The Mystery of the Mounds

ARCHEOLOGY DAY
at
LIZARD MOUND

Come Join Us on MAY 17, 2014 - 10:00am to 2:00pm
- free to the public -

Hear about preservation and restoration of mound sites. See the mounds created by this mysterious ancient Native American culture. Learn from the experts about Lizard Mound and other Wisconsin effigy mound sites.

You will have the opportunity to talk to the experts during Archeology Day at Lizard Mound County Park. Archeologists from the UW Milwaukee Department of Anthropology, the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the Wisconsin Historical Society will be on site to give informational tours, talk about mound and cemetery preservation and will have displays and artifacts for show and tell.

The Interpretive Center at Lizard Mound will also be open to provide information about Lizard Mound and other mound sites.

The event is free and open to the public. Come join us and make a day of it! Bring your family and friends and a picnic lunch to enjoy!

Lizard Mound Interpretive Center - 2121 Cty Hwy A, West Bend, WI 53090
Meet the Dedicated Staff of the Washington County Park System

From left to right: George Dunn, Jeff Hundt, Bob Baerenwald, Terry Westphal, Beau Flitter, Scott Yahr, Steve Vorpagel, Dave Jahnke, Mike Kactro, Deb Sielski, Lambert Neuburg, Cindy Leinss and Randy Miller

- Deb Sielski is the Deputy Administrator for the Planning and Parks Department. She works with park acquisition and long term park planning and development.

- Mike Kactro is the Assistant Administrator for the Golf and Parks Division. He directs the daily operations of both the Park and Golf Sections. You can see Mike in a white truck with the County logo on the door almost daily out in the parks.

- Cindy Leinss is the Landscape Designer. She is responsible for park development, design and construction.

- Randy Miller and Lambert Neuburg are resident park rangers and long time Park Supervisors for the park system. Randy is responsible for maintenance in the northern parks and snowplowing and Lambert takes care of the southern parks, lawn care and tree planting.

- Terry Westphal is the Park and Golf Course Division Mechanic and keeps busy with equipment and maintenance repairs.

- George Dunn, Robert Baerenwald, Scott Yahr, Beau Flitter, and Jeff Hundt are Park Maintenance Workers. They take care of the maintenance required to keep your park system running smoothly. You will see them out in the parks throughout the year.

- Dave Jahnke is the Washington County Golf Course Superintendent. Dave’s primary responsibilities are at the golf course; he also works on special park projects.

- Steve Vorpagel is the Assistant Golf Course Superintendent and assists with park projects such as snow removal and off-season construction projects.
Golf & Parks Division

Opening Day At Washington County Golf Course

Itching to get out on the links, enjoy some beautiful scenery and get some exercise? Opening day at the Washington County Golf Course (WCGC) is always difficult to predict and this year was no exception. The Golf Course opened on Wednesday, April 9th.

Did you know that Washington County Golf Course in Hartford, Wisconsin is rated 4 ½ stars by Golf Digest and is the number one municipal golf course in the state? Designed by Arthur Hills, this 18 hole championship golf course, complete with a 3 hole practice course opened in 1997 and has a large driving range with target greens, a full service golf shop and deli. Want to improve your golf swing or figure out why that golf ball always lands in the rough? The PGA professional at the course can help you with that! Individual and group lessons are available for all ages and skill levels. For information on opening day and fees, please see our website at www.golfwcgc.com; for lessons or outings call the golf shop at 262-670-6616 or email us at wcgc@charter.net. For updates follow WCGC on Facebook.

Eisenbahn State Trail Resurfacing

“Next to a leisurely walk I enjoy a spin on my tandem bicycle. It is splendid to feel the wind blowing in my face and the springy motion of my iron steed. The rapid rush through the air gives me a delicious sense of strength and buoyancy, and the exercise makes my pulse dance and my heart sing.”

- Helen Keller

A leisurely walk or bike ride on 2 miles of newly resurfaced Eisenbahn State Trail north of Barton will help to put a spring in your step and shake off the winter doldrums.
Are you thinking of planning a party and wish that you had a large building with recreational amenities available close to home? The new shelter at Ridge Run County Park (top left) has a playground, horseshoe pits, sand volleyball, fishing and hiking trails available near the shelter. It comes with a grill, picnic tables, counter space with electrical outlets to plug in your hot dishes, convenient parking and a view of the river. The Planning & Parks Department has 25 shelters available for you to reserve like the Chapel at Glacier Hills County Park (top right) and the open shelter at Goeden County Park (bottom right).

New for 2014, Shelter #3 at Glacier Hills County Park will be available for reservations (left). Shelter #3 will accommodate up to 60 people, it has electrical outlets, folding tables and chairs, a picnic area with a fire pit and is handicapped accessible.

Park shelters are located throughout the park system giving you lots of choices; shelters can accommodate groups of anywhere from 30 to 200. Some shelters are enclosed with heat available, some are open, and best of all they are reasonably priced. If you would like to reserve a shelter, stop in at the Planning and Parks Department Office located in the Public Agency Building at 333 E. Washington Street in West Bend. Weekday or weekend prices vary depending on the size of the group, the size of the shelter and if you are a county resident. For information and photos of all the available shelters go to the County website at www.co.washington.wi.us, navigate to the Golf and Parks Division under the Planning & Parks Department and click on the County Park System tab.
Paul E. Mueller
Planning & Parks Department Administrator
Retires after 33 Years

Paul Mueller’s last day on the job was February 25, 2014. Paul has served as the Planning and Parks Department Administrator for Washington County for 33 years. Mr. Mueller has a long list of accomplishments that have benefited all county residents including the development of our County Park System and Golf Course. Paul’s dedication, experience, and leadership will be missed. Thanks for a job well done!

