

Wisconsin State Wetland Program Summary



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Section A. Quick Overview

Description of Wisconsin's Wetlands

The classification system used by the Dept. of Natural Resources to map Wisconsin wetlands recognizes seven major classes of wetlands; aquatic bed, moss (moss-lichen wetland), wet meadow (emergent wetland), scrub-shrub, forested, flats/unvegetated wet soils (unconsolidated-shore wetland), and open water. Common types of wetlands in Wisconsin include swamps, marshes, and peatlands.

State Definition(s) of Wetlands

"Wetland" is defined by state statute as "an area where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions" (Section 23.32(1), Wisconsin Statutes).

Historic Wetland Loss /Gain in Wisconsin

Original Wetland Acreage	Remaining Wetland Acreage	Acreage Lost	% Lost
10,000,000	5,385,290	4,614,710	47%

(Source: Dahl, 1987 USFWS Report)

Note: The Wisconsin Wetland team updated these numbers in a report entitled, "Reversing the Loss", which can be viewed at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/documents/ReversingLoss08_FINAL.pdf

State Wetland Program Plan

The state does not have an EPA-approved wetland program plan, but the state does have a statewide plan to reverse wetland loss:

http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/documents/ReversingLoss08_FINAL.pdf

State Resources for Wetland Work

Funding Source and Amount	Core Element 1: Regulation	Core Element 2: Monitoring & Assessment	Core Element 3: Wetland Water Quality Standards	Core Element 4: Voluntary Restoration
Agency	Wisconsin DNR	DNR	Solid Waste and Stormwater Programs	DNR Wildlife Department
Source(s)	Fees and General Purpose revenue	Corps funding, EPA grants	Fees and general purpose revenue	Waterfowl stamps and other?
Amount	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Staffing	~17 FTE	~1 FTE (2 x .5)	Unknown	Unknown
Agency	DOT			Waterways and Wetlands
Source(s)	Transportation Liaison			Unknown
Amount	Unknown			Unknown
Staffing	~11 FTE			Ad hoc (help with permitting)

Permit Fees

Yes/No	YES
Amount	\$500-\$899 (\$2,000- expedited)
State Agency	WI DNR (Bureau of Watershed Management then pays the Waterways and Wetlands Section)

Innovative Features

- Wisconsin was the first state to pass legislation in response to the U. S. Supreme Court decision in SWANCC v. Corps of Engineers. The legislation requires an applicant wishing to alter a non-federal wetland receive an individual water quality certification (2001 Wisconsin Act 6, Chapters NR 300, 351 and 352, WI. Admin.Code). (PDF, Exit DNR) An administrative rule (ch. NR 353) creating a short form permit process for specific activities used in wetland conservation projects and a process to authorize maintenance activities by owners of existing wetlands went into effect in 2003. (PDF; Exit DNR)
- Wisconsin has a Wetland Identification Program to help landowners if they have a wetland and want to check delineation (concurrence).
- The state also has a Wetland Delineator Assurance Program to which private contractors may apply. The program sets standards for excellence in delineation.

Models and Templates

- Wisconsin has a special GIS layer available for “potentially-restorable wetlands” in the state.
- Wisconsin RAM is used by both regulatory staff and monitoring and assessment staff. It is 9-10 pages long and creates the ability to quantify the descriptive standards (<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/methods.html>)

Section B. Wisconsin’s Regulatory Approaches

How are Wisconsin’s Wetlands Regulated?

Wisconsin regulates wetlands primarily under two complementary sets of provisions. First, any actions that require a federal permit, license, or approval that result in a discharge into waters of the state, including §404 dredge and fill permits and nationwide permits, require CWA §401 certification. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers §404 nationwide permits are suspended in Wisconsin and a number of statewide general permit adopted in their place.

