagoons are put into operation. •Storage tanks must be designed, installed and maintained to prevent leaks to corrosion or structural failure.

Agency	Code	Focus	Who/What	Details
Department of Natural Resources	NR214	Land Treatment of Industrial Liquid Wastes, By-product Solids and Sludges	Industrial waste operator	•Discharge of these wastes are prohibited unless the operator can demonstrate that the environment will not exceed standards in NR140. •absorption ponds must be 1,000 ft from a well serving a community public water supply system and 250 ft from other potable water supply wells. must be 5 feet above water table or bedrock. must not be in a floodway. •discharge shall contain the minimum amount of substance that is technically and economically feasible. •ridge and furrow systems shall be 1000 ft from a community public water supply system well, 250 ft from any other potable water supply well, the bottom must be 5 ft above beckrock and groundwater and not in a floodway. •provides site location criteria, design and construction criteria, discharge limitations, discharge monitoring requirements, operating requirements, and soil investigation and groundwater monitoring requirements for absorption ponds, ridge and furrow systems, irrigation systems, overland flow systems, subsurface absorption systsems, landspreading systems for liquid wastes and by-product solids, and sludge spreading systems. •Soil investigation requirements are given.
	NR500	General Solid Waste Management Requirements	Solid waste facilities	•Provides information for site inspection, licensing, and approval processe for starting and operating a solid waste facility. •If the dept. believes that a solid waste facility is in violation, they may take enforcement action. •Provides definitions for chapters 500-538.
	NR502	Solid Waste	Solid waste storage, transportation, transfer, incinerators, air curtain destructors, processing, woodburning, composting, and municipal solid waste combustors	•No one is allowed to operate a facility if it will cause a detrimental effect on surface water or groundwater or a significant adverse impact on wetlands •storage facilities and air curtain destructors cannot be located in a floodplain, within 250 ft from any private well, navigable lake, pond, flowage, river, or stream, and 1200 ft from any public water supply. composting facilities have the same location requirements but must also be 5 feet above the seasonal high groundwater table •storage facilities that are placed in an enclosed building do not have location criteria, except that they cannot be in a floodplain. •provides operational requirements for containerized storage facilities, noncontainerized storage facilities, and municipal solid waste combustor residue storage facilities. •runoff that interacts with waste, must be treated like leachate. •provides requirements for municipal solid waste combustors including a table for limits.

Agency	Code	Focus	Who/What	Details
Department of Natural Resources	NR503	Landfills	Applicants for new small scale landfills	•Must not be within 1,000ft of a lake, pond, or flowage. 300ft of a river or stream, 1,200ft from a water supply and can't be within a floodplain. •Must not adversly affect water supply or surface waters. •dept. MAY require wells to monitor GW and leachate. •To close, 2 feet of compacted soil must cover the old landfill, and must slope to allow runoff, the soil must be very fine grain to prevent infiltration. A six inch layer of top soil shall cover this layer. •For one-time and small scale landfills, wellhead protection rules are the same. Intermediate landfills have slightly different regulations. For coarse grained soil environments: 3 observation wells and 5 borings must be in place in the first 20 or less acres. 1 observation well and 1 boring for each additional 10 or less acres. For fine grained soil environments: the requirments are the same, however for each 20 or less acres a piezometer is required. •must have a clay liner. •must have a leachate collection system. •must have stormwater drainage ditches •minimum of 2 leachate head wells •provides table of required parameters for baseline sampling. 4 samples (30days apart) must be submitted with contruction proposal. •provides table with leachate sampling requirements. •must keep track of leachate volume pumped monthly, and semi-annual sampling for the first two years, followed by annual sampling after the first 2 years.
	NR504	Landfills	"Except as otherwise provided, this chapter governs all landfills"	•provides same location criteria as NR503. •defines liner requirements, both clay and composite are included. •defines requirements for leachate collection systems. •defines requirements for cover. •defines requirements for gas extraction systems •storm water management criteria
	NR506	Landfills	all solid waste disposal facilities	•all solid wastes must be covered by a 6in compacted soil layer at the end of each day. Industrial waste is not subject to daily cover. •Stormwater must be diverted away from site. •erosion shall be minimized and any windblown material shall be collected at the end of each day. •explains how to properly place waste. •final use must not be agriculture, building, or excavation. •prohibited items: lead acid batteries, major appliances, waste oil, yard waste, or asbestos (there are exceptions). •Provides requirements and procedures for various hazardous wastes and other wastes that require extra attention •landfills must submit compliance certificates every year.
	NR507	Landfills	"governs all environmental monitoring for solid waste disposal facilities"	The department may require an owner or operator of a solid waste disposal facility to install, sample and document environmental monitoring devices. The design, installation, maintenance, and operation requirements for these devices are specified in this chapter.

Agency	Code	Focus	Who/What	Details
Department of Natural Resources	NR508	Groundwater standards	Anyone in charge of responding to an attained or exceeded GW standard	•If any standards are met or exceeded according to NR140, in a GW monitoring well the dept. must be notified (NR507). The owner is responsible for a site investigation. The dept. and owner will select a remedial action plan, and evaluate the results, dept. decides if the requirements (NR140) are met. •For a subtitle D well: the owner may demonstrate that the exceeded values are false. If the dept. does not concur with the owner within 30days, the owner must begin assesment monitoring. The owner must test for all parameters listed in NR 507 the first monitoring event following receipt of the exceedance. Annually, they must test for parameters in NR 507, and within 60 days of recieving the results, submit them to the dept. Semmiannually, the owner must sample their wells for NR507 parameters using the low-flor sampling technique. •Owners can request to eliminate select parameters, after 4 assesment events, if those select parameters were not detected. •The owner may request to end the assesment program after 2 consecutive semi-annual sampling rounds show that all detected parameters are below their standards. •If an ES is attained or exceed, the owner must notify the clerk within 14 days of the receipt. They must develop a site investigation and a remedial action plan.
	NR510	Landfills	Landfill owner/engineer	Wells within landfill must be contsructed so that the water table interects the well screen at all times during the year. Located no more than 300 feet from the limits of filling.
	NR512	Landfills	Landfill owner/engineer	Leachate collection program must be specified. In a coarse grained soil environment: 2 piezometers, 5 observation wells, and 10 borings must be in place within the first 5 or less acres. Each additional 5 or less acres requires another 1 observation well and 2 borings. Each additional 10 or less acres requires only 1 piezometer. For fine grained soil environments: all is the same except twice the number (compared to coarse grain soil environment) of piezometers are required. Must determine water quality and hydraulic conductivity. Two water table contour maps must be submitted, one showing the highest and one showing the lowest values.
	NR518	Landspreading of Solid Waste	"governs all solid waste landspreading facilities, except hazardous waste facilities"	•must first obtain written approval to operate a landspreading facility. •cannot be within 100 ft of a navigable body of water, 1000 ft of a public water supply well, 200 ft from a private water supply well. •landspreading may not occur if it will cause a significant adverse impact on wetlands, a detrimental effect on surface or groundwater. •No waste shall be disposed in areas of standing or ponded water.

Agency	Code	Focus	Who/What	Details
Department of Natural Resources	NR528	Accumulated sediment	Anyone interested in spreading sediment	•a site where sediment is used or deposited must be, 3ft away from bedrock or water table, 1,200ft from water supply well, 250ft private supply well, and 200ft from any surface water. •no person may use or dispose of sediment if it will adversly affect water (bring any contaminant/parameter above action level) • if sample shows exceedence of ceiling levels, "sediment manager" must ensure that sediment is disposed of in a licensed landfill. No mention of when testing is required, no mention of remediation/clean up. • sediment may not be spread when precipitation may cause runoff
	NR538	Industrial byproducts	Anyone using industrial byproducts	•may not use in a manner that would cause: adverse impacts on wetlands, detrimental effect on surface or ground water. •if byproduct shall be placed on the surface, it must be 6in or less thick and 25 feet (and buffered by vegetation) away from surface water. Placement of byproducts must not be below the water table or in permanent standing water. •if volume exceeds 5000 cubic yards, the byproducts must not be within 200 feet from a well and 3 feet above the water table.
	NR540	Waste and recycling facilities	Waste and recycling facility owners	Must not be in a floodplain or wetland.
Department of Transportation	TRANS277	Highway salt storage requirements	"This chapter shall apply to any person who stores highway salt or liquid calcium chloride within the boundaries or jurisdiction of this state in the course of manufacturing, distributing or using highway salt or liquid calcium chloride"	•must prevent salt and/or liquid calcium chloride from entering surface or groundwater •must be stored on an impermeable base, and must divert runoff to a drainage basin. •must be covered by a building or structure that prevents interaction with precipitation. •the storage location must be further than 50ft from a lake or stream. •the dept. will inspect each facility atleast once every year to ensure compliance.

APPENDIX E

What type of well?

There are 15 or more service connections
- Yes → Serves residents present at least 6 months a year
- No → Serves 25 or more people
  - No → Private
  - Yes → Serves people for 60 or more days per year
    - No → Private
    - Yes → Serves residents present at least 6 months a year
      - Yes → Owned by a municipality
        - Yes → Public Wells: Municipal (Community)
        - No → Public Wells: Other than Municipal (OTM) (Community)
      - No → Serves the same 25 people for 6 or more months per year
        - Yes → Public Wells: Non-Transient (Non Community)
        - No → Public Wells: Transient (Non Community)

Public Wells

Municipal

Other than Municipal (OTM)

Non-Transient

Transient

Private

Community

Non Commuity

WI Land+Water
Source Water Protection Program

Christina Anderson
christina@wisconsinlandwater.org

For references and more resources, visit: wisconsinlandwater.org/programs/groundwater-protection

	Definition	Well Type	Examples	Data Available* Nitrate	Data Available* Bacteria	When containments exceed standards?
Community Water System	A public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. Any water system serving 7 or more single family homes, 10 or more mobile homes, 10 or more apartment units, 10 or more duplex living units or 10 or more condominium units shall be considered a community water system unless information is provided by the owner indicating that 25 year-round residents will not be served.	**Municipal** Community water system owned by a city, village, county, town, town sanitary district, utility district, public inland lake and rehabilitation district, municipal water district or a federal, state, county or municipal owned institution for congregate care or correction, or a privately owned water utility serving the foregoing.	City of Green Bay, Village of Fall Creek	Quarterly	Quarterly	A public notice is issued. If well is not able to quickly return to safe levels, well must be decommissioned or treatment applied. Nitrate: exceeding 10mg/l Bacteria: any detection
		Other than Municipal (OTM) A community water system that is not a municipal water system	Mobile home parks, subdivisions, apartment buildings, condos	Annually	Quarterly or monthly depending on size	If well is not able to quickly return to safe levels, well must be decommissioned or treatment applied. Nitrate: exceeding 10mg/l Bacteria: any detection
Non Community Water System	A public water system that is not a community water system. A non-community water system may be either a non-transient non-community water system or a transient non-community water system.	**Non-Transient Non-Community** A non-community water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.	Schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals which have their own water systems	Annually	Annually, quarterly, or monthly depending on size	If well is not able to quickly return to safe levels, well must be decommissioned or treatment applied. Nitrate: exceeding 10mg/l Bacteria: any detection
		Transient Non-Community Serves at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year but does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.	Gas station, taverns, restaurants, campgrounds, hotels, churches	Annually	Annually, quarterly, or monthly depending on size	Notice must be posted warning consumers of health risks. Nitrate: exceeding 10mg/l If well is not able to quickly return to safe levels, well must be decommissioned or treatment applied. Nitrate: exceeding 20mg/l Bacteria: any detection
Private	Any drilled, driven point, dug, bored or jetted well constructed for the purpose of obtaining groundwater for potable use, including wells constructed in special well casing depth areas and non-community wells.	**Private** Serves less than 25 people.	Individual homeowners, could also include places that serve less than 25 people and do not work year-round	Private data is not readily available per well. However, UW-Stevens Point has well data available by section. Well owners are not required to sample their well except: when constructed, following pump work, and often when sold.		Private well owners have no requirements when results exceed standards. Federal standards recommended. Encouraged to sample annually. Home testing kits often available through county or UWStevens Point or private labs. https://dnr.wi.gov/regulations/labCert/labLists.html

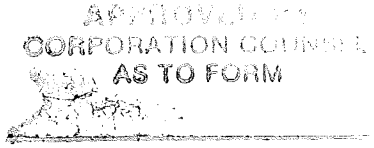
*This is an abridged list of contaminants required for reporting. General requirements may differ slightly based on the size or type of drinking water system.

