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SHORELAND PROTECTION ORDINANCE 2016-32

1.0 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDING OF FACT, STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND TITLE

1.1 Statutory Authorization.

This ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authorization in ss. 59.692 Wis. Stats to implement, 59.692, and 281.31.

1.2 Finding Of Fact.

Uncontrolled use of the shorelands and pollution of the navigable waters of Richland County will adversely affect the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare and impair the tax base. The legislature of Wisconsin has delegated responsibility to the counties to 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 to preserve shore cover and natural beauty. This responsibility is hereby recognized by Richland County, Wisconsin.

1.3 Purpose And Intent.

For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, convenience and welfare, and promote and protect the public trust in navigable waters this ordinance has been established to:

1.31 Further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions and prevent and control water pollution through:

- (1) Limiting structures to those areas where soil and geological conditions will provide a safe foundation.
- (2) Establishing minimum lot sizes to provide adequate area for private on-site waste treatment systems.
- (3) Controlling filling and grading to prevent soil erosion problems.
- (4) Limiting impervious surfaces to control runoff which carries pollutants.

1.32 Protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life through:

- (1) Preserving wetlands and other fish and aquatic habitat.
- (2) Regulating pollution sources.
- (3) Controlling shoreline alterations, dredging and lagooning.

1.33 Control building sites, placement of structures and land uses through

- (1) Prohibiting certain uses detrimental to the shoreland-wetlands.
- (2) Setting minimum lot sizes and widths.
- (3) Setting minimum building setbacks from waterways.
- (4) Setting the maximum height of near shore structures.

1.34 Preserve and restore shoreland vegetation and natural scenic beauty through:

- (1) Restricting the removal of natural shoreland cover.
- (2) Preventing shoreline encroachment by structures.
- (3) Controlling shoreland excavation and other earth moving activities.
- (4) Regulating the use and placement of boathouses and other structures.

1.4 Title.

Richland County Shoreland Protection Ordinance

2.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.1 Areas To Be Regulated.

Areas regulated by this ordinance shall include all the lands (referred to herein as shorelands) in the unincorporated areas of Richland County which are:

2.11 Within one thousand (1,000) feet of the ordinary high-water mark of navigable lakes, ponds or flowages. Lakes, ponds or flowages in Richland County shall be presumed to be navigable if they are listed in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publication FH-800 2009 "Wisconsin Lakes" book available electronically at the following web site: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/lakes/lakemap/> or are shown on United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps (1:24,000 scale), or other zoning base maps.

2.12 Within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high-water mark of navigable rivers or streams, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. Rivers and streams in Richland County shall be presumed to be navigable if they are designated as perennial waterways or intermittent waterways on United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps (1:24,000). Flood hazard boundary maps, flood insurance rate maps, flood boundary-floodway maps, county soil survey maps or other existing county floodplain zoning maps shall be used to delineate floodplain areas.

2.13 The provisions of this chapter apply to regulation of the use and development of unincorporated shoreland areas unless specifically exempted by law, all cities, villages, towns, counties and, when s. 13.48 (13), Stats., applies, state agencies are required to comply with, and obtain all necessary permits under, local shoreland ordinances. The construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair of state highways and bridges carried out under the direction and supervision of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation is not subject to local shoreland zoning ordinances if s. 30.2022 (1), Stats., applies. Shoreland zoning requirements in annexed or incorporated areas are provided in s. 61.353 and s. 62.233, Stats.

2.14 Determinations of navigability and ordinary high-water mark location shall initially be made by the zoning administrator. When questions arise, the zoning administrator shall contact the appropriate office of the Department for a final determination of navigability or ordinary high-water mark. The County may work with Surveyors with regard to s.59.692 (1h).

2.15 Under s. 281.31 (2m) Wis. Stats., notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule promulgated there under, this shoreland zoning ordinance does not apply to:

A. lands adjacent to farm drainage ditches if:

- (1) Such lands are not adjacent to a natural navigable stream or river;
- (2) Those parts of such drainage ditches adjacent to such lands were not navigable streams before ditching; and

B. Lands adjacent to artificially constructed drainage ditches, ponds or stormwater retention basins that are not hydrologically connected to a natural navigable water body.

2.2 Shoreland-Wetland Maps.

The most recent version of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory as depicted on the Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer is made part of this ordinance. The maps can be viewed at <http://dnrm.wisconsin.gov/SL/Viewer.html?Viewer=SWDV&runWorkflow=Wetland>

2.3 Compliance.

The use of any land, the size, shape and placement of lots, the use, size, type and location of structures on lots, the installation and maintenance of water supply and waste disposal facilities, the filling, grading, lagooning, dredging of any lands, the cutting of shoreland vegetation, the subdivision of lots, shall be in full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable local, state or federal regulations. Buildings and other structures shall require a permit unless otherwise expressly excluded by a provision of this ordinance. Property owners, builders and contractors are responsible for compliance with the terms of this ordinance.

2.4 Municipalities And State Agencies Regulated.

Unless specifically exempted by law, all cities, villages, towns, and counties are required to comply with this ordinance and obtain all necessary permits. State agencies are required to comply when s. 13.48(13), Wis. Stats., applies. The construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of state highways and bridges by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation are exempt when s. 30.2022(1), Wis. Stats., applies.

2.5 Abrogation And Greater Restrictions.

The provisions of this ordinance supersede all the provisions of any county zoning ordinance that solely relate to shorelands. In other words if a zoning standard only applies to lands that lie within the shoreland and applies because the lands are in shoreland, then this ordinance supersedes those provisions. However, where an ordinance adopted under a statute other than s. 59.692, Wis. Stats., does not solely relate to shorelands and is more restrictive than this ordinance, for example a floodplain ordinance, that ordinance shall continue in full force and effect to the extent of the greater restrictions,

2.51 This ordinance shall not require approval or be subject to disapproval by any town or town board.

2.52 If an existing town ordinance relating to shorelands is more restrictive than this ordinance or any amendments thereto, the town ordinance continues in all respects to the extent of the greater restrictions but not otherwise.

2.53 This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing deed restrictions, covenants or easements. However, where this ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this ordinance shall prevail.

2.54 The provisions of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance are hereby incorporated by reference; these provisions shall only apply to the shoreland area where they impose greater restrictions than this ordinance otherwise imposes.

2.55 (s. 59.692(1d)(b), Wis. Stats.) This ordinance may establish standards to regulate matters that are not regulated in NR 115, but that further the purposes of shoreland zoning as described in section 1.3 of this ordinance,

2.56 (s. 59.692(1k)(a)1., Wis. Stats.) Counties may not establish shoreland zoning standards in a shoreland zoning ordinance that requires any of the following:

- (1) Approval to install or maintain outdoor lighting in shorelands, impose any fee or mitigation requirement to install or maintain outdoor lighting in shorelands, or otherwise prohibits or regulates outdoor lighting in shorelands if the lighting is designed or intended for residential use.
- (2) Requires any inspection or upgrade of a structure before the sale or other transfer of the structure may be made.

2.57 (s59.692(7), Stats) The construction and maintenance of a facility is considered to satisfy the requirements of a shoreland zoning ordinance if:

- (1) The department has issued all required permits or approvals authorizing the construction or maintenance under ch. 30, 31, 281 and 283.

A "facility" means any property or equipment of a public utility, as defined in s. 196.01 (5), or a cooperative association organized under ch. 185 for the purpose of producing or furnishing heat, light, or power to its members only, that is used for the transmission, delivery, or furnishing of natural gas, heat, light or power.

