VILLAGE OF WHEELER

105 W TOWER RD

WHEELER WI 54772

DECEMBER 4, 2025

VILLAGE OF WHEELER DECEMBER VILLAGE BOARD MEETING 6:30 P.M.

AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER @ _____ BY:_____
2. ROLL CALL PRESIDENT HAKANSON A/P, TRUSTEE MARTEN A/P, TRUSTEE MILUNE A/P
3. PROOF OF POSTING CLERK KNUTSON POSTED AT :
4. RECOGNITION OF THOSE IN ATTENDANCE
5. REPORTS (IF AVAILABLE)
    a. PRESIDENTS
    b. TREASURE
    c. CLERK
    d. PUBLIC WORKS
    e. ENFORCEMENT
    f. RU
    g. FIRE
    h. AMBULANCE APPROVE REPORTS AS PRESENTED M:_____2ND: _____ CARRIED/NOT CARRIED
6. PRESENTATION (DUNN COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/DUNN COUNTY CLERK)
7. OLD BUSINESS
    a. APPROVAL OF ORDINANCES AND OR UPDATE OF ORDINANCES:
        i. STORAGE CONTAINER M: _____ 2ND: _____ PRESIDENT HAKANSON A/N, TRUSTEE MARTEN A/N, TRUSTEE MILUNE A/N CARRIED/NOT CARRIED
        ii. SPEED LIMIT LEHMAN TRAIL M: _____ 2ND: _____ TRUSTEE MARTEN A/N, TRUSTEE MILUNE A/N, PRESIDENT HAKANSON A/N MOTION CARRIED/NOT CARRIED

iii. MOBILE HOME M: _____ 2ND: _____ TRUSTEE MILUNE A/N, PRESIDNET HAKANSON A/N, TRUSTEE MARTEN A/N MOTION CARRIED/ NOT CARRIED

iv. SEXUAL OFFFENDER M: _____ 2ND: _____ PRESIDENT HAKANSON A/N, TRUSTEE MARTEN A/N, TRUSTEE MILUNE A/N MOTION CARRIED/NOT CARRIED

v. CROSS CONNECTION MOTION: _____ 2ND: _____ PRESIDENT HAKANSON A/N, TUSTEE MILUNE A/N TRUSTEE MARTEN A/N MOTION CARRIED/NOT CARRIED

b. APRROVAL OF UPDATED FEE SCHEDULE FOR 2026 MOTION TO APPROVE: _____ 2ND: _____ CARRIED/NOT CARRIED

c. CONSIDERATION TO RENEWAL THE BUILDING INSPECTOR CONTRACT MOTION TO RENEW OR NOT RENEW CONTACT: _____ 2ND: _____ MOTION CARRIED/NOT CARRIED

8. NEW BUSINESS
   a. CONSIDERATION OF A SMART GROWTH PLAN
   b. DISCUSSION AND APPROVAL OF 2026 BUDGET MOTION TO APPROVE: _____ 2ND: _____ TRUSTEE MILUNE A/N, TRUSTEE MARTEN A/N, PRESIDENT HAKANSON MOTION CARRIED/NOT CARRIED
   c. APPROVAL OF ANY USDA DRAW REQUEST IF PROVIDED
9. POSSIBLE CLOSED SESSION:
   a. WI STATS 19.85 (e) Deliberating or negotiating the purchasing of public properties, the investing of public funds, or conducting other specified public business, whenever competitive or bargaining reasons require a closed session.
   b. MOTION TO ADJOURN INTO CLOSED SESSION_____ 2ND: _____ MOTION CARRIED/NOT CARRIED _____TIME
   c. MOTION TO RECOVENE INTO OPEN SESSION BY _____2ND: MOTION CARRIED/ NOT CARRIED
   d. ACTION/NO ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION IF ACTION MOTION: _____ 2ND: _____ MOTION CARRIED/NOT CARRIED
   e. ANY PUBLIC COMMENTS (MAY BE LIMITED TO 2 MINUTES)
10. ADJOURNMENT

11. MOTION TO ADJOURN: _____ 2ND: _____ MOTION CARRIED/NOT CARRIED ADJOURNED AT _____

ORDINANCE NO._____

AN ORDINANCE CREATING Sec. 13-1-53 WP *WELLHEAD PROTECTION OVERLAY DISTRICT*, OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF WHEELER, RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF THE MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF WHEELER, DUNN COUNTY WISCONSIN DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Sec. 13-1-53 WP Wellhead Protection Overlay District of the Municipal Code of the Village of Wheeler, is hereby created to read as follows:

Sec. 13-1-53 WP Wellhead Protection Overlay District

(a) **Title; Purpose; Authority.**
   (1) ***Title.*** This Ordinance shall be known, cited and referred to as the "Wellhead Protection Ordinance".
   (2) ***Purpose***. The residents of the Village of Wheeler depend exclusively on groundwater for a safe drinking water supply. Certain land use practices and activities can seriously threaten or degrade groundwater quality. The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish a wellhead protection overlay district to institute land use regulations and restrictions within a defined area which contributes water directly to the municipal water supply providing protection for the aquifer and municipal water supply of the Village of Wheeler and promoting the public health, safety and general welfare of Village residents.
   (3) ***Authority***. Statutory authority of the Village to enact these regulations was established by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1983, Wisconsin Act 410 (effective May 11, 1984), which specifically added groundwater protection, in §59.97(1) {which has since been renumbered as §59.69(1)} and §62.23(7)(c), Wis. Stats., to the statutory authorization for county and municipal planning and zoning to protect the public health, safety and welfare. In addition, §61.35, Wis. Stats., the Village has the authority to enact this ordinance, effective in the incorporated areas of the Village, to encourage the protection of groundwater resources.

(b) **Application.** The regulations specified in this Wellhead Protection Ordinance shall apply within the area surrounding each municipal water supply well that has been designated as a "Wellhead Protection Area" by the Village in the most recent & up to date wellhead protection plan and are in addition to the requirements in the underlying zoning district, if any. If there is a conflict between this chapter and the zoning ordinance, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

(c) **Definitions.**
   (1) Aquifer. "Aquifer" means a saturated, permeable geologic formation that contains and can yield useable quantities of water.
   (2) Existing Facility. "Existing Facility" means current facilities, practices and activities which may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution within that portion of the village's wellhead protection area that lies within the corporate limits of the village. Existing facilities include but are not limited to the type listed in the DWI Department of Natural Resources' form 3300-215, Public Water Supply Potential Contaminant Use Inventory Form which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth.

(3) Hazardous chemical. "Hazardous Chemicals" are Compounds identified as such by OSHA under 29 CFR 1910.1200(c) and by OSHA under 40 CFR Part 370.
(4) Recharge Area. "Recharge Area" means the land area which contributes water to a well by infiltration of water into the aquifer and movement with groundwater toward the well.
(5) Wellhead protection area. "Wellhead Protection Area" are derived from hydrologic studies and are based on the area surrounding a well where groundwater takes 5-years or less to travel from the land surface to the pumping well and identified as such in the village wellhead protection plan which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth. The wellhead protection area may be normalized to natural and political boundary lines.

(d) **Wellhead Protection Overlay District**. The location and boundaries of the zoning districts established by this chapter are set forth in the Village of Wheeler's most recent and up to date wellhead protection plan on the map titled "Wellhead Protection Area" [on file in the Village of Wheeler office] incorporated herein and hereby made a part of this ordinance. Said figures, together with everything shown thereon and all amendments thereto, shall be as much a part of this chapter as though fully set forth and described herein. This ordinance and thus promotes public health, safety, and welfare. The Wellhead protection overlay district is intended to protect the groundwater recharge area for the water supply from contamination.
(1) *Note*: Wellhead protection areas are derived from hydrologic studies and are based on the area surrounding a well where groundwater takes 5-years or less to travel from the land surface to the pumping well

(e) **Permitted Uses**. The following uses are permitted in the Wellhead protection overlay district subject to the separation distances in Section (h) **Separation Distances.**
(1) Parks, playgrounds or wildlife areas, provided there is no on-site waste disposal or fuel storage tank facilities associated with this use.
(2) Non-motorized trails, such as bike, skiing, nature and fitness trails.
(3) Residential, commercial and industrial establishments that are municipally sewered and whose use, *Aggregate of Hazardous Chemicals* in use, storage, handling and/or production may not exceed 20 gallons or 160 pounds at any time, with the exception for those uses listed as "conditional" or "prohibited" in Sections 4 or 5 (Hazardous chemicals are identified by OSHA under 29 CFR 1910.1200(c) and by OSHA under 40 CFR Part 370.).
(4) Routine tillage, planting, and field management operations in support of agricultural crop production, where nutrients from legume, manure, and commercial sources are accounted for and credited toward crop nutrient need. The combination of all nutrient sources applied or available on individual fields may not exceed University of Wisconsin soil test recommendations for that field.

(f) **Conditional Uses.** The following uses may be conditionally permitted in the Wellhead protection overlay district in accordance with Article E **Conditional Uses** and subject to the separation distances in Section (h) **Separation Distances**.
(1) Hydrocarbon, petroleum or hazardous chemical storage tanks.
(2) Motor vehicle services, including filling and service stations, repair, renovation and body work.
(3) Residential, commercial and industrial establishments that are municipally sewered and whose use, *Aggregate of Hazardous Chemicals* in use, storage, handling and/or production exceeds 20 gallons or 160 pounds at any time.
(4) Stormwater infiltration basins
(5) Geothermal wells, systems or heat exchange drilling, along with any associated piping and/or ground loop component installations.

(g) **Prohibited Uses**. The following uses are prohibited in the Wellhead protection overlay district.

(1) Animal waste storage areas and facilities.
(2) Application of fertilizer to manicured lawns or grasses in excess of the nutrient requirements of the grass.
(3) Asphalt product manufacturing plants.
(4) Dry cleaning establishments.
(5) Fertilizer manufacturing or storage facilities.
(6) Foundries and forge plants.
(7) Hazardous chemical processing or manufacturing facilities.
(8) Industrial liquid waste storage areas.
(9) Landfills or other areas for dumping, disposal or transferring of garbage, refuse, recycling, trash, or demolition material, including auto salvage operations.
(10) Metal reduction or refinement facilities.
(11) Mining operations, including metallic, gravel pits, industrial or frac-sand mining.
(12) Motor freight terminals.
(13) Petroleum or hazardous chemical storage greater than 110 gallons in any single wall petroleum storage tank (double wall storage tanks installations shall meet the requirements of s. ATCP 93.260 and receive written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110.
(14) Road salt or de-icing materials storage areas.

(h) **Separation Distances**. The following separation distances as specified in s. NR 811.12(5)(d), Wis. Adm. Code, shall be maintained within the Wellhead protection overlay district.

(1) Ten feet between a well and an emergency or standby power system that is operated by the same facility which operates the well and that has a double wall above ground storage tank with continuous electronic interstitial leakage monitoring. These facilities shall meet the installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260 and receive written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110.
(2) Fifty feet between a well and a storm sewer main or a sanitary sewer main where the sanitary sewer main is constructed of water main class materials and joints. Gravity sanitary sewers shall be successfully air pressure tested in place. The air pressure test shall meet or exceed the requirements of the 4 psi low pressure air test for plastic gravity sewer lines found in the latest edition of Standard Specifications for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin. Force mains shall be successfully pressure tested with water to meet the AWWA C600 pressure and leakage testing requirements for one hour at 125% of the pump shut-off head.
(3) Two hundred feet between a well field and any sanitary sewer main not constructed of water main class materials, sanitary sewer manhole, lift station, one or two family residential heating fuel oil underground storage tank or above ground storage tank or private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) treatment tank or holding tank component and associated piping.
(4) Three hundred feet between a well field and any farm underground storage tank system or other underground storage tank system with double wall and with electronic interstitial monitoring for the system, which means the tank and any piping connected to it. These installations shall meet the most restrictive installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260 and receive written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110, Wis. Admin. Code. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances.

(5) Three hundred feet between a well field and any farm above ground storage tank with double wall, or single wall tank with other secondary containment and under a canopy; other above ground storage tank system with double wall, or single wall tank with secondary containment and under a canopy and with electronic interstitial monitoring for a double wall tank or electronic leakage monitoring for a single wall tank secondary containment structure. These installations shall meet the most restrictive installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260, Wis. Admin. Code, and receive written approval from the department of commerce or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110, Wis. Admin. Code. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances.

(6) Four hundred feet between a well field and a POWTS dispersal component with a design capacity of less than 12,000 gallons per day, a cemetery or a storm water retention or detention pond.

(7) Six hundred feet between a well field and any farm underground storage tank system or other underground storage tank system with double wall and with electronic interstitial monitoring for the system, which means the tank and any piping connected to it; any farm above ground storage tank with double wall, or single wall tank with other secondary containment and under a canopy or other above ground storage tank system with double wall, or single wall tank with secondary containment and under a canopy; and with electronic interstitial monitoring for a double wall tank or electronic leakage monitoring for a single wall tank secondary containment structure. These installations shall meet the standard double wall tank or single wall tank secondary containment installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260 and receive written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances.

(8) One thousand feet between a well field and land application of municipal, commercial, or industrial waste; the boundaries of a land spreading facility for spreading of petroleum-contaminated soil regulated under state administrative regulations while that facility is in operation; agricultural, industrial, commercial or municipal waste water treatment plant treatment units, lagoons, or storage structures; manure stacks or storage structures; or POWTS dispersal component with a design capacity of 12,000 gallons per day or more.

(9) Twelve hundred feet between a well field and any solid waste storage, transportation, transfer, incineration, air curtain destructor, processing, wood burning, one time disposal or small demolition facility; sanitary landfill; any property with residual groundwater contamination that exceeds ch. NR 140 enforcement standards; coal storage area; salt or deicing material storage area; any single wall farm underground storage tank or single wall farm above ground storage tank or other single wall underground storage tank or above ground storage tank that has or has not received written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110, Wis. Admin. Code, for a single wall tank installation. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances; and bulk pesticide or fertilizer handling or storage facilities.

(i) **Existing Non-Conforming Uses.** *N*onconforming uses, structures or land existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of this ordinance may be continued although the use does not conform with the provisions of this ordinance in accordance with Article F, **Nonconforming Uses STRUCTURES AND LOTS**. However, only that portion of the land in actual use may be so continued

and the structure may not be extended, enlarged, reconstructed, substituted, moved, or structurally altered except when required to do so by law or order or so as to comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, paragraph or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, or other applicable administrative or governing body, such decision shall not affect the validity of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, paragraph or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, or phrases may be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage and posting as provided by law under WIS. Stats. § 60.80.

ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2025
VILLAGE OF WHEELER, DUNN COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

_____ _____

Don Knutson, Village Clerk/Treasurer Rob Hakanson, Village President

Date Passed:_____

Date Published:_____

Effective Date:_____

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(10) Metal reduction or refinement facilities.
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(2) Fifty feet between a well and a storm sewer main or a sanitary sewer main where the sanitary sewer main is constructed of water main class materials and joints. Gravity sanitary sewers shall be successfully air pressure tested in place. The air pressure test shall meet or exceed the requirements of the 4 psi low pressure air test for plastic gravity sewer lines found in the latest edition of Standard Specifications for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin. Force mains shall be successfully pressure tested with water to meet the AWWA C600 pressure and leakage testing requirements for one hour at 125% of the pump shut-off head.
(3) Two hundred feet between a well field and any sanitary sewer main not constructed of water main class materials, sanitary sewer manhole, lift station, one or two family residential heating fuel oil underground storage tank or above ground storage tank or private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) treatment tank or holding tank component and associated piping.
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(5) Three hundred feet between a well field and any farm above ground storage tank with double wall, or single wall tank with other secondary containment and under a canopy; other above ground storage tank system with double wall, or single wall tank with secondary containment and under a canopy and with electronic interstitial monitoring for a double wall tank or electronic leakage monitoring for a single wall tank secondary containment structure. These installations shall meet the most restrictive installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260, Wis. Admin. Code, and receive written approval from the department of commerce or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110, Wis. Admin. Code. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances.

(6) Four hundred feet between a well field and a POWTS dispersal component with a design capacity of less than 12,000 gallons per day, a cemetery or a storm water retention or detention pond.

(7) Six hundred feet between a well field and any farm underground storage tank system or other underground storage tank system with double wall and with electronic interstitial monitoring for the system, which means the tank and any piping connected to it; any farm above ground storage tank with double wall, or single wall tank with other secondary containment and under a canopy or other above ground storage tank system with double wall, or single wall tank with secondary containment and under a canopy; and with electronic interstitial monitoring for a double wall tank or electronic leakage monitoring for a single wall tank secondary containment structure. These installations shall meet the standard double wall tank or single wall tank secondary containment installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260 and receive written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances.

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(i) **Existing Non-Conforming Uses**. *N*onconforming uses, structures or land existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of this ordinance may be continued although the use does not conform with the provisions of this ordinance in accordance with Article F, **Nonconforming Uses STRUCTURES AND LOTS**. However, only that portion of the land in actual use may be so continued

and the structure may not be extended, enlarged, reconstructed, substituted, moved, or structurally altered except when required to do so by law or order or so as to comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, paragraph or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, or other applicable administrative or governing body, such decision shall not affect the validity of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, paragraph or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, or phrases may be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage and posting as provided by law under WIS. Stats. § 60.80.

ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2025
VILLAGE OF WHEELER, DUNN COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

_____
Don Knutson, Village Clerk/Treasurer

_____
Rob Hakanson, Village President

Date Passed:_____

Date Published:_____

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(1) ***Title.*** This Ordinance shall be known, cited and referred to as the "Wellhead Protection Ordinance".

(2) ***Purpose***. The residents of the Village of Wheeler depend exclusively on groundwater for a safe drinking water supply. Certain land use practices and activities can seriously threaten or degrade groundwater quality. The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish a wellhead protection overlay district to institute land use regulations and restrictions within a defined area which contributes water directly to the municipal water supply providing protection for the aquifer and municipal water supply of the Village of Wheeler and promoting the public health, safety and general welfare of Village residents.

(3) ***Authority***. Statutory authority of the Village to enact these regulations was established by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1983, Wisconsin Act 410 (effective May 11, 1984), which specifically added groundwater protection, in §59.97(1) {which has since been renumbered as §59.69(1)} and §62.23(7)(c), Wis. Stats., to the statutory authorization for county and municipal planning and zoning to protect the public health, safety and welfare. In addition, §61.35, Wis. Stats., the Village has the authority to enact this ordinance, effective in the incorporated areas of the Village, to encourage the protection of groundwater resources.

(b) **Application**. The regulations specified in this Wellhead Protection Ordinance shall apply within the area surrounding each municipal water supply well that has been designated as a "Wellhead Protection Area" by the Village in the most recent & up to date wellhead protection plan and are in addition to the requirements in the underlying zoning district, if any. If there is a conflict between this chapter and the zoning ordinance, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

(c) **Definitions.**

(1) Aquifer. "Aquifer" means a saturated, permeable geologic formation that contains and can yield useable quantities of water.

(2) Existing Facility. "Existing Facility" means current facilities, practices and activities which may cause or threaten to cause environmental pollution within that portion of the village's wellhead protection area that lies within the corporate limits of the village. Existing facilities include but are not limited to the type listed in the DWI Department of Natural Resources' form 3300-215, Public Water Supply Potential Contaminant Use Inventory Form which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth.

(3) Hazardous chemical. "Hazardous Chemicals" are Compounds identified as such by OSHA under 29 CFR 1910.1200(c) and by OSHA under 40 CFR Part 370.
(4) Recharge Area. "Recharge Area" means the land area which contributes water to a well by infiltration of water into the aquifer and movement with groundwater toward the well.
(5) Wellhead protection area. "Wellhead Protection Area" are derived from hydrologic studies and are based on the area surrounding a well where groundwater takes 5-years or less to travel from the land surface to the pumping well and identified as such in the village wellhead protection plan which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth. The wellhead protection area may be normalized to natural and political boundary lines.

(d) **Wellhead Protection Overlay District**. The location and boundaries of the zoning districts established by this chapter are set forth in the Village of Wheeler's most recent and up to date wellhead protection plan on the map titled "Wellhead Protection Area" [on file in the Village of Wheeler office] incorporated herein and hereby made a part of this ordinance. Said figures, together with everything shown thereon and all amendments thereto, shall be as much a part of this chapter as though fully set forth and described herein. This ordinance and thus promotes public health, safety, and welfare. The Wellhead protection overlay district is intended to protect the groundwater recharge area for the water supply from contamination.
(1) *Note*: Wellhead protection areas are derived from hydrologic studies and are based on the area surrounding a well where groundwater takes 5-years or less to travel from the land surface to the pumping well

(e) **Permitted Uses**. The following uses are permitted in the Wellhead protection overlay district subject to the separation distances in Section (h) **Separation Distances.**
(1) Parks, playgrounds or wildlife areas, provided there is no on-site waste disposal or fuel storage tank facilities associated with this use.
(2) Non-motorized trails, such as bike, skiing, nature and fitness trails.
(3) Residential, commercial and industrial establishments that are municipally sewered and whose use, *Aggregate of Hazardous Chemicals* in use, storage, handling and/or production may not exceed 20 gallons or 160 pounds at any time, with the exception for those uses listed as "conditional" or "prohibited" in Sections 4 or 5 (Hazardous chemicals are identified by OSHA under 29 CFR 1910.1200(c) and by OSHA under 40 CFR Part 370.).
(4) Routine tillage, planting, and field management operations in support of agricultural crop production, where nutrients from legume, manure, and commercial sources are accounted for and credited toward crop nutrient need. The combination of all nutrient sources applied or available on individual fields may not exceed University of Wisconsin soil test recommendations for that field.

(f) **Conditional Uses.** The following uses may be conditionally permitted in the Wellhead protection overlay district in accordance with Article E **Conditional Uses** and subject to the separation distances in Section (h) **Separation Distances**.
(1) Hydrocarbon, petroleum or hazardous chemical storage tanks.
(2) Motor vehicle services, including filling and service stations, repair, renovation and body work.
(3) Residential, commercial and industrial establishments that are municipally sewered and whose use, *Aggregate of Hazardous Chemicals* in use, storage, handling and/or production exceeds 20 gallons or 160 pounds at any time.
(4) Stormwater infiltration basins
(5) Geothermal wells, systems or heat exchange drilling, along with any associated piping and/or ground loop component installations.

(g) **Prohibited Uses.** The following uses are prohibited in the Wellhead protection overlay district.

(1) Animal waste storage areas and facilities.
(2) Application of fertilizer to manicured lawns or grasses in excess of the nutrient requirements of the grass.
(3) Asphalt product manufacturing plants.
(4) Dry cleaning establishments.
(5) Fertilizer manufacturing or storage facilities.
(6) Foundries and forge plants.
(7) Hazardous chemical processing or manufacturing facilities.
(8) Industrial liquid waste storage areas.
(9) Landfills or other areas for dumping, disposal or transferring of garbage, refuse, recycling, trash, or demolition material, including auto salvage operations.
(10) Metal reduction or refinement facilities.
(11) Mining operations, including metallic, gravel pits, industrial or frac-sand mining.
(12) Motor freight terminals.
(13) Petroleum or hazardous chemical storage greater than 110 gallons in any single wall petroleum storage tank (double wall storage tanks installations shall meet the requirements of s. ATCP 93.260 and receive written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110.
(14) Road salt or de-icing materials storage areas.

(h) **Separation Distances.** The following separation distances as specified in s. NR 811.12(5)(d), Wis. Adm. Code, shall be maintained within the Wellhead protection overlay district.

(1) Ten feet between a well and an emergency or standby power system that is operated by the same facility which operates the well and that has a double wall above ground storage tank with continuous electronic interstitial leakage monitoring. These facilities shall meet the installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260 and receive written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110.
(2) Fifty feet between a well and a storm sewer main or a sanitary sewer main where the sanitary sewer main is constructed of water main class materials and joints. Gravity sanitary sewers shall be successfully air pressure tested in place. The air pressure test shall meet or exceed the requirements of the 4 psi low pressure air test for plastic gravity sewer lines found in the latest edition of Standard Specifications for Sewer & Water Construction in Wisconsin. Force mains shall be successfully pressure tested with water to meet the AWWA C600 pressure and leakage testing requirements for one hour at 125% of the pump shut-off head.
(3) Two hundred feet between a well field and any sanitary sewer main not constructed of water main class materials, sanitary sewer manhole, lift station, one or two family residential heating fuel oil underground storage tank or above ground storage tank or private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) treatment tank or holding tank component and associated piping.
(4) Three hundred feet between a well field and any farm underground storage tank system or other underground storage tank system with double wall and with electronic interstitial monitoring for the system, which means the tank and any piping connected to it. These installations shall meet the most restrictive installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260 and receive written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110, Wis. Admin. Code. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances.

(5) Three hundred feet between a well field and any farm above ground storage tank with double wall, or single wall tank with other secondary containment and under a canopy; other above ground storage tank system with double wall, or single wall tank with secondary containment and under a canopy and with electronic interstitial monitoring for a double wall tank or electronic leakage monitoring for a single wall tank secondary containment structure. These installations shall meet the most restrictive installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260, Wis. Admin. Code, and receive written approval from the department of commerce or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110, Wis. Admin. Code. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances.

(6) Four hundred feet between a well field and a POWTS dispersal component with a design capacity of less than 12,000 gallons per day, a cemetery or a storm water retention or detention pond.

(7) Six hundred feet between a well field and any farm underground storage tank system or other underground storage tank system with double wall and with electronic interstitial monitoring for the system, which means the tank and any piping connected to it; any farm above ground storage tank with double wall, or single wall tank with other secondary containment and under a canopy or other above ground storage tank system with double wall, or single wall tank with secondary containment and under a canopy; and with electronic interstitial monitoring for a double wall tank or electronic leakage monitoring for a single wall tank secondary containment structure. These installations shall meet the standard double wall tank or single wall tank secondary containment installation requirements of s. ATCP 93.260 and receive written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances.

(8) One thousand feet between a well field and land application of municipal, commercial, or industrial waste; the boundaries of a land spreading facility for spreading of petroleum-contaminated soil regulated under state administrative regulations while that facility is in operation; agricultural, industrial, commercial or municipal waste water treatment plant treatment units, lagoons, or storage structures; manure stacks or storage structures; or POWTS dispersal component with a design capacity of 12,000 gallons per day or more.

(9) Twelve hundred feet between a well field and any solid waste storage, transportation, transfer, incineration, air curtain destructor, processing, wood burning, one time disposal or small demolition facility; sanitary landfill; any property with residual groundwater contamination that exceeds ch. NR 140 enforcement standards; coal storage area; salt or deicing material storage area; any single wall farm underground storage tank or single wall farm above ground storage tank or other single wall underground storage tank or above ground storage tank that has or has not received written approval from the department of safety and professional services or its designated Local Program Operator under s. ATCP 93.110, Wis. Admin. Code, for a single wall tank installation. These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio-diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substances; and bulk pesticide or fertilizer handling or storage facilities.

(i) **Existing Non-Conforming Uses.** *N*onconforming uses, structures or land existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of this ordinance may be continued although the use does not conform with the provisions of this ordinance in accordance with Article F, **Nonconforming Uses STRUCTURES AND LOTS**. However, only that portion of the land in actual use may be so continued

and the structure may not be extended, enlarged, reconstructed, substituted, moved, or structurally altered except when required to do so by law or order or so as to comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, paragraph or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, or other applicable administrative or governing body, such decision shall not affect the validity of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, paragraph or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, or phrases may be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage and posting as provided by law under WIS. Stats. § 60.80.

ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2025
VILLAGE OF WHEELER, DUNN COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

_____ _____

Don Knutson, Village Clerk/Treasurer Rob Hakanson, Village President

Date Passed:_____

Date Published:_____

Effective Date:_____

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
dnr.wi.gov, Search: drinking water

Wellhead Protection Plan Review Checklist

Notice: This form assists in the preparation of a well head protection plan required under s. NR 811.12 (6), Wis. Adm. Code. Pursuant to s. NR 811.12 (6), Wis. Adm. Code, a wellhead protection plan shall be provided for all new wells for municipal water systems. The owner of the municipal water system or its agent shall develop the plan. No new municipal well may be placed into service until the DNR has approved the wellhead protection plan in writing. Personal information collected will be used for administrative purposes and may be provided to requesters to the extent required by Wisconsin's Public Records Law [ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.]. Unless otherwise noted all citations refer to Wis. Adm. Code.

Instructions: Complete all portions of this checklist and submit with the wellhead protection plan. It is recommended that any wellhead protection ordinance be submitted to the DNR in draft form for comment prior to being formally adopted. Note: any legal references from this point forward refer to Wisconsin Administrative Code unless indicated otherwise.

Water System Information

Water System Name	DNR PWS ID	County
Village of Wheeler	61702740	Dunn

Wells included in Wellhead Protection Plan (attach additional sheets as needed)

Local Well Number	Unique Well Number	New Well (yes or no)	
1	BF735	Yes ○	No ◉
2	ACI469	Yes ◉	No ○
		Yes ○	No ○
		Yes ○	No ○

Note: Wellhead protection plans are public documents that should be understandable by the general public. Technical information should be explained in laypersons' terms. All maps should be easily understood and show significant features such as major roads and waterbodies and include a north arrow, scale, and legend.

