Recommended Strategies - Infrastructure 1.0

						Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
Sector	**Strategy**	**Action**	**Responsible or Lead Party**	**Secondary Party**	**Notes**				
Resilient Infrastructure	**1. Invest in Enhanced Floodplain Risk Assessments**	1.1 Review additional floodplain risk assessments to supplement FEMA maps and incorporate into future land use planning and project reviews.	**Counties, Cities, and Villages**		For example, First Street Foundation's Flood Factor Tool, https://firststreet.org/flood-factor; WI DHS Flood Resiliency Scorecard. This data may be qualitative and may not affect insurance eligibility, but it can be valuable in identifying risk areas especially outside FEMA mapped floodplains.	+	+		
		1.2 Complete a geospatial data set for buildings > 600 sq. ft. and their associated flood risk zone(s)	**Counties, Cities, and Villages**		This project identified the FEMA flood hazard zones of structures larger than 600 sq. ft based on the county's building data and curent FEMA maps. Add the attributes for tax parcel number, elevation, and any parcel zoning records for use by Planning and Zoning program administrators.	+	+		
		1.3 Use the improved topography developed from the County's digital elevation model (DEM) to contribute to floodplain hydraulic modeling.	**WI DNR**	**Monroe County**	WDNR's studies to update FEMA maps will improve the risk assessment of structures in flood hazard zones.	+	+		
		1.4 Review stormwater management standards across jurisdictions	**Counties, Cities, and Villages**	**WI DNR**	Ensure construction and post-construction measures go beyond minimum standards in NR-151 wherever possible, e.g. use WI Rainfall Project statistics. Encourage and remove unnecessary barriers to implementing green infrastructure, such as infiltration basins, permeable pavement, and bioswales.	+	+		
		1.5 Inspect and evaluate stream corridors in flood risk areas	**Monroe County**	**Farmers and Forest Owners**	Assess wooded corridors for deadfalls from dead and dying trees (such as ash) and other debris sources that may reduce peak flow capacity. Plan for tree debris removal in high-risk flood zones where debris loading is high.	+	+	+	
		1.6 Use rainfall runoff analyses using transposition of the August 2018 storm to explore flooding vulnerability in selected watersheds	**Monroe County**	**Non-government Entities**	This technique could be very valuable in answering the question "what if the big storm happened here" in areas of potentially high flood amage or public safety risk. Likely approach would be for a contractor or NGO working with Monroe County in collaboration with DNR.	+	+		
		1.7 Evaluate the extent of cleanup and remaining toxicity of Superfunds and Brownfields sites in or near floodplains throughout the county, especially in urban areas.	**Local Units of Government**	**Monroe County**	Contaminated sites are vulnerable to release of contaminats during flood events. Following inventory of identified sites determine whether unremediated or exposed contaminants could be discharge to surface waters via river flooding or storm water runoff. Superfund and Brownfield sites listed in WDNR's Remediation and Redevelopment database, https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Brownfields, are opportunities for clean-up and redevelopment.	+	+	+	

