



WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AMENDMENT MEMO

2017 Senate Bill 600

**Senate Substitute
Amendment 1**

Memo published: February 9, 2018

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OVERVIEW OF CURRENT LAW

Current law requires a person to obtain an individual wetland permit or to be authorized under a wetland general permit before conducting an activity that will result in a discharge of dredged material or fill material into state wetlands (also referred to as “nonfederal wetlands”), unless the activity is exempt from that requirement. If the wetland is a “federal wetland” that is subject to federal jurisdiction, the applicant must obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), or qualify for an exemption.

Current law provides exemptions from state wetland permitting requirements for several types of activities, such as the construction of farm ponds and maintenance of storm water detention basins. [s. 281.36 (4), Stats.] However, current law authorizes the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to “override” those exemptions if the otherwise exempt activity is incidental to an activity that has as its purpose bringing a wetland, or part of a wetland, into a use for which it was not previously subject, and if the activity may either: (1) impair the flow or circulation of a wetland; or (2) reduce the reach of any wetland.¹ [s. 281.36 (5), Stats.]

In addition to the statutory exemptions, current DNR administrative rules exempt the discharge of dredged or fill material into an artificial wetland from permit requirements, unless the DNR determines that the artificial wetland has significant functional values or uses. For purposes of that exemption, current law defines “artificial wetland” to mean a landscape feature where hydrophitic vegetation may be present as a result of human modifications to the

¹ As amended by 2017 Wisconsin Act 58, current law provides a general exemption, not subject to the “override” authority, for certain wetlands within an electronics and manufacturing zone designated by the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation.

landscape or hydrology and for which there is not prior wetland or stream history. [ss. NR 103.02 (1m), 103.03 (1) (e) to (g), and 103.06 (4), Wis. Adm. Code.]

Under current law, a person who owns or leases land may ask the DNR to provide a wetland identification (a written evaluation based upon an on-site inspection by the DNR of whether a parcel of land contains a wetland) or a wetland confirmation (a written statement based upon an on-site inspection by the DNR of whether the department concurs with the boundaries of a wetland as delineated by a third person). [s. 23.321 (2) (b) and (c), Stats.] Both a wetland identification and a wetland confirmation provided by the DNR remain effective for five years. [s. 23.321 (4) (a) and (5), Stats.]

Current law requires the DNR to require mitigation for wetland individual permits through its mitigation program. This program must allow mitigation to be accomplished by any of the following methods:

- Purchasing or applying credits from a mitigation bank in this state. The DNR is required to establish a system of service areas for the mitigation banks under the mitigation program that is geographically based on the locations of the major watersheds in the state.
- Participating in an in lieu fee subprogram, under which payments are made to the DNR or another entity for the purposes of restoring, enhancing, creating, or preserving wetlands or other water resource features. The DNR must establish an escrow subprogram as part of the in lieu fee program.
- Completing mitigation within the same watershed or within one-half mile of the site of the discharge.

2017 SENATE BILL 600

2017 Senate Bill 600 provides a general exemption from state permitting requirements for the discharge of dredged or fill material into a state wetland. The bill directs the DNR to require mitigation for any discharge into a state wetland. The bill excludes artificial wetlands from the statutory definition of wetland.

In addition, the bill requires the DNR to expend funds that have accumulated in the in lieu fee subprogram account within specified timelines.

Finally, the bill authorizes the DNR to submit an application to USACE seeking the delegation of authority to administer permits for federal wetlands.

SENATE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1

Senate Substitute Amendment 1 modifies the scope and requirements for the wetlands permitting exemptions; creates a new procedure for determining eligibility for the exemptions; replaces a requirement to spend accumulated in lieu fee program funds with a grant program for projects on state stewardship land; creates a new wetlands study council; creates an express

preemption on local regulation; and specifies that delineations for state wetlands remain in effect for 15 years, if certain conditions are met. The substitute amendment also retains the provision of the bill that authorizes the DNR to exercise authority over federal wetlands, if authorized by USACE to do so.

Wetland Permit Exemptions

The substitute amendment exempts from state permit requirements a discharge into a state wetland that occurs in an urban area² if the discharge does not affect more than one acre of wetland per parcel; does not affect a rare and high quality wetland,³ and the development related to the discharge is done in compliance with any applicable storm water management zoning ordinance or storm water discharge permit.