Specific Regulations affecting wetlands in Wisconsin include:

- **Water Quality Certification.** WI Stat. Ann. Ss 227.11(2)(a), 281.11, 281.12(1) and 283.001. Admin. Code chs. NR 299 and 103. (PDF, Exit DNR) All permits and actions must meet all applicable water quality standards. An individual water quality certification is required for activities in nonfederal wetlands. In 2012, state law was changed to regulate all wetlands. Since that time, the state does not differentiate between those wetlands that are regulated under federal jurisdiction and those that are isolated wetlands (nonfederal JD wetlands).
- **Physical Alteration of Waterways.** WI Stat. Ann. ch. 30, 31. Admin. Code chs. NR 300-353. (PDF, Exit DNR) Alteration of navigable waters (defined to include many wetlands) requires an individual activity specific state permit.
- **Narrative water quality standards for wetlands** (ch. NR 103, WI Admin. Code) were adopted in 1991. All department permits, approvals and actions must meet all applicable water quality standards. The department conducts an active water quality certification program of federal permits and actions under the authority of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.
- **Shoreland Zoning, Shoreland Wetland Zoning and Floodplain Zoning,** WI Stat. Ann. Sections 144.26, 59.971, 62.63 and 61.351; Admin. Code. ch. 115, 116, 117 (PDF, Exit DNR). Counties, cities, and villages must adopt zoning regulations consistent with state standards. Otherwise, the Department of Natural Resources directly regulates areas. Wetlands must be placed in "conservation" districts.

Wetland Delineation

Delineation Guidance	Yes	No	Detail
Use State’s Own Method		X	

Use Corps' 87 Manual and Regional Supplement	X		The <u>1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual</u> and associated guidance (Exit DNR) is used for all wetlands (since 2012).
Other (Please describe)		X	

Detail: Wisconsin has "Guidance for submitted delineation reports" that were developed between the state and the Corps. This document was developed to add more information regarding the uniqueness of specific Wisconsin wetlands.

Evaluation Methodology

While the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources accepts several methodologies, it primarily uses its own Wisconsin Rapid Assessment Methodology, which is based upon the Adamus approach.

Exempted Activities

The state's exemptions are comparable to the federal exemptions, but are not word-for-word identical. There are some exemptions for constructed wetlands (4 Categories) that are not in the federal exemptions.

Special Provisions for Agriculture and Forestry

Special provisions for agriculture are based on state law (s 94.26), which allows the owner of land "adopted to the culture of cranberries" to "build and maintain... such dams...as shall be necessary..." and "such drains and ditches as shall be necessary for..." and two recent Wisconsin Supreme Court decisions. Additionally, the department has taken the position that Ch 30 and 31, Stats., (physical alteration laws) do not apply to cranberry culture activities except those provisions which are directly tied to the state constitution and public trust doctrine. Water quality certification is required for individual Corps permit actions.

Penalties and Enforcement

Wisconsin has two enforcement mechanisms: civil citations and statute-specific penalties. In most cases, department conservation wardens issue civil citations and the case is prosecuted by the district attorney in the county where the violation took place. In other cases, the violations are referred to the Wisconsin Attorney General for prosecution by that office in the appropriate circuit court. Penalties are statute specific but in most cases include possible fines of \$25 to \$5,000 per day of violation and authority for the court to order restoration or abatement.

Permit Tracking

All wetland and water quality permits are tracked by the Department of Natural Resources.

State General Permit (PGP or SPGP) for 404

Permit Type	Yes	No
Statewide		X

Regional	X (GP-2)	
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Description: The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers’ §404 nationwide permits are suspended in Wisconsin and replaced by a combination of statewide and regional general permits and letter-of-permission (LOP) evaluation procedures (GP/LOP-98-WI). A statewide programmatic general permit, GP-01-WI, covers certain activities for a single and complete project that is regulated by the DNR.

Assumption of Section 404 Powers

Assumption Status	Yes	No	Detail
Assumed		X	
Working Toward Assumption		X	
Explored Assumption	X		The state has conducted multiple assumption studies, one in 1991, 2000 and 2014. The Department would like to pursue assumption but lack of federal funding and jurisdictional differences are major blocks.

Joint Permitting

A joint application form with the Corps of Engineers has been in use since 1980.

