



Coastal Management in Wisconsin

Mike Friis

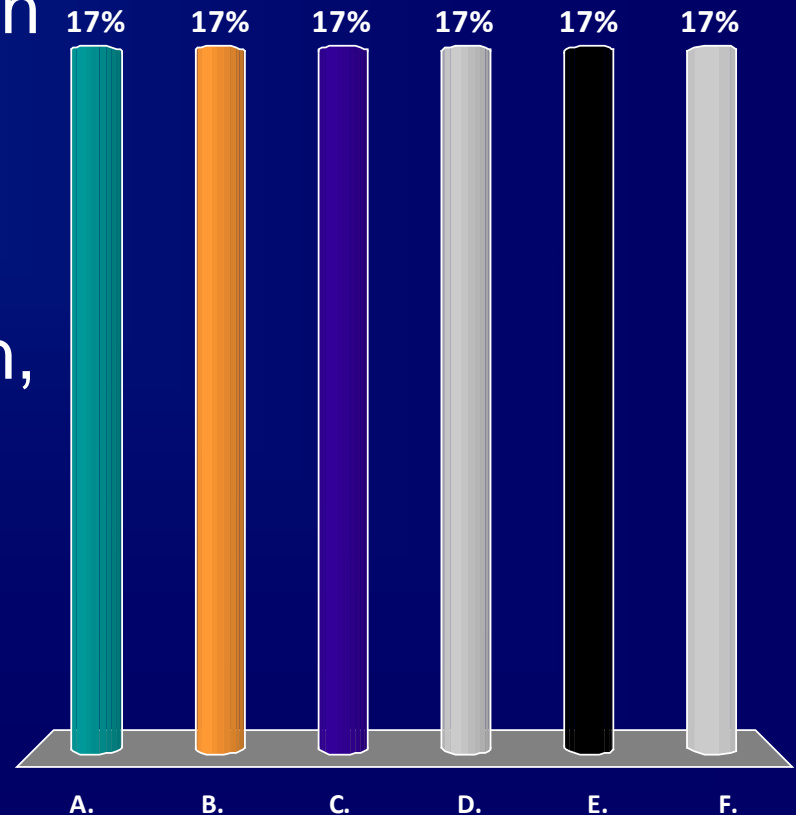
Division of Intergovernmental Relations

Department of Administration

<http://coastal.wisconsin.gov>

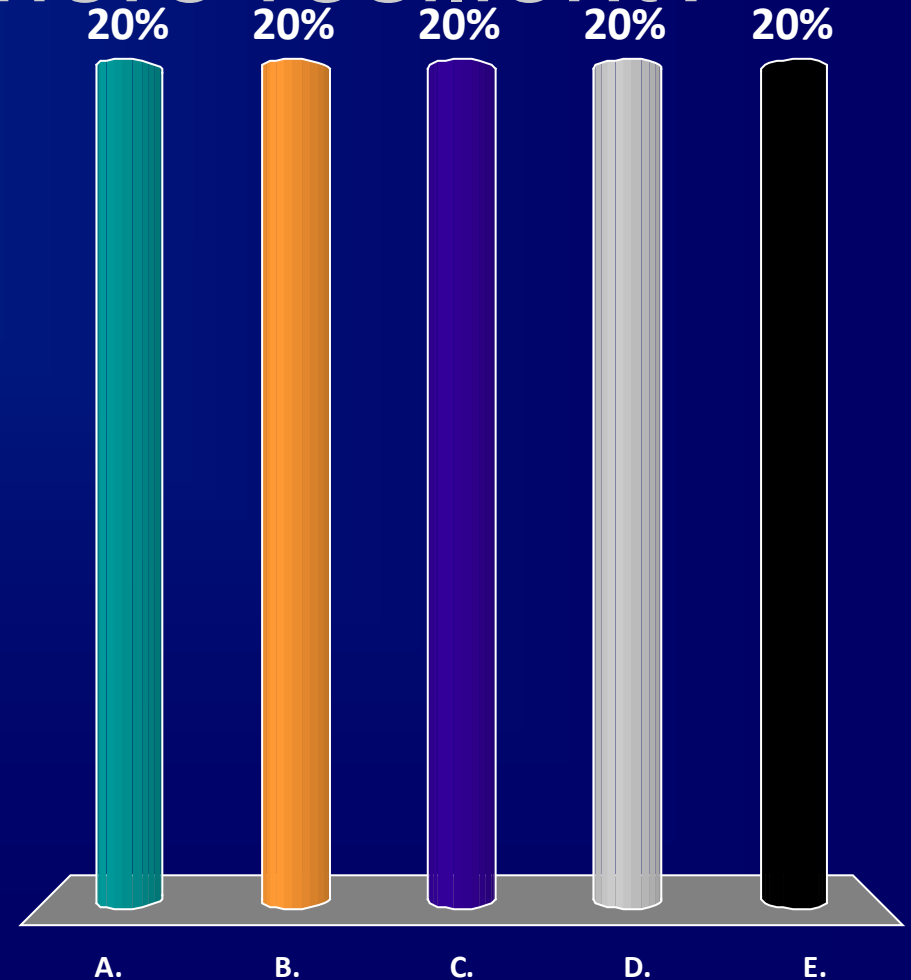
What is the biggest threat to Wisconsin's Great Lakes?

