

2001 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 11/19/2001

Received By: gibsom

Wanted: Soon

Identical to LRB:

For: Judith Robson (608) 266-2253

By/Representing: Ron Sklansky

This file may be shown to any legislator: NO

Drafter: gibsom

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters:

Subject: Nat. Res. - wet/shore/flood

Extra Copies: 1 - Ron Sklansky

Submit via email: NO

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Acreage ratio for wetland mitigation

Instructions:

See Attached

Drafting History:

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
/P1	gibsom 12/03/2001	gilfokm 12/03/2001	pgreensl 12/03/2001	_____	lrb_docadmin 12/03/2001		State
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/2			kfollet 12/06/2001	_____	lrb_docadmin 12/06/2001	lrb_docadmin	State 12/20/2001

FE Sent For:

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FE Sent For:

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Bill

Received: 11/19/2001

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Wanted: Soon

Identical to I.R.B.:

For: Judith Robson (608) 266-2253

By/Representing: Ron Sklansky

This file may be shown to any legislator: NO

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Subject: Nat. Res. - wet/shore/flood

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FE Sent For:

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11-16-01

Ron Sklansky
Wetlands compensation rule
Bill to support objection to proposed rule
(JCRAR + Senate committee)

Clearinghouse Rule 00-164
NR 350.06(3) (exception to 1.5:1 ratio)

action taken on 11-14 -
must have bill w/in 30 days

Ron suggested that the bill might have
to require that ~~the~~ DNR promulgate
a rule requiring 1.5:1 ratio (consistent
w/ NR 350.06(1)) but prohibit DNR from
promulgating a rule with the kind of
exception given under sub. (3) ~~to~~

October 10, 2001

Darrell Bazzell, Secretary
WI Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St. - GEF 2
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Secretary Bazzell:

Please be advised that the Senate Environmental Resources Committee, on October 9, 2001, took executive action on Clearinghouse Rule 00-164, relating to wetland compensatory mitigation.


The committee adopted the following motion on October 9, 2001:

"The Senate Environmental Resources Committee objects under s. 227.19 (4) (d) 6., Stats. to proposed s. NR 350.06 (3), as set forth in the modified version of Clearinghouse Rule 00-164 received by the committee on October 1, 2001, on the grounds that this subsection is arbitrary and capricious."

The vote, by polling, for adoption of the motion was

Ayes: (5) Senators Baumgart, Hansen, Wirch, Cowles and Schultz.
Noes: (0) None.
Absent: (0) None.

Sincerely,



Jim Baumgart, Chair
Senate Environmental Resources Committee

JR:ae

4.036(3)

(3) Bills to Support Suspension of or Objection to a Rule. Identify as such a bill to support a suspension of, or an objection to, an administrative rule. Analyze the effect of the bill in the usual manner, but add one of the following at the end of the analysis:

(Bill to support rule suspension [last paragraph])

This bill is introduced as required by s. 227.26 (2) (f), stats., in support of the action of the joint committee for review of administrative rules in suspending section, Wis. Adm. Code, [a rule] [an emergency rule] of the [name of agency] on [date of suspension]. The suspended rule provided for

(Bill to support rule objection [last paragraph])

This bill is introduced as required by s. 227.19 (5) (e), stats., in support of the objection of the [senate] [assembly] committee on [name of standing committee] on [date of objection] and the objection of the joint committee for review of administrative rules on [date of objection] to the issuance of [a portion of] clearinghouse [rule] [number] [rules] [numbers] by the [name of agency]. The proposed [rule] [rules] provided for

NOTE: See secs. 1.02 (15) and 7.15 (6) (c), Drafting Manual.

~~THIS 9/20/01 VERSION SHOWS CHANGES TO THE VERSION
APPROVED BY NRB AT 6/27/01 MEETING~~

ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
AMENDING, REPEALING AND RECREATING AND CREATING RULES

The State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board proposes an order to amend NR 103.03(1)(g), 103.04(4) and (11), 103.05(3) and 103.08(1) and (3)(b); to repeal and recreate NR 103.08(4); and to create NR 103.07(1m), ~~and (4) and (5)~~, 103.08(1k), 103.08(3)(g) and ch. NR 350 relating to wetland compensatory mitigation.

FH-47-00

Summary Prepared by Department of Natural Resources

Statutory authority: ss. ~~281.37 23.321~~, 281.15 and 227.11(2)(a), Stats.
Statutes interpreted: s. ~~281.37 23.321~~, Stats.

Wisconsin Act 147 of 1999 was signed into law on May 10, 2000, and includes two main components—enforcement authority and authority to consider wetland compensatory mitigation in permitting/approval decisions. The law granted the Department authority to enforce conditions of its water quality certification decisions, and this measure went into effect upon signing. For compensatory mitigation, the law granted general authority for the Department to consider mitigation projects in its decisions, and called for the Department to write rules for both the process and the specific requirements for compensatory mitigation projects and mitigation banking.

The proposed changes to NR 103 address the process for consideration of wetland compensatory mitigation. To make the new process clear, the department proposes a complete re-write of the decision process section of the code under NR 103.08(4). The revision would set forth a different review process depending on the type of activity or the characteristic of the wetland impact. When compensatory mitigation enters into a decision, the specifics for what is required for compensation shall be found in NR 350.

A new code, NR 350, is proposed to establish requirements for mitigation projects and mitigation banking in accordance with the requirements of the law including: a sequence of compensatory mitigation that requires practicable on-site compensation before allowing off-site compensation and/or use of banks; ratios for wetland replacement based on the type of wetland, proximity of the compensation site to the area of impact, and the type of replacement project; requirements for planning and design of compensation sites; requirements for short and long-term monitoring and management of compensation sites; financial assurances that the sites will be constructed and maintained as approved; requirements for long-term protection of sites as wetlands using easements or deed restrictions; a process for mitigation banking and the responsibilities of bank sponsors and the department; and requirements for public notification on mitigation banks and bank proposals.

SECTION 1. NR 103.03(1)(g) is amended to read:

NR 103.03(1)(g) Recreational, cultural, educational, scientific and natural aesthetic scenic beauty values and uses.

Wetlands in areas of special natural resource interest:

SECTION 2. NR 103.04(4) and (11) are amended to read:

~~NR 103.04(4) Environmentally sensitive areas and environmental corridors identified in area-wide water quality management plans, Unique and significant wetlands identified in special area management plans (SAMP), special wetland inventory studies (SWIS), advanced delineation and identification studies (ADID) and areas designated by the United States environmental protection agency under s. 404(c), 33 USC 1344 (c);~~

(11) Wild rice waters as listed in s. NR 19.09; and

Purpose:

SECTION 3. NR 103.05(3) is amended to read:

NR 103.05(3) These procedures are promulgated under ss. 23.321, 281.11, 281.12(1), and 281.15, 281.37, and 283.001, Stats.

Definitions:

SECTION 4. NR 103.07(1m), (4) and (5) are created to read:

NR 103.07(1m) "Mitigation project" means the restoration, enhancement or creation of wetlands to compensate for adverse impacts to other wetlands. "Mitigation project" includes using credits from a wetland mitigation bank.