2.6 Interpretation.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this ordinance shall be liberally construed in favor of the county and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by Wisconsin Statutes. Where a provision of this ordinance is required by statute and a standard in ch. NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code, and where the ordinance provision is unclear, the provision shall be interpreted in light of the statute and ch. NR 115 standards in effect on the date of the adoption of this ordinance or in effect on the date of the most recent text amendment to this ordinance.

2.7 Severability.

If any portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected.

3.0 SHORELAND-WETLAND DISTRICT

3.1 Designation.

This district shall include all shorelands within the jurisdiction of this ordinance which are designated as wetlands on the most recent version of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory as depicted on the Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer.

3.11 Locating Shoreland-Wetland Boundaries. Where an apparent discrepancy exists between the shoreland-wetland district boundary shown on the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory and actual field conditions, the county shall contact the Department to determine if the map is in error. If the Department determines that a particular area was incorrectly mapped as wetland or meets the wetland definition but was not shown as wetland on the map, the county shall have the authority to immediately grant or deny a shoreland zoning permit in accordance with the applicable regulations based on the Department determination as to whether the area is wetland. In order to correct wetland mapping errors on the official zoning map, an official zoning map amendment must be initiated within a reasonable period of time.

3.2 Purpose.

This district is created to maintain safe and healthful conditions, to prevent water pollution, to protect fish spawning grounds and wildlife habitat, to preserve shore cover and natural beauty and to control building and development in wetlands whenever possible. When development is permitted in a wetland, the development should occur in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts upon the wetland.

3.3 Permitted Uses.

The following uses shall be allowed, subject to general shoreland zoning regulations contained in this ordinance, the provisions of chs. 30, 31, 281.36 and, Wis. Stats. and the provisions of other applicable local, state and federal laws:

3.31 Activities and uses which do not require the issuance of a zoning permit, but which must be carried out without any filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling or excavating except as allowed under sections 3.31 or 3.32.

- (1) Hiking, fishing, trapping, hunting, swimming, and boating;
- (2) The harvesting of wild crops, such as marsh hay, ferns, moss, wild rice, berries, tree fruits, and tree seeds, in a manner that is not injurious to the natural reproduction of such crops;
- (3) The pasturing of livestock;
- (4) The cultivation of agricultural crops;
- (5) The practice of silviculture, including the planting, thinning, and harvesting of timber; and
- (6) The construction or maintenance of duck blinds.

3.32 Uses which do not require the issuance of a zoning permit and which may include limited filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling, or excavating but only to the extent specifically provided below:

- (1) Temporary water level stabilization measures necessary to alleviate abnormally wet or dry conditions that would have an adverse impact on silvicultural activities if not corrected;
- (2) The cultivation of cranberries including flooding, dike and dam construction or ditching necessary for the growing and harvesting of cranberries,
- (3) The maintenance and repair of existing agricultural drainage systems including ditching, tiling and dredging, excavating and filling necessary to maintain the level of drainage required to continue the existing agricultural use. This includes the minimum filling necessary for disposal of dredged spoil adjacent to the drainage system provided that dredged spoil is placed on existing spoil banks where possible;
- (4) The construction or maintenance of fences for the pasturing of livestock, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such construction or maintenance;
- (5) The construction or maintenance of piers, docks or walkways built on pilings, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such construction and maintenance; and
- (6) The maintenance, repair, replacement or reconstruction of existing town and county highways and bridges, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such maintenance, repair, replacement or reconstruction.

3.33 Uses which require the issuance of a zoning permit and which may include limited filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling or excavating, but only to the extent specifically provided below:

- (1) The construction and maintenance of roads which are necessary to conduct silvicultural activities or agricultural cultivation provided that:
 - (a) The road cannot as a practical matter be located outside the wetland;
 - (b) The road is designed and constructed to minimize adverse impact upon the natural functions of the wetland enumerated in section 3.52;
 - (c) The road is designed and constructed with the minimum cross-sectional area practical to serve the intended use;
 - (d) Road construction activities are carried out in the immediate area of the roadbed only.
- (2) The construction or maintenance of nonresidential buildings provided that:
 - (a) The building is essential for and used solely in conjunction with the raising of waterfowl, minnows or other wetland or aquatic animals; or some other use permitted in the shoreland-wetland district;

- (b) The building cannot, as a practical matter, be located outside the wetland;
 - (c) Such building is not designed for human habitation and does not exceed 500 sq. ft. in floor area; and
 - (d) Only limited filling or excavating necessary to provide structural support for the building is authorized.
- (3) The establishment of public and private parks and recreation areas, natural and outdoor education areas, historic and scientific areas, wildlife refuges, game bird and animal farms, fur animal farms, fish hatcheries, and public boat launching ramps and attendant access roads, provided that:
- (a) Any private development is used exclusively for the permitted use and the applicant has received a permit or license under ch. 29, Wis. Stats., where applicable;
 - (b) Filling or excavating necessary for the construction or maintenance of public boat launching ramps or attendant access roads is allowed only where such construction or maintenance meets the criteria in section 3.33(1)(a)-(d) and;
 - (c) Ditching, excavating, dredging, or dike and dam construction in public and private parks and recreation areas, natural and outdoor education areas, historic and scientific areas, wildlife refuges, game bird and animal farms, fur animal farms, and fish hatcheries is allowed only for the purpose of improving wildlife habitat and to otherwise enhance wetland values.
- (4) The construction or maintenance of electric, gas, telephone, water and sewer transmission and distribution facilities, by public utilities and cooperative associations organized for the purpose of producing or furnishing heat, light, power or water to their members and the construction or maintenance of railroad lines provided that:
- (a) The transmission and distribution facilities and railroad lines cannot, as a practical matter, be located outside the wetland;
 - (b) Such construction or maintenance is done in a manner designed to minimize adverse impact upon the natural functions of the wetland enumerated in section 3.52.

3.4 Prohibited Uses.

Any use not listed in sections 3.31, 3.32 or 3.33 is prohibited, unless the wetland or portion of the wetland has been rezoned by amendment of this ordinance in accordance with section 3.5 of this ordinance and s. 59.69(5)(e), Wis. Stats.

3.5 Rezoning Of Lands In The Shoreland-Wetland District.

3.51 For all proposed text and map amendments to the shoreland-wetland provisions of this ordinance, the appropriate office of the Department shall be provided with the following:

- (1) A copy of every petition for a text or map amendment to the shoreland-wetland provisions of this ordinance, within 5 days of the filing of such petition with the county clerk. Such petition shall include a copy of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory map adopted as part of this ordinance describing any proposed rezoning of a shoreland-wetland;
- (2) Written notice of the public hearing to be held on a proposed amendment at least 10 days prior to such hearing;
- (3) A copy of the county zoning agency's findings and recommendations on each proposed amendment within 10 days after the submission of those findings and recommendations to the county board; and
- (4) Written notice of the county board's decision on the proposed amendment within 10 days after it is issued.

3.52 A wetland, or a portion thereof, in the shoreland-wetland district shall not be rezoned if the proposed rezoning may result in a significant adverse impact upon any of the following:

- (1) Storm and flood water storage capacity;
- (2) Maintenance of dry season stream flow, the discharge of groundwater to a wetland, the recharge of groundwater from a wetland to another area, or the flow of groundwater through a wetland;
- (3) Filtering or storage of sediments, nutrients, heavy metals or organic compounds that would otherwise drain into navigable waters;
- (4) Shoreline protection against soil erosion;
- (5) Fish spawning, breeding, nursery or feeding grounds;
- (6) Wildlife habitat; or
- (7) Wetlands both within the boundary of designated areas of special natural resource interest and those wetlands which are in proximity to or have a direct hydrologic connection to such designated areas as defined in NR 103.04 which can be accessed at the following web site:
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr103.pdf>.