- A. Invasive species
- B. Non-point source pollution
- C. Point source pollution/contaminants
- D. Development pressures (loss of wetlands, erosion, etc)
- E. Water withdrawals
- F. Other



What is the biggest challenge to making coastal communities more resilient?

- A. Lack of funding
- B. Informational needs (data, studies)
- C. Education (of decision makers, public)
- D. Difficulty in changing policies (local ordinances, federal policies, etc)
- E. Other



Coastal Management

The national Coastal Management Program is a partnership between NOAA and coastal states to effectively manage the nation's coasts. These programs incorporate the national goals of the CZMA and are also tailored to the unique resources and needs of each state.

CZMA & the States

- Voluntary state participation
- 34 of 35 coastal states/terr.
- Federal incentives
 - Funding
 - Federal consistency
- State-federal partnership
 - Broad guidelines
 - Required elements

Federal Consistency

- State review of federal actions
 - Direct actions
 - Permitted activities
 - Funding
- Federal actions must be consistent with State “enforceable policies” (coastal regulations)

CZMA national policy goals

- Protect natural resources
- Mitigate coastal hazards
- Protect, restore water quality
- Consider water-dependent uses
- Ensure recreational public access
- Redevelop urban waterfronts and ports

CZMA national policy goals (con'd)

- Coordinate governmental decisions
- Improve public and local gov't participation
- Site pollution control and aquaculture facilities
- Plan and address sea level rise/fall
- Special area management planning

State Coastal Programs

- Coastal zone boundary
- Permissible land and water uses
- State's authorities to control land and water uses
- Areas of particular concern
- Organization to implement CMP
- Planning process for siting energy facilities, managing shore erosion

State Coastal Programs

- Process for intergovernmental coordination
- Designation of “lead agency”
- Public participation process for permitting and federal consistency
- Enforceable policies to control nonpoint pollution

Types of State Programs

1. State standards locally implemented
2. Direct state land and water use planning and regulation
 - Comprehensive legislation, or
 - Network existing statutes

