

Jefferson County Land & Water Conservation Committee Agenda
"Working Together to Protect & Enhance the Environment"

Videoconference OR
Jefferson County Courthouse
311 S Center Ave, Rm 112
Jefferson, WI 53549-1701

Wednesday, May 20, 2020 @ 8:30 am

Join Zoom Meeting https://zoom.us/j/98470823302 Meeting ID: 984 7082 3302# Dial by your location: +1 301 715 8592

Committee Members: Margaret Burlingham, Walt Christensen, Matt Foelker, John Kannard, Dan Herbst (UWEX Member), Mike Kelly (UWEX Member), and JoAnn Davis (FSA Rep).

1. Call to Order - Patricia Cicero
2. Roll Call (Establish a Quorum)
3. Certification of Compliance with the Open Meetings Law
4. Election of Officers
5. Set Future Meeting Schedule
6. Review of the May Agenda
7. Approval of the February 19, 2020 Meeting Minutes
8. Public Comment (members of the public who wish to address the Committee on specific agenda items must register their request at this time)
9. Communications
 - Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection (DATCP) March, April, May 2020 Report
 - Land Spreading of Milk
10. Discussion and Possible Action on Regional Conservation Partnership Program Grant Application - Alison Volk, American Farmland Trust
11. Discussion on Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Report
12. Discussion on Land & Water Conservation Department Overview
13. Discussion on Departmental Updates
14. Discussion on Land & Water Resources Management Plan
15. Discussion and Possible Action on Appointments
 - Blue Spring Lake Management District (Board Term) - Walt Christensen
 - Lake Ripley Management District (Board Term) - Walt Christensen
 - Lower Spring Lake Protection & Rehabilitation District (Board Term) - Walt Christensen
16. Discussion and Possible Action on Notices of Noncompliance - Farmland Preservation Program (FPP)
17. Discussion and Possible Action on Cancellation of Notices of Noncompliance - FPP
18. Review of the Monthly Financial Report (March)
19. Discussion and Possible Action on Purchase of Agriculture Conservation Easement (PACE) Applications & Baseline Documentation
20. Discussion on Items for the Next Agenda
 - Next Scheduled Meeting: June 17, 2020 @ 8:30 am in Room 112
21. Adjournment

A quorum of any Jefferson County Committee, Board, Commission or other body, including the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors, may be present at this meeting.

Individuals requiring special accommodations for attendance at this meeting should contact the County Administrator 24 hours prior to the meeting at (920) 674-7101 so appropriate arrangements can be made.

Land & Water Conservation Committee Minutes

February 19, 2020

1. Call to Order:

The monthly meeting was called to order by Matt Foelker at 8:30 am. Committee members Matt Foelker (Chairperson), Walt Christensen (Vice-Chairperson), Ed Morse (Secretary), Dan Herbst (UWEX Member), Mike Kelly (UWEX Member), and Margaret Burlingham (Member) were present. Also in attendance were Patricia Cicero, Interim Director, Land & Water Conservation Department (LWCD); Kim Liakopoulos, LWCD; Jim Schroeder, County Board Chairman (@ 8:43); Cody Calkins, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS); and Dave Terrall, Wildlife Damage. JoAnn Davis (FSA Rep) was excused.

- Others in Attendance: Anita Martin

2. Roll Call (Establish a Quorum):

A quorum was established.

3. Certification of Compliance with the Open Meetings Law:

It was determined that the committee was in compliance with the Open Meetings Law.

4. Review of the February Agenda:

The February agenda was reviewed by the committee members. No changes were proposed.

5. Approval of the December 18, 2019 Meeting Minutes:

Herbst made a motion to approve the December 18, 2019 meeting minutes as written, Morse seconded. Motion passed 7/0.

6. Public Comment:

The Committee received public comment on an item that was not on the agenda.

7. Communications:

- Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection February 2020 Report.
- Town of Palmyra, Proposed Lowland Drive Discontinuance Public Hearing, February 29 at 10 am

8. Discussion and Possible Action on 2019 Animal Damage Claims - Dave Terrall:

Terrall discussed the Jefferson County Wildlife Damage Program 2019 Claim Summary. Kelly made a motion to accept the claims, Herbst seconded. Motion passed 7/0.

9. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Report:

Calkins discussed upcoming NRCS program deadlines: EQIP and general CRP signup, 2/28/2020. Conservation Stewardship Program, 3/20/2020.

10. Discussion on Departmental Updates:

Cicero is following proposed legislation that would move review of livestock siting applications to DATCP instead of the County. Cicero submitted the required annual report to DATCP. Cicero submitted the Healthy Lakes Grant application. Cicero attended two Focus Group meetings (Agricultural & Natural Resources) for the update to the Comprehensive Plan and Agricultural Preservation Plan. Allison Volk continues to keep in contact with Cicero in regard to the Wisconsin farmland loss numbers and a presentation to the LWCC.

- 11. Discussion on County Farm Tile System and Repair:**
Evaluation and repair of the County Farm tile system is ongoing.
- 12. Discussion on Combining Land & Water Conservation Committee with University Extension Education Committee:** The Executive Committee intends to make a formal recommendation to the County Board to combine the LWCC and UWEX Committees to begin in the new term.
- 13. Discussion and Possible Action on 2020 LWCD Budget Amendment for the Multi-Discharger Variance:** Christensen made a motion to forward the resolution amending the budget to the County Board for discussion during their March meeting, Burlingham seconded. Motion passed 7/0.
- 14. Discussion on Glacierland Resource Conservation & Development Technical Assistance:**
Jefferson County LWCD provided a letter of support (for in-kind office space and staff time) for Glacierland RC&D's grant application to fund a part-time RC&D staff person to work on conservation practice education and technical assistance in Jefferson County.
- 15. Discussion on American Farmland Trust Proposed Regional Conservation Partnership Program Grant to Support Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements:**
Cicero & Burlingham discussed the Partnership Program Grant with Allison Volk from American Family Trust. The grant is an anticipated five million dollars statewide to help fund PACE.
- 16. Discussion and Possible Action on Notices of Noncompliance - Farmland Preservation Program (FPP):** There were no notices.
- 17. Discussion and Possible Action on Cancellation of Notices of Noncompliance - FPP:**
There were no cancellations.
- 18. Review of the Monthly Financial Report (December):**
The most recent statement of revenues and expenditures was distributed.
- 19. Discussion and Possible Action on Purchase of Agriculture Conservation Easement (PACE) Applications & Baseline Documentation:**
There are no new applications.
- 20. Discussion on Items for the Next Agenda:**
No new agenda items were proposed.
- 21. Next Scheduled Meeting:**
 - March 18, 2020 @ 8:30 am in Room 112
- 22. Adjournment:**
Herbst made a motion to adjourn at 9:45 am, Christensen seconded. Motion passed 7/0.