TO:	Honorable Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors
FROM:	Committee on Finance & Budget
DATE:	August 17, 2018
SUB:	2018 Contingency Fund

Pursuant to Section 4.04 of the County Code of General Ordinances, the following is the status of the 2018 Contingency Fund as of noon on August 17, 2018:

January 1, 2018	2018 Contingency Fund / Budget Allocation	$300,000
March 20, 2018	CB: Authorizing a transfer frin the Contingency Fund in the amount of $20,000 for startup costs associated with Farm Technology Days (File #17-18/132)	$20,000
July 17, 2018	CB: Authorizing a transfer from the Contingency Fund in the amount of $49,999 to replace copper water pipe lines at Beaver Creek Reserve (File # 18-19/044)	$49,999
July 17, 2018	CB: Authorizing a transfer from the Contingency Fund in the amount of $15,495 to replace the jail radio system (File # 18-19/045)	$15,495
Balance Available		$214,506

CB: denotes county board action



CHIPPEWA VALLEY REGIONAL AIRPORT
ESTIMATED QUARTERLY OPERATIONS REPORT
Eau Claire and Chippewa Counties
First Quarter 2018

Estimated cash balance carried forward from previous year:	$945,242	
Expenses:	**YTD Budget**	**YTD Actual**
Staff: Salaries / Wages, Benefits, Overtime, Clothing, Misc.	$119,321	$105,988
Maintenance and Upkeep: Buildings, Grounds, Vehicles	$30,250	$57,314
Utilities: Electricity, Gas, Refuse, Water and Sewer	$53,665	$59,783
Other: Insurance, Office Supplies, Telephone, Contract Services, Marketing/Public Notices, Airport Comm.	$39,215	$27,040
Capital Investment: Federal Grant Match, Equipment, Principal/Interest, Misc.	$121,482	$133,002
Total Expenses:	$363,933	$383,127
Income:		
Hangar Rentals: Land Leases, FBO, Hangar Leases, Utility Revenue, Tie Downs	$74,835	$98,535
Terminal Rentals: Restaurant, Car Rentals, Advertising, FAA, TSA, Airline	$64,396	$79,130
Other Revenue: Landing Fees, Parking, Passenger Facility Charges, Fuel Flowage, Other Revenue, Misc.	$92,376	$109,784
Operating Agreement: Eau Claire	$99,758	$99,758
Chippewa	$32,568	$65,136
Total Income:	$363,933	$452,343

Passenger Enplane/Deplane	Year to Date	Prior Year to Date
Scheduled Airline	9,561	10,368
Charter Flights	1,368	750

Tower (landings and takeoffs)	Year to Date	Prior Year to Date
Operations	4,689	4,070

CHIPPEWA VALLEY REGIONAL AIRPORT
ESTIMATED QUARTERLY OPERATIONS REPORT
Eau Claire and Chippewa Counties
First Quarter 2018

Estimated cash balance carried forward from previous year:		$945,242	
Expenses:		YTD Budget	YTD Actual
	Staff: Salaries / Wages, Benefits, Overtime, Clothing, Misc.	$119,321	$105,988
	Maintenance and Upkeep: Buildings, Grounds, Vehicles	$30,250	$57,314
	Utilities: Electricity, Gas, Refuse, Water and Sewer	$53,665	$59,783
	Other: Insurance, Office Supplies, Telephone, Contract Services, Marketing/Public Notices, Airport Comm.	$39,215	$27,040
	Capital Investment: Federal Grant Match, Equipment, Principal/Interest, Misc.	$121,482	$133,002
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National Suicide Prevention Awareness Month Proclamation

WHEREAS; September is known around the United States as National Suicide Prevention Awareness Month and is intended to help promote awareness surrounding each of the Suicide Prevention resources available to us and our community. The simple goal is to learn how to help those around us and how to talk about suicide without increasing the risk of harm; and

WHEREAS; Suicidal thoughts can affect anyone regardless of age, gender, race, orientation, income level, religion, or background; and

WHEREAS; According to the CDC, each year more than 41,000 people die by suicide; and

WHEREAS; Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death among adults in the US, and the 2nd leading cause of death among people aged 10-24; and

WHEREAS; The suicide rate per 100,000 people is higher in Eau Claire County than the state and US rate; and

WHEREAS; 44 people have died by suicide in Eau Claire County since January 1, 2016; and

WHEREAS; In 2017, 29% of Eau Claire County high schoolers and 22% of middle schoolers, reported they felt so sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities and 48% of Eau Claire high schoolers reported having significant problems with feeling anxious, nervous, tense, scared, or like something bad is going to happen; and

WHEREAS; local organizations like Eau Claire Healthy Communities Mental Health Action Team, Prevent Suicide Chippewa Valley, Eau Claire County Suicide Death Review Team, and Mental Health Matters, are on the front lines to find ways to work collaboratively to decrease stigma, raise awareness, increase resilience, collect and analyze data, support mental health access and treatment, and intervene early; and

WHEREAS; Question Persuade and Respond training (evidenced based approach on how to respond to someone having suicidal thoughts) has been provided to 2,864 adults and adolescents in our community; and

WHEREAS; Our Community has prioritized mental health as the number one health priority in the 2018 Eau Claire County Community Health Assessment; and

WHEREAS, every member of our community should understand that throughout life's struggles we all need the occasional reminder that we are all silently fighting our own battles; and

WHEREAS, all residents are encouraged to take the time to inquire as to the wellbeing of their family, friends, and neighbors over the next few days and to genuinely convey their appreciation for their existence by any gesture they deem appropriate. A simple phone call, message, handshake, or hug can go a long way towards helping someone realize that suicide is not the answer.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gerald Wilkie, on behalf of the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors hereby proclaim the month of September 2018, as National Suicide Prevention Awareness Month.

Gerald Wilkie, Second Vice Chair
Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors

Dated this _21_ day of _August_, 2018

Fact Sheet
Hours of Operation (Ordinance 18-19/055)

Background
With an unemployment rate of 2.9% and the growing challenges for recruitment and retention in the marketplace, Eau Claire County must seek solutions to create a work environment that aligns with the county's Total Reward Strategy (TRS) to create an environment that offers **work-life effectiveness**.

Work-life effectiveness is the county's commitment to a specific set of organizational practices, policies and programs, plus a philosophy that actively supports efforts to help employees achieve success at both work and home.

Analysis
In an effort to determine the impact of a change, the administrators office collected information from department's related to the foot traffic that they experienced between 4:30p-5:00p. A summary of that information will be provided by the Administrator's office once it is compiled.

Department's have also noted that the foot traffic during the lunch hour is greater than in the 4:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. time frame. The change in close time is perceived to allow for greater flexibility for not only employees but for management to cover active times within the office and allow additional employee flexibility.

Human Resources staff collected input from other municipalities in Wisconsin to provide a metric that should be used to demonstrate market competitiveness. A list of those that responded as well as summary of the hours is listed below:

1. Ashland
2. Barron
3. Brown
4. Burnett
5. Chippewa
6. Crawford
7. Dane
8. Dodge
9. Dunn
10. Eau Claire
11. Florence
12. Fond duc Lac
13. Green
14. Iowa
15. Jackson
16. Jefferson
17. Juneau
18. Kewaunee
19. Lafayette
20. Manitowoc
21. Marathon
22. Oneida
23. Outagamie
24. Pierce
25. Price
26. Rock
27. Rusk
28. Sauk
29. Shawano
30. Sheboygan
31. St. Croix
32. Taylor
33. Trempealeau
34. Vilas
35. Walworth
36. Washington
37. Waukesha
38. Waupaca
39. Winneabago
40. Wood
41. City of Eau Claire
42. City of Altoona

Hours of Operation	
7:30-4:00	1
7:45-4:30	1
8:00-4:30	27
8:00-4:00	3
8:00-5:00	7
8:30-4:30	2
8:30-4:00	1

Respectfully Submitted,

Kathryn Schauf

Enrolled No. **ORDINANCE** **File No. 18-19/055**

- TO AMEND SECTION 2.09.010 A. OF THE CODE: -

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That Subsection A. of Section 2.09.010 of the code be amended to read:

A. All county offices, inclusive of elective and appointive offices, agencies and departments, except the highway department, shall be open to the general public during usual business hours, which shall be defined as being the hours of 8:00 a.m. to ~~5:00~~ 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday of each week with the express exception of legal holidays, and the Eau Claire County Government Center for Martin Luther King Day for employee training. However, the Register of Deeds office cut-off time for recording documents shall be ~~4:30~~ 4:00 p.m. Said hours shall be computed in accord with Wis. Stat. §§ 175.09 and 175.095.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect January 1, 2019.

ADOPTED:

Committee on Human Resources

KRZ/yk

Dated this 10 day of August, 2018.

ORDINANCE/18-19.055

APPROVED BY
CORPORATION COUNSEL
AS TO FORM

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 18-19/022

The change of this ordinance is following conversations that Eau Claire County had with Charity Zich, Airport Director, regarding concerns on temporary structures, including temporary cranes, not being reviewed and/or permitted by either The Federal Aviation Administration, The Chippewa Valley Regional Airport, Chippewa County, or Eau Claire County. The additional language is to provide clarity to the structure definition and when a review/permit may not be required by Chippewa County or Eau Claire County.

Fiscal Impact: None.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jared Grande
Planning and Development

Ordinance/18-19/022 Fact

Enrolled No. **ORDINANCE** **File No. 18-19/022**

- TO AMEND SECTION 18.60.040 O. OF THE CODE: DEFINITIONS; TO AMEND SECTION 18.60.110 D. 4. OF THE CODE: DISTRICT REGULATIONS -

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That Subsection O. of Section 18.60.040 of the code be amended to read:

O. "Structure" means any object permanent or temporary constructed or installed by man.

SECTION 2. That paragraph 4. of Subsection D. of Section 18.60.110 of the code be amended to read:

4. Construction Requirements.

a. Construction plans for residential, commercial, and industrial structures shall be submitted to the department for review and permitting if greater than 35' above ground level. A permit may not be issued if:

i. A temporary structure is placed for less than 24 consecutive hours below the height limitation zone map and the Chippewa Valley Airport issues a Notice to Airmen; or

ii. Federal Aviation Administration Form 7460-1 is completed and Federal Aviation Administration finding of a hazard is determined.

b. Any structure exceeding the height limitation zone map is required to obtain a variance and permit.

ADOPTED:

Committee on Planning & Development

KRZ/yk

Dated this 24th day of July, 2018.

ORDINANCE/18-19.022

Reviewed by Finance Dept.
for Fiscal Impact

APPROVED BY CORPORATION COUNSEL AS TO FORM

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 18-19/052

This ordinance would increase the hourly rate paid to medical doctors/psychiatrists and psychologists for 2019. The County has encountered increased difficulties in securing psychiatrists in the past year for cases where they are required by statute to perform exams and provide testimony in Court.

Fiscal Impact: Based on January-June 2018 usage the estimated 2019 increase is approximately $3500-$3700.

Respectfully Submitted,

Keith R. Zehms
Corporation Counsel

KRZ/YK

Ordinance/18-19.052 Fact

Enrolled No. **ORDINANCE** **File No. 18-19/052**

- AMENDING SECTION 4.15.010 A. OF THE CODE: FEES OF PROFESSIONAL EXAMINERS AND WITNESSES IN CHAPTER 51 INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS -

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That Subsection A. of Section 4.15.010 of the code be amended to read:

A. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 51.20(18)(a), the following fee schedule is established for professional examiners and witnesses for participation in involuntary commitment proceedings and reasonable reimbursement for travel expenses:

1. Licensed physicians, including psychiatrists: ~~$280.00~~290.00;
2. Licensed psychologists: ~~$165.00~~ 170.00.

SECTION 2. That this ordinance shall take effect January 1, 2019.

ADOPTED:

Committee on Finance & Budget

KRZ/yk

Dated this 6th day of August, 2018.