Introduction

Yes	No	
◉	○	Purpose of WHP plan is stated?
◉	○	Overview of water system is included?
◉	○	Description of local setting is included?
○	○	Description of local geology references credible sources (well logs, USGS, WGNHS or other peer-reviewed publications)?

Groundwater Flow Direction [NR 811.12(6)(a)]

Yes	No	
◉	○	Map shows general area and groundwater flow direction to each well?
◉	○	The groundwater flow direction is based on one or more of the following sources? (check all that apply):

- ☒ Published water table maps including those mapped by WGNHS: http://wgnhs.uwex.edu/
- ☐ Published water table maps for the 7 SEWRPC counties: SEWRPC Technical Report No. 37, Groundwater Resources of Southeastern Wisconsin
- ☐ Statewide water table map published by USGS: Water-Resources Investigations Report 90-4171, Groundwater Flow & Quality in Wisconsin's Shallow Aquifer System
- ☐ Water levels in local wells and permanent surface water bodies
- ☐ Surface topography
- ☐ Modeling - type of model:

Village of Wheeler Building Inspector Report for the Month of: September, 2025

Existing 2024 Open Building Permits

Permit Number	Date Issued	Owners Names	Address	Project	Project Valuation	Total Permit Fee	Springfield Retains	Permit Status	Date Closed

All 2025 Issued Building Permits

Permit Number	Date Issued	Owners Names	Address	Project	Project Valuation	Total Permit Fee	Springfield Retains	Permit Status	Date Closed
WH25-01	1/21/2025	Sorena Martin	504 2nd Avnue West; Wheeler, WI 54772	Dwelling Alteration	$73,000.00	$318.50	$24.50	Open	
WH25-02	3/21/2025	Kalya Kasmeirski	210 North Evergreen Drive; Wheeler	Raze	$0.00	$162.50	$12.50	Open	
WH25-03	4/3/2025	Mike MC Namera	204 West Main Street; Wheeler, WI 54772	Alteration	$2,700.00	$318.50	$24.50	Closed	6/19/2025
WH25-04	4/8/2025	Doreen Olson	105 Tower Road; Wheeler, WI 54722	Shed	$5,000.00	$100.00	$8.33	On-File	4/8/2025
WH25-05	5/6/2025	Mathew Herbers	507 2nd Avenue West; Wheeler, WI 54772	Re-Roof	$15,000.00	$137.50	$12.50	Closed	7/29/2025
WH25-06	5/8/2025	Charlene Prause	208 West Main Street; Wheeler, WI 54772	Fence	$11,000.00	$100.00	$8.33	Open	1/0/1900
WH25-07	6/9/2025	Dairy State Bank	100 Highway 25 South; Wheeler, WI 54772	Commercial Alteration	$244,900.00	$4,939.30	$213.15	Closed	8/21/2025
WH25-08	6/17/2025	Dairy State Bank	100 Highway 25 South; Wheeler, WI 54772	Sign Permit	$29,804.00	$108.33	$8.33	On-File	6/17/2025
WH25-09	7/30/2025	WI Housing Preservation Group	205 West Tower Road; Wheeler, WI 54772	Sign Permit	$4,500.00	$108.33	$8.33	On-File	7/30/2025
WH25-10	8/5/2025	Village of Wheeler	Tower Road Hill & Hill Road; Wheeler, WI 54772	Well #1 Storage	$693,988.00	$1,141.44	$95.12	Open	

Recharge Area [NR 811.12(6)(c)]

Yes	No	
◉	○	Recharge areas are shown on a map?
○	◉	Estimated by Uniform Flow Equation (UFE)?

If no, describe method used for delineating recharge area(s) (e.g. name modeling software used):
GFLOW Modeling

Show only those values used:

Well #	Pumping Rate (gal/day)	Hydraulic Conductivity (ft/day)	Hydraulic gradient and source of info.	Saturated Aquifer Thickness (ft)	Calculations shown? (yes/no)	X_L (ft) [if UFE used]	Y_L (ft) [if UFE used]
1	108,000.00	10		180	Y ○ N ◉		
2	144,000.00	10		180	Y ○ N ◉		
					Y ○ N ○		
					Y ○ N ○		
					Y ○ N ○		
					Y ○ N ○		
					Y ○ N ○		

Potential Contaminant Sources [NR 811.12(6)(d)]

Yes	No	
◉	○	Potential contaminant sources within 1/2 mile of well(s) are shown on a map?
◉	○	All s. NR811.12(5)(d) listed potential contaminant sources included in review?
◉	○	Potential contaminant sources are listed in a table with distance and direction from well?
◉	○	Table includes Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) ID #s? (info at: dnr.wi.gov/topic/Brownfields/botw.html)
◉	○	Assessment of the potential for potential contaminant sources within the recharge area to negatively impact the well water quality is included?

Zone of Influence [NR 811.12(6)(b)]

Yes	No	
○	◉	Map shows well location(s), general area and entire 1-foot drawdown zone of influence?
◉	○	Correct well construction reports included in plan?

Pump Test Information

Well #	Duration (hrs)	Pumping rate (gpm)	Static water level (ft. bgs)	Pumping level (ft. bgs)	Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)	Number of Observation Wells
1	12.00	400	36	120	438	1
2	24.00	166	48.5	87	4.3	1

Transmissivity estimated by (check all that apply):

☐ Published data:

☒ Theis Method with pump test data (curve matching, TGUESS, or other program)

☐ Estimated from specific capacity

Storage coefficient or specific yield estimated by (check all that apply):

☒ Published data: Driscoll, 1986

☐ Calculated from Transmissivity above and Theis Method pump test data

Zone of Influence Calculations

Well #	Tranmissivity (with units)	Storage Coefficient or Specific Yield	Theis Method		
			W(u)	u	radius
1	12,920 gpd/ft	0.001	0.3221	0.37	8,757
2	11,328 gpd/ft	0.001	0.5073	0.55	10,129

Yes	No	
◉	○	Zone of influence is calculated for 1 foot drawdown assuming no recharge and 30 days of continuous pumpage, or other approved method?

X Theis Method _____ Modeled

Water Conservation Program [NR 811.12(6)(g)] - *(check all that apply)*

Yes	No	
○	◉	Promotion of water saving fixtures
○	◉	Youth education (e.g. school presentations, scout activities, groundwater study guide)
◉	○	Water loss survey. List corrective measures to be taken if appropriate:
○	◉	Off-peak, alternate day or total sprinkling ban. Check if ordinance ☐
		Other (describe):

Contingency Plan [NR 811.12(6)(h)]

Plan should be specific to this community on each of the following components:

Yes	No	
○	◉	Emergency connections to another utility
◉	○	An emergency operations plan has been prepared as listed in s. NR 810.23(2)
○	◉	Trucked or bottled water
◉	○	Use of other existing wells
◉	○	Prepared for hazardous materials response
◉	○	Names and phone numbers of people at utility, DNR, fire dept., etc.
		Other (describe):

Management Plan [NR 811.12(6)(i)]

Plan should be specific to this community on each of the following components:

Yes	No	
◉	○	Wellhead protection, zoning or other ordinance that addresses maintaining separation distances listed in s. NR 811.12(5)(d). If yes, ordinance is ◉ draft or ○ adopted?
◉	○	Zoning requirements that address maintaining separation distances
○	◉	Other regulatory mechanism(s) address maintaining separation distances (describe):
◉	○	Private well abandonment ordinance
◉	○	Cross-connection control and inspection ordinance
◉	○	Working with owners of potential containment sources on proper materials handling and disposal practices and/or source reduction Covered by ordinance Yes ◉ No ○
◉	○	Spill corrective action and penalties Covered by ordinance Yes ◉ No ○
◉	○	Coordination with adjacent landowners or jurisdictions
○	◉	Groundwater monitoring
○	◉	Land purchases or easements
		Other (describe):

Wellhead Protection Area [NR 811.12(6)(e)]

Yes	No	
◉	○	Wellhead protection area is shown clearly on a map that also shows municipal boundaries?

Information used in determining wellhead protection area(s) *(Show only those used.)*

Well #	Time of travel (years)	Pumping rate (gpm)	Aquifer porosity	Open or screened internal length (ft)	Hydraulic Conductivity (ft/d)	Saturated Aquifer Thickness (ft)
1	5.00	75	0.2		10	180
2	5.00	100	0.2		10	180

Yes	No	
◉	○	Aquifer thickness is not more than 125% of the open interval for the new well? (not needed for calculated fixed radius method)

Method(s) used to determine wellhead protection area: (check all that apply)

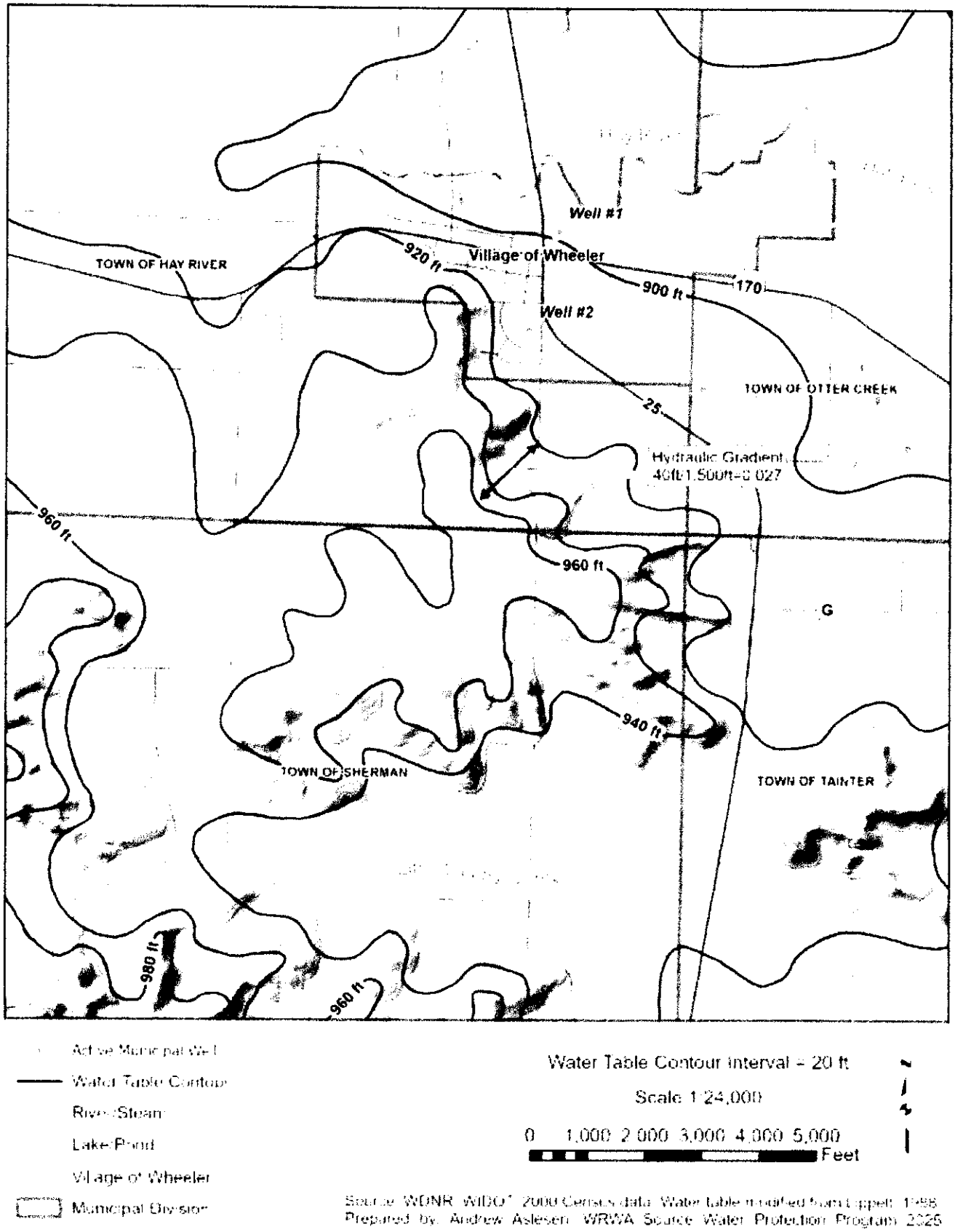
- ☐ Calculated Fixes Radius
- ☐ Uniform flow equation with calculated velocity
- ☒ Flow modeling - modeling software used: GFLOW
- ☐ Regional groundwater flow model (see: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/DrinkingWater/SWAP.html)
- ☐ Additional area added to match boundaries, roads, natural features, etc.
- ☐ Other (describe):

Public Education Program [NR 811.12(6)(f)] - *(check all that apply)*

Yes	No	
◉	○	Program is specific to this community (not generic)
○	◉	Youth education (e.g. school presentations, scout activities, groundwater study guide)
◉	○	Copy of WHP plan available at public library or municipal office
○	◉	Public meetings or other presentations
◉	○	Bill stuffers, pamphlet distribution, or other mailings
○	◉	Personal contacts with potential contaminant source owners
○	◉	Radio or TV spots
○	◉	Signage around WHP area
◉	○	Information presented to governing agencies and landowners in the WHPA if portions of the WHPA are outside of the municipal boundaries