No Net Loss/Net Gain Goal

The state has an administrative level no net loss goal. DNR administrative policy is established by administrative rule, ch. NR 1, and “[I]t is the policy of the natural resources board that wetlands shall be preserved, protected, restored and managed to maintain, enhance or restore their values. The natural resources board promotes, protects, restores, enhances and preserves the quantity, quality and diversity of Wisconsin’s wetlands as a critical component of ecosystems essential to the health and quality of life of our state’s diverse citizenry, plants, animals and landscapes. It is in the public interest that department decisions which lead to alteration of or effects on wetlands under its jurisdiction or control are based on the intent to preserve, protect, restore and manage them for the maintenance or enhancement of their values”.

The state has a “Reversing the Loss” strategy and initiative involving many partners (http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/documents/ReversingLoss08_FINAL.pdf).

Mitigation Policy

Mitigation is required for all state-issued individual dredge and fill permits. New mitigation guidelines were approved in 2013 to provide clear and consistent guidance to agency personnel, mitigation bank sponsors, permits applicants and others in establishing successful mitigation projects and providing a coherent approach to compensatory mitigation. These guidelines are meant to provide consistency to the wetland compensatory mitigation process, but do not supersede established agency rule or law. Final decisions are made on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the permitting agencies having authority over a given wetland activity. Compensatory mitigation involves the restoration, enhancement, creation or preservation of wetlands to compensate for unavoidable adverse impacts to

other wetlands. The new Wisconsin regulations identify participation in mitigation banking and in-lieu fee programs as the preferred avenues to satisfying compensatory mitigation requirements. Resources related to the state’s wetland mitigation requirements can be found on the following page:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/mitigation/>

The State’s *Guidelines for Wetland Compensatory Mitigation* (Version 1 – August 2013 includes information about compensation ratios and crediting systems:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Wetlands/documents/mitigation/WetlandCompensatoryMitigationGuidelines.pdf>

Finally, an In Lieu Free (ILF) program went into effect in the Fall of 2014, providing a new mitigation option in the state.

Mitigation Database

The state has a specific stand-alone mitigation database. They also use the RIBITS database to track other mitigation. A biennial report to the legislature is statutorily required.

Section C. Monitoring and Assessment

Agency Responsible for Wetland Monitoring and Assessment

WDNR is the primary agency responsible for wetland monitoring and assessment and has a strong program that continues to work on increasing its impact. Wisconsin’s broad monitoring and assessment program utilizes multiple assessment methodologies to characterize the health of the state’s wetlands and the functions they provide. Wetland monitoring is being integrated with other surface water and ground water monitoring programs coordinated by the Water Monitoring Team in the WDNR’s Division of Water.

Monitoring and Assessment Types

Level	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Wisconsin		X	X	X

Type	None	IBI	Conditional	Functional
Wisconsin		X	X	X

Frequency	None	Project-Specific	Ongoing
Wisconsin		X	X

National Wetland Condition Assessment (NWCA) Participation

NWCA Study Type	Yes	No
National Study	X	
State Intensification Study	X	

Detail: The goals of the Wisconsin NWCA Intensification Study were to combine the results of the S&T study on wetland change with the Quality assessment that comes from the NWCA, FQA and USA-RAM for a truly comprehensive report on both quantity and quality and 2) compare methods and results generated by NWCA, FQA and USA-RAM.

Mapping /Inventory

The state has its own wetland-mapping program. The entire state has been mapped and most maps digitized. The state has a program to update the maps on a 10-year cycle. A statewide GIS layer mapping wetlands dominated by reed canary grass has been completed. This coverage is available to regional staff engaged in developing watershed assessment and management plans.

The state also maintains an innovative GIS layer on “potentially-restorable wetlands,” which is available through the state’s Surface Water Data Viewer.

