



April 22nd, 2013

Subject: Request for economic impact of proposed changes in Natural Resources Board Order WT-06-12 relating to shoreland zoning standards for counties.

Notice Date: April 22nd, 2013

End of Comment Period: May 6th, 2013

The Department of Natural Resources is conducting an economic impact analysis of its rule proposal, WT-06-12. With this rule, the Department intends to make changes to clarify procedures and ease the administrative burden on counties in regards to implementation of the impervious surface limits, the nonconforming structure standards, vegetative management standards and the reporting standards.

The Department is gathering information to determine if there is an economic effect of the proposed rule on specific businesses, business sectors, public utility ratepayers, local governmental units, and the state economy as a whole. Information and advice is requested from businesses, business associations, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule.

Would you, your business, your association, or your local unit of government be affected economically if this rule implemented the following:

- Creates a higher impervious surface standard for already highly developed areas.
- Eases application of impervious surface regulations to riparian lots or non-riparian lots entirely within 300 feet of the waterway.
- Addresses impervious surfaces that do not drain directly to a waterway or are being treated by an engineered system.
- Allows a one-time, 200 sq. foot lateral expansion within the setback as long as the expansion is no closer to the waterway.
- Clarifies that discontinuance language in the Code only applies to structures associated with a nonconforming use; reflecting statutory language.
- Eliminates the requirement to remove nonconforming accessory structures when replacing or relocating nonconforming structures.
- Eliminates a provision that states that boathouses shall be regulated under s. 30.121 to clarify that county may regulate dry boathouses.
- Clarifies that a permit is not required to remove invasive, damaged or diseased vegetation, or vegetation that poses a safety hazard.
- Clarifies what materials must be submitted to the department.

The proposed rule may be reviewed at: <https://health.wisconsin.gov/admrules/public/Home>

To request this material in an alternative format, please call Heidi Kennedy at (608) 261-6430 or email her at heidi.kennedy@wisconsin.gov with specific information on your request by **May 6, 2013**.

If you expect to be affected economically by this rule proposal please provide as much information as possible to the department regarding any implementation or compliance costs you would expect to incur, quantifiable benefits of the proposed rule, or how the proposed rule would negatively affect your overall economic competitiveness, productivity, or jobs.

Please indicate whether you are responding as a business, small business, business association, local governmental unit, or individual. A small business is defined as an independently owned and operated business that is not dominant in its field and which employs 25 or fewer full-time employees or which has gross annual sales of less than \$5,000,000.

Comments are due and shall be postmarked no later than May 6, 2013. Please provide your email address or phone number in order for the department to contact you if additional information is needed. Written comments on economic effects of the proposal may be submitted via U.S. mail or email to:

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Madison, WI 53707
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**ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
REPEALING, RENUMBERING, RENUMBERING AND AMENDING, AMENDING, REPEALING AND
RECREATING, AND CREATING RULES**

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board proposes an order to: amend NR 115.01(c)2.d., and NR115.05(1)(e), (e)1., and (e)2.; to repeal and recreate NR 115.05(1)(e)3.; to amend NR 115.05(1)(e)4., NR 115.05(1)(g), NR 115.05(4)(h), and (hm) and NR 115.06(2)(b)1.a.; relating to minimum standards for county shoreland ordinances.

WT-06-12

Analysis prepared by the Department of Natural Resources

Statutory authority: Sections 59.692, 227.11 (2) (a), and 281.31, Stats.

Statutes interpreted: Sections 59.69, 59.692, 59.694 and 281.31, Stats.

Plain Language Rule Analysis:

Background

Since August 1, 1966, when the Wisconsin Legislature passed the Water Resources Act (as created by Chapter 614, Laws of 1965), the purpose and direction for shoreland ordinances has been: "To aid in the fulfillment of the state's role as trustee of its navigable waters and to promote public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare."

Now codified at s. 281.31, Stats., Wisconsin's Water Resources Act utilized a novel approach toward comprehensive pollution control by supplementing state-level regulation of direct polluters (industries and municipal treatment plants) with county-administered shoreland ordinances, sanitary codes, and subdivision regulations to control indirect pollution sources. The law required the state to establish practical minimum standards and workable regulations in an area where there had been little experience. The act's requirement to enact shoreland ordinances is part of the state's active public trust duty, which requires the state to protect navigable waters not only for navigation, but also to protect and preserve those waters for fishing, recreation and scenic beauty.

NR 115 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code contains minimum shoreland zoning standards for ordinances adopted under s. 59.692, Stats., for the purposes specified in s. 281.31(1), Stats.

Authority

The proposed amendments to ch. NR 115 are intended to ease the administrative burden of a county to implement the current rule and to give a county more flexibility in how they regulate land use in shorelands. The proposed amendments will also give shoreland property owners more land use options, while still protecting the public interest in navigable waters and adjacent shorelands. Section 281.31(6), Stats., provides: "Within the purposes of sub. (1), the department shall prepare and provide to municipalities general recommended standards and criteria for navigable water protection studies and planning and for navigable water protection regulations and their administration." Section 59.692(1m), Stats., provides that each county shall zone by ordinance all shorelands in its unincorporated area. Section 59.692(1)(c), Stats., defines "shoreland zoning standard" to mean "a standard for ordinances enacted under this section that is promulgated as a rule by the department." Section 227.11(2)(a), Stats., gives the department the authority to promulgate rules interpreting the provisions of any statute enforced or administered by the agency, if the agency considers it necessary to effectuate the purposes of the statute.

Revision Rationale

NR 115 was created to protect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat and scenic beauty along navigable lakes and rivers by establishing statewide minimum standards including lot sizes, building setbacks from the water's edge, and limits on tree removal. Controlling the density of development along the waters and creating a buffer around them was the best management practice at the time the rule was adopted in 1970. In response to concerns raised by the counties regarding the implementation and administration of the state's current shoreland zoning standards in NR 115, the department agreed to revise the regulations to address key concerns relating to the impervious surface standards and nonconforming structure standards and to clarify a vegetative management and reporting standard. The proposed revisions to NR 115 are necessary to address the shoreland areas of the state that were developed prior to the revisions in NR 115 went into effect on February 1, 2010. Many of these areas already exceed the impervious surface standard and/or the maximum impervious surface standard. Any proposed development on these properties would result in an administrative and implementation burden on counties, which would have to require the property owners to either conduct mitigation for any future expansions or receive a variance. In addition, the proposed changes allow for a one time lateral expansion in the setback, providing more flexibility for property owners with nonconforming structures that are structurally unable to expand vertically and are unable to expand beyond the setback. Additional changes are minor clarifications of the vegetative management and reporting requirements of the shoreland zoning standards in NR 115.