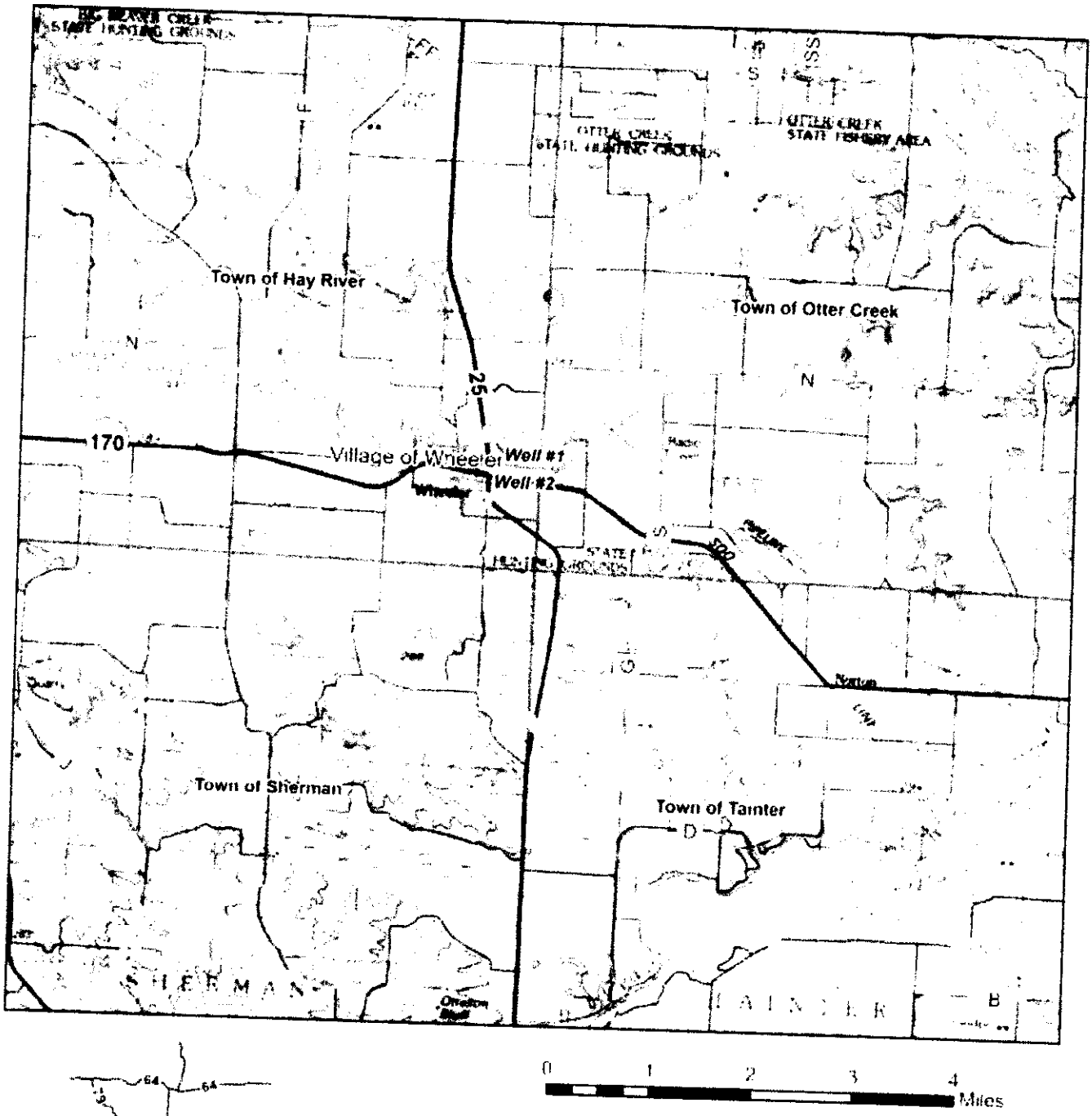
Other (describe):

Figure 2 – Groundwater Flow



Source: WDNR, WIDOT, 2000 Census data, Water table modified from Cuppett, 1998.
Prepared by: Andrew Asleson, WRWA Source Water Protection Program, 2025

Figure 1 – Wheeler Municipal Well Locations



EDUCATION AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES			
Consumer Confidence Reports	Public Works Director/ Village Clerk	Annually	Consumer Confidence Reports are generated annually to provide information on water quality and protecting the municipal water supply. CCR's are posted and published on the village website and customers are notified of their availability.
Educational Information or WHPP Available At Village Hall	Village Clerk	Ongoing	The village will make the wellhead protection plan and/or information on groundwater protection available to residents at the village office. This could include the DNR's educational brochure "Better Homes & Groundwater" or other educational resources.
WATER CONSERVATION			
Leak Detection	Public Works Director/ Village Clerk	Ongoing	Water bills are screened for anomalies that indicate leaks. Leak detection surveys are conducted as needed.
Water Meter Exchange	Public Works Director/ Village Clerk	Ongoing	Water meters are exchanged every 20 years to ensure accuracy and comply with PSC requirements.

A steering committee has been formed to oversee the development and implementation of this plan. The committee consists of the following individuals:

- Rand Bates, Public Works Director, Village of Wheeler
- Don Knyutsib, Clerk/Treasurer, Village of Wheeler
- Andrew Aslesen, Source Water Specialist, Wisconsin Rural Water Association

Local governmental entities that have jurisdiction in the planning area are the Village of Wheeler, the Town of Hay River, and Dunn County. Cooperation will be sought with these entities in implementing this plan.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Contingency planning is done to minimize the disruption of water service in the event of an emergency. In the event that Wheeler's water supply becomes contaminated, the procedures laid out in the Emergency Response Plan, developed by the utility and stored on the clerk's computer and at each wellhouse, will be followed. The Emergency Response Plan provides a regularly updated comprehensive list of all necessary contacts for water system employees, emergency management agencies, contractors, and state agencies; as well as emergency procedures, including emergency alternate water sources and emergency disinfection procedures.

With one of the village's two wells out of service, the remaining well could meet the average daily demand of around 40,000 gallons. The village has a storage capacity of 50,000 gallons that could provide just over one days' supply of water. Additionally, emergency water use restrictions could be implemented to conserve water. The first to respond to a contaminant spill would be Wheeler Volunteer Fire Department and the closest regional HazMat teams are the Menomonie Type III Team and the Eau Claire/Chippewa Type I team. The following is an abbreviated list of emergency contacts.

	EMERGENCY CONTACT	PHONE NUMBERS
Local:	Wheeler Village Office	715-632-2449
	Wheeler Public Works Director-Rand Bates	715-308-3571 cell
	Wheeler Villag Clerk-Don Knutson	715-894-7807 cell
	Boyceville Fire Department	911 or 715-643-3011
	EMS-Colefax Rescue	911 or 715-303-3049
	DNR Representative-Brian Pietz	715-284-1425
County and Regional:		
	Dunn County Sheriff	911 or 715-232-1348
	Dunn County Emergency Management	715-231-2982
	Dunn County Health Department	715-232-2388
	DNR-Regional Spill Coordinator-West Central Region	920-413-1390
State:	DNR-State Spill Response	920-883-9383
	State Lab of Hygiene-Environmental Laboratories	800-442-4618
	State Lab of Hygiene-after hours emergency pager	608-263-3280

While Iron and Manganese don't pose a human health risk, there are secondary drinking water standards for Iron (0.3 mg/L) and Manganese (0.05 mg/L). Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines above which undesirable aesthetic effects may occur, such as unpleasant taste and odor. Both of Wheeler's wells have some naturally occurring Iron and Manganese. Well #1 are around half the aesthetic standard (0.15 mg/L Iron & 0.025 mg/L Manganese), while initial samples from Well #2 show levels of 0.29 mg/L of Iron, just below the standard and 0.06 mg/L Manganese, just above the standard. If levels in Well #2 increase the village may need to consider installing treatment.

Private Wells

Water or contaminants from at or near the land surface can migrate downward to the groundwater along the outside of an improperly grouted or cased well or through a well that has a compromised casing or is in disrepair. Such wells create a direct conduit for contaminants to move quickly from the surface to the groundwater. Damaged or missing well caps provide a direct path for vermin, insects or other organisms to enter a well and contaminate the aquifer. There are several known private wells in the part of the village not served by municipal water. The village has a private well ordinance which requires private wells within the village to be permanently abandoned or tested every 5 years and permitted by the village. If private wells are found that are un-used or don't meet construction code, they should be properly abandoned.

Other Threats

It is important that any proposed changes to land use near the municipal wells are carefully evaluated for any potential threat to groundwater. Regulatory controls and zoning practices are important tools for managing land use. This typically includes putting into place a wellhead protection zoning overlay district. The zoning overlay district can work to protect the municipal wells by regulating land use around the wells.

Contaminants of emerging concern are chemicals that may pose a risk to human health, but that risk is not fully understood or has not been fully evaluated. This can include things like pharmaceuticals, personal care products or per/polyfuoroalkyl substances (PFAS). As more information becomes available on these potential contaminants, they should be evaluated and addressed as needed. The emerging contaminant of most concern right now is PFAS. PFAS is a broad group of durable chemicals and materials used in a wide variety of applications from firefighting foam to Teflon. PFAS compounds of most concern are PFOS and PFOA which utilities are currently required to test for. Initial sampling detected only one compound in PFHXS, In Well #1 at a very low level.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA

A Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) is defined by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act as the "surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or well field, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such water or well field". In practical terms, a WHPA is a legally defined area including all or part of the Zone

of Contribution and within which zoning practices or other land-use controls can be implemented to help protect groundwater from contamination (Bradbury et. al., 1999). The WHPA is established to clearly define the area most critical for protecting the village wells from contamination.

The WHPA for Wheeler's wells is established based on the modeled 5-year capture zones. The DNR recommends that a WHPA have a minimum radius of 1,200 feet. However, the DNR has agreed that when appropriate groundwater modeling techniques are used a minimum radius of 600-foot around each well may be used. The modeled 5-year capture zones are considered along with the suggested minimum 600-foot distance when establishing the WHPA. Additionally, the WHPA has been normalized to the nearest convenient natural and political features, such as road center lines, municipal boundaries and parcel lines for the ease of implementation. The WHPA is mapped in Figure 6.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The management strategy outlines the village's plan to implement the wellhead protection plan. "Implementation" means taking specific actions to protect the village water supply wells. This includes addressing specific issues and solutions identified in the wellhead protection plan or by the steering committee. The implementation plan lays out specific actions along with the responsible party and a timeline for completion.

Activity	*Responsible Party*	*Timeframe*	*Comments*
SOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES			
Private Well Abandonment Ordinance	Public Works Director/ Village Clerk	Ongoing	The village has a private well abandonment ordinance, §9-1-56, which works to protect groundwater by requiring private wells within the village to be tested and permitted or properly abandoned.
Cross Connection Control	Public Works Director/ Village Clerk	Ongoing	The village has a cross-connection ordinance, §9-1-55, which implements a program to reduce the risk of cross contamination to the municipal water supply.
Wellhead Protection Ordinance/Maintain NR 811.12(5)(d) setbacks	Public Works Director/ Village Clerk/Village Board	Within 6 months of WHPP completion	A Wellhead Protection Ordinance has been drafted and will be presented to the village board for consideration. The Wellhead Protection Ordinance works to protect groundwater by regulating land use in the area surrounding the municipal wells.

computer models. For this report, Wisconsin Rural Water Association developed a groundwater flow model using the analytical element modeling software GFLOW. The model uses reverse particle tracking to estimate groundwater flow lines from each well, backwards to their origination point. Assumptions used in the model include a hydraulic conductivity (K) of 10 ft/day, porosity of 0.2, average aquifer thickness of 180 ft, average annual recharge of 8.6 inches/year (Gebert et. al., 2011) and a pumping rate equal to half of each well's target maximum capacity for a conservative ZOC estimate. The modeled ZOCs are mapped in Figure 3.

Along with the full ZOC, a "capture zones" equal to the 5-year Time of Travel (TOT) was delineated. Water recharging the aquifer at the margin of the 5-year capture zones should take 5 years to reach the pumping well. The DNR considers the 5-year capture zone particularly important because 5 years is generally determined to be an adequate amount of time needed for the geologic formation to degrade or dilute small quantities of most contaminants, or contamination could be cleaned up before reaching the pumping well. The model shows that the majority of groundwater pumped from Wheeler's wells is recharged to the south of the wells and flows north towards the wells. The 5-Year ZOC is mapped in Figure 4.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES

In order to design the most appropriate management strategy, it is necessary to know what possible sources of contaminants are present around each well. These are locations where human activity or land use has created the potential to release contaminates into the groundwater aquifer. Potential contaminant sources within ½ mile of each well were identified in the Source Water Assessment prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, as well as a records review and field reconnaissance.

Contaminants released on the land surface are subject to a series of physical, chemical and biological processes that impede, destroy or bind up contaminants moving through the soil and glacial till toward the groundwater. Soil grain size & organic matter along with any layers of silt & clay work to reduce the susceptibility of the aquifer. Soils near Wheeler are primarily sandy loams and loamy sands that have a very limited potential to attenuate pollutants due to large grain size and soil properties that limit absorption and microbial activity (USDA, 2025). The primary risks to the aquifer are described and discussed below and potential contaminant sources within ½ mile of each well are mapped in Figure 5. Appendix A contains a comprehensive inventory with distances and directions from the nearest well.

Domestic Wastewater

A majority of the village is served by sanitary sewer and sewer lines run under streets near the municipal wells. Beyond the village boundary and in the northwest and southeast part of the village, wastewater is disposed of using septic systems. The current minimum setback from sewer mains required by DNR for municipal wells is 200 feet, unless they are constructed of water main class materials, in which case it is reduced to 50 feet. There are no sewer lines within 200 feet of either municipal well. Sewage from leaking sanitary sewers and septic

systems can contain both domestic and industrial wastewater. While industrial wastewater can have many types of pollutants, the contaminants of most concern in domestic wastewater are pathogens and nitrate. Pathogens (primarily bacteria and viruses) are filtered somewhat as they move through the ground and are viable for a limited time. Pathogens are treated most effectively using continuous disinfection which is not currently utilized by the village. Disinfection is available at each wellhouse if needed in the event of bacterial contamination. Nitrate from domestic wastewater is a concern of secondary importance but typically only becomes an issue when there is a high density of septic systems or a major sewer leak near a well.

Agriculture and Agricultural Chemicals

The primary risk from agriculture is nitrate from fertilizers and manure. Nitrate travels easily in groundwater with little attenuation. Nitrate concentrations in drinking water must remain below the drinking water standard of 10 mg/L to be considered safe. There are agricultural fields in the southeast and west parts of the village and north of the village. Regular water quality sampling shows nitrate levels have remained below 2 mg/L and there is no increasing trend. Nitrate from agriculture poses a moderate threat to the village wells because levels are low, but the sandy soils and relatively shallow well and casing depths create some vulnerability.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

VOCs can be released from a variety of sources, including petroleum storage & transport, auto repair shops, dry cleaners & industrial operations that use chemicals & solvents. Some VOCs are heavy and readily move downward through the aquifer. Heavy VOCs consist primarily of chlorinated solvents used in dry cleaning, parts washing (general de-greasing) and brake cleaning. The village has several contamination cleanup sites listed in the DNR's Remediation and Redevelopment database. These include leaking underground petroleum storage tank cleanup sites and sites where contamination from various VOCs has been found or spills have occurred. All of these sites have been investigated and closed under the DNR's Remediation and Redevelopment program. Additionally, potential sources of VOC contamination in Wheeler include rail transport, the gas station, spills or illicit discharges. There is no trend of regular VOC detection, however the village wells are considered moderately susceptible to VOC contamination due to the sandy soils and relatively shallow well and casing depths create some vulnerability. Proper handling and storage of chemicals, solvents and petroleum products by any person or facility is an important protective measure against VOC contamination. Working directly with businesses that use or store substances containing VOCs, and educating the general public about the hazard VOCs pose to groundwater are actions the village can take to help prevent spills or illicit discharges. Additionally, proper preparation and spill response can mitigate the chance of impacts if such a spill or discharge occurs.