DATCP REPORT
Bureau of Land and Water Resources
April 2020

Soil and Water Resources Management Grants

- The 2021 Joint DATCP/DNR Nonpoint Source Grant Application is available on the SWRM Grant Resources [webpage](#).¹ The deadline to apply has been extended to **May 15, 2020**. Email applications to datcpswrm@wisconsin.gov.
- The deadline for submitting your 2020 annual workplan has been extended to **May 15, 2020**. Work plans can be emailed to Lisa.Trumble@wisconsin.gov
- DATCP will accept electronic landowner signatures from counties that are trying to continue to get SWRM cost-share contracts in place but are also trying to reduce the number of personal contacts.

Resources Available

- AFT has started a [Farmer Relief Fund](#)² to offer small cash grants to small to mid-size farmers to try to help with market disruptions during the corona virus crisis. Visit the link to donate or apply.
- Additional resources are available from [The Farm Center](#).³ Take a look at their available services and please share information about the Farm Center with producers you know who may benefit from their assistance and resources.
- DATCP has developed a [“toolkit”](#)⁴ listing resources available to agricultural organizations during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- DATCP and DNR have developed information for emergency disposal of milk during the Covid-19 public health emergency. This document was last updated on March 30, 2020 and can be found on our [website](#).⁵

Depth to Bedrock Verification Standard

- The DATCP 01 Verification of Depth to Bedrock standard should be out for public comment in April. We encourage our stakeholders to review the standard when the public comment period opens. For more information, visit the [Standards Oversight Council webpage](#).⁶ Questions can be directed to Rachel.Rushmann@wisconsin.gov.

Producer-Led Watershed Program

- DATCP and UW-Discovery Farms hosted the first in our new webinar series on March 17. The series is called "Planting New Ideas, Growing Conservation" and the first installment featured interseeding rye into standing soybeans. Each of the webinars in the series will highlight a farmer and a conservation practice that they are trying and promoting within their producer-led group. April's event on April 7 will feature planting corn into standing rye. To register and for more information, visit the [website](#).⁷

¹ https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SWRMSect6.aspx

² <https://farmland.org/farmer-relief-fund/>

³ https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Growing_WI/FarmCenterOverview.aspx

⁴ <https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/DATCP%20COVID-19%20Toolkit.pdf>

⁵ <https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/DATCPDNRMilkDisposal.pdf>

⁶ <https://socwisconsin.org/current-work/full-process/01-verification-of-land-features>

⁷ https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/ProducerLedWebinars.aspx

Land and Water Conservation Board

- The April LWCB meeting has been cancelled. The April agenda will be pushed back to the June 2 LWCB meeting. Lisa Trumble will be in contact with each of the counties who were scheduled for the April meeting.

Farmland Preservation Program

- Please send any updates for TY2019 (or a prior tax year) participant compliance spreadsheets to Katy.Smith@wisconsin.gov for reporting to DOR.
- The 2020 AEA Petition Cycle is live. Please visit [2020 AEA Petition Update](#)⁸ for a brief update on changes for this year. Petition application materials can be accessed [here](#)⁹.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

- DATCP will accept electronic signatures on CREP 15-year agreements (LWR-283).
- An active email address and phone number for all landowners and those receiving payments will now be required on the LWR-283. Please be sure this is filled in prior to submitting the LWR-283 to DATCP.
- FSA local offices will be providing LCDs with electronic copies of the FSA documents needed for completing CREP State/County agreements. This includes the CRP-1, CRP-2C, CRP-23/24, and maps. Also, the signed FSA-848 for cost share reimbursements.

Conservation Engineering

- Following the Governor's "Safer at Home" order, conservation engineering field staff are mostly working from home, but are set up to respond to county staff technical needs as close to normal as possible. A couple additional items on this:
 - Skype – Since county office visits are not allowed right now, if you have access to Skype, we have found Skype calls and meetings are very useful for sharing screens, transferring files, and even allowing us to take control of the end user's screen when demonstrating something is beneficial.
 - Field Visits – Following the Governor's order, we are limiting field visits to essential business only. The work we do is considered essential, so we can assist with field work that cannot be postponed, or is required to keep a project moving forward; however, we need to follow social distancing and group minimum requirements including taking separate vehicles to sites and maintaining 6 feet separation. Thank you for your patience and understanding with this.

Drainage Districts

Under the state of emergency to postpone drainage district hearings and meetings, Drainage Boards should follow the advice of their county legal counsel. That said, depending on conditions, it does appear there are some options under which Drainage Boards could offer virtual meetings and hearings, cancel, or postpone. Some options:

1. If meetings can't be held due to the emergency, hold virtual meetings or cancel for a later date.
 - a. DHS Emergency Order #5 issued on Tuesday, March 17, 2020, under the authority of Wis. Stat. s. 252.02(3) and the direction of Governor Tony Evers provides for a statewide moratorium on mass gatherings of 10 or more for the duration of the public health emergency. Gatherings that bring together less than 10 people must preserve social distancing of 6 feet and follow other public health recommendations from DHS and CDC.
 - b. Local government facilities are exempted, but it is possible they won't be open. For Dane County, it looks like Dane County has either canceled or [moved online most meetings](#).¹⁰

⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0BtguAiG6Rg&list=PLThnrUnLTPAMKIs2-vqMGUVk-axI23Kcw&index=13&t=0s>

⁹ https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AEAPetitionInfo.aspx

¹⁰ https://madison.com/wsj/news/local/govt-and-politics/madison-dane-county-government-meetings-moving-online-or-canceled/article_7dc6884e-2c2d-5604-b02e-5a90bf02321a.html

- c. If capability is available, the board could move to telephonic or online meetings or hearings that are open to the public and comply with DOJ guidance issued related to COVID-19 and open meetings.
 - d. If capability is not available, the board would have to cancel meetings or postpone to a later date.
2. For hearings required under s. 88.215 or s. 88.80, the board could use the same reasoning as above to hold a telephonic or video hearing open to the public, or to deny or postpone the hearing. Under s. 88.215, they could consider reviewing with their county legal counsel whether they might instead issue a published order denying the petition as unreasonable due to the public emergency, and that the petition can be filed again after the emergency ends. Under s. 88.80, they might instead set a hearing place and time within 60 days of the end of the emergency declaration.

Conservation Partner Meetings

- The conservation partner meetings have been postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. We will hopefully be able to reschedule these meetings for a future time so that we have a chance to engage in more in-depth discussion with you all on program funding, compliance, training, and program updates. Contact Coreen Fallat at coreen.fallat@wisconsin.gov with questions.

Staffing Updates

- Tim Jackson joined the Bureau on Monday, March 30th. Tim will be working on the Farmland Preservation and Livestock Facility Siting Programs. Welcome aboard!
- Those of us in the Bureau of Land and Water Resources continue to work remotely from our homes. Please do not hesitate to reach out to us through email or phone with any questions or requests for assistance and we will help you the best we are able.



DATCP REPORT
Bureau of Land and Water Resources
March 2020

Conservation Partner Meetings

- We will once again be hosting conservation partner meetings. The meetings bring together conservation partners to engage in more in-depth discussion on a range of topics from program funding, compliance, training, and program updates. [Register here.](#)¹ Meeting dates:
 - March 24: Juneau
 - March 26: Oshkosh
 - April 9: Merrill
 - April 13: Dodgeville
 - April 14: Eau Claire
- The agenda is still in development. To help refine the afternoon agenda, visit [this survey.](#)² Contact Coreen Fallat at coreen.fallat@wisconsin.gov with questions.