Revision Process

The revision package is based on concepts developed, negotiated and compromised during numerous meetings with the Wisconsin County Code Administrators, who represent the county planning and zoning staff, and the department. The department also met with the other partners to the shoreland zoning program including representatives from the Wisconsin Realtors Association, Wisconsin Builders Association, River Alliance and Wisconsin Lakes to obtain their input. The dedication and determination of these individuals proves how important our water resources and adjacent shorelands are in the state.

Major provisions and new requirements

While most of the provisions are minor, the major provisions of the proposal include changes to the impervious surface limits to provide more flexibility for properties that are current developed and already exceed the current maximum impervious surface limit of 30%. The rule revisions also provide more flexibility for property owners by allowing for some lateral expansion of nonconforming structures within the setback. Other minor changes to the rule include clarification of the vegetation management standards and reporting standards.

Federal Regulatory Analysis:

There is no specific existing or proposed federal regulation that is intended to address the activities to be regulated by the proposed rule.

State Regulatory Analysis:

Wisconsin's Shoreland Management Program is a partnership between state and local governments that requires development near navigable lakes and streams to meet statewide minimum standards. Each Wisconsin county has shoreland ordinance provisions that protect water resource values, water quality, recreation and navigation, fish and wildlife habitat, and natural scenic beauty. Other than the nonconforming structure and substandard lot standards, county ordinances must meet or exceed the minimum state standards contained in Chapter NR 115, Wisconsin Administrative Code. The shoreland provisions include:

- setbacks for structures from waterways
- minimum lot sizes
- controls on removing shoreland vegetation
- standards for land disturbance activities
- protection of wetlands
- restrictions on improvements to nonconforming structures

Current development trends continue to pose major challenges to the shoreland program. As new development occurs, long continuous sections of natural shorelines are broken into small fragmented patches. This reduces the availability and quality of habitat needed by shoreline-dependent species, such as loons, eagles, osprey, and many amphibian species, particularly in northern Wisconsin. Along highly developed shorelines, preserving even small amounts of near-shore and fringe wetland habitat becomes critical for maintaining natural reproduction of fish populations. As smaller seasonal cabins are replaced with larger four-season homes, concerns over the size of lots and carrying capacity of the land arise. In addition, development in areas typically considered undevelopable, and second and third tier development, are now problems that the shoreland program did not predict nearly 40 years ago.

Much has changed in the way we develop waterfront property and the demands we place upon our developed areas. Changes in this program will equip the county with the tools and techniques needed to protect these valuable resource areas while allowing reasonable development to continue for the foreseeable future.

State Comparison:

Minnesota

The State of Minnesota has a shoreland program that is also being revised. The Minnesota DNR's website states that an increase in development pressure around lakes and rivers has raised concerns about water quality and impacts on lake use, therefore resulting in the need to review current shoreland minimum standards in the state. Minnesota bases their shoreland program on statewide classification of all surface waters based on size and shape, amount and type of existing development, road and service accessibility, existing natural character of the water and other parameters. Waterbodies are classified as natural environment lakes, recreational development lakes, general development lakes, remote river segments and forested rivers. Each class has specific standards associated with the shoreland ordinance including building setbacks, lot sizes and widths, bluff impact zones, slope requirements, impervious surface limits and others. The state has a somewhat similar standards in treatment of nonconforming structures and limits impervious surfaces to 20%, which is a lower limit than Wisconsin's current rule and would be significantly less than the proposed highly developed shoreline standard in the proposed rule.

Michigan

The State of Michigan has a wild and scenic rivers protection program to provide special protection to designated rivers. This program is managed similarly to other wild and scenic river protection programs nationwide. The protection standards are outlined in Natural River Zoning Rule 281 which outlines standards for river setbacks, minimum lot widths, special vegetation management standards, and nonconforming structure improvements. Additional activities that may have potential impacts to the public trust or riparian rights, or that may impair or destroy the waters or other natural resources of the state, including inland lakes and streams, the Great Lakes, wetlands, and groundwater, are regulated by the Department of Environmental Quality.

Illinois

The State of Illinois regulates inland waters through an administrative code detailing conservation measures for public waters. The purpose of the program is to protect the public's interests, rights, safety and welfare in the State's public bodies of water. More specifically, construction is regulated to prevent obstruction to, or interference with, the navigability of any public body of water; encroachment on any public body of water; and impairment of the rights, interests or uses of the public in any public body of water or in the natural resources thereof.

Indiana

The State of Indiana regulates lake-side construction activities and provides standards for the activities along and within public freshwater lakes. The state also has standards for nonconforming uses and nuisances including the removal of a lawful nonconforming use if the structure or facility affects public safety, natural resources, natural scenic beauty or the water level of a public freshwater lake.

Iowa

The state of Iowa has an integrated watershed management and surface water regulation program which includes motor regulations and slow-no-wake areas to reduce shore erosion, and an invasive species program to help safeguard the biological integrity of the lakes and river systems in Iowa. Iowa does not have a specific program for shoreland management or shoreland ordinance requirements. Most of Iowa's environmental programs are directly mandated by the federal government and required components of Environmental Protection or Federal Emergency Management Agency programs.

Summary of Factual Data:

This rule revision was the result of a number of meetings with county zoning officials to discuss their concerns with implementing and administering the current standards in NR 115. The department has also met with its other stakeholders to discuss proposed changes and garner their input on the rulemaking process. The meetings with county zoning staff evaluated the new shoreland zoning standards that went into effect on February 1, 2010 and how those regulations would be applied and administered by the local governments. Some key problem areas were identified. The proposed changes to ch. NR 115 are intended to address those key problem areas, clarify the standards and reduce the administrative burden on counties.

A 1997 department study "Effectiveness of Shoreland Zoning Standards to Meet Statutory Objectives: A Literature Review with Policy Implications" showed that existing shoreland standards were not adequately achieving the statutory objectives of the program to protect critical fish and wildlife habitat, natural scenic beauty, and water quality of lakes and streams. Scientific studies during the 1990's found that fish and insect populations and water quality decline dramatically when watershed impervious surfaces reach 8-12%. A northern Wisconsin study found significant declines in populations of green frogs and key bird species on developed shorelines. When purchasing waterfront property, people inherently value clean water, plentiful wildlife and scenic vistas. A study in Maine found that waterfront property values would decline by 5% with a three-foot decline in lake water clarity. More details on these and other supporting studies are provided in the Environmental Assessment for this rule revision.