Recommended Strategies - Infrastructure 2.0

						Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
Sector	**Strategy**	**Action**	**Responsible or Lead Party**	**Secondary Party**	**Notes**				
Resilient Infrastructure	**2. Improve Assessments and Reduce Risks Associated with Dams**	2.1 Work with WDNR's Dam Safety program to update WDNR's dam database and make sure emergency action plans are integrated with Monroe County Emergency Management.	**WI DNR**	**Monroe County**	Keep the WDNR dam database up to date with accurate loctions for dams and their attributes, including whether each dam is functioning or abandoned, and its current condition, hazard rating, size, and storage capacity. Develop a procedure to use the Sufficiency Ratings for large dams to notify dam owners and support timely dam repair or removal.	+	+		
		2.2 Encourage small dam owners to maintain and inspect dams regularly, especially after large storms.	**WI DNR**	**Private Citizens**	Small dams do not have required inspection reports, but WDNR and local governments could encourage small dam owners to inspect their dams regularly and after large storms.	+	+		
		2.3 Assess and implement recommendations of the NRCS PLAN-EIS for Coon Creek and the West Fork of the Kickapoo.	**WI DNR**	**NRCS**	Plan to decommision all PL566 structures that breached in the 2018 storm event. Operate & Maintain all remaining structures beyond their federal interest until structural and or land use changes warrant decommisioning.	+	+		
		2.4 Use existing zoning authority to prevent new construction in a dam's hydraulic shadow.	**Monroe County**	**Local Units of Government**	Communicate these restrictions to new owners when ownership changes and work with realtors to add the presence of a hydraulic shadow to the list of required disclosures prior to ownership transfer.	+	+		
		2.5 Work with WDNR to ensure consistent assessment of dams' effects on aquatic connectivity and fish migration.	**WI DNR**	**Monroe County**	The barriers that dams pose to the migration of fish and other aquatic organisms needs assessment.	+	+	+	

Recommended Strategies - Infrastructure 3.0

						Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
Sector	**Strategy**	**Action**	**Responsible or Lead Party**	**Secondary Party**	**Notes**				
Resilient Infrastructure	**3. Improve Assessments and Reduce Risks Associated with Roads / Stream Crossings**	3.1 Continue and complete the County's 2021 stream crossing survey	**Monroe County**	**Local Units of Government**	Continue the stream crossing inventory to identify culverts and bridges in need of repair for structural integrity, hydraulic capacity, and aquatic connectivity. Compare the 2021 survey results (and its continuation) with the county's assessment standards and prioritize structures in need of repair based on consistent metrics.	+	+	+	
		3.2 Continue to expand installation of stream monitoring gauges in at-risk watersheds.	**Monroe County**	**Non-government Entities**	Monroe County has displayed exceptional leadership on this issue and support is needed to continue to work. Priority locations for additional stream monitoring could be identified in the watershed vulnerability modeling proposed in recommendation action 1.7.	+	+		
		3.3 Inform new infrastrucrture project design, such as road-stream crossings or stormwater conveyance, with rainfall statistics from the Wisconsin Rainfall Project	**Monroe County**	**WI DOT**	Base new designs in Wisconsin Rainfall Project statistics, or at lest consider a design upgrade where Wisconsin Rainfall Project statistics indicate it may be warranted compared to design based on Atlas 14.	+	+		
		3.4 Request WDNR increase its technical assistance for improved aquatic connectivity.	**WI DNR**	**Local Units of Government**	With the recent amendment to the WisDOT-WDNR Cooperative Agreement on aquatic connectivity WDNR can increase its technical assistance for major projects. Encourage similar coordination to provide WDNR technical assistance for aquatic connectivity on Local Road Improvement Projects.	+	+	+	
		3.5 Coordinate road repair needs across all jurisdictions.	**Monroe County**	**WI DOT**	Coordinating road repair needs among local units of government in Monroe County will help communities be better positioned to take advantage of WisDOT's Local Road Improvement Program in the next funding cycle in 2023, and new revenue available in Wisconsin through the Federal 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.	+	+	+	
		3.6 Target and advocate for increased funding for road / stream crossing infrastructure needs.	**Monroe County**	**Local Units of Government**	New funding through the Federal 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is likely to increase the WisDOT General Transportation Aids and Local Road Improvement programs. Request support from WisDOT Southwest Region for climate resilience & aquatic connectivity in project design; increase awareness for this among the 16 Counties in WisDOT's SW Region.	+	+		