ORDINANCE/18-19.052

Reviewed by Finance Dept. for Fiscal Impact

APPROVED BY CORPORATION COUNSEL AS TO FORM

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 18-19/034

The review of Title 8 is part of the strategic plan process. The Board of Health approved the proposed changes on June 27th.

Section 1. Eliminates a footnote in Chapter 8.04.

Section 2. Eliminates a footnote in Chapter 8.12.

Section 3. Corrects Wisconsin statute and Administrative Code citation references.

Section 4. Updates the state department responsible for sanitary code regulation from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce (Comm) to the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (SPS) and corrects Wisconsin Administrative Code citation references.

Section 5. Corrects Wisconsin statute and Administrative Code citation references.

Section 6. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation references and a spelling error.

Section 7. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference.

Section 8. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference.

Section 9. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference.

Section 10. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference.

Section 11. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference.

Section 12. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference.

Section 13. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference

Section 14. Update language regarding inspection of onsite wastewater treatment systems.

Section 15. Updates administrative code requirement for sanitary provisions from Comm to SPS.

Section 16. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference.

Section 17. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference.

Section 18. Updates administrative code requirement from Comm to SPS.

Section 19. Corrects Wisconsin administrative Code citation reference.

Section 20. Allows installation of holding tanks based on lot size limitations.
Section 21. Repeals Chapter 8.14 on Tattooing and Body Piercing. The Eau Claire City-County Health Department is designated by Wis. Stat. § 252.45 as an agent for issuing licenses and making investigations or inspections of tattoo or body piercing establishments. The Eau Claire City-County Board of Health has the statutory authority under Wis. Stat. § 252.45(6) to adopt regulations regarding the licensees and premises of the tattoo and body piercing establishments and has done so with a recent comprehensive revision. Although counties have authority to adopt ordinances, such authority is optional and not required for proper regulation.

Section 22. Adds a section that addresses the quarantine and disposition of rabid animals. This section is being updated based on Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection (DATCP) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations, and to align both the City and County of Eau Claire ordinances.

Fiscal Impact: None.

Respectfully Submitted,

Keith R. Zehms
Corporation Counsel

KRZ/yk

Ordinance/18-19.034 Fact

- TO REPEAL THE FOOTNOTE OF SECTION 8.04 OF THE CODE: AIR POLLUTION; TO REPEAL THE FOOTNOTE OF SECTION 8.12 OF THE CODE: SANITARY CODE; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.001 OF THE CODE: AUTHORITY AND POLICY; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.005 D. THROUGH AA. AND FF. OF THE CODE: DEFINITIONS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.030 OF THE CODE: REGULATIONS, RULES AND LAWS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.040 A. OF THE CODE: PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.040 B. 3. g. OF THE CODE: PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.040 B. 6. OF THE CODE: PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS; TO AMEND SECTIN 8.12.040 C. 1., 2., 4., 5. AND 6. OF THE CODE: PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.050 OF THE CODE: REFUSE ACCUMULATION; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.075 B. 3. a. OF THE CODE: HUMAN HEALTH HAZARDS AND PUBLIC NUISANCES; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.075 B. 6. AND 8. OF THE CODE: HUMAN HEALTH HAZARDS AND PUBLIC NUISANCES; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.080 OF THE CODE: GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION-PREVENTION; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.110 C. OF THE CODE: PRIVATE SEWAGE SYSTEM-SANITARY PERMIT; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.130 A. OF THE CODE: PRIVIES—CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND LOCATION; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.160 A. OF THE CODE: SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES PROHIBITED WITHOU PERMITS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.210 OF THE CODE: DISPOSAL SITE—SEWAGE DEPOSIT—RESTRICTIONS; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.220 A. AND A.2. OF THE CODE: MAINTENANCE AND SLUDGE DISPOSAL; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.220 A. 5. d. OF THE CODE: MAINTENANCE AND SLUDGE DISPOSAL; TO AMEND SECTION 8.12.240 C. OF THE CODE: HOLDING TANKS; TO REPEAL CHAPTER 8.14 OF THE CODE: TATTOOING AND BODY PIERCING; TO CREATE SECTION 8.20.065 OF THE CODE: QUARANTINE AND DISPOSITION OF RABID ANIMALS -

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the footnote in Section 8.04 of the code be repealed.

SECTION 2. That the footnote in Section 8.12 of the code be repealed.

SECTION 3. That Section 8.12.001 of the code be amended to read:

8.12.001 Authority and policy.

A. Wis. Stats. §§ 59.70(5), 59.70(6), 59.70(1), 59.69(4) and 280.21, grant to the county the authority to establish a sanitary ordinance to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of its residents, to make necessary rules and regulations in relation thereto, to specifically regulate private onsite wastewater treatment systems, private water systems as authorized in Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 845 ~~Wis. Adm. Code~~ and to provide for enforcement of such regulations. Such authority shall be exercised under the provisions of this chapter.

B. The sections of this ordinance applicable to regulating private water systems are subject to the provisions of Wis. Stats. §§ 59.70(6) and 280.21, and all rules promulgated thereunder regulating private water systems. This ordinance may not be more lenient nor more stringent than the rules promulgated pursuant to Wis. Stat. ch. 280.

SECTION 4. That Subsections D. through AA. and FF. of Section 8.12.005 of the code be amended to read:

~~D. "Comm" means the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.~~

~~E.~~ D. "Composting toilet system" means a method that collects, stores and converts by bacterial digestion non-liquid-carry human wastes or organic kitchen wastes, or both, into humus.

~~F.~~ E. "Delegation level" means the program level, as set forth in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 845.05, at which a county is authorized to administer and enforce Wis. Admin Code ch. NR 812.

~~G.~~ F. "DNR" means the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

~~H.~~ G. "Existing building" for the purpose of enforcing 8.12.240 C. means any home that is new but is replacing a home on the same parcel of land which was constructed prior to May 23, 1984.

~~I.~~ H. "Existing installation" has the meaning designated in Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 812.

~~J.~~ I. "Garbage" means all discarded putrescible animal or vegetable matter, such as waste materials from kitchens, residences, grocery stores, restaurants, food processing plants and other similar deleterious substances.

~~K.~~ J. "Hazardous substance" means any substance or combination of substances including any solid, semi-solid, liquid or gaseous form which may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or which may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics. This term includes, but is not limited to, substances which are toxic, corrosive, flammable, irritants, strong sensitizers or explosives.

~~L.~~ K. "Human health hazard" means substance, activity or condition that is known to have the potential to cause acute or chronic illness or death if exposure to the substance, activity or condition is not abated.

~~M.~~ L. "Incinerating toilet" means a self-contained device for treatment of non-liquid carried wastes that deposits the wastes directly into a combustion chamber, reduces the solid portion to ash and evaporates the liquid portion.

~~N.~~ M. "Mixed trash" means garbage and trash, placed and stored together.

~~O.~~ N. "Noncommunity water systems" means a public water supply system that serves at least 25 people at least 60 days each year. A noncommunity water system commonly serves a transient population rather than permanent year-round residents. This is typically an individual well serving a restaurant, industry, service station, tavern, motel, campground or church.

~~P.~~ O. "Noncomplying well or pump installation" means a private water system not in compliance with all provisions of Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 812 in effect at the time the well was constructed or the pump was installed.

~~Q.~~ P. "Person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, cooperative, trust, institution, partnership, state, public utility, sanitary district, municipality or federal agency.

~~R.~~ Q. "Pit privy" means a privy that has a subsurface storage chamber that is not water tight.

~~S.~~ R. "Primary drinking water standards" means those maximum contaminant levels which represent minimum public health standards set forth in Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 809.

~~T.~~ S. "Private onsite wastewater treatment system" means a sewage treatment and disposal system serving a single structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same parcel as the structure; an alternative sewage system approved by the department

including a substitute for the septic tank or soil absorption field, a holding tank, a system serving more than one structure; and may be owned by the property owner or by a special purpose district.

~~U~~. T. "Private water system" means the water collection, storage and treatment facilities and all structures, piping and appurtenances by which water is provided for human consumption by other than community water systems. For the purpose of this ordinance, it includes noncommunity water systems.

~~V~~. U. "Private well" means, for the purpose of this ordinance, any drilled, driven point, dug, bored or jetted well constructed for the purpose of obtaining groundwater for potable use, including wells constructed in special well casing depth areas and noncommunity wells. It does not include springs or private or public wells that require written plan approval from the DNR.

~~W~~. V. "Privy" means an enclosed non-portable toilet into which non-water human wastes are deposited to a subsurface storage chamber.

~~X~~. W. "Public water system" has the meaning designed in Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 812.

~~Y~~. X "Reconstruction" means modifying the original construction of a private well. It includes but is not limited to deepening, lining, installing or replacing a screen, under-reaming, hydrofracturing and blasting.

~~Z~~. Y. "Recyclables" or "recyclable material" shall have the meaning as defined in 12.73.005 F.

~~AA~~. Z."Refuse" means all solid wastes, including but not limited to garbage, trash, recyclables, and yard waste.

AA. "SPS" means Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

FF. "Variance" means an approval issued by the DNR under Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 812 requirements if DNR approved conditions are met.

SECTION 5. That Section 8.12.030 of the code be amended to read:

8.12.030 Regulations, rules and laws adopted by reference. The applicable laws, rules, regulations set forth in Wis. Stat. chs. 101, 144, 145, 146, 168, 251.05, 251.06, 254, 289, 291, 292, and 299, Wis. Admin. Code chs. NR ~~chs.~~ 102, 105, 110, 113, 140, 141, 149, 150, 157, 500-555, 600-666, 668, 670, 673, 679, 809, 812, 845, and Wis. Admin Code chs. SPS 310, 348, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 387 and 391, are incorporated in this chapter by reference and they shall be construed, read and interpreted as though fully set forth herein. The express provisions of this chapter shall control where more restrictive except with respect to rules promulgated under Wis. Stat. ch. 145.

SECTION 6. That Subsection A. of Section 8.12.040 of the code be amended to read:

A. Delegation level - The health department shall comply with and enforce all provisions of Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 845 of the code applicable to delegation level one (private well location) and level three (existing private water systems), and ~~leval~~ level five (well and drill hole abandonment).

SECTION 7. That subparagraph g. of paragraph 3. of Subsection B. of Section 8.12.040 of the code be amended to read:

g. When construction occurs on a weekend or holiday, notification shall be provided to the health department on the first workday following the weekend or holiday in the same manner as described in d. Unless other arrangements are made with the health department, the permit application shall be obtained on the first workday following the weekend or holiday. The well constructor shall be responsible for maintaining full compliance with all provisions of Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 812.

SECTION 8. That paragraph 6. of Subsection B. of Section 8.12.040 of the code be amended to read:

6. A well location permit shall be valid for a period of one year or until construction is completed, whichever occurs first. If a permit expires, reapplications shall be evaluated so that construction will comply with the provisions of Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 812 in effect at the time of reapplication.

SECTION 9. That paragraphs 1., 2., 4., 5. and 6. of Subsection C. of Section 8.12.040 of the code be amended to read:

1. The abandonment of a private well not in service or that will be taken out of service if the well is unused, non-complying or bacteriologically unsafe. The health department may also order the abandonment of a private well with water exceeding a primary drinking water standard listed in Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 809 or other chemical compounds for which state health advisory limits have been issued including inorganic and organic compounds, after consultation and approval by the DNR.

2. The upgrading of a private water system not in compliance with the location or pump installation standards of Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 812.

4. The advising of owners not to drink or use water from private water systems confirmed bacteriologically unsafe, or, except for non-community wells, having a level of contamination exceeding a primary drinking water standard specified in Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 809 or having inorganic or organic compounds exceeding state health advisory limits in samples tested by a state certified or registered lab or by the State Laboratory of Hygiene.

5. Any person owning, operating or installing a private water system to abandon, modify, repair or replace a private water system in a complying, safe and sanitary condition if the system is found to be unused, non-complying with the drinking water standards in Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR809 or not meeting state health advisory limits established for chemical compounds.

6. The suspension of work on a water system if it is determined that the well location or pump installation does not comply with Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 812 or this ordinance. Notification shall be made to the well constructor or pump installer and property owner in writing of the non-compliance and the nature of the work to be discontinued and corrected, identifying the location and the name of the person issuing the order. It shall be a violation of this ordinance to engage in work that conflicts with the terms of an order or to make an unauthorized removal of a posted order. Work may resume on the site only under the direction of the administrator.

