

CHAPTER 19

Erosion Control and Storm Water Management Ordinance

19.01 Authority for Ordinance. This ordinance is adopted by the County Board under the authority granted by sections 59.693 and 92.07(15) and Chapter 236 Wisconsin Statutes

19.02 General Administration. The Department of Land Management (“DLM”) is designated to administer and enforce this ordinance.

19.03 Findings of Fact. The Trempealeau County Board finds that uncontrolled storm water runoff and construction site erosion from land development and land disturbing activity can have significant adverse impacts upon local water resources and the health, safety and general welfare of the community, and diminish the public enjoyment and use of natural resources. Specifically, uncontrolled soil erosion and storm water runoff can:

- (1) Degrade physical stream habitat by increasing stream bank erosion, increasing stream bed scour, diminishing groundwater recharge, diminishing stream base flows and increasing stream temperatures;
- (2) Diminish the capacity of lakes and streams to support fish, aquatic life, recreational and water supply uses by increasing pollutant loadings of sediment, suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, bacteria, pathogens and other urban pollutants;
- (3) Alter wetland communities by changing wetland hydrology and increasing pollutant loads;
- (4) Reduce the quality of groundwater by increasing pollutant loading;
- (5) Threaten public health, safety, property, and general welfare by increasing runoff volumes and peak flood flows and overburdening storm sewers, drainage ways and other storm drainage systems;
- (6) Undermine floodplain management efforts by increasing the incidence and levels of flooding; and
- (7) Generate airborne particulate concentrations that are health threatening or may cause other damage to property or the environment.

19.04 Purpose and Intent

- (1) **Purpose.** The general purpose of this ordinance is to establish regulatory requirements for land development and land disturbing activities aimed to minimize the threats to public health, safety, welfare, and the natural resources of Trempealeau County from construction site erosion and post-construction storm water runoff. Specific purposes are to:
 - (a) Further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.
 - (b) Prevent and control the adverse effects of storm water; prevent and control soil erosion; prevent and control water pollution; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life; establish erosion control and storm water standards for building sites, placement of structures and land uses; and preserve ground cover and scenic beauty.

- (c) Control exceeding the safe capacity of existing drainage facilities and receiving water bodies; prevent undue channel erosion; control increases in the scouring and transportation of particulate matter; and prevent conditions that endanger property.
- (2) **Intent.** Through a single erosion control and storm water permit process; this ordinance is intended to meet the current construction site erosion control and post-construction storm water management regulatory requirements of Subchapter III of NR 151 and NR 216 Wis. Admin. Code on the effective date of this ordinance. Nothing in this ordinance prevents the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources from adopting or enforcing more stringent storm water management requirements in future revisions of Wis. Admin. Code.

Provisions have also been incorporated to coordinate the storm water permit requirements of this ordinance with other county and town zoning and land division regulations.

19.05 Jurisdiction

- (1) **Jurisdictional Boundaries.** This ordinance applies to all unincorporated lands within the jurisdictional boundaries of Trempealeau County, unless a town board:
 - (a) Adopts an ordinance that complies with the minimum standards established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and is at least as restrictive as this ordinance, as determined by the DLM; and
 - (b) Provides reasonable notice to the DLM of the effective date of the town ordinance and the enforcement contact(s), if not the DLM.
- (2) **Newly Annexed Areas.** If any area within the jurisdiction described in (a) above is annexed by a city or village after May 5, 1992, the provisions of this ordinance apply and shall be enforced after annexation by the annexing city or village unless any of the following occurs:
 - (a) The city or village enacts, administers and enforces an ordinance for the annexed area that complies with the minimum standards established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and is at least as restrictive as this ordinance, as determined by the DLM; or
 - (b) After annexation, the city or village requests that this ordinance, as it applies to the annexed area, continues to be in effect and enforced by the DLM and the DLM agrees to enforce the ordinance.

19.06 Applicability and Exemptions

- (1) **Construction Site Erosion Control.** Unless otherwise exempted under sub. (3) below, an erosion control and storm water permit under sec. 19.07 shall be required and all erosion control and other provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all proposed land disturbing activity that meets any of the following:
 - (a) Disturbs a total land surface area of 4,000 square feet or more; or
 - (b) Involves excavation or filling, or a combination of excavation and filling, in excess of 400 cubic yards of material; or

- (c) Involves the laying, repairing, replacing, or enlarging of an underground utility, pipe or other facility, or the disturbance of road ditch, grass swale or other open channel for a distance of 300 feet or more; or
 - (d) Is a land disturbing activity, regardless of size, that the DLM determines is likely to cause an adverse impact to an environmentally sensitive area or other property, or may violate any other erosion control standard set forth in this ordinance.
- (2) **Storm Water Management.** Unless otherwise exempted in this ordinance, an erosion control and storm water permit under sec. 19.07 shall be required and all storm water management and other provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all proposed land development activity that meet any of the following:
- (a) Is a subdivision plat; or
 - (b) Is a certified survey map or any other land development activity that may ultimately result in the addition of 0.75 acres or greater of impervious surfaces, including smaller individual sites that are part of a common plan of development that may be constructed at different times; or
 - (c) Involves the construction of any new public or private road; or
 - (d) Is a land development activity, regardless of size, that the DLM determines is likely to cause an adverse impact to an environmentally sensitive area or other property. For purposes of this section, adverse impacts shall include causing chronic wetness on other property due to reoccurring discharges of storm water, or violating any other storm water management standard set forth in this ordinance.
- (3) **Applicability Exemptions.**
- (a) Exempt From All Requirements. The following activities shall be exempt from all of the requirements of this ordinance:
 - 1. Land disturbing activities directly involved in the planting, growing and harvesting of any plant grown for human or livestock consumption and pasturing or yarding of livestock, including sod farms and tree nurseries.
 - 2. Best Management Practices installed for the purpose of controlling erosion and reducing non-point source pollution.
 - (b) Exempt From Erosion Control Requirements Only. The following land disturbing activities shall be exempt from the erosion control provisions of sub. (1) above:
 - 1. Nonmetallic mining activities that are covered under a nonmetallic mining reclamation permit under NR 135 Wis. Admin. Code.
 - 2. Placement of underground pipe or other utility that is plowed or bored into the ground outside areas of channelized runoff.
 - (c) Other Exemptions. The DLM may exempt a site or a portion of a site from meeting certain technical requirements of this ordinance in accordance with sec. 19.10 (5).

19.07 Erosion Control and Storm Water Permit Process, Land Divisions and Zoning

(1) **Permit Required.** An erosion control and storm water permit under sub. (3) shall be obtained before any person commences a land disturbing or land development activity, pursuant to the applicability and exemption provisions of Sec. 19.06. Based upon the scope of the project, a preliminary review letter under sub. (2) below and certification of compliance under sub. (4) below may also be required as part of the permit process.

(2) **Preliminary Storm Water Review Letter.**

(a) Purpose and Intent. A preliminary storm water review letter is prepared by the DLM to ensure that early site-planning for any new development accounts for compliance with this ordinance. Preliminary storm water planning will help resolve spatial and soils issues early in the site-planning phase, preventing a conflict with other permit requirements or the recording of land divisions. This will also assist the applicant in obtaining other permits or zoning approvals prior to finalizing detailed construction plans. An erosion control and storm water permit is required prior to the start of any proposed land disturbing or land development activity.

(b) Applicability and Requirements.

1. A preliminary storm water review letter from the DLM is required prior to the approval of a preliminary plat and shall also be required prior to approval of a certified survey map, site plan, conditional use permit, zoning permit or zoning amendment for any proposed land disturbing or land development activity that meets one or more of the following:
 - a. Disturbs a total land surface area of 1 acre or more;
 - b. Involves the construction of a new public or private road of any length;
 - c. Ultimately results in the addition of 0.75 acres or greater of impervious surfaces, including smaller individual sites that are part of a common plan of development; or
 - d. Other land disturbing or land development activities, as determined by the DLM.
2. All project approvals described in sub. 1. above shall be subject to the recommendations, requirements or objections contained in a preliminary review letter from the DLM, which may include requiring certification of compliance under sub. (4) below.
3. For preliminary plats, a county interdepartmental review meeting shall not be scheduled prior to 10 working days after the application submittal date for a preliminary review letter in accordance with sub. (6)(a) below.

(c) Preliminary Review Letter Application.