3.53 If the Department notifies the county zoning agency that a proposed text or map amendment to the shoreland-wetland provisions of this ordinance may have a significant adverse impact upon any of the criteria listed in section 3.52 of this ordinance, that amendment, if approved by the county board, shall contain the following provision:

"This amendment shall not take effect until more than 30 days have elapsed after written notice of the county board's approval of this amendment is mailed to the Department of Natural Resources. During that 30-day period the Department of Natural

Resources may notify the county board that it will adopt a superseding shoreland ordinance for the county under s. 59.692(6), Wis. Stats. If the Department does so notify the county board, the effect of this amendment shall be stayed until the s. 59.692(6) adoption procedure is completed or otherwise terminated."

4.0 LAND DIVISION REVIEW AND SANITARY REGULATIONS

4.1 Land Division Review.

The county shall review, pursuant to s. 236.45, Wis. Stats., all land divisions in shoreland areas which create 3 or more parcels or building sites of 5 acres each or less within a 5-year period. In such review all of the following factors shall be considered:

- (1) Hazards to the health, safety or welfare of future residents.
- (2) Proper relationship to adjoining areas.
- (3) Public access to navigable waters, as required by law.
- (4) Adequate stormwater drainage facilities.
- (5) Conformity to state law and administrative code provisions.

4.2 Sanitary Regulations.

Each county shall adopt sanitary regulations for the protection of health and the preservation and enhancement of water quality.

- (1) Where public water supply systems are not available, private well construction shall be required to conform to ch. NR 812, Wis. Adm. Code.
- (2) Where a public sewage collection and treatment system is not available, design and construction of private on-site waste treatment system shall, prior to July 1, 1980, be required to comply with ch. SPS 383, and after June 30, 1980 be governed by a private sewage system ordinance adopted by the county under s. 59.70(5), Wis. Stats.

4.22 REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT.

The county board may at its discretion, upon its own motion or upon petition, approve a Planned Unit Development Overlay District upon finding, after a public hearing, that all of the following facts exist:

- (1) Area. The area proposed for the Planned Unit Development shall be at least 2 acres in size or have a minimum of 200 feet of frontage on a navigable water.
- (2) Lots. Any proposed lot in the Planned Unit Development that does not meet the minimum size standards of Section 5.2 and 5.3 shall be a non-riparian lot.
- (3) Lot sizes, widths, setbacks, and vegetation removal. When considering approval of a Planned Unit Development the governing body shall consider whether proposed lot sizes, widths, and setbacks are of adequate size and distance to prevent pollution or erosion along streets or other public ways and waterways. Increased shoreland setbacks shall be a condition of approval as a

way of minimizing adverse impacts of development. Shore cover provisions in Section 7.2 shall apply except that maximum width of a lake frontage opening shall be 100 feet and minimum vegetative buffer depth shall be increased to offset the impact of the proposed development.

5.0 MINIMUM LOT SIZE

5.1 Purpose.

Minimum lot sizes in the shoreland area shall be established to afford protection against danger to health, safety and welfare, and protection against pollution of the adjacent body of water. In calculating the minimum area or width of a lot, the beds of navigable waters shall not be included.

5.2 Sewered lots.

Minimum Area And Width For Each Lot. The minimum lot area shall be 10,000 sq. ft. and the minimum average lot width shall be 65 feet.

- (1) The width shall be calculated by averaging measurements at the following 3 locations:
 - (a) The ordinary high water mark.
 - (b) The building setback line.
 - (c) One other location on the lot within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

5.3 Unsewered Lots.

Minimum Area And Width For Each Lot. The minimum lot area shall be 20,000 sq. ft. and the minimum average lot width shall be 100 feet with at least 100 feet of frontage at the ordinary high-water mark.

- (1) The width shall be calculated by averaging measurements at the following 3 locations:
 - (a) The ordinary high water mark.
 - (b) The building setback line.
 - (c) One other location on the lot within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark.

5.4 Substandard Lots.

A legally created lot or parcel that met minimum area and minimum average width requirements when created, but does not meet current lot size requirements, may be used as a building site if all of the following apply:

- (1) The substandard lot or parcel was never reconfigured or combined with another lot or parcel by plat, survey, or consolidation by the owner into one property tax parcel.
- (2) The substandard lot or parcel has never been developed with one or more of its structures placed partly upon an adjacent lot or parcel.

(3) The substandard lot or parcel is developed to comply with all other ordinance requirements.

5.41 Other Substandard Lots. Except for lots which meet the requirements of sections 5.4 a building permit for the improvement of a lot having lesser dimensions than those stated in sections 5.2 and 5.3 shall be issued only if a variance is granted by the board of adjustment.

6.0 BUILDING SETBACKS

Permitted building setbacks shall be established to conform to health, safety and welfare requirements, preserve natural beauty, reduce flood hazards and avoid water pollution.

6.1 Shoreland Setback.

Unless exempt under 6.11, or reduced under 6.2, a setback of 75 feet from the ordinary high-water mark of any navigable waters to the nearest part of a building or structure shall be required for all buildings and structures.

6.11 Exempt Structures. All of the following structures are exempt from the shoreland setback standards in 6.1:

(1) Boathouses located entirely above the ordinary high-water mark and entirely within the access and viewing corridor that do not contain plumbing and are not used for human habitation.

(a) The use of boathouses for human habitation and the construction or placing of boathouses beyond the ordinary high water mark of any navigable water shall be prohibited.

(b) Boathouses shall be designed and constructed solely for the storage of boats and related equipment and shall not be used for human habitation.

(c) One boathouse is permitted on a lot as an accessory structure.

(d) Boathouses shall be set back a minimum of 2 feet from the ordinary highwater mark and shall be constructed in conformity with local floodplain zoning standards.

(e) Boathouses shall not exceed one story and 360 square feet in floor area.

(f) Earth toned color shall be required for all exterior surfaces of a boathouse.

(g) The main door shall face the water.

(h) Patio doors, fireplaces and other features inconsistent with the use of the structure exclusively as a boathouse are not permitted.

(i) The roof of a boat house may be used as a deck provided that:

1. The boat house has a flat roof

2. The roof has no side walls or screens.

3. The roof may have a railing that meets the Department of Safety and Professional Service standards.

(2) Open sided and screened structures such as gazebos, decks, patios and screen houses in the shoreland setback area that satisfy the requirements in s. 59.692 (1v), Stats.

(a) The part of the structure that is nearest to the water is located at least 35 feet landward from the ordinary-high water mark.

(b) The floor area of all the structures in the shoreland setback area will not exceed 200 square feet (excluding boathouses).

(c) The structure that is the subject of the request for special zoning permission has no sides or has open or screened sides.

(d) The county must approve a mitigation plan that will be implemented by the owner of the property to preserve or establish a vegetative buffer zone that covers at least 70% of the half of the shoreland setback area that is nearest to the water.

(e) The structure must be free standing and more than five-feet from a principal structure.

(f) An enforceable affidavit must be filed with the register of deeds prior to construction acknowledging the limitations on vegetation.

(3) Broadcast signal receivers, including satellite dishes or antennas that are one meter or less in diameter and satellite earth station antennas that are 2 meters or less in diameter.

(4) Utility transmission and distribution lines, poles, towers, water towers, pumping stations, well pumphouse covers, private on-site wastewater treatment systems that comply with ch. DSPS 383, and other utility structures that have no feasible alternative location outside of the minimum setback and that employ best management practices to infiltrate or otherwise control storm water runoff from the structure.

