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**LAND CONSERVATION SUBCOMMITTEE**

Norbert Dantine, Jr., Chair  
Dave Kaster, Vice Chair  
Bernie Erickson, Dave Landwehr, Tom Sieber  
Citizen Rep: Vacant

**LAND CONSERVATION SUBCOMMITTEE**

**Monday, June 26, 2017**

**6:00 PM**

**Room 200, Northern Building**

**305 E. Walnut Street**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMMITTEE MAY TAKE ACTION ON  
ANY ITEMS LISTED ON THE AGENDA**

**\*\*NOTE LOCATION\*\***

- I. Call Meeting to Order.
- II. Approve/Modify Agenda.
- III. Approve/Modify Minutes of May 22, 2017.

**Comments from the Public**

1. Open Position Report.
2. May 2017 Financials.
3. Directors Report:
  - a. Demonstration Farm and EQIP Agreement with NRCS- Update.
  - b. Community Digester Feasibility Study- Update.
  - c. County Deer Advisory Council (CDAC) Application-Update.

**Other**

4. Such Other Matters as Authorized by Law.
5. Adjourn.

Norb Dantine, Jr., Chair

Notice is hereby given that action by the Committee may be taken on any of the items which are described or listed in this agenda.

Please take notice that it is possible additional members of the Board of Supervisors may attend this meeting, resulting in a majority or quorum of the Board of Supervisors. This may constitute a meeting of the Board of Supervisors for purposes of discussion and information gathering relative to this agenda.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY  
LAND CONSERVATION SUBCOMMITTEE**

Pursuant to Section 18.94 Wis. Stats., a regular & budget meeting of the Brown County Land Conservation Subcommittee was held on Monday, May 22, 2017 at Public Works Department, 2198 Glendale Ave, Howard, WI

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**Present:** Supervisors Norbert Dantine, Dave Kaster, Dave Landwehr, Tom Sieber, Bernie Erickson  
**Vacant:** Citizen Rep  
**Also Present:** County Conservationist Mike Mushinski, UWEX Natural Resources Educator Whitney Passint and other interested parties.

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*\*Audio of the meeting is available by contacting the County Board office (920) 448-4015.*

I. **Call Meeting to Order.**

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Dantine at 6:00 p.m.

II. **Approve/Modify Agenda.**

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Landwehr to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

III. **Approve/Modify Minutes of April 24, 2017.**

Motion made by Supervisor Sieber, seconded by Supervisor Landwehr to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

IV. **Discussion of June meeting location.**

Motion made by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to meet in Room 200, Northern Building for June and July and bring back in August. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**Comments from the Public – None.**

1. **Budget Status Financial Report for April, 2017.**

County Conservationist Mike Mushinski informed that financially things were well at Land Conservation. It looked like expenses were higher than revenue at this point because they reimbursed Dynamics for their community digester feasibility study however, they were reimbursed by Public Service; it just didn't show up on the report.

Motion made by Supervisor Sieber, seconded by Landwehr to receive and place on file. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

2. **Open Positions.**

They still had an open agronomist position; they will keep holding it open until they can make sure they had appropriate funding.

Motion made by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Supervisor Landwehr to receive and place on file. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

3. **Directors Report.**

a. **Department Relocation.**

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They relocated to UWGB; 9 people at the Environmental Sciences building and 2 at the Facilities building. The move went pretty good, Parks helped. They were back in operation after being down 2 days. It was a little different transition and they had to work on advertising for the public however it was noted on their website.

**Motion made by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**b. Demonstration Farm Outreach Update. Whitney Passint, UWEX Natural Resources Educator.**

Mushinski informed the demonstration farms had been very successful but they didn't have a real opportunity to get the word out until now. He asked Whitney Passint to provide an update of the accomplishments over the first 6 months; a PowerPoint was shown (attached) and briefly spoken to.

With regard to the signage, they would like them to be 12x18 and aluminum. They had money built into the grant and will have enough to get some of the signs.

Landwehr questioned the rental equipment, Mushinski informed that Outagamie County had 7 pieces and Brown County was getting an interseeder donated by a grant from NEW Water this coming year along with maintenance dollars. They will pay producers or equipment dealers to maintain as they wanted limited staff working on stuff like that; it was a big time commitment. Same reasons they haven't purchased equipment.

Responding to Dantine, Mushinski informed that results from the monitoring fields were coming this year; USGS should have some here very shortly. Dantine questioned, if favorable were they anticipating using it to market to other farmers. Passint responded yes, when they were talking to other producers who weren't involved, they wanted to know if it was working and effective. Mushinski felt they were going to see very big reduction in sediment phosphorus off those fields from what they started with. Passint informed they had some preliminary data on their website, which came out prior to the conservation practices from the USGS. Mushinski stated it was averaging about 4,000 lbs. of sediment per acre and about 6 lbs. of phosphorus; it was very high here compared to the state average because of clay soils and most of it was attached to the sediment. It was about 3xs the state average.

**Motion made by Supervisor Landwehr, seconded by Supervisor Erickson to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**4. Discussion and possible action re: the Aquila Resources' "Back Forty" sulfide mine. *Held from March meeting.***

Dantine informed District 5 Brown County Supervisor Staush Gruszynski brought this forward two months ago as a communication but it was held for further information.

Gruszynski was present to speak to the "Back Forty Mine" resolution, his comments were as follows:

"I spoke at length at the March meeting, and I know there are a lot of people here today that would also like to speak, so I'll be brief. My resolution is to send a letter to the Department of Environment Quality in Michigan, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and Governor Walker, asking for action in opposition to the Back Forty Mine.

The Back Forty Mine is a proposed 83 acre Zinc and Gold sulfide mine within 150 feet of the banks of the Menomonee River.

If this mine was being proposed just a few hundred feet to the south in Wisconsin, the company would have to show specific evidence of a similar mine that hasn't polluted the ground water or surface water in the last 10 years.

You will hear from the company about all of their safe guards, all of new technology, the Flambeau Mine, but the fact remains, no one has cleared that hurdle here yet in the state.

That's why this resolution asks the State of Wisconsin to get involved in the process.

By not opposing this mine, we will be taking all of the risk, with very little actual benefits to our community. Our County, State, and Federal Government have spent millions of dollars on cleaning up the Bay and Lake Michigan. From Great Lakes Restoration dollars, the area of concern "super fund" sites, demonstration farms in Brown County, Pike Restoration funding, fragmites removal projects and many more... we jeopardize all of that work that has been done to clean up the Bay and River without action.