1. To request a preliminary review letter, the applicant shall submit a complete application to the DLM, which shall include all of the following:
 - a. A completed and signed application on a form provided by the DLM for that purpose;
 - b. The application fee;

- c. A site plan map in accordance with sec. 19.10 (3), which may be in a preliminary stage as prepared for zoning amendments and certified survey maps;
 - d. A preliminary erosion control plan in accordance with sec. 19.09(4);
 - e. A preliminary storm water management plan in accordance with sec. 19.10 (6) for those sites that propose to add a new road or add 0.75 acres or greater of impervious surfaces, including smaller individual sites that are part of a common plan of development; and
 - f. A preliminary maintenance agreement for all storm water BMP's proposed for the site.
2. The DLM may waive the requirement for a preliminary erosion control or preliminary storm water management plan if the DLM determines that it is not necessary to ensure compliance with this ordinance based on the site map submitted. However, all items required for an erosion control and storm water permit shall apply.
 3. Review procedures for a preliminary review letter application shall be in accordance with sub. (6)(a) below.

(3) Erosion Control and Storm Water Permit Application.

- (a) To request an erosion control and storm water permit under this ordinance, the applicant shall submit a complete application, which shall include all of the following:
 1. A completed and signed application on a form provided by the DLM for that purpose;
 2. The applicable fee(s);
 3. A site plan map in accordance with sec. 19.10 (3);
 4. A final erosion control plan in accordance with sec. 19.09(5);
 5. A final storm water management plan in accordance with sec. 19.10(7);
 6. A maintenance agreement in accordance with sec. 19.12; and
 7. A financial assurance, in accordance with sec. 19.08 (3).

(4) Certification of Compliance for Final Plat or Certified Survey Map.

- (a) Applicability. The DLM shall certify compliance with this section prior to the approval of any final plat, and prior to the recording of any certified survey map with the Trempealeau County Register of Deeds that meets one of the following:
 1. The site plan may ultimately result in the addition of .75 acres or greater of impervious surfaces, including smaller individual sites that are part of a common plan of development;
 2. Includes the construction of any new public or private road; or

3. Other land development activities as determined by the DLM under sub. (2)(b) above.
- (b) **Review Items.** To obtain certification of compliance, the applicant shall submit a final plat or CSM to the DLM for review. The DLM shall review submittals for compliance with all of the following items based on preliminary or final site plans and storm water management plans:
1. Location and size of drainage easements and other areas set aside for storm water management, and the associated language describing use restrictions;
 2. Setback requirements from wells, structures, steep slopes, road right-of-ways and other items related to the location of storm water management facilities;
 3. Location of access drives and associated easements and use restrictions to ensure adequate access to storm water management facilities for future maintenance;
 4. Utility easements as they may affect the grading and erosion control plans;
 5. The final maintenance agreement in accordance with sec. 19.12 for all storm water BMP's; and
 6. Other items that the DLM determines are necessary to achieve compliance with this ordinance.
- (c) **Review Process.** Review procedures for certification of compliance for final plat or CSM shall be as described in sub. (6)(a) below.
- (5) **Fees.** Application and review fees under this ordinance shall be in accordance with the following:
- (a) All fees shall be established by the DLM and approved by the County Board through the annual budget process.
 - (b) A fee schedule shall be available for review and public distribution.
- (6) **Application Review Processes.**
- (a) **Preliminary Storm Water Review Letter and Certification of Compliance.** Upon submittal of a complete application or a final plat or CSM, the applicant is authorizing the DLM to enter upon the subject site to obtain information needed to administer this ordinance and the following procedures shall apply:
 1. The DLM shall have 10 working days from the date the DLM receives the application to issue a review letter to the applicable review authorities and the applicant based on the requirements of this ordinance.
 2. If within the 10 working days, the DLM determines that the application is not complete or requests additional information from the applicant or another source (such as another regulatory agency), the DLM shall have 10 working days from the date additional information is received to issue a review letter. The DLM shall inform the applicant and the applicable review authorities when additional information is requested from another source.

3. If the DLM does not notify the applicant of missing information or issue a review letter within the 10 working days, the applicant may continue pursuing other applicable approvals or deed recording without the preliminary storm water review letter or certification of compliance.
 4. If within the 10 working days, the DLM notifies the applicable review authorities that the application is not complete, information has been requested from another source, or recommended changes or objections to the application need to be addressed before other approvals can proceed, then the applicable review authorities may:
 - a. At the request of the applicant, grant an extension to the review period, if needed, to allow more time for the DLM review process to be completed or to address DLM recommendations, requirements or objections to the application; or
 - b. Disapprove the application, plat or CSM.
- (b) Erosion Control and Storm Water Permit < 1 acre Land Disturbance and Applicability Exemptions. Upon submittal of a complete permit application under sub. (3) above or applicability exemption application under sec. 19.06(3), the applicant is authorizing the DLM to enter upon the subject site to obtain information needed to administer this ordinance and the following procedures shall apply:
1. Within 10 working days from the date the DLM receives the application, the DLM shall inform the applicant whether the application materials are approved or disapproved based on the requirements of this ordinance.
 2. If all requirements of this ordinance have been met through the application, the DLM shall approve the application and issue a permit or exemption. If all requirements of this ordinance have not been met, the DLM shall state in writing the reasons for disapproval.
 3. If within the 10 working days, the DLM determines that the application is not complete or requests additional information from the applicant or another source (such as another regulatory agency), the DLM shall have 10 working days from the date the additional information is received to review and act on the application. The DLM shall inform the applicant when additional information is requested from another source.
 4. Failure of the DLM to inform the applicant of missing information or of a decision within 10 working days shall be deemed to mean approval of the application and the applicant may proceed as if a permit had been issued.
- (c) Erosion Control and Storm Water Permit ≥ 1 Acre Land Disturbance and Technical Exemptions. Upon submittal of a complete application under sub. (3) above or a technical exemption application under sec. 19.10 (5), the applicant is authorizing the DLM to enter upon the subject site to obtain information needed to administer this ordinance and the following procedures shall apply:

1. Within 20 working days from the date the DLM receives the application, the DLM shall inform the applicant whether the application materials are approved or disapproved based on the requirements of this ordinance.
2. If all requirements of this ordinance have been met through the application, the DLM shall approve the application and issue a permit. If all requirements of this ordinance have not been met, the DLM shall state in writing the reasons for disapproval.
3. If within the 20 working days, the DLM determines that the application is not complete or requests additional information from the applicant or another source (such as another regulatory agency), the DLM shall have 20 working days from the date the additional information is received to review and act on the application. The DLM shall inform the applicant when additional information is requested.
4. Failure of the DLM to inform the applicant of missing information or of a decision within the 20 working days shall be deemed to mean approval of the application and the applicant may proceed as if a permit had been issued.

19.08 Erosion Control and Storm Water Permit Requirements.

- (1) **General Permit Requirements.** Erosion Control and Storm water permits shall be subject to all of the requirements of this section. Violation of any permit requirement shall cause the permit holder and any other responsible party to be subject to enforcement action under sec. 19.14. Upon issuance of a permit, the permit holder and any other responsible party shall be deemed to have accepted these requirements. General requirements include all of the following:
- (a) Other Permits. Compliance with an erosion control and storm water permit does not relieve the permit holder or other responsible party of the responsibility to comply with other applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The DLM may require the applicant to obtain other permits or plan approvals prior to issuing an erosion control and storm water permit.
 - (b) Approved Plans. All best management practices shall be installed and maintained in accordance with approved plans and construction schedules. A copy of the approved plans shall be kept at the construction site at all times during normal business hours.
 - (c) Plan Modifications. The DLM shall be notified of any significant modifications proposed to be made to the approved plans. The DLM may require proposed changes to be submitted for review prior to incorporation into the approved plans or implementation. Any modifications made during plan implementation without prior approval are subject to enforcement action.
 - (d) Notification. The DLM shall be notified at least 2 working days before commencing any work in conjunction with approved plans. The DLM shall also be notified within 1 working day of completing construction of storm water BMP. The DLM may require additional notification according to a schedule established by the DLM so that practice installations can be inspected during construction.