Margaret Kerry
Planning & Parks Department, Program Assistant
Retires after 31 Years

Cheerful, friendly and helpful. All words to describe Margaret Kerry who retired on October 16th, 2013 after 31 years of service to Washington County.

Margaret worked in the Register of Deeds Office for 17 years before coming to the Planning and Parks Department and working here as a Program Assistant for 14 more years.

We wish Margaret well in her retirement, and she has reported to several of us that she is enjoying it tremendously.

Golf & Parks Division

2014 Running Events scheduled for the Washington County Parks & Eisenbahn State Trail

“If you can’t win, make the fellow ahead of you break the record.”

Fulfill your personal challenge this year; get up off the couch and train for that run you’ve always dreamed of doing, then sign up for one of these events in 2014! The Adrenaline Marathon, including a half marathon and quarter marathon are scheduled for Sunday April 27, 2014 on the Eisenbahn Trail. These events are sponsored by the Council on Alcohol and other Drug Abuse. For more info, see www.adrenalineraces.org

Dtour Ministries in Kewaskum is sponsoring the Fleet of Feet fundraiser relay race on Saturday, October 18, 2014 on the Eisenbahn State Trail. Race proceeds will benefit Casa Hogar ALFA Orphanage in South America. Watch their website for more info at www.casahogaralfia.org

Races sponsored by Trail Dog Running:

• Rocky’s Rollercoaster 5K & Seven-mile run at UWWC, Ridge Run County Park and the Ice Age Trail on June 28.
• Wild Dog Dash 5K race with dogs and owners (at least one of them has to be on a leash!) at Heritage Trails County Park on September 28, 2014.
• Festival of Colors 5K & 10K race at Glacier Hills County Park on Saturday, October 11, 2014.

Come for the fall colors and to watch the racers even if you don’t want to run!

Pat Danaher, co-owner of Trail Dog Running, is also sponsoring a trail running camp for kids scheduled for June 23 thru June 27 at Ridge Run County Park. For more information on all of these races and the camp go to www.traildogrunning.com
Planning Division

Cleaning up Local Communities

Washington County and Local Communities form Coalition to Target Federal Grant Dollars through EPA Brownfields Program

Have you noticed specific properties in your community that may look run-down, abandoned, or unsightly? Your community representatives have, and many of these properties are on the radar for improvement. Such properties are commonly labeled as “brownfields.” Brownfields, as defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties protects the environment, reduces blight, and takes development pressures off greenspaces and working lands.

Washington County has formed a coalition with the Cities of West Bend and Hartford and the Villages of Jackson, Richfield and Slinger and submitted an application to the EPA for a Coalition Assessment Grant for Hazardous Substance and Petroleum Brownfields requesting an amount of $600,000.

Assessment grants, if awarded, will allow Washington County to establish a detailed inventory of redevelopment sites in the County, conduct a series of Phase 1 and Phase 2 environmental assessments and identify risks, if any, for businesses wanting to invest and develop the sites. Funding would be utilized during a three-year project period. The EPA is expected to announce grant awards in spring 2014.

Site Revitalization Steering Committee (SRC)
In an effort to effectively redevelop and revitalize brownfield sites throughout the County, a Site Revitalization Steering Committee (SRC) was formed to provide input into the grant application and implementation plans if the grant is awarded. The SRC also selected priority sites for potential redevelopment.

Site Selection
In preparing for the grant application, Coalition partners selected priority sites based on the following Site Selection Criteria:

- The presence of known or suspected environmental contamination - threats to public health
- The redevelopment potential and marketability of the site
- Community goals and the extent to which redevelopment furthers goals
- Quality of life factors (potential to eliminate blight and enhance community livability)
- Environmental justice considerations - disproportionate impact on sensitive or at-risk populations

The initial target areas for funding are five high priority revitalization sites identified by the Coalition as part of an initial inventory and prioritization process completed in 2013. All of the sites are within the oldest portions of each urban area, several with historic development dating to the mid-1800’s. The five sites are located in the Cities of Hartford and West Bend and the Villages of Jackson, Richfield, and Slinger.

For more information, please visit: www.co.washington.wi.us/SRP
Washington County Adopts Comprehensive Plan Amendments

Washington County has amended its comprehensive plan. Since being adopted by the Washington County Board of Supervisors on April 15, 2008, *A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035* was due for updates, including changes to the County’s 2035 Land Use Plan, as well as the incorporation of the County’s new Farmland Preservation Plan. Both amendment documents were considered and adopted by the County Board on December 10, 2013.

For more information regarding the amendments, please visit the Planning Division’s webpage:  
www.co.washington.wi.us/PLN

Town of Hartford Considers Farmland Preservation Zoning

With the County’s recent adoption of its updated Farmland Preservation Plan, local governments that have adopted farmland preservation areas (FPAs) have the opportunity to participate in farmland preservation programs outlined in Wisconsin’s Working Lands Initiative (Chapter 91 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*).