Naturally Occurring Contaminants

Naturally occurring contaminants come from substances found naturally in the environment. As water flows through the soil or bedrock, elements and minerals such as Iron, Managnese or Radionuclides can be dissolved into the water and potentially reach elevated concentrations.

- Hydraulic Conductivity – The ease with which flow takes place through a porous medium. It is calculated by dividing transmissivity by the aquifer thickness.

Table 2

Aquifer Hydrologic Parameters	Well #1	Well #2
Aquifer Thickness (ft)	179	171.5
Effective Porosity	0.2	0.2
Hydraulic Gradient	0.027	0.027
Storage Coefficient	0.001	0.001
Transmissivity (ft2/sec)	0.02	0.018
Hydraulic Conductivity (ft/day)	9.65	9.07

The Aquifer hydraulic parameters are estimated using a pump test, which is conducted at the time of well construction, and can be found on the well construction report. A pump test provides an estimate of how much water an aquifer can yield and how good the well performs, also known as the well's specific capacity. This is done by measuring drawdown, which is the difference between the static (pre-pumping) water level and water level after pumping the well at a given rate for a given period of time. The pumping test results are as follows:

Table 3

Pump Test	Well #1	Well #2
Pumping Rate (gpm)	400	166
Duration (hours)	12	24
Static Water Level (ft)	36	48.5
Pumping Water Level (ft)	120	87
Drawdown (ft)	84	38.5
Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)	4.8	4.3

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

In a groundwater flow system, groundwater moves continuously from areas of recharge to areas of discharge. The direction of groundwater flow may be inferred from the regional topography and the slope of the water table. The water table is the upper limit of the aquifer and is measured in "head" or elevation above sea level. The water table is estimated by looking at water levels in wells that have a screened interval within the aquifer, which provides a point of measurement of water table elevation. The best available water table map for the area was developed by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (Lippelt, 1988). A local portion of the water table map is shown in Figure 2. The water table is shown as contour lines of equal head with a 20 ft contour interval. Groundwater near the Village of Wheeler generally flows from the topographically higher area to the south in a north/northeast direction towards the Hay River.

ZONE OF INFLUENCE

The Theis Equation is used to calculate the Zone of Influence (ZOI), which is a circle around each well that represents a cone of depression in the water table defined by a drawdown of 1 foot that would develop after 30 days of continuous pumping at full capacity, with no recharge to the groundwater. It assumes that the aquifer is homogeneous (the aquifer is equally permeable in all places and in all directions), the well fully penetrates the aquifer and drawdown is small compared to the saturated thickness. It simulates theoretical worst-case condition. Since the formula uses continuous pumping at full capacity and does not consider recharge to the aquifer, the calculation may be artificially large. When recharge is considered the ZOI becomes an elliptical shape extending farther upgradient and less downgradient.

Theis Equation:

$$W(\mu) = \frac{sT}{114.6*Q}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{Tt\mu}{1.87S}$$

Where:

$W(\mu)$ = Well Function
s = Drawdown (1 ft)
Q = Maximum Pumping Capacity
T = Transmissivity (gpd/ft)
S = Storativity
μ = From lookup table based on $W(\mu)$
t = 30 days continuous pumping
R = Radius of the cone of depression

Zone of Influence (ZOI) Calculations:

Well #1

$$W(\mu) = \frac{1 \times 12{,}920}{114.6 \times 350}$$

W(μ)= 0.3221

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{12{,}920 \times 30 \times 0.37}{1.87 \times 0.001}\right)}$$

μ = 0.37
ZOI radius= 8,757 feet

Well #2

$$W(\mu) = \frac{1 \times 11{,}628}{114.6 \times 200}$$

W(μ)= 0.5073

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{11{,}628 \times 30 \times 0.55}{1.87 \times 0.001}\right)}$$

μ = 0.55
ZOI radius= 10,129 feet

ZONE OF CONTRIBUTION (RECHARGE AREA)

In order to protect the groundwater reaching Wheeler's municipal wells, it is important to determine where that groundwater is coming from. The land area that contributes water to a well is known as the "Zone of Contribution" (ZOC) or recharge area. Several methods can be used to delineate the recharge area, ranging from a simple fixed radius to the use of complex

BACKGROUND

The Village of Wheeler has prepared this wellhead protection plan for the purpose of minimizing the risk of contamination to the municipal water supply. Wellhead protection is a preventative program designed to protect public water supplies by managing land use in the area surrounding public wells. For new municipal wells constructed since 1992, such as Wheeler's Well #2, wellhead protection plans are required by the WI DNR. For existing wells constructed prior to 1992, such as Wheeler's Well #1, wellhead protection plans are voluntarily completed at the utility's discretion. The wellhead protection process identifies and establishes protection areas around each municipal water supply well. These areas are designated for special protective measures intended to minimize the risk of groundwater feeding the wells from becoming contaminated. The wellhead protection areas are established based on a hydrologic study which determines the land area that directly contributes groundwater to each well. This plan is prepared in accordance with the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter NR 811.12(6) for wellhead protection planning.

WATER SUPPLY

Wheeler's water system serves a majority of the village, population 322. Average demand is around 40,000 gallons per day (gpd) which stays fairly consistent throughout the year. To meet demand the village utilizes two municipal wells which alternately serve as the lead and lag well. Well construction details are as follows.

Table 1

Well #	WI Unique Well ID#	Pump Type	Year Constructed	Total Depth (ft)	Casing Depth (ft)	Open Interval (ft)	Well Diameter (in)	Design Capacity (gpm)	Operating Capacity (gpm)
1	BF735	Submersible	1975	215	119	96	12	350	150
2	ACI469	Submersible	2025	220	120	100	10	200	200

Raw water from each well is pumped directly to the distribution system. If needed, disinfection with liquid chlorine is available. Water meets all state and federal drinking water criteria. Like much of Wisconsin, water from the wells is hard. With calcium carbonate concentrations ranging from 82-106 mg/L, which is classified by the USGS as moderately hard (Kammerer, 1981). Storage is provided by one elevated storage tank with a capacity of 50,000 gallons. Locations of the wells are shown in Figure 1. Lithologic logs and construction details for the wells are included in Appendix B.

WELL #1

Well #1 is located on the east side of State Highway 25 north of the railroad tracks in the north-central part of the village. The well is surrounded by undeveloped forest and lowland along the Hay River to the north and east, the railroad to the south and residential to the southwest. Well #1 was originally constructed in 1975 with a design capacity of 350 gpm. It is unclear when the most recent rehabilitation was conducted and the well is currently operating at a capacity of around 150 gpm. Well #1 is scheduled to be rehabilitated as soon as Well #2 is brought online.

The well is equipped with a shaft driven vertical turbine pump, however the pump will be changed to a submersible pump at the time of rehabilitation. Auxiliary power for the well is provided by a single shared portable diesel generator stored at the village shop.

WELL #2

Well #2 is located 1,800 feet south of Well #1 on the west side of Hill Road in the south park of Wheeler Park. The well is surrounded by the park and residential to the north, west & south and a mix of forest and agricultural land to the east. Well #2 is a newly constructed well to provide a second well for the village, increasing the resilience of the municipal water supply. The well is equipped with a submersible pump and auxiliary power for the well is provided by a single shared portable diesel generator stored at the village shop.

HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING

Wheeler sits along the Hay River in the north-central Dunn County, part of the Central Plain physiographic region of Wisconsin (Martin, 1965). The Hay River meanders west to east through the northern part of the village before turning south and emptying into Tainter Lake, part of the Red Cedar River system. The area is characterized by gently rolling topography of glacial origin. Glaciers moved across the county many thousands of years ago, leaving behind deposits of "till" (a poorly sorted mixture of sand, silt & boulders) and "outwash" (sand and gravel deposited by streams of melting glacial ice). Below the unconsolidated glacial deposits is sandstone bedrock of Cambrian age (Lippelt & Madison, 1988). This is the formation from which the Village of Wheeler's wells pump. Below the sandstone bedrock is metamorphic and igneous crystalline bedrock, commonly referred to as "granite"). The crystalline bedrock is Precambrian age and is effectively impermeable (Young & Borman, 1973 and Kammerer, 1998).

AQUIFER CHARACTERISTICS

The source of all groundwater is precipitation which infiltrates and recharges the aquifer. The rate at which groundwater flows in the aquifer is determined by the hydraulic parameters of the aquifer. Important hydraulic parameters are described below and given in Table 2:

- Aquifer Thickness – Vertical thickness of water bearing porous medium.
- Effective Porosity – The ratio of void volume to the total volume of material (estimate)
- Hydraulic Gradient – The change in water table elevation (hydraulic head), divided by the change in distance in a given direction (calculation shown in Figure 2)
- Storage Coefficient – The volume of water that an aquifer releases from storage, per unit surface area of the aquifer, per unit change in head. Estimated for unconfined aquifers (Driscoll 1986, pp. 737).
- Transmissivity – The rate at which water is transmitted through a unit width of the aquifer under a unit hydraulic gradient. It is estimated using pump test data, and the "T-Guess" computer solution (Bradbury and Rothschild, 1985).

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ALLEN A MCINTYRE
SW-SE
17191230132543000001
SE-SE
SE-SW
NADIAN NAT'L RAILWAY
17191230133621000014
NE-NW
RAILROAD AV
17191230133612000002
JAMES U & MELISSA M DESCAMPS JR
VILLAGE OF WHEELER
17191230133611000001
Canadian National
SOO LINE R R
17191230133611000003
NE-NE
NW-NE
17191230133612000003
DAVID & RACHEL ZEMPEL
Village of
Wheeler
T30N R13W
17191230133614000002
17191230133613000002
DAVID & RACHEL ZEMPEL
SW-NE
SE-NE
DOUGLAS R & SORENA M MARTIN
VILLAGE OF WHEELER
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SW-NW
BRANDON S. KIMBERLY K. STABENOW
Town of
Hay River
ROBERT D LAUSTED
17191230133613000005
17012230133631000006
17012230133632000001
NW-SW
HANS E TIMPER
NE-SW
KEVIN J & MARCY J HAGEN
17012230133642000002
NW-SE
SARAH C CONKLIN
NE-SE
10TH ST

VILLAGE OF WHEELER

WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN
WELLS #1 and #2

October, 2025

Prepared for the Village of Wheeler
DNR Public Water Supply ID: 61702740
By: Wisconsin Rural Water Association
Sourcewater Protection Program
Andrew Aslesen, Sourcewater Specialist, Aaslesen@wrwa.org

Figure 5 – Potential Contaminant Sources, Wells #1 & #2

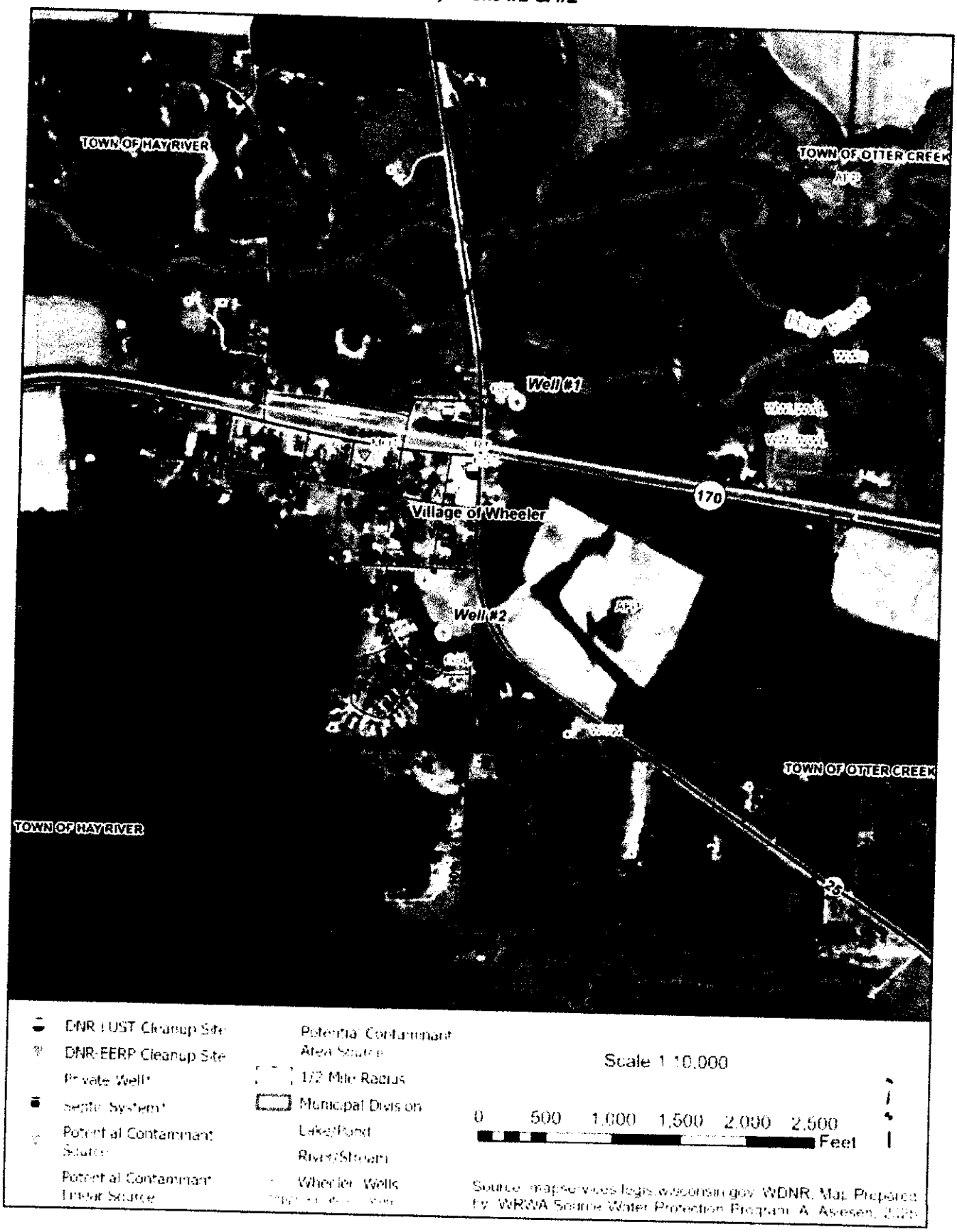
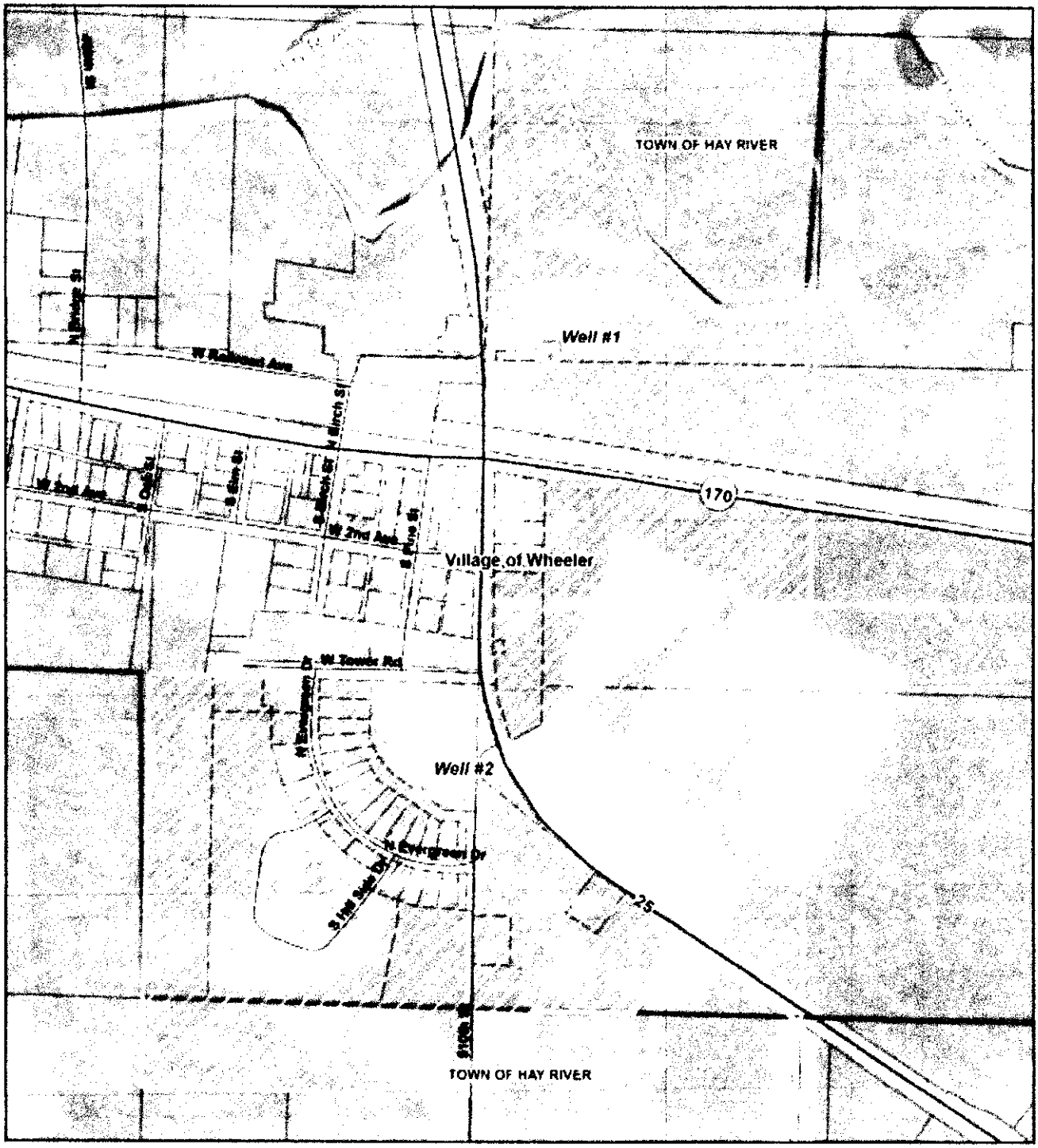