Annual Reporting

- Just a reminder that county annual reports are due **March 20, 2020**. Your county should have received an email on January 3, 2020 with a link to the report questions. If you did not receive the email or need it resent, please contact Coreen Fallat at coreen.fallat@wisconsin.gov. Thank you to the 25 counties that have completed their reports already.
- If you would like one of your projects to be featured in this year's report, please contact Coreen Fallat as soon as possible. This will give us time to get the story together. Thank you!

Farmland Preservation Program

- The Winnebago County Farmland Preservation Plan was approved.
- Please send any revisions to your 2019 DOR Farmland Preservation CoC spreadsheets to Katy.Smith@wisconsin.gov.
- We are currently accepting applications for the 2020 AEA petition cycle. Interested counties and petitioners can contact Wednesday at wednesday.jordan@wisconsin.gov for help starting the petition process or to schedule an informational meeting.

Soil and Water Resources Management Grants

- The 2021 Joint DATCP/DNR Nonpoint Source Grant Application is available on the SWRM Grant Resources [webpage.](#)³ Email applications to datcpswrms@wisconsin.gov by April 15, 2020.

Land and Water Conservation Board

- The board continues to look into potential non-point funding sources, is having discussions around climate change with regards to LWRM planning, and reviewing results from the Water Quality Task Force.
- Iron and Columbia county will be presenting their LWRM plan revisions; Iowa and Lafayette county will be presenting five year reviews of their plans at the April 7th LWCB meeting.

¹ <http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/confreg/ConservationPartnerMeeting.jsp>

² <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/XL2DPLD>

³ https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SWRMSect6.aspx

Drainage Program

- In accordance with s. 88.815, Wis. Stats., the Department filed notice to administratively dissolve 22 suspended drainage districts in June 2017. Jefferson County dissolved 6 districts and re-activated 1 district. June 2020 will end the 36-month waiting period and the remaining 15 districts will be dissolved. These include 5 districts in Dodge County, 1 district in Kenosha County, 1 district in Oconto County, 1 district in Racine County, 4 districts in Rock County, 1 district in Walworth County, and 2 districts in Waukesha County. If you have any questions, please contact Barton Chapman at Barton.Chapman@Wisconsin.gov.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

- The updated CREP County/State 15-Year Agreement ([LWR-283](#)) and CREP Perpetual Easement Application ([LWR-209](#)) along with accompanying [instructions](#) are available on [the website](#).⁴ Starting with FSA CRP sign-up 53, the updated forms should be used for completing all CREP agreements and easement applications submitted to DATCP. The new forms are dated 2020 in the upper left hand corner of the first page.
- FSA is currently accepting new enrolls through September 30, 2020, and re-enrolls no later than August 21, 2020.
- DATCP is starting up perpetual easement monitoring efforts for the season, which include sending monitoring notification letters to landowners that have easements with expired federal contracts, as well as scheduling monitoring site visits. If you would like any assistance in monitoring easements for compliance, please contact Melissa Gilmore at melissa.gilmore@wisconsin.gov.

Agricultural Impact Statement (AIS) Program

- AIS staff will continue to participate in the review process for the South Bridge Connector project in Brown County. WisDOT is in the process of preparing a Tier One Environmental Impact Statement for this project, which could include the construction of a third bridge over the Fox River in or south of the city of Green Bay. AIS staff have assisted in the Indirect and Cumulative Effects analysis and expect to provide comments on the Purpose and Need, and the Range of Alternatives for the project.

Workshop Opportunity – “Unexpected Tomorrows”

- As part of its efforts to support farmers facing increased stress due to economic challenges, the Wisconsin Farm Center at the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is hosting a series of free, one-day workshops for farmers. These workshops will present opportunities for farmers to hear from others in similar situations as well as learn about stress management techniques and resources available to them. For dates and locations and to register, visit [this webpage](#).⁵

Conservation Engineering

- DATCP will be looking to hire an agricultural/conservation engineer for the Northwest area working out of the Altoona office to replace Pat Schultz (see below). More information to follow once the position is posted.

Staffing Update

- Pat Schultz has accepted a position in Minnesota with the Board of Water & Soil Resources in their technical training and certification program starting the beginning of April. We thank Pat for his work at DATCP in the Conservation Engineering Section for the past eight years and we wish him well in his new position!
- Tim Jackson recently accepted a position with the Bureau of Land and Water Resources as a Land Use and Zoning Specialist. Tim comes to us from Wabasha County, Minnesota where he worked as a Zoning Technician and Aquatic Invasive Species Program Manager. He will start on March 30th and will primarily work on Livestock Facility Siting and Farmland Preservation Planning and Zoning. Please join us in welcoming him!

⁴ https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/CREPCounties.aspx

⁵ https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Growing_WI/FarmCenterOverview.aspx



DATCP REPORT
Bureau of Land and Water Resources
May 2020

Soil and Water Resources Management Grants

- Thank you to the counties who have already submitted their 2021 SWRM grant application. As a reminder, the application deadline was extended to May 15, 2020 and should be emailed to datcpswrm@wisconsin.gov. Questions about the application can be sent to [Kim Carlson](#) or [Susan Mockert](#).
- Counties should receive their 2020 SWRM Schedule of Awards in late May.

Land and Water Conservation Board and Annual Workplans

- Just a reminder to counties to complete and send in annual work plans for 2020.
- DATCP and the LWCB are moving ahead with the schedule for LWRM plan revisions and reviews for 2020 and the June meeting will be online. If counties are having difficulties with meeting requirements for plan revisions please reach out to Lisa Trumble at Lisa.Trumble@wisconsin.gov.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

- CREP acreage is ineligible for milk spreading, per USDA guidance. Landowners with questions about applying milk or milk/manure mixture to CRP land can be directed to their local FSA office.
- The FFY2019 enrollment audit with FSA shows that 4383 acres were enrolled in CREP that fiscal year. Nice work everyone! There are, however, counties with outstanding agreements yet to be submitted to DATCP for that year. LCD's should be on the lookout for an email from DATCP notifying you of missing agreements.
- FSA staff remain accessible by phone or email to landowners wanting to enroll in CREP. Communication between local FSA offices and LCD staff should be via phone or email as well. Local FSA staff are directed to provide LCDs copies of necessary FSA CREP documents via email or other available methods.

Conservation Engineering

- Following the Governor's "Safer at Home" order, conservation engineering field staff are mostly working from home, but are set up to respond to county staff technical needs as close to normal as possible. A couple additional items on this:
 - Skype – Since county office visits are not allowed right now, if you have access to Skype, we have found Skype calls and meetings are very useful for sharing screens, transferring files, and even allowing us to take control of the end user's screen when demonstrating something is beneficial.
 - Field Visits – Following the Governor's order, we are limiting field visits to essential business only. The work we do is considered essential, so we can assist with field work that cannot be postponed, or is required to keep a project moving forward; however, we need to follow social distancing and group minimum requirements including taking separate vehicles to sites and maintaining 6 feet separation. Thank you for your patience and understanding with this.