SECTION 10. That Section 8.12.050 of the code be amended to read:

8.12.050 Refuse accumulation. Waste disposal shall be regulated pursuant to Wis. Stat. ch. 144, and Wis. Admin. Code chs. NR 110, NR 113 and NR 500-555.

SECTION 11. That subparagraph a. of paragraph 3. of Subsection B. of Section 8.12.075 of the code be amended to read:

a. Any well that is constructed, abandoned or used and/or any pump installed in non-compliance with Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 812.

SECTION 12. That paragraphs 6. and 8. of Subsection B. of Section 8.12.075 of the code be amended to read:

6. Sludge or septage - the disposal or storage of municipal sludge in non-compliance with Wis. Admin. Cod. ch. NR 110 and the disposal or storage of septage from any on-site waste disposal system(s) in non-compliance with this chapter or Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 113.

8. Surface water pollution - the pollution of any stream, lake, or other body of surface water within the county that renders it unsafe for swimming or that creates non-compliance with Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 102.

SECTION 13. That Section 8.12.080 of the code be amended to read:

8.12.080 Groundwater contamination - prevention. It is unlawful for any person to utilize in any manner, including but not limited to disposal, processing, application, and storage, any material which contains hazardous substances and/or biological substance(s) that would cause groundwater to be unpalatable or unfit for human consumption. These substances include but are not limited to the chemical or biological substances listed in Wis. Admin. Code chs. NR 809 and ~~NR~~ 140, as well as other compounds for which state or federal health advisory limits have been issued.

SECTION 14. That Subsection C. of Section 8.12.110 of the code be amended to read:

C. ~~No private onsite wastewater treatment system shall be physically covered until a final inspection has been made and approval has been given by the administrator~~. The master plumber or the master plumber–restricted service responsible for the installation of a POWTS or the modification to an existing POWTS shall notify the governmental unit when the work will be or is ready for inspection. If an inspection is not made by the end of the next workday, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, after the requested inspection day, the master plumber or the master plumber–restricted service may proceed with the installation of the POWTS, including backfilling and covering. Upon request of the administrator, the master plumber in charge shall be present at the time of the final inspection.

SECTION 15. That Subsection A. of Section 8.12.130 of the code be amended to read:

A. Privies shall be located, constructed, and maintained pursuant to ~~Comm 91~~ Wis. Admin. Code ch. SPS 391 specifications for a sanitary privy. A permit to construct a privy must be obtained from the health department. The owner shall notify the health department upon completion of the privy. The privy must be inspected and approved prior to use. Privies shall be maintained in a clean condition.

SECTION 16. That Subsection A. of Section 8.12.160 of the code be amended to read:

8.12.160 Private onsite wastewater treatment system--soil condition determination--appeal.

A. An applicant desiring to install a private onsite wastewater treatment system on a site, which is deemed to be unsuitable by the health department, shall present evidence contesting the suitability of the soil of the site at a public hearing before the board of health. The board of health may affirm, modify or reverse the order of the health department. To be deemed eligible for a permit under these circumstances, the applicant shall have additional on-site investigations performed, and must obtain the certification of a professional soil scientist that specific areas within the property are suitable for the proposed system and that it will comply with Wis. Admin. Code ch. SPS 383 and other state regulations.

SECTION 17. That Section 8.12.210 of the code be amended to read:

8.12.210 Disposal site--sewage deposit--restrictions. Disposal of sludge, scum, liquid, or any other material removed from any private onsite wastewater treatment system, privy, composting toilet, incinerating toilet, industrial or commercial establishment, or municipal or public wastewater treatment plant shall be accomplished pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 113 and ~~Comm 83~~. Wis. Admin. Code ch. SPS 383.

SECTION 18. That Subsection A. and paragraph 2. of Subsection A. of Section 8.12.220 of the code be amended to read:

A. All private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) shall be subject to a maintenance program operated in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code chs. ~~COMM 83, 84,~~ SPS 383, 384, and this ordinance.

2. Every owner of a POWTS included in the maintenance program must have the POWTS inspected a minimum of once every three years or more frequently if stipulated by a management plan or as a condition of the sanitary permit~~.~~ with the exception of seasonal use cabins or occasionally occupied structures which may have the inspection interval extended to a maximum of 5 years upon approval of the health department. The inspector must provide the owner of the POWTS a fully completed and signed certificate of inspection on a form approved by the health department indicating whether the system is observed to be failing and whether the combined sludge and scum volume equals 1/3 or more of the tank volume. If the combined sludge and scum volume equals 1/3 or more of the tank volume, the owner must have the tank pumped. The owner must, within 60 days from the date of notification requiring a POWTS inspection, provide the health department with a copy of the certificate of inspection or submit electronically the required inspection information including pumping data and septage disposal site. Failure of a property owner to have a certificate of inspection submitted to the health

department, within 30 days of when a second notice requiring a maintenance inspection is sent, will result in a late fee being assessed.

SECTION 19. That subparagraph d. of paragraph 5. of Subsection A. of Section 8.12.220 of the code be amended to read:

d. A certified septage servicing operator under Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 114.

SECTION 20. That Subsection C. of Section 8.12.240 of the code be amended to read:

C. Installation or use of holding tanks for disposal of sanitary waste shall be allowed for existing buildings (as defined in 8.12.005) when the use of a holding tank is the only available alternative for the disposal of sanitary liquid waste based on soil conditions~~.~~ or lot size limitations. Installation or use of holding tanks for new construction is prohibited. Granting of variances to this provision shall be set forth in the Board of Health Appeals Procedure.

SECTION 21. That Chapter 8.14 be repealed:

SECTION 22. That Section 8.20.065 of the code be created to read:

8.20.065 Quarantine and disposition of rabid animals.

A. Any dog, cat, or ferret which is known to be or if good reason exists to believe such animal is mad, rabid, vicious or dangerous to the public, shall be impounded and disposed of according to law.

B. In all cases hereunder, if any dog, cat, or ferret is found to exhibit signs of rabies, it shall be destroyed and no person shall interfere with the city authorities or agents in carrying out their duties in this regard. All expenses thus incurred shall be paid by the owner or the person having custody of such dog, cat or ferret.

C. Any dog, cat, or ferret which has bitten any person and which shows evidence of a current rabies inoculation shall be quarantined at such place as designated by the health department for a minimum period of ten days. The dog, cat, or ferret shall be examined by a licensed veterinarian within 24 hours of a quarantine notice and again on the tenth day after the bite. If, in the opinion of the health department, the vaccinated animal cannot be confined securely at the residence of its owner or custodian, or exhibits signs of illness as determined by a licensed veterinarian, the dog, cat, or ferret shall be quarantined at a veterinary hospital under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian.

D. Any dog, cat, or ferret which has bitten any person and which does not display evidence of rabies inoculation shall be quarantined within 24 hours of the quarantine order at a veterinary hospital under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian for a minimum of ten days. "Supervision of a licensed veterinarian" includes, at a minimum, examination of the animal on the first day of isolation and on the last day of isolation. If the veterinarian certifies that the dog, cat, or ferret has not exhibited any signs of rabies, the animal may be released from quarantine at the end of the observation period. After such period of time, such veterinarian shall report his/her determination or findings thereof in writing to the health department.

E. Any domesticated wild animal that has bitten any person, inclusive of, but not limited to, wolf-dog hybrids, skunks and raccoons, shall be immediately destroyed by a licensed veterinarian and the proper specimen from the animal tested for rabies by the state lab of

hygiene. All expenses connected therewith shall be charged to the owner or custodian of the animal.

F. If a dog, cat, or ferret is ordered to be quarantined because there is reason to believe the animal has been exposed to a rabid animal, and if the dog, cat, or ferret is not currently immunized against rabies, the custodian of an isolation facility or the owner shall keep the animal confined in an enclosure that precludes direct contact with people and other animals for 180 days. The owner shall have the animal vaccinated against rabies between upon entry into isolation or 1 month before release after exposure to a rabid animal.

G. If a dog, cat, or ferret is ordered to be quarantined because there is reason to believe the animal has been exposed to a rabid animal, and if the dog, cat, or ferret is immunized against rabies, the custodian of an isolation facility or the owner shall keep the animal confined in an enclosure that precludes direct contact with people and other animals for 60 days. The owner shall have the animal re-vaccinated against rabies as soon as possible after exposure to a rabid animal.

H. Approximately 1 month into a 2 month or 6 month confinement, the Health Officer, or their designee, will conduct a site visit to ensure the animal's enclosure meets the above criteria.

I. No person shall keep or harbor any dog or other domesticated animal which is known to be or when there is good reason to believe the same to be mad, rabid, vicious or dangerous to the public.

J. The provisions of Wis. Stats. §§ 95.21, 173.23 and 174.02(3) insofar as applicable, and any amendments thereto, are incorporated by reference and made a part of this section with the same force and effect as those provisions set forth verbatim herein.

ADOPTED:

APPROVED BY
CORPORATION COUNSEL
AS TO FORM

Committee on Administration

KRZ/yk

Dated this 10 day of July, 2018.

ORDINANCE/18-19.034

Reviewed by Finance Dept.
for Fiscal Impact

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 18-19/051

This resolution is not a position statement either pro or con on the legalization of cannabis. This resolution is meant to facilitate public input from Eau Claire County voters on this controversial topic through an advisory referendum on November 6, 2018. The results of the advisory referendum will be shared with members of the Wisconsin assembly and senate as well as the governor. There are three alternatives listed as follows:

Should cannabis:
(Please select only one of the alternatives below or your vote will be invalid)
_____(a) Be legal for adult, 21 years of age and older, recreational or medical use, taxed and regulated like alcohol, with the proceeds from the taxes used for education, healthcare, and infrastructure in Wisconsin?
_____(b) Be legal for medical purposes only and available only by prescription through a medical dispensary?
_____(c) Remain a criminally illegal drug as provided under current law?

A list of resources and links to information regarding the legalization of cannabis is available on the Eau Claire County website at https://www.co.eau-claire.wi.us/government/legislation-resources/cannibas-advisory-referendum.

Respectfully Submitted,

Keith R. Zehms
Corporation Counsel

Ordinance/18-19.051 Fact

Enrolled No. **RESOLUTION** **File No. 18-19/051**

- DIRECTING THE COUNTY CLERK TO PLACE THE REFERENDUM QUESTION CONTAINED IN THIS RESOLUTION REGARDING LEGALIZATION OF CANNABIS ON THE NOVEMBER 6, 2018 BALLOT-

WHERAS, A non-binding advisory referendum can gauge public opinion and give voters an opportunity to learn about a public health issue that will likely be before the legislature; and

WHERAS Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington have legalized adult personal use of marijuana, and regulate the production, distribution, and sale of cannabis; and

WHEREAS, Vermont and the District of Columbia have legalized limited personal possession and cultivation of cannabis by adults; and

WHERAS, Michigan and Illinois may fully legalize and tax cannabis within the next year; and

WHEREAS, in order to determine whether the people of Eau Claire County support or oppose the legalization of cannabis, the County Board may conduct a countywide advisory referendum, pursuant to Wis. Stat. 59.52(25), in the Fall Election on November 6, 2018.

WHEREAS, other Wisconsin Counties will be offering advisory cannabis referendums for their constituents' consideration on November 6, 2018.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors authorizes the following countywide advisory referendum be placed on the November 6, 2018 ballot:

Should cannabis:

(Please select only one of the alternatives below or your vote will be invalid)

_____(a) Be legal for adult, 21 years of age and older, recreational or medical use, taxed and regulated like alcohol, with the proceeds from the taxes used for education, healthcare, and infrastructure in Wisconsin?

_____(b) Be legal for medical purposes only and available only by prescription through a medical dispensary?

_____(c) Remain a criminally illegal drug as provided under current law?

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors directs the county clerk to forward this resolution to the governor, assembly members and senators representing Eau Claire county and the Wisconsin Counties Association.

Committee on Administration

APPROVED BY
CORPORATION COUNSEL
AS TO FORM

KRZ/yk

Dated this 1 day of August 102, 2018.

Committee on Judiciary and Law

KRZ/yk

Dated this 10th day of August, 2018.