Effect on Small Businesses:

Small businesses are not expected to be significantly impacted by the proposed rule changes. Lot size and setback requirements have been imposed on businesses within the shoreland zone since the inception of the program back in the late 1960s. Commercial development has never been, and is not in this proposal, singled out as a different use. The standards apply to small business just like any other development. Standards contained in this rule will allow current facilities to be maintained, and in some cases expand, depending upon the location of the facility. The rule requires local units of government to adopt shoreland ordinances based on these rules. The local units of government will enforce the local ordinances.

Anticipated Costs Incurred by the Private Sector:

Submission of an application for a permit under the local ordinances will result in costs to the applicant to provide the needed background information. The application costs will vary by individual permit application depending on the type of project undertaken and the level of detailed information needed to provide local authorities sufficient background information to make a determination.

Agency contact person: Heidi Kennedy (608) 261-6430 heidi.kennedy@wisconsin.gov

SECTION 1. Chapter NR 115.05(1)(c)2.d. is amended to read:

d. The county may allow removal of vegetation within the vegetative buffer zone to manage exotic or invasive species, damaged vegetation, vegetation that must be removed to control disease, or vegetation creating an imminent safety hazard, provided that any vegetation removed under the permit be replaced by replanting in the same area as soon as practicable.

Note: Information regarding native plants, shoreland and habitat management is available from the University of Wisconsin-Extension publications website: <http://clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/index.htm>.

SECTION 4. NR 115.05(1)(e), (e)1. and (e)2. are amended to read:

(e) *Impervious surfaces.* Counties shall establish impervious surface standards to protect water quality and fish and wildlife habitat and protect against pollution of navigable waters. County impervious surface standards shall apply to the construction, reconstruction, expansion, replacement or relocation of any impervious surface within 300 feet that is either located on a riparian lot, or located on a non-riparian lot where that non-riparian lot is located entirely within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of any navigable waterway, and shall require all of the following: Counties shall require all of the following:

1. 'Calculation of percentage of impervious surface.' Percentage of impervious surface shall be calculated by dividing the surface area of existing and proposed impervious surfaces on the portion of a lot or parcel that is within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark by the total surface area of that portion of lot or parcel that is within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of the lot, and multiplied by 100.

2. 'Impervious surface standard.' A county may allow up to 15% impervious surface on the portion of a lot or parcel that is within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark shoreland lot or parcel. For highly developed shorelines a county may, at its discretion, allow up to 30% impervious surface on the shoreland lot or parcel for residential land uses and up to 40% impervious surface on the shoreland lot or parcel for commercial, industrial or business land uses.

a. A "highly developed shoreline" means a shoreline within an area identified as an Urbanized Area or Urban Cluster in the 2010 US Census or a shoreline that has a commercial, industrial or business land use as of January 31, 2013.

b. A county may establish, after hearing and approval by the department, a map of additional areas of highly developed shorelines not included in subd. 2.a.. The additional areas shall contain at least 500 feet in length of shoreline, have over 75% of the lots developed with over 30% of the lot in impervious surfaces prior to February 1, 2010 and be either sewerred or smaller than the minimum lot sizes established in NR 115. To obtain approval from the department for an additional area, the county shall provide data to the department establishing that the additional area meets the criteria for a highly developed shoreline.

SECTION 5. NR 115.05(1)(e)3. is repealed and recreated to read:

3. 'Maximum impervious surface.' A county may allow a property owner to exceed the impervious surface standard under par. (1)(e)2., provided that all of the following requirements are met:

a. For lots or parcels that are not located within a highly developed shoreline, as defined in subd. 2., a county may allow more than 15% impervious surface but not more than 30% impervious surface on the shoreland lot or parcel. For highly developed shorelines, a county may allow more than 30% impervious surface but not more than 40% impervious surface on the shoreland lot or parcel for properties zoned as a residential zoning classification, and a county may allow more than 40% impervious surface but not more than 60% impervious surface for properties zoned as a commercial, industrial or business zoning classification.

b. For properties that exceed the impervious surface standard under par. (1)(e)2., but do not exceed the maximum impervious surface standard under par. (1)(e)3.a., the county shall issue a permit that requires a mitigation plan approved by the county and implemented by the property owner by the date specified in the permit. The mitigation plan shall include enforceable obligations of the property owner to establish or maintain measures that the county determines adequate to offset the impacts of the impervious surface on water quality, near-shore aquatic habitat, upland wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty. The mitigation measures shall be proportional to the amount and impacts of the impervious surface being permitted. The obligations of the property owner under the mitigation plan shall be evidenced by an instrument recorded in the office of the County Register of Deeds.

c. A county may allow properties to exceed the maximum impervious surface standard in subd. 3.a. if the property owner can show that runoff from an area, which exceeds the impervious surface standard, receives treatment by means of stormwater ponds, constructed wetlands, infiltration basins or other engineered systems, or the surface discharges to internally drained areas having no outlet.

Note: Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to supersede the setback provisions in NR 115.05(1)(b). New structures must meet all setback provisions in the county shoreland ordinance, unless the property owner obtains a variance from the County Board of Adjustment.

Note: A property owner may seek a variance to a dimensional standard of the county ordinance, for areas that exceed the maximum impervious surface standard in 3.a. and do not meet the provisions in 3.c. A county board of adjustment must review the request pursuant to s. 59.694(7)(c), Stats. and applicable case law.

SECTION 6. NR 115.05(1)(e)4. is amended to read:

4. 'Existing impervious surfaces.' For existing impervious surfaces that were lawfully placed when constructed but that do not comply with the standards in subds.2. and 3., the property owner may do any of the following as long as the property owner does not increase the percentage of impervious surface that existed on the effective date of the county shoreland ordinance:

- a. maintenance and repair all impervious surfaces;
- b. replacement of existing impervious surfaces with similar surfaces within the existing building envelope;
- c. relocation or modification of existing impervious surfaces with similar or different impervious surfaces, provided that the relocation or modification ~~does not result in an increase in the percentage of impervious surface that existed on the effective date of the county shoreland ordinance,~~ and meets the applicable setback requirements in NR 115.05(1)(b).

Note: For example this provision would allow an existing at-grade patio to be removed and replaced with a new building, if the new building meets the shoreland setback requirements.

Note: Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to supersede other provisions in county shoreland ordinances.