- (e) DLM Access. The DLM or its designee shall be permitted access to the site for the purpose of inspecting the property for compliance with the approved plans and other permit requirements.
 - (f) Inspection Log. The permit holder shall provide a qualified professional to conduct inspections and maintain an inspection log for the site. All best management practices shall be inspected within 24 hours after each rain event of 0.5 inch or more that results in runoff, or at least once each week. The permit holder shall maintain a copy of the inspection log at the construction site.
 - (g) BMP Maintenance. The permit holder shall maintain and repair all best management practices within 24 hours of inspection, or upon notification by the DLM, unless the DLM approves a longer period due to weather conditions. All BMP maintenance shall be in accordance with approved plans and applicable technical standards until the site is stabilized and a permit termination letter is issued.
 - (h) Other Repairs. The permit holder shall be responsible for any damage to adjoining properties, municipal facilities or drainage ways caused by erosion, siltation, runoff, or equipment tracking. The DLM may order immediate repairs or clean-up within road right-of-ways or other public lands if the DLM determines that such damage is caused by activities regulated by a permit under this ordinance. With the approval of the landowner, the DLM may also order repairs or clean-up on other affected property.
 - (i) Emergency Work. The permit holder authorizes the DLM, in accordance with the enforcement procedures under sec. 19.14, to perform any work or operations necessary to bring erosion control or storm water management practices into conformance with the approved plans and consents to charging such costs against the financial assurance pursuant to sub. (3) below.
 - (j) Permit Display. The permit holder shall display the permit in a manner that can be seen from the nearest public road and shall protect it from damage from weather and construction activities until permit termination.
 - (k) Project Engineer. The permit holder shall provide an engineer licensed in the state of Wisconsin to be responsible for achieving compliance with approved Storm Water Management construction plans, including the implementation of the approved inspection plan and verification of construction as required by the DLM.
 - (l) Other Requirements. The DLM may include other permit requirements that the DLM determines are necessary to ensure compliance with this ordinance.
- (2) **Erosion Control and Storm Water Permit Issuance, Duration, Amendments, Transfer and Termination.**
- (a) Permit issuance. The DLM shall issue a permit to the applicant after verifying that all applicable conditions of this ordinance and possibly other related permits have been met, including the submittal of contact information for all responsible parties and the submittal of the financial assurance. The DLM may delay issuance of the permit if the DLM determines that the proposed construction timelines and best management practices will not comply with the erosion control plan requirements

under sec. 19.09 or the purposes of the ordinance under sec. 19.04, including proposed late season new road construction with grass swales.

- (b) Permit duration. The DLM shall establish an expiration date of two years following the erosion control and storm water permit issuance date.
- (c) Permit amendments. The DLM may amend any terms of a storm water permit, including extending the permit expiration date, if the DLM determines it is necessary to ensure compliance with this ordinance. The applicant shall request an amendment to an erosion control and storm water permit at least 2 weeks before permit expiration and shall pay the corresponding fee if applicable. The DLM may require additional erosion control or storm water management measures as a condition of granting a permit amendment.
- (d) Permit transfer. The DLM may transfer an erosion control and storm water permit issued under this ordinance to a new applicant upon a written request from the DLM. The permit transfer shall not take effect until the DLM verifies in writing that the new applicant has satisfied all conditions of this ordinance, including an updated list of responsible parties and the submittal of a new financial assurance.
- (e) Permit termination. The DLM shall issue a permit termination letter to the permit holder upon releasing the financial assurance, which shall serve as documentation that all conditions of this ordinance have been satisfied and the permit has been terminated.

(3) Financial Assurance.

- (a) Purpose. The DLM may require the applicant to submit a financial assurance to ensure compliance with the approved erosion control and storm water management plans and permit requirements.
- (b) Type and Authority. The DLM shall determine the acceptable type and form of financial assurance, which may include cash, a bond, an escrow account or irrevocable letter of credit. The DLM shall, upon written notice to the permit holder, be authorized to use the funds to complete activities required in the approved plans or this ordinance if the permit holder or other responsible party defaults or does not properly implement the requirements.
- (c) Amount. The amount of the financial assurance shall be determined by the DLM and shall not exceed the estimated cost of completing the approved erosion control and storm water management plans.
- (d) Exemption. Publicly funded land disturbing or land development activities shall be exempt from providing a financial assurance.
- (e) Security. The DLM shall provide the permit holder or other responsible party a written statement outlining the purpose of the financial assurance, the applicable amount and type received and all of the conditions for release.
- (f) Conditions for Release. The DLM shall release the financial assurance, and issue a termination letter, only after determining full compliance with the permit and this ordinance, including the following:

1. Completing a satisfactory final inspection pursuant to sub (4) below;
 2. Receiving a copy of the recorded maintenance agreement pursuant to sec. 19.12 of this ordinance.
- (g) **Partial Releases.** The permit holder may apply for a partial release of the financial assurance based on the completion or partial completion of various construction components or satisfaction of individual requirements noted above.
- (h) **Amounts Withheld.** The DLM shall withhold from the financial assurance amount released to the permit holder any costs incurred by the DLM to complete installation or maintenance of best management practices through enforcement action or prior to the transfer of maintenance responsibilities through an approved maintenance agreement, or other unpaid fees or costs incurred by the DLM associated with the enforcement of this ordinance.
- (4) **Final Inspection.** After completion of construction, the DLM shall conduct a final inspection of all permitted sites to determine compliance with the approved plans and other applicable ordinance requirements, including ensuring the site is stabilized. If, upon inspection, the DLM determines that any of the applicable requirements have not been met, the DLM shall notify the permit holder what changes would be necessary to meet the requirements. At the request of the permit holder, the DLM shall provide a notification of noncompliance or a report of final inspection in written or electronic form.

19.09 Erosion Control Plan Requirements.

- (1) **General Erosion Control Plan Requirements and Performance Standards.** An erosion control plan shall describe how the permit holder and other responsible party will minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, soil erosion and the transport of sediment from land disturbing activities to waters of the state or other property. To meet this requirement, the following performance standards shall apply:
- (a) All erosion control plans and associated BMPs shall comply with the planning, design, implementation and maintenance requirements of this ordinance.
 - (b) All erosion control plans shall by design, achieve to the maximum extent practicable, a reduction of 80% of the sediment load carried in runoff, on an average annual basis, as compared with no sediment or erosion controls, until the site is stabilized.
 - (c) Erosion and sediment control BMPs may be used alone or in combination to meet the 80% sediment reduction goal. Plans that comply with the guiding principles described in sub. (2) below and the specific erosion control plan requirements described in sub. (3) below shall be determined by the DLM as meeting the 80% sediment reduction goal.
- (2) **Guiding Principles for Erosion Control.** To satisfy the requirements of this section, an erosion control plan shall, to the maximum extent practicable, adhere to the following guiding principles:
- (a) Propose grading that best fits the terrain of the site, avoiding steep slopes, wetlands, floodplains and environmental corridors;

- (b) Minimize, through project phasing and construction sequencing, the time the disturbed soil surface is exposed to erosive forces.
 - (c) Minimize soil compaction, the loss of trees and other natural vegetation and the size of the disturbed area at any one time;
 - (d) Locate erosion control BMPs upstream from where runoff leaves the site or enters waters of the state and outside of wetlands, floodplains, environmental corridors or isolated natural areas.
 - (e) Emphasize the use of BMPs that prevent soil detachment and transport over those aimed to reduce soil deposition (sedimentation) or repair erosion damage.
- (3) **Specific Erosion Control Plan Requirements.** The following applicable minimum requirements shall be addressed in erosion control plans to the maximum extent practicable. The DLM may establish more stringent erosion and sediment control requirements than the minimums set forth in this section if the DLM determines that an added level of protection is needed to protect an environmentally sensitive area or other property.
- (a) Access Drives and Tracking. Provide access drive(s) for construction vehicles that minimize tracking of soil off site using BMPs such as stone tracking pads, tire washing or grates. Minimize runoff and sediment from adjacent areas from flowing down or eroding the access drive.
 - (b) Diversion of Upslope Runoff. Divert excess runoff from upslope land, rooftops or other surfaces, if practicable, using BMPs such as earthen diversion berms, silt fence and downspout extenders. Prevent erosion of the flow path and the outlet.
 - (c) Inlet Protection. Protect inlets to storm drains, culverts and other storm water conveyance systems from siltation until the site is stabilized.
 - (d) Soil Stockpiles. Locate soil stockpiles away from channelized flow and no closer than 25 feet from roads, ditches, lakes, streams, ponds, wetlands or environmental corridors, unless otherwise approved by the DLM. Control sediment from soil stockpiles. Any soil stockpile that remains for more than 30 days shall be stabilized.
 - (e) Cut and Fill Slopes. Minimize the length and steepness of proposed cut and fill slopes and stabilize them as soon as practicable.
 - (f) Channel Flow. Trap sediment in channelized flow before discharge from the site using BMPs such as sediment traps and sediment basins
 - (g) Outlet Protection. Protect outlets from erosion during site dewatering and storm water conveyance, including velocity dissipation at pipe outfalls or open channels entering or leaving a storm water management facility.
 - (h) Overland Flow. Trap sediment in overland flow before discharge from the site using BMPs such as silt fence and vegetative filter strips.
 - (i) Site Dewatering. Treat pumped water to remove sediment prior to discharge from the site, using BMPs such as sediment basins and portable sediment tanks.