(5) Stairways, Walkways or Rail Systems that are necessary to provide pedestrian access to the shoreline and are a maximum of 60-inches in width.

(6) Devices or systems used to treat runoff from impervious surfaces.

6.12 EXISTING EXEMPT STRUCTURES. (s.59.692(1k)(a)2m, Stats)

Existing exempt structures may be maintained, repaired, replaced, restored, rebuilt and remodeled provided the activity does not expand the footprint and does not go beyond the three-dimensional building envelope of the existing structure. Counties may allow expansion of a structure beyond the existing footprint if the expansion is necessary to comply with applicable state or federal requirements.

Note: Section 59.692(1k)(a)2m, Stats, prohibits counties from requiring any approval or imposing any fee or mitigation requirement for the activities specified in section 6.1(2). However, it is important to note that property owners may be required to obtain permits or approvals and counties may impose fees under ordinances adopted pursuant to other statutory requirements, such as floodplain zoning, general zoning, sanitary codes, building codes, or even stormwater erosion control.

6.2 REDUCED PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE SETBACK.

(s.59.692(1n), Stats) A setback less than the 75' required setback from the ordinary high water mark shall be permitted for a proposed principal structure and shall be determined as follows:

(1) Where there are existing principal structures in both directions, the setback shall equal the average of the distances the two existing principal structures are set back from the ordinary high water mark provided all of the following are met:

(a) Both of the existing principal structures are located on adjacent lot to the proposed principal structure.

(b) Both of the existing principal structures are located within 250' of the proposed principal structure and are the closest structure.

(c) Both of the existing principal structures are located less than 75' from the ordinary high water mark.

(d) The average setback shall not be reduced to less than 35' from the ordinary high water mark of any navigable water.

(2) Where this is an existing principal structure in only one direction, the setback may equal the distance the existing principal structure is set back from the ordinary high water mark and the required setback of 75' from the ordinary high water mark provided all of the following are met:

(a) The existing principal structure is located on adjacent lot to the proposed principal structure.

(b) The existing principal structure is located within 250' of the proposed principal structure and is the closest structure.

(c) The existing principal structure is located less than 75' from the ordinary high water mark.

(d) The average setback shall not be reduced to less than 35' from the ordinary high water mark of any navigable water. Note: Section 6.2(2) is optional and is not required to be compliant.

6.3 Floodplain Structures.

Buildings and structures to be constructed or placed in a floodplain shall be required to comply with any applicable floodplain zoning ordinance.

7.0 VEGETATION

7.1 Purpose.

To protect natural scenic beauty, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality, the county shall regulate removal of vegetation in shoreland areas, consistent with the following: The county shall establish ordinance standards that consider sound forestry and soil conservation practices and the effect of vegetation removal on water quality, including soil erosion and the flow of effluents, sediments and nutrients.

7.2 Establishment Of A Vegetative Buffer Zone.

To protect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty and to promote preservation and restoration of native vegetation, this ordinance shall designate land that extends from the ordinary high water mark to a minimum of 35 feet inland as a vegetative buffer zone and prohibit removal of vegetation in the vegetative buffer zone except as follows:

- (1) Routine maintenance of vegetation.
- (2) Removal of trees and shrubs in the vegetative buffer zone to create access and viewing corridors. Per s. 59.692(1f)(b), Stats. the viewing corridor may be at least 35 feet wide for every 100 feet of shoreline frontage. The viewing corridor may run contiguously for the for the entire maximum width or shoreline frontage owned.
- (3) Removal of trees and shrubs in the vegetative buffer zone on a parcel with 10 or more acres of forested land consistent with “generally accepted forestry management practices” as defined in s. NR 1.25 (2) (b), and described in Department publication “Wisconsin Forest Management Guidelines” (publication FR-226), provided that vegetation removal be consistent with these practices.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Authorize, by permit, additional vegetation management activities in the vegetative buffer zone. The permit issued under this paragraph shall require that all management activities comply with detailed plans approved by the county and designed to control erosion by limiting sedimentation into the waterbody, to improve the plant community by replanting in the same area, and to maintain and monitor the newly restored area. The permit shall require an enforceable restriction to preserve the newly restored area.

8.0 FILLING, GRADING, LAGOONING, DREDGING, DITCHING AND EXCAVATING

Filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching and excavating may be permitted only in accordance with the provisions of s. NR 115.04, the requirements of ch. 30, Stats., and other state and federal laws where applicable, and only if done in a manner designed to minimize erosion, sedimentation and impairment of fish and wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty.

8.1 General Standards.

Filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching or excavating which does not require a permit under section 8.2 may be permitted in the shoreland area provided that:

- (1) It is done in a manner designed to minimize erosion, sedimentation and impairment of fish and wildlife habitat.

- (2) Filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching or excavating in a shoreland-wetland district meets the requirements of sections 3.32 and 3.33 of this ordinance.
- (3) All applicable federal, state and local authority is obtained in addition to a permit under this ordinance.
- (4) Any fill placed in the shoreland area is protected against erosion by the use of riprap, vegetative cover or a retaining wall.
- (5) No filling or grading shall be done from the ordinary high water mark to 35 feet back unless necessary to established or re-established the vegetative buffer.

8.2 Permit Required.

Except as provided in section 8.3, a permit is required:

- (1) For any filling or grading of any area which is within 300 feet landward of the ordinary highwater mark of navigable water and which has surface drainage toward the water and on which there is either:
 - (a) Any filling or grading on slopes of more than 20%.
 - (b) Filling or grading of more than 1,000 sq. ft. on slopes of 12%-20%.
 - (c) Filling or grading of more than 2,000 sq. ft. on slopes less than 12%.
- (2) For any construction or dredging commenced on any artificial waterway, canal, ditch, lagoon, pond, lake or similar waterway which is within 300 feet landward of the ordinary highwater mark of a navigable body of water or where the purpose is the ultimate connection with a navigable body of water.

8.3 Soil Conservation Practices And Agricultural Drainage Maintenance.

8.31 Soil conservation practices such as tilled terraces, runoff diversions and grassed waterways used for erosion control shall not require a permit under section 8.2 when designed and constructed to Natural Resources Conservation Service technical standards.

8.32 The maintenance of existing agricultural drainage systems shall be permitted in conformity with the following construction standards:

- (1) The maintenance dredging of farm drainage ditches is limited to reestablishing the original ditch cross section unless a special exception permit under section 8.2(2) is obtained.
- (2) Ditch banks shall be constructed at a slope of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical (50% grade) or flatter.
- (3) Ditch banks shall be maintained in a sod cover and free of woody vegetation.
- (4) A 35 foot wide buffer strip of untilled, ungrazed sod cover shall be maintained adjacent to the ditch bank.

8.4 Permit Conditions.

In granting a permit under section 8.2, attach the following conditions, where appropriate, in addition to those provisions specified in sections 13.2 or 13.4.

- (1) The smallest amount of bare ground shall be exposed for as short a time as feasible.
- (2) Temporary ground cover (such as mulch or jute netting) shall be used and permanent vegetative cover shall be established.
- (3) Diversion berms or bales, silting basins, terraces, filter fabric fencing, and other methods shall be used to prevent erosion.
- (4) Lagoons shall be constructed to avoid fish trap conditions.
- (5) Fill shall be stabilized according to accepted engineering standards.
- (6) Filling shall comply with any local floodplain zoning ordinance and shall not restrict a floodway or destroy the flood storage capacity of a floodplain.
- (7) Channels or artificial watercourses shall be constructed with side slopes of two (2) units horizontal distance to one (1) unit vertical or flatter which shall be promptly vegetated, unless bulkheads or riprap are provided.