Public Access to Wetland Maps

The state’s Surface Water Data Viewer is used by lots of different groups of users. Information available on the site includes:

- Wisconsin NWI maps
- Potentially-restorable wetlands layer
- Aerial photographs
- Topographic maps
- Water feature maps
- Geo-located tracked permit information
- Wetland indicator layer (e.g. hydric soils)

Wetland Classification and Assessment

WDNR’s primary assessment methodology, used for water quality certification, is a site-level rapid assessment that evaluates wetland functions and values. WDNR developed the Wisconsin Rapid Wetland Assessment Methodology in 1984 in conjunction with the Corps’ Rock Island and St. Paul Districts and the State of Minnesota; the methodology was revised in 1991 and again in 2013 (Volume 2).

WDNR has also developed:

- A biological assessment methodology,
- The Wisconsin Floristic Quality Assessment (WFQA) to provide an accurate measure of plant community biological integrity at the site level.

- Multi-metric biological indices for isolated depressional wetlands have been developed based on plants, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, and zooplankton and diatoms.
- Plant and macroinvertebrate indices
- Planning tools for wetland functional assessments using a synthesis of existing GIS data and scientific knowledge on wetland, watershed, and landscape functions.
- A Wildlife Habitat Decision Support Tool and
- A Water Quality Decision Support Tool.
- Another product is a GIS data layer (Potentially Restorable Wetlands) that helps users identify potential sites for restoration.

These assessment methods have been developed under grants from EPA. State matches also support the program. WDNR is currently capacity-building and planning further implementation

Overall Wetland Gain and Loss Tracking System

While regulatory wetland losses are tracked through the permitting data system, but overall gain and loss information is not well tracked. State and federal restoration efforts are reported through a common reporting form and tabulated by the department. In previous years, NRCS and others would voluntarily provide information about voluntary wetland restoration efforts. This information was not fact-checked and is no longer regularly added to the database. NRCS is now also limited in their ability to share information about activities on private property.

National Wetland Condition Assessment (NWCA) Participation

NWCA Study Type	Yes	No
National Study	X	
State Intensification Study	X	

Climate Change Adaptation and Wetlands

The state wetland program is active in climate change work. Wetlands are included in the *Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts* and there is ongoing work on hydrology in parts of the state, as well as fisheries and plant communities related to climate change. There is also work in the coastal zone on erosion issues, but this work is not climate change-specific. Climate change considerations are not yet being incorporated into permitting work in the state. This work is developing expertise on coastal processes. The following outline some of the key state initiatives:

- The Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI) was established in 2007 to assess projected climate change impacts on Wisconsin and to develop statewide climate adaptation and preparedness strategies. WICCI is a collaborative network of the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and other state agencies and institutions. It also engages citizens, private and public decision-makers, and scientists from Wisconsin and beyond.
- In 2011, WICCI released a report titled Wisconsin's Changing Climate: Impacts and Adaptation. WICCI coordinated working groups to develop sector-based impact assessments and adaptation

strategies, including Agriculture, Central Sands Hydrology, Coastal Communities, Coldwater Fish and Fisheries, Forestry, Human Health, Plants and Natural Communities, Soil Conservation, Stormwater, Water Resources, and Wildlife. Recommendations include wetland-related actions, including discussion of additional research on prairie potholes.

- A Climate Change Response Framework Project was developed in Wisconsin in 2009 to provide climate change impact information and resources to land managers in the northern region of the state. This project was expanded in 2011 to become the Northwoods Climate Change Response Framework. This group developed a Forest Ecosystem Vulnerability Assessment and Synthesis to evaluate key ecosystem vulnerabilities in the region under a range of future climate scenarios.

Section D. Wetland Water Quality Standards

Wetlands and Water Quality Standards

Type	None	Use Existing WQ Standards	In Process	Adopted	Future Direction
Wetland-specific Designated Uses				X	
Narrative criteria in the standards to protect designated wetland uses				X	
Numeric criteria in the standards based on wetland type and location to protect the designated uses	X				
Anti-degradation policy includes wetlands				X	

Description: Wisconsin rules establish water quality standards for wetlands as well as procedures and criteria for state water quality certification application, processing, and review. Specific water quality standards for wetlands were adopted in 1991 and seek to “protect public rights and interest, public health and welfare, and the present and prospective uses of all waters of the state for public and private water supplies, propagation of fish and other aquatic life and wild and domestic animals, preservation of natural flora and fauna, domestic and recreational uses, and agricultural, commercial, industrial and all other uses...” The standards are applicable to most state jurisdictional determinations where wetlands may be impacted.