Depth to Bedrock Verification Standard

- Work on the standard continues. It is expected that the standard will be available for public comment soon. If you have any specific questions about the standard or the timeline, please contact Rachel.Rushmann@wisconsin.gov.

Farmland Preservation Program

- DATCP is extending the agricultural enterprise area (AEA) petition submission deadline to August 5, 2020 in order to accommodate our partners and communities who are practicing social distancing and limiting meetings to less than 10 people. The AEA petition and instructions can be found on our [website](#)¹.
- Please send any updates for TY2019 (or a prior tax year) participant compliance spreadsheets to Katy.Smith@wisconsin.gov for reporting to DOR.
- The Langlade County Farmland Preservation Plan Text Amendment was approved.

Staff Updates

- With May came the retirement of Alice Halpin from the Bureau of Land and Water Resources. Alice worked for 26 years with the State of Wisconsin as an analyst with the Agricultural Impact Statement program. Alice provided excellent service to the people of Wisconsin with land impacted by road, utility and other public projects. We will miss her humor and her hard-work but wish her well as she begins her new adventure!

¹ https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AEAPetitionInfo.aspx



State of Wisconsin
Governor Tony Evers

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Department of Natural Resources



EMERGENCY DISPOSAL OF MILK FOR DAIRY FARMS DURING THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

Updated March 30, 2020

You are advised to create and maintain a record of every milk disposal:

- In the event that state or federal programs become available to help farmers with lost revenue during the COVID-19 public health emergency, you are advised to create a record that includes the date, volume, reason, and location of disposal.
- Maintain all records, so that documentation can be produced upon request.

What are the DNR and DATCP proposing to help dairy farms with this emergency:

- For permitted CAFOs, during the current COVID-19 emergency, on a case-by-case basis DNR can reduce the number of days required for public comment for modifications to a nutrient management plan (NMP), such as adding fields, which will allow CAFOs flexibility to quickly change their land application plans if necessary.
- For non-permitted farms, DATCP staff will assist with updating NMPs at no cost. If staff are not able to assist directly, DATCP will determine how to get help with updates to NMPs and the best way to assist with any cost.
- For non-permitted farms, Governor Evers' Emergency Order #17 suspends the requirement in NR 151.07 to comply with a NMP during the emergency if a farmer demonstrates to the DNR that they do not have sufficient available storage capacity for unused milk and cannot comply with their current nutrient management plan when land-applying the milk.
- These emergency actions may not cause an unpermitted discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

Environmental concerns:

- Discharge of milk to surface water or groundwater is a discharge of pollutants in the same way that discharge of manure or process wastewater would be.
- Milk contains higher concentrations of nutrients than manure and has high biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) which can cause detrimental impact to surface water including fish kills.
- Milk will have a very strong odor as it decomposes.

Land application of milk is regulated in the same way as land application of process wastewater:

- Milk is considered to be process wastewater under DNR rules governing animal feeding operations. [See NR 243.03 (53) and NR 151.015(16) Wis. Adm. Code]
- For permitted CAFOs, land application of milk must conform with your NR 243 nutrient management plan (NMP). Land applications, including nutrient content, must be tracked in the NMP.
- For non-permitted operations, DNR regulations prohibit "significant discharge" of process wastewater, including milk, to surface and groundwater. [See NR 151.055, Wis. Adm. Code]
- For all operations, land applications of milk to frozen or snow-covered ground requires that you follow the rules in NR 214. Contact the DNR for details.
- Land application of milk may not cause an unpermitted discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

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What should you do if you have milk needing emergency disposal:

- One immediate option is to dispose of the milk in an existing manure storage structure, especially when expecting rainfall amounts that increase the chance of surface runoff and water impacts from land applied milk. When feasible, you can land apply the storage contents according to your NMP.
- The following recommendations for land applying manure and process wastewater, including milk, should be used to reduce the risk of groundwater or surface water contamination:
 - Use the farm's 590 NMP to determine the best places to apply the milk to meet the nutrient needs of this year's crop and adjust other planned nutrient applications to account for the nutrient content of the milk.
 - Milk should be applied uniformly across a field using liquid manure application equipment.
 - APPLICATION RATE: If you do not have a nutrient management plan, take care to follow the nutrient needs of the crop where you land-spread milk so you do not over apply or cause runoff or leaching.
 - Applying 4,500 gallons of milk per acre will provide about 200 pounds of N, 81 pounds of P₂O₅ and 67 pounds of K₂O.
 - All of the N and P in milk are considered immediately plant available, so care must be taken to apply milk to fields that have the lowest risk of groundwater or surface water contamination. Applying to fields with a perennial crop or those recently seeded increase the opportunity for plant uptake of the nutrient applied.
 - Consider making multiple applications with less volume per application to reduce the risk of nutrient losses.
 - Finding appropriate land for spreading may be difficult during the growing season, so plan to apply on land that:
 - Does not contain very sandy soils
 - Does not have shallow soils or high groundwater levels
 - Was not in alfalfa last year
 - Has not had manure or fertilizer applied this spring or even last fall
 - Is not too steep
 - Is away from streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands
 - Is in pasture that do not tends not to experience runoff
 - Consider injecting or incorporating land-applied milk to reduce the risk of runoff to surface waters.
 - Applications should be made only when heavy rainfall is not expected in the near future.
- Milk will have a very strong odor as it decomposes, so apply to fields farthest from neighbors if possible.
- Milk can be utilized for animal feed by the producer, however it may not be sold or distributed as animal feed unless the producer has a commercial feed license and the milk can be labeled accordingly. Questions regarding distributing milk for animal feed should be directed to DATCP. (Wis. Stat. § 94.72(5)(a)and(b), Wis. Stat. S 94.72(2))
- The solids in milk may plug valves, tanks, pipes, hoses and other storage and spreading equipment. Rinsing may reduce plugging.
- Exercise extreme caution if considering adding milk to anaerobic digesters. Consult the digester company before adding milk to the digester to determine appropriate volumes of milk that can be added without negatively impacting the digester's microbial communities.
- See UW Extension publication on managing waste milk for additional information:
<http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3610.pdf>

DNR Contact: Chris Clayton - phone: 608-333-9265; email: Christopherr.Clayton@Wisconsin.gov

DATCP Contact: Lacey Cochart - phone: 608-224-4603; email: Lacey.Cochart@Wisconsin.gov

Land and Water Conservation Department and Committee Authority, Duties, and Personnel

Authority

The history of the Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) dates back to December 18, 1946 when the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors first created what was then called the Soil and Water Conservation District. The LWCD is supervised by the Land and Water Conservation Committee (LWCC) which was established by County Board Resolution No. 82-34 on June 8, 1982. Subsequent to changes in Chapter 92 of the Wisconsin Statutes which eliminated the District, County Board Resolution 82-73 adopted in October of 1982 further defined powers and procedures to be followed by the LWCC.