9.0 IMPERVIOUS SURFACE STANDARDS

9.1 Purpose.

To establish impervious surface standards to protect water quality and fish and wildlife habitat and to protect against pollution of navigable waters. Impervious surface standards shall apply to the construction, reconstruction, expansion, replacement or relocation of any impervious surface within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of any navigable waterway:

- (1) Calculation 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 the lot or parcel that is within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark, and multiplied by 100. Impervious surfaces described in 9.45 shall be excluded from the calculation of impervious surface on the lot or parcel. If an outlot lies between the ordinary high water mark and the developable lot or parcel and both are in common ownership, the lot or parcel and the outlot shall be considered one lot or parcel for the purposes of calculating the percentage of impervious surface.

9.3 General Impervious Surface Standard.

Except as allowed in sections 9.31 through 9.5 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.

9.4 Maximum Impervious Surface.

A property may exceed the impervious surface standard under 9.3 provided the following standards are met:

(1) For properties where the general impervious surface standard applies under section 9.3, a property owner may have more than 15% impervious surface but not more than 30% impervious surface on the portion of a lot or parcel that is within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark.

(2) For properties that exceed the standard under 9.3 or 9.31 but do not exceed the maximum standard under 9.4(1) or 9.4(2), a permit can be issued for with a mitigation plan that meets the standards found in section 12.0.

9.5 TREATED IMPERVIOUS SURFACES.

(NR115.05(1)(e)3m. and s. 59.692(1k)(a)1.e.) Impervious surfaces that can be documented to show they meet either of the following standards shall be excluded from the impervious surface calculations under section 9.2.

(1) The impervious surface is treated by devices such as stormwater ponds, constructed wetlands, infiltration basins, rain gardens, bio-swales or other engineered systems.

(2) The runoff from the impervious surface discharges to an internally drained pervious area that retains the runoff on or off the parcel and allows infiltration into the soil.

To qualify for the statutory exemption, property owners shall submit a complete permit application, that is reviewed and approved by the county. The application shall include the following:

1. Calculations showing how much runoff is coming from the impervious surface area.

2. Documentation that the runoff from the impervious surface is being treated by a proposed treatment system, treatment device or internally drained area.

3. An implementation schedule and enforceable obligation on the property owner to establish and maintain the treatment system, treatment devices or internally drained area.

a) The enforceable obligations shall be evidenced by an instrument recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds prior to the issuance of the permit.

9.6 Existing Impervious Surfaces.

For existing impervious surfaces that were lawfully placed when constructed but that do not comply with the impervious surface standard in section 9.3 or the maximum impervious surface standard in section 9.4 the property owner may do any of the following:

(1) Maintain and repair the existing impervious surfaces;

(2) Replace existing impervious surfaces with similar surfaces within the existing building envelope;

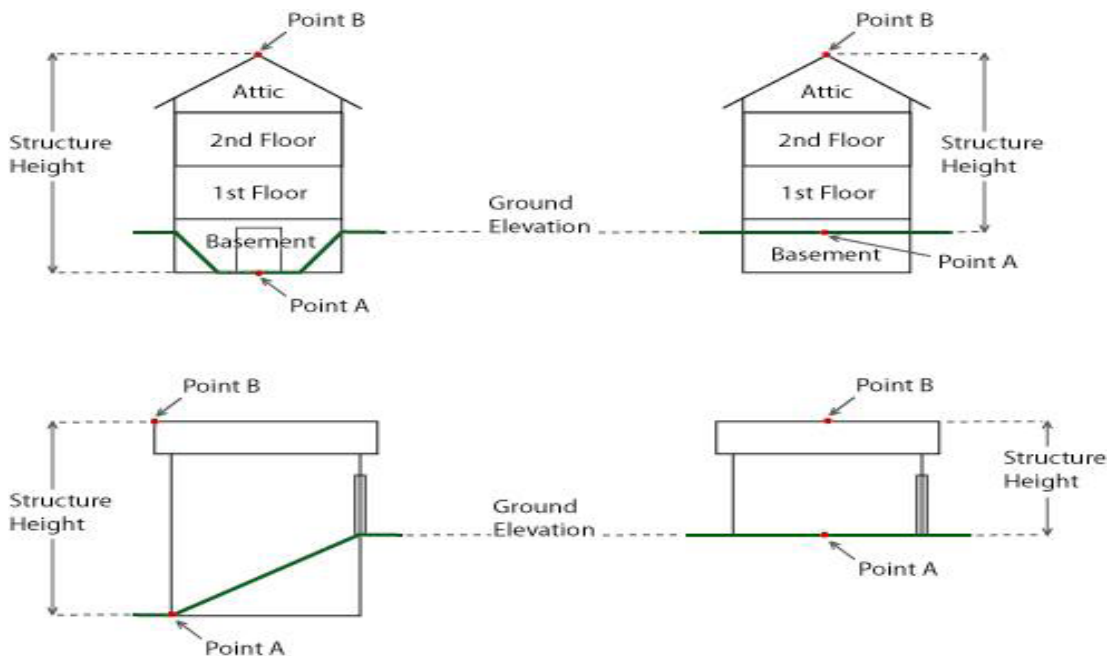
(3) Relocate or modify an existing impervious surface with similar or different impervious surfaces, provided that the relocation or modification does not result in an increase in the percentage of impervious surface that existed on the

effective date of this ordinance and the impervious surface meets the applicable setback requirements in s. Wis. Admin. Code NR 115.05 (1) (b).

10. HEIGHT.

To protect and preserve wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty, on or after February 1, 2010, a county may not permit any construction that results in a structure taller than 35 feet within 75 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of any navigable waters.

10.11 Structure height is the measurement of the vertical line segment starting at the lowest point of any exposed wall and it's intersect with the ground (Point A in the following diagram) to a line horizontal to the highest point of a structure (Point B in the following diagram), unless specified under other sections of this code.



11.0 NONCONFORMING USES AND STRUCTURES

11.1 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.

11.2 Maintenance REPAIR, REPLACEMENT OR VERTICAL EXPANSION OF Nonconforming Structure.

An existing principal structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required shoreland setback may be maintained restored, rebuilt or remodeled and repaired if the activity does not expand the footprint of the nonconforming structure. Further, an existing structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required shoreland setback may be vertically expanded unless the vertical expansion would extend more than 35 feet above grade level. Counties may allow expansion of a structure beyond the existing footprint if the expansion is necessary to comply with applicable state or federal requirements.

11.3 Lateral 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 per section 6.1 may be expanded laterally, provided that all of the following requirements are met:

- (1) The use of the structure has not been discontinued for a period of 12 months or more if a nonconforming use.
- (2) (2) The existing principal structure is at least 35 feet from the ordinary high-water mark.
- (3) Lateral expansions are limited to a maximum of 200 square feet over the life of the structure. No portion of the expansion may be any closer to the ordinary high-water mark than the closest point of the existing principal structure.
- (4) 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 meet the standards found in section 12.0.
- (5) All other provisions of the shoreland ordinance shall be met.

11.4 Expansion Of A 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 section 6.1, may be expanded horizontally, landward or vertically provided that the expanded area meets the building setback requirements per section 6.1 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 per section 9.0.

11.5 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 per section 6.1 may be replaced or relocated on the property provided all of the following requirements are met:

- (1) The use of the structure has not been discontinued for a period of 12 months or more if a nonconforming use.
- (2) The existing principal structure is at least 35 feet from the ordinary high-water mark.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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 per section 6.1.
- (5) 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 meet the standards found in section 12.0 and 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.

