

Clearinghouse Rule 98-081

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
) ss. Clearinghouse Rule
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,) No. 98-081
TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION) Docket No. 97-R-11

CERTIFICATION:

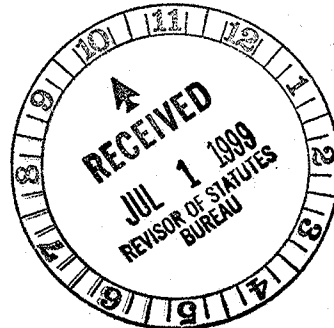
I, Ben Brancel, Secretary of the State of Wisconsin, Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and custodian of the department's official records, hereby certify that the attached rulemaking order relating to drainage districts was signed and adopted by the department on June 28, 1999.

I further certify that I have compared the attached copy to the original on file in the department, and that the attached copy is a complete and accurate copy of the original.

Signed and sealed this 28th day of June, 1999.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

By Ben Brancel
Ben Brancel, Secretary



9-1-99

ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION
ADOPTING, AMENDING AND REPEALING RULES



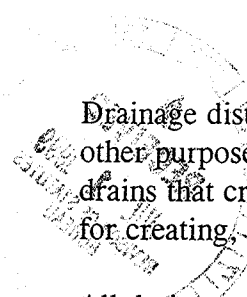
1 The state of Wisconsin department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection adopts
2 the following order **to repeal** ATCP 48.01(5) and (16), 48.08(1)(g) and 48.46(3); **to**
3 **renumber** ATCP 48.08(1)(h) and 48.44; **to amend** ATCP 48.01(21), 48.02(3) and
4 (3)(note), 48.08(1)(a) and (b), 48.14(1)(e), 48.22(3)(note) and (6), 48.32(2) and (note),
5 48.40(2)(note), and 48.46(1)(b); **to repeal and recreate** ch. ATCP 48(note), 48.01(9)
6 to (11) and (13), subch. IV (title), 48.20, 48.22(2), 48.24(5), 48.26(3), subch. V
7 (title), 48.34, 48.36, 48.38, subch. VI (title) and 48.46(2); and **to create** ATCP
8 48.01(6m), (6m)(note), (13m), (13m)(note), (13r), (14m) and (26), 48:08(1)(b)(note)
9 and (3) to (5), 48.14(3)(note), 48.21, 48.22(2m) and (2r), 48.24(2)(note), 48.26(5) and
10 (5)(note), 48.33, 48.44, 48.45, 48.46(1)(d), and *Appendix A*; **relating to** drainage
11 districts.

**Analysis Prepared by the Department of
Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection**

Statutory authority: ss. 88.11 and 93.07(1), Stats.

Statutes interpreted: ch. 88, Stats.

The department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection (DATCP) supervises the operation of drainage districts under ch. 88, Stats. This rule modifies the department's current rules, under ch. ATCP 48, Wis. Adm. Code, related to drainage districts.



Drainage districts are special purpose districts formed to drain land for agricultural or other purposes. Lands within a drainage district are drained by means of common drains that cross individual property boundaries. Ch. 88, Stats., spells out procedures for creating, modifying and dissolving drainage districts.

All drainage districts within a county are operated by the county drainage board, which is appointed by the circuit court. The county drainage board must operate drainage districts in compliance with ch. 88, Stats., and DATCP rules. The county drainage board may levy assessments against landowners in a drainage district to pay for the design, construction and maintenance of district drains, and to pay other district operating costs. The county drainage board is primarily responsible for resolving drainage disputes within and between drainage districts.

DATCP monitors county drainage board compliance with ch. 88, Stats., and DATCP rules, and approves construction projects in drainage districts. The state of Wisconsin department of natural resources must also approve certain construction projects in drainage districts.

RULE CONTENTS

Drainage District Specifications

Under current rules, a county drainage board must file drainage district specifications for every drainage district under the drainage board's jurisdiction. The county drainage board must file the specifications with DATCP and the county zoning administrator. The specifications must include all of the following:

- The boundaries of the drainage district, as last confirmed by the circuit court or the county drainage board.
- The location and extent of every district drain.
- The location and width of every district corridor. The district corridor is an access corridor and buffer strip established around each district ditch according to current rules.

County drainage boards were required to file specifications for all existing drainage districts by December 31, 1995. However, many county drainage boards have not yet filed them. This rule expands and clarifies the current requirements, and extends the filing deadline to December 31, 2000. Under this rule:

- The county drainage board must file a map showing all of the following:
 - * Drainage district boundaries.
 - * The alignment and extent of every district drain.
 - * The location and width of every district corridor.
- The county drainage board must document the “cross-section” and “grade profile” of every district drain. This rule defines what is meant by a “cross-section” and “grade profile.”
- The county drainage board must give landowners notice and an opportunity to object to its proposed drainage district specifications.
- The county drainage board must obtain DATCP approval of drainage district specifications. DATCP approval does not preclude a landowner from challenging a specification that violates ch. 88, Stats., or this rule.
- After the county drainage board adopts the approved specifications, the county drainage board must file them with DATCP, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds.

Drainage District Boundaries

The initial boundaries of a drainage district are specified by the circuit court. A county drainage board may modify drainage district boundaries according to statutory procedures prescribed under ss. 88.77 to 88.80, Stats.

This rule prohibits a county drainage board from changing drainage district boundaries except by the procedures prescribed under ss. 88.77 to 88.80, Stats. If court records documenting current boundaries are not available or are unclear, a county drainage board may clarify the boundaries using the same statutory procedures. If a county drainage board changes a drainage district boundary, it must file a record of the change with DATCP, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds.

Designating District Drains

In many cases, lands within a drainage district are drained by “private drains” that empty into “district drains” constructed and operated by the county drainage board. In some cases, it is unclear whether an existing drain is a “private drain” or a “district drain.” This rule prohibits a county drainage board from designating a drain as a “district drain,” over the objection of a landowner who owns or holds an easement to the land on which the drain is located, unless the county drainage board does one of the following:

- Documents that a circuit court has designated the drain as a district drain.
- Documents that the drain has historically been operated and maintained as a district drain.
- Purchases the land required for the district drain and district corridor, or condemns and pays compensation for that land as provided by statute.
- Properly designates the drain as a district drain in a proceeding under s. 88.73 or 88.77 to 88.80, Stats.

Under this rule, if a county drainage board redesignates a private drain as a “district drain,” the county drainage board must file a record of the change with DATCP, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds.

Drain “Cross-section” and “Grade Profile”

The circuit court initially establishes the “cross-section” and “grade profile” of each district drain. The “cross-section” and “grade profile” are important, because they determine drainage access and efficacy. Subsequent construction activity or neglect may cause a deviation from the “cross-section” or “grade profile” established by the circuit court. Over time, additional runoff from upstream development may also cause a deviation from the established “grade profile.” These deviations may deprive landowners of drainage to which they are entitled, and may seriously affect land use and land values. In extreme cases, they may cause disastrous flooding.

Under this rule, a county drainage board must:

- Document the formally established “cross-section” and “grade profile” of each district drain.
- Restore and maintain each district drain to prevent deviations from the formally established “cross-section” or “grade profile.”

This rule defines “cross-section” and “grade profile” more clearly. Under this rule:

- A “cross-section” is a series of vertical sections of a drain, taken at periodic intervals along the length of a drain at right angles to the center line of the alignment of the drain. Each vertical section in the formally established “cross-section” of a district ditch must include all of the following:

- * The intended top and bottom width of the ditch.
 - * The intended depth of the ditch.
 - * The intended side slope angle of the ditch.
 - * Every drainage structure intersected by that vertical section.
- A “grade profile” is a vertical section along the alignment of a drain. The formally established “grade profile” of a district ditch must include all of the following:
 - * The grade elevations at the top and bottom of the ditch.
 - * The estimated water surface elevations in the ditch at base flow.
 - * The estimated peak water surface elevations in the ditch in the event of a 10-year 24-hour storm event.

In some cases, court records establishing the “cross-section” or “grade profile” of a district drain may be unavailable or incomplete. In those cases, a county drainage board may reconstruct the documentation based on physical evidence in the drainage district. (For example, a county drainage board may be able to reconstruct a historical grade profile based on soil conditions and the historical elevation of structures in a district drain.)

If a county drainage board cannot document a formally established “cross-section” or “grade profile” based on court records or physical evidence, it must establish an appropriate cross-section or grade profile with department approval. If a currently established “cross-section” or “grade profile” lacks some of the elements required by this rule (e.g., water surface elevations in a “grade profile”), the county drainage board must also establish those missing elements.

This rule spells out a procedure by which a county drainage board may establish missing or poorly documented elements of a “cross-section” or “grade profile.” The procedure is designed to protect landowners whose drainage rights may be affected. The county drainage board may use the same procedure to change a formally established “cross-section” or “grade profile,” should that become necessary.

A county drainage board may not establish or change a “cross-section” or “grade profile” without specific DATCP approval. A county drainage board may not change an established “grade profile” over the objection of any landowner whose access to drainage is affected. Whenever a county drainage board changes an established “cross-section” or “grade profile” with DATCP approval, the county drainage board must file that new “cross-section” or “grade profile” with DATCP, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds.

Under this rule, a county drainage board may establish a "cross-section" or "grade profile" that reflects legitimate drainage board actions taken prior to the effective date of this rule. However, a county drainage board may not establish a "grade profile" that reflects prior modifications made over the unresolved objection of a landowner whose access to drainage was affected by that modification. Before approving a "cross section" or "grade profile," DATCP will review landowner objections.

Drain Alignment

The circuit court initially approves the "alignment" of a district drain. This rule requires a county drainage board to restore and maintain district drains so they conform to their formally established "alignments."

This rule prohibits a county drainage board from changing the formally established "alignment" of a district drain without specific DATCP approval. A county drainage board may not take new land for a drain realignment unless the landowner consents or the county drainage board formally condemns that land. The county drainage board must file the new "alignment" with DATCP, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds.

County Drainage Boards; Compliance Plans

Under current rules, a county drainage board must develop a plan for bringing drainage districts into compliance with DATCP rules. Among other things, the plan must explain how the county drainage board will correct and prevent deviations from established "cross-sections" and "grade profiles."

County drainage boards were originally required to file compliance plans by December 31, 1996, and bring all drainage districts into compliance by December 31, 1999. In districts where drains have been neglected for many years, extensive restoration may be needed to comply with DATCP rules.

For various reasons, few county drainage boards have filed compliance plans with DATCP. Few, if any, drainage boards will bring all of their drainage districts into compliance with DATCP rules by December 31, 1999. This rule extends the plan filing deadline to December 31, 2001, and extends the actual compliance deadline to December 31, 2004.