This committee in March wanted to hear from:

- People from Marinette and Menomonee, I hope you open the floor for interested parties to speak.
- Experts on this issue, as few have joined us and I also would like submit letters from Wisconsin River Alliance and CORA (Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority) in opposition
- The Marinette County Board, I believe Board Chairman Mark Anderson is here to address the committee as well.

I'm asking this committee to pass the same resolution that Marinette County passed unanimously, and was also passed by the Town of Wagner, and the Town of Porterfield. Brown County will not be alone in this action and I believe there will be many more communities passing resolutions in opposition.

Many of the committee members probably don't know this about me, but I grew up in Marinette, my family owns land within a quarter mile of the Menomonee River in Porterfield WI, I grew up learning to fish on this river.

The Menomonee is a world class small mouth bass fishery and Bay hosts some of the best walleye fishing in all of the upper Midwest. The next world record musky is going to come out of the bay. Once again, we are taking all of the risk jeopardizing this fishery if we stay silent.

In 2014, The American Sportfishing Association ranked Wisconsin as the number 3 fishing destination in the country, Wisconsin fishing accounts for 2 billion annually in economic impact in the state, 21 thousand jobs and \$148 million in local and state tax revenue.

I'd like to submit a letter for Tim Landwehr (attached), the owner of Tight Lines in De Pere who is a part of that equation and is also opposed to this mine. Guiding on the Menominee makes up 60% of their revenue with 7 full-time guides from May to September. Please remember Tim, and many others, when people argue that job creation should come at the cost of protecting our water.

I ask that this committee pass to a resolution in opposition to the Back Forty Mine and send it for consideration to the full County Board. I'd also ask that this committee open the floor for interested parties to speak. Thank you for your time."

**Motion made by Supervisor Sieber, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to open the floor to allow interested parties to speak. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Tony Saladino – 1445 Porlier St., Green Bay, WI 54301 (0:25)

Saladino grew up for a time in Marinette, now lived in Green Bay. He's been to this committee before to talk about land conservation and protecting modern resources. He also, for a time, grew up in Pennsylvania, downstream of sulfide and ore-bearing rock mining for coal; there were lots of people dying from breathing the dust. This was the kind of thing you don't want to risk for any amount of money. In talking to a lot of people in the industry of environmental protection, they actually created jobs, better quality of life, and better standard of living for people than they took care of the resource base. It's never a choice between jobs and the environment; it was created specially to sell them on a bill of goods. This was something they had to fight for the generations that haven't been born yet.

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Mark Anderson – 1926 Hall Ave., 54143 - County Board Chairman of Marinette County (0:28)

Anderson informed that Marinette County Board took the resolution and passed it unanimously in regard to the opposition after stakeholders on Marinette's side of the river came to their board and expressed their concerns regarding the location and distances from their residences. The mine was basically 300' from Wisconsin's edge of the Menominee River. It went 700' deep and the byproducts of the mine were substantially detrimental to the environment if anything were to happen. Anderson asked the Emergency Management Director what did their plan state for the "what ifs"? Until there was an actual chemical onsite there was no plan for a "what if". That was not a part of the DEQs response or request. The track record of sulfide mining throughout the world was poor in regard to contamination. The EPA and Tyco Fire Protection recently spent millions of dollars cleaning up the Menominee River due to arsenic contamination. Michigan didn't even ask Wisconsin for input in their permitting process. Michigan and New Hampshire did their own environmental study and presented it to the EPA for clarification for approval. The risk wasn't worth it when the Marinette County Board took this up. There was no gain and wasn't worth it even if it meant 60 jobs for 7-8 years.

Al Gedicks – 14 Copeland Ave. #115, La Crosse, WI 54603 (0:31)

Gedicks was executive secretary of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council and emeritus professor of environmental sociology at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. His organization sued Flambeau Mining Company in federal court over the pollution. In July 2012 Judge Barbara Crabb ruled against the Flambeau Mining Company owned by Kennecott in Rio Tinto, London. The company had discharged contaminants into the Flambeau River violating the Clean Water Act on multiple occasions. The company had continued to use the Flambeau mine in their public statements, in their environmental impact study and in their general public relations to falsely reassure the people of Michigan and Wisconsin that this type of mining can be done safely. He referred to handouts re: Summary–Flambeau Mine: Water Contamination and Selective "Alternative Facts" and Flambeau Mine (Ladysmith, Wisconsin) vs. Back Forty Mine and spoke to them.

Steve Donohue, Vice-President of Mining, Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC, Brown County (0:39)

Donohue informed that Foth was the largest Wisconsin based engineering consulting company in Wisconsin. They employed 300 people in Brown County. Their company had worked on this project since 2006 and worked recently on the Flambeau Mine. He thanked the committee for allowing him to provide input, perspective on the project and context with regard to some of the information heard here. He was a Licensed Professional Hydrologist, had a Masters level degree from the University of Wisconsin and served on the states Licensing Board for professional geologists and hydrologist for 10-years. He had 27 years' experience working on nonferrous metallic mining projects in Great Lakes region, both in Wisconsin and the upper Peninsula, in Minnesota and their company did these types of projects and works on else ware across the country and internationally.

Donohue felt it was important to recognize that the mining industry was very important to the economy in the state, to the national economy and to the international economy. Without mining there would not be many products that society relies on economically and for wellbeing. The pharmaceutical industry, transportation industry, agricultural industry and equipment to harvest food, schools, buildings we live in, computers we use, information technology relied on, none of that would exist without mining.

If these projects were not done right they could have impacts on water; no one was going to argue that water protection was not important. It was important to the mining industry, the pulp and paper industry and to every type of industry that relied on water for its manufacturing process.

The comments that there were no sulfide mining and nonferrous metallic mining projects that had been successfully, that was not correct. There were many historic projects going back 100s of years that did have impacts on water quality and society was still dealing with those issues today through super fund projects and remediation and cleanup of those projects. Just like any other industry when society got smarter, with regard to what these types of industrial activities could do, with regard to our environment, through its elective representatives at the state and federal level, laws were passed like the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act and many other environmental laws and procedures to balance economic development with also protecting the environment. It was not an either or proposition, you could do both if they were done right.