Designated Uses: Wisconsin law requires that the department protect water quality related functions and values of wetlands including sediment and pollutant attenuation, storm and flood water retention, hydrologic cycle maintenance, shoreline protection against erosion, biological diversity and production and human uses such as recreation. The rules specify wetland designated uses to be protected,

including sediment and pollution attenuation, storm and floodwater retention, hydrologic cycle maintenance, shoreline protection, biodiversity, and recreation. Criteria are narrative and serve as a basis for “developing and implementing strategies to achieve legislative policies and goals” and for “decisions in regulatory, permitting, planning or funding activities that impact water quality and which impact wetlands,” including water quality certifications and NPDES permitting. The rules also specify circumstances under which exemptions are acceptable and procedures for WDNR’s regulatory determinations.

Anti-degradation Policy: WSS NR 103.03 (1), WI. Admin. Code – “[T]o protect, preserve, restore and enhance the quality of waters in wetlands and other waters of the state influenced by wetlands, the following water quality related functional values or uses, within the natural range of natural variation of the Affected, shall be protected:...”

Section E. Voluntary Restoration and Protection

Program Description

Wisconsin does not have a formal statewide voluntary wetland restoration program. However, WDNR has a voluntary restoration program and additional restoration work is done by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Major WDNR restoration efforts are through the Upper Mississippi River and Great Lakes Region Joint Venture. The Department has developed a 50-year plan for the purchase of significant resource property. Wetlands are included in this planning effort.

Types of Wetland Restoration Work Funded by the State:

Type of Work	YES	NO	Description
Fund Wetland Restoration (may include easement agreements)	X		WDNR
Private Land Restoration	X		WDNR
Public Land Restoration	X		WDNR
Technical Assistance	X		WDNR
Tax Incentives		X	
Other		X	

Landowner Guides/Handbooks to Assist with Voluntary Restoration Efforts

The state does have landowner guidance. Please contact Wisconsin DNR for more information.

Restoration Database

Very basic data collection is occurring at CDOW regarding wetland acreage gains (protection, enhancement, creation) and miles of riparian systems restored.

Section F. Innovative Education and Outreach

- Annual basic and advance wetland delineator courses are conducted. Department conducts basic training to all new water management staff. In addition, specialized training is offered regionally for Department and other government agency staff. The Department and partners have also been conducting wetland restoration and management workshops for wetland owners.
- Wisconsin has a Wetland Identification Program to help landowners if they have a wetland and want to check delineation (concurrence).
- The state also has a Wetland Delineator Assurance Program to which private contractors may apply. The program sets standards for excellence in delineation.

Section G. Integration with Other Programs

All of the state’s water resource work is currently housed in one agency. This creates efficiencies in management of wetland and other issues. All who might have an impact on wetlands are connected.

Program Area	Yes/No	Description of the Connection
NPDES/Stormwater*	YES	Revamping of wetland screening for wetland and waterways program and large animal farms to include screening that includes wetlands; Required to implement 103 WQ standards
303(d)*	YES	Utilize information from the wetland program
TMDL*	YES	Utilize information from the wetland program
Climate Change/ Climate Resiliency	YES	Wetlands are part of state adaptation strategies; hydrology, vegetation, etc.; work on coastal erosion (not as CC work)
Water Supply Planning*	YES	
Land Use Planning		The state does not conduct a lot of land use planning
Watershed Planning	YES	Wetlands are an integral part of the department's watershed planning efforts and "basin water quality plans."
Flood/Hazard Mitigation*	YES	Shoreline zoning, work with dam safety and floodplain managers – closely connected (in the same bureau)
Coastal Work	YES	Especially at the policy-level
Transportation (DOT)	YES	DNR has transportation liaisons, whose job it is to work with road projects and municipalities
Other	YES	Field staff work together across all programs and create integratuion