Figure 6 – Wellhead Protection Area



Appendix A – Potential Contaminant Source Inventory and List of Abbreviations

Potential Contaminant Sources Within ½ Mile of Well #1

See Figure 5

	Code	Potential Contaminant Sources	Distance (ft)	Direction	Name/Owner	
1	GSL	Sewer Line	240	W	Village of Wheeler	
2	CRT	Railroad Track	370	S	Canadian National	
3	CSS	Gas Service Station	630	SW	BP (Bridge Stop)	
4	AFT	Agricultural Farming	750+	S,N	Multiple	
5	MOT	Other (Fireworks Storage)	1,200	W/SW	B&B Fireworks	
6	WWL	Wastewater Lagoon	1,950	E	Village of Wheeler	
7	GWA	Water Well (Active)	2,000+	NW/W/S	Multiple	
8	GSA	Septic System	2,000+	NW/W/S	Multiple	
9	WWO	Wastewater Discharge to Surface	2,580	E	Village of Wheeler	
10	WSW	Stormwater Retention Pond	2,620	SE	Dollar General	
	WLS	**Leaking underground storage tank**	**Dist (ft)**	**Direction**	**BRRTS ID #**	**Status**
1		Dunn County Shop Wheeler	520	W	03-17-000293	Closed
2		Hay River Crossing	600	SW	03-17-274401	Closed
3		Hay River Crossing	600	SW	03-17-543102	Closed
	WRP	**EERP Site**	**Dist (ft)**	**Direction**	**BRRTS ID #**	**Status**
1		Wheeler AST Bulk PLT Former	470	W/SW	02-17-515720	Closed

Potential Contaminant Sources Within ½ Mile of Well #2

See Figure 5

	Code	Potential Contaminant Sources	Distance (ft)	Direction	Name/Owner	
1	GSL	Sewer Line	300	S	Village of Wheeler	
2	AFT	Agricultural Farming	400+	E/W/N	Multiple	
3	GWA	Water Well (Active)	1,000+	S/NW	Multiple	
4	GSA	Septic System	1,000+	S/NW	Multiple	
5	CSS	Gas Service Station	1,230	N	BP (Bridge Stop)	
6	CRT	Railroad Track	1,400	N	Canadian National	
7	WSW	Stormwater Retention Pond	1,420	SE	Dollar General	
8	MOT	Other (Fireworks Storage)	1,440	N/NW	B&B Fireworks	
	WLS	**Leaking underground storage tank**	**Dist (ft)**	**Direction**	**BRRTS ID #**	**Status**
1		Hay River Crossing	1,220	N	03-17-274401	Closed
2		Hay River Crossing	1,220	N	03-17-543102	Closed
3		Dunn County Shop Wheeler	1,650	N	03-17-000293	Closed
	WRP	**EERP Site**	**Dist (ft)**	**Direction**	**BRRTS ID #**	**Status**
1		Wheeler AST Bulk PLT Former	1,510	N	02-17-515720	Closed

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CONT CODE	CONTAMINANT SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIC CONTAMINANTS
AAH	Animal housing		Livestock sewage wastes, nitrates, phosphates, chloride, chemical sprays and dips for controlling insect, bacterial, viral, and fungal pests, coliform bacteria, viruses
AFA	Animal Feedlot		Livestock sewage wastes, nitrates, phosphates, chloride, chemical sprays and dips for controlling insect, bacterial, viral, and fungal pests, coliform bacteria, viruses
AFP	Agricultural farming	Active farming operations	Pesticides, fertilizers
AIA	Irrigation system	Agricultural irrigation	Pesticides, fertilizers
AMH	Agriculture milkhouse		Livestock sewage wastes, nitrates, phosphates, chloride, chemical sprays and dips for controlling insect, bacterial, viral, and fungal pests, coliform bacteria, viruses, acids
AMS	Manure storage	Lined and unlined manure storage facilities	Livestock sewage wastes, nitrates, phosphates, chloride, chemical sprays and dips for controlling insect, bacterial, viral, and fungal pests, coliform bacteria, viruses
BCT	Chemical storage	500 gallon or more	Specific to chemical product stored at site
BFS	Fertilizer storage/mixing	Feed mill, agricultural co-op	Nitrates
BFT	Petroleum storage	500 gallon or more	Specific to petroleum product stored at site
BGS	Grain storage site		Fungicides
BPS	Pesticide storage / mixing / load	Feed mill, agricultural co-op	Herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, avicides
BSS	Road salt storage	Bulk storage sites	Sodium chloride, calcium chloride, waste oil
CAI	Airport		Jet fuels, deicers, batteries, diesel fuel, chlorinated solvents, automobile wastes, heating oil, building wastes
CBS	Auto body shop		Paints, solvents
CBY	Boat yard		Diesel fuels, batteries, oils, septage from boat waste disposal areas, wood preservatives, paints, waxes, varnishes, automotive waste
CCE	Cemetery		Leachate (formaldehyde), lawn and maintenance chemicals
CCW	Car wash	Car washes in unsewered areas	Soaps, detergents, waxes, miscellaneous chemicals
CDC	Dry cleaning		Solvents (tetrachloroethylene, petroleum solvents, freon), spotting chemicals (trichloroethane, ammonia, rust removers)
CLD	Laundromat	Laundromats in unsewered areas	Detergents, bleaches, fabric dyes
CMP	Plating facility	Jewelry and metal plating	Cyanide, heavy metals
CMW	Machine / metal working shop		Solvents, metals, organics, sludges, cutting oils, degreasers
CPH	Photo processing	Only include processing facilities, don't include photo drop off sites	Cyanides, biosludges, silver sludges
CPR	Printing		Solvents, inks, dyes, oils, organics, chemicals
CPS	Paint shop		Paint, paint thinner, solvents
CRT	Railroad track		Spills
CRY	Railyard		Spills
CSP	Seed production plant		Fumigants
CSS	Gas service station		Gasoline, oils, solvents, miscellaneous wastes
CSY	Scrap/junkyard		Oil, gasoline, antifreeze, PCB contaminated soils, lead acids batteries
CVR	Motor vehicle repair shop		Waste oils, solvents, acids, paints, automotive wastes
GFA	Fuel storage tank - above ground	Non-service station tanks	Gasoline, diesel fuel, other petroleum products
GFB	Fuel storage tank - underground	Non-service station tanks	Gasoline, diesel fuel, other petroleum products
GSA	Sewage absorption area	Drainfields, mounds, dry wells	--
GSL	Sewer line (municipal)	Municipal sewer lines	Septage, coliform bacteria, viruses, nitrates
GSN	Sewer line (non-municipal)	Non-municipal sewer lines	--
GST	Sewage tank	Holding tanks, septic tanks, sumps	Septage, coliform bacteria, viruses, nitrates, heavy metals, synthetic detergents, cooking and motor oil, bleach, pesticides, paints, paint thinner, photographic chemicals, septic tank cleaner chemicals, chlorides, sulfate, calcium, magnesium, potassium, phosphate
GWA	Water well (active production)		Potential conduit
GWI	Water well (unused or improperly abandoned)		Potential conduit
IAS	Asphalt plant		Petroleum derivatives
ICM	Chemical production	Industrial chemical production facilities	Chemicals
IEE	Electrical and electronic products		Cyanides, metal sludges, caustics, solvents, oils, acids, alkalis

	manufacturing		paints, methylene chloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethane, acetone, toluene, PCB's
IES	Electroplating / metal finishing facility		Acids, alkaline solutions, cyanide, metallic salts, solvents, cyanide, heavy metal contaminated wastewater
IFM	Furniture or wood manufacturing / refinishing / stripping		Paints, solvents (toluene, methylene chloride), degreasing sludges
IFW	Foundry / smelting plant		Cyanides, sulfides
IGS	Gravel and Sand pits		Spills, miscellaneous chemicals, bacteria
IMQ	Mining / Mine waste		Cyanide, sulfides, metals, acids drainage
IPC	Plastics manufacturer / molder		Solvents, oils, organics and inorganics, paint wastes, cyanides, acids, alkalis, sludges, esters, surfactants, glycols, phenols, formaldehyde, peroxides
IPM	Paper mill		Metals, acids, minerals, sulfides, chemicals, sludges, chlorine, hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide
IPP	Pipeline (petro/chem)		Petroleum, chemicals
ISQ	Stone quarries		Spills, miscellaneous chemicals, potential conduit, bacteria
ITP	Textile / polyester manufacturer		Chemicals
IWT	Wood preserving facility		Treated wood residue, preservatives (pentachlorophenol, chromate copper arsenate), tanner gas, paint sludges, solvents, creosote, coating wastes
MFT	Fire training facility		Chemicals
MGC	Golf course		Fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides for controlling mosquitoes, ticks, ants, gypsy moths, and other pests, automotive wastes
MGP	Manufactured gas plant / gasification plant		Petroleum VOCs, Benzo(a)pyrene PAHs, cyanide
MLA	Laboratory (college, medical, school, private, etc.)		Biological wastes, disinfectants, acids, formaldehyde, miscellaneous chemicals
MMI	Military installation		
MMP	Medical Installation (e.g. Hospital)		X-ray developers and fixers, infectious wastes, radiological wastes, biological wastes, disinfectants, asbestos, beryllium, acids, formaldehyde, miscellaneous chemicals
MOT	Other (specify) _____		
WDR	Class V injection well	Any well, drilled or dug hole, used to inject fluids into the subsoil	Chlorides, pathogens, petroleum products, pesticides
WHS	Hazardous waste generator (SARA Title III) / RCRA authority clean-ups	Any facility listed on the SARA Title III list thought to pose a threat to the well / RCRA clean-ups	Hazardous waste
WIN	Incinerator (municipal)		Metals, combustion by-products
WLA	Landfill	Solid and hazardous waste sites listed in the DNR "Registry of Waste Disposal Sites in Wisconsin"	Leachate
WLS	Leaking underground storage tank (LUST)	LUST Sites included in the DNR "Leaking Underground Storage Tank List"	Gasoline, diesel fuel, other petroleum products
WRF	Recycling facility		Petroleum products, chemicals
WRP	ERRP Site	Sites on the DNR "Emergency and Remedial Response" list	Spills
WSI	Wastewater Spray Irrigation		Coliform bacteria, nitrate, chloride, pathogens, viruses
WSS	Sludge spreading	Municipal wastewater sludge paper mill sludge	Viruses, coliform bacteria, heavy metals, dioxins
WSW	Storm water retention pond		Metals, petroleum products
WTS	Solid waste transfer station		Miscellaneous chemicals
WUC	Superfund site	Sites listed in the DNR "Superfund Sites in Wisconsin"	Miscellaneous contaminants
WWL	Wastewater lagoon	Treatment and/or storage lagoons	Coliform bacteria, viruses
WWO	Wastewater discharge to surface water	Surface water outfall	Coliform bacteria, viruses
WWP	Wastewater treatment plant		
WWS	Wastewater discharge to groundwater	Absorption and seepage cells, spray irrigation, subsurface systems, etc	Coliform bacteria, viruses

NR 811.12(5) Required Setback Distances From Community Water Supply Wells and Potential Sources of Contamination