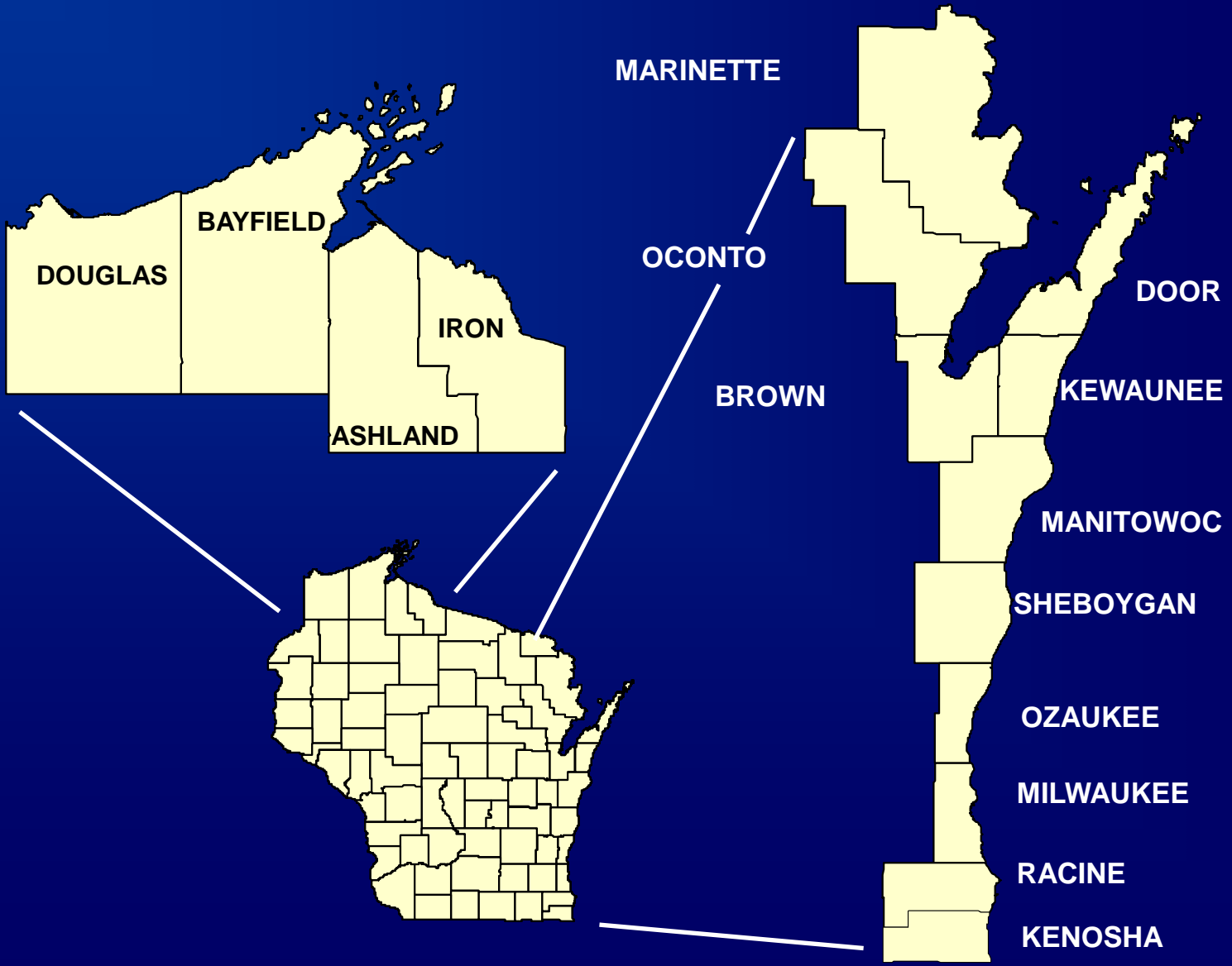
Networked CMPs

- Emphasize making existing authorities work better
- Lead agency has broad policy and coordination responsibility
- Lead agency tends to be an Executive Department agency
- Lead agency relies on other state or local agencies; does not have unified program administration

From: Born and Miller (1988)

WCMP Background

- State-Federal partnership since 1978
- Coastal Management Council
 - State agencies, local gov't, citizens, Legislators
- Department of Administration
 - Budgeting and Executive Policy agency
 - Bureau of Intergovernmental Relations



MARINETTE

OCONTO

BROWN

DOOR

KEWAUNEE

MANITOWOC

SHEBOYGAN

OZAUKEE

MILWAUKEE

RACINE

KENOSHA

DOUGLAS

BAYFIELD

IRON

ASHLAND

WCMP Objectives

- Improve the implementation and enforcement of state statutes, policies, regulations and programs affecting the Great Lakes.
- Improve the coordination of activities undertaken by federal, state and local governments on matters affecting key coastal uses and areas.
- Strengthen the capacity of local governments to undertake effective coastal management.
- Advocate the wise and balanced use of the coastal environment.
- Inform the public about coastal issues and increase opportunities for citizen participation in decisions affecting the Great Lakes.

WCMP's Guiding Principle:

Enjoy and Protect
Wisconsin's Great Lakes
Coastal Resources

WCMP Grant Program

- Implement coastal management through financial assistance
- Award \$1.5 million annually to state, local, tribal agencies, and nonprofit orgs

Grant Program Areas

- Wetland Protection and Habitat Restoration
- Nonpoint Source Pollution Control
- Coastal Resources and Community Planning
- Great Lakes Education
- Public Access and Historic Preservation

Wetland Protection

LAND USE AND WETLANDS:

A Local Decision Makers' Guide to Wetland Conservation

All local decision makers, whether elected or appointed officials, volunteer committee members, or staff, face difficult questions about how to meet community needs for housing, public infrastructure, and economic development while also protecting sensitive natural resources. Land use conflicts are common, and in Wisconsin's wetland-rich landscape some of the most difficult cases involve wetlands.