(4) "Wetland mitigation bank" means a system of accounting for wetland loss and compensation that includes one or more sites where wetlands are restored, enhanced or created to provide transferable credits to be subsequently applied to compensate for adverse impacts to other wetlands.

(5) "Working day" means any day except Saturday, Sunday and holidays designated under s. 230.35 (4)(a), Stats.

Department determinations

SECTION 5. NR 103.08(1) is amended to read:

NR 103.08(1) The department shall review all proposed activities subject to this chapter and shall determine whether the project proponent has shown, based on the factors in sub. (3), if the activities are in conformance with the provisions of this chapter. The department shall, upon request, meet with a project proponent and other interested persons to make a preliminary analysis assessment of the scope for an analysis of alternatives and the potential for compliance with this chapter.

SECTION 6. NR 103.08(1k) is created to read:

NR 103.08(1k) (a) For the purposes of reviewing an application under this chapter, the department may require submission of information consistent with s. NR 299.03(1).

(b) The department shall review the application for completeness within 30 days of receipt of the application. The department shall notify the applicant of any additional information

reasonably necessary to review the application. An application may not be considered complete until the requirements of the Wisconsin environmental policy act, s. 1.11, Stats., have been met.

(c) The applicant shall submit, at any time during the review process, additional information which the department finds to be reasonably necessary for review of the application.

(d) The department shall protect as confidential any information, other than effluent data, submitted under this chapter which meets the requirements of s. 283.55(2), Stats., and under s. NR 2.19.

NA in a floodplain
★ (e) For all activities that meet the criteria listed in sub. (4)(c) 3. and that do not require authorization under ch. 30, Stats., the department shall make a final decision on an application within 60 working days of receipt of a complete application from the project proponent.

★ (f) The 60 working day limit does not apply if the department determines that weather conditions prevent the department from making a decision in that time frame.

SECTION 76. NR 103.08(3)(b) is amended to read:

FACTORS for dept. to consider in making determination
NR 103.08(3)(b) Practicable alternatives to the proposal which will not adversely impact avoid and minimize adverse impacts to wetlands and will not result in other significant adverse environmental consequences;

SECTION ~~86m~~. NR 103.08(3) (g) is created to read:

NR 103.08(3)(g) Any potential adverse impact to wetlands in environmentally sensitive areas and environmental corridors identified in areawide water quality management plans.

 SECTION ~~97~~. NR 103.08(4) is repealed and recreated to read:

NR 103.08(4)(a) Except as provided in par. (b), (c) or (d), the department shall make a finding that the requirements of this chapter are satisfied if it determines that the project proponent has shown all of the following:

1. No practicable alternative exists which would avoid adverse impacts to wetlands.
2. If subd. 1. is met, all practicable measures to minimize adverse impacts to the functional values of the affected wetlands have been taken.
3. If subds. 1. and 2. are met, utilizing the factors in sub. (3) (b) to (g) and considering potential wetland functional values provided by any mitigation project that is part of the subject application, that the activity will not result in significant adverse impacts to wetland functional values, significant adverse impacts to water quality or other significant adverse environmental consequences.

(b) For all activities that will adversely affect a wetland in an area of special natural resource interest as listed in s. NR 103.04 or that will adversely affect an area of special natural resource interest, the department may not consider potential functional values provided by any mitigation project that is part of the subject application.

(c) For all activities which meet one or more of subd. 1., 2. or 3., the department, utilizing the factors in sub. (3) and considering potential wetland functional values provided by any mitigation project that is part of the subject application, shall make a finding that the requirements of this chapter are satisfied if it determines that the project proponent has shown that the activity will not result in significant adverse impacts to wetland functional values, significant adverse impacts to water quality or other significant adverse environmental consequences. The department may limit the scope of the analysis of alternatives under sub. (3)(b), as determined at the preliminary assessment meeting under sub. (1).

1. The activity is wetland dependent.
2. The surface area of the wetland impact, which includes impacts noted in s. NR 103.08(3), is 0.10 acres or less.
3. All wetlands that may be affected by an activity are less than one acre in size, located outside a 100-year floodplain, and not any of the following types:
 - a. Deep marsh.
 - b. Ridge and swale complex.
 - c. Wet prairie not dominated by reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) to the exclusion of a significant population of native species.

d. Ephemeral pond in a wooded setting.

e. Sedge meadow or fresh wet meadow not dominated by reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) to the exclusion of a significant population of native species and located south of highway 10.

f. Bog located south of highway 10.

g. Hardwood swamp located south of highway 10.

h. Conifer swamp located south of highway 10.

i. Cedar swamp located north of highway 10.

(d) For cranberry operations, the department, utilizing the factors in sub. (3) (b) to (g), shall make a finding that the requirements of this chapter are satisfied if it determines that the project proponent has shown that the activity will not result in significant adverse impacts to wetland functional values, significant adverse impacts to water quality or other significant adverse environmental consequences. For the purposes of determining whether there is a practicable alternative to a proposed expansion of an existing cranberry operation, the analysis shall be limited to alternatives within the boundaries of the property where the existing cranberry operation is located and on property immediately adjacent to the existing cranberry operation. For new cranberry operations, a practicable alternatives analysis shall be conducted which includes off-site alternatives.

(e) Mitigation projects and the use of wetland mitigation banks shall be carried out in accordance with ch. NR 350 and any memorandum of agreement between the department and the United States army corps of engineers that establishes guidelines for mitigation projects and wetland mitigation banks.

Note: Examples of wetland ecological evaluation methods include, but are not limited to, "Wetland Evaluation Technique" (FHWA/COE), "Wisconsin Wetland Evaluation Methodology", "Hollands-Magee" (IEP/Normandeau), "Minnesota Wetland Evaluation Methodology for the North Central United States" and the "Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Rapid Assessment Method".

Note: Examples of available land use studies include Special Area Management Plans (SAMP), Special Wetland Inventory Studies (SWIS) and Advanced Delineation and Identification Studies (ADID).

SECTION 108. Chapter NR 350 is created to read:

**Chapter NR 350
Wetland Compensatory Mitigation**

NR 350.01 Purpose. (1) The purpose of this chapter is to establish standards for development, monitoring and long term maintenance of wetland compensatory mitigation projects that are approved by the department, and to establish procedures and standards for the establishment and maintenance of mitigation banks.

(2) These provisions are adopted pursuant to s. ~~281.37~~ ~~23.324~~ 281.37, Stats.

Note: Additional information can be found in the memorandum of agreement between the department and the United States army corps of engineers that adopts guidelines for wetland compensatory mitigation in Wisconsin.

NR 350.02 Applicability. This chapter applies to all compensatory mitigation projects that are considered by the department as part of a review process conducted in accordance with chs. NR 103, 131 and 132. This chapter does not apply to compensatory mitigation conducted by the department of transportation as part of the liaison process pursuant to s. 30.12(4), Stats. This chapter does not apply to compensatory mitigation conducted as a requirement of a federal permit issued prior to the effective date of this rule ...[revisor insert date].

NR 350.03 Definitions. In this chapter:

(1) "Bank document" means a document that contains specifications pertaining to the establishment, operation and maintenance of a mitigation bank, identification of the goals, objectives, procedures for operation of the mitigation bank, and incorporates the appropriate terms and conditions of this chapter.