Donohue had been involved in several lawsuits on these projects and even testified. He was also involved in a contested case on a copper nickel mine in the Upper Peninsula/Marquette County, Michigan called the Eagle mine. That trial went on for about 3 months. What they heard at that project and during the contested case hearing was that that mine could not operate successfully. It was an underground mine, underneath a river that flowed over the top of it, claims were made that that mine would collapse and contaminate the salmon trout river and be a disaster. That the water going into the mine would be so great that the water treatment system would never handle it. They heard that the water treatment system would be able to clean up the water and discharge it back into the environment in an area that flowed into Lake Superior. They heard that the particulates from the mining operation would contaminate the area around the mine, it would runoff and it would pollute the mine. That was in 2008, the project was up and running and none of that stuff had happened.

The Flambeau Mine was permitted in 1991; it went through an exhausted environmental review process. The opponents of the project claimed that you couldn't operate that mine safely and it would contaminate the Flambeau River. The Flambeau River was protected during the operations, the reclamation process and it remained protected today, which was based on the court record of the lawsuit. They heard about copper in the Flambeau River, the runoff from the small 30 acre site, it contained gravel that was around some buildings that were left in place at the end of reclamation, those buildings were left in place at the request of the city administrator so the city could reuse those buildings. When those buildings were left, the operator noticed that there was some spilled ore in gravel around the buildings that needed to be cleaned up and so they instituted a number of studies to identify where the ore was and clean it up. That water ran into a bio filter and on 11 occasions there was documentation where there was some overflow from that bio filter, which it was designed to do. What they were dealing with on that project was a storm water management issue. When the site was reclaimed the operator asked the DNR if they needed to pay the separate storm water permit like you have at many facilities all over the place for that project. The DNR said no, that the storm water permit wasn't needed, that the management of that storm water was covered under the mining permit which was still in place to this day and that the provisions for managing that storm water and monitoring it were more rigorous than the type of permit that the plaintiffs were suing the company for not having. That was the federal judge's opinion. In her original ruling, she said that there was a technical violation because she did believe they needed this separate storm water permit but she only fined them \$25 per those 11 incidences equaling \$275; that's hardly the type of fine that you put into place when a mining comes in and destroys the waterway, as alleged. Even though it was a minor decision, the mining company appealed it to the federal appeals court and they overturned the finding. The second half of the trial was a damages trial in which the plaintiffs were asking the court to find that there were significant damages to the Flambeau River impairing the biota and the water quality in the river and awarding a monetary claim that the mining company would have to pay the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were banking on that monetary claim as were their attorneys who were trying the case, in his opinion. The law firm was now bankrupt and no longer in business. The judge found that there was no damage to the Flambeau River. She went on to praise the mining company for their environmental stewardship during construction, operation, reclamation and after reclamation. This was all in her opinion on the trial. He could show slides of this but the data collected at the Flambeau Mine site, groundwater and surface water, was reported to the Wisconsin DNR quarterly in an annual report. Every year in January that data was evaluated and a thick report was sent into the WI DNR and on their website under the Flambeau Mine, in their own written information on the project, they state that the Flambeau Mine had been in substantial compliance with their permits.

It was stated that the copper in Stream C had been attributed to the Flambeau site. It was true that Stream C was on the EPA's impaired waters list, but on their website that showed what the source was, they do not attribute it to the Flambeau Mine. It was likely natural occurring background concentrations.

The annual report also contained data on water quality in the Flambeau River upstream of the site and downstream. You can look at the grass and there was no difference between the two. Water quality had been protected in the Flambeau River.

When you hear opponents of the project talk about there being groundwater contamination there, they were alluding to was wells that were installed in the backfill. The waste from the mine site at the time of reclamation was amended with high grade lime to neutralize any acidity that could have been generated

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when the rock was stored in the operation. The area was backfilled, the overburden was placed back over it, it was revegetated, wetlands were constructed at the site, etc. The wells were expected to show elevated concentrations of iron, copper, etc. and they do. The important thing was that they were not point of standards application under Wisconsin law and under the rules.

To accept the claims that they will hear on the Flambeau site would be to assume that the Wisconsin DNR, who reviewed all this data, that they were not reviewing the data or enforcing the law. The DNR was very diligent and very judicious in terms of the enforcement of the law. They had done a great job and so had the project, it was a stellar project and it had shown that they projects can be done safely and right here in Wisconsin.

He heard the term that there was going to be pooling of cyanide at the Back Forty Project, which was false. Cyanide was a common reagent that was used in metal fabrication, metal plating facilities, and used in Milwaukee in the manufacturing industry. There will be cyanide that was used at this project; it will be transported to the site under the same safe transportation practices that were used all over Wisconsin, Michigan and across the country. The cyanide will be used inside a mill, an enclosed building, contained in vessels which will remove some of the dol from the ore. By the time the water left the reaction vessel the cyanide was destroyed.

There had been comments that Michigan was the only regulatory agency that had been involved in this, that was simply false. Throughout the permitting of this project, the mining company was involved in discussions with Wisconsin DNR. The DNR did review the application materials, people from Wisconsin were afforded the opportunity to provide comments to the Michigan DEQ, the DEQ reviewed those comments on the environmental impact assessment, the mining permit and other things. Just like the citizen was in the State of Michigan. All those comments were reviewed by the DEQ. In addition to discussions with the WI DNR, Michigan also looked at Michigan's water quality standards and Wisconsin's water quality standards to ensure the discharge from the mine will meet both Michigan and Wisconsin's water quality standard. In addition to that, EPA had also been involved in this project. There had been numerous meetings with Wisconsin EPA Region 5. Michigan just like Wisconsin had delegated authority to issue NPDS permits for water treatment and discharge as well as air permits, under the delegated authority that they had, EPA retained the right to review the air permit and review the NPDS permit for this project and exercise that right in this particular case.

They heard about the potential underground mine, the company that was advancing this project was listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, under the laws of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and they were required to disclose everything that could potentially happen with regard to this project. They applied for the surface mining activity. If they were to elect at a future point in time to develop an underground component to this mine they would have to go back through the same process they just went through and there would have to be detailed environmental studies, detailed environmental impact assessments vetted to the state, the state would have to review that, it would be open to public comment just as the permit. It was no different than many mining projects that went through this. The Eagle Project filed originally for an underground component and they just filed an amendment application to the state for expanding their underground by going about a mile east of where they were currently mining.

Donohue heard and was simply not true, was that waste materials were going to be discharged into the Menominee River. The waste materials that were going to be generated at this project will be stored on lined facilities much like landfill construction with a large bermer, a geosynthetic clay liner put on the bottom, HDPE liner. It will be a double lined facility so there will be two membrane components. There will be a leachate collection system on base to collect the leachate coming from the waste rock in the tails, all that water will be routed back to the mill and either reused or the excess will be treated with an advanced water treatment system. They had experience with those water treatment systems and they were up and running in Michigan right now.