(6) All other provisions of the shoreland ordinance shall be met.

12.0 MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT OR VERTICAL EXPANSION OF STRUCTURES THAT WERE AUTHORIZED BY VARIANCE. (S. 59.692(1K)(A)2. AND (A)4.)

A structure of which any part has been authorized to be located within the shoreland setback area by a variance granted before July 15, 2015 may be maintained, repaired, replaced, restored, rebuilt or remodeled if the activity does not expand the footprint of the authorized structure. Additionally, the structure may be vertically expanded unless the vertical expansion would extend more than 35 feet above grade level. Counties may allow expansion of a structure beyond the existing footprint if the expansion is necessary to comply with applicable state or federal requirements.

13.0 MITIGATION

When the county issues a permit requiring mitigation under sections 6.11(2) 9.4 11.5 and 11.7, the property owner must submit a complete permit application, that is reviewed and approved by the county. The application shall include the following:

- (1) A site plan that describes the proposed mitigation measures
 - (a) The site plan shall be designed and implemented to restore natural functions lost through development and human activities
 - (b) The mitigation measures shall be proportional in scope to the impacts on water quality, near-shore aquatic habitat, upland wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty.
- (2) An implementation schedule and enforceable obligation on the property owner to establish and maintain the mitigation measures.
 - (a) The enforceable obligations shall be evidenced by an instrument recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds prior to the issuance of the permit.

14.0 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14.1 Administrative and Enforcement Provisions.

The county shall require the following:

- (1) A zoning administrator and such additional staff as the workload may require.

- (2) A system of permits for new construction, development, reconstruction, structural alteration or moving of buildings and structures. A copy of applications shall be required to be filed in the office of the county zoning administrator.
- (3) Regular inspection of permitted work in progress to insure conformity of the finished structures with the terms of the ordinance.
- (4) A variance procedure which authorizes the board of adjustment to grant such variance from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest where, owing to special conditions and the adoption of the shoreland zoning ordinance, a literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship.
- (5) A special exception (conditional use) procedure.
- (6) The county shall keep a complete record of all proceedings before the board of adjustment, zoning agency and planning agency.
- (7) Written notice to the appropriate 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 section 4.0.
- (8) Submission to the appropriate office of the Department, within 10 days after granting or denial, of copies of any permit, 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.
- (9) Mapped zoning districts and the recording, on an official copy of such map, of all district boundary amendments.
- (10) The establishment of appropriate penalties for violations of various provisions of the ordinance, including forfeitures. Compliance with the ordinance shall be enforceable by the use of injunctions to prevent or abate a violation, as provided in s. 59.69 (11), Stats.
- (11) The prosecution of violations of the shoreland ordinance.

14.2 PERMITS.

14.21 When Required. Except where another section of this ordinance specifically exempts certain types of development from this requirement, a permit shall be obtained from the zoning administrator or board of adjustment/committee before any new development.

14.22 Application. An application for a permit shall be made to the zoning administrator upon forms furnished by the county and shall include, for the purpose of proper enforcement of these regulations, the following information:

- (1) Name and address of applicant and property owner.
- (2) Legal description of the property and type of proposed use.

- (3) A scaled drawing of the dimensions of the lot and location of all existing and proposed structures and impervious surfaces relative to the lot lines, center line of abutting highways and the ordinary high-water mark of any abutting waterways.
- (4) Location and description of any existing private water supply or sewage system or notification of plans for any such installation.
- (5) Plans for appropriate mitigation when required.
- (6) Payment of the appropriate fee.
- (7) Additional information required by the zoning administrator.

14.23 Expiration Of Permit. Zoning permits shall expire 12 months from date issued if no substantial work has commenced.

14.24 Certificates of Compliance. No land or building shall be occupied or used until a certificate of compliance is issued by the zoning administrator.

14.3 Special Exception Permits.

14.31 Application For A Special Exception Permit. Any use listed as a special exception in this ordinance shall be permitted only after an application has been submitted to the zoning administrator and a special exception permit has been granted by the Richland County Board of Adjustment. To secure information upon which to base its determination, the Richland County Board of Adjustment may require the applicant to furnish, in addition to the information required for a zoning permit, the following information:

- (1) A plan of the area showing surface contours, soil types, ordinary high-water marks, ground water conditions, subsurface geology and vegetative cover.
- (2) Location of buildings, parking areas, traffic access, driveways, walkways, piers, open space and landscaping.
- (3) Plans of buildings, sewage disposal facilities, water supply systems and arrangement of operations.
- (4) Specifications for areas of proposed filling, grading, lagooning or dredging.
- (5) Other pertinent information necessary to determine if the proposed use meets the requirements of this Ordinance.
- (6) Rationale for why the proposed special exception meets all of the special exception criteria listed in the ordinance

14.32 Notice, Public Hearing And Decision Before deciding whether to grant or deny an application for a special exception permit, the Richland County Board of Adjustment shall hold a public hearing. Notice of such public hearing, specifying the time, place and matters to come before the Richland County Board of Adjustment, shall be given as a Class 2 notice under ch. 985, Wis. Stats. Such notice shall be provided to the appropriate office of the Department at least 10 days prior to the hearing. The board of adjustments shall state in writing the grounds for granting or denying a special exception permit.

14.33 Standards Applicable To All Special Exceptions. In deciding a special exception application, the Richland County Board of Adjustment shall evaluate the effect of the proposed use upon:

- (1) The maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.
- (2) The prevention and control of water pollution including sedimentation.
- (3) Compliance with local floodplain zoning ordinances and opportunity for damage to adjacent properties due to altered surface water drainage.
- (4) The erosion potential of the site based upon degree and direction of slope, soil type and vegetative cover.
- (5) The location of the site with respect to existing or future access roads.
- (6) The need of the proposed use for a shoreland location.
- (7) Its compatibility with uses on adjacent land.
- (8) The amount of liquid and solid wastes to be generated and the adequacy of the proposed disposal systems.
- (9) Generally preferred location factors such as:
 - (a) Domestic uses
 - (b) Locations with an area that are not a pollution source.
 - (c) Locations within an area tending to minimize the possibility of pollution shall be preferred over use locations tending to increase that possibility.

14.34 Conditions Attached To Special Exceptions. Such conditions may include specifications for: type of shore cover; specific sewage disposal and water supply facilities; landscaping and planting screens; period of operation; operational control; sureties; deed restrictions; location of piers, docks, parking and signs; and type of construction. Upon consideration of the factors listed above, the Richland County Board of Adjustment shall attach such conditions, in addition to those required elsewhere in this ordinance, as are necessary to further the purposes of this ordinance. Violations of any of these conditions shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance. In granting a special exception permit, the Richland County Board of Adjustment may not impose conditions which are more restrictive than any of the specific standards in the ordinance. Where the ordinance is silent as to the extent of restriction, the board may impose any reasonable permit conditions to affect the purpose of this ordinance.

14.35 Recording. When a special exception permit is approved, an appropriate record shall be made of the land use and structures permitted. Such permit shall be applicable solely to the structures, use and property so described. A copy of any decision on a special exception permit shall be provided to the appropriate office of the Department within 10 days after it is granted or denied.

14.36 Revocation. Where the conditions of a special exception permit are violated, the special exception permit shall be revoked.

14.4 Variances.

The board of adjustment may grant upon appeal a variance from the standards of this ordinance where an applicant convincingly demonstrates that:

- (1) Literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship on the applicant;
- (2) The hardship is due to special conditions unique to the property; and
- (3) Is not contrary to the public interest.