** Housed together in the same bureau*

Section I. State Wetland Program Development Continuum

Continuum Stage	Core Element 1: Regulation	Core Element 2: Monitoring & Assessment	Core Element 3: Wetland Water Quality Standards	Core Element 4: Voluntary Restoration
<p>Mature Stage High</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>Initial Implementation Stage</p> <p>Development Stage</p> <p>Early Stage Low</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X (Dispersed projects; restoration goals with <i>Reversing the Loss Strategy</i>; coastal efforts; and also mature efforts on state lands)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X (Formal statewide voluntary wetland restoration program)</p>

Section J. Contacts

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Section K. Useful Websites

State Government Programs

1. Department of Natural Resources

a) Waterway & Wetland Program

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/waterways/>

i. Permits & Regulations

http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/waterways/about_us/why_regulate.html

- The Permit Process

http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/waterways/about_us/permit_process.html

- Wetland Restoration Permits

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Wetlands/restorationpermits.html>

- Wetland Construction Disturbance

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Waterways/construction/wetlands.html>

- Wetland Compensatory Mitigation

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/mitigation/>

- State Statutes And Administrative Codes

- 2011 WI Act 118

In March 2012, Governor Walker signed into law 2011 WI Act 118 [exit DNR], which requires applicants to mitigate for wetland impacts under an individual permit.

<http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2011/related/acts/118>

- Guidelines for Wetland Compensatory Mitigation in Wisconsin

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/mitigation/documents/GuidelinesForMitigation2002.pdf>

The Guidelines for Wetland Compensatory Mitigation in Wisconsin (Guidelines) have been updated and the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) are accepting comments on this draft document

through March 15, 2013. A summary of the changes made from the 2002 Guidelines to this current draft can be found below.

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/mitigation/documents/MitigationGuidelinesUpdateMemo2-19-13.pdf>

- WI State Statute 281.36: Permits For Discharges Into Wetlands; Mitigation
<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/281/III/36>
- NR 350: Wetland Compensatory Mitigation
http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/nr/300/350.pdf

ii. Acquisition

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Lands/RealEstate/>

- Payments in lieu of tax (PILT)

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Lands/RealEstate/Pilt.html>

iii. Restoration & Management

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Wetlands/restoration.html>

- Wetland Restoration Handbook

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/handbook.html>

i. Assessment & Monitoring

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/assessment.html>

ii. Coastal Wetlands

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/cw/>

iii. Ecosystems

- Wisconsin's Biodiversity as a Management Issue: A Report To Department Of Natural Resources Managers (May 1995)

<http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/rs/rs0915.pdf>

2. Department of Transportation

a) Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline

<http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/business/engrserv/environment/envareas/wetlands/docs/wetland-guidelines.pdf>

3. Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

a) Land & Water Conservation

i. Land & Water Resource Management Plans

http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment/Land_and_Water_Conservation/Land_and_Water_Resource_Management_Plans/index.aspx

ii. Land & Water Conservation Board

http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment/Land_and_Water_Conservation/Land_and_Water_Conservation_Board/index.aspx

iii. Conservation Standards For Farmers

http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment/Land_and_Water_Conservation/Conservation_Standards_for_Farmers/index.aspx

- iv. Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment/Land_and_Water_Conservation/CREP/index.aspx

- b) Water Quality

http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment/Water_Quality/index.aspx

- 4. Department of Administration

- a) Coastal Management Program

<http://www.doa.state.wi.us/section.asp?linkid=65&locid=9>

- i. A Manual for County Enforcement of Wetland Regulations

http://www.doa.state.wi.us/docs_view2.asp?docid=3

- b) Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program

<http://www.doa.state.wi.us/subcategory.asp?linksubcatid=1135&locid=9>

Federal Government Programs

- 1. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Wetlands Reserve Program

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/wi/programs/easements/wetlands/>

Other Organization Wetland Programs

- 1. Wisconsin Wetland Association

<http://wisconsinwetlands.org/index.htm>

- 2. Heckrodt Wetland Reserve

<http://heckrodtwetland.org/>