SECTION 7. NR 115.05(1)(g) is amended to read:

(g) *Nonconforming structures and uses.* 1. 'General rule for nonconforming uses.' Pursuant to ss. 59.69 (10) (a) and 59.692 (2) (a), Stats., an ordinance enacted under those provisions may not prohibit the continuation of the lawful use of a building, structure or property, that exists when an ordinance or ordinance amendment takes effect, which is not in conformity with the provisions of the ordinance or amendment.

2. 'Nonconforming use of temporary structure.' The continuance of the nonconforming use of a temporary structure may be prohibited.

3. 'Discontinued nonconforming use.' If a nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of 12 months, any future use of the building, structure or property shall conform to the ordinance.

4. 'Maintenance of nonconforming principal structure.' An existing principal structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required building setback under par. (b)1. may be maintained and repaired within its existing building envelope. Maintenance and repair includes such activities as interior remodeling, plumbing, insulation, and replacement of windows, doors, siding, or roof.

5. 'Vertical expansion Expansion of nonconforming principal structure within the setback.' An existing principal structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required building setback under par. (b)1. may be expanded laterally or vertically, provided that all of the following requirements are met:

a. The use of the structure has not been discontinued for a period of 12 months or more if a nonconforming use.

b. The existing principal structure is at least 35 feet from the ordinary high-water mark.

c. Vertical expansion is limited to the height allowed in NR 115.05(1)(f) and lateral expansion is limited to a one time expansion of 200 square feet. No portion of the expansion may be any closer to the ordinary high-water mark than the closest point of the existing principal structure.

d. The county shall issue a permit that requires a mitigation plan that shall be approved by the county and implemented by the property owner by the date specified in the permit. The mitigation plan shall include enforceable obligations of the property owner to establish or maintain measures that the county determines adequate to offset the impacts of the permitted expansion on water quality, near-shore aquatic habitat, upland wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty. The mitigation measures shall be proportional to the amount and impacts of the expansion being permitted. The obligations of the property owner under the mitigation plan shall be evidenced by an instrument recorded in the office of the County Register of Deeds.

e. All other provisions of the shoreland ordinance shall be met.

Note: Other provisions include requirements such as impervious surface limitations.

Note: This code does not supercede s. 59.692(1s), Stats.

5m. 'Expansion of nonconforming principal structure beyond setback'. An existing principal structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required building setback under par. (b)1., may be expanded horizontally, landward or vertically provided that the expanded area meets the building setback requirements in par. (b)1., and that all other provisions of the shoreland ordinance are met. A mitigation plan is not required solely for expansion under this paragraph, but may be required under par. (e)3.

6. 'Replacement or relocation of nonconforming principal structure.' An existing principal structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required building setback under par. (b)1. may be replaced or relocated on the property provided all of the following requirements are met:

- a. The use of the structure has not been discontinued for a period of 12 months or more if a nonconforming use.
- b. The existing principal structure is at least 35 feet from the ordinary high-water mark.
- c. No portion of the replaced or relocated structure is located any closer to the ordinary high-water mark than the closest point of the existing principal structure.
- d. The county determines that no other location is available on the property to build a principal structure of a comparable size to the structure proposed for replacement or relocation that will result in compliance with the shoreland setback requirement in par. (b)1.
- e. The county shall issue a permit that requires a mitigation plan that shall be approved by the county and implemented by the property owner by the date specified in the permit. The mitigation plan shall include enforceable obligations of the property owner to establish or maintain measures that the county determines are adequate to offset the impacts of the permitted expansion on water quality, near-shore aquatic habitat, upland wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty. The mitigation measures shall be proportional to the amount and impacts of the replaced or relocated structure being permitted. The obligations of the property owner under the mitigation plan shall be evidenced by an instrument recorded in the office of the County Register of Deeds.
- ~~f. The county shall issue a permit that requires that all other structures on the lot or parcel that do not comply with the shoreland setback requirement in par. (b)1. and are not exempt under par. (b)1m. to be removed by the date specified in the permit.~~

~~g. G f.. All other provisions of the shoreland ordinance shall be met.~~

Note: Other provisions include requirements such as height and impervious surface limitations.

Note: This code does not supercede s. 59.692(1s), Stats.

~~7. 'Boathouses.' The maintenance and repair of nonconforming boathouses which extend beyond the ordinary high-water mark of any navigable waters shall be required to comply with s. 30.121, Stats.~~

SECTION 8. NR 115.05(4)(h) and (hm) are amended to read:

(h) Written notice to the appropriate regional office of the department at least 10 days prior to any hearing on a proposed variance, special exception or conditional use permit, appeal for a map or text interpretation, map or text amendment, and copies of all proposed land divisions submitted to the county for review under sub. (2). ~~Upon request of the Department a county shall provide to the appropriate regional office a copy of any permit issued under sub. (1)(g).~~

(hm) Submission to the appropriate regional office of the department, within 10 days after grant or denial, of copies of any permit granted under sub. (1)(g); any decision on a variance, special exception or conditional use permit, or appeal for a map or text interpretation, and any decision to amend a map or text of an ordinance.

SECTION 9. NR 115.06(2)(b)1.a. is amended to read:

a. A county shall amend its shoreland and subdivision ordinances to meet the minimum standards in this chapter within two years after [Legislative Reference Bureau insert effective date].

SECTION 10. EFFECTIVE DATE. This rule 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.

SECTION 11. BOARD ADOPTION. This rule was approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on _____.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin _____

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By _____
Cathy Stepp, Secretary

(SEAL)

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

2. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

Ch. NR 115, Wisconsin's Shoreland Protection Program

3. Subject

Modify the rule relating to the impervious surface limits, nonconforming structure provisions, vegetation standards and administrative procedures to reduce the administrative burden on counties.

4. Fund Sources Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

5. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected

6. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule

No Fiscal Effect Increase Existing Revenues Increase Costs
 Indeterminate Decrease Existing Revenues Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget
 Decrease Cost

7. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)

State's Economy Specific Businesses/Sectors
 Local Government Units Public Utility Rate Payers
 Small Businesses (if checked, complete Attachment A)

8. Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Be Greater Than \$20 million?

Yes No

9. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

The modifications to Wisconsin's minimum shoreland zoning standards (NR 115) in 2009, generated some concerns for counties that certain provisions are difficult to implement or are administratively burdensome. The current proposal is to clarify and modify certain sections of the code to reduce the implementation concerns and administrative burden on counties. See Attachment Part I for a more detailed explanation.

10. Summary of the businesses, business sectors, associations representing business, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule that were contacted for comments.