The substitute amendment also exempts from state permitting requirements a discharge into a state wetland that occurs outside an urban area if the discharge does not affect more than three acres of wetland per parcel; does not affect a rare and high quality wetland; and the development related to the discharge is a structure, such as a building, driveway, or road, with an agricultural purpose.

Finally, the substitute amendment exempts artificial wetlands from state permit requirements. "Artificial wetland" is defined in the substitute amendment to mean a landscape feature where hydrophytic vegetation may be present as a result of human modification to the landscape or hydrology and for which the DNR has no definitive evidence⁴ showing prior wetland or stream history that existed before August 1, 1991. This definition excludes wetlands that serve as a fish spawning area or a passage to a fish spawning area and wetlands created as a result of a mitigation program.

Notification Procedure

Under the substitute amendment, a person is required to notify the DNR no fewer than 15 working days before initiating a project that may affect a wetland to which the above exemptions applies. The notice must include either a statement by a professional who is qualified to give an opinion and who has investigated the wetland, or a wetland delineation prepared by a qualified professional showing the exact location and boundaries of a wetland.

If the DNR is unable to determine whether eligibility requirements for an exemption are met, the DNR may, within 15 working days after receiving the notification, request additional

² The substitute amendment defines "urban area" to mean any of the following: an incorporated area; an area within one-half mile of an incorporated area; or an area in a town that is served by a sewerage system.

³ "Rare and high quality wetland" is defined to mean a wetland that is directly adjacent or contiguous to a Class I or Class II trout stream or that consists of 75% or more of any of the following wetland types: alder thicket; calcareous fen; coniferous swamp; coniferous bog; floodplain forest; hardwood swamp; interdunal wetland; open bog; ridge and swail complex; deep marsh; or sedge meadow.

⁴ "Definitive evidence" is defined to mean documentary evidence such as any of the following: maps; aerial photographs; surveys that use a scale of not more than 100 feet per inch; or wetland delineations.

information one time about the parcel of land. The person proposing the project must cooperate with DNR's efforts to obtain this information and may proceed with the project only after receiving notification from DNR that the landscape feature is eligible for the exemption based on the definitive evidence.

The substitute amendment generally requires the DNR to presume that the wetland or landscape feature is eligible for an exemption after receiving the notification. However, the substitute amendment does not require DNR to make this presumption if the DNR instead notifies a person that one of the following conditions apply:

- The eligibility requirements for the exemption are not met.
- The location and boundaries of the wetland delineation are not accurate.
- For artificial wetlands only, that DNR determines that the landscape feature is providing significant functions that either protect adjacent or downstream property or infrastructure from flooding or significantly improve the water quality of an adjacent or downstream water body.

If the DNR notifies a person within 15 working days after receiving the notice that one of the three conditions above applies, the person may not proceed with the project unless authorized to do so under an exemption or wetland general or individual permit.

Wetland Mitigation

Under the substitute amendment if an activity in an urban area that is exempt from state wetland permitting requirements affects more than 10,000 square feet of wetland, mitigation is required for the portion of the affected wetland that exceeds 10,000 square feet.

In addition, the substitute amendment, specifies that if an activity outside an urban area that is exempt from state wetland permitting requirements affects more than 1.5 acres of wetland, mitigation is required for the portion of the affected wetland that exceeds 1.5 acres.

The substitute amendment requires that in these circumstances, any off-site mitigation, including any mitigation conducted by a mitigation bank or under the in-lieu fee program, must be completed within the same compensation search area, as defined by DNR rule, as the discharge.⁵

The substitute amendment does not require mitigation for activities in artificial wetlands that are exempt from wetland permit requirements.

⁵ "Compensation search area" is defined in s. NR 350.03 (5), Wis. Adm. Code, to mean an area that includes the geographic management unit of the impacted wetland, the county of the impacted wetland, and a circle with a 20-mile radius from the impacted wetland.

Preemption of Local Regulation

The substitute amendment prohibits a local government from enacting an ordinance or adopting a resolution regulating a matter regulated by the wetland permitting exemptions and mitigation requirements created under the substitute amendment.

Wetland Identification, Confirmation, and Delineation

The substitute amendment creates a wetland confirmation for state wetlands. Under this process, a person who owns or leases land may ask the DNR to provide a wetland confirmation, based on the DNR's review of the wetland boundaries as delineated by a qualified third person⁶ and not based upon an on-site inspection by the DNR, of whether the DNR concurs with the delineation. The delineation prepared by the qualified third person must include the exact location and boundaries of the state wetland. The substitute amendment directs the DNR to concur with the delineation unless it determines that the location and boundaries of the state wetland identified in the delineation are not accurate, based on maps, aerial photographs, surveys, wetland delineations, or hydrophitic soil conditions. The DNR must provide this type of wetland confirmation no later than 15 days after receiving a request.