Though wetlands were once perceived as wastelands, today the natural functions and public benefits of wetlands are well understood by both scientists and land managers. Wetlands now receive special protections under both state and federal law and public support for wetland preservation has increased tremendously in recent decades.

Despite these gains, large gaps still exist in the public's understanding of what and where wetlands are, why they matter, and how they are protected. These gaps fuel public controversies over wetland development proposals, and sometimes result in land use decisions being made without full or accurate information about the economic and ecological consequences of wetland loss.

The purpose of this publication is to improve wetland conservation and reduce wetland controversies by providing town, village, city and county land use decision makers with basic information about Wisconsin's wetland heritage (p. 2); the various community benefits of wetlands (pp. 3-4); wetland permit requirements (pp. 4-5); and practical steps that will help local land use officials consider wetland concerns in their decision making (pp. 6-7).

Thank you for your interest in protecting Wisconsin's wetland heritage. For more information on the wetlands of Wisconsin and Wisconsin Wetlands Association's outreach and policy programs, please visit www.wisconsinwetlands.org.

Who Should Use This Guide?

1. **Land Use Decision Makers of Town, Village, City or County:**
 - Boards of Supervisors
 - Boards of Adjustments or Appeals
 - Planning, Zoning and Land Conservation Commissions or Committees
2. **Town, Village, City or County Administrators and Staff Members**
3. **Citizens Interested in Influencing Local Land Use Decisions**



WISCONSINWETLANDS.ORG



Hooded Merganser

Wisconsin Wetlands Association is dedicated to the protection, restoration and enjoyment of wetlands and associated ecosystems through science-based programs, education and advocacy. Wisconsin Wetlands Association is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization.



Cree Meadows - Burnett County



Wetland

- Wisconsin Wetlands Association – Collaborating to Improve Local Wetland Policies and Practices