Groups likely to be impacted or interested in the proposed rule include local governments, businesses located along the waterfront, builders, contractors, landscapers, building centers, nurseries, and garden centers and particular property owners within the shoreland zone. Recreational users of lakes and rivers may experience some negative impacts from the proposed rule if there is a decline in water quality, fish and wildlife habitat or natural scenic beauty due to increased impervious surface limits for highly developed shorelines and lateral expansion of nonconforming structures.

11. Identify the local governmental units that participated in the development of this EIA.

No local governments have participated in the development of this draft EIA. However, the department will solicit comments from local governments on this draft EIA and will send a notice to the Wisconsin County Code Administrators, Wisconsin Counties Association, Wisconsin Towns Association and the League of Municipalities.

12. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economy as a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

See Attachment Part II

13. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule

The primary benefit of these proposed rule revisions is to ease the administrative burden on counties and provide more flexibility for properties that are either highly developed and/or have nonconforming principal structures. The proposed rule revisions will also establish clear and consistent regulatory requirements associated with vegetative management standards and reporting requirements. The proposed rules establish more flexibility and clarify the minimum requirements.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

An alternative to promulgation of these proposed rule revisions is to retain the current rule language, but this would not address the concerns that have been raised and would not alleviate concerns about the number of variance applications counties will receive from property owners wishing to expand above the maximum impervious surface limit or those who wish to expand their nonconforming structure within the setback. While the current rule attempted to reduce the administrative burden on counties and reduce the number of variances that property owners would need to expand nonconforming structures, the proposed rule would provide more flexibility for counties. The Department does not believe that there is an alternative method to achieve the rule intent, yet address the concerns that have been expressed.

14. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule
See Attachment- Part III

15. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government
There are no specific existing or proposed federal regulation that are intended to address the activities regulated by the shoreland zoning program or the proposed rule modifications.

16. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)
See Attachment- Part IV

17. Contact Name
Russ Rasmussen

18. Contact Phone Number
608-267-7651

This document can be made available in alternate formats to individuals with disabilities upon request.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

ATTACHMENT A

1. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Small Businesses (Separately for each Small Business Sector, Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

2. Summary of the data sources used to measure the Rule's impact on Small Businesses

3. Did the agency consider the following methods to reduce the impact of the Rule on Small Businesses?

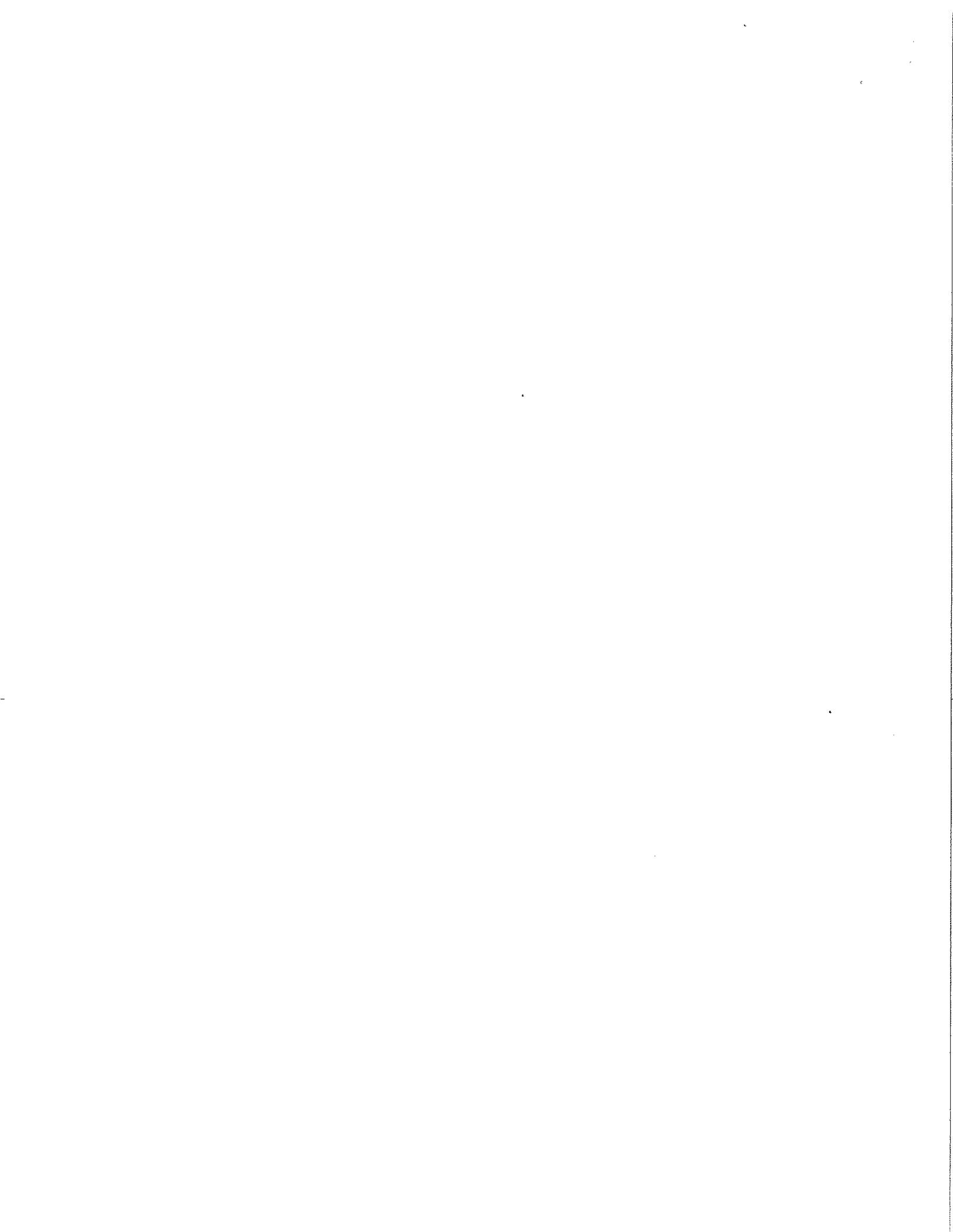
- Less Stringent Compliance or Reporting Requirements
 - Less Stringent Schedules or Deadlines for Compliance or Reporting
 - Consolidation or Simplification of Reporting Requirements
 - Establishment of performance standards in lieu of Design or Operational Standards
 - Exemption of Small Businesses from some or all requirements
 - Other, describe:
-

4. Describe the methods incorporated into the Rule that will reduce its impact on Small Businesses

5. Describe the Rule's Enforcement Provisions

6. Did the Agency prepare a Cost Benefit Analysis (if Yes, attach to form)

- Yes No
-



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**ATTACHMENT TO ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
FISCAL ESTIMATE AND
DRAFT ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS**
Revision of Rules on
Ch. NR 115, Wisconsin's Shoreland Protection Program

PART I

Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

Section 281.31(6), Stats. requires the department prepare and adopt general recommended standards and criteria for municipalities to protect navigable waters giving "particular attention to safe and healthful conditions for the enjoyment of aquatic recreation...the capability of the water resources...building setbacks from the water; preservation of shore growth and cover; shoreland layout for residential and commercial development; suggested regulations and suggestions for the effective administration and enforcement of such regulations." Section 59.692(1m), Stats. requires counties to adopt zoning and subdivision regulations for the protection of shoreland areas to effect the purposes of section 281.31 and to promote public health, safety, and general welfare.