- (j) Dust Control. Prevent excessive dust from leaving the construction site through construction phasing and timely stabilization or the use of BMPs such as site watering and mulch – especially with very dry or fine sandy soils.
 - (k) Topsoil Application. Save existing topsoil and reapply a minimum of 4 inches to all disturbed areas for final stabilization, unless otherwise approved by the DLM, such as for temporary seeding or storm water infiltration BMPs. If adequate topsoil does not exist on the site to meet this requirement, it shall be imported or a topsoil substitute such as compost may be used, upon approval by the DLM.
 - (l) Waste Material. Recycle or properly dispose all waste and unused building materials in a timely manner. Control runoff from waste materials until they are removed or reused.
 - (m) Sediment Cleanup. By the end of each workday, clean up all off-site sediment deposits or tracked soil that originated from the permitted site. Flushing shall not be allowed unless runoff is treated before discharge from the site.
 - (n) Final Site Stabilization. All previous cropland areas where land disturbing activities will not be occurring under the proposed grading plans shall be stabilized within 30 days of permit issuance. Stabilize all other disturbed areas within 7 days of final grading and topsoil application. Large sites shall be treated in stages as final grading is completed in each stage.
 - (o) Temporary Site Stabilization. Any disturbed site that remains inactive for greater than 7 days shall be stabilized with temporary stabilization measures such as soil treatment, temporary seeding or mulching. For purposes of this subsection, “inactive” means that no site grading, landscaping or utility work is occurring on the site and that precipitation events are not limiting these activities. Frozen soils do not exclude the site from this requirement.
 - (p) Removal of Practices. Remove all temporary BMPs such as silt fences, ditch checks and sediment traps as soon as all disturbed areas have been stabilized.
- (4) **Preliminary Erosion Control Plan Contents.** Preliminary erosion and sediment control plans shall contain the following items:
- (a) A site map in accordance with sec. 19.10 (3) below;
 - (b) A brief narrative describing the proposed land disturbing activity, construction timeline and sequencing, and a general review of the major erosion and sediment control BMPs proposed to be used to minimize off-site impacts during the construction phase and to stabilize the site following construction.
- (5) **Final Erosion Control Plan Contents.** The following shall be the minimum requirements for items to be included in a final erosion and sediment control plan:
- (a) Sites Less than One Acre of Total Land Disturbance.
 1. A narrative describing the proposed land disturbing activity, construction timeline and sequencing, temporary BMPs to be used to minimize off-site impacts during the construction phase, and proposed methods to stabilize the

site following construction in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance;

2. A survey map or scaled site plan drawing of sufficient clarity showing a north arrow, the location of proposed land disturbance, direction of flow for runoff entering and leaving the disturbed area, upslope drainage area (if known), proposed BMPs, existing and proposed slopes, ground cover, buildings, roads, access drives, property boundaries, drainage ways, water bodies, trees, culverts, utilities and other structures within 50 feet of the proposed land disturbance;
3. The name, address and daytime phone number of the person(s) charged with installing and maintaining all best management practices;
4. For underground utility installations, the plans must delineate where utilities will be installed, show the location of the open cut and the topography in the area, and list the total lineal feet to be installed and the lineal feet that will be done by open cut; and
5. Other information determined to be necessary by the DLM to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(b) Sites One Acre or Greater in Total Land Disturbance.

1. A site map in accordance with sec. 19.10 (3) below;
2. A map at a scale of 1 inch equals no more than 100 feet (unless otherwise noted), delineating and labeling the following applicable items:
 - a. North arrow, graphic scale, draft date, name and contact information for project engineer or planner and designation of source documents for all map features.
 - b. Proposed site topography at contour intervals not to exceed two feet, proposed percent slope for all open channels and side slopes and all proposed runoff discharge points from the site;
 - c. Proposed building envelopes and other land area to be disturbed and size in acres;
 - d. All woodland areas, those proposed to be lost or transplanted during construction and acres or numbers of each. For woodlands proposed to be lost, show individual trees larger than eight (8) inches in diameter that are located within twenty (20) feet of proposed grading boundaries;
 - e. Temporary access drive and specified surface material and minimum depth;
 - f. Temporary flow diversion devices for upslope or roof runoff until site is stabilized;
 - g. Temporary sediment trapping devices for site perimeter and inlets to culverts and storm drains;

- h. Temporary settling basin or other BMP to be used for site dewatering during utility or other subsurface work;
- i. Temporary soil stockpile sites indicating setbacks from nearby water resources or environmental corridors and the proposed erosion protection methods;
- j. Detailed drawings and cross-sections for any sediment traps, basins or other major cut or fill areas requested by the DLM, showing side slopes and elevations;
- k. Final stabilization measures for open channels and erosion protection for pipe and channel inlets, outlets and emergency spillways;
- l. Location of proposed utilities, including: standard cross-section for buried utilities, associated easements, labeling the type of utility and notes on erosion control and restoration plans;
- m. Final site stabilization instructions for all other disturbed areas, showing areas to be stabilized in acres, depth of applied topsoil, seed types, rates and methodology, fertilizer, sod or erosion matting specifications, maintenance requirements until plants are well established, and other BMPs used to stabilize the site;
- n. Detailed construction notes clearly explaining all necessary procedures to be followed to properly implement the plan, including estimated starting date of grading, timing and sequence of construction or demolition, any construction stages or phases, utility installation, dewatering plans, refuse disposal, inspection requirements, and the installation, use, and maintenance of best management practices proposed in the plan;
- o. Location of soil evaluations with surface elevations, estimated seasonal water table depths and soil textures down to planned excavation depths.
- p. Other items specified by the DLM as necessary to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

3. Supporting information for the plan reviewer only:

- a. A narrative summary of the erosion control plan, briefly explaining the overall plan and, any unique information that led to the selection of BMPs and how the plan meets the guiding principles.
- b. Summary of design data for any structural BMP such as sediment basins or sediment traps.
- c. Open channel design and stabilization data to support the selected BMPs for stabilization;
- d. Estimated time soil stockpiles will exist to support the selected BMPs for erosion control;
- e. Documentation that proposed utility locations and installation scheduling has been coordinated with the affected utility companies.

- f. Documentation of any other calculations used to demonstrate compliance with the performance standards in this section.

19.10 Storm Water Management Plan Requirements.

(1) General Storm Water Management Plan Requirements.

- (a) Plan. A storm water management plan shall describe how the permit holder and other responsible party will meet the storm water management requirements of this section and other related requirements in this ordinance. All storm water management plans and associated BMPs shall comply with the planning, design, implementation and maintenance requirements described in this ordinance.

(2) Guiding Principles for Storm Water Management. To satisfy the requirements of this section, a storm water management plan shall, to the maximum extent practicable, adhere to the following guiding principles:

- (a) Preserve natural watershed boundaries and drainage patterns;
- (b) Reserve adequately sized areas for storm water infiltration, detention and treatment early in the site planning process;
- (c) Locate storm water BMPs prior to runoff leaving the site or entering waters of the state, and outside of wetlands, floodplains, primary or secondary environmental corridors or isolated natural areas;
- (d) Minimize soil compaction and maintain pre-development groundwater recharge areas;
- (e) Minimize impervious surfaces and have them drain to vegetated areas for pollutant filtering and infiltration;
- (f) Emphasize vegetated swales, warm season and wetland plantings, and low flow velocities for storm water conveyance, treatment and infiltration, especially for transportation related projects;
- (g) Allow for different storm water management strategies for cleaner runoff (i.e. roofs) versus more polluted runoff (i.e. heavily used streets and parking lots);
- (h) Provide for emergency overflow in all storm water BMP designs;
- (i) Distribute storm water bioretention and infiltration BMPs throughout the site plan for large land developments;

(3) Site Plan Map Requirements. A site plan map and supporting data of site conditions at a scale of 1 inch equals no more than 100 feet (unless otherwise noted) shall delineate or display all the following applicable items:

- (a) Development title, graphic scale and north arrow;
- (b) Property location description by public land survey system (1/4 section, section, township, range, county);
- (c) Location map (smaller scale) showing the site location within a public land survey section or subdivision, oriented the same as par. 4 below;