He can assure that the environmental design of this project was very rigorous. Environmental studies on this project started back in 2010, there had been over 2-years of baseline groundwater quality data that was collected around the project. There had been all sorts of tests on the hydraulic characteristics of the

overburden, the rock, etc. to design this project. There had been studies done on the flow of water in the Menominee River, the streams that flow in the Menominee River, the water quality in those streams in the Menominee River, the macroinvertebrates in the river and surrounding streams, threatened and endangered species studies had been collected, over 42,000 pages of information had been submitted to the State of Michigan as part of this effort. They had a review process in Michigan that was every bit as rigorous as Wisconsin. It was not the same procedurally but in terms of technical requirements of what a mining company had to do in terms of their environmental studies was every bit as rigorous as what was afforded in Wisconsin. There had been opportunity for public involvement and public hearings that had been administered by the Michigan Park and Environmental Quality and those that had been well attended by both supporters and opponents.

Lastly, Donohue stated that if they were looking for additional information on the project, he knew the leadership at Aquila Resources would more than welcome the opportunity to come and meet with this committee and provide a presentation. If they wanted to evaluate things further and talk with some of the leadership within the company, that invite was open. He thanked the committee for the opportunity to speak.

Sieber questioned who was responsible for the mining, Donohue responded that Aquila will be responsible for the mining and will see it all the way through.

Guy Reiter – Menominee Indian Reservation (1:02)

Reiter thanked the committee for allowing them to be there to talk about the potential project. He lived on the Menominee Indian Reservation. Reiter noted that he was speaking personally as a tribal member and not on behalf of the tribe as their chairman was the only one who could speak for the tribe, but one thing the tribe was concerned about was the Aquila Resources had never mined before; they were an extraction company. Back in 2009 they were working on a project with a mining company out of Canada but the company got into some human rights violations and Aquila pulled out of the project. At that time they owned 51% of the stock in Back Forty Mine so the actual mine went stagnant for 3 years until 2015 when the permit got reissued. Their wetlands permit was rejected by the EPA back in December.

One thing that really concerned the tribe and Reiter was there were 42 known cultural sites and three known burial mounds in the project area. Their tribe was the reason it was called Menominee, they had been there a lot longer than anyone else, and they were the longest living inhabitants of Wisconsin.

Much of the information Reiter provided was in the handouts: Menominee Nation's Opposition to the Proposed Back Forty Mine (attached). More information could also be found on the website [Noback40.org](http://Noback40.org).

He took a few moments to recognize the first nation's people who originally inhabited this land. For all those first peoples who endured the horrific acts of the colonizer and then were still able hold onto their language and cultures. They understood that without those things intact they would not have the strength and resilience to continue the fight of keeping their respected identities as first nation's people.

You hear a lot of talk about the Back 40 Mine and the risks that it posed to the river, he spoke to the risks that were seldom addressed and he felt should be brought forth today. The 1927 hydroelectric dam was constructed at White Rapids on the Menominee River. This particular dam was located approximately two miles upriver of the Back 40 Mine Project; the Chalk Hill dam was two miles north of the White Rapids dam. Even further up was the Sturgeon Falls dam. He wanted to know if Aquila or Foth had taken dams into consideration and done any research as a dam break could cause a huge mess and spread chemicals.

Beth Waukechon – P.O. Box 1522, Keshena, WI (1:10)

As a member of the Menominee Nation and a mother she was glad Donohue was present to provide answers as to why the mine was an important thing for the economy. She stated that in all reality, this will affect the children of their community and their futures by contaminating the water. For this she felt it was extremely important that the committee did their homework and passed a resolution for this reason.

Dale Burie – N9658 Cottage Lane, Wausaukee (1:13)

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Burie thanked the committee for their patience. He was a retired Safety Coordinator with Tyson Foods and recently relocated to the Menominee River area, his land was 228' from the river.

Burie covered two items; the first one was about the water-sampling process. Steve Casey from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality made the statement, "You're not going to like this, but Aquila is going to be allowed to do their own water quality testing, submit the results to the MDEQ". Burie talked to Larry Lynch two week ago who was the Senior Nonferrous Metallic Mine Director for DNR Wisconsin and he said they weren't going to do the bulk of the testing either, they were going to accept the testing results from MDEQ. To him, it was almost like the fox guarding the hen house. Maybe this was the same thing they ran into with Ladysmith, Wisconsin with Flambeau. They accepted the mining companies test results. Maybe that's why Dr. Moran now finds almost 20-years later that they were in error. They needed to look at that.

Burie informed that 2-weeks ago in the Marinette newspaper, Michigan declared the Environmental Clean-up Fund would be completely broke this summer. They had no means of raising additional money for any environmental clean-up; they were talking gas tax and ways to generate money but Michigan had no money. That responsibility will then drop on the Wisconsin people, because it was their river, too. The Wisconsin taxpayer would be obligated, because he felt contamination was almost guaranteed. They had done a lot of research and there was no successful metallic sulfide mine. On behalf of the taxpayers in Wisconsin, the residents, he begged the committee to consider standing in opposition with Marinette County, the Town of Porterfield and the Town of Wagner and support the opposition.

Pam Fischer – 1273 Marian Ln., Green Bay, WI (1:17)

Fischer asked everyone to reflect on how many times they had been told it was okay, believe me, nothing was going to happen and how many times after that they were left with a horrible mess, it was still happening today.

Fischer provided handouts (attached), her comments were as follows: "Protecting our environment, protecting and respecting indigenous people's rights are primary concerns in considering Aquila's Back 40 Mine. It's also important to consider how real estate values and a community's tax base are affected by water quality.

A research report series from October 1973 by the EPA – Benefits of Water Pollution Control on Property Values - found two of the measurable water quality parameters that have the greatest influence on property values are toxic chemicals and pH. A major concern with the Back 40 Mine is the knowledge mines leak and spill. A major factor in these leaks and spills is the amount of toxic chemicals that enter waterways, watersheds and aquifers. With the Back 40 being a sulfur mine, sulfuric acid will also be part of the run off and will change the pH of any surrounding waters and watersheds. Allowing this mine to be built so close to the Menominee River and surrounding wetlands and watersheds is a recipe for disaster for all creatures in and around the water and all people living, playing or working downstream.