The State's shoreland management program under Chapter NR 115 provides that shoreland zoning regulations shall: "further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions: prevent and control water pollution: protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life: control building sites, placement of structures and land uses, and reserve shore cover and natural beauty." NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code, contains the statewide minimum standards for shoreland zoning in unincorporated areas. Although the rule was recently revised in 2009 and went into effect on February 1, 2010, some counties have expressed concerns about implementation and enforcement of the minimum standards regulating impervious surfaces and nonconforming structures. The proposed revisions would address concerns associated with administering and implementing the impervious surface standards and the nonconforming structure standards in the rule. Further, minor changes to the vegetative management and administrative reporting standards will clarify the requirements under the rule and ease reporting requirements.

Impervious Surface standards

Current standards under ch. NR 115.05(1)(e), Wis. Adm. Code, specify that the impervious surface standards be applied to land within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark. Shoreland mitigation is required if a property expands the impervious surfaces on the property above 15% and limits the amount of impervious surfaces on a property to a maximum of 30%. The proposed rule revisions would ease the application of the impervious surface standards by: 1) limiting application of the impervious surface standards to only riparian lots or non-riparian lots that are entirely within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark; 2) allowing properties to exceed the maximum impervious surface standards if the property owner can show that the runoff from the impervious surfaces is not draining towards a lake or river or is being treated by an engineered system; 3) allowing counties to develop higher impervious surface limits in certain areas of the county that are already highly developed.

The current rule provides that counties shall regulate any impervious surface that is located within 300 feet of ordinary high water mark. Some counties have indicated that measuring 300 feet from the ordinary high water mark is administratively burdensome and result in properties where the impervious surface standards are only applied to a portion of a property and will thus; require variances or complex calculations of the impervious surface standards. The proposed modifications to the rule would limit application of impervious surface standards to only riparian lots or non-riparian lots that are located entirely within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

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Further, the impervious surface regulations currently provide that shoreland property may contain impervious surfaces up to 15%, without a permit. Once a property exceeds 15% impervious surfaces, then the property owner must receive a permit from the county and conduct shoreland mitigation to offset the impacts to the shoreland zone and adjacent waterway. Expanding the impervious surfaces above 30% would require a variance. Some counties and property owners have suggested that impervious surfaces that do not drain toward the waterbody or those that receive some kind of stormwater treatment have less of an impact on water quality than impervious surfaces that drain directly to the waterbody. The proposed rule language would allow property owners to develop or expand the impervious surfaces on their property, above the maximum impervious surface limit, if the property owner can show that the runoff from the impervious surface is not draining directly to the lake or river or that the impervious surface is being treated by an engineered stormwater system.

As described above, the current rule requires that property owners obtain a variance from the county, if the property owner wishes to expand the impervious surfaces on their lot above 30%. In some developed areas, the current maximum impervious surface standards already exceed the maximum impervious surface limit. Any further addition of impervious surfaces on these lots, even minor additions, would require a variance, representing an increased workload for counties.

The proposed rule language allows counties to adopt an ordinance that allows a higher percentage of impervious surfaces for areas of already highly developed shorelines. A highly developed shoreline areas, in the proposed rule language, are areas that were identified as an urbanized area or urban cluster in the 2010 US Census, areas that have a commercial, industrial or business land use classification, or any additional areas that meet the specifications in the proposed rule. Property owners in areas of highly developed shorelines would be allowed to expand the impervious surfaces on their lots, up to 30% for residential and 40% for commercial, industrial or business land uses, without a shoreland zoning permit. To expand the impervious surfaces above this limit, the property owner will have to receive a permit and provide shoreland mitigation. Finally, to expand the impervious surfaces on the property above 40% for residential and 60% for commercial, industrial or business land uses, the property owner would either have to obtain a variance or show that the additional impervious surface does not drain directly to the lake or river, or that the additional impervious surface is treated by an engineered system.

Nonconforming Structure standards

The nonconforming structure standards in ch. NR 115.05(1)(g), Wis. Adm. Code, allow property owners, whose principal structures are greater than 35 feet from the waterbody, to expand vertically within the required setback and relocate or reconstruct the principal structure if the property owner completes a shoreland mitigation project. If the property owner chooses to relocate or reconstruct the principal structure, the county must also determine whether there is any other compliant building location on the property and must require that all other nonconforming accessory structures be removed or relocated beyond the required setback. Further, property owners may expand principal structures vertically or horizontally beyond the required setback. All property owners are allowed unlimited maintenance and repair of their nonconforming structures, and the scope of these repairs is defined by the county ordinance.

The proposed rule language on shoreland standards would allow a one-time horizontal expansion within the setback with shoreland mitigation. This revision is to address concerns that some nonconforming principal structures, which are located within the shoreland setback, are either structurally inadequate to allow for the addition of a second story or it is more desirable to build a minor first floor addition to accommodate the needs of the property owner. In addition, the proposed standards would eliminate the requirement that property owners must remove all other nonconforming accessory structures to relocate or reconstruct their nonconforming principal structure. Removal of nonconforming accessory structures is

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often a key component of shoreland mitigation and if it is a requirement, the counties are not allowed to give credit for the removal of these structures, despite the benefits to the shoreland zone. Further, the counties identified that property owners tend to view the removal of accessory structures more favorably if removal of these structures is optional rather than a requirement.

Finally, two other minor changes to the nonconforming structure standards will clarify the statutory language and requirements associated with nonconforming uses and wet boathouses. Under s. 59.69(10)(am), Wis. Stats., if a nonconforming use ceases operation for more than 12 months, counties may require the use of the property to come into compliance with the county ordinances. The proposed changes to the rule would clarify the rule language to reflect this statutory language. The other minor change in the proposed rule seeks to eliminate the reference to the maintenance and repair of nonconforming wet boathouses, which are regulated by the department under s. 30.121, Wis. Stats.. This reference in NR 115.05(1)(g)7. to wet boathouses and compliance with s. 30.121, Wis. Stats. has caused some confusion because counties do not regulate boathouses based upon s. 30.121, Wis Stats.