The Rules of Order for the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors details the following for the Land and Water Conservation Committee:

- Seven members appointed by the County Board Chair consisting of not less than three County Board Supervisors, including at least two members of the University Extension Education Committee. The Chair of the Farm Service Agency (or his/her designee) shall serve on the Land and Water Conservation Committee and shall have the powers and duties as set forth in Chapter 92, Wisconsin Statutes.
- This Committee shall also be responsible for acquiring conservation easements, reviewing applications to grant such easements and recommending action thereon to the County Board when appropriate.
- This Committee shall also manage, supervise and be responsible for County farmland not held for future parks development. Leases of the farmland shall be approved by the County Board.

LWCD Duties

The purpose of the LWCD is to provide for the conservation of the soil and water resources of the Jefferson County. The department has been charged with administering State Statutes and County ordinances all leading to the conservation and protection of our natural resources. The work of the LWCD is detailed in the Land and Water Resources Management Plan – a plan required by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection in order to be eligible for both staffing funds as well as funds to cost-share the construction of conservation practices.

Various programs and activities, as identified in the Land and Water Resources Management Plan, are undertaken in conjunction with cooperating agencies in order to carry out the purpose of the LWCD and fulfill a multitude of local, state and federal mandates.

Programs and activities implemented include: Farmland Preservation Program, implementation of the Agricultural Performance Standards, Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program,

Animal Waste and Nutrient Management Ordinance, Livestock Siting law, state conservation cost-share program, Non-metallic Mining, tree seedling sale, Agricultural Conservation Easement Program, aquatic invasive species prevention and management, Geographic Information Services, Jefferson County farm management, nutrient management plan classes, water quality monitoring, water resource planning and protection projects, soil erosion and animal waste pollution investigations, land and water conservation education and outreach, land and water resources information and technical assistance, and Wildlife Damage Abatement and Claims Program.

Personnel

The LWCD has the following full time staff: County Conservationist, 2 Resource Conservationists, Water Resources Management Specialist, Geographic Information Systems and Land Use Specialist, and Administrative Assistant. The County Conservationist also serves as the Department Director.

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Considerations when landspreading milk or manure/milk mixtures

Carrie Laboski, Jamie Patton, and Kevin Shelley, University of Wisconsin Nutrient and Pest Management Program

The guidance in this document is provided to assist farms in making decisions about emergency landspreading of milk or manure/milk mixtures and is intended to complement, not supersede, any regulatory requirements.

On average, 1,000 gallons of milk contains 46 lb nitrogen (N), 26 lb P_2O_5 , and 17 lb K_2O . This is approximately 6 times more available N, 9 times more available P_2O_5 , and 1.5 times more K_2O than an equivalent volume of liquid dairy manure (<4% dry matter). If nutrients from milk enter ground or surface water, degradation of water quality will occur. Milk also has a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) that is about 5 times greater than dairy slurry. Thus, fish kills should be expected if milk enters surface water.

Plant availability of nutrients in milk

NITROGEN

On average, raw milk will contain approximately 46 lb of N per 1,000 gallons. However, the N content of milk varies directly with milk's protein content. It is recommended that farms use their component test values to establish a more accurate estimation of milk N content. This can be calculated using the simplified formula below.

$$\text{True protein (\%)} \times 13.5 = \text{lb N/1000 gallons of milk}$$

(Assumes a milk density of 8.6 lb/gallon and a protein to N ratio of 6.38)

Because nearly all of the nitrogen in milk is contained in readily degradable proteins, 100% of the total N should be considered plant available. The impact of surface versus incorporated applications of milk on potential gaseous N loss (volatilization) is not documented in the literature. Unlike manure, milk has very low concentrations of N in forms readily susceptible to volatilization. Therefore, volatilization losses from milk applications with no or delayed surface incorporation are likely limited and the full N value should be credited whether incorporation occurs or not.

PHOSPHORUS

There is approximately 26 lb of P_2O_5 per 1,000 gallons of milk. Phosphorus in milk should be considered 100% plant available. Like manure, milk contains more available phosphorus than nitrogen relative to crop needs. Thus, application of milk to meet crop nitrogen needs may oversupply phosphorus, potentially increasing the risk of phosphorus loss to surface water. Consider the following guidance when selecting a milk application rate:

- ✓ On soils testing less than 50 ppm P, milk could be applied at rates to supply the nitrogen needs of the following crop or nitrogen removal for a legume crop.
- ✓ On soils with 50–100 ppm P soil test, application of milk should be limited to rates which supply crop P removal.
- ✓ If milk needs to be applied to soils testing more than 100 ppm P, application rates should be limited to 75% of crop P removal.
- ✓ Alternatively, milk application rates can be determined using the phosphorus index strategy as part of a nutrient management plan.

POTASSIUM AND SULFUR

There is approximately 17 lb of K_2O per 1,000 gallons of milk. Potassium in milk should be considered 100% plant available. Milk is not as good of a potassium source compared to manure. For every 100 lb of available N, milk supplies 37 lb K_2O and manure supplies 157 lb K_2O .

Milk contains approximately 2 lb of sulfur per 1,000 gallons, similar to some dairy slurries. All sulfur should be considered 100% plant available.





Soil sampling after milk applications

After land application of milk or milk/manure mixtures, consider retesting soils for routine fertility before the next growing season. Variability in application rates and milk nutrient content will differentially impact soil nutrient levels across the field. Therefore, up-to-date soil tests will provide a better estimate of future nutrient application needs.

More information on soil sampling can be found in University of Wisconsin Extension publication, A2809, *Nutrient Application Guidelines for Field, Vegetable, and Fruit Crops in Wisconsin*.

Land applying milk – field and application considerations

A nutrient management plan (NMP) can identify fields where milk can be applied to meet crop nutrient needs. If milk is land applied, the NMP should be updated to reflect the milk application and nutrient applications from manure and/or fertilizer should be reduced. If a farm does not have an NMP, milk applications should meet, but not exceed, the nutrient needs of the crop and application of other nutrients should be reduced or eliminated.

FIELD SELECTION

Due to the high concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus in milk, applications should be made to fields with low risk for nutrient loss through leaching, runoff and erosion, and as close as possible to when crop nutrient uptake will occur. Identifying fields for application during the growing season may be difficult due to the potential for crop damage with application equipment and/or unsuitability of crop type for land application.

Where possible, land applications of milk should be avoided on fields with:

- ✓ Soils of sandy or loamy sand textures, particularly in the subsoil.
- ✓ Soils shallow to bedrock.
- ✓ Large drying cracks at the soil surface.
- ✓ Seasonal or permanent high water tables.
- ✓ High to moderate potential for flooding.
- ✓ Tile drainage.
- ✓ Steep slopes or long slope lengths.
- ✓ Soil test phosphorus levels above 100 ppm.
- ✓ Estimated phosphorus index above 6.
- ✓ Estimated soil erosion rates for a crop rotation greater than tolerable soil loss (T).
- ✓ Alfalfa or other forage legume grown in the previous year and the legume was, or will be, terminated before planting another crop this season.
- ✓ Manure or fertilizer already applied for this growing season's crop.
- ✓ Nearby streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, drainage ditches, and wells.
- ✓ Nearby neighbors who may be negatively impacted by odors during decomposition.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to proper field selection, milk should be land applied in a manner that reduces potential off-site movement of nutrients into ground or surface water.