(2) "Bank sponsor" means any public or private entity financially responsible for establishing and, in most cases, operating a mitigation bank.

(3) "Compensation" or "compensatory mitigation" means the restoration, enhancement or creation of wetlands expressly for the purpose of compensating for unavoidable adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

(4) "Compensation ratio" means the number of acres a project proponent shall provide at a mitigation project compared to the acres of wetland lost from a permitted project.

(5) "Compensation search area" means an area that includes the geographic management unit (GMU) of the impacted wetland, the county of the impacted wetland, and a circle with a 20-mile radius from the impacted wetland.

(6) "Compensation site plan" means a comprehensive document prepared by a project proponent or bank sponsor that provides a thorough description of a proposed compensation project.

(7) "Corrective action" means an action taken by a project proponent or bank sponsor to correct deficiencies in a wetland compensatory mitigation project as early as possible after the problem is noticed.

(8) "Creation" means a technique involving the establishment of a wetland where one did not historically exist.

(9) "Credit" means a unit of measure, in acres, representing the accrual or attainment of wetland functions and values at a compensation site.

(10) "Debit" means a unit of wetland value, in acres, that is withdrawn from the wetland mitigation bank upon approval of a banking transaction.

(110) "Degraded wetland" means a wetland subjected to deleterious activities such as drainage, grazing, cultivation, increased stormwater input, and partial filling, to the extent that natural wetland characteristics are severely compromised and where wetland function is substantially reduced.

(121) "Enhancement" means activities conducted in existing wetlands that increase one or more wetland functions.

(132) "Established" means a compensation site that the department determines has met performance standards set forth in the compensation site plan.

(143) "Functional values" means the physical, chemical and biological processes or attributes that occur in a wetland system and how society finds certain functions beneficial as listed in s. NR 103.03(1).

(15) "Geographic Management Unit" means one of the 22 statewide management units based on the major river basins of the state.

(164) "Management" means actions taken at a compensation site to establish and maintain desired habitat and human use conditions including water level manipulations, herbicide application, mechanical plant removal, prescribed burning, fencing, signage, and vandalism repair.

(176) "Mitigation bank" or "bank" means a system of accounting for wetland loss and compensation that includes one or more sites where wetlands are restored, enhanced or created to provide transferable credits to be subsequently applied to compensate for adverse impacts to other wetlands.

(186) "Mitigation bank review team" or "MBRT" means an interagency group of federal, state, local and tribal regulatory and resource agency representatives who oversee the establishment, use and operation of a mitigation bank.

(197) "Mitigation project" means the restoration, enhancement or creation of wetlands to compensate for adverse impacts to other wetlands. "Mitigation project" includes using credits from a wetlands mitigation bank.

(2048) "Monitoring plan" means a specific program of data collection and analysis, conducted, analyzed and reported by a project proponent or bank sponsor, which documents the physical, biological, hydrological and human-use characteristics of compensation site wetlands.

(2149) "On-site" means a mitigation project located within one-half mile of the impacted wetland.

(220) "Performance standards" means a list of quantifiable measures or objectives identified for a compensation site in the compensation site plan agreed to in advance by the project sponsor and the department, that shall be met before a compensation site can be deemed "established".

(234) "Practicable" means available and capable of being implemented after taking into account cost, available technology and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

(242) "Project-specific" means a mitigation project that does not involve the purchase of bank credits.

~~(23) "Region" means one of the 5 geographic areas established to decentralize the duties of the department.~~

(254) "Restoration" means a technique involving the reestablishment of historic wetland conditions and functions, to the maximum extent practicable, at a site where they have ceased to exist, which can include focus on reestablishing hydrologic conditions, plant communities, land contours and surrounding land conditions.

~~(265) "Wetlands" means an area where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions.~~

~~*~~ NR 350.04 Compensatory mitigation sequence. (1) Project proponents are encouraged to consult with the department in pre-proposal conferences or during the permit application process to identify appropriate compensatory mitigation options.

(2) The project proponent shall conduct an evaluation of potential on-site compensation opportunities.

(3) If the department determines that the project proponent has demonstrated that it is not practicable or ecologically preferable to conduct an on-site mitigation project, the department shall allow the project proponent to conduct off-site mitigation.

(4) ~~(4)~~ Off-site mitigation shall be accomplished by the project proponent as near as practicable to the location of the adversely impacted wetland and through use of any of the following off-site mitigation options:

~~(a) either through purchase of mitigation bank credits or Ddevelopment of a project-specific mitigation site located within the compensation search area.~~

~~(b) Purchase of mitigation credits from a mitigation bank with a bank site located in the compensation search area.~~

~~(5) Off-site mitigation shall be located as near as practicable to the location of the adversely affected wetland and within the same department region.~~

~~(6) If the department determines that the project proponent has demonstrated that it is not practicable to locate off-site mitigation within the same department region as the adversely affected wetland, then mitigation may occur through Ppurchase of mitigation credits from a bank established prior to the effective date of this rule ...[revisor insert date], if the department determines that the bank sponsor is in compliance with a memorandum of understanding between the bank sponsor and the department that requires the bank sponsor to restore wetlands in the geographic management units of its customers.~~

~~(75) Purchase of mitigation bank credits shall be from a bank that is listed on the state registry of approved banks pursuant to s. NR 350.13.~~

~~(86) If a project proponent opts to purchase mitigation bank credits, the project proponent shall provide to the department a written affidavit that the purchase occurred, providing the name of the mitigation bank, the acres purchased and the signatures of both the project proponent and the bank sponsor.~~

NR 350.05 Planning for a mitigation project. (1) Mitigation projects may involve one or a combination of techniques including restoration, enhancement or creation of wetlands. Restoration is the preferred technique.

(2) When practicable, compensatory mitigation should result in a project with a similar plant community type to the wetland being impacted.

(3) Unless the wetland impacted by the permitted activity is a deep marsh or a shallow open water community, creation of ponds or deepwater habitats as a mitigation project may not be accepted by the department.

(4) When practicable, compensation sites may not rely on structures that require active maintenance and management.

(5) Compensation sites shall include a zone of vegetated upland adjacent to the wetland that the department determines is adequate to filter run-off entering the wetland.

NR 350.06 Amount of compensatory mitigation required. (1) The department shall determine the number of acres of compensation required based on subs. (2) and (3) and shall inform the project proponent of the determination. Except as provided in subs. (2) and (3), the compensation ratio is 1.5:1, which means 1.5 acres of compensation for each acre of impacted wetland.

(2) A compensation ratio of 1:1 may apply if the project proponent demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that the following conditions are met:

(a) Credits will be purchased from a mitigation bank that is listed on the state registry of approved banks pursuant to s. NR 350.13.

(b) The permitted project will not impact any of the following types:

1. Deep marsh.
2. Ridge and swale complex.
3. Wet prairie not dominated by reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) to the exclusion of a significant population of native species.
4. Ephemeral pond in a wooded setting.
5. Sedge meadow or fresh wet meadow not dominated by reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) to the exclusion of a significant population of native species and located south of highway 10.
6. Bog located south of highway 10.
7. Hardwood swamp located south of highway 10.
8. Conifer swamp located south of highway 10.
9. Cedar swamp located north of highway 10.