Recommended Strategies - Infrastructure 4.0

						Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
Sector	**Strategy**	**Action**	**Responsible or Lead Party**	**Secondary Party**	**Notes**				
Resilient Infrastructure	**4. Increase Capacity for Stormwater Storage to Reduce Flood Risks**	4.1 Increase the extent and the width of permanent vegetative cover along streams	**Monroe County**	**Farmers and Forest Owners**	Vegetative cover along watercourses of all sizes reduces runoff, reduces sedimentation, and increases infiltration. A wide range of land uses are possible, including perennial pasture or silvi-pasture, nut crops, grass based crops, perenial grasses/forbes through the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), or implementing the 35' buffer requirement within the shoreland zoning code. Wetland restoration is also possible.		+	+	+
		4.2 Maintain and/or restore wetlands and other natural land cover along streams	**Monroe County**	**Farmers and Forest Owners**	Restoring wetlands or other natural land cover will have highest net benefit on marginally productive land and in watersheds with high restoration potential.	+	+	+	+
		4.3 Reconnect surface waters to their floodplains	**Monroe County**	**Farmers and Forest Owners**	Look for restoration opportunities that reconnect streams to their floodplains, restore ditches to natural channels, and manage surface water runoff to reduce flood peak flow.		+	+	
		4.4 County coordination with municipalities in stormwater managemen across boundaries, and more robust project design for facilities, and enhancing greenspaces.	**Monroe County**	**Local Units of Government**	Inform project design for restorations and engineered stormwater facilities with rainfall statistics from the Wisconsin Rainfall Project, and beyond minimum NR 151 state stormwater management standards.	+	+		
		4.5 Utilize the HUC 12 watershed assessments from this assessment in project planning	**Monroe County**	**Farmers and Forest Owners**	The detailed HUC 12 watershed assessments created through this project, together with local assessments, will aid in planning and prioritizing restoration and stormwater abatement improvements.	+	+	+	

Recommended Strategies - Watersheds

Sector	Strategy	Action	Responsible or Lead Party	Secondary Party		Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
Resilient Watersheds	5. Improve Aquatic Connectivity to Reduce Barriers to Fish and Aquatic Organisms	5.1 Prioritize aquatic connectivity in road design	WI DOT	Monroe County	Make aquatic connectivity a part of the road design process at the County and municipal level. Monroe County is conducting the Great Lakes 123 survey to ensure connectivity in existing crossings.		+	+	
		5.2 Ensure quality control in road crossing inventories.	Monroe County	WI DNR	Request WDNR continue its quality assurance checks on road stream crossing surveys for aquatic connectivity.	+	+	+	
		5.3 Incorporate aquatic connectivity into highway project designs.	WI DOT	WI DNR	Request WDNR and WisDOT staff working on highway projects to consider aquatic connectivity and to incorporate features into the design to accommodate it whenever feasible.		+	+	
		5.4 For non-WisDOT projects ensure that culvert replacements address aquatic connectivity.	WI DNR	Local Units of Government	Request WDNR modify its General Permit for culvert replacement to meet minimum aquatic connectivity standards.	+	+	+	
	6. Ensure Viable Fish Populations and a Robust County Fishery	6.1 Prioritize climate adaptation efforts in watersheds with high-quality trout fisheries.	WI DNR	Monroe County	Implement adaptation measures for watersheds that are thermally resilient and have good existing trout populations (such as Brook Trout Reserve #14 watersheds). Use existing adaptation measures, e.g. securing the habitat, extending stream buffers, and enabling fish passage, to protect quality habitat into the future.		+	+	
		6.2 Engage state, local and federal partners in fishery restoration and promotion.	WI DNR	Monroe County	Collaborate with partners and stakeholders to identify and implement watershed, riparian, stream, and spring pond conservation actions outlined in Goal 5 of the Monroe County Land & Water Resource Management Plan.		+	+	+
		6.3 Build on the WDNR designation of Brook Trout Reserve #14 in north and west central watersheds.	WI DNR	Monroe County	Building on the Brook Trout Reserve Program will recognize high quality resources and help promote interest in and funding for watershed restoration and recreational tourism.		+	+	
	7. Maintain and Improve Watershed Resiliency	7.1 Make the business and economic development case for watershed conservation and compatible uses.	Monroe County	Non-government Entities	Monroe County has some of the best conditions in southern Wisconsin to become a trout fishing destination, even as the climate warms. Showcase the large number of associated benefits from watershed restoration, including flood risk reduction, reduced soil loss, improved water quality, and tourism and recreation, and associated economic benefits.	+	+	+	
		7.2 For the highest risk watersheds, adopt tailored strategies to enhance resiliency.	Monroe County	Farmers and Forest Owners	Practices may include targeted efforts to increase agricultural lands in continuous cover, increase forest cover or forest improvement, restore degraded wetlands and streamside habitats.	+	+	+	+
		7.3 Ground truth and assess feasibilty of potential restoration and improvement projects	Monroe County	Farmers and Forest Owners	Potential restoration or improvement identified here is based on remotely sensed data without regard to parcel boundaries. Understanding current conditions and landowner considerations are essential next steps to assess project feasibility before further planning.	+	+	+	