The Towns of Barton, Germantown and Hartford adopted FPAs. Landowners within these towns with land in FPAs can voluntarily participate in the Agricultural Enterprise Area (AEA) tax credit program and would be eligible to claim $5.00 per acre. These towns could also enact farmland preservation zoning which would involve converting all areas delineated as FPAs into a farmland preservation zoning district. Landowners within a farmland preservation zoning district could voluntarily participate in the State tax credit program given their farm operates in compliance with soil and water conservation standards as outlined in the Working Lands Initiative. Participants would be eligible to claim $7.50 per acre in a farmland preservation zoning district and $10.00 per acre if also within an AEA.

The Town of Hartford is considering enacting farmland preservation zoning and is welcoming public input before making a decision. The Town held a public informational meeting on Saturday, February 1, 2014 to inform residents about farmland preservation zoning and to gauge landowner interest in participating. Town residents are encouraged to contact Town officials and provide input.

Sign up to receive the “Working Lands Connection” newsletter electronically!

A great source for information about the Wisconsin Working Lands Program including program information, upcoming events and opportunities, and news from around the state.

To sign up, simply go to:  
Click on “Sign up to receive ‘Working Lands Connection’ Newsletter electronically”
Your opinion is needed to help shape the future of our region!

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) has launched a major planning effort—“VISION 2050”—that aims to update, reevaluate, and extend the regional land use and transportation plans to the year 2050. The planning will utilize “visioning”, which will involve residents defining how they want their communities and the Region to develop, and how they want to be connected to the different places where they live, work, and play. The intended result of the VISION 2050 effort will be a long-range vision and year 2050 regional land use and transportation plans for Southeastern Wisconsin that will guide decision makers for years to come.

VISION 2050 is a way for YOU to influence the future of your community and Southeastern Wisconsin by helping to answer two main questions:

• How do you want your community and the Region to develop?
• How do you want to be connected to the different places in your community and the Region where you live, work, and play?

A critical part of the VISION 2050 process will be public involvement and input—this is where you get a chance to help out. There will be extensive public outreach throughout the process. This outreach will be designed to get greater input into the process, helping our fellow residents to understand the often difficult land use and transportation choices we face as a Region and to have their voices heard as these important choices are made over the next several decades.

For information regarding public input opportunities and to stay informed throughout the entire VISION 2050 process, please sign up for the VISION 2050 e-newsletter by visiting the website: www.vision2050sewis.org

Get Moving Washington County!

If you still haven’t checked out Washington County’s own active living website, you should! The Get Moving Washington County website includes a user-friendly mapping application that allows you to locate recreational resources and map your plans to be active and many other informational resources that will help you find ways to get up and “Go!” Check out the Calendar of Events to be informed about wellness events in your community.

www.GetMovingWashingtonCounty.org

Opportunity for the active – Inspiration for the inactive – Awareness for all

To stay up to date on events and ways to get moving, “like” Get Moving Washington County on Facebook
Top 5 Recent Enhancements to Washington County’s On-Line Land Information Web Sites

#5 - Improved Access to Highway Plans – A .pdf file listing the highway plans available from the Highway Department has been replaced with a searchable application. Highway plans from the County Clerk and the Real Property Lister were scanned and added, making the new application a single location to research and view all highway plans available from Washington County. Modifications were made to the older digital files to simplify access. The New Highway Plan application is accessible at http://www.co.washington.wi.us/highwayprojects

#4 - New Surveys added to the Survey Look-up Application – The Land Use and GIS Divisions of the Planning and Parks Department are working on a project to scan all sanitary permit files. To date, the Land Use Division found over 800 plats of survey in the sanitary files that were missing from the County Surveyor’s files. The missing plats of surveys will be indexed and added to the County Surveyor files to make that repository as complete as it can be. The sanitary permit file scanning project is on-going and any additional surveys found will also be added to the surveyor file application. The goal is to make all surveys known to the county available through a single application. The surveyor file application is accessible at http://www.co.washington.wi.us/surveys

#3 – 2013 Aerial Imagery – Imagery from late April/early May, 2013 is now available for the entire county. Access this imagery by going to http://maps.co.washington.wi.us/ and expanding the “Image Layers” group in the “Advanced Map” tab.

Note: The 2010/2011 Orthophotograph has a higher resolution and better spatial accuracy when compared to the 2013 imagery. Therefore, the 2010/2011 Orthophotograph remains the default image layer.

#2 – Updated Floodplains, Wetlands, and Shoreland Zones – The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) adopted new floodplain data for Washington County in November 2013. Changes to the floodplain required changes to the county’s regulated shoreland zones. At the same time, county regulated wetlands were modified to reflect the most current version of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory. Floodplains, shoreland zones, and wetlands included in http://maps.co.washington.wi.us have been updated to reflect these significant changes.