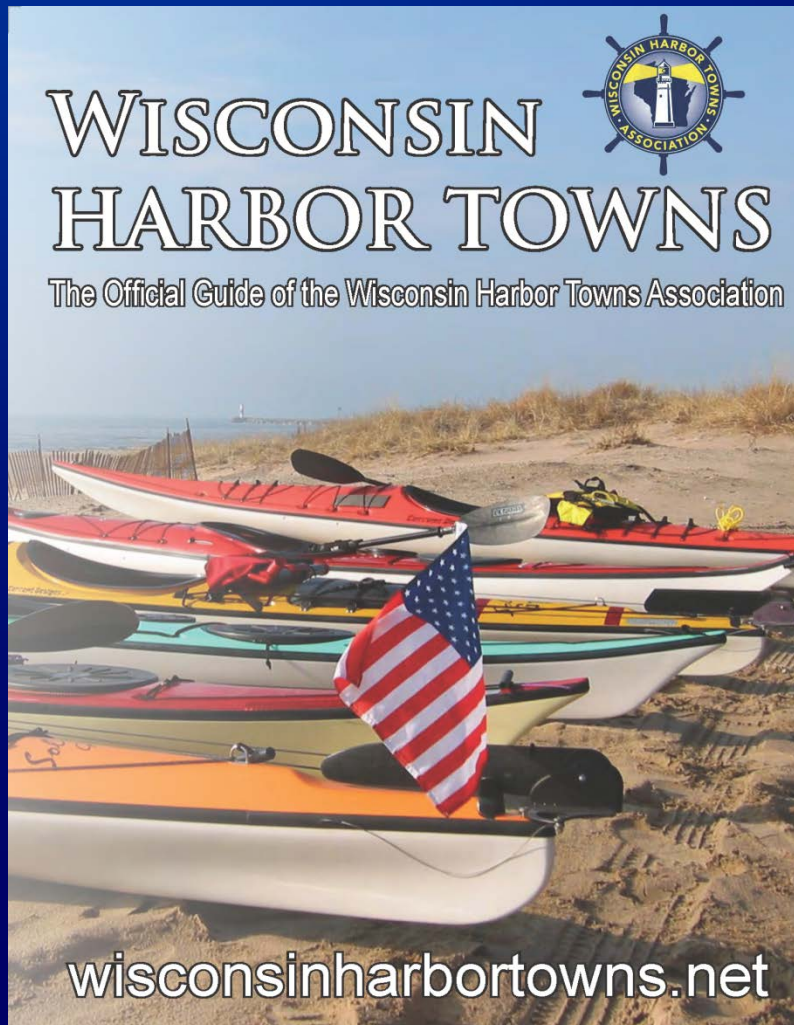


Nonpoint Source Pollution Control



Pike River Watershed Plan, Root-Pike Watershed Initiative Network

Great Lakes Education



Wisconsin
Harbor Towns
Travel Guide

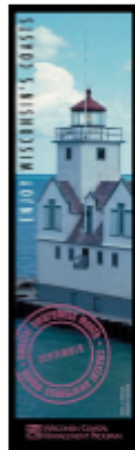
Coastal Resources and Community Planning

- Incorporate coastal resource protection into comprehensive plans
- Plan element development
- Implementation
- Waterfront planning

Coastal Planning Guide




A Guide to Planning For Coastal Communities in Wisconsin




Brown County Shoreland and Environmentally Sensitive Area Toolkit

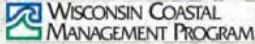
Brown County Shoreland Zone and Environmentally Sensitive Area Best Practices Report




Brown County Planning Commission
305 E. Walnut Street, Room 320
PO Box 23600
Green Bay, WI 54305-3600
www.co.brown.wi.us/planning



WISCONSIN COASTAL
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



Funding for this report was provided by Brown County, the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management under the Coastal Zone Management Act, Grant #NA11N054190097



Public Access & Historic Preservation

- Walkways and trails
- Waterfront plans
- Redevelopment plans
- Historic restoration
- Marina facilities and boat launches



Land Acquisition

- Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program





0 660 1320 1980 ft





Coastal Hazards

- A focus of WCMP since the program's creation – high lake levels of 1970s
- Erosion, flooding, storms
- Recent focus on helping communities develop erosion policies
- Coastal Hazards Work Group
- Funding
- Workshops

http://floodatlas.org/wcmp/obliqueviewer/

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Google Search Share More >> Kathleen Angel Convert Select

Wisconsin Shoreline Inventory and Oblique Phot...

Find: Previous Next Options

WISCONSIN COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Wisconsin Shoreline Inventory and Oblique Photo Viewer

- Quick Start Guide -

Layer List

- Photos & Shoreline Classification
 - 1976-78 Shoreline Inventory
 - 1976-78 Photos
 - 1976-78 Shore Structure
 - 1976-78 Beach Protection
 - 1976-78 Bluff Condition
 - 2007-08 Shoreline Inventory
 - 2007-08 Photos
 - 2007-08 Shore Structure
 - 2007-08 Beach Protection
 - 2007-08 Bluff Condition
- Boundaries
- Google Base Layers
 - Google Physical
 - Google Streets
 - Google Hybrid
 - Google Satellite