This rule also spells out minimum requirements for compliance plans. A county drainage board must file a separate plan for each drainage district in the county. The plan must include all of the following:

- A professionally drawn map of the drainage district.
- A restoration plan that identifies:

- * Drain segments, if any, that do not conform to established “cross-sections,” “grade profiles” or “alignments.”
 - * A priority sequence and schedule for restoring noncomplying drains to their established “cross-sections,” “grade profiles” and “alignments.”
 - * An estimate of the amount of material to be removed from drains scheduled for restoration.
 - * The intended disposition of removed materials, including the locations at which the materials will be deposited.
 - * The projected costs of restoration, and a plan for financing those costs.
- A repair and maintenance plan that includes:
 - * A plan for routine maintenance of drainage structures.
 - * A plan for maintaining district corridors and controlling woody vegetation in those corridors.
 - * A plan for special maintenance projects, if any.
 - * The projected costs of maintenance, and a plan for financing those costs.
 - A plan for controlling soil erosion and runoff in the drainage district. The plan must include the estimated cost to implement the plan.

Persons Obstructing or Altering District Drains

This rule prohibits any person from obstructing or altering a district drain (e.g., by installing or changing the height of a dam) without prior written approval from the county drainage board. However, an owner of land adjacent to a district drain may, without prior drainage board approval, withdraw water from a district drain and place an obstruction in the district drain for that purpose if all of the following apply:

- The landowner notifies the county drainage board before withdrawing the water.
- The landowner obtains a DNR permit if required under s. 30.18(2)(a)2., Stats. (No DNR permit is currently required for cranberry growers.)
- The obstruction does not elevate the water level in the district drain above the base flow elevation specified as part of the formally established “grade profile” for that district drain.
- The withdrawal does not reduce the base flow, in a district drain that has a navigable stream history, below the minimum base flow level which the Wisconsin department of natural resources has established for that district drain under s. 88.31, Stats.
- The withdrawal does not injure a district drain.

A county drainage board may require a landowner to provide information showing that the landowner's withdrawal of water complies with this rule. A county drainage board may prohibit a landowner from withdrawing water if the drainage board reasonably concludes that the withdrawal violates this rule.

Structures Impeding Drainage

This rule prohibits a county drainage board from installing or modifying any structure in a district drain, or approving the installation or modification of any structure in a district drain, if the installation or modification causes or aggravates a deviation from the formally established "grade profile." This prohibition does not apply to any of the following:

- A temporary structure or modification that is reasonably necessary to protect the public health, safety or welfare in an emergency.
- A temporary structure or modification that is necessary for other lawful construction or maintenance operations under this rule.
- A temporary structure or modification to provide essential crop irrigation during a drought if all of the following apply:
 - * The county drainage board gives notice to upstream landowners whose access to drainage may be affected.
 - * The county drainage board resolves any objections from affected landowners to the satisfaction of those landowners.
 - * The county drainage board imposes written conditions to protect the public interest and the interests of all landowners in the drainage district.
- A temporary structure or modification to provide water for cranberry harvest, or for cranberry winter ice cover, if all of the following apply:
 - * The structure or modification is installed for no more than 14 days for cranberry harvest, and no more than 14 days for cranberry winter ice cover. The county drainage board may, for good cause, extend the 14-day period for up to 7 more days at the request of a cranberry grower.
 - * The county drainage board gives notice to upstream landowners whose access to drainage may be affected.
 - * The county drainage board resolves any objections from affected landowners to the satisfaction of those landowners.

- * The county drainage board imposes written conditions to protect the public interest and the interest of all landowners in the drainage district.

Restoration Projects; Notice to DATCP

Under current rules, a county drainage board must obtain DATCP approval before undertaking or approving a drainage district “restoration project” involving the dredging or excavation of more than 3,000 cubic yards of material. A “restoration project” means dredging or other operations to bring a district drain into closer conformity with the formally established “cross-section,” “grade profile” or “alignment” of that drain.

This rule eliminates the requirement for DATCP approval of “restoration projects.” However, a county drainage board must notify DATCP in writing before it initiates a “restoration project” that involves the dredging or excavation of more than 3,000 cubic yards of material. A county drainage board may need to obtain a dredging permit from DNR before undertaking a “restoration project.”

Construction Projects and Drainage Alterations; DATCP Approval Required

Under current rules, DATCP must approve a “construction project” before a county drainage board undertakes or approves that “construction project.” (A county drainage board may also need DNR approval for certain “construction projects.”) This rule expands and clarifies the current rules.

With certain exceptions (described below), this rule prohibits a county drainage board from doing any of the following without written approval from DATCP:

- Constructing or modifying any district drain, or authorizing any person to construct or modify a district drain.
- Installing or modifying any structure in a district drain, or authorizing any person to install or modify any structure in a district drain.
- Authorizing any person (including any municipality or government entity) to connect that person’s “private” drain to a district drain.
- Changing the formally established “cross-section,” “grade profile” or “alignment” of a district drain, regardless of whether that change involves any physical alteration to a district drain or structure.

Under this rule, a county drainage board is **not** required to obtain DATCP approval for any of the following:

- Actions, such as routine maintenance or repair projects, that do not cause or aggravate any deviation from the formally established “cross-section,” “grade profile” or “alignment” of a district drain.
- Restoration projects that merely restore district drains to their formally established “cross-sections,” “grade profiles” or “alignments.”
- Temporary structures or modifications that a county drainage board installs or approves according to this rule (see above).

Applying for DATCP Approval

A county drainage board seeking DATCP approval for a construction project or drainage alteration must file an application that includes all of the following:

- A complete description of the proposed action, including design specifications prepared by a qualified engineer.
- The objectives of the proposed action.
- A construction plan (if applicable) prepared by a qualified engineer.
- A hydrology analysis prepared by a qualified engineer.
- The cost, method of financing and effect on landowner assessments.
- A map of the lands and waters affected.
- A statement showing that the county drainage board has published a public notice, held a public hearing, and allowed for public comment on the proposed action.
- A description of any proposed change to the formally established “cross-section,” “grade profile” or “alignment” of a district drain.
- A statement showing that the county drainage board has done both of the following:
 - * Notified upstream landowners of any proposed “grade profile” change that may affect their access to drainage.
 - * Resolved any objections by those upstream landowners (to the landowner’s satisfaction).

- A discussion of significant environmental effects, if any.
- Additional information requested by the department.

DATCP Approval or Disapproval

DATCP may not approve any construction project or drainage alteration that causes or aggravates a deviation from the formally established “cross-section,” “grade profile” or “alignment” of a district drain. However, DATCP may do any of the following:

- Approve a change to the formally established “cross-section.” Whenever a county drainage board changes an established “cross-section” with DATCP approval, it must file the new “cross-section” with DATCP, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds.
- Approve a change to the formally established “grade profile.” Neither DATCP nor the county drainage board may approve a change to an established “grade profile” over the objection of an upstream landowner whose drainage access may be impaired, unless the county drainage board resolves the landowner’s objection to the satisfaction of the landowner. Whenever a county drainage board changes an established “grade profile” with DATCP approval, it must file the new “grade profile” with DATCP, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds.
- Approve a change to the formally established “alignment.” A county drainage board may not take new land for a realigned drain unless the landowner consents or the county drainage board formally condemns the new land for that purpose. Whenever a county drainage board changes an established “alignment” with DATCP approval, it must file the new “alignment” with DATCP, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds.

DATCP must issue a written notice approving or disapproving a county drainage board application within 45 days after a county drainage board files a complete application. DATCP may approve an application subject to conditions specified by DATCP. If DATCP disapproves, it must state its reasons. DATCP may disapprove an application for any of the following reasons:

- The county drainage board has failed to provide required information.
- The proposed action or approval would violate DATCP rules or ch. 88, Stats.
- The proposed action is not technically feasible, is not technically sound, or is not adequately designed to achieve the county drainage board’s stated objectives.

- The proposed action will have a substantial adverse effect on water quality, or on the human or natural environment.

DATCP must prepare a brief environmental assessment before approving a proposed action if any of the following apply:

- The proposed action will drain more than 200 acres of land not previously drained, or will substantially alter drainage from more than 200 acres of land.
- The proposed action will drain more than 5 acres of wetlands.
- The proposed action involves the construction or modification of a dam in a drain with a navigable stream history.
- The proposed action involves a cold water fishery in a district drain with a navigable stream history.
- The proposed action will substantially affect the base flow in surface waters of the state.

Landowner Drainage Rights

Under this rule, an owner of land in a drainage district may file a written petition with the county drainage board asking the county drainage board to do any of the following:

- Restore, repair, maintain and, if necessary, modify a district drain in order to conform the drain to the “cross-section,” “grade profile” or “alignment” formally established for that drain.
- Remove an obstruction placed in a district drain in violation of this chapter or ch. 88, Stats.
- Correct a violation of this chapter or ch. 88, Stats.

A landowner petition must identify the grounds for the petition and the action requested of the county drainage board. A county drainage board may require the petitioner to provide further information which is reasonably necessary in order for the board to properly evaluate the petition.

Within 60 days after a landowner files a complete petition with the county drainage board, the county drainage board must provide the landowner with a written response that does all of the following:

- Describes and explains the action, if any, which the county drainage board will take in response to the petition.
- Explains the county drainage board's refusal to take action on the petition, if the county drainage board refuses to take action.

If a petitioner is not satisfied with the county drainage board's response, and believes that the county drainage board has violated this rule or ch. 88, Stats., the petitioner may file a written petition with DATCP alleging that violation. DATCP may, in its discretion, conduct an investigation to determine whether the county drainage board has violated this rule or ch. 88, Stats. If DATCP finds that a county drainage board has violated this rule or ch. 88, Stats., DATCP must issue an order which directs the county drainage board to correct the violation.

A landowner may also proceed in court to enforce drainage rights confirmed under this rule. A landowner is not required to petition the county drainage board, or obtain an order from DATCP, before taking court action to enforce his or her rights.

Land Ownership Change

This rule confirms that a change of land ownership does not relieve or deprive a succeeding landowner of rights or responsibilities that run with the land under ch. 88, Stats., or this rule.

Row Cropping and Obstructions in District Corridors

Under current rules, a county drainage board must establish a district corridor extending for 20 feet on each side of a district ditch. The drainage board must maintain the corridor according to current rules for the following purposes:

- To provide effective access to the district ditch, for inspection and maintenance.
- To provide a buffer against land uses that may adversely affect water quality in the district ditch.

Current rules completely prohibit "row cropping" in district corridors. This rule prohibits a landowner from doing either of the following without written permission from the county drainage board:

- "Row cropping" in a district corridor.
- Placing in a district corridor any building or other obstruction that interferes with the county drainage board's ability to inspect and maintain the district drain and corridor.

