

WORKSHEET 2

MITIGATION: OPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Mitigation is required whenever a property owner requests a County Shoreland Land Use Permit for construction on a “waterfront” property where the proposed construction is located within 300 feet of the edge of the water (ordinary highwater mark) and:

- ⇒ **The project results in a total impervious surface area that is greater than 15% but less than or equal to 30% in all areas other than areas designated “Highly Developed Shorelines”.** [Worksheet 2A] ↓And/Or↓
- ⇒ **The project results in a total impervious surface area that is greater than 30% but less than or equal to 40% for residential development in all areas designated as “Highly Developed Shorelines”.** [Worksheet 2B] ↓And/Or↓
- ⇒ **The project results in a total impervious surface area that is greater than 40% but less than or equal to 60% for commercial, industrial or business development in all areas designated “Highly Developed Shorelines”.** [Worksheet 2C] ↓And/Or↓
- ⇒ **Involves the expansion or relocation of a principal structure where any portion of the project is located anywhere between 35-75 feet (or the setback average per Section 6.2) from edge of the water AND has a height 35 feet or less** [Worksheet 2D] ↓And/Or↓

The mitigation options used in the Dodge County Shoreland Ordinance offer the land owner an option to develop their properties in excess of the statewide standards in exchange for establishing or maintaining a shoreline buffer area and/or for agreeing to other measures that the County determines adequate to offset the impact of the aforementioned construction project(s) on water quality, shoreline aquatic habitat, upland wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty. The mitigation measures are designed to offset the environmentally-negative impacts on the shoreline and water resulting from these projects.

GENERAL MITIGATION OPTIONS GUIDELINES

NOTE: The specific choices of mitigation options (points) available are dependent upon the “type” of construction project being proposed (*See types and worksheets above*). However, choosing a particular mitigation option does not negate using that same option (points) again with another mitigation worksheet.

Property owners must choose a sufficient number of approved mitigation practices from the designated list for that particular project type such that the cumulative mitigation “point” total is equal to [or greater than] **FOUR (4) TOTAL POINTS**. One may select any combination of mitigation options you wish, however, your cumulative point total must equal a minimum of **FOUR (4) TOTAL POINTS**.

DEFINITIONS

ACCESSORY (NONCONFORMING) STRUCTURE(S): Any structure(s) located on the same lot and serving a purpose customarily incidental and subordinate to the house (or other principle structure) lawfully used, occupied or erected before the effective date of the County Shoreland Ordinance [or amendments] but is NONCOMPLIANT with respect to the required water setback of 75 feet from a navigable waterway/waterbody (e.g., existing detached sheds and garages that are located within 75 feet of a lake or river).

BIO-RETENTION SYSTEM: A rainwater/stormwater runoff retention cell(s) that consists of a shallow depression filled with sandy soil, topped with a thick layer of mulch and planted with dense vegetation. Runoff flows into the cell and slowly percolates through the soil (which acts as a filter) and then into the groundwater with some of the water also being taken up by the plants. Bioretention areas are usually designed to allow ponded water 6-8 inches deep, with an overflow outlet to prevent flooding during heavy storms. Where soils are tight or fast drainage is desired, designers may use a perforated underdrain connected to the storm drain system.

ENGINEER-DESIGNED SUBSURFACE DISPOSAL SYSTEM: A soil infiltration system that is designed/certified by a licensed engineer and is built to discharge rainwater/stormwater runoff through soil infiltration piping that is located below the ground surface at a distance greater than 18 inches and above the seasonal high groundwater table.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: Any area (surface) that releases as runoff all or a majority of the precipitation that falls on it. The following “surfaces” are considered “impervious” under the County Shoreland Ordinance: (building) rooftops; gravel/blacktop/concrete driveways and parking surfaces; sidewalks; patio surfaces constructed with pavers/flagstone/concrete/blacktop; covered/uncovered decks; private road surfaces not specifically listed in the Ordinance and/or any other material/ surface that is determined by the County Land Use Administrator to be impervious. An impervious surface excludes frozen soil, public road surfaces and certain private roads that are specifically listed in the Ordinance.

MITIGATION: Balancing measures that are designed, implemented and whose purpose is to restore the natural functions and values that are otherwise lost through development and other human activities.

NATURAL/EARTH TONES: Those colors of a predominately brown, reddish-brown, greenish or gray hue. Specifically those colors equivalent to a Munsell Color Chart Grade Hue, Value, Chroma of: Gley 1 with a value of 2.5-8 and a hue of N-5G, Gley 2 with a value of 2.5-8/ and a hue of 0-20, 10R with a value of 2.5- 8 and a chroma 1-8, 2.5YR with a value of 2.5- 8 and a chroma 1-8, 5YR with a value of 2.5- 8 and a chroma 1-8, 7.5YR with a value of 2.5- 8 and a chroma 1-8, 10YR with a value of 2.5- 8 and a chroma 1-8, 2.5Y with a value of 2.5- 8 and a chroma 1-8, 5Y with a value of 2.5- 8 and a chroma 1-8.

PRIMARY (NATIVE) BUFFER: An area of land that is located from the edge of the water (ordinary high watermark) to a distance 35 feet landward and consists of a selected grouping/number of three (3) vegetative “buffer” layers (trees, shrubs and groundcovers).

SECONDARY (NATIVE) BUFFER: An area of land that is located 35-75 feet landward from the edge of the water (ordinary high watermark) and consists of a selected grouping/number of three (3) vegetative “buffer” layers (trees, shrubs and groundcovers).

VIEWING CORRIDOR: A strip of vegetated land that allows safe pedestrian access to the shore through the vegetative buffer zone.