Legend

- 1976-78 Photos
- 2007-08 Photos
- Wisconsin Counties

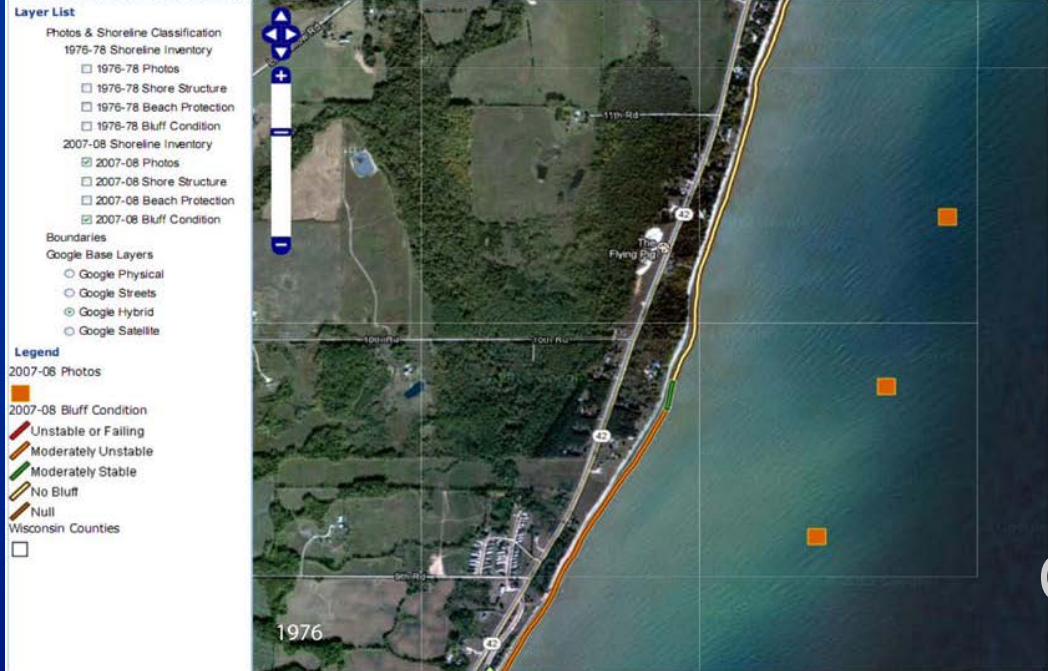
-94.14185, 43.59495

50 km / 20 mi

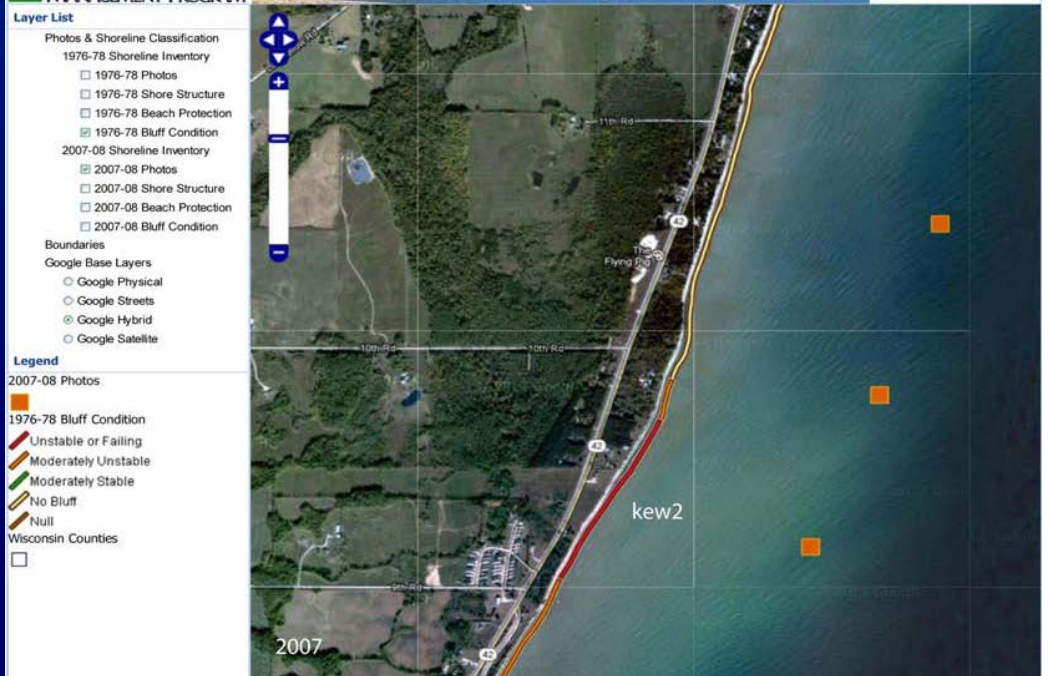
Report a map error

Oblique Photo Viewer: CC BY-SA | Data and Photos: © 2011 | Help About Reset Map Go to FloodAtlas.org | Zoom to Shoreline of County

www.floodatlas.org/wcmp/obliqueviewer



Comparing bluff conditions of 1976 and 2008



Resilient Communities

- Green Infrastructure
 - MMSD Greenseams Program
 - City of Milwaukee Green Street Stormwater Management Plan
 - Menomonee Valley Redevelopment
- Economic Development
 - Root River Corridor Redevelopment Plan
 - Menomonee Valley Redevelopment
- Wisconsin Waterfront Initiative
 - Comprehensive information and assistance for communities interested in improving their waterfronts
- Ports, harbors and marinas
 - Wisconsin Commercial Ports Master Plan
 - Wisconsin Clean Marina Program

Menomonee Valley

Multiple partners, multiple projects

THE MENOMONEE RIVER WATERSHED



During periods of heavy rain the Menomonee River can rise quickly and flood its banks.



Natural areas alongside rivers reduce flooding and minimize property damage.



