DATCP Drainage Board Training



Topics to be Discussed

- Basic Water Law History Lesson
- Summary of Regulations
- The Permitting Structure
- Permit application
- Drain District Project Review

Why do what we do?

"The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same shall be common highways, and forever free, as well as to the inhabitants of said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefore."

> Northwest Ordinance of 1787 Article IV



Wisconsin Constitution Article IX, Section 1

Public Trust Doctrine

- State's constitutional responsibility
- Article IX, Section 1
- Protect navigable waters
 - Chapter 30, Stats
 - Supreme Court Case Law
- Helps define navigability and incidents of navigation

Roles and Responsibilities Protection of the Public Trust in Waterways & Wetlands

- Navigation
- Fishing
- Scenic Beauty
- Water Quality and Quantity

- Boating
- Hunting
- Fish/Wildlife Habitat
- Protection of wetland functional values

Wetlands – why does it matter

Wetland functions

- floral diversity
- Fish/wildlife habitat
- flood storage



- stormwater storage and filtration
- shoreline protection
- groundwater recharge and discharge
- aesthetics, recreation and education

Regulatory Authorities

• DNR

- Chapter 30, Stats
- Chapter 281, Stats
- NR 345/347, WAC
- NR 103/299, WAC
- NR 216

- DATCP
 - Chapter 88, Stats
 - ATCP 48

• ACOE

County Zoning



Chapter 30 - Waterways

Public (Navigable) Waterways

A waterway is considered public (navigable) if it:

- has a defined bed and banks; and
- has the ability to float a small watercraft on a recurring basis

A waterway is presumed navigable if it appears on the USGS topographic map as either an intermittent or perennial stream

Public (Navigable) Waterways

s. 30.10, Wisconsin Statutes states a waterway is <u>not considered</u> navigable if it:

- 1. Wasn't navigable before ditching; and
- 2. The ditch is draining exclusively agricultural lands

regardless of whether or not there is a defined bed/bank and enough water to float a small watercraft

Wetlands

Is it a wetland? -DNR-

 s. 23.32(1), Wis. Stats. - 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.

Wetland Delineation Requirement

1987 Corps Manual

NE/NC Supplement

ERDC/EL TR-12-1

Environmental Laboratory

H-H	
US Army Corps of Engineers	
Waterways Experiment Station	

Wetlands Research Program Technical Report Y-87-1 (on-line edition)

Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual

by Environmental Laboratory



January 1987 - Final Report ved For Public Release: Distribution Is Unlimited





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August 2010

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Is it a wetland? 3 Parameter Approach



Do I need a wetland permit?
The discharge of dredged or fill material into wetlands – s. 281.36(3b), Stats.

- <u>Fill material</u> is defined as material placed in wetlands where the material has the effect of: (i) Replacing any portion of a wetland; or (ii) Changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a wetland.
 - Examples of such fill material include, but are not limited to: rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mining or other excavation activities, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in wetland. Fill material does not include trash or garbage.

Do I need a permit?

- Exemptions: s. 281.36(4), Stats. The discharge of dredged or fill material into wetlands for:
 - Normal farming, silviculture or ranching activity
 - Maintenance, emergency repair or reconstruction of damaged parts of structures that are in use in a wetland
 - Construction or <u>maintenance</u> of farm ponds, stock ponds or <u>irrigation ditches</u>

Stormwater and Wastewater Permitting

- Wastewater permits may be required for certain activities, such as return water associated with hydraulic dredging.
- NR 216 stormwater permitting if stock-piling or creating berms that disturb 1 acre or more, or spreading in a non-agricultural area 1 acre or more.

Permit Structure

Exemptions

General Permits

Individual Permits



Exemptions

- EXEMPT activities do not require a permit nor do they require notification to the Department
- They are NOT unregulated activities
- Only on certain water bodies
- Must meet all criteria

Agriculture Chapter 30.40 Wisconsin Statutes

fruits vegetables nuts berries grains seeds

dairy egg production feedlots grazing livestock poultry

floriculture beekeeping sod farming

(D)Pre

General Permits

- 30-day review time period
- Permits for activities that meet <u>specific</u> standards and are located in <u>specific</u> areas.
- Most activities have a GP option
- Pre-application requirements must be submitted to WMS.