14.42 Notice, Hearing And Decision. Before deciding on an application for a variance, the board of adjustment shall hold a public hearing. Notice of such hearing specifying the time, place and matters of concern, shall be given a Class 2 notice under ch. 985, Wis. Stats. Such notice shall be provided to the appropriate office of the Department at least 10 days prior to the hearing. The board shall state in writing the reasons for granting or refusing a variance and shall provide a copy of such decision to the appropriate Department office within 10 days of the decision.

14.5 Board Of Adjustment.

The county executive, county administrator or chair of the county board shall appoint a board of adjustment consisting of not more than 5 or less than 3 members under s. 59.694, Wis. Stats. The county board shall adopt such rules for the conduct of the business of the board of adjustment as required by s. 59.694(3), Wis. Stats.

14.51 Powers And Duties

- (1) The board of adjustment shall adopt such additional rules as it deems necessary and may exercise all of the powers conferred on such boards by s. 59.694, Wis. Stats.
- (2) It shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirements, decision or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
- (3) It shall hear and decide applications for special exception permits pursuant to section 14.3.
- (4) It may grant a variance from the standards of this ordinance pursuant to section 13.4.
- (5) In granting a variance, the board may not impose conditions which are more restrictive than any of the specific standards in the ordinance. Where the

ordinance is silent as to the extent of restriction, the board may impose any reasonable permit conditions to affect the purpose of this ordinance.

14.52 Appeals To The Board. Appeals to the board of adjustment may be made by any person aggrieved or by an officer, department, board or bureau of the county affected by any decision of the zoning administrator or other administrative officer. Such appeal shall be made within 30 days, as provided by the rules of the board, by filing with the officer whose decision is in question, and with the board of adjustment, a notice of appeal specifying the reasons for the appeal. The zoning administrator or other officer whose decision is in question shall promptly transmit to the board all the papers constituting the record concerning the matter appealed.

14.53 Hearing Appeals And Applications For Variances And Special Exception Permits.

(1) The board of adjustment shall fix a reasonable time for a hearing on the appeal or application. The board shall give public notice thereof by publishing a Class 2 notice under ch. 985, Wis. Stats, specifying the date, time and place of the hearing and the matters to come before the board. Notice shall be mailed to the parties in interest. Written notice shall be given to the appropriate office of the Department at least 10 days prior to hearings on proposed shoreland variances, special exceptions (conditional uses), and appeals for map or text interpretations.

(2) A decision regarding the appeal or application shall be made as soon as practical. Copies of all decisions on shoreland variances, special exceptions (conditional uses), and appeals for map or text interpretations shall be submitted to the appropriate office of the Department within 10 days after they are granted or denied.

(3) The final disposition of an appeal or application to the board of adjustment shall be in the form of a written resolution or order signed by the chairman and secretary of the board. Such resolution shall state the specific facts which are the basis of the board's determination and shall either affirm, reverse, vary or modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed, in whole or in part, dismiss the appeal for lack of jurisdiction or prosecution or grant the application.

(4) At the public hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent or by attorney.

14.6 Fees.

The county board may, by resolution, adopt fees for the following:

- (1) Zoning permits.
- (2) Certificates of compliance.
- (3) Public hearings.
- (4) Legal notice publications.
- (5) Special exception permits.

- (6) Variances.
- (7) Administrative appeals.
- (8) Other duties as determined by the county board.

15.0 CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The county board may from time to time, alter, supplement or change the regulations contained in this ordinance in accordance with the requirements of s. 59.69(5)(e), Wis. Stats, ch. NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code and this ordinance where applicable.

15.1 Amendments.

Amendments to this ordinance may be made on petition of any interested party as provided in s. 59.69(5), Wis. Stats.

15.2 Shoreland Wetland Map Amendments.

Every petition for a shoreland-wetland map amendment filed with the county clerk shall be referred to the county zoning agency. A copy of each petition shall be provided to the appropriate office of the Department within 5 days of the filing of the petition with the county clerk. Written notice of the public hearing to be held on a proposed amendment shall be provided to the appropriate office of the Department at least 10 days prior to the hearing. A copy of the county board's decision on each proposed amendment shall be forwarded to the appropriate office of the Department within 10 days after the decision is issued.

16.0 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Any development, any building or structure constructed, moved or structurally altered, or any use established after the effective date of this ordinance in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, by any person, firm, association, corporation (including building contractors or their agents) shall be deemed a violation. The zoning administrator or the county zoning agency shall refer violations to the corporation counsel who shall expeditiously prosecute violations. Any person, firm, association or corporation who violates or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars nor more than two hundred (\$200.00) dollars per offense, together with the taxable costs of action. Each day which the violation exists shall constitute a separate offense. Every violation of this ordinance is a public nuisance and the creation thereof may be enjoined and the maintenance thereof may be abated pursuant to s. 59.69(11), Wis. Stats.

17.0 DEFINITIONS

17.1 For the purpose of administering and enforcing this ordinance, the terms or words used herein shall be interpreted as follows: Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the singular number include the plural number; and words in the plural number include the singular number. The word "shall" is mandatory, not permissive. All distances unless otherwise specified shall be measured horizontally.

17.2 The following terms used in this ordinance mean:

- (1) "Access and viewing corridor" means a strip of vegetated land that allows safe pedestrian access to the shore through the vegetative buffer zone.
- (2) "Accessory Structure" means a subordinate structure on the same property as the principal structure which is devoted to a use incidental to the principal use of the property. Accessory structures include but are not limited to detached garages, sheds, barns, gazebos, patios, decks, swimming pools, hot tubs, fences, retaining walls, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, detached stairways and lifts.
- (3) "Boathouse" means a permanent structure used for the storage of watercraft and associated materials and includes all structures which are totally enclosed, have roofs or walls or any combination of these structural parts.
- (4) "Building envelope" means the three dimensional space within which a structure is built.
- (5) "County zoning agency" means that committee or commission created or designated by the county board under s. 59.69(2)(a), Wis. Stats, to act in all matters pertaining to county planning and zoning.
- (6) "Department" means the Department of Natural Resources.
- (7) "Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to the construction of buildings, structures or accessory structures; the construction of additions or substantial alterations to buildings, structures or accessory structures; the placement of manufactured homes; ditching, lagooning, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations and the deposition or extraction of earthen materials.
- (8) "Drainage System" means one or more artificial ditches, tile drains or similar devices which collect surface runoff or groundwater and convey it to a point of discharge.
- (9) "Existing development pattern" means that principal structures exist within 250 feet of a proposed principal structure in both directions along the shoreline.
- (10) "Footprint" The land area covered by a structure at ground level measured on a horizontal plane. The footprint of a residence or building includes the horizontal plane bounded by the furthest exterior wall and eave if present, projected to natural grade. For structures without walls (decks, stairways, patios, carports) – a single horizontal plane bounded by the furthest portion of the structure projected to natural grade. Note: For the purposes of replacing or reconstructing a nonconforming building with walls, the footprint shall not be expanded by enclosing the area that is located within the horizontal plane from the exterior wall to the eaves projected to natural grade. This constitutes a lateral expansion under NR 115 and would need to follow NR 115.05 (1)(g)5
- (11) "Floodplain" means the land which has been or may be hereafter covered by flood water during the regional flood. The floodplain includes the floodway and the flood fringe as those terms are defined in ch. NR 116, Wis. Adm. Code.

(12) "Generally accepted forestry management practices" means forestry management practices that promote sound management of a forest. Generally accepted forestry management practices include those practices contained in the most recent version of the department publication known as Wisconsin Forest Management Guidelines and identified as PUB FR-226.