#1 – Pictometry Viewer (Oblique Aerial Images) Enhancements – In 2013 Washington County acquired imagery taken at an oblique angle. These images are accessed using the “Pictometry Viewer” tool in the “Advanced Map” of http://maps.co.washington.wi.us. Recent improvements to the “Pictometry Viewer” include the ability to overlay parcel lines on the oblique imagery and lock in your display to a specific year of imagery.
Benefits of a Natural Shoreline

Washington County has a wide variety of waterways within its boundaries, from the large relatively clear Big Cedar Lake to small glacial kettle lakes and ponds and large watershed rivers such as the Milwaukee River to small, clear tributary creeks. What they all have in common is that all waterbodies benefit greatly by having a natural shoreline, contributing to your level of enjoyment.

Shoreline Habitat
When creating a shoreline habitat you should consider both the terrestrial (ground) plants near the water as well as the aquatic plants near the shoreline, as both comprise the transition area from uplands to open water. Both ground and aquatic plants are essential for maintaining a stable and healthy shoreline.

Why a City Lot on a Lake?
Too often is the case in which a shoreland property owner manages their lake lots like a traditional city lot by bringing a mowed yard right to the water’s edge. This practice results in problems such as:

- **Green water**: mowed lawns easily allows unfiltered rain runoff to enter the waterbody, bringing with it fertilizers, pet waste, and lawn clippings. This increased nutrient load in the water contributes to algae blooms that makes swimming less enjoyable and reduces water oxygen levels that reduce the variety of fish in the waterbody.

- **Shoreline erosion**: if native near-shore aquatic plants such as bulrushes, cattails, and sedges are allowed to thrive near the shore, shoreline erosion is unlikely to occur from wave action.

- **Nuisance wildlife**: manicured lawns up to the water’s edge can be less aesthetically pleasing, than natural habitat. Manicured lawns actually attract nuisance wildlife such as geese. Goose droppings can be significant nuisance to a homeowner and a source of pollution for the waterbody.

Shoreline erosion resulting from the lack of upland or aquatic vegetation

*Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources*
Why a Waterbody Benefits From a Natural Shoreline

Natural shorelines benefit waterways in many ways including:

- Vegetation along the shoreline trap and stop nutrients and pollutants before reaching the water
- Deep rooted native vegetation prevents erosion of shoreline banks which helps preserve near-shore aquatic vegetation
- Shoreline vegetation of all kinds and layers—grasses, shrubs and trees—provide essential habitat for a wide variety of wildlife including songbirds, waterfowl, turtles, frogs, and small mammals.
- Near shore aquatic plants provide tremendous benefits to fish in several ways:
  - Small aquatic organisms found here are a significant source of food for fish
  - Fish such as pike and perch lay their eggs on the plants
  - The plants provide a place of shelter for smaller fish fry
  - Aquatic plants produce oxygen which is essential for a waterbody to have a diverse fish population
- Woody vegetation left intact in a natural shoreline benefits waterbodies as well. Underwater limbs, branches and twigs that fall into the water also provide a good environment for the smaller water organisms to grow and provide habitat for fish. Larger limbs can provide resting areas for such animals as ducks, other birds, and turtles.

Buffers and Regulations

When talking in regulatory terms, these natural shorelines are described as a buffer area. Most studies show that a natural shoreline or buffer area should be a minimum of 35 feet inland from the water’s edge. In Washington County removal of existing natural vegetation along a shoreline is limited to the following:

- Class 3 Waterbody—at least 70% cannot be clear-cut to a depth of 35 feet from the water
- Class 2 Waterbody—at least 70% cannot be clear-cut to a depth of 50 feet from the water
- Class 1 Waterbody—at least 70% cannot be clear-cut to a depth of 75 feet from the water

If a homeowner wishes to clear an area to gain access to a waterbody within these regulations, ground cover must be maintained in the cleared area. Often times buffers are required to be established when a homeowner proposes a project near a waterbody. The distance a structure (such as a residence) is proposed to be constructed from the waterbody will determine if a buffer is needed to be installed, and how much of a buffer will be needed. In Washington County, the Shoreland/Wetland/Floodplain Ordinance Ch. 23 regulates vegetation removal and buffer requirements along waterbodies. Specifically, sections Ch. 23.10 and 23.14 is where you should look if you have questions on these requirements.
Many people think of the Conservation Stewardship Program as a great program for farmers, without realizing it offers great benefits for all landowners, communities, and citizens. Farmers who enroll in CSP are already taking care of the land and agree to take further steps for soil, water, and wildlife. This means cleaner water and air, healthier soil, energy conservation, wildlife habitat, and better forests… for everyone!

**Rented Land in CSP**

Landowners who rent their farmland to others to farm are wise to encourage the renters to enroll in CSP. CSP ensures land is farmed sustainably with long-term health of the soil and water in mind. Intensive farming without conservation leads to soil degradation, a decline in crop yields, sediment and pollutant runoff to water, and long-term loss in land values.

The person who enrolls in CSP, the renter or owner/operator, has the responsibility to carry out the actions they have agreed to, to document their actions, and to bear any associated costs. Their annual CSP payments are based on the amount of additional conservation work they agree to do.

**CSP and Wildlife**

Many CSP enhancements help wildlife thrive. You will see more wildlife with CSP from game birds, fish, and deer to turtles and honey bees. As with all NRCS programs, public access is not required. CSP safeguards the productivity of the land and builds land value by helping to protect the soil, water, air, and animal life for the future.

