

APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): May 19, 2016

B. ST PAUL, MN DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: MVP-2015-02767-NTD

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Wisconsin County/parish/borough: Outagamie City: Town of Greenville

Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 44.27221° N, Long. -88.50521° W.

Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 16

Name of nearest waterbody: Mud Creek

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows:

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 04030204

☒ Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.

☐ Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc...) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☒ Office (Desk) Determination. Date: May 5, 2016

☐ Field Determination. Date(s):

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]

☐ Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

☐ Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.
Explain: .

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are no** "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

1. Waters of the U.S.

a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):¹

- ☐ TNWs, including territorial seas
- ☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
- ☐ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- ☐ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- ☐ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- ☐ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- ☐ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- ☐ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters
- ☐ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:

Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.

Wetlands: acres.

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual

Elevation of established OHWM (if known): .

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³

¹ Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

² For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

³ Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

- ☒ Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.
Explain: **The review area is an upland. A delineation report dated July 29, 201 that covered the review area and other portions of the subject property was reviewed and confirmed as part of this determination.**

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1. TNW

Identify TNW: .

Summarize rationale supporting determination: .

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is “adjacent”: .

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are “relatively permanent waters” (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody⁴ is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: **Pick List**

Drainage area: **Pick List**

Average annual rainfall: inches

Average annual snowfall: inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.

☐ Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.

Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

⁴ Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Identify flow route to TNW⁵:
Tributary stream order, if known:

(b) **General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):**

Tributary is: ☐ Natural
☐ Artificial (man-made). Explain:
☐ Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):

Average width: feet
Average depth: feet
Average side slopes: **Pick List**.

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

<input type="checkbox"/> Silts	<input type="checkbox"/> Sands	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete
<input type="checkbox"/> Cobbles	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravel	<input type="checkbox"/> Muck
<input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock	<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation. Type/% cover:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Explain:		

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:

Tributary geometry: **Pick List**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %

(c) **Flow:**

Tributary provides for: **Pick List**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**

Describe flow regime:

Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: **Pick List**. Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings:

☐ Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):

<input type="checkbox"/> Bed and banks	
<input type="checkbox"/> OHWM ⁶ (check all indicators that apply):	
<input type="checkbox"/> clear, natural line impressed on the bank	<input type="checkbox"/> the presence of litter and debris
<input type="checkbox"/> changes in the character of soil	<input type="checkbox"/> destruction of terrestrial vegetation
<input type="checkbox"/> shelving	<input type="checkbox"/> the presence of wrack line
<input type="checkbox"/> vegetation matted down, bent, or absent	<input type="checkbox"/> sediment sorting
<input type="checkbox"/> leaf litter disturbed or washed away	<input type="checkbox"/> scour
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment deposition	<input type="checkbox"/> multiple observed or predicted flow events
<input type="checkbox"/> water staining	<input type="checkbox"/> abrupt change in plant community
<input type="checkbox"/> other (list):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Discontinuous OHWM. ⁷ Explain:	

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Tide Line indicated by:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
<input type="checkbox"/> oil or scum line along shore objects	<input type="checkbox"/> survey to available datum;
<input type="checkbox"/> fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)	<input type="checkbox"/> physical markings;
<input type="checkbox"/> physical markings/characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/> vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
<input type="checkbox"/> tidal gauges	
<input type="checkbox"/> other (list):	

(iii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).

Explain:

⁵ Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

⁶ A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

⁷ Ibid.

Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

(iv) **Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):**

- ☐ Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- ☐ Wetland fringe. Characteristics: .
- ☐ Habitat for:
 - ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
 - ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
 - ☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
 - ☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

2. **Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

(i) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: . acres

Wetland type. Explain: .

Wetland quality. Explain: .

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain: .

Surface flow is: **Pick List**

Characteristics: .

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings: .

☐ Dye (or other) test performed: .

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

- ☐ Directly abutting
- ☐ Not directly abutting
 - ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: .
 - ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: .
 - ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain: .

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: **Pick List**.

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain.

(ii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: .

Identify specific pollutants, if known: .

(iii) **Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):**

- ☐ Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): .
- ☐ Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: .
- ☐ Habitat for:
 - ☐ Federally Listed species. Explain findings: .
 - ☐ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: .
 - ☐ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: .
 - ☐ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .

3. **Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)**

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: **Pick List**

Approximately () acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed: .

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D: .
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: .
3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D: .

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
☐ TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
☐ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**
☐ Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial: .
☐ Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow “seasonally” (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally: .

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

- ☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.
Identify type(s) of waters: .

3. Non-RPWs⁸ that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- ☐ Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):

☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).

☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: .

4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- ☐ Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.
- ☐ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .
- ☐ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow “seasonally.” Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

5. Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- ☐ Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

6. Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- ☐ Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.⁹

As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.