Potential Contaminant Source	Minimum Setback Distance (ft)
Emergency Power System Operated by The Same Facility Operating Well And Has a Double Wall Above Ground Storage Tank With Continuous Electronic Interstitial Leak Monitoring	10
Storm Sewer Main or Sanitary Sewer Main Constructed of Water Main Class Material	50
Sanitary Sewer Main Not Constructed of Water Main Class Materials	200
Fuel Station	
One or Two Family Residential Fuel Oil UST[1] or AST[1]	
POWTS Treatment Tank or Holding Tank	
Any farm UST[1] system or other UST[1] system with double wall and with electronic interstitial monitoring for the system, any farm AST[1] with double wall, or single wall tank with other secondary containment and under a canopy; other AST[1] system with double wall, or single wall tank with secondary containment and under a canopy and with electronic interstitial monitoring for a double wall tank or electronic leakage monitoring for a single wall tank secondary containment structure*	300
Septic Tank (<12,000 gpd)	400
Cemetery	
Storm Water Retention or Detention Pond	
Farm UST[1] system or other UST[1] system with double wall and with electronic interstitial monitoring for the system, any farm AST[1] with double wall, or single wall tank with other secondary containment and under a canopy or other AST[1] system with double wall, or single wall tank with secondary containment and under a canopy; and with electronic interstitial monitoring for a double wall tank or electronic leakage monitoring for a single wall tank secondary containment structure*	600
Land Application of Municipal, Commercial, or Industrial Waste	1,000
The Boundary of a Land Spreading Facility for Spreading of Petroleum Contaminated Soil Regulated Under Ch. NR 718 While Facility is in Operation	
Industrial, Commercial, or Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant Treatment Units, Lagoons, or Storage Structures	
Manure Stacks or Storage Structures	
Septic Tank (>12,000 gpd)	
Solid Waste Storage, Transportation, Transfer, Incineration, Air Curtain Destructor, Processing, Wood Burning, One Time Disposal or Small Demolition Facility	1,200
Sanitary Landfill	
Any Property With Residual Groundwater Contamination That Exceeds Ch. NR140 Enforcement	
Coal Storage Area	
Salt or Deicing Material Storage Area	
Single Wall Farm UST or Single Wall Farm AST or Other Single Wall UST or AST That Has or Has Not Received Written Approval From The Department of Commerce or Its Designated Local Program Operator*	
Bulk Fuel Storage Facilities	
Bulk Pesticide or Fertilizer Handling or Storage Facilities	

Footnotes On Page 2

* These requirements apply to tanks containing gasoline, diesel, bio diesel, ethanol, other alternative fuel, fuel oil, petroleum product, motor fuel, burner fuel, lubricant, waste oil, or hazardous substance

UST-Underground Storage Tank

AST-Above Ground Storage Tank

[1] These installations shall meet the most restrictive installation requirements of s. Comm 10.260 and receive written approval from the department of commerce or its designated Local Program Operator under s. Comm 10.110

[2] For USTs s. Comm 10.260 states the 600ft setback distance may be reduced by 50% if all of the following features are provided and maintained in addition to the features in the tank-type column: tank system construction of corrosion-resistant material, such as fiber-reinforced plastic, or steel with a fiber-reinforced plastic wrap or jacket; non-discriminating sump sensors; testable secondary containment spill bucket; continuous electronic liquid filled, pressure, or vacuum interstitial monitoring with automatic system shut down; audible and visual high-level alarm at 90% full, and automatic shut-off at 95%; all fueling area protected by canopy; and downspouts for drainage of rainwater do not discharge into a fueling area.

[3] For ASTs s. Comm 10.260 states the 600ft setback distance may be reduced by 50% if all of the following features are provided and maintained in addition to the features in the tank-type column: either continuous non-discriminating electronic interstitial monitoring for double wall, or continuous non-discriminating electronic sensor for other secondary containment; audible and visual high-level alarm at 90% full, and either automatic shut-off at 95% or no latch-open device is used with any manual-shutoff nozzle; all dispensing by suction pump fuel transfer; all motor vehicle fueling limited to private or fleet use; all fueling area protected by canopy; and downspouts for drainage of rainwater do not discharge into a fueling area.

[4] These installations shall meet the standard double wall tank or single wall tank secondary containment installation requirements of s. Comm 10.260 and receive written approval from the department of commerce or its designated Local Program Operator under s. Comm 10.110

Appendix B – Lithologic Logs and Well Construction Details

Well Construction Report
WISCONSIN UNIQUE WELL NUMBER **BF735**

Drinking Water and Groundwater - DG/5
Department of Natural Resources, Box 7921
Madison WI 53707

Property Owner: WHEELER, VILLAGE OF — Phone #: (715)353-2362

Mailing Address: BOX 16

City: WHEELER — State: WI — Zip Code: 54772

County: Dunn — Co Permit #: — Notification #: — Completed: 09-12-1975

Well Constructor (Business Name): BERGERSON CASWELL INC — Lic #: 398 — Facility ID # (Public Wells): 617027400

Address: 5115 INDUSTRIAL ST, MAPLE PLAIN MN 55359-9545

Well Plan Approval #: 75-0377

Approval Date (mm-dd-yyyy): 06-06-1975

Hicap Permanent Well #: 77855 — Common Well #: 001 — Specific Capacity: 4.8

1. Well Location — Fire # (if avail.):

Town of HAY RIVER

Street Address or Road Name and Number: STH 25 WELL #1

Subdivision Name: — Lot #: — Block #:

Latitude / Longitude in Decimal Degree (DD): 45.04533 °N, -91.90406 °W — Method Code: GPS008

SW — SE — Section: 36 — Township: 30 N — Range: 13 W

or Govt Lot #:

2. Well Type New Well

of previous unique well #: — constructed in:

Reason for replaced or reconstructed well ?:

3. Well serves # of VILLAGE OF WHEELER MUNICIPAL — Hicap Well ? Yes

Municipal/Community — Hicap Property ? No

Heat Exchange ____ # of drillholes — Hicap Potable ? Yes

Construction Type: Drilled

4. Potential Contamination Sources - ON REVERSE SIDE

5. Drillhole Dimensions and Construction Method

Dia (in.)	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
16	Surface	118
12	118	215

Upper Enlarged Drillhole		Lower Open Bedrock
No	Rotary - Mud Circulation	No
No	Rotary - Air	No
No	Rotary - Air & Foam	No
No	Drill-Through Casing Hammer	
No	Reverse Rotary	
Yes	Cable-tool Bit ____in. dia	No
No	Dual Rotary	No
No	Temp. Outer Casing ____in. dia	
No	Removed? ____depth ft. (if NO explain on back side)	

8. Geology

Geology Codes			Type, Caving/Noncaving, Color, Hardness, etc.	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
	X		SAND @ CLAY	Surface	14
H	N		SANDSTONE HARD	14	20
	H	N	SHALE @ SANDSTONE	20	50
H	H		SHALE BLUE HARD	50	70
Y		N	SANDSTONE YELLOW	70	80
	N	H	SHALEY SANDSTONE	80	130
X	H	N	SANDSTONE W SHALE LAYERS	130	215

6. Casing, Liner, Screen

Dia. (in.)	Material, Weight, Specification, Manufacturer & Method of Assembly	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
16	CASING 0.375 WALL	0	118.5
12	CASING 0375 WALL	Surface	118.5

Dia. (in.) Screen type, material & slot size — From (ft.) — To (ft.)

7. Grout or Other Sealing Material

Method

Kind of Sealing Material	From (ft.)	To (ft.)	# Sacks Cement
NEAT CEMENT	Surface	118.5	

WISCONSIN UNIQUE WELL NUMBER BF735

9. Static Water Level 36 ft below ground surface	**11. Well Is** _____ in. _____ Grade
10. Pump Test Pumping level 120 ft. below surface Pumping at 400 GP M for 24 Hrs. Pumping Method ?	Developed ? No Disinfected ? No Capped ? No

12. Notified Owner of need to fill & seal ? No

Filled & Sealed Well(s) as needed? No

13. Constructor / Supervisory Driller	Lic #	Date Signed
Drill Rig Operator	Lic or Reg #	Date Signed

4a. Potential Contamination Sources Is the well located in floodplain ? No

Comment

Created On 03-23-1999 Updated On 11-29-2023

WISCONSIN UNIQUE WELL NUMBER **BF735**

Well Construction Report
WISCONSIN UNIQUE WELL NUMBER **ACI469**

Drinking Water and Groundwater - DG/5 Form 3300-077A
Department of Natural Resources. Box 7921
Madison WI 53707

Property Owner: VILLAGE OF WHEELER — Phone #

Mailing Address: 102 W TOWER RD

City: WHEELER — State: WI — Zip Code: 54722

County: Dunn — Co. Permit # — Notification # — Completed: 08-25-2025

Well Constructor (Business Name): CTW CORP — Lic #: 364 — Facility ID # (Public Wells): 61702740

Address: 21500 W GOOD HOPE RD, LANNON WI 53046-9720

Well Plan Approval #: 2023-0990

Approval Date: 02-19-2024

Hicap Permanent Well #: 94668 — Common Well # 2 — Specific Capacity: 4 3

1. Well Location — Fire # (if avail.)

Village of WHEELER

Street Address or Road Name and Number: HILL RD

Subdivision Name — Lot # — Block #

Latitude / Longitude in Decimal Degree (DD): 45.04053 °N -91 90586 °W — Method Code: GPS008

SE NW Section: 36 Township: 30 N Range: 13 W

or Govt Lot #

2. Well Type New Well

of previous unique well # — constructed in

Reason for replaced or reconstructed well ?

Construction Type: Drilled

3. Well serves 1 # of MUNICIPALITY

Municipal/Community

Heat Exchange____# of drillholes

Hicap Well ? Yes

Hicap Property ? Yes

Hicap Potable ? Yes

4. Potential Contamination Sources - ON REVERSE SIDE

5. Drillhole Dimensions and Construction Method

Dia. (in.)	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
18	Surface	120
10	120	220

Upper Enlarged Drillhole		Lower Open Bedrock
No	Rotary - Mud Circulation	No
No	Rotary - Air	No
No	Rotary - Air & Foam	Yes
No	Drill-Through Casing Hammer	
No	Reverse Rotary	
No	Cable-tool Bit ____in. dia.	No
Yes	Dual Rotary	No
Yes	Temp. Outer Casing 18in. dia.	
Yes	Removed? 120depth ft. (if NO explain on back side)	

8. Geology

Geology Codes			Type, Caving/Noncaving, Color, Hardness, etc.	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
T		S	T-TAN/BROWN S-SAND	Surface	17
	S	N	S-SOFT/LOOSE N-SANDSTONE	17	40
		N	N-SANDSTONE	40	70
T	H	N	T-TAN/BROWN H-HARD/FIRM N-SANDSTONE	70	95
G	H	N	G-GRAY H-HARD/FIRM N-SANDSTONE	95	120
	H	N	H-HARD/FIRM N-SANDSTONE	120	220

6. Casing, Liner, Screen

Dia. (in.)	Material, Weight, Specification, Manufacturer & Method of Assembly	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
10	NEW PLN END BLK STEEL A53 NUCOR 365 40 48LB/FT	Surface	120

Dia. (in.) Screen type, material & slot size — From (ft.) — To (ft.)

9. Static Water Level

48 5 ft below ground surface

10. Pump Test

Pumping level 87 ft below surface

Pumping at 166 GP M for 24 Hrs.

Pumping Method ? Test Pump

11. Well Is

24 in above grade

Developed ? Yes

Disinfected ? Yes

Capped ? Yes

7. Grout or Other Sealing Material

Method: TREMIE PIPE - PUMPED

Kind of Sealing Material	From (ft.)	To (ft.)	# Sacks Cement
NEAT CEMENT GROUT	Surface	120	6 Y

12. Notified Owner of need to fill & seal ? No

Filled & Sealed Well(s) as needed? No

13. Constructor / Supervisory Driller	Lic #	Date Signed
TS	6667	09-29-2025
Drill Rig Operator	**Lic or Reg #**	**Date Signed**
TB	6901	09-29-2025

WISCONSIN UNIQUE WELL NUMBER **ACI469**

4a. Potential Contamination Sources — Is the well located in floodplain ? No

Comment

Created On: 09-29-2025 — Updated On: 09-29-2025

[illegible] Road, Menomonie, WI 54751
(715) 232-9790 ♥ www.dunncountyhumanesociety.org

October 19, 2025

To the Board of the Village of Wheeler:

Thank you for your continued collaboration with the Dunn County Humane Society's mission to enhance the well-being of all lives in our community. Your partnership ensures we can continue to offer animal stray and impound services, low-cost microchipping, a free Community Pet Pantry, and Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) programs to your municipality and residents.

Our organization is mission-driven, but the services we provide to municipalities are not solely charitable; they are professional and essential services that support public health and reduce the risks associated with unvaccinated, stray animals. So far this year, we have impounded over 560 lost and stray pets in Dunn County (with a projected yearly total of over 700), cared for 156 surrendered local pets, vaccinated/treated/spayed/neutered/released 175 Community Cats, and reunited 121 lost pets with their original families—including 16 stray/lost pets from your municipality. We ensure these animals are safely housed, medically treated, held for their legal impound period, and reunited with their owners or placed in adoptive homes. As a no-kill shelter, we believe that every animal deserves the chance to receive care, rehabilitation, and the opportunity to find their forever family.

I write to share our updated contract for 2026, running from January 1, 2026 through December 31, 2026. Our per capita rates reflect a slight increase from $2.09 in 2025 to $2.15 in 2026, a 3% difference owed to inflation and the rising costs of veterinary care and sheltering services. We remain committed to maximizing every dollar to best serve the interests of both the animals in our care and the residents of Dunn County.

Please find included the 2026 contract for review. To avoid any disruptions to your community services, we kindly ask the signed contract be returned by **December 1, 2025**. If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to me directly.

Thank you again for your ongoing partnership. Together, we are making a lasting impact on the lives of animals and families in your district, and I look forward to continuing this meaningful work with your support in the coming year.

Sincerely,

Harvey Weidman
Shelter Manager
director@dunncountyhumanesociety.org

Adopted and recorded November 12, 2025.

_____,

Robert Hakanson Village President

Countersigned: _____

Donald R. Knutson Village Clerk

Permit Approval Letter/Invoice

Invoice Number:	*WH25-151028*	**Invoiced to:**
Applicant Name:		David Zempel
Project Address:		XXX Highway 170; Wheeler, WI 54772
Type of Project:		30 X 60 Shed
Property Owner(s):		David Zempel

Permit Number
WH25-15

Date Permit Issued: ***11/3/2025***
Date Permit Expires: ***11/2/2027***

This permit has been conditionally approved as a:
30 X 60 Shed

UDC Approval Conditions

1 **SPS 320.07(5)** "Approved" means an approval by the department or its authorized representative. (Approval is not to be construed as an assumption of any legal responsibility for the design or construction of the dwelling or building component.)

2 **SPS 320.02(3).** The department or the municipality having jurisdiction shall not assume legal responsibility for the design or construction of dwellings. All work to be competed shall be completed in accordance with the applicable codes as adopted by the State of Wisconsin. All work being inspected does not warrant any construction practices of the contractors or the quality of materials and workmanship used.