Under this rule, a county drainage board may authorize row cropping or obstructions in a district corridor, subject to conditions or limitations which the drainage board specifies in writing. A person who engages in row cropping or places any obstruction in a district corridor waives any claim for damages to that crop or obstruction that may result from lawful county drainage board activities in the corridor.

In deciding whether to permit row cropping in a district corridor, a county drainage board may consider, for example, whether row cropping will result in increased maintenance, soil erosion, or movement of suspended solids to district drains. A county drainage board may also consider, for example, the type of row cropping and tillage proposed, the topography of the district corridor, and the nature of the soil and subsoil in the district corridor.

This rule does not require a landowner to remove any building or fixture constructed or installed in a district corridor prior to the effective date of this rule. However, the owner waives any claim for damages to that building or fixture that may be caused by lawful county drainage board activities in the corridor.

Under current rules, a county drainage board must control the growth of “woody vegetation” in a district corridor, to ensure effective drainage and effective access for inspection, maintenance and repair. A county drainage board may allow the growth of woody vegetation in portions of a district corridor if it does not interfere with effective access. This rule defines “woody vegetation” but makes no other change.

Assessing Costs and Benefits to Landowners in Drainage Districts

Under current law, a county drainage board may levy assessments against landowners in a drainage district to pay for drainage district costs, including costs of construction, maintenance, restoration, district operation, and compensation to landowners. The county drainage board must apportion cost assessments among landowners according to the benefits which they derive from the drainage district. This rule allows a county drainage board, when assessing costs, to allow a reasonable “credit” to a landowner who provides maintenance services or other “in kind” payments to the drainage district.

A county drainage board must assess benefits according to a procedure specified in ch. 88, Stats., and current rules. When assessing benefits to agricultural lands in a drainage district, a county drainage board is currently required to consider a number of factors including:

- The estimated increase in land value resulting from drainage.
- The amount of drainage required by, or provided to the assessed land.
- The thoroughness and reliability of drainage provided.

- The amount and frequency of flooding on the assessed land.
- The difficulty of draining the assessed land.
- Any loss of acreage resulting from the construction of district drains and corridors, or from the deposition of materials excavated during construction.
- Other factors which the drainage board considers relevant.

Under this rule, a county drainage board must exclude the following acreage from any assessment of benefits:

- Acreage in a district corridor unless the drainage board authorizes row cropping on that acreage.
- Acreage permanently lost to the landowner as a result of the construction, restoration or maintenance of district corridors, or as a result of the deposition of materials from that construction, restoration or maintenance.

Under current rules, a county drainage board may consider potential land uses when it estimates the increase in land value resulting from drainage. This rule clarifies that the drainage board may also consider current uses.

Under current rules, a county drainage board assessing benefits to agricultural lands must consider the type, depth, quality and character of soil and subsoil on the assessed land. Under this rule, the drainage board must also consider the depth of the water table.

Under this rule, a county drainage board assessing benefits to agricultural lands may consider any of the following potential uses of that land (or other potential uses which the board considers appropriate):

- Residential
- Commercial.
- Cropland, including dryland cropland, pasture, irrigated cropland or cranberry cropland.
- Abandoned cropland (not used for agricultural, residential or commercial purposes).
- Woodlands.

- Wetlands, including soils with standing water that have no significant agricultural value.
-

1 **SECTION 1.** Ch. ATCP 48(note) is repealed and recreated to read:

2 **NOTE:** This chapter establishes legal obligations related to drainage districts:

- 3
- 4 • Drainage districts are special purpose districts formed for the
5 purpose of draining land, primarily for agricultural purposes. Lands
6 within a drainage district are drained by means of common drains
7 that cross individual property boundaries. Chapter 88, Stats., spells
8 out procedures for creating, modifying and dissolving drainage
9 districts.
- 10
- 11 • County drainage boards are responsible for operating drainage
12 districts in compliance with ch. 88, Stats., and this chapter. A
13 county drainage board may levy assessments against landowners in a
14 drainage district to pay for the design, construction and maintenance
15 of district drains, and to pay other district operating costs. The
16 county drainage board must allocate cost assessments between
17 landowners based on a drainage district benefit assessment that
18 complies with this chapter.
- 19
- 20 • The state of Wisconsin department of agriculture, trade and
21 consumer protection monitors county drainage board compliance
22 with ch. 88, Stats., and this chapter. Drainage district specifications
23 and construction projects must be approved by the department.
24 Within the limits of available resources, the department also provides
25 technical assistance to county drainage boards.
- 26
- 27 • County drainage boards are primarily responsible for resolving
28 drainage disputes within and between drainage districts. A
29 landowner may petition a county drainage board to comply with
30 applicable requirements under ch. 88, Stats., and this chapter. A
31 landowner may also ask the department to order a county drainage
32 board to comply.

- 1 • A county drainage board may prevent municipalities and other
2 persons from connecting their drains to district drains, except under
3 terms prescribed by the county drainage board. A county drainage
4 board may also require a person to disconnect a drain. If a proposed
5 connection will increase costs to the drainage district, the county
6 drainage board may assess costs to the person wishing to connect.
7
- 8 • Landowners in a drainage district have certain rights and
9 responsibilities prescribed by ch. 88, Stats., and this chapter.
10 Drainage rights are based on drain specifications formally established
11 by the circuit court (or by a county drainage board under this
12 chapter). A county drainage board may not change established drain
13 specifications without department approval. The county drainage
14 board must comply with procedures designed to protect landowner
15 rights.
16
- 17 • A change of land ownership does not relieve or deprive a succeeding
18 landowner of rights or responsibilities that run with the land under
19 ch. 88, Stats., or this chapter.
20
- 21 • A county drainage board must comply with public records and open
22 meeting laws under ch. 19, Stats. A county drainage board must
23 also comply with specific procedures required by ch. 88, Stats., and
24 this chapter.
25
- 26 • This chapter is adopted under authority of ss. 88.11 and 93.07(1),
27 Stats.
28

29 Questions related to drainage districts and this chapter may be referred
30 to the county drainage board or to the department at the following
31 address:

32
33 Wisconsin department of agriculture, trade and consumer
34 protection
35 Division of agricultural resource management
36 Bureau of land and water resources
37 P.O. Box 8911
38 Madison, WI 53708-8911
39

40 **SECTION 2.** ATCP 48.01(5) is repealed.

41 **SECTION 3.** ATCP 48.01(6m) is created to read:

1 ATCP 48.01(6m) “Cross-section” means a series of vertical sections of a
2 drain, taken at periodic intervals along the length of the drain at right angles to the
3 center line of the alignment of the drain.

4 NOTE: See s. ATCP 48.20(1)(b).

5 **SECTION 4.** ATCP 48.01(9) to (11) and (13) are repealed and recreated to
6 read:

7 (9) “District ditch” means a district drain which is in the form of a ditch.

8
9 (10) “District drain” means a drain, including a main or lateral drain and all
10 points of inlet to that drain, that is located within a drainage district and is designated
11 as a district drain by one of the following:

12 (a) A court order.

13 (b) A county drainage board action that complies with s. ATCP 48.20(5) or
14 48.21(2).

15 NOTE: A drain is not necessarily a “district drain” merely because it is
16 located on land within a drainage district, or merely because it provides
17 drainage for more than one landowner. In some cases, lands within a
18 drainage district are drained by a private drains that empty into district
19 drains. Private drains are not operated or maintained by the county
20 drainage board; nor is there any district corridor surrounding a private
21 drain.
22

23 (11) “Drain” means any facility, including a ditch, tile, pipe or other facility,
24 for draining water from land. “Drain” includes structures and facilities, such as dams,
25 culverts, pumps, inlet facilities, dikes, dams and levees, that are appurtenant to a drain.

1 (13) "Drainage ditch" or "ditch" means a drain which is in the form of an open
2 surface channel. "Ditch" includes the ditch bed, ditch banks, and any structures and
3 facilities that are appurtenant to the ditch.

4 **SECTION 5.** ATCP 48.01(13m), (13r) and (14m) are created to read:

5 ATCP 48.01(13m) "Grade profile" means a vertical section along the
6 alignment of a drain.

7 NOTE: See s. ATCP 48.20(1)(c).

8 (13r) "Formally established" means established or reestablished by any of the
9 following:

10 (a) Circuit court order.

11 (b) County drainage board action that complies with s. ATCP 48.20 or 48.21.

12 (14m) "Navigable waters" has the meaning given in s. 30.01(4m), Stats.

13 **SECTION 5m.** ATCP 48.01(16) is repealed.

14 **SECTION 6.** ATCP 48.01(21) is amended to read:

15 ATCP 48.01(21) "Restoration" or "restoration project" means dredging or
16 other operations designed to bring the cross-section, grade profile or alignment of a
17 district drain into closer conformity with the ~~original, or most recently improved,~~
18 formally established cross-section, grade profile or alignment of that district drain.

19 **SECTION 7.** ATCP 48.01(26) is created to read:

20 ATCP 48.01(26) "Woody vegetation" means plants that contain substantial
21 amounts of secondary xylem. "Woody vegetation" includes shrubs and trees but does
22 not include herbs.

1 **SECTION 8.** ATCP 48.02(3) and (3)(note) are amended to read:

2 ATCP 48.02(3) **ALLOCATING COST ASSESSMENTS.** Except as provided
3 under sub. (4), a county drainage board shall allocate cost assessments among all of the
4 parcels of land in a drainage district in proportion to the last confirmed assessment of
5 benefits for each parcel. A county drainage board, when levying cost assessments,
6 may allow a reasonable credit to a landowner who provides maintenance services or
7 other “in kind” payments to the drainage district.

8 **NOTE:** A county drainage board assesses benefits to land parcels in a drainage
9 district according to s. ATCP 48.06, and allocates cost assessments on
10 the basis of those benefit assessments.

11 **SECTION 9.** ATCP 48.08(1)(a) and (b) are amended to read:

12 ATCP 48.08(1)(a) The estimated increase in land value resulting from
13 drainage. When estimating an increase in land value, a county drainage board may
14 consider the current and potential uses of the land, taking into account any deed
15 restrictions, easements, restrictive covenants, or other use limitations recorded with the
16 county register of deeds. A potential use does not include a use that is prohibited by
17 law.
18

19 (b) The type, depth, quality and character of surface soil and subsoil on the
20 assessed land, and the depth of the water table on that land.

21 **SECTION 10.** ATCP 48.08(1)(b)(note) is created to read:

22 **NOTE:** Soils with high water tables normally receive the greatest benefit from
23 drainage.
24

25 **SECTION 11.** ATCP 48.08(1)(g) is repealed.