- ☐ Demonstrate that impoundment was created from “waters of the U.S.,” or
- ☐ Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or
- ☐ Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):¹⁰

- ☐ which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
- ☐ from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
- ☐ which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
- ☐ Interstate isolated waters. Explain: .
- ☐ Other factors. Explain: .

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: .

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

⁸See Footnote # 3.

⁹ To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

¹⁰ Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

- ☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.
 Identify type(s) of waters: .
☐ Wetlands: acres.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

- ☒ If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
- ☐ Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
- ☐ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
- ☐ Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: _____.
- ☐ Other: (explain, if not covered above): _____.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):

- ☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
☐ Wetlands: acres.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the “Significant Nexus” standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):

- ☐ Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
☐ Lakes/ponds: acres.
☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
☐ Wetlands: acres.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

- ☒ Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:
- ☒ Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
- ☒ Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
- ☐ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- ☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
- ☐ Corps navigable waters' study:
- ☐ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
- ☐ USGS NHD data.
- ☐ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- ☐ U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name:
- ☐ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation:
- ☐ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name:
- ☐ State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
- ☐ FEMA/FIRM maps:
- ☐ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- ☐ Photographs: ☐ Aerial (Name & Date):
- or ☐ Other (Name & Date):
- ☐ Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:
- ☐ Applicable/supporting case law:
- ☐ Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
- ☐ Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

S.T.H. "96"

C.T.H. "CB"

REVIEW AREA

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN INFORMATION

- PROJECT: VF OUTDOOR, INC.
P.O. BOX 21687
GREENSBORO, NC 27405-1687
- PLAN PREPARED BY: SCHULER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
2711 NORTH HADSON STREET, SUITE F
APPLETON, WI 54912
OWNER: JEFF RUSTON, (920) 734-9107
- START OF CONSTRUCTION: SEPTEMBER 1, 2015
END OF CONSTRUCTION: JUNE 30, 2016
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: PART OF THE NW 1/4, NE 1/4, AND PART OF THE SW 1/4, SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 44N, RANGE 10E, GREENSBORO, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY, WISCONSIN.
- PROJECT DESCRIPTION: THE PROJECT CONSISTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PARKING LOT WITH ASSOCIATED DRIVE AND STORMWATER FACILITIES.
- ANTICIPATED SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION:
 - INSTALL SILT FENCE AND TRACKING PAD.
 - STRIP TOPSOIL FOR POND AREA.
 - CONSTRUCT POND W/ OUTLET, SEED & MULCH POND AREA.
 - STRIP TOP SOIL FOR PARKING AREA.
 - GRADING OF SITE.
 - INSTALL SLOPE LOG BLOTCH CHECKS AFTER SLOPES ARE CONSTRUCTED.
 - SEED & MULCH DISTURBED AREAS AFTER TOPSOIL IS LAYED.
 - PAVE PARKING LOT.
 - REMOVE TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AFTER SITE COMPLETELY VEGETATED.
- THE ENTIRE PROJECT SITE IS APPROXIMATELY 27.2 ACRES WITH 1.9 ACRES BEING DISTURBED.
- ESTIMATED EXISTING NON-HAZARDOUS POST CONSTRUCTION NON-HAZARDOUS
- SOILS ON SITE ARE HORTONVILLE SILT LOAM, A HYDROLOGIC GROUP C SOIL, AND BRADY SILT LOAM, A HYDROLOGIC GROUP D SOIL, PER THE INCHES SOIL SURVEY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.
- DEPTH TO GROUND WATER IS APPROXIMATELY GREATER THAN 200 CM FOR HORTONVILLE SOILS AND 15 CM FOR BRADY SOILS PER SOIL SURVEY.
- THE PROJECT AREA DRAINS TO LAKE KENOSHA.

ALL SEEDING SHALL BE PER DNR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1058 (SEEDING). ALL MULCHING SHALL BE PER DNR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1058 (MULCHING FOR CONSTRUCTION SITES). STORM MULCH SHALL BE ANCHORED BY CRIMPING PER DNR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1058.