General application recommendations include:

- ✓ Apply only to soils suitably dry for application — soils at approximately 75% field capacity or less in the top 8 inches. Indicator of ~75% of field capacity (for most soil textures) is when soil forms a ball and no moisture appears on hand when squeezed.
- ✓ Avoid applying milk when rainfall is predicted, eminent or directly after a rainfall event. Check the Runoff Risk Advisory Forecast to gauge potential risk for runoff based upon regional weather and soil condition forecasts. <http://www.manureadvisorysystem.wi.gov/runoffrisk/index>
- ✓ Follow all NMP setbacks for manure and nutrient applications.
- ✓ Apply milk uniformly across a field using liquid manure application equipment.
- ✓ Where possible, milk should be shallow-injected or incorporated to reduce odors and the risk of runoff to surface waters.
- ✓ Milk should not be allowed to runoff or pond during application.
- ✓ Properly calibrate field application equipment to ensure delivery of intended rate.
- ✓ If milk must be applied to a tile drained field, till soil 3–5 inches deep before application. Tile drains should not be running.
- ✓ Consider multiple applications with less volume per application to reduce the potential for nutrient loss. Research from New Zealand suggests waiting at least 20 days between applications to allow for microbial degradation.

Land application of milk – crop considerations

In addition to meeting crop needs and NMP requirements, milk application rates should also be based upon sound agronomics. The following are potential additional considerations for milk applications to specific crops.

CORN (GRAIN OR SILAGE), SORGHUM-SUDAN, AND OTHER WARM SEASON GRASSES

- ✓ Due to high crop nitrogen need, corn grain, corn silage and warm season grass fields should be potentially prioritized for preplant milk applications. Consider sidedress applications on somewhat poorly drained and wetter soils to reduce early season nitrogen losses and increase crop nitrogen utilization. Milk applications are not encouraged on sandy soils and soils that are somewhat excessively or excessively drained.
- ✓ Preplant or early season sidedress milk applications may limit odor issues due to lower air and soil temperatures compared to later in the growing season. Soil incorporation of milk is recommended to reduce odor production and potential runoff with rainfall events.
- ✓ Recommended nitrogen application rates for corn are based on N:grain price ratio, soil group, and previous crop and typically range from 100 to 200 lb N/a. Consult Extension publication A2809 for details. Milk applied at 4,300 gallons/acre would provide 200 lb N/a.
- ✓ Applying milk over the top of plants should be avoided if possible. However, milk could be applied in a multi-cut forage system after harvest. Care must be taken to apply milk rates appropriate for the system and timed to reduce potential runoff and leaching. Ideally, milk would be applied within a few days after harvest to minimize crop damage and to reduce the amount of milk applied to plant biomass. It is unknown if the presence of milk solids on foliage at grazing or harvest will alter forage palatability, ensiling, and/or quality.
- ✓ In a warm season grass system, milk could be applied and soil incorporated after last harvest and followed by a small grain, brassica, or mixed species cover crop, if growing season conditions are conducive for cover crop growth.

LEGUMES, INCLUDING SOYBEAN, ALFALFA AND CLOVER

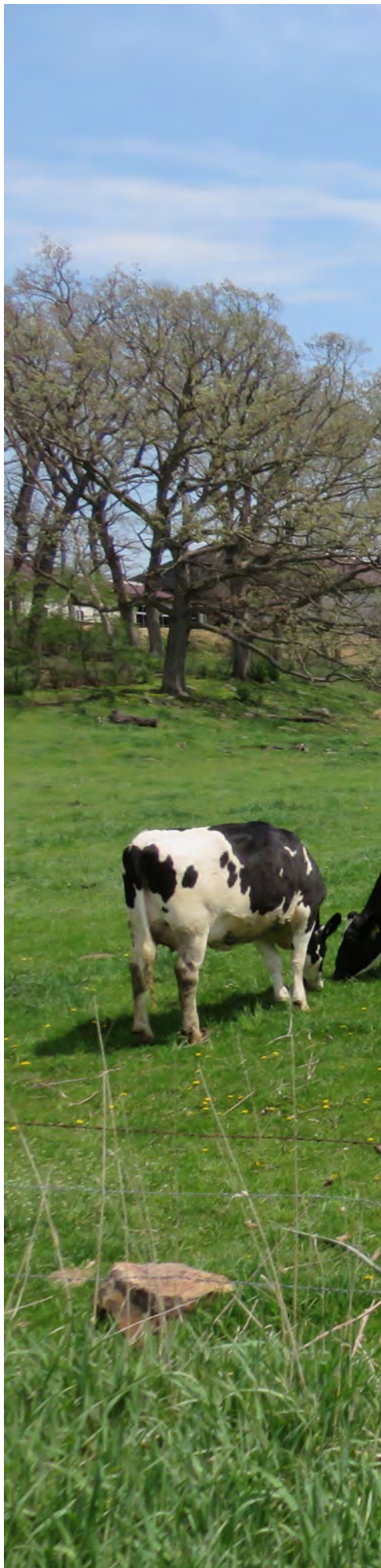
- ✓ Legume crops will preferentially use available soil nitrogen over fixing their own nitrogen. Thus, milk application will reduce legume nitrogen fixation. Because legumes do not need additional N, milk applications to legumes will not fully utilize milk's economic value as a fertilizer. There is a low risk for nitrogen leaching when milk is applied to legumes as long as the N application rate does not exceed crop removal of nitrogen or 205 lbs N per acre, whichever is less (Table 3).
- ✓ Alfalfa and clover can be topdressed with milk. Applications should occur as soon after harvest as possible to minimize crop damage and milk interception by plant biomass.
- ✓ Milk additions to soybeans may stimulate lush vegetative growth, potentially contributing to lodging and/or increase risk of infection by the white mold pathogen.

Table 3. Maximum recommended total available N and milk application rates to select legumes.

Crop	Yield range	Maximum N application (lb/acre)	Maximum milk application rate (gallons/acre)
Alfalfa or red clover	< 1.5 tons/acre	50	1,100
	1.5–2.5 tons/acre	100	2,200
	2.6–3.5 tons/acre	155	3,400
	> 3.5 tons/acre	205	4,500
Soybean	15–25 bu/acre	75	1,600
	26–35 bu/acre	115	2,500
	36–45 bu/acre	155	3,400
	> 45 bu/acre	195	4,200

*If manure or commercial fertilizer containing nitrogen (e.g. DAP or MAP) has been applied to a field, milk application rate must be reduced accordingly.