Senate
objection

(3) The department may allow a variance from the ratio in sub. (1), but no less than a ratio of 1:1 if the project will involve unavoidable loss of more than twenty acres of wetland and if the project proponent demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that the following conditions are met:

(a) The project proponent will develop a project-specific mitigation project within the same watershed as the impacted wetland.

~~(b)(b)~~ The applicant demonstrates to the department a record of past successes with wetland mitigation projects.

NR 350.07 Site crediting. (1) The total number of acres of credit at a compensation site or mitigation bank site shall be calculated by the department based on information provided in the compensation site plan pursuant to s. NR 350.08.

(2) The location of wetland boundaries for use in calculating acreage of wetland at a compensation site shall be made consistent with s. NR 103.08 (1m).

(3) Credit for restoration shall be one credit acre for every one acre restored.

(4) Credit for enhancement can range from no credit to one credit acre for every acre of wetland enhanced. The appropriate amount of credit shall be determined by the department based on a comparison of the functional values of the current condition of the site and the projected functional values of the completed compensation site. Proposed management activities on pre-existing, fully functioning wetlands will typically receive no credit. Re-establishment of historic hydrology, land contours and plant communities on substantially degraded wetland sites will typically receive higher credit. In some cases, intensive management activities based on an approved plan and backed with financial assurances that the work will be conducted, may receive credit. Proposed activities that result in conversion of one wetland type to another wetland type will generally not be given credit unless there is a demonstrated value in doing so.

(5) Creation shall only be allowed if the department determines that the planned creation will provide significant wetland functional values. Because of the greater difficulty, poorer track record and the longer time scale involved in the development of wetland functions for wetland creation projects, any creation accepted by the department for project-specific compensation shall receive one-half credit acre for each acre of wetland created, unless the applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that the circumstances warrant greater credit.

(6) Credit for establishment of an adequate zone of vegetated upland, as required in s. NR 350.05(5), shall be one credit acre for every 10 acres of adjacent vegetated upland. Restoration efforts on adjacent uplands that provide additional ecological functions to the site, beyond filtering run-off, may receive one acre of credit for every 4 acres of adjacent upland restored.

(7) Wetland-like projects used primarily as stormwater or wastewater treatment facilities, including features covered by s. NR 103.06 (4), will not receive credit as mitigation projects.

NR 350.08 Compensation site plan requirements. (1) For any proposal to construct a compensation site, either for project-specific compensation or for a mitigation bank site, a compensation site plan shall be prepared by the applicant or bank sponsor and approved by the department.

(2) The purpose of the compensation site plan is to demonstrate that the applicant has sufficient scientific expertise to carry out the proposed compensation project work; to outline the construction plan and techniques, project goals and objectives, performance standards, monitoring plan, and long term management plan; to demonstrate that the applicant has sufficient financial resources to assure the project is built according to the plans and specifications, and will be monitored and maintained as proposed; and to provide evidence that the site will be maintained as wetland in perpetuity.

(3) An adequate compensation site plan shall include the following information: identification of the site plan developers and their expertise; general description of site plan; location of site; description of pre-project baseline conditions including soils, hydrologic conditions, current land-use, and current plant communities present; site map; description of design features; goals and objectives for the site; performance standards; construction inspection plan; post-construction monitoring plan; management plan for future maintenance of wetland conditions; provisions for long-term ownership and protection of site; implementation schedule for construction and monitoring; and a plan for financial assurances.

NR 350.09 Construction inspection and monitoring requirements. (1) GENERAL. The compensation site plan approved by the department under s. NR 350.08, shall include a construction inspection plan, a post-construction monitoring plan and a management plan for each compensation site.

(2) **CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION.** (a) The applicant shall inform the department of the progress of construction and shall provide full access to the department for site inspections.

(am) The department shall conduct an inspection prior to the completion of construction to identify any problems and shall provide notice of the problems to the project proponent or bank sponsor within one month of the inspection.

(b) The applicant shall receive written approval from the department before implementing any substantial deviations from the approved compensation site plan.

(c) Within one month after the completion of construction, the project proponent or bank sponsor shall provide an as-built report to the department. This report shall summarize the construction activities including how problems noted in par. (am) have been addressed, note any changes to the construction plan that occurred, and provide as-built plan sheets of the site. The as-built report shall serve as the basis for the final construction inspection.

(d) A final construction inspection shall be conducted by the department within one month after receipt of the as-built report in par. (c) to determine whether the site was built in accordance with plans and specifications.

(e) After the final construction inspection, the department shall provide the applicant or bank sponsor a final list of corrective actions and order completion by a specific date.

(f) The applicant or bank sponsor shall certify to the department evidence that all corrective actions identified under par. (e) have been addressed.

(g) The department shall issue a letter of compliance to the applicant or bank sponsor after the department determines that construction and all corrective actions are complete.

(h) After the department issues a letter of compliance, the department shall reevaluate the amount of required financial assurance.

(3) POST CONSTRUCTION MONITORING. (a) The purpose of post construction monitoring is to determine whether performance standards established for the site in the compensation site plan are being met, identify trends in wetland functions at the site and identify the need for corrective actions.

(b) Performance standards shall be established for each compensation site in the compensation site plan prepared by the project proponent or bank sponsor and approved by the department pursuant to s. NR 350.08. These performance standards represent the minimum objectives that shall be met in order for a site to be deemed established by the department. At a minimum, the performance standards shall include all of the following:

1. The number of acres of land delineated in the final monitoring year that meet the wetland definition.

2. A description of an acceptable hydrologic regime.

3. The acceptable level of occurrence of invasive species.

(c) The monitoring plan shall take into consideration unique aspects of each site.

(d) The monitoring plan shall include a monitoring schedule of adequate frequency and duration to measure specific performance standards and to assure long-term success of the stated goals for the site.

(e) The monitoring plan shall be sufficient to assess trends in wetland function at the site and the degree to which the performance standards for the site are met.

(f) For all bank sites, a monitoring report shall be provided to the department annually for a period of at least 5 years after the date of the letter of compliance identified under sub. (2)(g). The monitoring report shall include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

Note: Based on the 2001 report on wetlands mitigation by a committee of the National Research Council, monitoring to determine compliance with performance standards, and management to ensure this compliance, is likely to take more time than the five 5-year minimum specified.

1. A restatement of the compensation site plan goals, objectives and performance standards.

2. Identification of any structural failures or external disturbances on the site.

3. A description of management activities and corrective actions implemented on the site during the past year.

4. A summary of and full presentation of the data collected during the past year.

5. A site map showing the locations of data collection.

6. An assessment of the presence and level of occurrence of invasive species.

7. An assessment of the degree to which performance standards are being met.
8. Proposed corrective actions to improve attainment of performance standards.
9. A narrative summary of the results and conclusions of the monitoring.

(g) (g) Based on review of the monitoring report, the department may require implementation of corrective actions listed under sub. par. (f) 8. or other corrective actions identified by the department necessary to improve attainment of the site's performance standards.