Recommended Strategies - Agriculture 8.0

Sector	Strategy	Action	Responsible or Lead Party	Secondary Party	Notes	Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
Resilient Agriculture	**8. Increase Conservation Practices and Reduce Flood Severity and Soil Disturbance**	8.1 Expand adoption of climate-smart farm conservation practices with co-benefits that meet water quality goals.	**Monroe County**	**NRCS**	A wide range of climate-smart practices will help producers adapt to an uncertain climate future and reduce flood risks. Most of these practices are well known and well defined. Practices include, but are not limited to: Windbreaks, filter strips, stream buffers, managed grazing, silvo-pasture, agro-forestry, fruit and nut crops, or biomass production.		+	+	+
		8.2 Increase resiliency to flooding by increasing continuous living cover on agricultural land.	**Monroe County**	**NRCS**	Increasing continuous living cover on agricultural land to reduce the need for fertilizer applications and associated N2O emissions and increase soil carbon storage.	+	+	+	+
		8.3 Reduce environmental risks from flooding by reducing vulnerabilities from liquid manure storage.	**Monroe County**	**WI DNR**	Improving manure management will reduce liquid manure storage. This will better align nutrient application rates with plant nutrient needs, and reduce methane emissions from manure and nitrous oxide emissions from soils. Monroe County LCD is identifying and assisting landowners with closure of abandoned manure storage facilities.	+	+	+	+
		8.4 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and manage producer costs through improved nutrient and manure management.	**Monroe County**	**WI DNR**	Increasing nitrogen use efficiency will reduce nitrous oxide emissions from soils and help reduce carbon dioxide and methane emissions from fertilizer production.	+	+	+	+
		8.5 Significantly increase funding and staffing resources for the County Land Conservation program to aid adoption of climate-smart conservation practices (see 16.5).	**Monroe County**	**Wisconsin Legislature**	Continue to support and fund county land conservation conservation staff to work with landowners.	+	+	+	
		8.6 Increase cost-share incentive funding to producers in prioritized high risk landscapes.	**Monroe County**	**NRCS**	Using the vulnerability assessments and/or the opportunity assessments in this report can help prioritize use of available funding for practices.	+	+	+	
		8.7 Promote the work of private partners promoting conservation in agriculture.	**Monroe County**	**Non-government Entities**	Promote the Pheasants Forever precision agriculture program to assess return on investment and identify marginal lands. Other partners to explore or strengthen collaborate with include the Savanna Institute, Organic Valley, and The Nature Conservancy in Wisconsin.		+	+	
		8.8 Build on relationships with state and federal agencies to leverage funding and pilot program opportunities.	**Monroe County**	**Non-government Entities**	Monroe County has a strong reputation as a climate leader and can build on existing relationships to leverage funding and innovative opportunities for creative program adoption.	+	+	+	