The Milwaukee area has abundant water resources — lakes, rivers, ponds, and wetlands. But what happens when there is too much water? Unfortunately, Milwaukee County is especially vulnerable to flooding. Why?

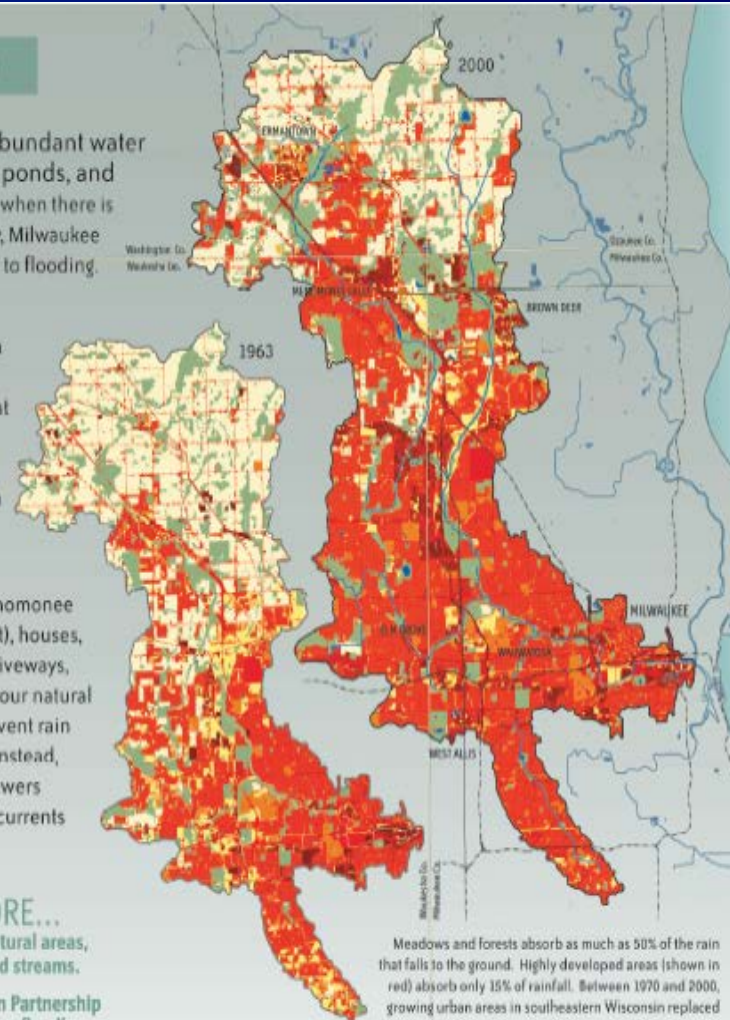
For 10,000 years, this area had a natural balance of prairies, forests, wetlands, and rivers that absorbed rainfall and slowed water movement. In more recent history, expanding urban and suburban development has upset this balance.

Within the 136 square mile Menomonee River watershed (shown at right), houses, buildings, streets, sidewalks, driveways, and parking lots have replaced our natural areas. These hard surfaces prevent rain from soaking into the ground. Instead, rain flows directly into storm sewers and waterways — causing fast currents and downstream flooding.

LEARN MORE, DO MORE...

Plant native plants and protect natural areas, especially alongside our rivers and streams.

Contact the Milwaukee River Basin Partnership to find out how you can help reduce flooding.