SMALL GRAINS (e.g. WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, AND TRITICALE) FOR GRAIN, STRAW, SILAGE OR COVER CROPS

- ✓ Preplant applications of milk to spring grain monoculture and grain/legume mixes provide an opportunity for soil incorporation of milk to reduce potential runoff and odor issues.
- ✓ Milk application rates should meet but not exceed crop N needs. High nitrogen applications to small grains can increase lodging and harvest issues.
- ✓ Recommended nitrogen application rates for wheat are based on N:grain price ratio, soil group, and previous crop and typically range from 55–85 lb N/a. Consult UW Extension publication A2809 for details. Milk applied at 1,800 gallons/acre would provide 83 lb N/a. For barley, rye, oats, and triticale, 1,000 gal/a of milk will supply crop N needs.
- ✓ Increased vegetative growth resulting from excess nutrient applications can create conditions that promote increased disease incidence.
- ✓ Milk applications over the top of growing crops, such as an early spring application to wheat, should be limited. Milk solids left on plant materials will slowly degrade and may increase the potential for nutrient runoff with rainfall events and increase production of odors.
- ✓ A milk application after small grain harvest should be incorporated and followed by a small grain, brassica, or mixed species cover crop to limit offsite movement of nutrients.

PASTURES AND HAY, GRASS AND GRASS-LEGUME MIXTURE

- ✓ Milk additions should occur shortly after grazing or harvest to increase the potential for milk to reach the soil. Milk solids left on plant materials can increase the potential for offsite movement of nutrients and organics with rainfall events.
- ✓ Milk additions should be timed to maximize the number of days between application and grazing or harvest. Milk that remains on foliage will slowly degrade, causing foul odors that may deter animal consumption. It is unknown if the presence of milk solids on foliage at grazing or harvest will alter forage palatability, ensiling, and/or quality.
- ✓ The nitrogen applied in milk will reduce nitrogen fixation and overall competitiveness of legumes, resulting in greater competitiveness of grasses and weeds. Prioritize applications to grass pastures or older grass-legume pastures being considered for future renovation.
- ✓ The total amount of nitrogen, as milk or fertilizer, applied to grass pastures should be split into two or three applications, with the final application occurring in mid-August (Table 4). Nitrogen from all sources, milk, fertilizer, or manure deposited by grazing animals or applied mechanically must be included in the total N application.

Table 4. Maximum recommended total available nitrogen and milk application rates to grass and grass-legume pastures and hays.

Pasture/hay	Yield range	Maximum N application (lb/ acre)	Maximum milk application rate (gallons/ acre)
Grass	All	130	2,800
Legume-grass	0.5–1.9 tons/acre	55	1,200
	2.0–3.0 tons/acre	115	2,500
	3.1–4.0 tons/acre	160	3,500
	>4.0 tons/acre	205	4,500

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR ALL CROPS

- ✓ Applications of milk to forage crops with excessively high soil test K levels may result in luxury consumption of potassium, particularly alfalfa. Harvested forage potassium levels should be monitored, particularly if feed is destined for dry cows or springing heifers.
- ✓ The presence of milk sugars may promote the growth of normal soil organic matter decomposers (saprophytes), such as fungi. Mats of white mycelium may be present. Proper identification of fungal species is needed, as saprophytic fungi are beneficial, not pathogenic, and do not warrant a fungicide application.

Adding milk to manure storage

Waste milk can be deposited in an existing manure storage facility and land applied when soil, weather, and field conditions are conducive to reducing the potential for runoff and leaching. The addition of milk to a manure storage system may increase the effluent's nutrient concentration, requiring adjustment of nutrient crediting in a farm's nutrient management plan. If milk is added to a manure storage system, a manure sample should be collected and analyzed prior to land application. Nutrient credits should be based on the percent of total nutrients assumed to be available for the manure. Guidelines on collecting a proper manure sample can be found in UW Extension publication, A3769, *Recommended Methods of Manure Analysis*.

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Jefferson County
FLEXIBLE PERIOD REPORT

FROM 2020 01 TO 2020 03

ACCOUNTS FOR:	ORIGINAL	TRANFRS/	REVISED	ACTUALS	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE	PCT
100 General Fund	APPROP	ADJSTMTS	BUDGET			BUDGET	USED
<hr/>							
12401 Land Conservation							
12401 411100 General Property Taxes	-353,457	0	-353,457	-88,364.25	.00	-265,092.75	25.0%
12401 421001 State Aid	-180,000	0	-180,000	.00	.00	-180,000.00	.0%
12401 432099 Other Permits	-150	0	-150	.00	.00	-150.00	.0%
12401 451010 Sale Of Maps & Plat Books	-100	0	-100	.00	.00	-100.00	.0%
12401 451020 Other Fees	-100	0	-100	-23.75	.00	-76.25	23.8%
12401 451421 Crep Cancellation Fee	-100	0	-100	.00	.00	-100.00	.0%
12401 458001 Tree Sales	-10,000	0	-10,000	-750.00	.00	-9,250.00	7.5%
12401 458005 Ag & Hortiic Supply Revenue	-100	0	-100	.00	.00	-100.00	.0%
12401 458009 Livestock Siting App Review F	-2,250	0	-2,250	-1,050.00	.00	-1,200.00	46.7%
12401 458013 Farmland Cert Fee	-21,000	0	-21,000	-8,145.00	.00	-12,855.00	38.8%
12401 511110 Salary-Permanent Regular	80,088	0	80,088	18,834.04	.00	61,254.39	23.5%
12401 511110 22101 Salary-Permanent Regula	0	0	0	683.42	.00	-683.42	.0%
12401 511210 Wages-Regular	304,585	0	304,585	59,960.37	.00	244,624.52	19.7%
12401 511210 22101 Wages-Regular	0	0	0	1,912.76	.00	-1,912.76	.0%
12401 511330 Wages-Longevity Pay	811	0	811	.00	.00	811.25	.0%
12401 512141 Social Security	28,483	0	28,483	5,797.06	.00	22,685.79	20.4%
12401 512141 22101 Social Security	0	0	0	185.96	.00	-185.96	.0%
12401 512142 Retirement (Employer)	26,020	0	26,020	5,318.64	.00	20,701.55	20.4%
12401 512142 22101 Retirement (Employer)	0	0	0	175.24	.00	-175.24	.0%
12401 512144 Health Insurance	64,795	0	64,795	10,896.13	.00	53,898.44	16.8%
12401 512144 22101 Health Insurance	0	0	0	417.52	.00	-417.52	.0%
12401 512145 Life Insurance	95	0	95	20.20	.00	74.72	21.3%
12401 512145 22101 Life Insurance	0	0	0	1.55	.00	-1.55	.0%
12401 512146 Workers Compensation	0	0	0	298.72	.00	-298.72	.0%
12401 512150 FSA Contribution	9,000	0	9,000	.00	.00	9,000.00	.0%
12401 512151 HSA Contribution	0	0	0	7,000.00	.00	-7,000.00	.0%
12401 512173 Dental Insurance	5,448	0	5,448	895.58	.00	4,552.42	16.4%
12401 512173 22101 Dental Insurance	0	0	0	9.41	.00	-9.41	.0%
12401 531003 Notary Public Related	100	0	100	40.00	.00	60.00	40.0%
12401 531301 Office Equipment	700	0	700	.00	.00	700.00	.0%
12401 531303 Computer Equipmt & Software	1,000	0	1,000	.00	.00	1,000.00	.0%
12401 531311 Postage & Box Rent	1,500	0	1,500	284.41	.00	1,215.59	19.0%
12401 531312 Office Supplies	1,200	0	1,200	25.03	.00	1,174.97	2.1%
12401 531313 Printing & Duplicating	700	0	700	25.88	.00	674.12	3.7%
12401 531314 Small Items Of Equipment	1,200	0	1,200	9.84	.00	1,190.16	.8%
12401 531321 Publication Of Legal Notice	50	0	50	.00	.00	50.00	.0%
12401 531324 Membership Dues	2,000	0	2,000	1,841.00	.00	159.00	92.1%
12401 531341 Agricultural & Hortiic Suppli	6,000	0	6,000	.00	.00	6,000.00	.0%