Recommended Strategies - Agriculture 9.0, 10.0

Sector	Strategy	Action	Responsible or Lead Party	Secondary Party		Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
Resilient Agriculture (Continued)	9. Manage Farm Carbon	9.1 Protect farm carbon stocks by avoiding conversion of agricultural lands to development	Monroe County	Farmers and Forest Owners	Expansion of Farmland Preservation programs and other incentives to support maintain farmland and keeping farms in production.	+	+	+	+
		9.2 Protect carbon stocks by maintaining grasslands and working lands in permanent cover	Monroe County	Farmers and Forest Owners	Avoiding large-scale conversion of grasslands and working lands in permanent cover to row crop production or other uses with non-perrennial cover will protect climate resilient lands and avoid carbon losses.		+	+	+
		9.3 Quantify the carbon benefit of conservation practices that promote climate resiliency and soil and water protection.	Monroe County	Non-government Entities	Existing tools and tools in development such as Comet Farm or Comet Planner are becoming widely adopted. http://comet-farm.com/		+	+	+
		9.4 Emphasize carbon accounting and whole farm carbon planning as a routine aspect of farm management.	Monroe County	Non-government Entities	Accounting for carbon agricultural operations will help landowners understand potential, build healthy soils, and lay a foundation for 3rd party carbon investments through offset programs, or through supply chain "insetting". Land Conservation and supporting agencies and organizations should work together to identify standards and templates for whole farm carbon planning.		+	+	+
		9.5 Assess county-wide opportunities for farm carbon management.	Non-government Entities	Farmers and Forest Owners	Monroe County Land Conservation Department can lead and coordinate estimation of county-wide opportunity for farm carbon using existing inventory and models, and establsh goals for net carbon sequestration or reduced emissions.		+	+	+
	10. Farm Producer Education and Outreach	10.1 Identify and support demonstration farms that highlight climate resilient landscapes.	Monroe County	Farmers and Forest Owners	Well-managed farms create strong visuals, especially after severe weather events. Farm tours showcasing climate-smart practices will bring high levels of public interest.	+	+	+	
		10.2 Promote establishment of Producer Led Watershed group(s) in Monroe County.	Farmers and Forest Owners	WI DATCP	The number of ag producers in Monroe County creates a nucleus for formation of a Producer Led Watershed Group which can help leverage resources and increase the pace of adoption of consevation and climate-smart agricultural practices.		+	+	+
		10.3 Conduct demonstration trials for newer practices and those requiring more information for successful adoption.	Farmers and Forest Owners	WI DATCP	Overcome implementation barrier of cover crops through trials. Understand varieties and rotations best suited for hesitant landowners.		+	+	+
		10.4 Identify and promote crops and farm business models that align with conservation land uses.	Farmers and Forest Owners	Monroe County	Alternative crop models that contribute to climate resiliency can include (but are not limited to) grass-based pasture, grass-based biofuels, silvo-pasture integrating fruit or nut crops, or tree plantations producing traditonal forest products or woody biomass.		+	+	+