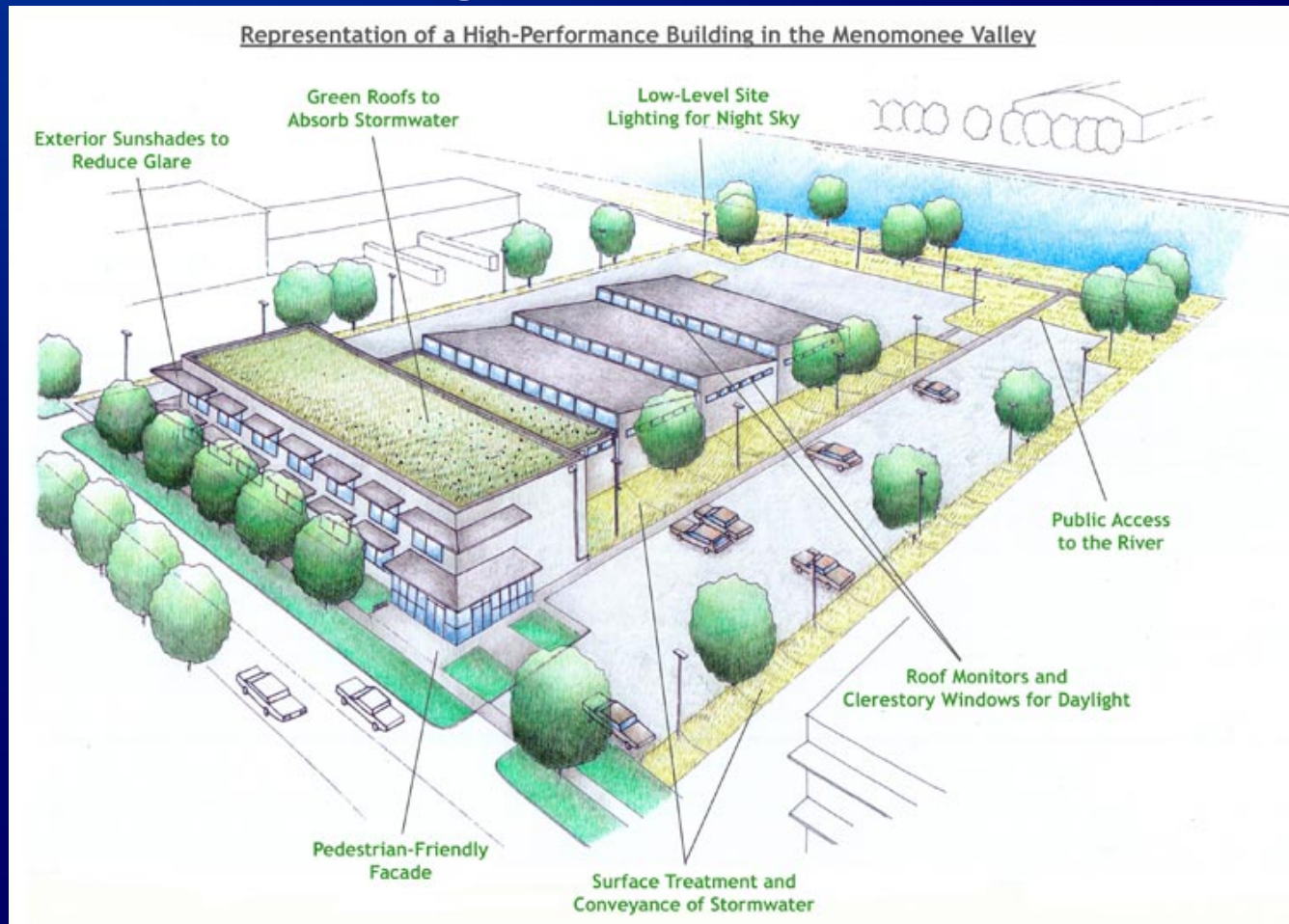


Meadows and forests absorb as much as 50% of the rain that falls to the ground. Highly developed areas (shown in red) absorb only 15% of rainfall. Between 1970 and 2000, growing urban areas in southeastern Wisconsin replaced more than 150 square miles of open space and farms.

HANK AARON STATE TRAIL

Hank Aaron State Trail sign panels supported by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Menomonee Valley Partners, Inc., the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management under the Coastal Zone Management Act, Grant #NA03NDS4393036

Menomonee Valley Sustainable Design Guidelines



Stormwater Park Design – Menomonee Valley



Multi-Agency Initiatives

University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Advisory Board

Department of Transportation Harbor Advisory Board

WCMP Coastal Natural Hazards Work Group

Wisconsin Harbor Towns Association (Tourism)

Wisconsin National Marine Sanctuary Nomination

Wisconsin Marine Association

Lake Superior NERR Advisory Board

Beach Improvement Advisory Committee/Working Group

Wisconsin Clean Marina Program

Great Lakes Clean Marina Network

Wisconsin Master Naturalist Advisory Committee

Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team

Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impact

NOAA Partnership

Office for Ocean and Coastal Resource Management

- CZMA (Funding and Policy)
- State Programs a vehicle to implement national initiatives
- Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve
 - Sentinel Site (Climate Change Monitoring)

Tools and Resource

- Coastal Change Analysis Program Regional (C-CAP)
- Land Cover National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
- Port Tomorrow



Questions?