A more recent article related to retail property values published May 23, 2015 and titled Bad Water Holding Down Property Values explores how poor water quality directly affected private and commercial real estate values. Florida Realtors confirmed property values were suppressed by nearly \$1 billion/year as a result of poor water quality. They reported loss of sales and rentals for beach and waterfront properties the most vulnerable to losses due to poor water quality. The report included the observation that tourists making a first time visit and finding poor water quality did not come back. I know that Green Bay and areas around the Bay have worked very hard to clean up our water and begin to rebuild water related recreational, business and home attractions to draw people to our area, to create the image we are a "go to" destination. What is the point of putting so much time and money and effort and heart into cleaning up the Bay and the Lake just to have it all for nothing when the Back 40 sends toxic, chemical laden water tumbling down the Menominee into the Bay and eventually the Lake?

The final article I wanted to share was in Agriculture and Resource Economic Review. This Aug 2016 review titled Impacts of Ground Water Contamination on Property Values looks at the effects of contaminated wells on home sales. The authors found that identification of a contaminated well within 3 years of a sale was associated with a 2-6% loss in home values. Once health based regulatory limits were exceeded prices

declined significantly. At twice the limit estimated reduction in values of 7-15% translated into an average loss of 17,900 to 38,900. Despite limitations in this study it nevertheless provided evidence that home values are negatively impacted by ground water contaminants. We know how difficult and devastating it has been for our friends in Kewaunee County to deal with wells contaminated with run off from CAFOs. Based on some maps to identify areas in WI with contaminated or at risk wells we here in Brown County are also at risk. Adding one more situation to the mix that puts citizen wells and the wells of small businesses that rely on healthy water at risk just is not good business sense nor good governance or management of our economies.”

Seth Hoffmeister – 1136 Lawe St., Green Bay, WI (1:21)

Hoffmeister’s comments were as follows: “Hello, I’d like to thank the Brown County Land and Conservation Sub-Committee for taking up this important issue this evening. My name is Seth Hoffmeister, and I’m the Northeast Organizer with Wisconsin League of Conservation Voters. I live here in Green Bay and I am concerned about the proposed Back 40 Mine. Based on the turnout tonight, it’s very clear that this is an important issue.

I am thankful that we are not discussing tonight a proposed sulfide mine in Wisconsin. You see, Wisconsin enjoys the strongest protections against sulfide mining in the country. The “prove it first law” requires that before you put in a sulfide mine in the State of Wisconsin, you must prove that there will not be a negative impact to the water. As a result of this law, there have been no new metallic sulfide mines in Wisconsin, because there has never been an example of a metallic sulfide mine that has safely operated and closed without polluting the environment.

Why are we here tonight? Because the location of this mine still puts us living here in Brown County at risk. Just on the other side of the border, the pit would be a mere 150 feet from the Menominee River, which flows into the Bay of Green Bay. Many communities along the Menominee River and the Bay of Green Bay rely on these waters for industry, tourism, and sustenance. Despite having such strong protections on our side of the river, the water that these laws were designed to protect would now be highly susceptible to sulfide mining’s perfect track record of pollution.

Despite bearing the weight of the risk of this proposed mine, Wisconsinites have had no say in the approval and permitting process. We ask that you take caution of this mine and the consequences that its unique location presents. Wisconsinites deserve a chance to voice their concerns over this mine and weigh in on the permitting process. This mine should not be approved until we can fully examine the potential irreversible damage that we might do to our shared freshwater resources.

Please join the growing list of communities, tribes, and counties in Wisconsin who are concerned about the threats to our water that this mine poses by casting your vote in favor of this resolution tonight that opposed the Back Forty Mine and allow the full board to take up this important issue. Thank you.”

Regina Chaltry – N2471 Bay de Noc Dr., Menominee, MI (1:24)

Chaltry was born in Marinette, WI but grew up in Birch Creek, MI, 6-miles from Menominee. Her family owned land on the Menominee River for more than 70 years; they were a few miles down from the proposed site of the Back Forty Mine. She was in opposition to the mine and wanted to thank the committee for hearing this and letting her and her family be present to speak. She was hoping to support the committee in support the resolution adapted by Marinette County. She provided several handouts (attached) which noted some of the main concerns. She was the administrator to a Facebook group that had more than 5,000 members called, Save the Menominee River and Stop the Back Forty Mine.

Chaltry provided a map of the Flambeau Mine which showed arrows directing the flow of the water and marked the test wells stated by Mr. Donohue. Anything that was outside of the compliance boundary was considered contaminated water. Anything that was within was considered protected water. She believed they made sure all the test wells were upstream from the water. She provided information from the DNRs website with regard to the levels (documents attached). When it’s stated that they had been allowed to participate in the hearings, hundreds of people show up and they run out of chairs. They all sent in their comments and the permits were granted anyway. The only way they were going to stop this was to get support from the boards they appeared before and that’s if they supported the people and not followed the

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money by saying 20 jobs were worth destroying water for. The total amount of money they hoped to get from this mine was the amount of money generated in Door County in one year of tourism.

August 17<sup>th</sup> Cabela's was holding a national walleye tournament on the Menominee River. If the river was polluted and they weren't able to hold these tournaments, that's a much more sustainable future for their community. She urged the committee to consider the resolution and would be willing to come back to speak.

Dawn Wilbur – P.O. Box 265, Keshena, WI (1:36)

Wilbur introduced herself as First Light from the East Woman, she was from the Bear Clan, which was the first clan from Menominee. Her name given at birth was Dawn Wilbur and she was here not as a scientist, she didn't have numbers or maps but she was pleading with the committee to think about their ancient ancestors that were created and buried there for over 14,000 years. She was pleading to their person and to their heart and not to their scientific or business minds, to think about their people and what they were going to lose. If the mine did not break or pollute, their ancient sites were still going to be gone and not something they can put back. It was scientifically and DNA proven that their burial mounds were there. That was their story.

Dennis Vickers – N2645 Sunny Waters Ln., White Lake, WI (1:41)

Vickers taught sustainable development at the College of Menominee Nation, he wanted to talk about this as an economic development project. Aquila Resources in their application for the mining permit hired University of Minnesota Duluth Business School to conduct an economic study. He encouraged the committee to read it. There was a growth boost in the economy early on because the salaries were coming in; there was a reduction in unemployment because jobs were coming in. It went on for 7-years. He felt it was an unfair picture because every new job on the left of the chart was an unemployed person. He really liked the comparison with the landfill, this was a toxic landfill and the people here got no benefit and a huge risk.