**Frequently Asked Questions:**

**Q:** If I want to sell my land within the next five years, does this restrict my ability to sell?

**A:** No, if the land is sold and the future owner does not intend to continue renting the land to the participant, the land can be removed from the contract.

**Q:** How does this limit my use of the property?

**A:** CSP does not limit the use of the land for the owner’s recreation. However, conservation practices will need to remain in place throughout the life of the contract.

**Q:** What if I want to rent my land to another producer in the next five years?

**A:** If a CSP participant loses control of the rented land, it will be removed from the contract.

For more information on this topic or other USDA Programs contact:

Josh Odekirk, USDA-NRCS
Washington / Ozaukee County
District Conservationist
phone: 262.335.4801 - ext. 3 or josh.odekirk@wi.usda.gov

Visit the web: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/

USDA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.
New or expanding livestock facilities are attracting more and more attention across the state as farms expand and increase animal numbers. Local governments must use state siting standards if they want to retain the authority to approve or deny siting and expansion requests. The Livestock Facility Siting Law came into effect on May 1, 2006 amidst statewide concerns for the purpose of providing uniform regulation of livestock facilities.

The Livestock Facility Siting Law consists of a state statute (s. 93.90) and rule (ATCP 51) that establish state standards and procedures local governments must use if they choose to require conditional use or other permits for siting new and expanded livestock operations. The siting statute affects local ordinances that require conditional use or other similar permits, but does not affect other ordinances such as shoreland and flood plain zoning. The statute limits the exclusion of livestock facilities from agricultural zoning districts.

The siting standards only apply to new and expanding livestock facilities in areas that require local permits, and then only if they will have 500 animal units (AU) or more and expand by at least 20%. For more information visit the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection website at: [http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment/Livestock_Siting/](http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment/Livestock_Siting/)

Source: DATCP
Are We Taking Our Drinking Water For Granted?

In 2005, Washington County had a population of 126,158 with almost everyone drinking groundwater from private or municipal wells. In that same year the USGS estimated that citizens of Washington County consumed over 13 million gallons of groundwater per day. That equals 4.8 BILLION gallons per year!

Our drinking water in Washington County comes from one of three aquifers listed from shallowest to deepest: the sand and gravel aquifer, limestone/dolomite aquifer and the sandstone aquifer. These aquifers depend on the infiltration of rain and snow to recharge and sadly have been declining due to past and present land-uses in Washington County. Did you know the sandstone aquifer below Washington County has declined over 300 feet in some places?

So what can we do to change this? The first thing we can do is conserve water by simply using less. The second thing we can do is recycle rainwater and promote infiltration. Everyone, from individuals to entire cities can pitch in to protect our groundwater.

Everyone:
- Conserve water by using common sense; take shorter showers, turn the water off while brushing or shaving, only run the dishwasher and washing machine with full loads, repair leaks, etc.

Rural & Urban Homeowners:
- When purchasing washing machines, dish washers, showerheads and toilets, purchase water saving models.
- Establish smaller lawns or replace them with native plant species that are adapted to our climate. Native species require less water, infiltrate more water and provide habitat for wildlife unlike turf lawns.
- Collect runoff from your roof into rain barrels or direct the runoff to rain gardens.

Farmers:
- Consider agricultural practices that increases organic matter and develops good soil structure (ex. no-till/conservation tillage, cover crops, and conservation crop rotations).

Cities, Villages & Towns:
- Establish wellhead protection ordinances that protect recharge areas.
- Establish ordinances that require new developments to infiltrate more stormwater where possible.
- Embrace LID (low impact development) practices on municipal projects (ex. green roofs, porous pavers/pavement and rain gardens).

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
A growing concern across the state is the increasing levels of nitrogen in surface and groundwater. As more fertilizer and manure are spread on the landscape there is a greater potential for environmental issues to occur. To compound this problem there has been a recent increase in the amount of field tile installed as a result of higher commodity prices. These tiles efficiently collect water and deliver it to a stream at a single outlet pipe.

You can help to reduce nutrient loads to surface water by maintaining records of tile and tile outlet locations. Before applying any nutrients to a field consider the depth to these tile lines, type of manure (solid vs. liquid), and soil conditions. If soil conditions are dry, cracks may form in the soil allowing manure to quickly move into the tile system. After an application of manure, watch the outlets of tiles to ensure that manure is not leaving through the tile system.

A new practice that is being experimented with is drainage water management systems. This system includes a structure near the tile outlet that can prevent tile water from leaving the field during non-cropping times of the year or managed to retain moisture and nutrients.

Shallow bedrock is another concern for nitrogen management. Unfortunately, current standards do not indicate spreading restrictions until bedrock is within 20 inches of the surface. In most cases 20 inches of soil is not adequate to prevent groundwater contamination. The more the better; even five feet of separation is not risk free but with proper manure application methods the risk can be greatly reduced.

In February, a SNAP Plus (Soil Nutrient Application Planner) computer training was offered; 10 county farmers expanded their nutrient planning skills that afternoon.

Thinking Outside The Barn” - a partnership between LWCD and UW-Extension, provided information on the following topics: soil compaction, nutrient removal rates, glyphosate resistant weeds, and alternative feed sources. Over 40 farmers and agricultural educators joined us for this very informative day.