1 **SECTION 12.** ATCP 48.08(1)(h) is renumbered (g).

2 **SECTION 13.** ATCP 48.08(3) to (5) are created to read:

3 **ATCP 48.08(3) ACREAGE EXCLUDED FROM ASSESSMENT.** A county
4 drainage board shall exclude the following acreage from any assessment of benefits
5 under this subchapter:

6 (a) Acreage in a district corridor unless the county drainage board authorizes
7 the landowner, under s. ATCP 48.24(5), to engage in row cropping in the district
8 corridor.

9 (b) Acreage permanently lost to the landowner because of the construction,
10 restoration or maintenance of district drains or corridors, or the deposition of materials
11 excavated in connection with that construction, restoration or maintenance.

12 **(4) LAND USE CATEGORIES.** When estimating land values under sub.
13 (1)(a), a county drainage board may consider any of the following land use categories
14 or other categories which the county drainage board considers appropriate:

15 (a) Residential uses.

16 (b) Commercial uses.

17 (c) Cropland, including dryland cropland, pasture, irrigated cropland or
18 cranberry cropland.

19 (d) Abandoned cropland, including former agricultural land not currently used
20 for agricultural, residential or commercial purposes.

21 (e) Woodland, including managed and unmanaged woodlands.

1 (f) Wetlands, including soils with standing water that have no significant
2 agricultural value.

3 (5) DRAINAGE ASSUMPTIONS. When estimating land values associated
4 with a potential use, a county drainage board may assume that the drained lands have
5 access to an outlet at the formally established grade profile and cross-section, and that
6 the necessary on-site drainage facilities are installed to permit the potential use.

7 SECTION 14. ATCP 48.14(1)(e) is amended to read:

8 ATCP 48.14(1)(e) Whether the cross-sections or grade profiles of district
9 drains have changed significantly from the ~~original, or most recently improved,~~
10 formally established cross-sections or grade profiles.

11 SECTION 14m. ATCP 48.14(3)(note) is created to read:

12 NOTE: The department will make available, to the state of Wisconsin
13 department of natural resources, copies of the reports which the
14 department receives under sub. (3).
15

16 SECTION 15. Chapter ATCP 48, subch. IV (title) is repealed and recreated to
17 read:

18 **SUBCHAPTER IV**

19 **DISTRICT MAP, DRAINS AND CORRIDORS**

20 SECTION 16. ATCP 48.20 is repealed and recreated to read:

21 **ATCP 48.20 DRAINAGE DISTRICT SPECIFICATIONS.** (1)

22 SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRED. By December 31, 2000, every county drainage
23 board shall adopt complete specifications for each drainage district under that board's

1 jurisdiction. The department shall approve the specifications before the county drainage
2 board adopts them. The specifications shall include all of the following:

3 (a) A map which clearly and accurately shows all of the following:

4 1. The boundaries of the drainage district, as last confirmed by the circuit court
5 or as last revised by the county drainage board under ss. 88.77 to 88.80, Stats.

6 NOTE: If the existing boundary of a drainage district is not clearly documented
7 by a circuit court order, or by a county drainage board order under ss.
8 88.77 to 88.80, Stats., the county drainage board should clarify that
9 boundary by appropriate procedures under ss. 88.77 to 88.80, Stats.
10 See s. ATCP 48.21(1).
11

12 2. The intended alignment and extent of every district drain. If private drains
13 are connected to district drains, the map shall clearly identify which drains, or portions
14 of drains, are district drains.

15 3. The intended location and width of every district corridor required under s.
16 ATCP 48.24.

17 (b) The intended cross-section of every district drain. Each vertical section in
18 the cross-section of a district ditch shall include all of the following elements:

- 19 1. The intended top and bottom width of the ditch.
20 2. The intended depth of the ditch.
21 3. The intended side slope angle of the ditch.
22 4. Any drainage structures intersected by that vertical section.

23 NOTE: The vertical sections comprising the cross-section of a district drain
24 should normally be taken at intervals of not more than 1/3 mile along
25 the entire length of the drain, and at points where structures or changes
26 in drain slope occur.
27

1 (c) The grade profile of every district drain. The grade profile of a district
2 ditch shall include all of the following elements:

3 1. The intended grade elevations of the top and bottom of the ditch.

4 2. The estimated water surface elevations in the ditch at base flow. The county
5 drainage board shall use a method described in *Appendix A*, or another method
6 approved by the department, to estimate water surface elevations at base flow.

7 3. The peak water surface elevations in the ditch in the event of a 10-year 24-
8 hour storm event. The county drainage board shall use the method described in
9 *Appendix A*, or another method approved by the department, to estimate peak water
10 surface elevations in the event of a 10-year 24 hour storm event.

11 NOTE: The formally established "grade profile" effectively determines
12 drainage access and the depth of drainage provided to landowners.
13 When a county drainage board documents the "grade profile" of a
14 district drain, the county drainage board may also wish to determine the
15 elevations of known points at which private drains empty into that
16 district drain.
17

18 (2) NOTICE TO LANDOWNERS; OPPORTUNITY TO OBJECT. Before a
19 county drainage board applies to the department for approval of proposed drainage
20 district specifications required under sub. (1), the county drainage board shall do all of
21 the following:

22 (a) Mail or deliver, to every known landowner in the drainage district, written
23 notice of the proposed specifications. The notice shall include the proposed
24 specifications or shall explain how the landowner may obtain them. The notice shall

1 also include an announcement of the meeting required under par. (c), including the
2 date, time and place of the meeting.

3 (b) Publish a class 2 notice, under ch. 985, Stats., of the meeting under par.

4 (c). The notice shall explain the purpose of the meeting, and shall include the meeting
5 date, time and place.

6 (c) Hold a public meeting to explain and discuss the proposed specifications.

7 The county drainage board shall make the proposed specifications available for public
8 inspection at the meeting.

9 (d) Give landowners at least 30 days after the public meeting to file, with the
10 county drainage board, written objections to the proposed specifications.

11 (3) DEPARTMENT APPROVAL. (a) To obtain the department's approval
12 under sub. (1), a county drainage board shall file all of the following with the
13 department:

14 1. The drainage district specifications for which the county drainage board
15 seeks approval.

16 2. A description of how the county drainage board established the
17 specifications.

18 3. Documentation showing that the county drainage board has complied with
19 sub. (2).

20 4. Notice of every landowner objection filed under sub. (2)(d).

21 5. The county drainage board's position on every unresolved objection under
22 sub. (2)(d).

1 6. Other relevant information required by the department.

2 (b) Within 90 days after a county drainage board files a complete application
3 under par. (a), the department shall approve or disapprove the specifications proposed
4 by the county drainage board. The department may, for good cause, extend the
5 approval deadline to a date specified by the department.

6 NOTE: The department will consult with the department of natural resources
7 before approving drainage district specifications proposed by the county
8 drainage board. Among other things, the department will ask the
9 department of natural resources to identify which, if any, drains in the
10 district have a navigable stream history.

11
12 (4) FILING APPROVED SPECIFICATIONS. Within 30 days after the county
13 drainage board adopts drainage district specifications under this section, the county
14 drainage board shall file the specifications with the department, the county zoning
15 administrator and the county register of deeds. Specifications are not formally
16 established until they are approved, adopted and filed.

17 NOTE: A landowner may challenge formally established drain specifications
18 that violate this chapter or ch. 88, Stats., even if the department has
19 approved those specifications. (In some cases, the department may not
20 be aware of a violation when it approves the specifications.)
21

22 (5) DESIGNATING DISTRICT DRAINS. A county drainage board may not,
23 over the objection of any landowner who owns or holds an easement to the land on
24 which a drain is located, designate that drain as a district drain under sub. (1)(a)2.
25 unless the drainage board does at least one of the following:

26 (a) Documents that a circuit court has, by order, designated that drain as a
27 district drain.

1 (b) Documents that the drain has, historically, been operated and maintained as
2 a district drain.

3 (c) Complies with s. ATCP 48.21(2).

4 NOTE: A drain is not necessarily a “district drain” merely because it is
5 located on land within a drainage district, or merely because it provides
6 drainage for more than one landowner. In some cases, lands within a
7 drainage district are drained by private drains that empty into district
8 drains. Private drains are not operated or maintained by the county
9 drainage board; nor is there any district corridor surrounding a private
10 drain.
11

12 (6) DRAIN CROSS-SECTION, GRADE PROFILE AND ALIGNMENT. (a)

13 Except as provided in par. (b) or (c), the county drainage board shall adopt under sub.

14 (1) the cross-sections, grade profiles and alignments last confirmed by the circuit court.

15 If a county drainage board is unable to locate court specifications for a drain cross-

16 section, grade profile or alignment, the drainage board may reconstruct those

17 specifications based on physical evidence of historical conditions in the drainage

18 district.

19 NOTE: For example, a county drainage board may be able to document a
20 historical grade profile by physical evidence including soil conditions
21 and invert elevations of historical structures along the alignment of the
22 district drain.
23

24 (b) A cross-section, grade profile or alignment adopted under sub. (1) shall
25 incorporate changes which the county drainage board, acting within its statutory
26 authority, approved prior to the effective date of this section [reviser inserts effective
27 date], except that a grade profile adopted under sub. (1) may not incorporate a change
28 which the drainage board purported to approve prior to the effective date of this section

1 [reviser inserts effective date] over the unresolved objection of a landowner whose
2 access to drainage was affected by that change. A grade profile change is deemed to
3 affect a landowner's access to drainage if it impedes gravity flow of water from his or
4 her land, through a real or assumed drain, to any real or assumed outlet at the formally
5 established cross-section and grade profile of the district drain.

6 (c) A county drainage board may proceed under s. ATCP 48.21 to change or
7 clarify the cross-section, grade profile or alignment of a district drain.

8 **SECTION 17.** ATCP 48.21 is created to read:

9 **ATCP 48.21 CHANGING DRAINAGE DISTRICT SPECIFICATIONS.**

10 (1) **CHANGING A DRAINAGE DISTRICT BOUNDARY.** (a) A county drainage
11 board may not change any drainage district boundary except by applicable procedures
12 specified under ss. 88.77 to 88.80, Stats.

13 **NOTE:** If the existing boundary of a drainage district is not clearly documented
14 by a circuit court order, or by a county drainage board order under ss.
15 88.77 to 88.80, Stats., the county drainage board should clarify that
16 boundary by appropriate procedures under ss. 88.77 to 88.80, Stats.
17

18 (b) Whenever a county drainage board changes any drainage district boundary
19 pursuant to ss. 88.77 to 88.80, Stats., the county drainage board shall file a record of
20 the change with the department, the county zoning administrator and the county register
21 of deeds. The record shall include all of the following:

- 22 1. A revised map of the drainage district, showing the new boundary.
23 2. Proof of compliance with par. (a).