Jeff Budish – N3415 Rehms Rd., Peshtigo, WI (1:43)

Budish was a fishing guide in the Menominee River, in the upper Peshtigo systems to the Bay. He had a major concern about what they were planning on doing to their river system. They planned on discharging 1.52 million gallons per day of polluted treated water into the upper Menominee River. This was a hypothetical situation at this point. Public Service shut down the gates in the summer time to a trickle, maybe a 2-3 flow. All that polluted, treated water was supposed to stay above the first dam. Another hypothetical situation, spring comes and all that polluted, treated water staging was above the first dam in discharge and once they opened up those gates it was like flushing a toilet bowl, flushing chemicals into the Great Lakes. They cannot allow this to take place in their system or in Marinette County and Peshtigo area. He pleaded that they stop this. Aquila Resources was a foreign identity, a Canadian based company. He felt they didn't care about the people, the citizens, and future generations but would file bankruptcy, pack their bags and leave. Taxpayers would end up footing the bill and Aquila would walk away with money in their hands. He felt the legislation should change from state boundary waters. Why should one state have total jurisdiction over the water of another state? They should change that legislation or try to.

Scott Lindquist – 1512 28<sup>th</sup> Ave., Menominee, MI (1:46)

Lindquist lived in Menominee and Marinette for most of his 61 years, he had done what he considered substantial research on sulfide mines and despite what Mr. Donohue stated there were 1,000's of sulfide mines in the west and the east, all of which were leaking. There were 231 in the State of Colorado alone leaking in state rivers right now. He went on YouTube to see the Mount Polley Mine disaster; it was the greatest disaster in Canadian history of all time. One of their tailing ponds failed, they were well known for overflowing and eventually the dike blew out and 4-billion gallons of water over flooded 4-rivers and 2-lakes. He believed this will be a failure. He provided stories from when he was younger of the water pollution when paper companies were allowed to dump their garbage in the river. He was on the dive team that went down prior to the dredging to find the two water mains that supplied all of Marinette, Wisconsin's water needs. Hypothetically, supposedly they may be given a permit to dump 1.52 million gallons of untreated water back into the water. They said the reason for it was they considered the Menominee River a fast flowing river, which in the spring it was. He worked on the hydro dam for 2-years and when the water was low in the dead of summer, the watershed was in Marquette, and they had to beg them to release some water so they could generate some power. His concern was in the spring when all of the crap was sitting between those dams and if they cut loose, noting the Menominee water flood of 2013. Aquila, by their own admission, had never

done a mine and it was impossible to control any part of it if it got out of control. If they had a disaster like in Canada, no one can clean up that mess; there was no known process to neutralize heavy metals and sulfide except for nature and it took 2,500 years to neutralize that kind of contamination.

Nicole LaForge – 4481 Nicolet Dr., Green Bay, WI (1:54)

LaForge was a Brown County resident, she informed that she spoke at the last Land Con meeting and still stood with her opposition of the Back Forty Mine. It was clear that 98% of the commenting period for the permitting process opposed the Back Forty in Michigan and she asked everyone who opposed to stand up, she felt that spoke for itself.

Sayokla (Kindness) Williams – 2319 9<sup>th</sup> St., Green Bay, WI (1:55)

Williams was a Brown County resident, District 10. She came before the committee to give warm greetings and thanksgivings for hearing this and putting this important issue on their agenda. There were a lot of local people from Wisconsin that opposed this project. She sat on the Board of Directors for a national organization called the Indigenous Environmental Network and they worked with communities that were impacted and affected by mineral development and often times it was unwanted development in the communities. Their communities were threatened on environmental levels but also for the long-term for their existence as a nation. Here today they had a couple tribes from the area. The Green Bay area was the traditional territory of the Menominee people. This land was their homeland, their hunting grounds and lived and fished in this bay and hunted here. Today the Oneida people were also in this area, she was from that tribe. They supported the Menominee people because this was their homeland and they asked this board to also support the Menominee people who were fighting for the protection of their sacred sites which was guaranteed under the Native American Freedom of Religion Act. They asked the committee to take this opportunity to support neighbors, the Michigan Counsel that was opposing this as well. Because Wisconsin had such strong anti-mining laws, the committee could do them a huge favor by supporting them and their opposition to this mine which will detrimentally affect their water and their land.

When a mine comes in they called it a boom and bust economy, jobs were created locally but very few of them were high paying because a mine always brought in their experts. There will be an initial boom in the community of people that will be employed. The mine was projected to last 7-years. 7-years of raping and pillaging the earth for minerals and metals that today could be recycled metals. All of these things did not have to take place nowadays because of technology. They live in industrial age and they needed mining and minerals but this was not the place for it, it was too close to the river and there were too many jobs, people and homes along the river that rely on it for their way of life. In the end of the boom and bust economy, the mine will close down. They set aside money for reclamation to clean up the area but it's never enough so the company will go bankrupt after the money they made off of the mine was distributed within their company and invested in other ways and to their shareholders. They were talking about the livelihoods of 1000s of people at risk if this river was polluted for the benefits and wealth of one company. That shouldn't be priority, profit over the people over the land.

Jwin Zillier – Gresham, WI (2:01)

Zillier thanked the committee for allowing them to be here. She was an enrolled member but was not here speaking for the tribe but for herself. The National Geographic named the Menominee River number 10 endangered river, before the mine had started but it was because of the mine. They had human burial mounds that were known in that footprint of the Aquila but they won't let them walk the grounds to see if there were more there. They did their own study.

Scott Dempsy – 441 S. Quincy St., Apt 108, Green Bay, WI (2:02)

Dempsy informed he opposed the mine and stated he was concerned about the water. He read from publications such as corpwatch.org and corporatereporter.com and they reported that corporate crime was going to cost society more than off-street crime combined, which you don't hear about much. He didn't trust the corporation trying to extract resources and the wealth of fishing that may be damaged. The corporation was a legal entity, granted privileges by the people. When a mine closed and it was all polluted, there was limited liability. Dempsy informed that throughout the world, corporations had done a lot of harm and provided several examples.