Recommended Strategies - Forestry 11.0, 12.0

Sector	Strategy	Action	Responsible or Lead Party	Secondary Party	Notes	Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
Resilient Forests	11. Maintain Productive Forests Through Active Forest Stewardship	11.1 Manage invasive species to minimize impacts on forest productivity	WI DNR	Farmers and Forest Owners	Invasive species are an increasing problem in Monroe County forests that reduces productivity, increases management costs, and threatens native forest ecosystems.		+	+	
		11.2 Increase use of prescribed fire management, especially for oak forests.	WI DNR	Farmers and Forest Owners	The health and regeneration of oak, jack pine, and red pine is historically tied to low to moderate intensity fire disturbance.		+	+	
		11.3 Provide technical resources and labor to improve understocked or degraded forests.	Monroe County	Non-government Entities	Assuring resilient and productive forests for the future will require increased investment in good forest management		+	+	+
		11.4 Increase the number of private forest landowners with forest stewardship plans	WI DNR	Farmers and Forest Owners	Having a forest management plan is one of the best single indicators of an owner's practicing active forest management.		+	+	
	12. Identify and Apply Climate-smart and Carbon-focused Forest Management	12.1 Train forest managers to use Southern Wisconsin Climate Change Field Guide	WI DNR	Farmers and Forest Owners	The Southern Wisconsin Climate Change Field Guide is a reference for climate-focused forest management. All portions of Monroe County are addressed in this guide. https://forestadaptation.org/field-guide-southern-wisconsin		+	+	+
		12.2 Train forest managers in carbon forest management principles and carbon offset market opportunities	WI DNR	Non-government Entities	The Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science will be a partner in this effort. https://forestadaptation.org/		+	+	+
		12.3 Select and promote use of climate-adapted species for planting	WI DNR	Non-government Entities	There is potential for increase or establishment of species not yet broadly established in the region such as hackberry, honey locust, sycamore, or disease resistant American chestnut.		+	+	+
		12.4 Increase forest resiliency through more robust design standards for forest roads and infrastructure	WI DNR	Farmers and Forest Owners	As extreme precipitation events become more severe and the frozen ground season grows shorter, the need for more robust forest roads will become greater.	+	+	+	

Recommended Strategies - Forestry 13.0, 14.0

Sector	Strategy	Action	Responsible or Lead Party	Secondary Party	Notes	Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
Resilient Forests	13. Protect Forest Cover and Maintain Forest Carbon Stocks	13.1 Emphasize protecting existing forest cover in local and county comprehensive planning	Monroe County	Local Units of Government	Keeping well managed forests under management is one of the most effective strategies for protecting resilient watersheds.		+	+	+
		13.2 Establish a state property tax incentive for lands and practices that store and protect carbon stocks	Wisconsin Legislature	WI DNR	Lands managed for carbon provide multiple other benefits in clean air and water, forest products, wildlife, and recreational benefits.		+	+	+
		13.3 Encourage state and private partners to help forest owners access forest carbon offset markets	Non-government Entities		Forest carbon offsets are currently limited to large (5000 ac.+) ownerships, however several organizations are developing aggregator programs to help small owners access carbon markets.		+	+	+
	14. Establish New Forests and Conservation Cover Through Reforestation and Restoration	14.1 Use watershed-level opportunity assessments to target forest restoration with climate adapted-species on marginal, highly erodible, and high-risk lands	WI DNR	Farmers and Forest Owners	The assessments conducted through this project are intended as a "coarse filter" for identifying opportunities for conservation investments. https://www.reforestationhub.org/	+	+	+	+
		14.2 Use trees as part of agro-forestry restoration efforts with agricultural land uses.	Non-government Entities	Farmers and Forest Owners	The Savanna Institute is an organization in the area focused on this work. https://www.savannainstitute.org/		+	+	+
		14.3 Promote conservation and restoration of rare forest natural communities, such as woodlands and barrens, as well as ephemeral ponds, springs and seeps, sand blows, and dry prairies.	WI DNR	Farmers and Forest Owners	Conserving and restoring natural habitats brings multiple benefits. WDNR's Natural Heritage Conservation program can help provide financial and technical support.		+	+	+
		14.4 Increase programs and funding to increase tree cover and greenspaces in communities.	Local Units of Government	WI DNR	WDNR Urban Forestry program, and the Urban Forestry Grant Program provide support for this work. https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/UrbanForests	+	+	+	+