ORDINANC/18-19/051

Reviewed by Finance Dept.
for Fiscal Impact

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 18-19/049

Representatives of Eau Claire County and the Friends of Beaver Creek Reserve, Inc. have been reviewing the current five-year agreement for the operation of Beaver Creek Reserve and have negotiated language for the successor ten-year agreement between the county and the Friends. The two parties have reached a tentative agreement for 2019-2028. Summary of changes:

1. 10-year Lease-1/1/2019-12/31/2028.
2. Annual funding of $180,000 for operations and $75,000 for capital repair and replacement for first 3 years and $100,000 for subsequent 7 years.
3. Facilities Director signs off on and can change capital projects list.
4. Staff are Friends employees.
5. County owns property and buildings.
6. Existing equipment owned by Friends.
7. Year-end annual statements and annual audit required.
8. Exhibit A updated April 2018.
9. Exhibit B contains language on required quarterly reports.

The current agreement provides a base level of annual funding of $180,000 to support operations and staffing at Beaver Creek Reserve.

The county is the owner of all facility, land, and improvements at Beaver Creek Reserve and the Friends of Beaver Creek Reserve, Inc. will manage the operations for the county. Staff are Friends employees.

The Committee on Administration and the Committee on Finance & Budget have reviewed the proposed agreement and recommend approval. The entirety of the proposed agreement is attached to the Resolution.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kathryn Schauf
County Administrator

Fiscal Impact: This agreement commits the county to $180,000 a year for operations, $75,000 for capital repair and replacement per year beginning 2019-2021 which then becomes $100,000 per year 2022-2028.

Enrolled No. RESOLUTION **File No. 18-19/049**

- RATIFYING A TEN-YEAR AGREEMENT BETWEEN EAU CLAIRE COUNTY AND THE FRIENDS OF BEAVER CREEK RESERVE, INC. FOR THE OPERATION OF BEAVER CREEK RESERVE; AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT AND ANY OTHER NECESSARY DOCUMENTS ON BEHALF OF EAU CLAIRE COUNTY-

WHEREAS, the Friends of Beaver Creek Reserve, Inc. (FBCR) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to the promotion of environment education and is committed to the advancement of environment education at Beaver Creek Reserve; and

WHEREAS, the FBCR is capable and willing to administer the operation of Beaver Creek Reserve; and

WHEREAS, representatives of Eau Claire County and FBCR have negotiated an agreement, a copy of which is attached, including the following provisions;

1. Term - Ten Years from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2028.

2. Operational Costs –$180,000 per year provided by county.

3. Capital Repair and Replacement costs-- $75,000 per year in 2019 through 2021 and $100,000 per year in 2022 through 2028 provided by county. To the extent that any appropriated but unexpended capital project funds remain at the end of the year, such funds shall be carried forward in a segregated account for future capital needs at Beaver Creek Reserve.

4. Staffing – FBRC is responsible for all staffing.

5. Ownership – Eau Claire County will retain ownership.

6. Uninsured Loss – If there is an uninsured loss exceeding the funds available in the capital repair and replacement fund the parties will meet and discuss payment options.

7. Audit—FBRC will provide the County with quarterly revenue and expense statements, year-end financial statements and an annual audit.

8. Default—12 month termination clause was replaced with specific default language that can result in termination in the event of default.

9. Capital Projects Oversight--county facilities director approves annual updates and other changes to capital projects list, signs off on completion of all capital projects and is authorized to change the project list.

10. Other Services Provided by County—risk management, purchasing and bidding and corporation counsel are provided.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors that the attached Beaver Creek Reserve Facilities Operation Lease between Eau Claire County and the Friends of Beaver Creek Reserve, Inc. is ratified.

BE IT FUTHER RESOLVED, that the county administrator is authorized to execute the agreement and any other necessary documents on behalf of Eau Claire County.

ADOPTED:

Committee on Administration

Dated this 1 day of August, 2018.

Committee on Finance & Budget

Dated this 6 day of August, 2018.

KRZ/yk

ORDINANC/18-19.049

APPROVED AS TO FORM
CORPORATION COUNSEL

Reviewed by Finance Dept.
for Fiscal Impact

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 18/19-046

Background

The Aging & Disability Resource Center (ADRC) has experienced growth and evolution of their programming over the past ten years (see attached timeline). As a result, the ADRC Director is recommending changes be made to the organizational structure of the department to provide more robust support to the organization as whole.

ADRC Assistant Director & Options Counselor Supervisor
The reclassification of the ADRC Manager position and addition of the Options Counselor Supervisor are necessary to support the ADRC's largest program area of Information and Counseling. Additional information about these position changes can be found in the attached organizational chart.

ADRC Van Driver
The addition of the ADRC Van Driver is needed to continue the rural transportation program that has been piloted since January 2018.

Kitchen Manager
The modification of the Kitchen Manager position is to better align the position with actual job duties. The request is to reclassify the Kitchen Manager position to a supervisory position, giving direct oversight to the kitchen staff for the central kitchen.

ADRC Request

The ADRC is requesting the following position modifications take effect with the payroll beginning on Sunday, September 2, 2018:

1) Reclassification and wage adjustment for the current 1.0 FTE ADRC Manager;
2) Create a 1.0 FTE Options Counselor Supervisor; and
3) Create a .5 FTE ADRC Van Driver; and
4) Reclassification and wage adjustment for the current 1.0 FTE Kitchen Manager.

Current Title	Proposed Title	FTE	Wage Placement	2018 Fiscal Impact	Funding Source
ADRC Manager	ADRC Assistant Director	1.0	S	$960	ADRC State & Federal grant
N/A	Options Counselor Supervisor	1.0	P	$27,079	ADRC State & Federal grant
ADRC Van Driver (LTE)	ADRC Van Driver	.5	A	$5,322	State DOT grant 85.21
Kitchen Manager	Kitchen Manager	1.0	K	$653	Older Americans Act funding, program revenue

Fiscal Impact: **No fiscal impact on levy**. 2018 fiscal impact of $34,014 to be funded by State ADRC grant, State DOT 85.21 grant and Older Americans Act revenue. Fiscal impact is calculated based on an effective date of September 2, 2018.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jennifer Speckien

Jennifer Speckien
ADRC Director

Jamie Gower

Jamie Gower
Human Resources Director

Jkg/jnm

Ordinance/18/19-046 Fact

Enrolled No. RESOLUTION **File No. 18-19/046**

- REPLACE ONE 1.0 FTE ADRC MANAGER (GRADE R) WITH ONE 1.0 FTE ADRC ASSISTANT DIRECTOR POSITION (GRADE S) –

- ADD ONE 1.0 FTE OPTIONS COUNSELOR SUPERVISOR (GRADE P)

- ADD ONE .50 FTE VAN DRIVER (GRADE A)

-

- REPLACE ONE 1.0 FTE KITCHEN MANAGER (GRADE I) WITH ONE 1.0 FTE KITCHEN MANAGER (GRADE K)

WHEREAS, the Eau Claire County Code of General Ordinances requires that all regular positions or changes therein be submitted to the board for authorization; and

WHEREAS, their regularly scheduled meeting on July 12, 2018 the aging and disability resource center board approved a request from the aging and disability resource center to replace one 1.0 fte adrc manager position with one 1.0 fte adrc assistant director position, add one 1.0 fte options counselor supervisor position, add one .50 fte van driver position and reclassify one 1.0 kitchen manager position to better meet the operational demands of the adrc department; and

WHEREAS, the total 2018 fiscal impact is $34,014 and is non-levy and will be funded by the State ADRC grant, State DOT 85.21 grant, and Older Americans Act revenue; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Eau Claire County Board hereby approves to replace one (1.0 FTE) adrc manager position with one (1.0 FTE) adrc assistant director position, to add one (1.0 FTE) options counselor supervisor position, add one (.50 FTE) van driver position, and reclassify one (1.0 FTE) kitchen manager position.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Eau Claire County Board hereby approves to replace one (1.0 FTE) adrc manager position with one (1.0 FTE) adrc assistant director position, to add one (1.0 FTE) options counselor supervisor position, add one (.50 FTE) van driver position, and reclassify one (1.0 FTE) kitchen manager position.

Reviewed by Finance Dept.
for Fiscal Impact

APPROVED AS TO FORM
CORPORATION COUNSEL

Committee on Human Resources

/JM

Dated this 10th day of August 108, 2018.

Fact Sheet
18/19-048

Background

In conjunction with Eau Claire County's (ECC's) Total Reward Strategy leadership, ECC wanted to create a program that would provide an opportunity for management to recognize staff for performance that is consistently exceptional. Currently the county follows the Salary Plan Administration guidelines in Policy 519 which provide the opportunity for employees to receive a single step increase, annually, based upon satisfactory performance.

ECC identifies employee recognition through programs acknowledging employee efforts, actions, behaviors or performance. Recognition programs support business strategy by reinforcing those behaviors that contribute to organizational success and by communicating to employees that they are appreciated. The current recognition program at ECC utilizes funds that are allocated to recognize the actions of employees as well as acknowledging milestone anniversaries

Members of the ECC leadership team were invited to volunteer and create a design team with the goal of creating a policy that would provide a platform that will allow department heads, managers and supervisors to offer the county's top performers additional compensation for an exceptional job well done. From this request a design team was created to include the following team members:

- Captain Joel Brettingen – Sheriff's Office
- Charity Zich - Airport
- Jennifer Speckien - ADRC
- Brian Spilde - Highway
- Diane Cable – Human Services
- Ashley Proue – Clerk of Courts
- Jamie Gower – Human Resources

Analysis

The design team began meeting in December of 2017 and held 6 (six) additional work sessions through April. Throughout the design phase, members of the team also met with County Administrator Schauf to ensure the plan design was aligning with the county's strategic plan. As the plan came to its final draft phase the design team presented their proposal to ECC Department Heads for their review and consideration.

Phase I

The first exercise the team went through was to explore why the program was necessary. A summary of those reasons is outlined below:

- A program recognizing employees for top performance aligns to ECC's Total Rewards Strategy.
- Differentiates us from other employers and aligns with the county's strategic plan to become an employer of choice.
- Increases employee performance and encourages them to take risks and produce innovative ideas.
- Acknowledges the employees who step beyond the everyday
- May motivate employees by giving employee's a stake in their own compensation

Phase II

Members of the team were then tasked to research various compensation programs and asked to provide a summary of their findings to the design team. The summary included various programs from quality step increases to lump sum bonuses to additional merit pay based upon performance metrics. In addition, the team reviewed the current recognition and acknowledgement programs offered by ECC. Program review included the county's formal employee recognition program and the "Be Your Best" award that is facilitated by Realiving, the county's EAP provider.

Phase III
Upon review of current programming the design team began formulating a new program that would provide employees with a one-time incentive for exemplary performance. This program was built upon the creation of an exemplary performance definition, eligibility criteria, and various incentive tiers. Nomination forms, procedural documents, policy amendments and compensation tiers were drafted.

Recommendation
In conjunction with the County's Total Reward strategy, support from the County Administrator and Department Head leadership team, this design team recommends the amendment to Policy 519 – Salary Plan Administration to include an Exemplary Performance Incentive. Attached members of the board will find the following documents for their review and consideration of the program:

- PowerPoint presentation further outlining the program
- Program materials to include: nomination form, procedural guideline, and a red-lined copy of Policy 519 – Salary Plan Administration
- Flier outlining the different programs at ECC.

The fiscal impact for this program assumes a performance incentive fund totaling $25,000.

The Committee on Human Resources reviewed the program and moves forward the recommendation of a 1-year Pilot Program.

Respectfully Submitted,
Exemplary Performance Incentive Design Committee

Eau Claire County Leadership Team

Enrolled No. RESOLUTION File No. 18-19/048

- AMENDING POLICY 519 OF THE EAU CLAIRE COUNTY HUMAN RESOURCES EMPLOYEE POLICY MANUAL -

WHEREAS, The Exemplary Performance Incentive Design Committee and the Eau Claire County Leadership Team are recommending an amendment to the policy to include an Exemplary Performance Incentive which results in an approximate annual fiscal liability of up to $25,000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors that this change to Policy No. 519 in the Employee Policy Manual is approved and effective the first full pay period following the adoption of the policy changes.