(h) -AA At the end of the monitoring period, the department shall issue a final letter of compliance to the project proponent or bank sponsor if the department determines that the site is successful and established.

(ih) After the department issues a final letter of compliance, the department shall release the financial assurances under s. NR 350.10.

(4) MANAGEMENT PLAN. (a) The purpose of the management plan is to lay out the specifics for how the site will be used, how the site will be maintained, who will be responsible for the work, and the schedule for these activities.

(b) The project proponent or bank sponsor shall include short and long-term plans for management activities that may include prescribed burns, invasive species control, fencing, signage, and water level manipulation.

(c) The management plan shall be clear as to what conditions will trigger needs for certain maintenance or management activities.

NR 350.10 Financial assurances. (1) GENERAL. The department may require a performance bond, irrevocable letter of credit, irrevocable escrow account, irrevocable trust account or other financial assurance to insure that a mitigation project is constructed, operated, monitored and maintained in accordance with the approvals issued by the department and other agencies involved in the approval process.

(2) TERM. Financial assurances may be required for both site construction activities and post-construction monitoring and care. Financial assurances to guarantee adequate post-construction monitoring and care shall be for a specified time period after construction is complete, or after success criteria are met, depending on the type of project.

(3) LEVEL OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE. The department shall determine the level for financial assurance based upon the estimated costs of the construction, operation, monitoring and maintenance of the mitigation project. The costs may include any costs for corrective actions which may be required to bring the project into compliance.

(4) REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSURANCE. Financial assurance instruments shall meet requirements determined by the department to be reasonably necessary to assure proper construction, operation, monitoring and maintenance of the mitigation project. Requirements shall, at a minimum, include:

(a) Forms of financial assurance, which include a third party as obligor, shall be issued by an entity authorized to do business in this state.

(b) Any financial assurance shall provide that the financial assurance cannot be canceled or modified except after not less than 90 days notice in writing to the department by certified mail. Not less than 30 days prior to the cancellation or modification of the financial assurance, the project proponent shall deliver to the department a replacement for the financial assurance that is acceptable to the department. If the replacement financial assurance is not provided and accepted, the original financial assurance shall remain in effect.

(c) The financial assurance shall provide that the project proponent will faithfully perform all requirements of the approvals for the project. If the project site or the mitigation bank is transferred, the new owner or successor in interest shall provide the necessary financial assurance in the amount required for the project.

(d) The financial assurance shall be payable to the "State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources".

(5) REEVALUATION OF THE AMOUNT OR FORM OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE. In accordance with s. NR 350.09, the department may periodically reevaluate and adjust the amount or form of financial assurance to reflect completion of tasks which are required under the department's approval.

(6) MULTIPLE PROJECTS. A person who obtains approval for 2 or more mitigation projects may elect, at the time of the approval for the second or subsequent site, to provide a single form of financial assurance in lieu of separate assurances for each site.

(7) MULTIPLE JURISDICTIONS. In cases where more than one regulatory authority has jurisdiction, a cooperative financial security arrangement may be developed and implemented by the regulatory authorities to avoid requiring the project proponent or bank sponsor to prove financial assurance with more than one regulatory authority for the same compensation site.

(8) CHANGING METHODS OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE. A project proponent or bank sponsor may change from one method of financial assurance to another with written approval from the department.

(9) BANKRUPTCY NOTIFICATION. A project proponent or bank sponsor shall notify the department by certified mail of the commencement of any voluntary or involuntary proceeding under bankruptcy code, 111 USC, et seq., naming the project proponent or bank sponsor as debtor, within 10 days of commencement of the proceeding.

NR 350.11 Long-term protection of compensation sites and mitigation bank sites. (1) A bank sponsor or person responsible for development of a project specific compensation site under this chapter shall grant a conservation easement under s. 700.40, Stats., to the department to ensure that the restored, enhanced or created wetland will not be destroyed or substantially degraded by any subsequent owner or holder of interest in the property on which the wetland is located. At a minimum, the conservation easement shall include any zone of vegetated upland adjacent to the wetland, identified under s. NR 350.05 (5) and credited under s. NR 350.07 (6). The department shall revoke the permit or other approval if the holder of the permit fails to provide the conservation easement.

(2) The department shall modify or release a conservation easement issued under sub. (1) if the conditions in s. ~~281.37 (2m)~~ 23.321(2m)(b) 281.37 (2m), Stats., apply.

NR 350.12 Process for establishing a mitigation bank. (1) A prospective bank sponsor shall prepare a ~~bank prospectus~~ and provide copies to both the department and the United States army corps of engineers. The ~~bank prospectus~~ shall at a minimum include the following information:

- (a) Identification of the bank sponsor and purpose of the bank.
- (b) Identification of consultants or experts to be involved in design of the bank's compensation site.
- (c) Location of the proposed compensation site.
- (d) General description of current ownership and land-use at the compensation site.
- (e) General description of anticipated design concept for wetland restoration, enhancement or creation at the proposed compensation site.

(2) Upon receipt of a bank prospectus, the department shall:

- (a) Facilitate a meeting of the mitigation bank review team within 60 working days;
- (b) Provide to the prospective bank sponsor the department's written opinion as to the likelihood that a proposed compensation site will comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(3) Based on comments received from the department and other members of the MBRT, a prospective bank sponsor shall prepare a draft bank document and provide copies to both the department and the United States army corps of engineers. The draft bank document shall include the following information:

- (a) Information required under sub. (1).
- (b) A draft compensation site plan for each proposed compensation site developed in accordance with s. NR 350.08.
- (c) Information on the operation of the bank including the expected number of credits, provisions for sale of credits, accounting and reporting procedures, and provisions for site inspections.
- (d) A discussion of the persons responsible for management of the bank accounting, long-term ownership of the bank site, monitoring of bank site and maintenance and management of the bank site.
- (e) A proposed conservation easement ~~or deed restriction~~ for the bank site pursuant to s. NR 350.11.

(f) A proposed schedule that includes, at a minimum, a timeline for finalizing the bank document, construction and monitoring.

(4) Upon receipt of a draft bank document, the department shall:

- (a) Facilitate finalization of the bank document.
- (b) In accordance with sub. (5), issue public notification that a draft bank document has been received and is under review;

(c) Provide to the prospective bank sponsor the detailed comments of the MBRT and a listing of state permits or approvals that may be required for construction of any proposed bank sites.

(5) Public notification. (a) The department shall develop a news release for each draft banking document to include all of the following information:

1. The name of the bank sponsor.
2. A brief description of the bank including all bank sites.
3. The name and address of a contact within the department who can receive comments and respond to questions.
4. A date by which the department will accept and consider comments.

(b) When deemed appropriate by the department, any other department notice, including a notice required under statute or administrative rule, containing the information in par. (a) may be used in lieu of a news release.

(c) The department shall distribute the news release or legal notice to appropriate news media in the vicinity of the proposed action.

(6) Once all concerns of the department and MBRT have been addressed by the prospective bank sponsor to the satisfaction of the department, the bank sponsor shall prepare a final bank document. The department shall be a signatory to the bank document pursuant to s. NR 350.13(2).