VF EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- POST WORK CERTIFICATE OF PERMIT COVERAGE ON SITE AND MAINTAIN UNTIL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE CEASED. THE SITE IS STABILIZED AND A NOTICE OF TERMINATION IS FILED WITH DNR.
- KEEP A COPY OF THE CURRENT EROSION CONTROL PLAN ON SITE THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT.
- SUBMIT PLAN REVISIONS TO MANAGEMENTS TO THE WORK AT LEAST 5 DAYS PRIOR TO FIELD IMPLEMENTATION.
- VF OUTDOOR, INC. IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ROUTINE SITE INSPECTIONS AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 7 DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A RAINFALL EVENT OF 0.5 INCHES OR GREATER. KEEP INSPECTION REPORTS ON-SITE AND MAINTAIN THEM AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION.
- INSPECT AND MAINTAIN ALL INSTALLED EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES UNTIL THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN STABILIZED.
- WHEN POSSIBLE, PRESERVE EXISTING VEGETATION (ESPECIALLY ADJACENT TO SURFACE WATERS), MINIMIZE LAND-DESTRUCTING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY ON SLOPES OF 20% OR MORE, MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION, AND PRESERVE TOPSOIL.
- REFER TO THE WORK STOPPAGE DURING CONSTRUCTION TECHNICAL STANDARD 1058.
- REFER TO THE WORK STOPPAGE DURING CONSTRUCTION TECHNICAL STANDARD 1058.
- INSTALL PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL AND ROCK TRAPPING PAD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES PRIOR TO ANY LAND-DESTRUCTING ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING CLEARING AND GRADING, USE WORK TECHNICAL STANDARD STONE TRACKING PAD AND THE WASHING POST FOR ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES.
- INSTALL SLOPE LOG BLOTCH CHECKS PRIOR TO LAND-DESTRUCTING ACTIVITIES IN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA AND/OR IMMEDIATELY UPON FIELD INSTALLATION, COMPLY WITH WORK TECHNICAL STANDARD STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION FOR CONSTRUCTION SITES.
- STAGE CONSTRUCTION GRADING ACTIVITIES TO MINIMIZE THE CUMULATIVE DISTURBED AREA. CONDUCT TEMPORARY GRADING FOR EROSION CONTROL PER WORK TECHNICAL STANDARD TEMPORARY GRADING PRACTICES FOR EROSION CONTROL.
- ANY SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER PUMPED FROM THE SITE SHALL BE FILTERED BY A TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN OR BE FILTERED BY OTHER APPROVED MEANS. WATER SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED IN A MANNER THAT CAUSES EROSION OF THE SITE OR RECEIVING CHANNELS.
- PROVIDE ARTIFICIAL SLOPE PROTECTION AND MAINTAIN NON-EROSION FLOW DURING DEWATERING. LIMIT PUMPING RATES TO 20 GPM PER LINEAL FOOT OF DRAIN. DESIGN RELEASE RATE WITH THE CORRESPONDING HOSE AND DISCHARGE FILTER BAG. PERFORM DOWNSTREAM OF ACCUMULATED SURFACE RUNOFF IN ACCORDANCE WITH WORK TECHNICAL STANDARD DE-WATERING #1061.
- COMPLETE AND STABILIZE SEDIMENT BASINS PRIOR TO ANY FLOODING PRIOR TO MASS LAND DISTURBANCE TO CONTROL RUNOFF DURING CONSTRUCTION. REMOVE SEDIMENT AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN 1 FEET OF DEPTH TO THE OUTLET, AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF SEDIMENT REMOVED DURING MAINTENANCE PRIOR TO 100% SIZE. CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN THE SEDIMENT BASIN FENCE AND SEDIMENT TRAP FENCE.
- INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SLOPE LOG BLOTCH CHECKS PER WORK TECHNICAL STANDARD SLOPE LOG BLOTCH CHECKS. REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM BEHIND SILT FENCES AND SEDIMENT BARRIERS BEFORE SEDIMENT REACHES A DEPTH THAT IS EQUAL TO ONE-HALF OF THE FENCE AND/OR BARRIER HEIGHT.
- PREPARE BARRIERS AND GAPS IN SILT FENCES AND SEDIMENT BARRIERS TO BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY.
- 8" MIN. RAILES (TYPICAL) SHALL BE USED TO MAINTAIN PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL MEASURES.
- INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SLOPE LOG BLOTCH CHECKS PER WORK TECHNICAL STANDARD SLOPE LOG BLOTCH CHECKS. REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM BEHIND SILT FENCES AND SEDIMENT BARRIERS BEFORE SEDIMENT REACHES A DEPTH THAT IS EQUAL TO ONE-HALF OF THE FENCE AND/OR BARRIER HEIGHT.
- IMMEDIATELY STABILIZE SLOPES WITH SILT FENCE OR OTHER PERMANENT CONTROL. IF SLOPES WILL REMAIN INACTIVE FOR 14 DAYS OR LONGER, IMMEDIATELY STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS THAT WILL REMAIN INACTIVE FOR 14 DAYS OR LONGER, BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 15 AND OCTOBER 15, STABILIZE WITH MULCH, TRACKER, AND A PERMANENT SEED MIXED WITH WINTER WHEAT, ANNUAL GRASS, OR ANNUAL RYE, AS APPROPRIATE FOR REGION AND SOIL TYPE. OCTOBER 15 THROUGH MARCH 15, STABILIZE WITH A POLYMER AND DORMANT SEED MIX, AS APPROPRIATE FOR REGION AND SOIL TYPE.
- STABILIZE AREAS OF FINAL GRADING WITHIN 7 DAYS OF REACHED FINAL GRADE.
- SWEEP/CLEAN UP ALL SEDIMENT THAT MOVED OFF-SITE DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY ON STORM EVENTS BEFORE THE END OF THE SAME WORKDAY OR AS DIRECTED BY THE TOWN OF GREENSBORO. SEPARATE SWEEP MATERIALS (SOILS AND FRESH) AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY.
- VF OUTDOOR, INC. IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING DUST PER WORK TECHNICAL STANDARD DUST CONTROL ON CONSTRUCTION SITES.
- PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ALL WASTE AND MISSED BUILDING MATERIALS (INCLUDING GARBAGE, COARSE CLEANING WASTE, OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS) AND DO NOT ALLOW THESE MATERIALS TO BE CARRIED BY RUNOFF INTO THE RECEIVING CHANNEL.
- COORDINATE WITH VF OUTDOOR, INC. TO UPDATE THE LAND DISTURBANCE PERMIT TO INDICATE THE ANTICIPATED OR UNLAWFUL DISPOSAL LOCATIONS FOR ANY EXCAVATED SOILS OR CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS THAT WILL BE Hauled ON-SITE FOR DISPOSAL, THE DEPOSITED OR STOCKPILED MATERIAL, NEEDS TO INCLUDE WHETHER SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES (SUCH AS SILT FENCE, MAT BARRIERS, FILTER SOCKS, OR COMPACTED EARTHEN BARRIERS).
- FOR NON-CHANNELIZED FLOW ON DISTURBED OR CONSTRUCTED SLOPES, PROVIDE CLASS B TYPE II EROSION CONTROL MATTING. SELECT EROSION MATTING FROM APPROPRIATE MATRIX IN MCDOT'S MCDOT PRODUCT ACCREDITABILITY LIST (PAL) (PAL) AND MAINTAIN PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL MATTING STANDARD NON-CHANNEL EROSION MAT FENCE.
- MAKE PROVISIONS FOR WATERING DURING THE FIRST 3 WEEKS FOLLOWING SEEDING ON PLANTINGS OF DISTURBED AREAS IMMEDIATELY MORE THAN 7 CONSECUTIVE DAYS OF DRY WEATHER OCCUR.
- INSTALL ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SUCH AS TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS, DITCH CHECKS, EROSION CONTROL MATTING, SILT FENCING, FILTER SOCKS, WATTLE SOCKS, ETC. ON AS DIRECTED BY THE TOWN OF GREENSBORO.
- SPILL PREVENTION PROCEDURES ARE TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE CONTRACTOR. SPILL CLEAN UP PROCEDURES ARE TO BE PER LOCAL & WISCONSIN DNR REQUIREMENTS.