(13) "Impervious surface" means an area that releases as runoff all or a majority of the precipitation that falls on it. "Impervious surface" excludes frozen soil but includes rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and streets unless specifically designed, constructed, and maintained to be pervious. Roadways as defined in s 340.01(54), Wis Adm Code, or sidewalks as defined in s 340.01 (58), Wis Adm. Code are not considered impervious surfaces

(14) "Lot" A continuous parcel of land, not divided by a public right-of-way, and sufficient in size to meet the lot width and lot area provisions of this ordinance

(15) "Lot area" The area of a horizontal plane bounded by the front, side, and rear lot lines of a lot, but not including the area of any land below the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters.

(16) "Lot of Record" Any lot, the description of which is properly recorded with the Register of Deeds, which at the time of its recordation complied with all applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations.

(17) "Maintenance and repair" includes such activities as interior remodeling, painting, decorating, paneling, plumbing, insulation, and replacement of windows, doors, wiring, siding, roof and other nonstructural components; and the repair of cracks in foundations, sidewalks, walkways and the application of waterproof coatings to foundations.

(18) "Mitigation" means balancing measures that are designed, implemented and function to restore natural functions and values that are otherwise lost through development and human activities.

(19) "Navigable waters" means Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, all natural inland lakes within Wisconsin and all streams, ponds, sloughs, flowages and other waters within the territorial limits of this state, including the Wisconsin portion of boundary waters, which are navigable under the laws of this state. Under s. 281.31(2)(d), Wis. Stats, notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule promulgated thereunder, shoreland ordinances required under s. 59.692, Wis. Stats, and ch. NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code, do not apply to lands adjacent to farm drainage ditches if:

(a) Such lands are not adjacent to a natural navigable stream or river.

(b) Those parts of such drainage ditches adjacent to such lands were not navigable streams before ditching; and

(20) "Ordinary high-water mark" means the point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial

vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics.

(21) "Regional Flood" A flood determined to be representative of large floods known to have occurred in Wisconsin. A regional flood is a flood with a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

(22) "Routine maintenance of vegetation" means normally accepted horticultural practices that do not result in the loss of any layer of existing vegetation and do not require earth disturbance.

(23) "Shoreland" means lands within the following distances from the ordinary highwater mark of navigable waters: 1,000 feet from a lake, pond or flowage; and 300 feet from a river or stream or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater.

(24) "Shoreland setback" also known as the "Shoreland setback area" in s. 59.692(1)(bn) means an area in a shoreland that is within a certain distance of the ordinary high-water mark in which the construction or placement of buildings or structures has been limited or prohibited under an ordinance enacted under section 59.692, Wis. Stats.

(25) "Shoreland-wetland district" means the zoning district, created as a part of this shoreland zoning ordinance, comprised of shorelands that are designated as wetlands on the wetland maps which have been adopted and made a part of this ordinance.

(26) "Structural alterations" means any changes in the supporting members of a structure such as foundation, bearing walls, columns, beams or girders, footing and piles or any substantial change in the roof structure or in the exterior walls.

(27) "Structure" means a principal structure or any accessory structure including a garage, shed, boathouse, sidewalk, walkway, patio, deck, retaining wall, porch or firepit.

(28) "Structure, Principal" means the main structure on a lot, intended for primary use as permitted by the regulations of the district in which it is located. A lot on which more than one principal use is located may have more than one principal structure.

(29) "Substandard Lots" A legally created lot or parcel that met minimum area and minimum average width requirements when created, but does not meet current lot size requirements for a new lot.

(30) "Unnecessary hardship" means that circumstance where special conditions, which were not self created, affect a particular property and make strict conformity with restrictions governing area, setbacks, frontage, height or density unnecessarily burdensome or unreasonable in light of the purposes of this ordinance.

(31) "Variance" means an authorization granted by the board of adjustment to construct, alter or use a building or structure in a manner that deviates from the dimensional standards of this ordinance.

(32) "Wetlands" means those areas where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which have soils indicative of wet conditions.

APPENDIX

Mitigation Measure	Action/Practices	Resources for development of standards
Vegetative Buffer	Restoration or Maintenance Narrowing of view corridor for existing vegetative buffer Deepening of vegetative buffer Side yard restoration with native landscaping	NRCS – Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) Conservation Practice Standard for Shoreland Habitat NRCS – Wisconsin Job Sheet 135 How to Establish and Maintain Native Grasses, Forbs, and Legumes http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/WI/643a.pdf Wisconsin Biology Technical Note 1 ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/WI/technotes/biology-tn1.pdf Shoreland Restoration: A Growing Solution (Video) http://www.extension.umn.edu/Shoreland/videos/Restoration.html Blue Thumb - Minnesota based organization Vegetative buffer video, sample blueprints, cost calculator http://www.bluethumb.org/shorelines/ Wisconsin Native Plant Sources and Restoration Consultants
POWTS	Evaluation and/or replacement in compliance with Comm 83	WI Department of Commerce POWTS program http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/SB/SB-PowtsProgram.html Comm Ch. 83 http://legis.wisconsin.gov/rsb/code/comm/comm083.pdf
Stormwater Management Practices	Bioretention for Infiltration Compaction Mitigation with Compost Infiltration Trench or Basin (French Drain) Rain Gardens Swales Wet Detention Pond Diversion Channels or Berms	WI DNR Post-Construction Technical Standards for: http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm Burnett County Controlling Erosion and Runoff from Your Waterfront Property http://wi-burnettcounty.civicplus.com/DocumentView.aspx?DID=119 Blue Thumb – MN based organization Rain Garden cost calculator, How-to-build videos, design tools http://www.bluethumb.org/raingardens/ DNR Rain Garden Manual Clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/raingarden

Non-conforming Accessory or Principal Structures	Removal or Relocation outside of shoreland setback	
Impervious Surfaces	Removal of existing or replacement of existing with a pervious surface	<p>Permeable or Pervious Pavers and Pavement The following websites include information, specifications, links to find contractors and examples. http://www.paversearch.com/permeable-pavers-introduction.htm http://www.icpi.org/node/549 http://www.concretenetwork.com/concrete/porous_concrete_pavers/ http://www.perviouspavement.org/benefits_economic.htm</p> <p>University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center: Design Specifications for Porous Asphalt Pavement and Infiltration Beds http://www.unh.edu/erg/cstev/pubs_specs_info/unhsc_pa_spec_10_09.pdf</p> <p>University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center: Fact Sheets, including winter maintenance fact sheet; You-Tube videos. http://www.unh.edu/erg/cstev/pubs_specs_info.htm</p> <p>The following counties utilize this tool in their mitigation requirements: Lincoln, Polk (through LURR), Washington</p>
Neutral Earth Colors or Tone	Painting structures	Will insert the color guide from the Lower Wisconsin Riverway
Shoreland Lighting	Eliminating or changing shoreland lighting	<p>Sensible Shoreland Lighting http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/shore/documents/shorelandlighting.pdf</p> <p>The following counties utilize this tool in their mitigation requirements: Bayfield</p>
Shoreline Modifications	Removal of shoreline structures such as, seawalls, riprap beaches, firepits, fountains.	<p>For removal of seawalls, riprap, beaches or other structures below the ordinary high water mark see DNR Waterway and Wetland Permits website at: http://dnr.wi.gov/waterways/ (Note: Removal of seawalls or riprap is not always appropriate along shorelines with steep slopes or high wave energy)</p> <p>The following counties utilize this tool in their mitigation requirements: Bayfield, Douglas, Rusk</p>
Shoreland-wetlands	Protection or Restoration	<p>WI DNR website for wetland restoration http://dnr.wi.gov/wetlands/restoration.html</p>