(7) Upon receipt of the final bank document with the signatures of all members of the MBRT, the department shall include the bank on the state registry pursuant to s. NR 350.13 (1).

NR 350.13 Mitigation banking. (1) The department shall maintain a registry of all mitigation banks in the state that have been approved by the department as eligible to sell credits. This registry shall include information on the bank sponsors, the location of bank sites and the number of available credits determined under sub. (5). The department shall provide a copy of the registry to anyone who requests it.

(2) The bank document is the record of department and MBRT concurrence on the objectives and administration of a mitigation bank. The secretary or designee shall sign for the department and this signature on the bank document constitutes department approval of the bank. The terms and conditions of the bank document may be amended, subject to notification and approval of the department and the MBRT. Failure to comply with the terms of the bank document may result in removal from the state registry under sub. (1).

(3) The bank sponsor is responsible for establishing a mitigation bank site in accordance with an approved compensation site plan, administration of the accounting of debits and credits, conducting required corrective actions, providing required monitoring and status reports to the department and the MBRT, and assuring long term maintenance and protection of the site. Bank sponsors may request that more than one compensation site be included in a bank.

(4) Participation in the establishment of a mitigation bank does not constitute ultimate authorization for specific activities, as excepting the activities from any applicable requirements, or as pre-authorizing the use of credits from that bank for any particular activity.

(5) The total potentially available credits at a bank shall be determined by the department and the MBRT pursuant to s. NR 350.07. The total available credits shall be stated in the bank document and reflected on the registry. The total credits derived from wetland creation or restoration of adjacent uplands shall be limited that:

(a) No more than 25% of the final total credits can be the result of wetland creation; and

(b) No more than 15% of the final total credits can be the result of restoration of adjacent uplands.

(6) Site conditions and performance will determine the timeline for actual release of bank credits. Credits will be released as performance standards, established in the monitoring plan under s. NR 350.09, are met.

(7) The bank sponsor may sell or use a portion of the total potentially available credits before the mitigation bank site is deemed established by the department and MBRT. The actual schedule for release of credits shall be set forth in the bank document. In that schedule, the department may allow:

(a) Release of up to 10% of total estimated credits when the bank document is signed by all parties.

(b) Release of up to 20% of total estimated credits when the department issues the letter of compliance specified in s. NR 350.09 (2)(g).

(c) Release of up to 30% of total estimated credits upon receipt by the department of the monitoring report for year 2 after construction.

(d) Release of 100% of credits after the department receives the final year monitoring report and determines that the site has satisfactorily met all performance standards established in the compensation site plan.

(8) By January 30 of each year that a bank is in operation, the bank sponsor shall provide a report to the department that provides an accounting of bank credits and debits using the format established in the bank document. The department shall provide a letter of concurrence to the bank sponsor within 30 days of receipt of this report and shall reflect the appropriate information on the bank registry.

NR 350.14 Enforcement. (1) Violations of this chapter may be prosecuted by the department under chs. 23, 30, 31, 281 and 283, Stats.

(2) Any agent or employee of the department shall at all times be given reasonable access to any and all parts of a project site and may enter upon any property to investigate the project.

(3) A violation of a permit, approval, contract or order issued relating to a project under this chapter is a violation of the statutes or rules relating to the issuance of that permit, approval, contract or order.

(4) The department may remove a party from the approved wetland banking registry for failure to comply with the requirements of the registration after notice and an opportunity for hearing in accordance with the procedures in ch. 227, Stats.

The foregoing rules were approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on

The rules shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative register as provided in s. 227.22(2)(intro.), Stats.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin _____

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By _____
Darrell Bazzell, Secretary

(SEAL)



State of Wisconsin
2001 - 2002 LEGISLATURE

LRB-4298/P1

MGG: j...
KMG

D-N

TODAY

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

Sen. Cat.

1 AN ACT ~~...~~; relating to: the size of restored, enhanced, or created wetlands that
2 are parts of wetland mitigation projects.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under federal law, projects involving the discharge of dredge or fill material into any navigable body of water, including some wetlands, must comply with certain guidelines contained in regulations promulgated by the federal environmental protection agency (EPA) in order for a permit to be issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE). Under a memorandum of understanding entered into by EPA and ACE interpreting these guidelines, a project may comply with the guidelines, although it involves an adverse impact on an existing wetland, if compensatory action is taken, such as restoring another wetland that has already been degraded. However, before ACE may issue a permit, the department of natural resources (DNR) must determine that the project complies with state water quality standards. For wetlands not subject to federal law, any discharge of dredge or fill material, with certain exceptions, must also comply with all of the state water quality standards.

Current state law specifically authorizes ~~the department of natural resources~~ (DNR) to consider a wetland mitigation project as a means for complying with these water quality standards in determining whether to grant a permit or other approval (approval) for an activity that will have an adverse effect on a wetland. Under this law, wetland mitigation may be accomplished by restoring, enhancing, or creating another wetland to compensate for the ~~the~~ impact to the wetland that is being adversely affected or by using credits from a "wetland mitigation bank". A wetlands mitigation bank is a system of accounting for wetland loss and compensation that

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includes one or more sites where wetlands are restored, enhanced, or created to provide transferable credits to be subsequently applied to compensate for adverse impacts to other wetlands.

Current law prohibits DNR from considering wetland mitigation in reviewing whether to grant an approval for a project that adversely affects "an area of special natural resource interest" or a wetland that is in such an area. The bill defines "an area of special natural resource interest" as being an area that has significant ecological, cultural, aesthetic, educational, recreational, or scientific values and specifically lists certain areas. Also, DNR may not consider wetland mitigation unless the applicant for the approval demonstrates that all appropriate and practicable measures will be used to avoid and minimize the adverse impact on the wetland to be adversely affected.

Current state law also requires that DNR initiate negotiations with ACE to establish guidelines for mitigation projects and banking. Current law authorizes DNR to promulgate rules concerning the size of the wetlands to be restored, enhanced, or created (mitigating wetlands) and replacement ratios that will apply in determining the size of these wetlands. Current law specifically prohibits DNR from requiring that a mitigation project be larger in acreage than the acreage required by these guidelines.

This bill repeals DNR's authority to promulgate rules establishing a process for determining these replacement ratios. Instead, the bill imposes a general minimum size requirement that the size of the mitigating wetlands be at least 150% the size of the adversely affected wetlands.

The bill reduces this minimum size requirement to 100% for a mitigation project that meets certain criteria. The mitigating wetlands used for such a project must come from a mitigation bank approved by DNR, and the activity for which the mitigation project is authorized may not affect certain areas, such as deep marshes or wet prairies in any area of the state, or other areas that are located south of ~~State Highway~~ ¹⁰, such as wet meadows and forested swamps.

The bill specifies that if the size of the mitigating wetlands using the 150% or 100% replacement ratio exceeds the acreage that is required for the mitigation project under the guidelines, the size of the mitigating wetlands shall be reduced to equal the maximum acreage allowed under those guidelines.