The substitute amendment modifies the length of time certain wetland identifications and wetland confirmations are effective. Specifically, the substitute amendment requires that wetland identifications and wetland confirmations remain effective for 15 years from the date provided by the DNR if all of the following apply:

- The wetland is a state wetland.
- The parcel of land is subject to a storm water management zoning ordinance or storm water discharge permit.

The DNR is prohibited from invalidating or amending an existing wetland delineation or requiring a new wetland delineation that meet both of the criteria above until it expires.

Under the substitute amendment, wetland identifications and wetland confirmations that were provided by the DNR for state wetlands on or after January 1, 2003 are effective for 15 years, instead of five years. The 15 year validity applies even if the wetland identification or wetland confirmation expired prior to the effective date of the substitute amendment, unless a more recent wetland identification or confirmation was provided by the DNR showing that a discharge to a wetland on a parcel was conducted in compliance with a wetlands permit issued prior to the substitute amendment's effective date.

Grant Programs for Mitigation Projects on Stewardship Lands

The substitute amendment creates two new grant programs. First, it requires DNR to award grants to nonprofit organizations to conduct projects to create, restore, or enhance

⁶ "Qualified third person" is defined to mean an individual who has completed basic and advanced wetland training and has a minimum of one year of field experience in wetland delineation.

wetlands under the in-lieu fee subprogram on DNR stewardship land. The grants would be funded by the in lieu fee subprogram account.

The DNR is required to identify at least 25% of department land acquired under the stewardship program, including land in every watershed in the state, to include in this program no later than six months after the substitute amendment's effective date. No later than three months after completing this land identification, or at the beginning of the following fiscal year, whichever is earlier, the DNR must issue a request for proposals from nonprofit organizations for grants to conduct wetland mitigation projects on DNR-identified land.

The substitute amendment specifies the information DNR must request in grant applications, including a project timeline and a specification of the functional values or uses that the proposed project would create, restore, or enhance. The DNR must accept applications on a rolling basis over the course of a fiscal year and must select and announce grant recipients at the end of each quarter as funds are available. If grant recipients require DNR permits to conduct the project, the DNR must waive all permit fees for the project and apply expedited timelines for issuing, denying, or modifying those permits. The DNR must pay out a grant quarterly, withholding the final payment until the grantee certifies the project is complete. At least six months after the fifth anniversary of the DNR's first issuance of a request for proposals for grants under this program, the DNR must submit a report to the Legislature analyzing the effectiveness of the program and making recommendations for program changes.

Second, the substitute amendment requires the DNR to establish a separate program to make grants to nonprofit organizations for property development activities relating to wetlands created, restored, or enhanced under a wetland mitigation grant on DNR stewardship land. A nonprofit organization must submit an application under this program at the same time it submits an application for a wetland mitigation grant. The DNR may only award a property development grant to a nonprofit organization if the DNR also awards the organization a grant under the wetland mitigation grant program. A property development grant may not exceed 10% of the amount of a wetland mitigation grant.

Federal Review of Mitigation Projects

The substitute amendment authorizes the DNR to submit a request to USACE to move up all deadlines relating to its review and approval of wetland mitigation projects proposals under the in lieu fee subprogram so that the time it takes to receive USACE approval is shortened. In addition, DNR is authorized to submit a request to USACE to approve a modification to the Wisconsin Wetland Conservation Trust program instrument in order to implement the wetland mitigation grant program.

Wetland Study Council

The substitute amendment creates a new wetland study council consisting of nine members, appointed for staggered six-year terms. Eight members are appointed by the Governor: six must be representatives of specified statewide organizations, one must be a statewide wetland delineator, and one must be a statewide wetland consultant. The ninth

member is appointed by the DNR Secretary, and must be a DNR biologist or hydrologist who is a wetland expert. The council is directed to research and develop recommendations on a variety of issues related to wetlands.

BILL HISTORY

Senators Roth and Cowles offered Senate Substitute Amendment 1 on February 7, 2018. On February 8, 2018, the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Energy voted to recommend adoption of the substitute amendment and passage of the bill, as amended, on votes of Ayes, 3; Noes, 2.

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