Individual Permits

- 60-90 day minimum review time period
- 30-day public notice requirement
- Individual Permits are available in all areas however some activities may be prohibited by statute or rule.
- Pre-application requirements must be submitted to WMS.

Intro - Permit Application

Where do I start? Who should I call?

Licenses & Regulations Education Search or Keywords Find the water management specialist that serves your county. Dam safety Floodplain management County water management specialists Shorelands 🖲 Iowa 🕚 Adams 🖲 Polk Storm water Ashland • Iron • Portage • Price Wastewater • Barron 🐮 Jackson Bayfield Jefferson Racine Wetlands • Brown • Richland 🕑 Juneau 🖲 <u>Buffalo</u> 🖲 Kenosha • Rock • Rusk 🐮 <u>Burnett</u> • Kewaunee Waterway and wetland 🔹 Sauk Calumet LaCrosse information line Can't find the answer to your question on Chippewa 🖲 Lafayette • Sawyer our web pages? Call our information line: • Clark 🕑 Langlade Shawano 920-662-5452 🕚 Columbia 🕚 Sheboygan Lincoln Crawford Manitowoc 🕑 <u>St. Croix</u> • Dane • Taylor Marathon • Dodge Marinette Trempealeau • Door • Vernon Marquette Douglas • Vilas Menominee 🖲 Dunn 🕑 Milwaukee • Walworth 🕑 Washburn 🕑 Eau Claire Monroe • Washington Elorence Oconto 🖲 Fond du Lac • Waukesha • Oneida • Waupaca Eorest 🕑 Outagamie • Grant Ozaukee 🕑 Waushara • Green • Pepin 🖲 Winnebago • Wood 🖲 Green Lake • Pierce

 Corps of Engineers

County Zoning

http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Waterways/

THE KEY: Planning and Communication



PERMIT PROCESSING

Water Permits Web Portal

Business Licenses & Regulations Recreation Education Topics Contact Join Us Search or Keywords Q 🖸 Share

Water permit applications

Done

For some of our permits, submit applications and other forms to the DNR online. Get a WAMS ID, complete an application, sign and pay fees in a few steps. Track permits and know exactly where they are in the permitting process. Follow us as we add more permits to our online system. Applications not yet available online are linked below as a PDF.





Bark Bay Slough - by Joanne Kline (Bayfield)

* = WAMS ID and password needed to log in.

Vater supply Storm water Agricultural lives	ock operations	Wastewater	Aquatic plant management	Waterway and wetland
General information about the application type	Paper process	Online process	5	
Public water capacity development	View info			
Geothermal systems	Download [PDF]			
Underground injection wells	Download [PDF]			
Water use permits	View info			
Water withdrawal (>100,000 GPD or >70 GPM)	View info			
Well construction notification	Download [PDF]			