This bill is introduced as required by ~~§~~ 227.19 (5) (e), stats., in support of the objection of the senate committee on environmental resources on October 9, 2001, and the objection of the joint committee for review of administrative rules on November 14, 2001, to the issuance of a portion of clearinghouse rule 00-164 by DNR. The portion of the proposed rule objected to would allow DNR to grant a variance to reduce the replacement ratio to 100% for certain mitigation projects that are in addition to those described above to which the 100% ratio applies.

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For further information see the *state* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

1 **SECTION 1.** 281.37 (3) (g) of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 6,
2 is repealed.

3 **SECTION 2.** 281.37 (3c) of the statutes is created to read:

4 **281.37 (3c) SIZE REQUIREMENT.** (a) In approving a mitigation project, the
5 department shall determine the size of the wetlands to be restored, enhanced, or
6 created.

7 (b) Except as provided in sub. (3g), and subject to sub. (3j), the size of the
8 wetlands that are restored, enhanced, or created as part of a mitigation project shall
9 be at least 150% of the size of the wetlands that are adversely impacted.

10 **SECTION 3.** 281.37 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

11 **281.37 (3g) SIZE REQUIREMENT; SPECIFIC AREAS.** Subject to sub. (3j), the size of
12 the wetlands that are restored, enhanced, or created as part of a mitigation project
13 shall be at least 100% of the size of the wetlands that are adversely impacted if all
14 of the following apply:

15 (a) Credits from a mitigation bank that has been approved by the department
16 are being used for the mitigation project.

17 (b) The permitted activity for which the mitigation project is being authorized
18 will not impact any of the following:

- 19 1. A deep marsh.
20 2. A ridge and swale complex.

1 3. A wet prairie that is not dominated by reed canary grass to the exclusion of
2 a significant population of native species.

3 4. An ephemeral pond in a wooded area.

4 5. A sedge meadow or fresh wet meadow that is not dominated by reed canary
5 grass to the exclusion of a significant population of native species and that is located
6 south of STH 10.

7 6. A bog located south of STH 10.

8 7. A hardwood, cedar, or conifer swamp located south of STH 10.

9 SECTION 4. 281.37 (3j) of the statutes is created to read:

10 281.37 (3j) SIZE REQUIREMENT; ADJUSTMENT. If the size of the wetlands to be
11 enhanced, restored, or created as part of a mitigation project, as calculated under sub.
12 (3c) or (3g), exceeds the acreage that is required for the mitigation project under the
13 guidelines establish in the memorandum of agreement under sub. (4), the size of the
14 wetlands shall be reduced to equal the maximum acreage allowed under the
15 guidelines.

16 (END)

DRAFTER'S NOTE
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-4298/rdn Plan
MCG:....
King

drafted

Attention: Ron Sklansky

Please review this bill and the analysis carefully. This ~~particular~~ law is very complicated so you may also want Mark Patronsky or John Stolzenberg to review this. In your review, please consider the following:

area of the

1. I ~~made~~ the "ratio" requirements to be minimum requirements and not exact ones. I don't think it would be possible in each situation to restore, enhance, or create a wetland that was exactly a certain size.
2. I had to incorporate ~~the~~ the current restrictions found in s. 281.37 (2m). See s. 281.37 (3j).
3. Note that under s. 281.37 (3g) the permitted activity may not affect the areas listed. Therefore, the wetland that will be adversely affected and the mitigating wetland may not be these types of areas. Also note that it does not matter whether the "impact" is a beneficial one or an adverse one. OK?
4. In the analysis, I was purposely vague about what the objected rule ^{was} because I do not see how it would work. How ~~could~~ would there be a "loss" of more than 20 acres if the ratio is 1 to 1? Are they talking about the adversely affected wetland? If you want more detail in this regard, please call me to discuss this.
5. Finally, please check the dates given for the committee action.

the size requirement into

Mary Gibson-Glass
Senior Legislative Attorney
Phone: (608) 267-3215

DRAFTER'S NOTE
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-4298/P1dn
MCC:kmg:pg

December 3, 2001

Attention: Ron Sklansky

Please review this bill and the analysis carefully. This area of the law is very complicated so you may also want Mark Patronskey or John Stolzenberg to review this. In your review, please consider the following:

1. I drafted the "ratio" requirements to be minimum requirements and not exact ones. I don't think it would be possible in each situation to restore, enhance, or create a wetland that was exactly a certain size.
2. I had to incorporate the size requirement into the current restrictions found in s. 281.37 (2m). See s. 281.37 (3j).
3. Note that under s. 281.37 (3g) the permitted activity may not affect the areas listed. Therefore, the wetland that will be adversely affected and the mitigating wetland may not be these types of areas. Also note that it does not matter whether the "impact" is a beneficial one or an adverse one. OK?
4. In the analysis, I was purposely vague about what the objected rule was because I do not see how it would work. How would there be a "loss" of more than 20 acres if the ratio is 1 to 1? Are they talking about the adversely affected wetland? If you want more detail in this regard, please call me to discuss this.
5. Finally, please check the dates given for the committee action.

Mary Gibson-Glass
Senior Legislative Attorney
Phone: (608) 267-3215



State of Wisconsin
2001 - 2002 LEGISLATURE

LRB-4298/PT

MGG:kmg:pg

Today

no changes

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 *Sen. Cost.*
 2 AN ACT to repeal 281.37 (3) (g); and to create 281.37 (3c), 281.37 (3g) and 281.37
 3 (3j) of the statutes; relating to: the size of restored, enhanced, or created
 wetlands that are parts of wetland mitigation projects.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under federal law, projects involving the discharge of dredge or fill material into any navigable body of water, including some wetlands, must comply with certain guidelines contained in regulations promulgated by the federal environmental protection agency (EPA) in order for a permit to be issued by the U.S. army corps of engineers (ACE). Under a memorandum of understanding entered into by EPA and ACE interpreting these guidelines, a project may comply with the guidelines, although it involves an adverse impact on an existing wetland, if compensatory action is taken, such as restoring another wetland that has already been degraded. However, before ACE may issue a permit, the department of natural resources (DNR) must determine that the project complies with state water quality standards. For wetlands not subject to federal law, any discharge of dredge or fill material, with certain exceptions, must also comply with all of the state water quality standards.

Current state law specifically authorizes DNR to consider a wetland mitigation project as a means for complying with these water quality standards in determining whether to grant a permit or other approval (approval) for an activity that will have an adverse effect on a wetland. Under this law, wetland mitigation may be accomplished by restoring, enhancing, or creating another wetland to compensate for the impact to the wetland that is being adversely affected or by using credits from a "wetland mitigation bank." A wetland mitigation bank is a system of accounting

for wetland loss and compensation that includes one or more sites where wetlands are restored, enhanced, or created to provide transferable credits to be subsequently applied to compensate for adverse impacts to other wetlands.

Current law prohibits DNR from considering wetland mitigation in reviewing whether to grant an approval for a project that adversely affects “an area of special natural resource interest” or a wetland that is in such an area. The bill defines “an area of special natural resource interest” as being an area that has significant ecological, cultural, aesthetic, educational, recreational, or scientific values and specifically lists certain areas. Also, DNR may not consider wetland mitigation unless the applicant for the approval demonstrates that all appropriate and practicable measures will be used to avoid and minimize the adverse impact on the wetland to be adversely affected.