**Additional Methods to Conserve Nutrients:**
1) Do Not apply manure during a drought
2) Apply manure at lesser rates
3) Time the application to plant uptake as close as possible

Read More on Drain Tiles on Page 20.
Cluster development design, as defined by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, “involves the grouping of dwellings on a portion of a development parcel in order to preserve the remainder of the parcel in open space.” Typically Planned Unit Developments and Conservation Subdivisions are used to encourage clustering of homes.

Many of the subdivisions created with these tools are referred to as “cluster subdivisions” because homes are grouped in clusters surrounded by common open space accessible to all those living in the subdivision. Several towns and villages in Washington County have these tools defined in their respective local land division ordinances. In both scenarios, developers are allowed to create subdivisions with smaller lot sizes and setbacks than if they were developing traditional subdivisions. These lesser size and setback restrictions are allowed as long as requirements like keeping large portions of the development as common open space are met.

(continued on Page 17)
Cluster Developments - *Going Green!* (cont. from Page 16)

Advantages of Conservation Subdivisions:

- Reduces the cost of development; less public infrastructure (ex. road and sewer) which also lowers future maintenance costs.
- Preserves rural setting by protecting prime farmland, scenic natural features, wetlands, rivers and lakes.
- Provides open public spaces for passive recreational activities like hiking and nature viewing.
- Reduces impervious areas reducing runoff.
- Increases infiltration, recharging groundwater aquifers.

Overall conservation subdivisions have a lesser negative impact on the environment than traditional subdivisions. To find out if your town, village or city encourages conservation subdivisions contact your local zoning administrator or planner.

Washington County
2014 Clean Sweep Registration Form
(Hazardous Waste and Electronics)

- Participation is limited to 250 vehicles per event.
- Registration for each event is on a First Come, First Serve basis.
- A $10.00 per vehicle registration fee must accompany this form.
- Registration is only required if you are bringing in Hazardous Waste and/or Electronics.

Name: ____________________________________________
Mailing Address: ____________________________________________
Day Phone: ____________________________________________

Please submit this form (at least one week prior to the event) and $10.00 fee payable to:

Washington County
Planning & Parks Department
Land & Water Conservation Division
333 E. Washington St., Suite 2300
PO Box 2003
West Bend, WI 53095

Need To Contact us? Phone: 262.335.4800

A receipt will be mailed to your address indicated above and shall serve as your Confirmation Notice - Bring your Receipt / Confirmation Notice to the event, it will be your ticket in.

Very Small Quantity Generators/Businesses (VSQG) may also participate in these events based upon obtaining a quote and signed contract for waste disposal – VSQG forms available on the website.
(Note: staff are instructed to report businesses that are not registered as a VSQG.)

Please visit our website for further information regarding accepted and unaccepted items for the hazardous waste and E-goods collections. (For Example: latex paint, televisions, appliances will not be accepted.)

www.co.washington.wi.us/cleansweep

Thank you!
2014 Full Service Clean Sweep

Pharmaceutical / Medicine Collection

Bring your expired and unused medicine in the original container (if possible). Never flush or pour unused medicine down the drain. Please see our website for a list of acceptable pharmaceutical substances. No needles or sharps accepted. **No Pre-registration** is necessary if you only have medicines.

Used Tire Collection

Bring your used vehicle tires to the Full Service Clean Sweep. Charges apply depending on the size of the tire (on or off rim). Fee is double if tires are on rims. Cash or check accepted at time of drop off. For larger quantities (20+) please call 262.335.4800. **No Pre-registration** is necessary if you only have tires.

### Disposal Fees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle Tires</td>
<td>$2.00/ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tires &lt; 16”</td>
<td>$2.00/ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tires 16-19.5”</td>
<td>$3.00/ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tires &gt; 19.5”</td>
<td>$10.00/ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Tractor Tires</td>
<td>$20.00/ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear Tractor Tires</td>
<td>$40.00/ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skid Steer Tires</td>
<td>$4.00/ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fork Lift Tires</td>
<td>$6.00/ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Loader or Spreader Tires</td>
<td>$80.00/ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combine Tires</td>
<td>$40.00/ea.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Tires on rims are 2x the disposal fee.

Hazardous Waste & Electronic Goods Collection

For Washington County residents this Full Service Clean Sweep is your opportunity to dispose of unwanted hazardous chemicals and electronic goods from your household or farm operation. **Pre-registration and $10.00 per vehicle fee** is necessary for hazardous waste and/or E-goods; see directions on the back of this brochure. The following list includes accepted and unaccepted items (not all inclusive). For more details please visit our website or call the office.

**Accepted Hazardous Waste**

- Drain cleaner, floor-care products, acetone, brake fluid, gasoline, stain, varnish, oil-based paint, wood preservative, fungicide, insect spray, poisons, rechargeable batteries, thermometers, and weed killer.
- Unused, damaged, banned or otherwise unwanted agricultural chemicals, including herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides.
- Common pesticides such as: 2,4-D, captan, chlordane, DDT, heptachlor, lindane, malathion, parathion, pentachlorophenol, toxaphene and 2,4,5-T.
- Other agricultural hazardous waste including veterinary supplies, lead or metal based paint, mercury manometers, acid washes and engine cleaners.