👊 Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off

http://dnr.wi.gov/permits/water/

WRAPP Form

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Site Actions 🗸 🐋 📝 Brow	rse Page Edit	Fetter, Frank F 🕶							
Submit Save Save Close	Image: Copy of Copy								
Commit	Clipboard Views Update								
Lists Permits View	Home NR353 3500-53N Attachments								
Search Applications (Submitted to DNR)	State of Wisconsin Water Resources Application for Project Permits Department of Natural Resources Form 3500-053 (R 2/12) dnr.wi.gov Page 1 of 2	-							
Agricultural Livestock Operation	Notice: Pursuant to chs. 30 and 31, 281 and s. 283.33, Wis. Stats., this form is used to apply for coverage under the state construction site storm water runoff general permit, and to apply for a state or federal permit or certification for waterway and wetland projects or dam projects. This form and any required attachments constitute the permit application. Failure to complete and submit this)							
Aquatic Plant Management	application form may result in a fine and/or imprisonment or forfeiture under the provisions of applicable laws including s. 283.91, Wis. Stats. Personal information collected will be used for administrative purposes and may be provided to requesters to the extent required by Wisconsin's Public Records Laws (ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.).								
Create Permit	Use this form for: Work in public waters (DNR - ch.30, Wis. Stats.) Storm Water NOI- New land disturbing construction activity								
Stormwater	Work in waters of the U.S (Corps of Engineers) Storm water NOI - Renewal Corps of Engineers) Storm water NOI - Renewal Corps of Engineers) Storm water NOI - Renewal Corps of Engineers)								
Wastewater	Read all instructions provided before completing.								
Create Permit	Section 1: Applicant/ Permitee Information								
	Applicant Name(Indiv., Org. or Entity) 2 Authorized Representative 3 Title 4)							
Water Supply	Mailing Address 5 City 6 State 7 Postal Code 8								
Waterway and Wetlands	* * * Email 9 Telephone Number (include area code) 10 Fax Number (include area code) 11	•							
Create Permit	* * *								
	Section 2: Landowner Information (if different than Applicant)								
DNR Permit Processing	Name(Organization or Entity) 12 Contact Person 13 Title 14								
	Mailing Address 15 City 16 State 17 Postal Code 18	/							
All Site Content	Email 19 Telephone Number (include area code) 20 Fax Number (include area code) 21								
	Section 3: Other Contact Information (check one)								
	Consultant or Plan Preparer Contractor Agent Other 22 If other, specify: 23								
	Name (Organization or Entity) 24 Contact Person 25 Title 26								

What is considered a Complete Application

- Photographs of the site without snow cover
- Completed Application
- Wetland delineation (?)
- Narrative
- Plans & specs
- Proof of ownership
- All fees



Generic Case Study

Farm Drainage Ditch









Public (Navigable) Waterways

 defined bed and banks; and the ability to float a small watercraft on a recurring basis

Public (Navigable) Waterways

s. 30.10, Wisconsin Statutes:

- 1. Wasn't navigable before ditching; and
- 2. The ditch is draining exclusively agricultural lands



Do I need a wetland permit?

- The discharge of dredged or fill material into wetlands – s. 281.36(3b), Stats.
 - Construction or <u>maintenance of</u> farm ponds, stock ponds or <u>irrigation ditches</u>
 - Case by case basis. <u>Case example: Wind Lake Canal</u> <u>Dredging</u>
 - ACOE Exemption for discharge of dredged material into waters of the U.S., including sidecasting into adjacent wetlands.
 - No DNR wetland authority.
 - Check with the ACOE and WMS on wetland rules.



Maps are only tools – not definitive





Case Example: Hoosier Creek, Racine & Kenosha Counties

Proposed removal of 8,000 cy of material & disposal of material along dredge corridor.

- Prior navigable waterway history; Ch. 30 permitting necessary.
- Submit required dredging pre-application information to determine if sediment testing is require under NR 347. Testing was requested. Solid Waste review?
- Disposal: Local floodplain ordinance.
 - Racine: can spread up to 12" in floodplain.
 - Kenosha: Can spread up to 6" with shoreland contract.

Not Previously Navigable: NR 345

- NR 345.04 Dredging of a farm drainage ditch which was not a navigable stream before ditching is eligible for an exemption subject to the following limitation:
- The project is located in a navigable stream that does not have stream history.
- The applicant has notified the department of the proposed project 10 days prior to dredging.
- The dredging may not have a long-term adverse effect on cold-water fishery resource or may not destroy cold water or warm water fish spawning beds or nursery areas.
- The dredged material may not be temporarily or permanently placed in a wetland, floodway or below the ordinary high water mark of a navigable waterway.
- The person conducting the dredging is the riparian owner or has permission of the riparian owner to remove bottom material.