Current state law also requires that DNR initiate negotiations with ACE to establish guidelines for mitigation projects and banking. Current law authorizes DNR to promulgate rules concerning the size of the wetlands to be restored, enhanced, or created (mitigating wetlands) and replacement ratios that will apply in determining the size of these wetlands. Current law specifically prohibits DNR from requiring that a mitigation project be larger in acreage than the acreage required by these guidelines.

This bill repeals DNR’s authority to promulgate rules establishing a process for determining these replacement ratios. Instead, the bill imposes a general minimum size requirement that the size of the mitigating wetlands be at least 150% of the size of the adversely affected wetlands.

The bill reduces this minimum size requirement to 100% for a mitigation project that meets certain criteria. The mitigating wetlands used for such a project must come from a mitigation bank approved by DNR, and the activity for which the mitigation project is authorized may not affect certain areas, such as deep marshes or wet prairies in any area of the state, or other areas that are located south of STH 10, such as wet meadows and forested swamps.

The bill specifies that, if the size of the mitigating wetlands using the 150% or 100% replacement ratio exceeds the acreage that is required for the mitigation project under the guidelines, the size of the mitigating wetlands shall be reduced to equal the maximum acreage allowed under those guidelines.

This bill is introduced as required by s. 227.19 (5) (e), stats., in support of the objection of the senate committee on environmental resources on October 9, 2001, and the objection of the joint committee for review of administrative rules on November 14, 2001, to the issuance of a portion of clearinghouse rule 00-164 by DNR. The portion of the proposed rule objected to would allow DNR to grant a variance to reduce the replacement ratio to 100% for certain mitigation projects that are in addition to those described above to which the 100% ratio applies.

For further information see the *state* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

1 **SECTION 1.** 281.37 (3) (g) of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 6,
2 is repealed.

3 **SECTION 2.** 281.37 (3c) of the statutes is created to read:

4 **281.37 (3c) SIZE REQUIREMENT.** (a) In approving a mitigation project, the
5 department shall determine the size of the wetlands to be restored, enhanced, or
6 created.

7 (b) Except as provided in sub. (3g), and subject to sub. (3j), the size of the
8 wetlands that are restored, enhanced, or created as part of a mitigation project shall
9 be at least 150% of the size of the wetlands that are adversely impacted.

10 **SECTION 3.** 281.37 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

11 **281.37 (3g) SIZE REQUIREMENT; SPECIFIC AREAS.** Subject to sub. (3j), the size of
12 the wetlands that are restored, enhanced, or created as part of a mitigation project
13 shall be at least 100% of the size of the wetlands that are adversely impacted if all
14 of the following apply:

15 (a) Credits from a mitigation bank that has been approved by the department
16 are being used for the mitigation project.

17 (b) The permitted activity for which the mitigation project is being authorized
18 will not impact any of the following:

- 19 1. A deep marsh.
- 20 2. A ridge and swale complex.



2001 BILL

TODAY

D-NOTE

- Neglected

1 AN ACT to repeal 281.37 (3) (g); and to create 281.37 (3c), 281.37 (3g) and 281.37
2 (3j) of the statutes; relating to: the size of restored, enhanced, or created
3 wetlands that are parts of wetland mitigation projects.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under federal law, projects involving the discharge of dredge or fill material into any navigable body of water, including some wetlands, must comply with certain guidelines contained in regulations promulgated by the federal environmental protection agency (EPA) in order for a permit to be issued by the U.S. army corps of engineers (ACE). Under a memorandum of understanding entered into by EPA and ACE interpreting these guidelines, a project may comply with the guidelines, although it involves an adverse impact on an existing wetland, if compensatory action is taken, such as restoring another wetland that has already been degraded. However, before ACE may issue a permit, the department of natural resources (DNR) must determine that the project complies with state water quality standards. For wetlands not subject to federal law, any discharge of dredge or fill material, with certain exceptions, must also comply with all of the state water quality standards.

Current state law specifically authorizes DNR to consider a wetland mitigation project as a means for complying with these water quality standards in determining whether to grant a permit or other approval (approval) for an activity that will have an adverse effect on a wetland. Under this law, wetland mitigation may be accomplished by restoring, enhancing, or creating another wetland to compensate for the impact to the wetland that is being adversely affected or by using credits from

BILL

a “wetland mitigation bank.” A wetland mitigation bank is a system of accounting for wetland loss and compensation that includes one or more sites where wetlands are restored, enhanced, or created to provide transferable credits to be subsequently applied to compensate for adverse impacts to other wetlands.

Current law prohibits DNR from considering wetland mitigation in reviewing whether to grant an approval for a project that adversely affects “an area of special natural resource interest” or a wetland that is in such an area. The bill defines “an area of special natural resource interest” as being an area that has significant ecological, cultural, aesthetic, educational, recreational, or scientific values and specifically lists certain areas. Also, DNR may not consider wetland mitigation unless the applicant for the approval demonstrates that all appropriate and practicable measures will be used to avoid and minimize the adverse impact on the wetland to be adversely affected.

Current state law also requires that DNR initiate negotiations with ACE to establish guidelines for mitigation projects and banking. Current law authorizes DNR to promulgate rules concerning the size of the wetlands to be restored, enhanced, or created (mitigating wetlands) and replacement ratios that will apply in determining the size of these wetlands. Current law specifically prohibits DNR from requiring that a mitigation project be larger in acreage than the acreage required by these guidelines.

This bill repeals DNR’s authority to promulgate rules establishing a process for determining these replacement ratios. Instead, the bill imposes a general minimum size requirement that the size of the mitigating wetlands be at least 150% of the size of the adversely affected wetlands.

The bill reduces this minimum size requirement to 100% for a mitigation project that meets certain criteria. The mitigating wetlands used for such a project must come from a mitigation bank approved by DNR, and the activity for which the mitigation project is authorized may not affect certain areas, such as deep marshes or wet prairies in any area of the state, or other areas that are located south of STH 10, such as wet meadows and forested swamps.

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BILL

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DRAFTER'S NOTE
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-4298/2dn
MGG:lag:kjf

cmh

December 6, 2001

Attention: Ron Sklansky

This draft is identical to LRB-4298/1 except that it changes "establish" to "established" in s. 281.37 (3j) to correct a grammatical error.

Mary Gibson-Glass
Senior Legislative Attorney
Phone: (608) 267-3215

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Mary Gibson-Glass
Senior Legislative Attorney
Phone: (608) 267-3215

Emery, Lynn

From: Austin, David
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2001 11:33 AM
To: LRB.Legal
Cc: Delaporte, Maggie; Sklansky, Ron

Dear LRB:

Please jacket LRB 4367 for the Assembly and LRB 4298 for the Senate. These are identical bills drafted by the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules to uphold an objection to a proposed administrative rule. The report to the legislature required by section 227.19(6)(a) is attached.

Please send the Assembly jacket to Maggie Delaporte in Representative Grothman's office and the Senate jacket to David Austin in Senator Robson's office.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

David Austin
Senator Robson's office
6-2253



CR 00-164 Report
to the Legisl...