Recommended Strategies - State and Federal Policy 15.0, 16.0

Sector	Strategy	Action	Responsible or Lead Party	Secondary Party	Notes	Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
State and Federal Policy	15. Increase Infrastructure Resiliency Investments	15.1 Assess and secure funding through federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA).	WI DOT	Local Units of Government	Infrastructure allocations within IIJA that may support recommendations in this report include: Healthy Streets program, Rural Surface Transportation grants, National Culvert Removal, Replacement, and Restoration Grant Program, National Dam Safety Program, and Super Fund and Brownfields Grant Program.	+	+		
		15.2 Target funding for road stream crossing improvements through WDOT Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP).	WI DOT	Local Units of Government	See Recommendation 3.5 and 3.6	+	+		
		15.3 Reform FEMA policies to allow building back safer and stronger.	FEMA	U.S. Congress	Reform FEMA policies to allow disaster reconstruction aid to be used for improved designs and build back safer and stronger.	+	+		
	16. Increase Support for Soil and Water Conservation and Climate Resiliency	16.1 Assess and secure conservation funding through federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA).	WI DNR	Monroe County	Allocations within IIJA that could support recommendations for conservation investments in this report include: Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, Gulf Hypoxia Fund, and Wildfire Risk Reduction Funding.	+	+	+	+
		16.2 Increase funding for the WI Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP)	Wisconsin Legislature	WI DNR	WFLGP funding would support reforestation and forest stewardship activities.		+	+	+
		16.3 Enhance / Increase funding for Landowner Incentive Program (LIP).	Wisconsin Legislature	WI DNR	Funding for prairie, savanna and natural areas restoration.		+	+	+
		16.4 Increase funding for Urban Forestry Grant Program	Wisconsin Legislature	WI DNR	Funding to communities for urban forest planning, tree establishment, and storm damage cleanup.	+	+	+	+
		16.5 Provide state funding resources for County Land Conservation program staff using the statutory 100% / 70% / 50% formula on a long-term basis.	Wisconsin Legislature	Monroe County	Continue to support and fund county land conservation conservation staff to work with landowners.	+	+	+	+

Recommended Strategies - State and Federal Policy 17.0, 18.0

Sector	Strategy	Action	Responsible or Lead Party	Secondary Party	Notes	Public Safety	Resiliency	Soil, Air, Water	Carbon
State and Federal Policy	17. Tax Policy to Support Soil and Water Conservation and Climate Resiliency	17.1 Broaden Use Value Criteria to Incentivize Land Conservation	Wisconsin Legislature	WI DATCP	Establish Use Value Taxation for grasslands and small forest ownerships ineligble for Managed Forest Law		+	+	+
		17.2 Reforestation / Conservation Income Tax Credit	Wisconsin Legislature	WI DATCP	Establish a Wisconsin income tax credit for conservation activities and conservation focused land uses.		+	+	+
		17.3 Broaden / Expand Managed Forest Law	Wisconsin Legislature	WI DNR	Define carbon as a forest product for purposes of MFL enrollment and allow sale of carbon offsets as an alowable use.		+	+	+
		17.4 Establish a farm carbon program at DATCP	Wisconsin Legislature	WI DATCP	DATCP will develop standards and methods for measuring how much carbon is stored through agricultural management practices.		+	+	+
		17.5 Eliminate or reduce federal incentives for annual cropping on Highly Erodible Soils (H.E.L.) and floodplains	NRCS	U.S. Congress	The 2023 Farm Bill is an opportunity to modify incentives for land uses that increase flood risk and target incentives on those lands to conservation and permanent cover that will increase climate resiliency.		+	+	
	18. Facilitate market-based and private sector opportunities for conservation funding.	18.1 Facilitate access to family forest carbon credit programs for small woodland owners.	Non-government Entities	Farmers and Forest Owners	Several organizations are piloting application of small landowner programs to aggregate and market forest carbon on small ownerships. The County can be proactive in recruiting responsible project developers to operate in the county.		+	+	+
		18.2 Support private sector investment in green infrastructure for small communities.	Non-government Entities	Local Units of Government	Provide assistance to small communities seeking investment in green infrastructure by participating in programs like City Forest Carbon Credits by American Forests.	+	+	+	+
		18.3 Facilitate access to carbon offset markets and carbon insetting within supply chains for ag producers.	Non-government Entities	Farmers and Forest Owners	Use standards for farm carbon management and measurement developed by DATCP to position Wisconsin producers for access to carbon offset markets and carbon insetting within supply chains.		+	+	+