- (d) Ownership boundaries, bearings, lengths and other survey references that will accurately identify the sites location, in accordance with s. 236 Wisconsin Statutes and county mapping standards for all land divisions;
- (e) Lot numbers and dimensions, including outlots for all land divisions;
- (f) Name and complete contact information for the applicant, landowner, developer and project engineer;
- (g) Surveyor's certificate, signed, dated and sealed for all land divisions;
- (h) Sheet numbers and revision dates on every page;
- (i) Existing site topography at a contour interval not to exceed 2 feet, including spot elevations for physical features such as culvert (invert elevations), retaining walls, road and ditch centerlines and topographic high and low points;
- (j) Location and name, if applicable, of all lakes, streams, channels, ditches, and other water bodies or areas of channelized flow on or adjacent to the site;
- (k) Location and name, if applicable, of all wetlands and identification of source of delineation. For final land divisions, these boundaries shall be field verified;
- (l) Boundaries of shoreland zones and the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) for any navigable water body as defined by the Trempealeau County Shoreland and Floodland Protection ordinance. For final land divisions, the OHWM boundaries shall be field verified;
- (m) Boundaries and elevation of the 100-year floodplains, flood fringes and floodways, as defined by the Trempealeau County Shoreland and Floodland Protection ordinance. For final land divisions, these boundaries and elevations shall be field verified;
- (n) Boundaries and soil symbol for each soil mapping unit and the identification of all hydric soils as defined by the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service;
- (o) Locations of all available soil borings or soil profile evaluations with unique references to supplemental data report forms;
- (p) Location and descriptive notes for existing and proposed structures within 50 feet of the property boundaries and their proposed use, including, but not limited to buildings and foundations, roads, parking areas, fence lines, access lanes, culverts (include size and type), above ground utilities and retaining walls;
- (q) Location and descriptive notes for other known existing site features including, but not limited to rock outcrops or other karst features, tile drains, buried utilities, dumps, landfills, manure or other waste storage facilities;
- (r) Location and descriptive notes for any existing or proposed easements, right-of-ways, vision corners or other known site restrictions. Road right-of ways and building setbacks shall be in compliance with all applicable administrative codes, adopted plans and ordinances;
- (s) Location and descriptive notes for existing and proposed public dedications of parcels or right-of-ways;

- (t) Location and descriptive notes for preplanned building or waste disposal sites, when limited by site features;
- (u) Location and documentation of any existing well and delineation of any applicable regulatory setbacks, in accordance with ch. NR 811 and 812 Wis. Admin. Code;
- (v) Other site information that the DLM determines is necessary to administer this ordinance.

(4) Specific Storm Water Management Plan Requirements and Performance Standards.

All storm water management plans and associated BMPs shall meet the following minimum requirements to the maximum extent practicable. It is highly recommended that the applicant meet with the DLM prior to preparing a storm water management plan to determine the applicability of these requirements early in the site planning process.

- (a) Peak Discharge. Minimum requirement. To minimize downstream bank erosion and the failure of downstream conveyance systems, the calculated post-development peak storm water discharge rate shall not exceed the calculated pre-development discharge rates for the 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year, 24-hour design storms.
- (b) Total Suspended Solids. By design, each storm water management plan shall meet the following post-development total suspended solids reduction targets, based on average annual rainfalls, as compared to no runoff management controls:
 - 1. For new land development, 80% reduction in total suspended solids load;
 - 2. For redevelopment, 40% reduction of total suspended solids load;
- (c) Infiltration. BMPs shall be designed, installed, and maintained to infiltrate runoff in accordance with the following requirements, except as provided in subs. 5. through 8. below.
 - 1. Residential. For residential developments one of the following shall be met:
 - a. Infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 90% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 1% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.
 - b. Infiltrate 25% of the post-development runoff volume from the 2-year, 24-hour design storm with a type II distribution. Separate runoff curve numbers for pervious and impervious surfaces shall be used to calculate runoff volumes, not composite curve numbers, as prescribed in sec. 19.11. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 1% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.
 - 2. Nonresidential. For non-residential development, including commercial, industrial and institutional development, one of the following shall be met:

- a. Infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 60% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.
- b. Infiltrate 10% of the post-development runoff volume from the 2-year, 24-hour design storm. Separate curve numbers for pervious and impervious surfaces shall be used to calculate runoff volumes, not composite curve numbers, as defined in TR-55. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2% of the project site is required as an effective infiltration area.
3. Modeling. Refer to sec. 19.11(1) for details on calculating runoff volumes and pre-development conditions.
4. Pretreatment. Pretreatment shall be required before infiltrating parking lot and road runoff from commercial, industrial and institutional areas. The pretreatment shall be designed to protect the infiltration system from clogging prior to scheduled maintenance and to protect groundwater quality. Pretreatment options may include, but are not limited to, oil/grease separators, sedimentation or bioretention basins, filtration swales or filter strips.
5. Infiltration Exclusions. Infiltration of runoff shall not be credited toward meeting the requirements of this subsection for the following:
 - a. Runoff from outdoor material storage and loading docks for tier 1 and tier 2 industrial facilities, as identified in NR 216(2) Wis. Admin. Code.
 - b. Runoff from fueling and vehicle maintenance areas, not including rooftops and canopies.
 - c. Infiltration of runoff within 1000 feet up gradient or within 100 feet down gradient of karst features.
 - d. Infiltration of runoff from any area except rooftops with less than 3 feet separation distance from the top of the filtering layer to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock.
 - e. Infiltration of runoff from industrial, commercial and institutional parking lots and roads and residential arterial roads with less than 5 feet separation distance from top of the filtering layer to the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock.
 - f. Areas within 400 feet of a community water system well as specified in s. NR 811.16(4), Wis. Adm. Code, or within 100 feet of a private well as specified in s. NR 812.08(4), Wis. Adm. Code, for runoff infiltrated from

commercial, industrial and institutional land uses or regional devices for residential development, not including rooftop runoff.

6. Infiltration Exemptions. The infiltration requirements of this subsection do not apply to frozen soil conditions and may be exempted if soils have a measured infiltration rate of less than 0.6 inches per hour and the DLM determines it would be impracticable to modify existing soil conditions.
7. Alternate runoff uses. Where storage and reuse of runoff are employed, such as to support green roofs, landscape watering, toilet flushing, laundry or irrigation, such alternate uses shall be given equal credit toward the infiltration volume required by this section.
8. Groundwater protection.
 - a. Infiltration systems designed in accordance with this subsection shall, to the extent technically and economically feasible, minimize the level of pollutants infiltrating to groundwater and shall maintain compliance with the preventive action limit at a point of standards application in accordance with Chapter NR 140 Wis. Adm. Code. However, if site-specific information indicates that compliance with a preventive action limit is not achievable, the infiltration BMP may not be installed or shall be modified to prevent infiltration to the maximum extent practicable.
 - b. The discharge from BMPs shall remain below the enforcement standard at the point of standards application.
 - c. No storm water BMP shall be installed that meets the definition of an injection well under Chapter NR 812 Wis. Admin. Code.
 - d. All storm water BMPs shall comply with the provisions of any applicable wellhead protection plan for a community water supply under Chapter NR 811 Wis. Admin. Code.

(d) Protective Areas.

1. Definitions. “Protective area” means an area of land that commences at the top of the channel of lakes, streams and rivers, or at the delineated boundary of wetlands, and that is the greatest of the following widths, as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to the closest impervious surface. However, in this section, “protective area” does not include any area of land adjacent to any stream enclosed within a pipe or culvert, such that runoff cannot enter the enclosure at this location.
 - a. For outstanding resource waters and exceptional resource waters and for wetlands in areas of special natural resource interest as specified in Chapter NR 103 Wis. Admin. Code, 75 feet.
 - b. For perennial and intermittent streams identified on the Trempealeau County GIS system, 50 feet. If there is a discrepancy between the Trempealeau County GIS system and the applicable United States

Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic map, the more stringent stream identification shall apply.

- c. For lakes, 50 feet.
- d. For highly susceptible wetlands, as determined by the DLM, 50 feet. Highly susceptible wetlands include the following types: fens, sedge meadows, bogs, low prairies, conifer swamps, shrub swamps, other forested wetlands, fresh wet meadows, shallow marshes, deep marshes and seasonally flooded basins. Wetland boundary delineations shall be made in accordance with Chapter NR 103 Wis. Admin. Code. This paragraph does not apply to wetlands that have been completely filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. The protective area for wetlands that have been partially filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations shall be measured from the wetland boundary delineation after fill has been placed.
- e. For less susceptible wetlands, 10 percent of the average wetland width, but no less than 10 feet nor more than 30 feet. Less susceptible wetlands include degraded wetlands dominated by invasive species such as reed canary grass.
- f. For concentrated flow channels with drainage areas greater than 130 acres, 10 feet.

2. Requirements. The following requirements shall be met for all land development activity located within a protective area:

- a. Impervious surfaces shall be kept out of the protective area, except for boathouses and walkways authorized under shoreland and floodland zoning. The erosion control plan shall contain a written site-specific explanation for any parts of the protective area that are disturbed during construction.
- b. Where land disturbing activity occurs within a protective area, and where no impervious surface is present, adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover of 70% or greater shall be established and maintained. The adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover shall be sufficient to provide for bank stability, maintenance of fish habitat and filtering of pollutants from upslope overland flow areas under sheet flow conditions. Non-vegetative materials, such as rock riprap, may be employed on the bank as necessary to prevent erosion, such as on steep slopes or where high velocity flows occur.
- c. Best management practices such as filter strips, swales, or wet detention basins, which are designed to control pollutants from non-point sources may be located in the protective area, but shall not encroach into wetlands, floodplains or primary or secondary environmental corridors.