3 **SPS 320.10(2)(b)1.** The applicant or an authorized representative shall request inspections from the municipality or authorized UDC inspection agency administering and enforcing this code. It is the responsibility of the applicant noted at the top of this page to schedule the required inspections.

4 **SPS 320.10(2)(b)3.** All inspections applicable and required by the State of Wisconsin shall be requested in a timely manner, up to a 48 hour notice. A list of inspections are noted at the back of this letter. Construction may proceed only if the inspection has not taken place by the end of the second business day following the day of notification or as otherwise agreed between the applicant and the municipality or authorized UDC inspection agency.

5 A building permit expires 24 months after issuance and an electrical permit expires 12 months after issuance.

6 Please refer to Melstrom Inspections for any questions, concerns, and/or all inspection scheduling. Any text messages for scheduling will not be accepted. Email is the best option for scheduling.

7 ***Two Inspection Required:*** ***Footing-Foundation Inspection***
Final Inspection

State Seal # *N/A*

Issuing Jurisdiction

Village of Wheeler
Dunn County, Wisconsin

Plan Review	*$17.50*
Permit Seal	*$0.00*
Permit	*$175.00*
Administrative	*$17.50*
Other	*$0.00*
Total Cost	*$210.00*

Joshua Melstrom, Certification # 976538
jmelstrominspect@gmail.com
(480)261-9014

Conditionally Approved By Josh Melstrom

Office Use
Paid in Full [X] ***Reference:*** $210.00 - Check #3925 ***Received:*** 10/31/2025 JM

****Make the check payable to Melstrom Inspections, LLC and mail to:***
A $40.00 charge will be applied for all returned checks.

Melstrom Inspections, LLC
P.O. Box 351
Glenwood City, WI 54013

Permit Approval Letter/Invoice

Invoice Number:	WH25-140925	**Invoiced to:**
Applicant Name:		Don Knutson - Village of Wheeler
Project Address:		105 East Railroad Avenue; Wheeler, WI 54772
Type of Project:		New roof framing and roof on Well House
Property Owner(s):		Village of Wheeler

Permit Number
WH25-14

Date Permit Issued: ***9/30/2025***
Date Permit Expires:

This permit has been conditionally approved as a:
New roof framing and roof on Well House

Commercial Building Conditions.

1. All work to be competed shall be completed in accordance with the applicable codes as adopted by the State of Wisconsin. All work being inspected does not warrant any construction practices of the contractors or the quality of materials and workmanship used.
2. All the conditions of the State Approval letter apply.
3. It is the responsibility of the applicant noted at the top of this page to schedule the required inspections. **SPS 361.41(1).** The applicant or an authorized representative shall request inspections from the municipality or authorized inspection agency administering and enforcing this code.
4. All inspections applicable and required by the State of Wisconsin shall be requested in a timely manner, up to a 48 hour notice. A list of inspections are noted at the back of this letter. **SPS 361.41(1)b.** Construction may proceed only if the inspection has not taken place by the end of the fifth business day following the day of notification or as otherwise agreed between the applicant and the municipality or authorized UDC inspection agency.
5. A building permit expires 24 months after issuance and an electrical permit expires 12 months after issuance.
6. Please refer to Melstrom Inspections, 480-261-9014 for any questions, concerns, and/or all inspection scheduling. Text requests for inspections will not be accepted. Phone call or email only.
7. This building permit does not include any electrical permitting. The electrical contractor is responsible for an electrical permit prior to commencing any electrical work.
8. Two inspections required: ***Framing inspection***
   Final Inspection

State Seal # N/A

Issuing Jurisdiction

Village of Wheeler
Dunn County, Wisconsin

Plan Review	*$50.00*
Permit Seal	*$0.00*
Permit	*$150.00*
Administrative	*$15.00*
Other	*$0.00*
Total Cost	*$215.00*

Joshua Melstrom, Certification # 976538
jmelstrominspect@gmail.com
(480)261-9014

Conditionally Approved By Josh Melstrom

Office Use

Paid in Full [X] ***Reference:*** $215.00 - Check #032207 ***Received:*** 9/30/2025 JM

Make the check payable to Melstrom Inspections, LLC and mail to:
A $40.00 charge will be applied for all returned checks.

Melstrom Inspections, LLC
P.O. Box 351
Glenwood City, WI 54013

OCTOBER TREASURERS REPORT

Transaction	debit	credit
interest		$ 91.31
bakke norman	$ 3,615.00	
r&r waste	$ 1,448.40	
etf	$ 1,887.72	
deposit		$ 195.59
a1 rental	$ 9,099.10	
bfd	$ 4,205.00	
amazon (labels/sample container/clip boards/ signs)	$ 243.05	
menards (pipe/plb)	$ 286.76	
lindstrom equip	$ 16,550.00	
dollar gen	$ 80.97	
deposit		$ 2,635.65
deposit		$ 374.66
hawkins	$ 1,147.16	
ctl	$ 715.00	
spypoint	$ 30.30	
rand bates	$ 952.03	
24-7	$ 24.95	
bank card		$ 271.00
bank card		$ 129.05
a1 rental	$ 900.90	
usps	$ 156.00	
rand bates	$ 2,117.55	
bank card		$ 111.69
dunn cty reg of deeds	$ 30.00	
bridge stop	$ 15.03	
bank card		$ 261.01
diggers	$ 100.00	
bank card		$ 361.39
e check		$ 136.62
ryan marten	$ 974.29	
diamond maps	$ 14.00	
bank card		$ 376.12
bank card		$ 292.25
bank card		$ 157.31
tribune press	$ 19.92	
spectrum	$ 145.00	
spectrum	$ 126.06	
bank card		$ 380.00

Division of Transportation Investment Management
Wisconsin Department of Transportation
Bureau of Transit, Local Roads, Railroads & Harbors
PO Box 7913
Madison, WI 53707-7913

Tony Evers, Governor
Kristina Boardman, Secretary
www.wisconsindot.gov

Telephone: 608-267-7261
Fax: 608-267-0294
Email: megan.feeley1@dot.wi.gov

October 06, 2025

DONALD ROGER KNUTSON, CLERK/TREASURER
VILLAGE OF WHEELER
PO BOX 16
WHEELER, WI 54772-0016

CVT Code: 17191

Dear Local Government Representative:

This letter is to notify you that an aid payment has been disbursed to your local government.

Your government has selected how it receives payments from one of the following three options:

1. Direct Deposit to your local government account,
2. Direct Deposit to your Local Government Investment Pool account, or
3. Paper check (not recommended).

Payment Details

Payment Method: Direct deposit – local account
Payment Date: 10/06/2025

Aids Program	Payment Amount
General Transportation Aids	$2,700.62
Total Payment	**$2,700.62**

Per Chapter 86, Wis. Stats., payments are made to eligible local governments for General Transportation Aids and Connecting Highway Aids at stated dates within a given calendar year.

You can also view and download this information in the Transportation Assistance System (TAS). TAS is a web-based tool that provides authorized local government officials access to data regarding their transportation aids and improvement program funding distributed by the department. Please visit the WisDOT TAS webpage for more information: https://wisconsindot.gov/TAS.

Direct any questions on banking information to Department of Revenue Local Government Services at LGS@wisconsin.gov or 608-266-2569.

To update the contact information for a local government official, E-file the appropriate form (SL-302C for County or SL-302M for Municipal) through MyDORGov.

For any questions or concerns regarding the payment(s) you have received, please contact me at the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT).

Sincerely,

Megan Feeley

Megan Feeley
GTA Program Manager
WisDOT | Division of Transportation Investment Management
Bureau of Transit, Local Roads, Railroads and Harbors | Local Programs & Finance Section
megan.feeley1@dot.wi.gov | 608-267-7261 | WisDOT GTA | WisDOT TAS

cdbg const	$ 1,000.00
general	$ 24,068.79
new const sewer	$ 11,421.11
new const water	$ 4,588.32
sav bond	$ 2,161.89
sav water res	$ 57.52
save equip rep	$ 1,943.59
sav equip out	$ 101.67
sav indust sand	$ 32,845.76
water res sav	$ 3,799.12
	$ 143,459.84

	prin bal	av cr
munic loan	$ 29,500.00	$ -
muni loan	$ 85,541.05	$ 562,458.95
municip loan	$ 64,856.48	$ 676,143.52

deposit		$ 650.57
bakke norman	$ 3,924.25	
toys for trucks	$ 1,717.97	
deposit		$ 650.57
lillian milune	$ 934.29	
e check		$ 141.81
bank card		$ 100.00
deposit		$ 15,269.48
dakota supply	$ 1,378.33	
donal r knutson	$ 1,805.01	
dorothy hintzman	$ 50.00	
bank card		$ 284.94
bank card		$ 103.73
robert hakanson	$ 1,812.68	
rand bates	$ 2,117.55	
bankcard		$ 214.12
vil wheeler	$ 138.71	
e check		$ 99.08
bankcard		$ 76.33
deposit		$ 2,460.75
bankcard		$ 76.33
deposit		$ 2,460.75
deposit		$ 626.03
v boy ru	$ 23,860.00	
bankcard		$ 77.53
melstrom insp	$ 215.00	
donald r knutson	$ 1,482.99	
tru lock	$ 953.40	
irs	$ 9,099.94	
wi dept rev	$ 413.41	
state of wi		$ 2,700.62
bankcard		$ 225.62
synergy	$ 277.58	
kwick trp trk gas	$ 74.01	
ptac	$ 1,796.33	
bankcard		$ 79.75
owen ass	$ 4,356.00	
bakke norman	$ 96.25	
menards plb shop supp	$ 65.87	
	$ 101,453.76	$ 32,071.66

accts	bal
sand cd	$ 58,208.24
equip rep	$ 3,263.83

MINUTES FROM October 1, 2025, Village Board Meeting

- CALLED TO ORDER BY PRESIDENT HAKANSON AT 6:30
- PROOF OF POSTING CLERK KNUTSON STATED MEETEING POSTED ON THE VILLAGE WEBSITE. VILLAGE HALL AND THE POST OFFICE
- ROLL CALL PREESIDENT HAKANSON PRESENT, TRUSTEE MILUNE PRESENT TRUSTEE MARTEN PRESENT
- OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE: LEANETTE MARTEN, MERCEDES KOENIG, AJ MORRISSETTE, KEVIN KOLDEN
- APPROVAL OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING MINUTES: MOTION BY TRUSTEE MARTEN SECOND BY PRESIDENT HAKANSON MOTION CARRIED
- REPORTS:
    - PRESIDENT: PROJECTS ARE MOVING ALONG SMOOTHLY
    - CLERK REPORT: AS PRINTED
    - PUBLIC WORKS: DNR AUDIT COMING UP, WELL #2 ONLINE SHORTLY
    - ENFORCEMENT: NO REPORT
    - RU: REPORT: AS PRESENTED IN PACKET
    - FIRE DEPT REPORT: AS PRESENTED FIRE TRUCK PURCHASED FROM STATE SURPLUS
    - APRROVAL OF REPORTS AS PRESENTED MOTION TRUSTEE MILUNE SECOND TRUSTEE RYAN CARRIED

OLD BUSINESS:

- PROGRESS OF DRAW PAY REQUEST AT A STAND STILL
- VOIP PHONE SYSTEM: MOTION BY Trustee Martin second by President Hakanson to approve BCN for VOIP system carried
- MINI SPLIT REPAIRE REPLACE WITH A PTAC MOTION BY TRUSTEE MARTEN TO REPLACE WITH PTAC NOT TO EXCEED 2500.00 SECOND TRUSTEE MILUNE CARRIED
- MONEY DONATE FOR VILLAGE USE DISCUSS SIGN TABLED TILL INFORMATION
- POSSIBLE SEXUAL OFFENDER RESIDENCY RESTRICTION SUGGESTED A RADIUS WIL BE CONTACTING THE LAWYER TO VERIFY

NEW BUSINESS:

- REQUEST BY THE 50 YARD LINE TO CLOSE TIPSY TRAIL SATURDAY OCTOBER 25 11:30 AM TILL OCTOBER 26 3:AM MOTION BY PRESIDENT HAKANSON TO APPROVE THIS REQUEST SECOND BY TRUSTEE MILUNE MOTION CARRIED
- LEAKING ROOF AT WELL HOUSE #1 CONTRACTED JORDAN PELLETT HOMETOWN EXTERIORS TO FIX THE ROOF UNDER EMERGENCY ACTION
- PAINTING THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF WELL #1 1200 TO 1500 FROM BENISH PAINTING COLFAX MOTION BY TRUSTEE MILUNE SECOND BY PRESIDENT HAKANSON TO APPROVE THIS BID CARRIED
- MOTION TO APPROVE PURCHASING 3 FUNCTION HYDRAULIC FOR THE TRACTOR FROM BOBCAT BY PRESIDENT HAKANSON SECOND TRUSTEE MARTEN CARRIED
- DON GIVEN PERMISSION TO PURSUE COLLECTION AGENCY
- DISCUSSION OF BUDGET WANTS NEEDS

- ADJOURN INTO CLOSED SESSION MOTION BY PRESIDENT HAKANSON SECOND BY TRUSTEE MARTEN CARRIED ADJOURNED 7:36
- Wis Stat: 19.85 (c) (c) Considering employment, promotion, compensation or performance evaluation data of any public employee over which the governmental body has jurisdiction or exercises responsibility.
- RECOVENE IN OPEN SESSION MOTION TO RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION SECOND BY TRUSTEE MILUNE CARRIED RECONVENED 7:42
- Motion by president Hakanson second by trustee marten to give employees: Knutson, Bates, William $1.00 raise second Trustee Marten motion carried
- No public comments
- Motion by president Hakanson to adjourn second trustee Milune motion carried. Adorned 7:50

Respectfully Submitted

Don Knutson Clerk

Special Meeting October 27, 2025, 444 P.m. Village Shop

Called to order by President Hakanson at 4:44

Roll Call President Hakanson Present, Trustee Milune Present, Trustee Marten Present

Inspection of Possible new generator

Explain the new electrical requirements at wells and lift station

Price for Generator $10,000.00 from a-1 rental center

Old generator own ½ the ½ by the village of Elk Mound each paid $14,000.00 when purchased Village of Wheeler houses it Village of Elk Mound pays us $600.00 a year and maintains it

Research shows proposed generators sell between $21,000.00 and $135,000.00

Motion to purchase the generator for $10,000.00 by trustee Milune second by Trustee Martin carried

Motion to try to sell our half to the Village of elk Mound or the Village of Colfax by President Hakanson second by trustee Martin carried

Motion to adjourn at 5:27 by Trustee Milune second Trustee Marten motion carried

Respectfully submitted

Donld Knutson Clerk