LEGEND

- SILT FENCE
- STONE TRACKING PAD
- CLASS 1, TYPE B EROSION CONTROL MAT PER WISDOT PAL, INSTALLED PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
- CLASS 3, TYPE B TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT PER WISDOT PAL, INSTALLED PER THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
- SEDIMENT LOG

BENCHMARKS

BM¹ OPEN ON FIRE HYDRANT ELEV. = 859.76
BM² ARROW ON HYDRANT = 858.91

SCALE IN FEET

0' 15' 30' 60'

PLAN PREPARED BY:

SCHULER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
2711 N. MADISON STREET, SUITE F
(920) 734-9107
PROJECT NO. 14-4300

Keller
PLANNERS | ARCHITECTS | BUILDERS

FOR OFFICE: 1200 State Road 55, P.O. Box 520, Madison, WI 53702, PHONE: (608) 261-5111, FAX: (608) 261-5224

FOR FIELD: 1500 N. Main Street, Suite 100, Madison, WI 53702, PHONE: (608) 261-5111, FAX: (608) 261-5224

www.kellerbuilds.com

WISCONSIN
VF OUTDOOR
APPLETON, WI

"COPYRIGHT NOTICE"
This design, drawing and plan are the copyrighted property of KELLER, INC. No part thereof shall be copied, reproduced, distributed, printed or made available in any form without the expressed written consent of KELLER, INC.

REVISIONS
APRIL 7, 2015 KRW
JULY 31, 2015
JULY 31, 2015

PROJECT MANAGER: D. STUBBS
DESIGNER: S. KLESSIG
DRAWN BY: KRW
EXPLODED: KRW
SUPERVISOR: P15061
PRELIMINARY NO: CONTRACT NO: DATE: JULY 13, 2015 SHEET: C1.2

FIGURE 1