Vegetative Management Standards

The current rule provides standards for when counties may allow vegetation to be removed from the vegetative buffer zone, which is the area within 35 feet of the ordinary high water mark. One of the standards provides that counties may allow a property owner to remove vegetation within the buffer zone if they are managing for exotic, invasive, damaged or diseased vegetation or vegetation that poses an imminent safety hazard if the area is replanted. However, the standard is unclear whether or not a county must require a permit for the removal of this type of vegetation. Therefore, the proposed rule revision would clarify that the county is not required to issue a permit for such activities.

Reporting Standards

Under NR 115.05(4), Wis. Adm. Code, counties are required to adopt an ordinance that contains a number of administrative and reporting requirements. One of those requirements is to submit any permit the county issues for a nonconforming structure, if requested by the department. The proposed rule would eliminate this requirement because of the administrative burden and cost to the counties and department.

PART II

Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Businesses and Local Government.

Wisconsin's shoreland protection standards, under NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code, do not distinguish or contain different standards for businesses within the shoreland zone. Therefore, businesses or business sectors are either not directly impacted by the proposed rule, or businesses located within the shoreland zone must meet the same requirements as any other property owner in the shoreland zone. If a business is located in the shoreland zone and the structure is nonconforming or the property exceeds the impervious surface limits, the business may keep what they have and repair or maintain those structures. Specific businesses and business sectors may be indirectly impacted by the proposed rule, depending upon the type of business and location of the business. Given that a primary purpose of the proposed revisions is to ease the administrative burden on counties, some businesses including builders, contractors, building centers, landscapers, nurseries and garden centers may experience some positive economic impacts. The proposed rule language will provide shoreland property owners with increased flexibility for use of their property.

Local county governments will be the primary party affected by the proposed changes in this rule. However, the level of that impact will vary county by county, and it will also vary over time. The initial fiscal impacts will result from ordinance adoption or revision and the costs will depend upon whether or not a county merely adopts the minimum standards, if the county adopts an ordinance that is more

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restrictive than the minimum standards, or if a county chooses to adopt an ordinance that allows higher impervious surface standards for highly developed shorelines. A 2006 survey asked counties to predict the average cost for initial adoption and implementation of NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code. 38% of the counties responded to the survey, identifying an average cost of \$17,841, with a standard deviation of \$33,059.

It is likely that the costs to adopt a shoreland ordinance including the proposed rule language, may be similar to the projected costs above, but may also be higher if a county chooses to adopt an ordinance that provides higher impervious surface standards for highly developed shorelines. Potential increase in costs for adoption of an ordinance, which provides higher impervious surface limits for highly developed shorelines, will be limited to approximately 15 counties with highly developed shorelines if those counties choose to adopt the higher impervious surface standards into a shoreland ordinance. To help counties defray the cost of ordinance amendments, the proposed rule language would allow counties at least one year to bring their ordinance into compliance. Counties may also be able apply for and obtain Lakes Planning grants and River Planning grants from the department to help further defray amendment costs. Currently there are 12 counties that have adopted the standards in the current NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code. It is unclear whether or to what extent these 12 counties would further revise their shoreland zoning ordinance as a result of the proposed rule language.

Once the county adopts an ordinance, initial implementation of the ordinance will have short-term costs associated with county staff time explaining the new ordinance language to landowners and businesses. However these costs will decrease over time as county staff, landowners and businesses become more familiar with the new requirements. Additionally, each county will realize cost savings from the proposed rule language due to the reduced number of variances needed if the impervious surface and nonconforming structure standards are adopted.

An example of the potential costs and savings compared to the current rule was provided by the Waukesha County Division of Planning and Zoning. Waukesha County issues approximately 281 permits per year for activities that involve either increasing or modifying the existing impervious surfaces within the shoreland zone. (Table 1) The county does not currently require permits for driveways or walkways, which under the current and proposed NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code, may require a permit. Therefore, utilizing 281 permits per year for comparative analysis is a conservative estimate of the potential workload and costs savings for the county. A random sample by Waukesha County of 41 shoreland properties revealed that none of the properties were below the existing impervious surface standard of 15%, approximately half of the properties were above 15% but below the current maximum impervious standard of 30% and the remaining half of the properties exceeded the maximum impervious surface standards. (Table 2) Extrapolating that data across the entire county suggests that any increases in impervious surfaces within the shoreland zone of Waukesha County will likely require permits and shoreland mitigation, or a variance.

The proposed rule would ease the administrative workload and costs for the county because most of the lakes and some of the rivers within Waukesha County would be considered highly developed shorelines. Thus the proposed changes to the impervious surface standards would reduce the number of administrative permits required with mitigation by 49%, because properties within highly developed shorelines that have less than 30% impervious surface on their lot would not be required to obtain a permit from the county or implement a shoreland mitigation plan. Further, the number of variances required for properties to exceed the maximum impervious surface standards would decrease at least 36% but could also decrease more if those properties could show that the impervious surfaces are draining away from the waterbody or are being treated by an engineered stormwater system.

Table 1. Waukesha County Shoreland Permitting

Average number of annual permits 2006-2011

Activity	Average # Permits
New Homes	48
Remodel/Additions	120
Accessory Buildings	46
Decks/Patios	67
Total	281

*Note- Permits are not currently issued for driveways/walkways

Table 2. Waukesha County Average Percentage of Impervious Surface for Riparian Lots

% Impervious Surface	# of Example Sites	% of Example Sites
0-15%	0 of 41	0%
>15-30%	20 of 41	49%
>30-40%	15 of 41	36%
>40-60%	6 of 41	15%

PART III

Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

Water Quality, Natural Scenic Beauty and Fish & Wildlife Habitat

The primary impacts to Wisconsin's lakes and rivers from the proposed rule language will result from the changes to the impervious surface limits, particularly the proposed increase in impervious surface limits for highly developed shorelines, and the proposed change that would allow lateral expansion of nonconforming structures within the setback. These proposed changes to the current rule will allow more development within the shoreland zone than what is currently allowed under NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code, which is likely have long range implications on the water quality, natural scenic beauty, and fish and wildlife habitat of Wisconsin's lakes and rivers.