**Unaccepted Hazardous Waste**

- Latex water-based paint, Water-based stains or varnishes, Radioactives (including smoke alarms), Infectious and biological wastes, Freon 11 and 12, Vehicle batteries, Explosives (including detonators & blasting caps). Please see the website for Disposal Waste Alternatives.

**E-Goods**

Electronic technology is always evolving and residents are constantly upgrading their computer equipment. Recycle your end-of-life electronics through the Full Service Clean Sweep. Our website lists all accepted electronic items. Sorry, no TVs or appliances accepted. Limit one per household for dehumidifiers.
New “Buzz Words” in the Conservation World

The standard water quality goal is to reduce the amount of phosphorus and sediment in our public waterbodies. In 2011, the Wisconsin Legislature approved administrative rule changes that provide options for point source facilities in lieu of reducing pollutant loads in their discharge. The rule change is designed to promote cooperation among point source facilities and generators of nonpoint pollution. Adaptive Management and Water Quality Trading may be cheaper alternatives for point source facilities.

Water Quality Trading is a rather simple concept. Water Quality Trading is where a party that is faced with high pollution reduction costs can compensate another party in order to achieve similar or better water quality benefits at a much lower cost.

Adaptive Management, on the other hand, is a strategy where water quality standards are met through a systematic approach to overall improvement in natural resource management. Water quality is achieved through the implementation of a wide range of practices for the control of both point and nonpoint pollution focusing on phosphorus reduction. The compliance with the phosphorus water quality standards is then proven through surface water monitoring data. The success of an adaptive management program must include the “buy in” from all citizens working together on a common goal.

You can expect to hear more about these concepts and how they may impact you in the coming years.

Drainage Tiling System

Tile drainage plays an important role in Wisconsin’s agricultural systems. Understanding the purpose of tile drainage, locating tile drainage systems and proper drain tile maintenance are key components to maintaining agricultural productivity and protecting water quality in Wisconsin.

A series of fact sheets titled “Tile Drainage in Wisconsin” have been developed in coordination with UW Discovery Farms, UW Extension and UW College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. This series of fact sheets are designed to inform farmers of the considerations of managing tile-drained agricultural landscapes and to make more informed management decisions when working in tile drained landscapes.

The three fact sheets are 1) Understanding and Locating Tile Drainage Systems; 2) Maintaining Tile Drainage Systems and 3) Managing Tile-Drained Landscapes to Prevent Nutrient Loss.

Found at: http://www.uwdiscoveryfarms.org/OurResearch/AgriculturalTileDrainage

Test Your Well Water

Well water test kits are available for pick-up in the office. If your drinking water comes from a private well we recommend having the water tested annually. Stop in for a test kit today.

Well Water Test Kits Include 8 Analyses:

- Coliform Bacteria
- Nitrates plus Nitrite Nitrogen
- Total Hardness
- Alkalinity
- Conductivity
- pH
- Corrosion Index
- Chloride

Washington County

Know What You Drink!
Finally spring is here and now is the time to start thinking about early season plantings of native vegetation for your water front areas. If you have property adjacent to a waterbody, proper landscaping and native plants are great at controlling runoff. Native plants stabilize shoreland areas and reduce the amount of phosphorus entering open water. Native vegetation develops a root complexity and depth that make for a very stable and sound shoreline area that filters and increases infiltration; making excellent buffers to protect a water body from excess nutrients, sedimentation and loss of habitat.

When purchasing your plants, buy locally when possible and always purchase your plants from a reputable and knowledgeable source. Local dealers should be able to provide you with a variety of native plants that will keep your shoreline looking natural. Native plants also attract wildlife and a good retailer will be able to recommend a variety of species that bloom throughout the year. Unfortunately, many catalog and online plant retailers still sell non-native, invasive species, many of which are illegal under Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 40. Often these plants are labeled with the incorrect scientific name, further complicating things.

There are many types, configurations, and sizes of riparian buffers. Depending upon the landscape and shape of your drainage area, buffers can be anything from strips of grassy meadows leading to the water’s edge, to thickly forested upland areas or shrub and forested floodplain areas that provide a transition zone between development and adjacent surface waters. Riparian buffers can provide a separation between upland development with human activity, and nearby surface waters.

Planting a mix of native plant types and species to provide a diverse habitat should include trees, shrubs, and a ground cover of grasses, perennials, and shallow water plants. Also consider plants that attract wildlife as well as provide erosion control and aesthetics. Some quick guidelines for plantings include spacing maturing large trees 25’ apart, small trees 15’ apart, shrubs 3-5’ apart, and ground cover plants 1-3’ apart.

A “no mow” approach also works well for limited budgets and/or limited time. Simply letting a 20 foot wide strip at the water front grow wild will effectively filter runoff. Eventually native species will find their way into that zone. In time you can always add native plant species as your buffer zone naturally develops, but please be sure to remove any invasive species if they appear.

Administrative Code NR 40 states that it is illegal to transport, possess, transfer, or introduce certain non-native, invasive species. There are two categories under NR 40: prohibited and restricted species. It is not illegal to possess restricted species since many are well established in some areas and difficult to remove. The issue with invasive plants is they grow earlier and faster than their native counterparts and have no natural enemies to keep their growth and ability to spread in check. Non-natives typically take over an area and provide little if any quality habitat as well as provide erosion protection.