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Jefferson County
FLEXIBLE PERIOD REPORT

FROM 2020 01 TO 2020 03

ACCOUNTS FOR:	ORIGINAL	TRANFRS/	REVISED	ACTUALS	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE	PCT
100 General Fund	APPROP	ADJSTMTS	BUDGET			BUDGET	USED
12401 531348 Educational Supplies	100	0	100	.00	.00	100.00	.0%
12401 531351 Gas/Diesel	1,200	0	1,200	19.22	.00	1,180.78	1.6%
12401 532325 Registration	1,000	0	1,000	35.00	.00	965.00	3.5%
12401 532332 Mileage	100	0	100	.00	.00	100.00	.0%
12401 532335 Meals	200	0	200	.00	.00	200.00	.0%
12401 532336 Lodging	600	0	600	.00	.00	600.00	.0%
12401 533225 Telephone & Fax	200	0	200	68.47	.00	131.53	34.2%
12401 533236 Wireless Internet	1,300	0	1,300	220.20	.00	1,079.80	16.9%
12401 535242 Maintain Machinery & Equip	2,000	0	2,000	147.09	.00	1,852.91	7.4%
12401 535259 Tree Planter Service	400	0	400	.00	.00	400.00	.0%
12401 571004 IP Telephony Allocation	890	0	890	222.51	.00	667.49	25.0%
12401 571005 Duplicating Allocation	282	0	282	70.50	.00	211.50	25.0%
12401 571009 MIS PC Group Allocation	16,910	0	16,910	4,227.51	.00	12,682.49	25.0%
12401 571010 MIS Systems Grp Alloc(ISIS)	4,386	0	4,386	1,096.50	.00	3,289.50	25.0%
12401 591519 Other Insurance	3,914	0	3,914	978.48	.00	2,935.42	25.0%
<hr/>							
12402 Wildlife Crop Damage							
<hr/>							
12402 421001 State Aid	-20,000	0	-20,000	.00	.00	-20,000.00	.0%
12402 529299 Purchase Care & Services	20,000	0	20,000	3,678.20	.00	16,321.80	18.4%
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12403 Nutrient Management							
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12403 458012 Public Land Consrv Fees	-300	0	-300	-120.00	.00	-180.00	40.0%
12403 535349 Other Supplies	300	0	300	42.13	.00	257.87	14.0%
<hr/>							
12404 Local Cost Share Program							
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12404 421001 State Aid	-5,500	0	-5,500	.00	.00	-5,500.00	.0%
12404 472337 24404 Municipal Grant Revenue	0	0	0	-11,129.20	.00	11,129.20	.0%
12404 521219 Other Professional Serv	5,000	2,200	7,200	.00	.00	7,200.00	.0%
12404 529299 Puchase Care & Services	500	0	500	.00	.00	500.00	.0%
12404 699700 Resv Applied Operating	0	-2,200	-2,200	.00	.00	-2,200.00	.0%
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12405 DATCP Cost Share							
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12405 421003 State Aid GPR	-20,000	0	-20,000	.00	.00	-20,000.00	.0%
12405 421004 State Aid Bonded	-30,500	0	-30,500	.00	.00	-30,500.00	.0%

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FLEXIBLE PERIOD REPORT

FROM 2020 01 TO 2020 03

ACCOUNTS FOR: 100 General Fund	ORIGINAL APPROP	TRANFRS/ ADJSTMTS	REVISED BUDGET	ACTUALS	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	PCT USED
12405 593701 Cost Share Payment	50,500	0	50,500	.00	.00	50,500.00	.0%
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12406 Non-Metallic Mining							
<hr/>							
12406 411100 General Property Taxes	10,895	0	10,895	2,723.76	.00	8,171.24	25.0%
12406 432004 Non-Metallic Permit Fee	0	0	0	-2,400.00	.00	2,400.00	.0%
12406 432005 Non-Metallic Annual Fee	-9,445	0	-9,445	-175.00	.00	-9,270.00	1.9%
12406 474175 Highway Billed	-2,035	0	-2,035	.00	.00	-2,035.00	.0%
12406 531311 Postage & Box Rent	60	0	60	25.51	.00	34.49	42.5%
12406 531312 Office Supplies	50	0	50	.00	.00	50.00	.0%
12406 531348 Educational Supplies	25	0	25	.00	.00	25.00	.0%
12406 531351 Gas/Diesel	50	0	50	.00	.00	50.00	.0%
12406 532325 Registration	150	0	150	.00	.00	150.00	.0%
12406 532335 Meals	50	0	50	.00	.00	50.00	.0%
12406 532336 Lodging	200	0	200	.00	.00	200.00	.0%
<hr/>							
12407 Farmland Easement							
<hr/>							
12407 481001 Interest & Dividends	-3,000	0	-3,000	-647.98	.00	-2,352.02	21.6%
12407 531311 Postage & Box Rent	30	0	30	.00	.00	30.00	.0%
12407 531312 Office Supplies	150	0	150	.00	.00	150.00	.0%
12407 531313 Printing & Duplicating	35	0	35	.00	.00	35.00	.0%
12407 571005 Duplicating Allocation	5	0	5	1.26	.00	3.74	25.2%
12407 594960 Capital Reserve	160,310	-25,480	134,830	.00	.00	134,830.34	.0%
12407 699800 Resv Applied Capital	-157,530	25,480	-132,050	.00	.00	-132,050.34	.0%
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12408 County Farm							
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12408 411100 General Property Taxes	98,075	0	98,075	24,518.76	.00	73,556.24	25.0%
12408 482003 County Farm Land Rent	-100,500	0	-100,500	-50,213.25	.00	-50,286.75	50.0%
12408 529170 Grounds Keeping Charges	425	0	425	149.22	.00	275.78	35.1%
12408 535249 Sundry Repair	2,000	0	2,000	.00	.00	2,000.00	.0%

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Jefferson County
FLEXIBLE PERIOD REPORT

FROM 2020 01 TO 2020 03

	ORIGINAL APPROP	TRANFRS/ ADJSTMTS	REVISED BUDGET	ACTUALS	ENCUMBRANCES	AVAILABLE BUDGET	PCT USED
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	-10,161.35	.00	10,161.35	.0%