1 (2) DESIGNATING PRIVATE DRAIN AS DISTRICT DRAIN. (a) A county
2 drainage board may not designate a private drain as a district drain unless the county
3 drainage board does at least one of the following:

4 1. Obtains the written consent of every landowner who owns or holds an
5 easement to land on which the drain is located.

6 2. Purchases or condemns, pursuant to s. 88.21(6), Stats., and ch. 32, Stats.,
7 all of the land newly required for that district drain and for any district corridor
8 required for that drain under s. ATCP 48.24.

9 3. Properly designates the drain as a district drain in a proceeding under s.
10 88.73 or 88.77 to 88.80, Stats.

11 (b) Whenever a county drainage board designates a private drain as a district
12 drain, the county drainage board shall file a record of that designation with the
13 department, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds. The
14 record shall include all of the following:

15 1. A revised map of the drainage district, showing the designated drain and any
16 district corridor required under s. ATCP 48.24 for that designated drain.

17 2. Proof of compliance with par. (a).

18 NOTE: A drain is not necessarily a "district drain" merely because it is
19 located on land within a drainage district, or merely because it provides
20 drainage for more than one landowner. In some cases, lands within a
21 drainage district are drained by private drains that empty into district
22 drains. Private drains are not operated or maintained by the county
23 drainage board; nor is there any district corridor surrounding a private
24 drain. Under s. ATCP 48.24, a district corridor is required for a
25 "district ditch" but not for other district drains.
26

1 (3) CHANGING A FORMALLY ESTABLISHED CROSS-SECTION. (a) A
2 county drainage board may not change the formally established cross-section of a
3 district drain without the department's approval under s. ATCP 48.34.

4 NOTE: A "formally established" cross-section is one established by
5 circuit court order, or by county drainage board action under s. ATCP
6 48.20 or this section. See s. ATCP 48.01(13r).
7

8 (b) Whenever a county drainage board changes the formally established cross-
9 section of a district drain with department approval, the county drainage board shall
10 file a clear record and description of the change with the department, the county zoning
11 administrator and the county register of deeds.

12 (4) CHANGING A FORMALLY ESTABLISHED ALIGNMENT. (a) A
13 county drainage board may not change the formally established alignment of a district
14 drain unless the county drainage board does all of the following:

15 1. Obtains the written consent of each owner of land that is newly included in
16 the district corridor because of the realignment, or condemns that newly included land
17 pursuant to s. 88.21(6), Stats., and ch. 32, Stats. This subdivision does not apply if
18 the realignment brings no new land into the district corridor, or if no district corridor is
19 required under s. ATCP 48.24.

20 2. Obtains the department's approval under s. ATCP 48.34.

21 NOTE: A "formally established" alignment is one established by
22 circuit court order, or by county drainage board action under s. ATCP
23 48.20 or this section. See s. ATCP 48.01(13r). Under s. ATCP 48.24,
24 a district corridor is required for a "district ditch" but not for other
25 district drains.
26

1 (b) Whenever a county drainage board changes the formally established
2 alignment of a district drain, the county drainage board shall file a record of the change
3 with the department, the county zoning administrator and the county register of deeds.
4 The record shall specifically describe the change, and shall include a new map of the
5 drainage district if the change affects a map previously filed under s. ATCP 48.20 or
6 this section.

7 (5) CHANGING A FORMALLY ESTABLISHED GRADE PROFILE. (a) A
8 county drainage board may not change the formally established grade profile of a
9 district drain unless the county drainage board does all of the following:

10 1. Provides, to every landowner in the drainage district whose access to
11 drainage will be affected by the proposed change, a written notice that clearly describes
12 the proposed change and gives the landowner at least 30 days to object. A change is
13 deemed to affect a landowner's access to drainage if it impedes gravity flow of water
14 from his or her land, through a real or assumed drain, to any real or assumed outlet at
15 the formally established cross-section and grade profile of the district drain.

16 2. Resolves, to the satisfaction of the objecting landowner, every timely
17 objection filed with the county drainage board by a landowner who is entitled to notice
18 under subd. 1.

19 3. Obtains the department's approval for the proposed change under s. ATCP
20 48.34.

21 NOTE: A "formally established" grade profile is a grade profile established by
22 circuit court order, or by county drainage board action under s. ATCP
23 48.20 or this section. See s. ATCP 48.01(13r).
24

1 The department may not approve a change to a formally established
2 grade profile if any objection by an affected landowner under par. (a)1.
3 remains unresolved. See ss. ATCP 48.34, 48.36 and 48.38.
4

5
6 (b) Whenever a county drainage board changes the formally established grade
7 profile of a district drain with the department's approval, the county drainage board
8 shall file a record of the change with the department, the county zoning administrator
9 and the county register of deeds. The record shall clearly describe the change, if any,
10 to each element of the grade profile under s. ATCP 48.20(1)(c).

11 **SECTION 18.** ATCP 48.22(2) is repealed and recreated to read:

12 ATCP 48.22(2) COMPLIANCE PLAN. A county drainage board shall file
13 with the department, by December 31, 2001, a plan showing how the county drainage
14 board intends to bring district drains and corridors under its jurisdiction into
15 compliance with this subchapter. The county drainage board shall file a separate plan
16 for each drainage district in the county. The plan shall include all of the following:

17 (a) A professionally drawn map of the drainage district, showing all district
18 drains. The map shall clearly identify the relevant features of the drainage district,
19 including municipal and other connections to district drains, significant structures such
20 as dams, and the location of existing spoil deposits.

21 (b) A restoration plan that identifies all of the following:

22 1. Drain segments that no longer conform to formally established cross-
23 sections, grade profiles or alignments.

1 2. A priority sequence and schedule for restoring noncomplying drains to their
2 formally established cross-sections, grade profiles and alignments.

3 3. An estimate of the amount of material to be removed from each drain
4 scheduled for restoration.

5 4. The intended disposition of removed materials, including the locations at
6 which the materials will be deposited.

7 5. The projected costs of restoration, and a plan for financing those costs.

8 (c) A repair and maintenance plan that includes all of the following:

9 1. A plan for routine maintenance of drainage structures.

10 2. A plan for maintaining district corridors and controlling woody vegetation in
11 those corridors.

12 3. A plan for special repair and maintenance projects, if any.

13 4. The projected costs of repair and maintenance, and a plan for financing
14 those costs.

15 (d) A plan for controlling soil erosion and runoff in the drainage district. The
16 plan shall include the estimated cost to implement the plan.

17 **SECTION 19.** ATCP 48.22(2m) and (2r) are created to read:

18 ATCP 48.22(2m) **HEARING ON COMPLIANCE PLAN.** (a) Before a
19 county drainage board files a compliance plan with the department under sub. (2), the
20 county drainage board shall do all of the following:

21 1. Provide every known landowner in the drainage district with notice by mail
22 announcing a public meeting at which a copy of the plan shall be available for

1 inspection. The county drainage board shall also publish a class 2 notice of the
2 meeting under ch. 985, Stats.

3 2. Give landowners at least 30 days after the public meeting to file, with the
4 county drainage board, written objections to the compliance plan.

5 (b) Whenever a county drainage board files a compliance plan with the
6 department under sub. (2), the county drainage board shall also file all of the
7 following:

8 1. Documentation showing that the county drainage board has complied with
9 par. (a).

10 2. Notice of any unresolved objections filed under par. (a)2., and the county
11 drainage board's position on those unresolved objections.

12 (2r) COMPLIANCE DEADLINE. A county drainage board shall bring every
13 drainage district into compliance with this subchapter by December 31, 2004 unless the
14 department, in response to unusual or unavoidable circumstances, extends the
15 compliance deadline in writing.

16 **SECTION 20.** ATCP 48.22(3)(note) and (6) are amended to read:

17 **NOTE:** Under s. ATCP 48.34 ~~48.36(1)(f)~~, a construction project
18 ~~requiring department approval under s. ATCP 48.34~~ must be designed
19 by a qualified engineer. Sections 88.20 and 946.13, Stats., prohibit
20 conflicts of interest by members of a drainage board. Under s. 88.145,
21 Stats., a county drainage board may authorize any owner of land in a
22 drainage district to undertake work approved by the drainage board.
23 The liability of a landowner who does work with the approval of the
24 county drainage board is limited by ss. 88.145, 893.80 and 895.46(8),
25 Stats.
26

1 (6)(title) CONSTRUCTION PLANS. No county drainage board or its agent
2 may ~~proceed with a construction or restoration project for which department approval~~
3 ~~is required under s. ATCP 48.34 unless the county drainage board has obtained the~~
4 ~~department's written approval for that construction or restoration project under s.~~
5 ATCP 48.38 , without the department's written approval, proceed with any
6 construction project or other action under s. ATCP 48.34 for which that approval is
7 required. No county drainage board or its agent may, without the department's written
8 approval, deviate from the project plan and specifications approved by the department.

9 **SECTION 21.** ATCP 48.24(2)(note) is created to read:

10 NOTE: Under s. ATCP 48.28, a county drainage board is required to
11 control the growth of woody vegetation in a district corridor, except that
12 a county drainage board may allow the growth of woody vegetation in
13 portions of a district corridor if it does not interfere with effective access
14 to district drains.

15
16 **SECTION 22.** ATCP 48.24(5) is repealed and recreated to read:

17 ATCP 48.24(5) ROW CROPPING AND OBSTRUCTIONS IN DISTRICT
18 CORRIDOR. (a) No person may do any of the following without written permission
19 from the county drainage board:

- 20 1. Engage in row cropping in a district corridor.
- 21 2. Place in a district corridor any building or other obstruction that interferes
22 with the county drainage board's ability to inspect, restore and maintain the district
23 ditch and corridor.

1 (b) A county drainage board may give a person written permission to engage in
2 activities under par. (a), subject to conditions or limitations which the drainage board
3 specifies in writing.

4 NOTE: In deciding whether to authorize row cropping in a district corridor, a
5 county drainage board should consider whether that row cropping will
6 increase maintenance requirements, soil erosion, or movement of
7 suspended solids to district drains. It may consider relevant factors such
8 as the type of row cropping and tillage proposed, the topography of the
9 district corridor, and the type, quality and character of the soil and
10 subsoil in the district corridor.

11
12 (c) A person who engages in row cropping or places any obstruction in a
13 district corridor under par. (a), with or without drainage board permission, waives any
14 claim for damages to those crops or obstructions that may be caused by county
15 drainage board activities authorized under ch. 88, Stats., or this chapter.