For more information on Aquatic Invasive Species visit: www.co.washington.wi.us/AIS
Free Fishing Clinic Held for Kids!
Saturday - April 12th
Sandy Knoll County Park
(2064 Wallace Lake Rd., West Bend, WI  53090)

Children 15 years old and younger had an opportunity to fish, learn about equipment, safety, fish identification, and more. This event was sponsored by the West Bend Kiwanis Early Risers, Southeast Wisconsin Trout Unlimited, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), City of West Bend - Park, Recreation & Forestry Department and Washington County Planning & Parks Department.

Hungry rainbow trout were stocked by the WDNR at Sandy Knoll Park located in the Town of Trenton for children to try their luck at fishing. Fishing poles and bait were provided or you could bring your own. Door prizes, free food, and refreshments were also provided.

Conservation Camp
June 25-27, 2014
Camp Bird - Marinette County

Conservation Camp is a way to widen one’s eyes into the world of natural resources. Children entering 6th-8th Grades in September have an opportunity to attend conservation camp. This camp introduces a variety of careers in natural resources and conservation in a manner designed for children who have an interest in nature and the outdoors. The fee for attending the camp is $60.00 per student if registration is postmarked on or before May 30th, if postmarked after May 30th the fee is $75.00.

Children can discover and explore topics presented by professionals and volunteers from various agencies on:
- Wildlife
- Habitat
- Water Quality
- Fisheries
- Forestry
- Orienteering
- Canoeing

Washington County is offering four full scholarships to attend the camp. Winners will be chosen based on the content of their essays that are due by May 1, 2014. More information can be found on the website: www.co.washington.wi.us/lcd - Conservation Education - Kids
This year’s theme is “DIG DEEPER Mysteries in the Soil.” A total of 426 Washington County students and 8 schools participated in the Conservation Poster Contest. The local posters were critiqued and judged and the top 3 posters were awarded 1st, 2nd and 3rd place. All students that participated in the contest received a certificate. The top 3 winners of each division received awards.

Divisions included: Grades K-1, Grades 2-3, Grades 4-6, Grades 7-9 and Grades 10-12. A 2014 - 2015 school calendar was developed and highlighted the top 3 winners. First place winners advanced to the area and state competitions. Congratulations to Ben McMeeken for taking home 1st place at state; it’s off to Nationals!

The 2015 Poster theme will be Wildlife Habitat and can be found at the following website under www.co.washington.wi.us/lcd - click Conservation Education - Kids. Thank you to all students (teachers and parents, alike) who participated in this year’s contest.

Grades K-1
Asamina Villalobos
Plat Elementary - Kindergarten

Grades 2-3
Molly Christianson
Plat Elementary - 2nd Grade

Grades 4-6
Benjamin McMeeken
Allenton Elementary - 4th Grade

Grades 7-9
Abby Gastrau
Richfield Elementary - 8th Grade

Grades 10-12
Nicholas Askin
West Bend West High School - 12th Grade

2014 Conservation Poster Contest

1st Place Winners

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Planning & Parks Department Newsletter is published semi-annually for Washington County residents. Viewpoints of authors do not necessarily reflect those of the Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee or the Washington County Board of Supervisors. The Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee and the Planning and Parks Department staff encourage responses from the public.

Planning & Parks Department Mission Statement:
The public is provided with recreational benefits, environmental protection and increased awareness, compliance with regulations, vibrant local economy, sensible growth and an improved quality of life in Washington County.

Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee Members
Michael R. Miller, Chairperson
Raymond W. Heidtke, Vice-Chairperson
Gerald J. Schulz, Secretary
Melvin K. Ewert, County Board Supervisor
Peter I. Sorce, County Board Supervisor
Michael Parsons, County Board Supervisor
Todd White, County Board Supervisor
Ross Bishop, FSA Representative - LCC Member

Planning & Parks Department
Debora Sielski, Deputy Administrator
Mike Kactro, Assistant Administrator for Golf & Parks
Phil Gaudet, Land Resources Manager
Eric Damkot, GIS Manager
Paul Sebo, County Conservationist

Printed in the U.S.A.

2014 Breakfast on the Farm
Riverback Farms - Falk Family
June 14th 6:30am - 11:30am

Archeology Day - May 17, 2014
Golf & Parks Division
Meet the Washington County Park System Staff
Opening Day at Golf Course / Eisenbahn State Trail
New Ridge Run Shelter / County Retirees

Planning Division
Brownfield Grant Application
Comp Plan Amendments & Hartford Farmland Zoning
Vision 2050 - Your Opinion is Needed

Geographic Information Systems Division
Top 5 Recent Enhancements to Web Sites

Land Use Division
Benefits of a Natural Shoreline

USDA-NRCS
Better Land & Water Through CSP

Land & Water Conservation Division
Overview of Livestock Facility Siting Law
Are We Taking Our Drinking Water for Granted?
Save Money Conserve Nutrients / Farming Smarter
Cluster Developments - Going Green!
Clean Sweep - May 10th - at Slinger Hwy Shop
New “Buzz Words” in Conservation / Drainage Tiling
Go NATIVE - with Spring Plantings

Kids Corner
Free Fishing Clinic - April 12th - Sandy Knoll Park
Conservation Camp - June 25-27 / Poster Contest

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