- (e) Fueling and Vehicle Maintenance Areas. Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas shall have BMPs designed, installed and maintained to reduce petroleum within

runoff, such that the runoff that enters waters of the state contains no visible petroleum sheen.

- (f) Site Drainage. Measures shall be implemented to ensure proper site drainage, prevent property damage and protect public health and safety, including the following minimum requirements:
1. Drainage easement. Perpetual drainage easements or other deed restrictions shall be recorded on the property to preserve major storm water flow paths and permanent storm water BMP locations. Covenants in these areas shall not allow buildings or other structures and shall prevent any grading, filling or other activities that interrupt or obstruct flows in any way. Covenants shall also specify maintenance responsibilities and authorities in accordance with sec. 19.12.
 2. Site grading. Site grading shall ensure positive flows away from all buildings, roads, driveways and septic systems, be coordinated with the general storm water drainage patterns for the area, and minimize adverse impacts on adjacent properties.
 3. Street drainage. All street drainage shall be designed to prevent concentrated flows from crossing the traffic lanes to the maximum extent practicable. Design flow depths at the road centerline for on-street drainage, shall not exceed six (6) inches during the peak flows generated by the 100-year, 24 hour design storm, using planned land use conditions for the entire contributing watershed area.
 4. Bridges and cross-culverts. All new or modified bridges and cross-culverts shall comply with applicable design standards and regulations, facilitate fish passage and prevent increased flooding or channel erosion upstream or downstream from the structure. Design flow depths at the road centerline for all crossings shall not exceed six (6) inches during the peak flows generated by the 100-year, 24-hour design storm, using planned land use conditions for the entire contributing watershed area. All predevelopment runoff storage areas within the flow path upstream of bridges and cross-culverts shall be preserved and designated as drainage easements, unless compensatory storage is provided and accounted for in modeling. As-built documentation shall be submitted in accordance with sec.19.08 for all new or modified structures that are located within a mapped floodplain or that the DLM determines to be necessary to maintain floodplain modeling for the applicable watershed.
 5. Subsurface drainage. Basement floor surfaces shall be built one (1) foot above the seasonal high water table elevation, as documented in the submitted soil evaluations, and shall avoid hydric soils as much as possible. The DLM shall be notified of any drain tiles that are uncovered during construction, which the DLM may require to be restored or connected to other drainage systems. No discharge of groundwater from tile lines, sump

pumps or other means shall be allowed onto another persons land or any public space without the written approval of the owner or unit of government.

6. Open channels. All open channel drainage systems shall at a minimum be designed to carry the peak flows from a 10-year, 24-hour design storm using planned land use for the entire contributing watershed area. Side slopes shall be no steeper than 3h:1v unless otherwise approved by the DLM for unique site conditions. Open channels that carry runoff from more than 130 acres shall at a minimum be designed to carry the peak flows from a 25-year, 24-hour design storm.
 7. Storm sewers. All storm sewers shall be designed in accordance with applicable community technical standards and specifications.
 8. Structure protection and safety. Flows generated by the 100-year, 24-hour design storm under planned land use conditions may exceed the design capacity of conveyance systems, but shall not come in contact with any buildings. For buildings designed for human occupation on a regular basis, the following additional requirements shall apply:
 - a. The lowest elevation of the structure that is exposed to the ground surface shall be a minimum of two (2) feet above the maximum water elevation produced by the 100-year, 24 hour design storm, including flows through any storm water BMP that may temporarily or permanently store water at a depth of greater than one (1) foot; and
 - b. The structure shall be setback at least 50 feet from any storm water BMP that may temporarily or permanently store water at a depth of greater than one (1) foot. Setback distance shall be measured from the closest edge of water at the elevation produced by the 100-year, 24-hour design storm.
- (g) Additional Requirements. The DLM may establish more stringent requirements than the minimums set forth in this section, such as addressing thermal impacts of storm water or chronic wetness conditions, if the DLM determines that an added level of protection is needed to protect:
1. A class 1 trout stream
 2. An outstanding water resource or exceptional water resource, as listed below:
 - a. Abraham Coulee Creek from headwaters to Abraham Road bridge
 - b. Bear Creek
 - c. Buffalo River (from HWY 53 to Strum Pond)
 - d. Creek 11-4 T20N R7W
 - e. Creek 11-7 T20N R7W
 - f. Creek 13-15 T24N R7W
 - g. Creek 13-3a T20N R7W
 - h. Creek 13-3b T20N R7W
 - i. Creek 13-1 T20N R7W

- j. Creek 14-13 T24N R7W
- k. Creek 15-13 T20N R8W
- l. Creek 15-4 T20N R7W
- m. Creek 2-12 T19N R7W
- n. Creek 24-4 T24N R7W
- o. Creek 25-13 T22N R6W
- p. Creek 34-15 T20N R7W
- q. Creek 34-2 T20N R8W
- r. Creek 5-6 T19N R8W
- s. Creek 7-4 T20N R7W
- t. Creek 8-14 T20N R7W
- u. Creek 8-9 T20N R7W
- v. Dutch Creek
- w. Joe Coulee Creek
- x. Johnson Valley Creek
- y. Vosse Coulee Creek
- z. Washington Coulee Creek

- 3. An environmentally sensitive area;
- 4. A downstream property;
- 5. Public health or safety.

(5) Technical Exemptions.

(a) Exemption Criteria. Following the provisions of this subsection, the DLM may exempt a site or a portion of a site from meeting certain technical requirements of this section if the DLM determines that one or more of the following applies:

- 1. Off-Site BMP(s). The requirement has been satisfied through the use of off-site BMP(s). Off-site BMPs could be installed beyond the boundaries of the property covered by the application as part of a regional storm water management plan or through other legal arrangements. However, to be eligible for this exemption, the off-site BMP(s) must treat runoff from the site covered by the application;
- 2. Internally Drained Sites. The site is internally drained and will not discharge runoff from the site after development occurs; or
- 3. Site Conditions. It is impracticable to meet the requirement due to site conditions such as slopes, soils, proximity to structures or desirable trees, limited site dimensions, surrounding land uses, the potential for groundwater contamination, public health or safety problems, or other factors beyond the control of the applicant. No site shall be entitled to an exemption under this paragraph due solely to the size of the proposed land development activity in relation to the parcel size. However, the DLM shall provide special

consideration in granting exemptions under this paragraph for the following sites:

- a. Redevelopment sites.
- b. In-fill development areas less than 5 acres.
- c. Highway projects where limited public right-of-way land is available for the installation of storm water BMPs.
- d. Land developments with less than 10% of the site planned to be impervious surfaces and the total cumulative area of all impervious areas is less than 1 acre using the final build-out condition.

(b) Application for Exemption. An exemption under sub. (a) above may only be granted by the DLM upon the applicant submitting the following items to the DLM, which shall constitute a completed application:

1. A written request describing the provisions of this subsection for which an exception is being requested and an explanation of why;
2. A site plan, including the delineation of the area and size (in acres) to which the exemption would apply and any other storm water BMPs required to meet this ordinance;
3. The necessary technical documentation to demonstrate that the site meets one or more of the criteria for which an exemption is being applied;
4. For off-site BMP(s):
 - a. Documentation that the necessary BMP(s) have been properly installed, including as-built plans, construction certification and design summaries in accordance with sec. 19.08(4);
 - b. A copy of the recorded maintenance agreement in accordance with sec. 19.12, and any other easements or legal arrangement that may be involved to ensure the long-term maintenance of the off-site BMP(s).
5. Other materials that the DLM determines to be necessary to make a determination under this subsection or to comply with this ordinance.

(c) Review Procedure. The DLM shall review all exemption application materials, determine compliance with this section and notify the applicant of a decision within 20 working days of the submittal date, in accordance with the procedures under sec. 19.07 in consideration of all exemption requests, the DLM shall ensure that the applicant meets the requirements of this section to the maximum extent practicable.

(d) Exemption Fee. The DLM shall publish a fee schedule for this purpose, to be updated as needed to reflect current BMP costs.

(e) Appeal. If the applicant does not agree with any determination of the DLM under this subsection, the applicant may appeal the decision pursuant to the procedures in sec. 19.14(3).