Impervious surfaces and development within the shoreland zone impact water quality by increasing runoff and pollutant loading into the waterway, which can result in sedimentation, soil erosion, increases in water temperature, increases in phosphorous and algae in lakes and rivers. Impervious surfaces and development within the shoreland zone impact fish and wildlife habitat due to declines in water quality and elimination of shoreline and nearshore habitat by the removal of vegetation or sedimentation that covers important habitat. Numerous studies have shown that fish and amphibian species decline significantly as impervious surfaces and development increases within the shoreland zone. Additionally the diversity of species, including birds and aquatic insects, declines as development occurs. Most of the studies have found that when impervious surfaces exceed 12% within a watershed, that the fish and wildlife diversity declines sharply.

While some studies have shown that maintenance of a shoreland buffer and stormwater ponds may mitigate some of these impacts to fish and wildlife habitat, the studies agree that there are no longer detectable benefits once the impervious surfaces in the watershed exceed 30%. However, it is important to note that once impervious surfaces exceed 30% within the watershed, the impacts on water quality and fish and wildlife habitat begin to be marginalized over time. Consequently, those watersheds that already exceed 30% impervious are likely already experiencing impacts to water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, such that the proposed rule changes may not result in any further measurable impacts over time. Therefore, while the proposed changes to the impervious surface limits and the nonconforming structure standards may result in impacts to the shoreland zone over time, the impacts are expected to be larger for those watersheds that currently have a lower percentage of impervious surfaces or development, whereas the already highly developed watersheds in the state may not have any noticeable or significant changes in water quality or fish and wildlife habitat.

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Although studies have shown the substantial benefits to water quality, habitat and natural scenic beauty from maintaining a shoreland buffer and limiting impervious surfaces within a watershed, there is insufficient data or robust models that can calculate the actual costs and dollar values. To calculate the costs of declining water quality, habitat, and natural scenic beauty, a model would need to determine people's willingness to pay via contingent valuation surveys of riparian property owners, recreational users of the waterways and passive users, who would enjoy the shoreland zone for the important functions it provides, such as bird habitat for bird watchers and ornithologists.

Counties & shoreland property owners

The long-term effects of the proposed rule revision for counties are reduced administrative costs and greater flexibility for administering a shoreland zoning ordinance as described above. Additionally shoreland property owners will benefit from the increased flexibility and decreased permit requirements when the property owner seeks to expand the impervious surfaces or a nonconforming principal structure. Shoreland property owners enjoy many benefits from higher water quality, including improved fishing and wildlife viewing, opportunities to recreate in clear water, and increased enjoyment of natural beauty. Consequently, property owners may also experience costs from the proposed rule revisions in the form of decreased property value as a result of additional development.

A number of different studies have estimated the effects of increased water clarity (Secchi measurements) on property values. These studies used hedonic pricing models to examine the change in property values occurring over time. Studies, particularly those in Wisconsin, have found a change of \$7,894 to \$17,892 in property value for an increase in water clarity of one meter in depth. Lower valued properties would probably experience less of a change than higher valued properties. Therefore, if the proposed rules allow for additional development within the shoreland zone and if some waterbodies experience a decline in water quality over time, it is reasonable to conclude that the proposed rule language may have a negative impact on property values over time. However, it is difficult to estimate the potential impacts to property value, in large part because it will depend upon many variables, including the degree of impacts, the real estate market and the type of waterbody.

PART IV

Compare with Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)

Minnesota and Wisconsin have considerable inland water resources and have developed shoreland zoning standards with similar goals and standards for development. Other neighboring states to Wisconsin lie within a different ecological landscape and contain few inland water resources. The approaches to shoreland zones taken by other neighboring states have less in common than Minnesota and Wisconsin and in general offer fewer protections for the shoreland zones.

Minnesota

The State of Minnesota has a shoreland program that is also being revised. The Minnesota DNR's website states that an increase in development pressure around lakes and rivers has raised concerns about water quality and impacts on lake use, therefore resulting in the need to review current shoreland minimum standards in the state. Minnesota bases their shoreland program on statewide classification of all surface waters based on size and shape, amount and type of existing development, road and service accessibility, existing natural character of the water and other parameters. Waterbodies are classified as natural environment lakes, recreational development lakes, general development lakes, remote river segments and forested rivers. Each class has specific standards associated with the shoreland ordinance including building setbacks, lot sizes and widths, bluff impact zones, slope requirements, impervious

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surface limits and others. The state has a somewhat similar standards in treatment of nonconforming structures and limits impervious surfaces to 20%, which is a lower limit than Wisconsin's current rule and would be significantly less than the proposed highly developed shoreline standard in the proposed rule.

Michigan

The State of Michigan has a wild and scenic rivers protection program to provide special protection to designated rivers. This program is managed similarly to other wild and scenic river protection programs nationwide. The protection standards are outlined in Natural River Zoning Rule 281 which outlines standards for river setbacks, minimum lot widths, special vegetation management standards, and nonconforming structure improvements. The program applies only to wild and scenic rivers. Inland lakes or rivers that are not designated are not protected under the program. Additional activities that may have potential impacts to the public trust or riparian rights, or that may impair or destroy the waters or other natural resources of the state, including inland lakes and streams, the Great Lakes, wetlands, and groundwater, are regulated by the Department of Environmental Quality.

Illinois

The State of Illinois regulates inland waters through an administrative code detailing conservation measures for public waters. The purpose of the program is to protect the public's interests, rights, safety and welfare in the State's public bodies of water. More specifically, construction is regulated to prevent obstruction to, or interference with, the navigability of any public body of water; encroachment on any public body of water; and impairment of the rights, interests or uses of the public in any public body of water or in the natural resources thereof. Illinois does not have a specific program for shoreland management or shoreland ordinance requirements.

Indiana

The state of Indiana regulates lake-side construction activities and provides standards for the activities along and within public freshwater lakes. The state also has standards for nonconforming uses and nuisances including the removal of a lawful nonconforming use if the structure or facility affects public safety, natural resources, natural scenic beauty or the water level of a public freshwater lake. Indiana does not have a specific program for shoreland management or shoreland ordinance requirements.

Iowa

The state of Iowa has an integrated watershed management and surface water regulation program which includes motor regulations and slow-no-wake areas to reduce shore erosion and an invasive species program to help safeguard the biological integrity of the lakes and river systems in Iowa. Iowa does not have a specific program for shoreland management or shoreland ordinance requirements. Most of Iowa's environmental programs are directly mandated by the federal government and required components of Environmental Protection or Federal Emergency Management Agency programs.