Carrie Tebeau – 140 S. Jackson St., Green Bay, WI (2:08)

After practicing a Menominee tradition of offering tobacco with committee members, Tebeau thanked the committee for respecting the ways of her grandfather who had passed on. Both of her grandfathers served in the war and coming together as a community was something near and dear to her heart. There was a time she took for granted this beautiful state she lived in, it wasn't until she couldn't go anywhere else that she learned to fully appreciate it. She understood they had a different way of seeing one another, different cultures and learning to respect one another. She spoke to the history of Wisconsin and informed there were many Native Americans that helped build up the City of Green Bay. She was trying to fight for what her grandfather believed in and why he went to war, to hold onto rights, something he passed down to them and she will pass on to her children.

She raised awareness for Aquila Back Forty Mine everywhere she went and she won't stop, she did it for her kids. The worst thing that could happen if this went through was to take away all the positive reinforcements that she taught her children, such as fishing and enjoying wildlife and outdoors, that were taught to her and to her grandparents, something that should always be honored and respected. She felt if they thought out of the box they may have more things that they could have that didn't involve mining and there were very intelligent people that could propose those kinds of options.

She was asking the committee to think about the future of this, the positive reinforcements for their people, their people were coming through a lot of diversity that they were trying to overcome but if they were taking away something that was always afforded to them, in her opinion, it was going to be harder to overcome. They wanted to shut pharmaceuticals down, there was a drug epidemic on a lot of their reservation and she was asking to please take into consideration everything they heard tonight with good hearts and weigh the odds of the future and hear that they didn't want to gamble with their future and they want to oppose this mine. They don't accept it for the simple fact that their future deserves better and the state of Wisconsin deserved better. She grew up in Green Bay but she went to Keshena every single summer vacation, where she went to find her peace of mind and it was being threatened right now. Over 200,000 peoples home were also being threatened.

Cassandra Erickson – 1174 Scheuring Rd., De Pere, WI (2:16)

Erickson thanked the committee for hearing all of them and being so open and gracious. She was a lifelong resident of Brown County. For anyone who may not have seen and been blessed enough to experience all the amazingness that was the Menominee River and all of that land and the other freshwater sources that were connected to it, she would like to remind them of the fight they had here at home. She had lived along the Fox River the vast majority of her life and had never dipped more than a toe in that water. More recently, she came from a really humble beginning, and got tired of feeling helpless, she was just an individual so two years ago she started a local environmental charity as a professional mermaid to help raise awareness and funds for a number of causes and groups and organizations that were so near and dear to her heart that before she was powerless to support.

They had seen time and time again what happened when their elected officials did not stand up for the rights of the people and the rights of the land. The Fox River was a wonderful example of that, a terrible tragic example but still very fitting. They spent over a billion dollars trying to clean up that river and Pure Michigan Campaign, in one year, brought over 3.2 million out of state visitors and over a billion dollars in ecotourism profits. Now again, she was from Brown County, she loved her Packers but she loved her state more and she knew the State of Wisconsin had so much more to offer, not only their local residents but neighbors as well. That's why she came to this committee with a humble heart as this entire room was with her in asking the committee support this resolution to not only protect the land and water from foreign corporations coming in and depleting them of their natural resources and leaving them with the mess to clean up.

Through her environmental charity, it was very small, but it was growing, it was very contagious, they supported river and beach cleanups, they started a Reforestation project last spring to help regrow some of the forests that had been destroyed for agricultural farming and development. Now every time she did a river cleanup she couldn't tell how disappointing it was when she saw just one piece of plastic just out of her reach. She couldn't clean the river, but they all had the power to help influence those changes, not only again for their river but their neighbor's rivers as well because all of these freshwater sources were connected.

The Fox River was also responsible for 80% of the PCB poisoning in Lake Michigan. They cannot afford any more pollution, period. There were better ways. They were evolving as a species, not only were they becoming smarter, healthier, and stronger, all around better people because they were waking up and they were aware of these problems and they were no longer accepting it.

She was just a citizen but the committee had power that they did not have so she thanked them for hearing their voice and taking it to heart tonight.

Mary Hansen – 389 S. Ellis Ave. (2:20)

Hansen was told to speak from the heart so she sang a song about the Menominee River.

**Motion made by Supervisor Landwehr, seconded by Supervisor Erickson to return to regular order of business. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**Motion made by Supervisor Landwehr, seconded by Supervisor Erickson to open the floor to allow interested parties to speak. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Kaster questioned if the mine would be permitted or be allowed to operate in Wisconsin. Donohue responded that the mining moratorium provision in Wisconsin did not preclude a mine from filing for an application, they would simply have to provide evidence that a mine had operated for 10-years without causing a violation and had been closed for 10-years, so this mine could apply if it was in Wisconsin and could still apply for a permit.

**Motion made by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to return to regular order of business. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Supervisor Erickson thanked everyone for their participation. There were a lot of people that had heartfelt feelings into this and there was a lot of knowledge provided by the engineers. This took place 60 days ago and he requested that people get information to the people on this board. Other than a couple pieces of paper that was handed out, the only thing he got was from Foth. He was a little disappointed that no one was able to provide any of this information. It was very difficult to sort through all this information and determine what was fact and what was heartfelt that may or may not be your opinion/he said, she said. He requested information and the word was put out and to this moment, he still hadn't received anything via email or mail. Now they were looking to act on this and they were going to be acting off of a lot of personal feelings rather than hard facts.

Supervisor Landwehr stated there was an incredible amount of emotion here but there was also science and such. One of the first things to him that spoke volumes was that the supervisor who brought this here tonight wasn't even at the meeting anymore, he left. He felt for all of them and thought a lot of this was being driven to the wrong place. They were a committee of the County Board that dealt with county issues and overall worked fairly well together and stayed as nonpolitical as possible. Their focus should be in Lansing, Michigan and Madison, Wisconsin and when it's brought here to a county committee, he felt they were being misdirected. But looking at this, several people talked about some of the pollution and things of the past, obviously the mining industry doesn't have a good track record from the past. However, there had been and he had worked for several years with Russ County, which was out in Ladysmith where the Flambeau Mine was, when you go out and speak with them, they look at it as a positive site. So looking at this, you look at the pollution and some of those issues from over the years and you know who helped clean up a lot of these even though there was more to go, it had been the engineers, the scientists that had helped determine ways. It was groups like Foth and other engineers and he had worked for a number of years where he was at Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance and there was a consortium where they help share information on how they were doing river and water cleanups. When they looked at the emotion verses the science, he had to go with the science.