16 (d) This subsection does not require a landowner to remove any building or
17 fixture constructed or installed in a district corridor prior to the effective date of this
18 subsection [reviser inserts effective date]. The owner of the preexisting building or
19 fixture waives any claim for damages to that building or fixture that may be caused by
20 county drainage board activities authorized under ch. 88, Stats., or this chapter.

21 **SECTION 23.** ATCP 48.26(3) is repealed and recreated to read:

22 **ATCP 48.26(3) DISTRICT DRAINS MUST CONFORM TO**
23 **SPECIFICATIONS.** A county drainage board shall restore, repair, maintain and, if
24 necessary, modify district drains so that each district drain conforms to the
25 specifications formally established for that drain by court order, or by county drainage
26 board action under s. ATCP 48.20 or 48.21. If the county drainage board levies any

1 cost assessment for work needed to conform a drain to formally established
2 specifications, it shall levy the assessment according to subchapter II.

3 **SECTION 24.** ATCP 48.26(5) and (5)(note) are created to read:

4 **ATCP 48.26(5) RESTORATION PROJECTS; NOTICE TO DEPARTMENT.**

5 A county drainage board shall notify the department in writing before the county
6 drainage board initiates any restoration project in a drainage district which involves the
7 removal of more than 3,000 cubic yards of material.

8 **NOTE:** A county drainage board does not need department approval
9 for a restoration project, but may need a dredging permit from the
10 Wisconsin department of natural resources under s. 30.20 or s. 88.31,
11 Stats. A county drainage board may not, under the guise of a
12 "restoration project," dredge below the bottom elevation specified as
13 part of the formally established grade profile. See definition of
14 "restoration project" under s. ATCP 48.01(21).
15

16 **SECTION 25.** ATCP 48.32(2) and (note) are amended to read:

17 **ATCP 48.32(2)** The deposition of excavated materials, whether by land
18 spreading or piling, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the american society of
19 agricultural engineers engineering practice number ~~407.01~~ 407.1, section 5, 1993
20 edition as reconfirmed in December, 1996.
21

22 **NOTE:** Copies of ASAE EP ~~407.01~~ 407.1, section 5 are on file with the
23 department, the secretary of state and the reviser of statutes. Copies
24 may be obtained from the department. A county drainage board may
25 also contact the United States department of agriculture natural resources
26 conservation service or the army corps of engineers for technical
27 assistance related to the deposition of ~~dredged or excavated~~ removed
28 materials. The department can provide the addresses of these agencies.
29

30 **SECTION 26.** ATCP 48.33 is created to read:

1 **ATCP 48.33 STRUCTURES IMPEDING DRAINAGE.** (1)

2 PROHIBITION. Except as provided in sub. (2), no county drainage board may install
3 or modify any structure in a district drain, or approve the installation or modification
4 of any structure in a district drain, if the installation or modification causes or
5 aggravates a deviation from the formally established grade profile of that district drain.
6 An installation or modification is rebuttably presumed to cause or aggravate a deviation
7 from the formally established grade profile if it raises the water level in a district drain,
8 or slows the runoff of water from upstream lands in the drainage district.

9 NOTE: A “formally established” grade profile is a grade profile established by
10 court order, or by the county drainage board under s. ATCP 48.20 or
11 48.21. A person installing or modifying a structure in a district drain
12 may also need a permit from the state of Wisconsin department of
13 natural resources if the district drain has a navigable stream history. See
14 ss. 30.12, 30.18(2), 30.20, 31.02, 88.31 and 88.62(3), Stats. See also
15 ch. 31, Stats.
16

17
18 (2) TEMPORARY MODIFICATIONS. Subsection (1) does not apply to any
19 of the following which the county drainage board undertakes or approves:

20 (a) A temporary structure or modification that is reasonably necessary to
21 protect the public health, safety or welfare in an emergency.

22 (b) A temporary structure or modification that is necessary for other lawful
23 construction or maintenance operations under this chapter.

24 (c) A temporary structure or modification to provide essential crop irrigation
25 during a drought if all of the following apply:

1 1. The county drainage board gives written notice of the proposed structure or
2 modification to every upstream landowner whose access to drainage be affected. A
3 structure or modification is deemed to affect a landowner's access to drainage if it
4 impedes gravity flow of water from his or her land, through a real or assumed drain, to
5 any real or assumed outlet at the formally established cross-section and grade profile of
6 the district drain.

7 2. The county drainage board resolves, to the satisfaction of the objecting
8 landowner, every objection by an upstream landowner who is entitled to notice under
9 subd. 1.

10 NOTE: For example, a county drainage board may resolve a landowner's
11 objection, to the satisfaction of a landowner, by imposing conditions
12 under subd. 3 which protect the interests of that landowner.
13

14 3. The county drainage board approves the structure or modification subject to
15 written conditions that reasonably protect the public interest and the interests of all
16 landowners in the drainage district.

17 NOTE: A landowner withdrawing water for irrigation may need to obtain
18 a permit from the state of Wisconsin department of natural resources
19 under s. 30.18(2)(a)2., Stats.
20

21 (d) A temporary structure or modification to provide water for cranberry
22 harvest, or for cranberry winter ice cover, if all of the following apply:

23 1. The structure or modification is installed for not more than 14 days for
24 cranberry harvest, and not more than 14 days for cranberry winter ice cover. The
25 county drainage board may, for good cause, extend a 14-day period for up to 7 more
26 days at the request of a cranberry grower.

1 **CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND DRAINAGE ALTERATIONS;**

2 **DEPARTMENT APPROVAL**

3
4 **SECTION 28.** ATCP 48.34, 48.36 and 48.38 are repealed and recreated to
5 read:

6 **ATCP 48.34 CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND DRAINAGE**

7 **ALTERATIONS; DEPARTMENT APPROVAL REQUIRED.** (1)

8 **REQUIREMENT.** Except as provided in sub. (2), a county drainage board may not do
9 any of the following without the department's written approval:

10 (a) Construct or modify any district drain, or authorize any person to construct
11 or modify a district drain.

12 (b) Install or modify any structure in a district drain, or authorize any person to
13 install or modify any structure in a district drain.

14 (c) Authorize any person to connect a private drain to a district drain.

15 (d) Take any action under s. ATCP 48.20 or 48.21 that changes the formally
16 established cross-section, grade profile or alignment of a district drain, regardless of
17 whether that action involves any physical alteration to a district drain or structure.

18 (2) **EXEMPTIONS.** Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following:

19 (a) Actions, such as routine maintenance or repair projects, that do not cause or
20 aggravate any deviation from the formally established cross-section, grade profile or
21 alignment of a district drain. An action is rebuttably presumed to cause or aggravate a

1 deviation from a formally established grade profile if it raises the water level in a
2 district drain or slows the runoff of water from lands in the drainage district.

3 (b) Restoration projects.

4 NOTE: A restoration project is exempt under par. (b) only to the extent that it
5 is confined within the formally established cross-section, grade profile
6 and alignment of a district drain, and does not go beyond those formally
7 established specifications. See definition of "restoration project" under
8 s. ATCP 48.01(21).
9

10 (c) Temporary structures or modifications that a county drainage board installs
11 or approves in compliance with s. ATCP 48.33(2).

12 NOTE: A county drainage board should consult with the department to
13 determine whether a particular county drainage board action requires
14 department approval under this section. A county drainage board may
15 seek the department's advice or assistance regarding any proposed
16 construction, repair, restoration or maintenance action, regardless of
17 whether the action requires the department's approval under this
18 section. A county drainage board should consult with the department at
19 the early planning stage to facilitate timely assistance and, if
20 necessary, timely approval. A county drainage board may not deviate
21 from approved project specifications without the department's approval.
22

23 A person may need to obtain a permit from the state of
24 Wisconsin department of natural resources before undertaking a
25 construction or restoration project in a district drain which has a
26 navigable stream history. See ss. 30.12, 30.18(2), 30.20, 31.02, 88.31
27 and 88.62(3), Stats. See also ch. 31, Stats.
28

29 **ATCP 48.36 APPLYING FOR APPROVAL.** (1) APPLICATION

30 REQUIRED. A county drainage board shall apply in writing for department approval
31 of a proposed action under s. ATCP 48.34. The application shall include all of the
32 following information, in detail commensurate with the proposed action:

1 (a) District name or number. The name or number, or proposed name or
2 number, of the drainage district.

3 (b) Proposed action. A statement describing the proposed action.

4 (c) Objectives. The objectives which the county drainage board expects to
5 achieve by taking the proposed action. If the county drainage board expects to improve
6 drainage, the county drainage board shall express its drainage objectives in terms of
7 drainage volume, thoroughness of drainage, geographic scope of drainage, or other
8 pertinent drainage measures.

9 (d) Persons requesting action. The persons, if any, who are asking the county
10 drainage board to take the proposed action.

11 (e) Estimated cost. The estimated cost of the proposed action, including any
12 damage awards to landowners who will be adversely affected.

13 (f) Design specifications. Design specifications for the proposed action,
14 prepared by an engineer who is qualified under s. 88.21(5), Stats. The design
15 specifications shall comply with applicable standards under subch. IV. The engineer
16 preparing the design specifications shall state whether, in the engineer's judgment, the
17 proposed action as designed will be effective in achieving the county drainage board's
18 stated objectives.

19 (g) Lands and waters affected. A map showing the location of the proposed
20 action, and the location of the lands and waters affected by the proposed action. The
21 map shall indicate all of the following if relevant:

22 1. The current and proposed use of the affected lands.

- 1 2. The topography of the affected lands.
- 2 3. The location of any affected wetlands.
- 3 4. The identity and location of any affected navigable waterway, stormwater
- 4 management district, lake district, priority watershed or lake under s. 144.25, Stats., or
- 5 wellhead protection area under ch. NR 811.
- 6 5. The identity and location of any affected building, transportation corridor or
- 7 utility easement.

8 (h) Hydrology analysis. A hydrology analysis, prepared by an engineer who is

9 qualified under s. 88.21(5), Stats. The hydrology analysis shall analyze the effect of

10 the proposed action, if any, on all of the following:

- 11 1. Water surface elevations in district drains at base flow. The hydrology
- 12 analysis shall use a method described in *Appendix A*, or another method approved by
- 13 the department, to estimate water surface elevations at base flow.
- 14 2. Peak water surface elevations in district drains in the event of a 10-year 24-
- 15 hour storm event. The hydrology analysis shall use the method described in *Appendix*
- 16 *A*, or another method approved by the department, to estimate peak water surface
- 17 elevations in the event of a 10-year 24-hour storm event.
- 18 3. Peak water surface elevations in district drains in the event of a 25-year 24-
- 19 hour storm event. The hydrology analysis shall use the method described in *Appendix*
- 20 *A*, or another method approved by the department, to estimate peak water surface
- 21 elevations in the event of a 25-year 24-hour storm event.