ADOPTED:

APPROVED
CORPORATION COUNSEL
AS TO FORM

Committee on Human Resources

JKG/jm

Dated this 12th day of July, 2018.

Reviewed by Finance Dept.
for Fiscal Impact

Fact Sheet
Policy 403 Holidays and Leaves around Holidays
(Resolution 18-19/058)

Background
With an unemployment rate of 2.9% and the growing challenges for recruitment and retention in the marketplace, Eau Claire County must seek solutions to create a work environment that aligns with the county's Total Reward Strategy (TRS) to create an environment that offers **work-life effectiveness**.

Work-life effectiveness is the county's commitment to a specific set of organizational practices, policies and programs, plus a philosophy that actively supports efforts to help employees achieve success at both work and home.

In an effort to look at paid holiday comparisons, Human Resources staff collected input from other municipalities in Wisconsin to provide a metric that should be used to demonstrate market competitiveness. A list of those that responded is below:

County	# of holidays
Ashland	10
Barron	8
Brown	8
Burnett	11
Chippewa	9
Crawford	10
Dane	10
Dodge	10
Dunn	9
Eau Claire	8
Florence	11
Fond duc Lac	11
Green	9
Iowa	9
Jackson	9
Jefferson	9
Juneau	11
Kewaunee	11
Lafayette	11
Manitowoc	10

County	# of holidays
Marathon	9
Oneida	11
Outagamie	10
Pierce	10
Price	10
Rock	9
Rusk	10
Sauk	9
Shawano	9
Sheboygan	10
St. Croix	9
Taylor	8.5
Trempealeau	10
Vilas	9
Walworth	9
Washington	9
Waukesha	11
Winnebago	10
Wood	10
City of Eau Claire	11
City of Altoona	11.5

Common Additional Holidays
New Year's Eve Day
Spring Holiday

County Administration is proposing adding New Year's Eve Day and a Spring Holiday as paid Holidays.

The fiscal impact of this request is approximately $33,050.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kathryn Schauf

Reviewed by Finance Dept.
for Fiscal Impact

POLICY 403 HOLIDAYS & LEAVES AROUND HOLIDAYS

1. Purpose. To identify employee holidays and to establish a consistent procedure for scheduling and payment.

2. Holidays Observed. The following holidays will be observed.

2.1

New Year's Day	Thanksgiving Day	Spring Holiday (Friday before Easter)
Memorial Day	Day after Thanksgiving	New Year's Eve Day
Independence Day	Christmas Eve Day	
Labor Day	Christmas Day	

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3. Eligibility.

3.1 Regular full-time employees are eligible to receive compensation for holidays. In order to receive holiday pay, employees must work the day before and the day after each holiday with the exception of normal days off or excused absences. Employees who call in sick immediately before or after a holiday may be required to furnish a physician's certification of illness in order to receive holiday or paid time off pay.

3.2 Employees returning from an unpaid leave of absence will not receive holiday pay until returning to their normal work schedule for one full pay period prior to the holiday.

4. Compensation.

4.1 Employees working less than 40 hours/week, but meeting the definition of regular full-time employees, will have their holiday pay prorated to their average hours per day (e.g. an employee working 35 hours/week would receive 7 hours of holiday pay).

4.2 Employees will receive 8 hours of holiday pay for observed holidays.

4.3 Highway, Parks and Forest, and Airport employee's will receive 10 hours of holiday pay for any holiday falling during the time frame they are normally scheduled to work four (4) 10 hour days per week.

5. Work on Holiday.

5.1 In cases where a full time employee is required to work on a holiday due to unforeseeable circumstances, or required to work on a holiday as part of their normal work schedule, the employee will receive pay for the holiday and pay at time and one half the hourly rate for all hours worked.

5.1.1 In cases where a part time employee is required to work on a holiday due to unforeseeable circumstances, or required to work on a holiday as part of their normal work schedule, the employee will receive pay at time and one half the hourly rate for all hours worked.

5.2 Exempt supervisory employees who are required to work on a holiday due to unforeseeable circumstances, or are required to work on a holiday as part of their normal work schedule will receive pay for the holiday and pay at straight time for all hours worked, regardless of the number of hours previously worked in the work week.

5.3 Supervisory Sergeants required to work on a holiday due to unforeseeable circumstances, or required to work on a holiday as part of their normal work schedule, the employee will receive pay for the holiday and pay at time and one half the hourly rate for all hours worked.

6. Paid and Unpaid Leaves Around Holidays.

6.1 Unpaid leave time should not be granted unless all accrued paid time off and extended leave bank (if applicable as defined in Policy 425) is exhausted. Holidays falling within any unpaid period of absence, will be without pay. Full or part-time regular employees, who take excused unpaid leave immediately before and/or after a holiday, will not be paid for that holiday.

7. Holidays Falling on a Weekend.

7.1 Whenever any of the observed holidays falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday will be observed as the holiday, and when falling on a Sunday, the succeeding Monday will be observed as the holiday. When Christmas Eve falls on Friday and Christmas Day on Saturday, the proceeding Thursday and Friday will be observed as the holiday. When Christmas Eve falls on Sunday and Christmas Day on Monday, the following Monday and Tuesday will be observed as the holiday.

Enrolled No. RESOLUTION File No. 18-19/058

- AMENDING THE EAU CLAIRE COUNTY HUMAN RESOURCES EMPLOYEE POLICY MANUAL -

WHEREAS, Administration is recommending the adding two additional observed holidays to include New Year's Eve and a Spring Holiday.

WHEREAS, the fiscal impact of this change is approximately $33,050.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors that this change to Policy No. 403 in the Employee Policy Manual is approved and effective January 1, 2019.

ADOPTED:

I certify that the foregoing correctly represents the action taken by the undersigned committee on August 10, 2018 by a vote of 3 for 0 against.

Mark Beckfield, Chair
Committee on Human Resources

/jg

Dated this 10th day of August 2018.

RESOLUTION 18-19/058

APPROVED BY CORPORATION COUNSEL AS TO FORM

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 18-19/012

The change of this ordinance is following a conditional approval letter sent from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) dated June 27, 2017. The condition outlined in the letter was regarding 20.02.008(C) of the County Code relating to live stock structures and regulating a more restrictive setback than 75 feet. Act 55 does not allow for a structure to be regulated in a manner that is more restrictive than the standards found in NR 115, meaning that a setback greeter than 75 feet cannot be required for a livestock structure. Changing the word "structure" will comply with Act 55 and NR 115 and address the letter sent to Planning and Development on June 27, 2017.

The second change is also due to 2015 Wisconsin Act 55 the County's required to update their ordinance. The viewing corridor was increased from 30 feet to 35 feet for every 100 feet of an owners shoreland frontage. The language in legislation was incorrectly stated and approved. Through conversations Eau Claire County and other counties in Wisconsin had with the WDNR, interpretation of the language drafted by the legislature is required and counties should administer what the legislature was intending. To correct the language to follow the interpretation, staff is proposing to change the ordinance to follow what the legislature was intending; 35 percent of an owners shoreland frontage.

The third and last section is changing the mitigation schedule; specifically editing mitigation type A. The change was to correct A. with the intent to replace a failing private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) with a compliant system. A new home requires a compliant system be installed; with other development occurring as part of the project requiring mitigation, the applicant could gain benefit from the new POWTS system installed that was already a requirement with the new home. The WDNR was in support of Eau Claire County changing the language of mitigation A. to address failing systems rather than awarding compliant systems. Another change in the mitigation table was to increase the points awarded for mitigation K. from 4 points to 5 points. The reason for the point change is because a project that resulted in "0" storm water runoff supports the purpose of shoreland zoning reducing the negative impacts on the public waters. The highest point total required for a project is 5 points, therefore increasing the points awarded for mitigation K. is deserved.

Fiscal Impact: None.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jared Grande
Planning and Development

Enrolled No. **ORDINANCE** **File No. 18-19/012**

- TO AMEND SECTION 20.02.008 C. OF THE CODE: GENERAL SHORELAND STANDARDS: TO AMEND SECTION 20.07.002 C. OF THE CODE: ACTIVITIES ALLOWED WITHIN A VEGETATIVE BUFFER ZONE; TO AMEND SECTION 20.15 APPENDIX A OF THE CODE: MITIGATION SCHEDULE; TO AMEND SECTION 20.15 APPENDIX A OF THE CODE: DETAILED EXPLANATIONS OF MITIGATION ITEMS -

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That Subsection C. of Section 20.02.008 of the code be amended to read:

C. Livestock ~~structures~~ facilities housing animals, manure storage areas, barnyards, or feedlots shall meet the following requirements:

SECTION 2. That Subsection C. of Section 20.07.002 of the code be amended to read:

C. Removal of trees and shrubs in the vegetative buffer zone to create access and viewing corridors is allowed. The access or viewing corridor may be up to ~~that is at least 35 feet wide for every 100 feet of~~ 35% of the shoreline frontage. The access or viewing corridor may run contiguously for the entire maximum width of shoreline frontage owned.

SECTION 3. That Appendix A. of the Mitigation Schedule of Section 20.15 of the code be amended to read:

Mitigation Schedule

Mitigation Type	Number of Points Awarded for Mitigation
A. ~~Code Compliant POWTS (septic system)~~ Removal of a Non-Compliant POWTS (septic system)	3 points
B. Removal of improvements within 75 ft. of the OHWM and replace with vegetation. Examples: beaches, boathouse approaches, fire pits, fountains, impervious surfaces	1 point, 0-250 square feet, 2 points, 251-500 square feet, 3 points, 501 square feet and greater. (credit is not provided if removal is required as part of another accredited mitigation type)
C. Maintain existing or establish new native vegetative buffer adjacent to a navigable waterway (OHWM extended 35' landward)	3 points
D. Increase depth of existing compliant shoreland buffer	1 point for every 15 foot increase (max. 3 points)
E. Remove existing retaining walls located within 75 ft. of OHWM and replace with vegetation (low impact landscaping approach)	1 point per 25 lineal ft. of wall

F. Removal of seawall/riprap and replacement with natural, nonstructural stabilization materials	4 points for entire shoreline (for shorelines with greater than 100 feet of lineal shoreline) 2 points for 50 feet of lineal shoreline
G. Removal of Existing Shore lighting with installation of Downcast Shore Lighting	1 point
H. Increasing setback of structures from OHWM	1 point per 5' of increased setback beyond required (max. 4 points)
I. Decrease width of access & viewing corridor below 35%	1 point = 25 % view corridor 2 points = 15% view corridor (max. 2 points)
J. Passive restoration (natural recovery) of a compliant shoreland buffer	2 point
K. Installation of a rain garden or other engineered system designed to capture and treat/infiltrate storm water runoff	3 points for system designed and implemented to result in no net increase in storm water runoff. ~~4~~ 5 points for systems designed and implemented to result in "0" storm water runoff.
L. Maintain existing or establish new shoreline habitat (fallen trees or fish sticks)	2 points per tree cluster as specified in the DNR Best Practices Manual
M. Alternative method approved by Department staff	Based on proposal

*See below for detailed explanation of mitigation items.

SECTION 4. That Subsection A. of Appendix A. Detailed Explanations of Mitigation Items of Section 20.15 of the code be amended to read:

~~A. **Code compliant POWTS**~~ **Removal of a Non-Compliant POWTS** – Documentation indicating that a Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (POWTS) on the lot or parcel has failed and must show that the POWTS has caused or resulted in one or more of the following conditions (outlined in Wisconsin Chapter 145): 1. The discharge of sewage into surface water or groundwater. 2. The introduction of sewage into zones of saturation which adversely affects the operation of a private on-site wastewater treatment system. 3. The discharge of sewage to a drain tile or into zones of bedrock. 4. The discharge of sewage to the surface of the ground. 5. The failure to accept sewage discharges and back up of sewage into the structure served by the private on-site wastewater treatment system. ~~A written and approved verification that the Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (POWTS) on the lot or parcel comply with all requirements of SPS 383, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and Chapter 8.12, Eau Claire County Sanitary Code, other than sizing requirements, or proper connection is verified to municipal sewer. Acceptable written verification includes either a sanitary permit on file in the County Health Department with a signed inspection by Eau Claire City/County Health Department staff, or written~~

~~verification from a Wisconsin Master Plumber, Master Plumber Restricted Sewer, Journeyman Plumber, Journeyman Plumber Restricted Sewer, POWTS Inspector, or Certified Soil Tester, or installation of a new system meeting these requirements, or an approved sanitary permit may be substituted with installation of the POWTS to take place within the life of the shoreland permit.~~

ENACTED:

Committee on Planning & Development

JG:yk

Dated this 10th day of July, 2018.