(6) Preliminary Storm Water Management Plan Requirements. Preliminary storm water

management plans shall contain the following applicable items:

- (a) Drafting date and contact information for the project engineer with all other mapping elements and scale consistent with the site plan map;
- (b) Delineation of existing and proposed major flow paths within the site and draining into the site from adjacent properties;
- (c) Location, type and preliminary design of proposed storm water BMPs needed to comply with this ordinance;
- (d) Location and type of major storm water conveyance systems proposed for the site;
- (e) Existing and proposed storm water discharge points;
- (f) Location and preliminary dimensions of proposed drainage easements;
- (g) Location of soil borings and soil profile evaluations with surface elevations;
- (h) Preliminary location of access lanes for maintenance of storm water BMPs;
- (i) Support documentation for the plan reviewer, including:
 - 1. A preliminary plan narrative describing site drainage, ultimate receiving water body for off-site discharges, major site restrictions, and how the preliminary storm water management plan will meet the requirements of this ordinance;
 - 2. Summary of watershed, subwatershed and land use data in acres and the preliminary results of any hydrology calculations;
 - 3. Soil profile evaluation data in accordance with BMP technical standards;
 - 4. Proposed ownership and maintenance responsibilities for all proposed storm water BMPs.

(7) Final Storm Water Management Plan Requirements. Final storm water management plans shall contain the following applicable items:

- (a) Drafting date and contact information for the project engineer, with all other mapping elements and scale consistent with the site plan map;
- (b) Location of existing and proposed storm water discharge points;
- (c) Delineation and labeling of all proposed impervious areas and accompanying area computations;
- (d) Final design drawings of all proposed storm water BMPs with unique references to support documentation, prepared in accordance with minimum DLM standards and of sufficient clarity for those responsible for site grading, including:
 - 1. Plan views showing the location of proposed BMPs in combination with the site plan map at a scale of 1 inch equals no more than 100 feet;
 - 2. Additional detail plan view drawings at a scale of 1 inch equals no more than 40 lineal feet, showing proposed 2 foot contours and all critical design features and elevations;

3. Detailed cross-sections and profiles of each BMP showing all critical design features, side slopes, structures, soil profiles and applicable elevations, including seasonal high water table;
 4. Detailed drawings or material specifications for inlets or outlets.
- (e) Type, size, location and cross-sections of all pipes, open channels, grade stabilization structures and other proposed storm water conveyance systems, with unique references to support documentation;
 - (f) Location and dimensions of proposed drainage easements;
 - (g) Location, dimensions and surfacing material or soils data of proposed access lanes and delineation of easements needed to allow future maintenance of all storm water BMPs. The minimum width of any access easement shall be 15 feet;
 - (h) Location of soil borings and soil profile evaluations with surface elevations and unique references to supplemental data sheets, as needed to determine feasibility of any proposed storm water BMP and to comply with applicable technical standards;
 - (i) Detailed construction notes explaining all necessary procedures to be followed to properly implement the plan, including planting and landscaping specifications, timing and sequencing of construction and any temporary measures needed to protect BMPs during the construction phase;
 - (j) A detailed construction inspection plan, outlining the critical elements in the plan that need to be surveyed or inspected by a representative of the project engineer or the DLM, and the timing and notification requirements involved.
 - (k) A final storm water BMP maintenance agreement in accordance with sec. 19.12;
 - (l) Support documentation summarized in accordance with DLM standards, including but not limited to:
 1. A narrative summary of the storm water management plan, briefly explaining any unique information that led to the selection of BMPs, how the proposed plan meets the guiding principles and the specific storm water planning requirements.
 2. Maps of existing and proposed watersheds, subwatersheds, flow paths, soil types, hydrologic soil groups, land uses/cover type and accompanying runoff curve numbers within the site and draining into the site from adjacent properties, and a description of the ultimate receiving water body(s) for off-site discharges;
 3. Pre-development and post-development hydrology and pollutant loading (if applicable) data for each watershed, such as peak flows and runoff volumes, as needed to meet the requirements of this ordinance. Impervious surface maps and calculations of runoff volumes and effective infiltration areas.
 4. Hydraulic and hydrologic data summaries for all existing and proposed pipes, open channels, grade stabilization structures and other storm water conveyance systems, and the necessary documentation to demonstrate

compliance with the site drainage requirements.

5. BMP design data for each proposed BMP, showing how it complies with applicable technical standards and the requirements of this ordinance;
 6. Soil evaluation reports, with matching references to map features showing their location and elevations;
 7. A signed cover sheet indicating that all plans and supporting documentation have been reviewed and approved by the designer and certifying that they have read the requirements of this ordinance and that, to the best of their knowledge, the submitted plans comply with the requirements.
 8. Cost estimates for the installation of proposed storm water BMPs, which shall serve as a basis for the financial assurance. The applicant may use average costs for BMP installations in the county rather than specific estimates, upon approval by the DLM.
 9. For sites where changes are proposed in storm water flow paths, or where proposed storm water discharges may otherwise have a significant negative impact on downstream property owner(s), the DLM may require the applicant to submit written authorization or complete other legal arrangements with the affected property owner(s); and
- (m) Other items deemed necessary by the DLM to ensure compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.

19.11 Technical Standards and Specifications.

(1) Hydrologic and Hydraulic Computations.

- (a) Models. All computations of runoff volumes and peak flow rates used in the development of erosion control and storm water management plans in accordance with this ordinance shall be based on United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) methodology. Models such as SLAMM, P8 or other DLM approved models may be used to evaluate the efficiency of the design in reducing total suspended solids to meet this ordinance. Models such as RECARGA or other DLM approved models may be used to evaluate the efficiency of the design in meeting the infiltration requirements of this ordinance.
- (b) Rainfall depths. To determine compliance with this ordinance, the following design storm rainfall depths shall be used, which are derived from NRCS publications and extrapolated for Trempealeau County:

Design Storm	1-year 24-hour	2-year 24-hour	10-year 24-hour	100-year 24-hour
Rainfall Depth	2.5 inches	2.9 inches	4.3 inches	6.1 inches

- (c) Runoff curve numbers. All computations of pre-development conditions as specified in this ordinance shall use those NRCS runoff curve numbers assigned for a "good"

hydrologic condition for each land cover type. For lands where the pre-development land use was cropland, the following NRCS curve number values shall be used as maximums:

Soil Hydrologic Group	A	B	C	D
NRCS Runoff Curve Number	56	70	79	83

- (d) Average annual rainfalls. All modeling involving average annual rainfall or runoff volumes shall use rainfall data from the Minneapolis area between March 13 through November 4, 1959 as the typical annual rainfall pattern for Trempealeau County.
 - (e) Rainfall distribution. All peak flow calculations shall use Type II rainfall distribution patterns, as defined in NRCS methodologies.
 - (f) Other methods. All velocity and peak flow computations for open channels and storm sewer pipe flows shall be based on Manning's Formula. Flow routing, culvert design, weir and orifice flow and other related hydraulic computations used to design storm water management facilities shall be based on standard applicable engineering formulas. Any design data or methodology proposed to be used for hydrologic or hydraulic computations other than those prescribed in this ordinance shall be approved by the DLM. Revisions or updates to the rainfall depths and distribution prescribed above may be allowed upon approval by the applicable regulatory agencies, the Storm Water Advisory Committee and the DLM.
- (2) **Best Management Practice (BMP) Design Standards.**
- (a) The design, installation and maintenance of all BMPs used to meet the requirements of this ordinance shall comply with the technical standards identified, developed or disseminated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under subchapter V of ch. NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code.
 - (b) Where BMP standards have not been identified or developed under sub. 1 above, the DLM may approve the use of other available standards, such as those from other states or the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- (3) **Technical Guidelines.** The DLM may adopt technical guidelines to facilitate the consistent administration of certain provisions of this ordinance. The DLM shall seek the expertise and input from the Storm Water Advisory Committee and other agencies in the development and maintenance of technical guidelines under this subsection.
- (4) **Construction Specifications.** The construction or installation of all BMPs and BMP components shall comply with all applicable manufacturers and industry standards and specifications, including but not limited to those published by ASTM and the USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).
- (5) **Soil Evaluations.** All soil profile evaluations and forms submitted for review by the DLM under the provisions of this ordinance shall be completed in accordance with Chapter COM 85 Wis. Admin. Code. Where there are no specific standards for the number, location or depth of soil profile evaluations for a proposed BMP, the DLM shall determine the

minimum requirements based on the design of the BMP and the likely variability of the on-site soils.

- (6) **Future Revisions or Updates.** The technical references in this section are made a part of this ordinance and shall be updated periodically in order to keep current with field experiences, research, technological advances and the development of related technical standards by other agencies and units of government. Any future revisions of the documents incorporated herein are also made part of this ordinance unless otherwise acted upon by the DLM.