1 (i) Construction plan. A construction plan, if applicable, including all of the
2 following:

- 3 1. A plan for controlling construction site erosion.
- 4 2. The estimated amount of material, if any, that will be removed.
- 5 3. A plan for depositing removed material, if any, including the location and
6 configuration of any deposits.

7 (j) Notice and public hearing. A statement that the county drainage board has
8 complied with the notice and public hearing requirement under sub. (2).

9 (k) Formal changes to cross-section, grade profile or alignment. All of the
10 following information if the county drainage board proposes to change the formally
11 established cross-section, grade profile or alignment of a district drain:

12 1. The cross-section, grade profile or alignment which the county drainage
13 board proposes to change.

14 2. The new cross-section, grade profile or alignment proposed by the county
15 drainage board. The new specifications shall be prepared by an engineer who is
16 qualified under s. 88.21(5), Stats.

17 3. If the county drainage board proposes to change a formally established
18 alignment, a statement that the county drainage board has complied with s. ATCP
19 48.21(4)(a)1.

20 4. If the county drainage board proposes to change a formally established grade
21 profile, a statement that the county drainage board has complied with s. ATCP
22 48.21(5)(a)1. and 2.

1 (L) Assessment of benefits to landowners. A statement explaining how the
2 proposed action will affect the assessment of benefits to landowners under s. ATCP
3 48.06, if at all.

4 NOTE: See s. ATCP 48.06(2)(a) and s. 88.46, Stats.

5 (m) Financing plan. The drainage board's plan for financing the proposed
6 action, including any proposed cost assessments to lands in the drainage district.

7 NOTE: See s. ATCP 48.02.

8 (n) Environmental effects. An assessment of how the proposed action may
9 affect the human and natural environment, including effects on all of the following:

- 10 1. Lands and land uses identified under par. (g).
- 11 2. Surface water levels, quality and temperature.
- 12 3. Groundwater levels and quality.

13 (o) Alternatives. An assessment of alternatives to the proposed action,
14 including the alternative of doing nothing. The assessment shall discuss the relative
15 benefits, costs and environmental effects of the alternatives.

16 (2) COUNTY DRAINAGE BOARD; NOTICE AND HEARING ON
17 PROPOSED ACTION. Before a county drainage board submits an application to the
18 department under sub. (1), it shall do all of the following:

19 (a) Publish a hearing notice and hold a public hearing on the proposed action.
20 The notice and hearing shall comply with applicable requirements under s. 88.05 and
21 88.065, Stats. The hearing notice shall clearly describe the proposed action.

1 (b) Give members of the public at least 30 days, following the public hearing
2 under par. (a), to comment on the proposed action.

3 (3) COPIES FILED WITH OTHER AGENCIES. Whenever a county drainage
4 board files an application with the department under sub. (1), the county drainage
5 board shall simultaneously file copies of the application with all of the following:

6 (a) The Wisconsin department of natural resources.

7 (b) The United States army corps of engineers.

8 (c) The county zoning administrator.

9 (d) The county land conservation committee.

10 (e) Every municipality affected by the proposed action.

11 (f) The county highway committee if the proposed action may affect a public
12 highway.

13 (4) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. The department may require a county
14 drainage board to file additional information, as necessary, before approving or
15 disapproving an application under sub. (1).

16 **ATCP 48.38 DEPARTMENT APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL.** (1)

17 APPROVING DRAINAGE ALTERATIONS. The department may approve,
18 disapprove, or conditionally approve an action under s. ATCP 48.34. The department
19 may not approve any action under s. ATCP 48.34 that causes the cross-section, grade
20 profile or alignment of a district drain to deviate from the cross-section, grade profile
21 or alignment formally established for that drain, but may do any of the following based
22 on the county drainage board's application under s. ATCP 48.36:

1 (a) Approve an action that formally reestablishes the cross-section of a district
2 drain.

3 (b) Approve an action that formally reestablishes the alignment of a district
4 drain if the department finds that the county drainage board has complied with
5 applicable requirements under s. ATCP 48.21(4)(a)1.

6 (c) Approve an action that formally reestablishes the grade profile of a district
7 drain if the department finds that the county drainage board has complied with s. ATCP
8 48.21(5)(a)1. and 2.

9 (2) DEADLINE FOR APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL. Within 45 days after
10 a county drainage board files a complete application under s. ATCP 48.36, including
11 any additional information which the department requests under s. ATCP 48.36(4), the
12 department shall issue a written notice approving or disapproving the county drainage
13 board's proposed action under s. ATCP 48.34. The department may, for good cause,
14 extend the deadline to a date specified by the department.

15 NOTE: See also ss. 88.32(3m) and 88.35(7), Stats.

16 (3) CONDITIONAL APPROVAL. The department may approve a proposed
17 action under s. ATCP 48.34 subject to conditions specified by the department.

18 (4) REASONS FOR DISAPPROVAL. If the department disapproves a
19 proposed action under s. ATCP 48.34, the department shall give the county drainage
20 board written notice of the reasons. The department may disapprove a proposed action
21 for any of the following reasons:

1 (a) The county drainage board has failed to provide information required under
2 s. ATCP 48.36.

3 (b) The proposed action would violate this chapter or ch. 88, Stats.

4 (c) The requested approval would violate this chapter or ch. 88, Stats.

5 (d) The proposed action is not technically feasible, is not technically sound, or
6 is not adequately designed to achieve the county drainage board's stated objectives.

7 (e) The proposed action will have a substantial adverse effect on water quality,
8 or on the human or natural environment.

9 (5) ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT. (a) The department shall prepare
10 an environmental assessment under s. ATCP 3.02 before it approves a proposed action
11 under s. ATCP 48.34 if any of the following apply:

12 1. The proposed action will drain more than 200 acres of land not previously
13 drained, or will substantially alter drainage from more than 200 acres of land.

14 2. The proposed action will drain more than 5 acres of wetlands.

15 3. The proposed action involves the construction or modification of a dam in a
16 drain with a navigable stream history.

17 4. The proposed action involves a cold water fishery in a district drain with a
18 navigable stream history.

19 5. The proposed action will substantially affect the base flow in surface waters
20 of the state.

21 6. The department determines that an environmental assessment is needed to
22 determine whether an environmental impact statement is required under s. ATCP 3.03.

1 (6) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. The department shall
2 prepare an environmental impact statement under s. ATCP 3.03 before approving a
3 proposed action under s. ATCP 48.34 only if the department determines that an
4 environmental impact statement is required under s. ATCP 3.03.

5 **SECTION 29.** Ch. ATCP 48, subch. VI (title) is repealed and recreated to
6 read:

7 **SUBCHAPTER VI**

8 **LANDOWNER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

9 **SECTION 30.** ATCP 48.40(2)(note) is amended to read:

10 NOTE: A county drainage board may take various actions in response to
11 landowner actions that adversely affect a drainage district. For example,
12 see ss. ATCP 48.02(5), 48.04, 48.06(2) and 48.30 and 48.44(3). See
13 also ss. 88.89 to 88.92, Stats.
14

15 **SECTION 31.** ATCP 48.44 is renumbered 48.43.

16 **SECTION 32.** ATCP 48.44 and 48.45 are created to read:

17 **ATCP 48.44 OBSTRUCTING OR ALTERING DISTRICT DRAINS.** (1)

18 PROHIBITION. Except as provided under sub. (2), no person may obstruct or alter a
19 district drain without prior written approval from the county drainage board.

20 (2) WITHDRAWING WATER; EXEMPTION. An owner of land adjacent to
21 a district drain may, without prior approval from the county drainage board, withdraw
22 water from a district drain and place an obstruction in the district drain for that purpose
23 while withdrawing that water if all of the following apply:

1 (a) The landowner notifies the county drainage board under s. ATCP 48.40
2 before withdrawing the water or placing the obstruction in the district drain.

3 (b) The landowner obtains a permit from the department of natural resources
4 authorizing the withdrawal, if a permit is required under s. 30.18(2)(a)2., Stats.

5 (c) The obstruction does not elevate the water surface elevation in the district
6 drain, at the point of the obstruction, above the base flow elevation specified as part of
7 the formally established grade profile for that district drain.

8 (d) Neither the obstruction nor the withdrawal of water reduces the base flow,
9 in a district drain that has a navigable stream history, below the minimum base flow
10 which the state of Wisconsin department of natural resources has established for that
11 district drain under s. 88.31, Stats..

12 NOTE: A "formally established" grade profile is a grade profile established by
13 court order, or by the county drainage board under s. ATCP 48.20 or
14 48.21. A violation of par. (c) "materially defeats the purposes of
15 drainage" within the meaning of s. 88.93, Stats.
16

17 (e) The withdrawal does not injure any district drain, or make any district drain
18 more susceptible to injury. Injury to a district drain includes, for purposes of this
19 paragraph, any of the following:

- 20 1. Damage to any structure in a district drain.
- 21 2. The deposition of excavated materials in a district drain.
- 22 3. The weakening, undercutting or accelerated erosion of any side bank in a
23 district drain.

1 (3) DRAINAGE BOARD MAY REVIEW. A county drainage board may do
2 any of the following:

3 (a) Require a landowner to provide information showing that the landowner's
4 withdrawal of water complies with sub. (2).

5 (b) Prohibit a landowner from withdrawing water under sub. (2) if the drainage
6 board reasonably concludes that the withdrawal violates this chapter. The drainage
7 board shall document, in writing, the basis for its conclusion.

8 **ATCP 48.45 LANDOWNER RIGHTS.** (1) ACTION TO ENFORCE

9 COMPLIANCE. (a) An owner of land in a drainage district may file a written
10 petition with the county drainage board asking the county drainage board to do any of
11 the following:

12 1. Restore, repair, maintain or, if necessary, modify a district drain in order to
13 conform the drain to the cross-section, alignment or grade profile formally established
14 for that drain.

15 NOTE: Drain specifications are formally established by court order, or by
16 drainage board action under s. ATCP 48.20 or 48.21. Deviations from
17 formally established specifications may effectively deprive landowners of
18 drainage to which they are legally entitled.

19
20 2. Remove an obstruction placed in a district drain in violation of this chapter
21 or ch. 88, Stats.

22 3. Correct a violation of this chapter or ch. 88, Stats.

23 (b) A petition under par. (a) shall identify the grounds for the petition and the
24 action requested of the county drainage board. A county drainage board may require

1 the petitioner to provide further information which is reasonably necessary in order for
2 the board to properly evaluate the petition.