APPROVED BY CORPORATION COUNSEL AS TO FORM

Reviewed by Finance Dept. for Fiscal Impact

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 18-19/053

"URGING THE GOVENOR AND WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE TO FIND A SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION TO FUND WISCONSIN'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM"

SUBJECT
This is a resolution of support regarding long term transportation funding and the segregated transportation fund

REQUEST
That the Governor and Legislature agree upon a long-term funding solution that will use responsible levels of bonding and increased user fees to address our statewide transportation needs.

PURPOSE / JUSTIFICATION
Wisconsin highways continue to degrade without the proper amount of funding levels. Local units of government are struggling to maintain and improve their infrastructure due to levy limits while costs of construction continue to rise.

Fiscal Impact: $0.00

Respectfully Submitted,

Jon Johnson
Highway Commissioner

ORDINANCE\18-19\053 FACT

Enrolled No. RESOLUTION **File No. 18-19/053**

- URGING THE GOVENOR AND WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE TO FIND A SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION TO FUND WISCONSIN'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM -

WHEREAS, local government in Wisconsin is responsible for about 90%of the road miles in the state; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin's diverse economy is dependent upon county and town roads as well as city and village streets and transit systems across the state and

WHEREAS, Eau Claire County and other local governments across Wisconsin have been highlighting our unmet transportation needs in many different avenues including events such as the historic Turnout for Transportation event in September of 2016 where local governments in every region of this state held simultaneous meetings calling on the state legislature to prioritize transportation and pass a sustainable funding package; and

WHEREAS, while the increase in transportation funding for locals in the last budget was certainly appreciated, many still aren't back to 2011 levels when you adjust for inflation; and

WHEREAS, locals, including Eau Claire County continue to struggle to meet even the most basic maintenance needs for our transportation system; and

WHEREAS, states surrounding Wisconsin and across the country have stepped up with sustainable funding plans for their state and local roads; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin will be at a competitive disadvantage if it does not implement a revenue and spending plan that addresses both our Interstates that were built in the 1950's and 60's and our local and state roads; and

WHEREAS, levy limits do not allow local government to make up for the deterioration of state funding; and

WHEREAS, local governments would not be forced to turn to local wheel taxes or increased borrowing or exceeding their levy limits if the state would finally pass a sustainable funding plan for transportation; and

WHEREAS, the Eau Claire County Board recognizes that our state highway and interstate system is the backbone of our surface transportation system and plays a vital role in the economy of Wisconsin. Both local and state roads need to be properly maintained in order for our economy to grow; and

WHEREAS, from a competitive standpoint Wisconsin motorists pay significantly less than any of our neighbors when you combine the annual cost of the state gas tax and vehicle registration fees.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED. that the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors urges the Governor and Legislature to Just Fix It and agree upon a sustainable solution: one that includes a responsible level of bonding and adjusts our user fees to adequately and sustainably fund Wisconsin's transportation system.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors directs the county clerk to forward this resolution to the governor, assembly members and senators representing Eau Claire County and the Wisconsin Counties Association.

I certify that the foregoing correctly represents the action taken by the undersigned highway committee on July 5, 2018 by a vote of 4 for, 0 against.

Ray L. Henning, Chair
Highway Committee

KRZ/yk

ORDINANC/18-19/**053**

APPROVED BY CORPORATION COUNSEL AS TO FORM

Reviewed by Finance Dept. for Fiscal Impact

Enrolled No. RESOLUTION File No. # 18-19/054

-AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OF VOUCHERS OVER $10,000 ISSUED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 2018

RESOLVED by the Eau Claire County Board of Supervisors that the following accounts are allowed and the County Clerk and County Treasurer are authorized to issue County order checks to the vendors hereinafter and for the amounts set forth thereafter.

VENDOR	PAYMENT FOR:	AMOUNT
Mathy Construction Co	Cth D	$ 187,041.66
CDW Government Inc	Microsoft Office 365	148,488.44
City Of Eau Claire	Comm Center Payment July 2018	136,453.33
Brotoloc Inc	Contracted Services	125,987.93
Lutheran Social Services Inc	Contracted Services	104,000.00
Eau Claire City County Health Department	July 2018 For Annual Contract	100,039.00
County Of St Croix	IM Consortia Payment	88,025.00
County Of Barron	IM Consortia Payment	87,202.00
County Of Douglas	IM Consortia Payment	84,194.00
Trempealeau County	Contracted Services	74,423.24
County Of Dunn	IM Consortia Payment	69,113.00
Lutheran Social Services	Contracted Services	63,798.13
Chileda Institute Inc	Contracted Services	62,020.80
Xcel Energy	Courthouse/Jail Natural Gas	60,689.70
Netsmart Technologies Inc	Joxel Phase Ii-Inv 151062;170876;182055	60,300.00
County Of Polk Dept Of Human Services	IM Consortia Payment	59,793.00
Serwe Implement Municipal Sales Co Llc	Highway Equipment Broom	58,770.00
Brotoloc Inc	Contracted Services	56,948.25
Northwest Counsel & Guidance Clinic Inc	Contracted Services	56,514.25
Lutheran Social Services Inc	Contracted Services	56,215.17
County Of Pierce	IM Consortia Payment	54,686.00
Correct Care Solutions Llc	Monthly Medical 8/1-31/2018	53,711.05
Lutheran Social Services	Contracted Services	51,597.25
Haas Sons Inc	Snowmobile Trail Maintenance	49,911.95
Washburn County	IM Consortia Payment	47,591.00
Netsmart Technologies Inc	Avatar Annual Support	46,360.45
Aramark Correctional Services Llc	Inmate Meals May 24-June27	41,336.72
Heartland Business Systems	Vistapoint Annual Support	40,377.11
Xcel Energy	25kw Xcel Solar Connect Comm Solar Gardn	40,000.00
Lutheran Social Services	Contracted Services	38,497.66
Aring Equipment Exchange	Equipment Repair	38,162.53
Clinicare Corporation	Contracted Services	34,798.80
Affinitech Inc	Jail Video Surveillance Project	33,121.54
Heartquest Trainers Llc	AED's	31,685.25
Ewald's	Parks Truck	30,157.50
Habilitation Center	Contracted Services	27,000.00
Boxx Sanitation Llc	Curbside June18	26,985.30
Haas Sons Inc	3/4" Private Recycle	26,083.80
Caillier Clinic Inc	Contracted Services	24,962.71
Provyro Waste Services Llc	Curbside June18	22,481.61
Dunn County Administration	June 2018 Fees	22,281.85
Eau Claire Area Economic Development Cor	Contracted Services	22,000.00
County Of Burnett	IM Consortia Payment	21,006.00
Vantage Point Clinic & Assessment Center	Contracted Services	20,729.28
Fuel Service Dj's Mart Llc	Diesel Fuel	20,062.50
Eau Claire Energy Cooperative	Cth Q Construction	19,150.00
Airport Lighting Company	Insurance Claim	19,104.86

Scott Construction Inc	Chips/Base Course	18,479.02
New Hope Hallie Inc	Contracted Services	18,348.00
County Materials Corp	Road Materials	18,160.00
Senn Blacktop Inc	Hot/Cold Mix	18,127.83
New Visions Treatment Homes Of Wi Inc	Contracted Services	17,338.75
Chippewa Valley Energy	Diesel Fuel	16,851.25
Cooperative Educational Service Agency	Contracted Services	16,487.25
Cooperative Educational Service Agency	Contracted Services	16,218.00
Western Dairyland Economic Opport. Inc	Daytime Crisis Services - Energy Assist.	15,470.95
JFTCO, Inc	Highway Repairs	15,154.40
Friends Of Beaver Creek Reserve	County Contract July 2018	15,000.00
Youth Villages, Inc.	Contracted Services	15,000.00
Friends Of Beaver Creek Reserve	July 2018 For Annual Contract	15,000.00
Mille Lacs Academy	Contracted Services	14,530.50
Oconomowoc Development Training Center	Contracted Services	13,640.40
MCHS - Eau Claire Clinic	Contracted Services	13,468.05
Enigma Psychological Inc	Contracted Services	13,274.56
City Of Eau Claire Treasurer	May 2018 Paratransit Services	12,906.76
JP Graphics Inc	Elect/Printing	12,747.38
Waste Management Northern Wi - Mn	Curbside Service June 2018	12,559.37
City Of Eau Claire Treasurer	Q2 Water/Sewer - Terminal	12,460.56
Career Development Center	Contracted Services	12,366.60
Wisconsin Municipal Mutual Ins Company	Sir Imprest Replenishment	11,823.17
Petes Trailer Sales Inc	Gooseneck Trailer	11,502.35
Lad Lake Inc	Contracted Services	11,204.40
TRY Inc	July Pay For 2018 Contract	11,134.92
United Way Of The Greater Chippewa Valle	2018 1st Half Of Contributions	10,897.90
L & M Mail Service	Comm Service/Postage & Box Rent	10,778.04
Bartingale Mechanical Inc	Hvac Service/Pm's For Ag Center	10,708.67
Northland Excavating Llc	Waterway Cost Share	10,673.84
Verizon Wireless	June Cell Phone	10,642.34
Xcel Energy	Terminal Electric - June	10,620.02
Mandli Communications Inc	Initial Data Delivery	10,575.00
Garlick's Cbrf Inc	Contracted Services	10,200.00
Weld Riley SC	Refund Financial Assurance Eaux Claires	10,000.00
		$ 3,118,209.90

Stella Pagonis - Chairperson
Committee on Finance and Budget

APPROVED
CORPORATION COUNSEL
AS TO FORM

FACT SHEET

TO FILE NO. 18-19/037

Section 1. Reflects an update to insurance requirements to maintain consistency with airport industry requirements and recommendations by the insurance industry.

Section 2. Updated to reflect that telephone and computer weather information services aren't required for every aeronautical service operator.

Section 3. Updated to reflect a change in the number of parking spaces required for certain aeronautical service operators.

Section 4. Renumbered to reflect the change in Section 3.

Section 5. Reflects a change to make the language more understandable.

Section 6. Reflects a change to make the language more understandable.

Section 7. Clarifies the language to reflect that FBO facility standards are contained in section 12.09.010 and updates square footage requirements for aircraft sales and rental operators to reflect airport industry standards.

Section 8. Updates code to reflect that with cell phones and technology improvements an aircraft sales and rental operator does not have to be physically at the airport for the hours of operation, they just need to be available to respond to customers.

Section 9. Updates language to clarify that a flight instruction operator must provide ground school instruction in addition to flight training.

Section 10. Clarifies the language to reflect that FBO facility standards are contained in section 12.09.010 and updates square footage requirements for flight training operators to reflect airport industry standards.

Section 11. Updates the code to reflect that with cell phones and technology improvements a flight instruction operator does not have to be physically at the airport for the hours of operation, they just need to be available to respond to customers.

Section 12. Updates made to be consistent with current industry terminology.

Section 13. Reflects a change to make the language more understandable and consistent with industry terminology.

Section 14. Clarifies the language to reflect that FBO facility standards are contained in section 12.09.010 and updates square footage requirements for aircraft charter operators to reflect airport industry standards.

Section 15. Updates made to be consistent with current industry terminology.

Section 16. Updates code to reflect that with cell phones and technology improvements an aircraft charter operator does not have to be physically at the airport for the hours of operation, they just need to be available to respond to customers.

Section 17. Clarifies the language to reflect that FBO facility standards are contained in section 12.09.010.

Section 18. Clarifies the language to reflect that FBO facility standards are contained in section 12.09.010.

Section 19. Clarifies the language to reflect that FBO facility standards are contained in section 12.09.010 and updates square footage requirements for radio, instrument or propeller repair station operators to reflect airport industry standards.

Section 20. Updates code to reflect that with cell phones and technology improvements a radio, instrument or propeller repair station operator does not have to be physically at the airport for the hours of operation, they just need to be available to respond to customers.