Supervisor Sieber had a slightly different view on it. He had full confidence in Foth, the county did a lot work with Foth, they were a great company and they did a lot of great work. The problem he had was there was

human error and Mother Nature and they couldn't engineer for that. That was out of their hands and out of their control. He had full faith that they could engineer something perfect, would it get built that way, he didn't know, would Mother Nature come in, most likely, will there be human error, absolutely. It was just a matter of how many safeguards they built into this. Marinette County was probably similar to Brown County, they had a number of political from far right to far left, but it wasn't a political issue in Marinette, it was passed unanimously. It was right on their boarder. If anyone was going to see direct economic impact from this mine was going to be Marinette County and they decided they didn't want it, it wasn't worth their time, effort or energies to have it. The economy of the Great Lakes, 2011 American Sport Fishing Association stated that anglers contributed more than \$114 million dollars in direct retail expenditures and more than \$12.5 million dollars in state and local taxes; they were putting all that at risk. The economic benefits err on the side of not putting this mine in, in his opinion. He owned a business and considered himself business friendly and considered himself, do what he can to help business. The question they had here was the business of sports fishing, tourism, economy verses mining. The economy of fishing and tourism had already been established and was going well, it was going gangbusters up there and that's what they needed more of. Their County Board Chairman came down to talk about his resolution and Sieber was in favor of it.

They had a discussion a number of months ago about a donation of a park, that was all positive and a number of supervisors at the time said look at the room, everyone was against the park and people voted based on the crowd. If they were someone who voted based on the crowd, they know how to vote, their crowd was overwhelmingly against this. For him, this decision was pretty simple, there was no economic benefit really, it was negligible to Brown County. They had a letter here from a guide service, he was not the only guide in Green Bay and their professions were off the Menominee River and if this got polluted, their constituents will lose a lot of money. The walleye tour from Cabela's will bring in a ton of money to the area. If they had a polluted river, that money was not coming here and that .05% sales tax they just passed, they can take some of that off. The basic thing came down to can these mines pollute the water, yes they can, they can absolutely be dangerous and the upside to the mine was a Canadian company making a lot of profit off of our resources and disrupting the people in the north woods and Menominee and Marinette, Michigan. To him this was an easy decision, he understood that they got a lot of information tonight and was prepared to make a motion to approve this tonight, just amending it from Marinette County to Brown County. Out of respect to other members on this board he would be comfortable making a motion to forward this resolution to the full County Board without a recommendation giving additional information to read the handouts and cast an educated vote at that time. He felt the people in the room deserved an answer on this. They did this all the time, send resolutions down to the state on stuff they had absolutely no control over. This was one where he felt they had a voice to be heard and they should make it heard.

Supervisor Kaster stated there was a lot of stuff to absorb; they had a lot of new information. He did look around for himself, his place of employment had an office up there and he called and talked to some folks. He didn't know why but they hadn't heard anything really about it. They saw banners hanging around saying they wanted the mine. He questioned if all mines had to be alongside rivers. There were a lot of things he had to research and look into.

Erickson did feel for the situation, he was a sportsman and conducted a lot of hunting and fishing in Michigan so he went through that area a lot. He did see a lot of signs out promoting for the mine but he didn't see any of those residents down here so he didn't know what to think. One thing that concerned him and if the tables were reversed they'd be taking somewhat of an offense to it. They were talking a different state and they were trying to tell Michigan what to do. They had, to his knowledge, which he believed was true fact, he checked it out through records, it had been studied and handled for 10 years with the State of Michigan and they looked it over very closely. Now with 60 days of no information but 2.5 hours of discussion, they were supposed to make a recommendation to State of Michigan, which was not any of their territory at all. A resolution was a bunch of words written on a piece of paper, it could be looked at and tossed in the waste basket; it didn't actually go before anyone really. They could send it to the governor, would it actually get to the governor. If it went to Michigan, would it get to right people, maybe? A resolution was a resolution and it was not a binding document by any sort and it didn't carry about any much more power than any individually letter than anyone may write. But he did have an issue right now with dealing out of area and with another state. He would be taking offense if someone was coming down here telling them what to do in Brown County. He felt without knowing all the facts he didn't think he could in good faith put out a resolution

through here tonight.

Sieber disagreed; the water that was coming down the Menominee River entered the Great Lakes and that's the water they fished on, the water they looked at everyday on the way home. That water didn't belong to any one state or one person, the water was on the county's boundary and on their boarder. It should be insulting to Brown County that they didn't ask what they wanted to do with the water.

**Motion made by Supervisor Sieber, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to forward the resolution to Corporation Counsel to send to County Board replacing Marinette County with Brown County with no recommendation. Vote taken. Nay: Landwehr. MOTION CARRIED 4 to 1**

**Other**

5. **Such Other Matters as Authorized by Law.**

6. **Adjourn.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Sieber, seconded by Supervisor Landwehr to adjourn at 8:49 p.m. Vote Taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.**

**Respectfully submitted,**

**Alicia A. Loehlein  
Recording Secretary**

111



1-Jun-17

Departmental Openings Summary  
To: Land Conservation Committee  
From: Land & Water Conservation Department

Position	Vacancy Date	Reason for Leaving	Fill or Hold	Unfilled Reason
Agronomist	Current	N/A	hold	grant funding not 100%

Ex: Transfer, Wage, Working Conditions

**Brown County Land & Water Conservation  
Budget Status Report (unaudited)  
May 31, 2017**

	<u>2017 Amended Budget</u>	<u>2017 YTD Transactions</u>		<u>2016 Amended Budget</u>	<u>2016 YTD Transactions</u>
Personnel Costs	\$718,833.00	\$249,240.03	Personnel Costs	\$697,153.00	\$253,730.87
Operating Expenses	\$550,427.00	\$156,500.49	Operating Expenses	\$512,278.00	\$79,864.57
OUT- Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	OUT- Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$1,267,080.00</b>	<b>\$405,740.52</b>	<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$1,209,431.00</b>	<b>\$333,595.24</b>
Property Tax Revenue	\$437,922.00	\$182,487.50	Property Tax Revenue	\$424,228.00	\$176,761.65
Intergov'l Revenue	\$895,318.00	\$200,952.52	Intergov'l Revenue	\$843,984.00	\$108,280.37
Public Charges	\$131,808.00	\$41,447.07	Public Charges	\$132,780.00	\$17,925.87
Misc Rev.	\$0.00	\$350.62	Misc Rev.	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Financing Sources	\$2,014.00	\$0.00	Other Financing Sources	\$8,459.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>\$1,267,080.00</b>	<b>\$425,217.71</b>	<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>\$1,209,431.00</b>	<b>\$300,977.89</b>