3 (c) Within 60 days after a landowner files a complete petition with the county
4 drainage board, the county drainage board shall provide the landowner with a written
5 response that does all of the following:

6 1. Describes and explains the action, if any, which the county drainage board
7 will take in response to the petition.

8 2. Explains the county drainage board's refusal to take action on the petition, if
9 the county drainage board refuses to take action.

10 (d) A petitioner under par. (a) may, after receiving a county drainage board's
11 response under par. (c), file a written petition with the department alleging that a
12 county drainage board has violated this chapter or ch. 88, Stats. The department may
13 conduct an investigation to determine whether the county drainage board has violated
14 this chapter or ch. 88, Stats. If the department finds that a county drainage board has
15 violated this chapter or ch. 88, Stats., the department shall issue an order under s.
16 ATCP 48.52 which directs the county drainage board to correct the violation.

17 NOTE: The remedies provided to a landowner under sub. (1) are in addition to
18 any other legal remedies which may be available to the landowner. A
19 landowner is not required to pursue any of the remedies under sub. (1)
20 before pursuing other legal remedies.

21
22 A landowner may challenge a county drainage board action that violates
23 this chapter or ch. 88, Stats., even if the department has approved that
24 action. (In some cases, the department may not be aware of facts
25 constituting a violation when it approves a county drainage board
26 action.)
27
28

1 (2) LAND OWNERSHIP CHANGE. A change of ownership does not relieve
2 or deprive a succeeding landowner of rights or responsibilities that run with the land
3 under ch. 88, Stats., or this chapter.

4 **SECTION 33.** ATCP 48.46(1)(b) is amended to read:

5 ATCP 48.46(1)(b) Approves the construction, enlargement, extension or
6 modification of a district drain. The record shall include any information describing
7 ~~profiles and cross-sections~~ cross-sections, grade profiles and alignments of drains
8 affected by the order.

9 **SECTION 34.** ATCP 48.46(1)(d) is created to read:

10 ATCP 48.46(1)(d) Formally establishes any drainage district specifications
11 under s. ATCP 48.20 or 48.21.

12 **SECTION 35.** ATCP 48.46(2) is repealed and recreated to read:

13 ATCP 48.46(2) DRAINAGE DISTRICT SPECIFICATIONS. A county
14 drainage board shall have on file, at all times, drainage district specifications
15 established by court order, or by the county drainage board under s. ATCP 48.20 or
16 48.21. Specifications shall include all existing specifications designating any of the
17 following:

18 (a) Drainage district boundaries, district drains and district corridors.

19 (b) Cross-sections, alignments and grade profiles of district drains.

20 **SECTION 36.** ATCP 48.46(3) is repealed.

21 **SECTION 37.** Appendix A to ch. ATCP 48 is created to read:

1 Appendix A

2 **Estimating Water Surface Elevations**

3 **Water Surface Elevations; Base Flow**

4 One may use any of the following methods to estimate the water surface elevation, at
5 base flow, at any point along a district drain:

6 Base Flow Method 1

7 1. Identify the stream to which the district drain discharges. Select the data set
8 from the corresponding drainage basin on pp. 25-401 of *Water Resources Data-*
9 *Wisconsin Water Year 1997*.¹

10 2. Calculate the base flow rate by dividing the “90 percent exceeds” value for
11 the period of record by the drainage area of the relevant drainage basin. The resulting
12 value will be expressed in cubic feet per second per square mile (cfs/m).

13 3. Multiply the cfs/m value by the area of land (expressed in square miles)
14 which is drained by the district drain to the relevant point along the drain. The
15 resulting value is the base flow rate for the district drain at that point.

16 4. Calculate base flow depth (at the relevant point along the drain) using the
17 base flow rate, the drain cross-sectional dimensions (at the relevant point along the
18 drain), and Manning’s equation for open channel flow.

¹ *Water Resources Data-Wisconsin Water Year 1997*, by B.K. Holmstrum, D.L. Olson, and B.R. Ellefson; U.S. Geological Survey; Water-Data Report WI-97-1; 1998.

1 5. Add the base flow depth to the bottom elevation of the district drain at the
2 relevant point. The resulting value is the base flow elevation at that point.

3
4 Base Flow Method 2

5 Conduct a field survey to measure the dominant discharge elevation in the district
6 drain. The dominant discharge elevation is the lowest elevation at which vegetation is
7 present. If vegetation has been disturbed, the dominant discharge elevation is the
8 interface between unsaturated and saturated soils, as indicated by soil mottling.

9
10 **Peak Water Surface Elevations; 10-Year 24-Hour Storm Event**

11 One may use the following method to estimate the peak water surface elevation, at any
12 point along a district drain, in the event of a 10-year 24-hour storm event:

- 13 1. Determine, from *Flood Frequency Characteristics of Wisconsin Streams*,²
14 page 7, the flood-frequency area in which the district drain is located.
- 15 2. Calculate the peak flow rate from a 10-year 24-hour storm event using, from
16 *Flood Frequency Characteristics of Wisconsin Streams*, page 9, the Q_{10} equation for the
17 relevant flood-frequency area.
- 18 3. Calculate the peak flow depth (at the relevant point along the drain) using
19 this peak flow rate, the drain cross-sectional dimensions (at the relevant point along the
20 drain), and Manning's equation for open channel flow.

² *Flood Frequency Characteristics of Wisconsin Streams*, by William R. Krug, Duane H. Conger and Warren A. Gebert; U.S. Geological Survey; Water Resources Investigations Report 91-4128; Madison, Wisconsin, 1992.

1 4. Add this peak flow depth to the bottom elevation of the district drain at the
2 relevant point. The resulting value is the peak water surface elevation, at that point, in
3 the event of a 10-year 24-hour storm event.

5 **Peak Water Surface Elevations; 25-Year 24-Hour Storm Event**

6 One may use the following method to estimate the peak water surface elevation, at any
7 point along a district drain, in the event of a 25-year 24-hour storm event:

8 1. Determine, from *Flood Frequency Characteristics of Wisconsin Streams*,³
9 page 7, the flood-frequency area in which the district drain is located.

10 2. Calculate the peak flow rate from a 25-year 24-hour storm event using, from
11 *Flood Frequency Characteristics of Wisconsin Streams*, page 9, the Q_{25} equation for the
12 relevant flood-frequency area.

13 3. Calculate the peak flow depth (at the relevant point along the drain) using
14 this peak flow rate, the drain cross-sectional dimensions (at the relevant point along the
15 drain), and Manning's equation for open channel flow.

16 4. Add this peak flow depth to the bottom elevation of the district drain at the
17 relevant point. The resulting value is the peak water surface elevation, at that point, in
18 the event of a 25-year 24-hour storm event.

19
20
³ *Flood Frequency Characteristics of Wisconsin Streams*, by William R. Krug, Duane H. Conger and Warren A Gebert; U.S. Geological Survey; Water Resources Investigations Report 91-4128; Madison, Wisconsin, 1992.

1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** The rules contained in this order shall take effect upon
2 the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative
3 register, as provided in s. 227.22(2)(intro.), Stats.

4

5 Dated this 28 day of June, 19 99.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

By Ben Brancel
Ben Brancel, Secretary

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

STATE OF WISCONSIN

DATE: June 28, 1999

TO: Gary Poulson - Reviser of Statutes Office
131 West Wilson Street, Suite 800

FROM: Ben Brancel, Secretary

Ben Brancel



SUBJECT: Clearinghouse Rule No. 98-081, Chapter ATCP 48, Relating to Drainage Districts

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection hereby submits the following information for filing with the above rule revisions.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

This rule makes important changes to the department's current rules related to drainage districts.

Scope of the Rule

The rule revisions to Chapter ATCP 48, Wis. Adm. Code, do not present a significant change or impact to small businesses. The revisions mainly codify existing statutory procedures or requirements and accepted practices that are already in use in drainage districts. The revisions also clarify and expand existing rule requirements.

Businesses Affected

The small businesses affected by the rule revisions include farms and agricultural food processors whose lands lie within the boundaries of drainage districts. It is estimated that there are 228 drainage districts located in 31 Wisconsin counties. Currently, 24 counties have drainage boards in place.

Fiscal Impact

Small businesses in drainage districts will experience a minor fiscal impact from the rule revisions as some additional costs will be incurred by drainage districts as a result of the rule revisions. The rule revisions require a higher level of detail on drainage district maps (specifically, cross-sections, grade profile and alignment) that was not specifically required by the current rule. Likewise, the rule revisions require more information in the drainage district compliance plans than the current rule does. The cost for generating this additional information

will be borne by landowners within drainage districts, some of whom are small businesses (farms). Under current law, each small business will be assessed a portion of the anticipated cost of providing this additional information.

Landowner Petitions to the County Drainage Board

This procedure will be beneficial to small businesses. The rule establishes a procedure for landowners to file written petitions with the county drainage board asking the board to do any of the following:

- a) To restore, repair, maintain, and – if necessary – modify a district drain in order to conform the drain to the cross-section, grade profile, or alignment formally established for that drain.
- b) To remove an obstruction placed in a district drain in violation of this chapter or ch. 88, Wis. Stats.
- c) To correct a violation of this chapter or ch. 88, Wis. Stats.

This procedure provides small businesses (farms) with a means to receive adequate drainage for their land which may be crucial to maximum crop production.

Assessing Benefits to Landowners in Drainage Districts

The rule revisions regarding the assessment of benefits will be beneficial to small business (farmers) for the following three reasons:

First, farmland that is in district corridors and not being cropped will not be assessed.

Second, the farmer may be assessed at a lower rate if the county drainage board decides to base their assessment on current use instead of potential use.

Third, the assessment of benefits will be more equitable for all landowners since the county drainage board must also consider the depth of the water table for future assessments.

Recordkeeping

The rule revision will not impose any new recordkeeping requirements on small businesses.

Professional Skills Required to Comply

Small businesses will not need to acquire or retain additional professional skills or services to comply with the rule revisions.

Comments from Legislative Committees

On March 30, 1999, this department transmitted the above rule revisions for legislative committee review. On March 31, 1999, the rule revisions were assigned to the Senate

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Committee on Agriculture, Environmental Resources, and Campaign Finance Reform, and on April 9, 1999, the rule revisions were assigned to the Assembly Committee on Agriculture. The Assembly Committee on Agriculture did not take any action on the rule revisions during its review period. However, the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Environmental Resources, and Campaign Finance Reform held a hearing on the rule revisions on May 12, 1999. No changes were made as a result of the hearing. The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Environmental Resources, and Campaign Finance Reform approved the rule revisions during an executive session on May 19, 1999.