Section 21. Clarifies the language to reflect that FBO facility standards are contained in section 12.09.010 and updates square footage requirements for airframe and power plant repair facility operators to reflect airport industry standards.

Section 22. Updates code to reflect that with cell phones and technology improvements an airframe and power plant repair facility operator does not have to be physically at the airport for the hours of operation, they just need to be available to respond to customers.

Section 23. Adds a new section to clarify the facility requirements for operators providing multiple aeronautical services and relettered to reflect the addition.

Fiscal Impact: There is no fiscal impact.

Respectfully Submitted,

Charity Zich
Airport Director

Ordinance/18-19.037 Fact

Enrolled No. **ORDINANCE** **File No. 18-19/037**

- TO AMEND SECTION 12.01.040 B. 2. & 3. OF THE CODE: INSURANCE COVERAGE; TO AMEND SECTION 12.01.050 A. OF THE CODE: OPERATORS AND FIXED BASE OPERATORS TO PROVIDE CERTAIN SERVICES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.01.050 E. 2. & 3. OF THE CODE: OPERATORS AND FIXED BASE OPERATORS TO PROVIDE CERTAIN SERVICES; TO RENUMBER SECTION 12.01.050 4. AND 5. TO 3. AND 4. OF THE CODE: OPERATORS AND FIXED BASE OPERATORS TO PROVIDE CERTAIN SERVICES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.01.060 B. OF THE CODE: OPERATORS SUBLEASING FROM ANOTHER COMMERCIAL OPERATOR ON THE AIRPORT; TO AMEND SECTION 12.02.010 OF THE CODE: RENTAL AIRCRAFT AVAILABILITY; TO AMEND SECTION 12.02.020 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.02.030 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND SECTION 12.03.001 OF THE CODE: PURPOSE; TO AMEND SECTION 12.03.025 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.03.030 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND CHAPTER 12.04 OF THE CODE: AIRCRAFT CHARTER AND AIR TAXI SERVICES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.04.020 OF THE CODE: REQUIRED AIRCRAFT; TO AMEND SECTION 12.04.010 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.04.030 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND SECTION 12.05.010 A. OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.06.010 C. OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.07.010 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.07.020 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND SECTION 12.08.010 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.08.010 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 12.08.030 OF THE CODE: HOURS OF OPERATION; TO AMEND SECTION 12.09.010 OF THE CODE: AIRPORT FACILITIES—MULTIPLE SERVICES OPERATORS -

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That paragraphs 2. and 3. of Subsection B. of Section 12.01.040 of the code be amended to read:

2. Aviation general liability insurance coverage, for operators ~~and F.B.O.'s~~ $1~~7~~,000,000 each occurrence bodily injury and property damage combined single limit $1~~7~~,000,000 aggregate. Aviation general liability insurance coverage, for F.B.O's $7,000,000 each occurrence bodily injury and property damage combined single limit $7,000,000 aggregate. Aviation general liability insurance coverage for commercial airlines, $12,000,000 each occurrence bodily injury and property damage combined single limit, $12,000,000 aggregate. (Chapters 12.02-12.09)

3. Products/Completed operations coverage, $1~~2~~,000,000 each occurrence combined single limit without sublimits, $1~~2~~,000,000 aggregate. (Chapters 12.06-12.08)

SECTION 2. That Subsection A. of Section 12.01.050 of the code be amended to read:

A. Telephone facilities and computer weather information service for public use, if applicable;

SECTION 3. That paragraphs 2. and 3. of Subsection E. of Section 12.01.050 be amended to read:

2. Three spaces minimum for customers of operators offering services under Chapters 12.~~05~~2 through 12.08.

~~3. Five spaces minimum for customers of operators offering services under Chapter 12.02 and 12.03.~~

SECTION 4. That paragraphs 4. and 5. be renumbered to 3. and 4. of Subsection E. of Section 12.01.050.

SECTION 5. That Subsection B. of Section 12.01.060 of the code be amended to read:

B. The sub-lessee operator shall meet all of the minimum standards and pay all fees established by the commission for the categories of services to be furnished by the operator. The minimum standards may be met in combination between lessee and sub-lessee. The sublease agreement shall specifically define those services to be provided by the lessee and the sub-lessee that shall be used to meet the standards.

SECTION 6. That Section 12.02.010 of the code be amended to read:

12.02.010 Rental aircraft availability. An operator or F.B.O. engaged in rental operations to the general public shall have available for rental not less than 2 certified and currently airworthy aircraft, at least 1 of which shall be a 2-place or larger, training type aircraft; and at least 1 shall be a 4-place or larger aircraft with at least 1 certified for IFR flight and ~~is~~ considered complex as defined in FAR 61.31 (e).

SECTION 7. That Section 12.02.020 of the code be amended to read:

12.02.020 Airport facilities.

A. Operators ~~and F.B.O.'s~~ subject to this chapter shall lease a minimum of ~~15,000~~5,000 sq. feet of ground space whether engaged solely in aircraft sales or rentals or in both activities. F.B.O's subject to this chapter shall meet the facility standards as defined in 12.09.010.

B. Upon each leasehold described generally at A., the operator ~~or F. B.O~~ shall have erected or shall lease from the county a building of at least ~~6,400~~3,600 sq. feet for the purposes of aircraft storage, offices, a customer lounge and restrooms. F.B.O's subject to this chapter shall meet the facility standards as defined in 12.09.010.

SECTION 8. That Section 12.02.030 of the code be amended to read:

12.02.030 Hours of operation. Each operator or F.B.O. shall be ~~open for business~~ available to respond to customers for a minimum of 8 hours per day, 6 days per week.

SECTION 9. That Section 12.03.001 of the code be amended to read:

12.03.001 Purpose. This chapter shall govern the functions of flight training operators and F.B.O.'s at the airport who are engaged in the business of instructing pilots in dual and solo flight training, in fixed or rotary wing aircraft.~~,~~ Operators who provide flight instruction shall

also ~~who~~ provide such related ground school instruction as is necessary to prepare students for knowledge tests as well as practical tests for the type of pilot certificate and ratings being pursued by individual students.

SECTION 10. That Section 12.03.025 of the code be amended to read:

12.03.025 Airport facilities.

A. Operators ~~and F.B.O.'s~~ subject to this chapter shall lease a minimum of ~~15,000~~ 5,000 sq. feet of ground space. F.B.O's subject to this chapter shall meet the facility standards as defined in 12.09.010.

B. Upon each leasehold described generally at A., the operator ~~or F.B.O.~~ shall have erected or shall lease from the county a building of at least ~~6400~~3,600 sq. feet for the purpose of aircraft storage, offices, customer lounge, restrooms, a classroom and a briefing room. F.B.O's subject to this chapter shall meet the facility standards as defined in 12.09.010.

SECTION 11. That Section 12.03.030 of the code be amended to read:

12.03.030 Hours of operation. Each operator or F.B.O. shall be ~~open for business~~ available to respond to customers a minimum of 8 hours per day, 6 days per week.

SECTION 12. That Chapter 12.04 of the code be amended to read:

12.04 Aircraft Charter ~~Air Taxi~~ Services

Chapter 12.04

AIRCRAFT CHARTER ~~AIR TAXI~~ SERVICES

SECTION 13. That Section 12.04.001 of the code be amended to read:

12.04.001 Purpose. This chapter shall govern the functions of aircraft charter ~~and air taxi~~ operators and F.B.O.'s at the airport who are engaged in the business of providing passenger or freight air transportation, available to the general public ~~either by providing aircraft for hire or as an air taxi operator~~.

SECTION 14. That Section 12.04.010 of the code be amended to read:

12.04.010 Airport facilities. Operators ~~and fixed base operators~~ subject to this chapter shall lease, at a minimum ~~15~~10,000 sq. feet of ground space, on which there shall be situated a building with at least 6,400 sq. feet of floor space for the purposes of aircraft storage, an office, a customer lounge and restrooms. F.B.O's subject to this chapter shall meet the facility standards as defined in 12.09.010.

SECTION 15. That Section 12.04.020 of the code be amended to read:

12.04.020 Required aircraft. Operators or F.B.O.'s that provide charter service must have available for charter ~~and air taxi~~ services a minimum of 2 aircraft, either multi-engined or single engine turbine powered. All aircraft shall be either owned, leased, or operated under a written agreement by the operator or F. B. O. and shall meet the requirements of the ~~air taxi~~ charter commercial operator certificate held by the operator or F.B.O., including instrument operations.

SECTION 16. That Section 12.04.030 of the code be amended to read:

12.04.030 Hours of operation. Each operator or F.B.O. shall be ~~open for business~~ available to respond to customers for a minimum of ~~eight~~ 8 hours per day, ~~six~~ 6 days per week. During nonscheduled hours on-call service shall be provided.

SECTION 17. That Subsection A. of Section 12.05.010 of the code be amended to read:

12.05.010 Airport facilities.

A. Operators ~~and F.B.O.'s~~ subject to this chapter shall lease, at a minimum, 4,000 sq. feet of ground space, on which there shall be situated a building with at least 1,764 sq. feet of floor space for the purpose of aircraft storage, an office, and restrooms. F.B.O's subject to this chapter shall meet the facility standards as defined in 12.09.010.

SECTION 18. That Subsection C. of Section 12.06.010 of the code be amended to read:

C. Each F.B.O. subject to this chapter shall meet the facility standards as defined in 12.09.010. ~~lease, at a minimum, 15,000 sq. feet of ground space in a single parcel upon which there shall be situated a building with at least 3,600 sq. feet of floor space for the purpose of aircraft storage, an office, a customer lounge, and restrooms.~~ At least 2,500 sq. feet of ground space shall remain available outside the building area for aircraft fueling and vehicle parking.

SECTION 19. That Section 12.07.010 of the code be amended to read:

12.07.010 Airport facilities. Operators ~~and F.B.O's~~ subject to this chapter shall lease, at a minimum, ~~8~~5,000 sq. feet of ground space, on which there shall be situated a building with at least 3,600 sq. feet of floor space for the purposes of providing hangar space for at least one aircraft to house all equipment and to provide an office, shop, customer lounge and restrooms. F.B.O's subject to this chapter shall meet the facility standards as defined in 12.09.010.

SECTION 20. That Section 12.07.020 of the code be amended to read:

12.07.020 Hours of operation. Each operator or F.B.O. shall be ~~open~~available to respond to customers for a minimum of 8 hours per day, 5 days per week.

SECTION 21. That Section 12.08.010 of the code be amended to read:

12.08.010 Airport facilities. Operators ~~or F.B.O.'s~~ subject to this chapter shall lease, at a minimum, ~~1~~5,000 sq. feet of ground space, on which there shall be situated a building with at least ~~6,400~~3,600 sq. feet of floor space for the purposes of airframe and power plant repair

services, including a segregated painting area, if painting is to be done, meeting all state and local code requirements, an office and restrooms. F.B.O's subject to this chapter shall meet the facility standards as defined in 12.09.010.

SECTION 22. That Section 12.08.030 of the code be amended to read:

12.08.030 Hours of operation. Each operator or F.B.O. shall be ~~open~~available to respond to customers for a minimum of 8 hours per day, 5 days per week.

SECTION 23. That Section 12.09.010 of the code be amended to read:

12.09.010 Airport facilities--Multiple services operators.

A. ~~Operators and~~ F.B.O.'s subject to this chapter shall lease, at a minimum, 15,000 square feet of ground space on which there shall be situated a building with at least 6,400 sq. feet of floor space for aircraft storage plus at least 1,000 sq. feet of floor space for offices, customer lounge, and restrooms.

B. Operators subject to this chapter shall meet the largest facility square footage minimum standard of the aeronautical services they are providing.

~~B~~C. If the operator or F.B.O. provides flight training services, a classroom and briefing room facilities shall be provided in the building described at A or B.

~~C~~D. If the operator or F.B.O. provides crop dusting, aerial application or other commercial use of chemicals, its facilities shall conform with 12.05.010 B.

~~D~~E. Only F.B.O.'s may provide fueling services to the public which shall conform with Chapter 12.

ADOPTED:

Chippewa Valley Regional Airport Commission

KRZ/yk

Dated this 19 day of June, 2018.

ORDINANCE/18-19.037

Reviewed by Finance Dept.
for Fiscal Impact

APPROVED BY CORPORATION COUNSEL AS TO FORM