19.12 Maintenance of Storm Water BMPs.

- (1) **Maintenance Agreement Required.** A maintenance agreement shall be required for all permanent storm water BMPs installed to comply with the requirements of this ordinance. The maintenance agreement shall be independent of all other restrictions or covenants and shall comply with all provisions of this section.
- (2) **Agreement Provisions.** The maintenance agreement shall, at a minimum, contain the following information and provisions:
- (a) **Ownership.** Identification of the owner(s) of the land parcel(s) where the storm water BMP(s) is located. Ownership shall be the same as those assigned maintenance responsibilities. For subdivisions, all storm water BMPs that collect runoff from more than one lot shall be located on outlots. For all privately owned outlots, ownership shall be by proportional undividable interest for all properties that are within the control of the applicant and drain to the BMP. However, the applicant may combine ownership of more than one BMP within the site;
 - (b) **Location.** A legal description and survey map of the storm water BMP location(s), showing associated drainage or access easements required to maintain the BMP;
 - (c) **Design.** Detailed drawings of each storm water BMP and a general description of its purpose and design, including but not limited to BMP dimensions and elevations, inlet and outlet designs and elevations and the drainage area served by the BMP. If possible, use as-built survey information.
 - (d) **Maintenance plan.** A description of all long term maintenance activities that will likely be required for each BMP included in the agreement, and an estimated time interval between each activity;
 - (e) **Access.** Authorization for vehicle access, including a minimum 15-foot wide access easement dedicated to the local municipality and connecting to a public road right-of-way, to allow for future BMP maintenance work. The access easement shall be of adequate soil conditions or surfacing to withstand loads produced by standard construction equipment, and shall not include any area where channelized flow of runoff occurs or where storm water may pond to a depth greater than six (6) inches during a 100-year, 24-hour design storm.
 - (f) **Maintenance responsibility.** Identification of the person(s), organization, municipality or other entity responsible for long-term maintenance of the storm water BMP. The assignment of maintenance responsibilities for privately owned

storm water BMP shall, at a minimum, include all properties that are within the control of the applicant and drain to the BMP. However, the applicant may combine the maintenance responsibilities of more than one BMP within the site;

- (g) Inspections. Authorizations for access to the property by representatives of the local municipality or their designee and Trempealeau County to conduct inspections of the BMP, monitor its performance and maintenance, and notify the designated entity when maintenance or repair activities are necessary.
- (h) Municipal maintenance. Authorization for the local municipality or their designee to carry out any maintenance activities and associated inspections if the entity does not perform the required activity within the specified time period in the notification or if the local municipality does not accept the work conducted by the designated entity;
- (i) Special assessment. A statement that the applicable local unit of government may exercise their statutory authority to levy and collect a special assessment or charge pursuant to sub ch. VII of ch. 66 Wisconsin Statutes, or s. 60.0627, Wisconsin Statutes for towns, for any services carried out relating to sub. (g) or (h) above;
- (j) Binding agreement. A statement confirming that the entire agreement shall remain binding on all subsequent owners of the property upon which the storm water BMP is located and that the restrictions shall run with the land and on any other property which is subject to maintenance responsibility in the agreement.
- (k) Other. Other information as determined to be necessary by the DLM to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

(3) Agreement Approval and Recording.

- (a) Approval. The DLM shall review and approve the maintenance agreements proposed under this ordinance and ensure compliance with all provisions of this section. If the agreement does not comply, the DLM shall notify the applicant what changes are needed in order to comply.
- (c) Recording. Upon certification of compliance by the DLM, the maintenance agreement shall be recorded at the Trempealeau County Register of Deeds referencing any plat, certified survey or other ownership transfer device pertaining to land which contains the subject storm water BMP or is subject to maintenance responsibility in the approved agreement. For new land divisions, the recording of the maintenance agreement shall occur simultaneously with the recording of the land division. However, no storm water BMP maintenance agreement shall be recorded prior to DLM approval.
- (d) Copy. The permit holder shall provide a copy of the recorded agreement, including evidence of the actual recording(s), to the DLM as a condition of release of the financial assurance.

- (4) Maintenance Responsibilities Prior to a Maintenance Agreement.** The permit holder and other responsible party shall be responsible for the maintenance of all storm water BMPs prior to permit termination under sec. 19.08(2).

19.13 Illicit Discharges.

(1) **Prohibitions.**

- (a) Discharges. Except for storm water and other discharges specifically exempted under sub. (2) below, no discharge, spilling or dumping of substances or materials shall be allowed into receiving water bodies or onto driveways, sidewalks, parking lots or other areas that drain into the storm drainage system.
- (b) Connections. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drainage system is prohibited. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made prior to the adoption of this ordinance, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practice applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

(2) **Exemptions.** The following activities are exempt from the provisions of this section unless found to have an adverse impact on the storm water:

- (a) Discharges authorized by a permit issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.
- (b) Discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.
- (c) Discharges from uncontaminated ground water, potable water source, roof drains, foundation drain and sump pump, air conditioning condensation, springs, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, water main and hydrant flushing and swimming pools if the water has been dechlorinated.

(3) **Notice of Violation.** Whenever the DLM finds a violation of this section, the DLM may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible party. Such notice may require without limitation:

- (a) The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;
- (b) That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
- (c) The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contaminated hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
- (d) Any responsible party that fails to comply with a notice of violation under this section, shall be subject to further enforcement action under the provisions of sec. 19.14 below.

19.14 Enforcement.

(1) **Prohibited Practices.** Not complying with any requirement of this ordinance shall be deemed a violation, and shall subject the responsible party to enforcement action under this section. Prohibited practices shall include but not limited to the following:

- (a) Commencing any land disturbing or land development activity prior to:
 - 1. Obtaining an erosion control and storm water permit;
 - 2. Notifying the DLM a minimum of 2 working days prior to land disturbance;or

3. Failing to install those BMPs identified in the approved plans to be installed prior to any land disturbing or land developing activity.
 - (b) Failing to apply for a DLM preliminary storm water review letter in accordance with subsection 19.07(2) of this ordinance.
 - (c) Failing to obtain DLM certification of compliance for a final plat or certified survey map in accordance with subsection 19.07(4) of this ordinance.
 - (d) Failing to comply with all permit conditions, erosion control or storm water management requirements and approved plans in accordance this ordinance.
 - (e) Failing to maintain BMPs until permit termination.
 - (f) Failing to comply with any notice of violation.
- (2) **Violations.** The DLM shall notify the permit holder of any violation in writing, and copy any other known responsible party involved in the violation. The DLM is authorized to use the following methods of enforcement in any combination thereof against any applicant or responsible party that is found to be in violation of any provision of this ordinance:
- (a) Forfeiture. Any violator shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$100 or more than \$1000 plus the cost of prosecution for each violation. Each day that a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.
 - (b) Stop Work Order. Any violator is subject to an order to stop all work except that which is needed as a corrective action to bring the site into compliance.
 - (c) Permit Revocation. The DLM may revoke a permit issued under this ordinance. Upon loss of the permit, all construction shall cease and the site shall be stabilized, with any costs incurred by the County to be charged against the financial assurance.
 - (d) Emergency Action. The DLM may enter upon the property and take any necessary emergency action if the DLM determines that the site in violation is an immediate threat to public health, safety, welfare, the environment or downstream property, or if the permit holder or other violator refuses to take the corrective action as ordered by the DLM. Any cost incurred by the DLM as a result of this action shall be billed to the permit holder or other responsible party or subtracted from the financial assurance. The DLM shall provide reasonable notice to the permit holder and other responsible party after exercising this authority.
 - (e) Citation. The County elects to also use the citation method of enforcement under Section 66.0113 of the Wisconsin Statutes for violations of this ordinance, including those for which a statutory counterpart exists. The procedures contained in Section 66.0113(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the options of an alleged violator and default are adopted and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) **Appeals.**
- (a) Authority. The Board of Adjustment shall act as the review and appeal authority for any order, requirement, decision or determination by the DLM under this ordinance.
 - (b) Procedure. The rules, procedures, duties and powers of the Board of Adjustment shall be as provided in the County Code of Ordinances and the provisions of

§59.694, Wisconsin Statutes shall apply to any review or appeal under this ordinance.

- (c) Variations. Upon appeal, the Board of Adjustment may authorize variances from the provisions of this ordinance which are not contrary to the public interest or the purposes of this ordinance, and where owing to special conditions beyond the control of the applicant, a literal enforcement of this ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship.
- (d) Who May Appeal. Appeals to the Board of Adjustment may be taken by any aggrieved person or by an officer, department, board, or bureau of the County affected by any decision of the DLM.

19.15 Validity.

- (1) **Repeal of conflicting Ordinances.** This ordinance repeals all provisions of an ordinance previously enacted under s. 59.693 relating to construction site erosion control and storm water management regulations. Wherever there may be a conflict with other county ordinances relating to erosion control, storm water management or site drainage, the more restrictive provision shall apply, as determined by the DLM.
- (2) **Declaration of severability.** The several sections, subsections and paragraphs of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable. If any section, subsection, or paragraph or subparagraph of this Ordinance shall be declared by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the other provisions of the Ordinance, or of the section of which the invalid portion or paragraph may be a part.
- (3) **Effective date.** Following passage and publication by the county board, this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect in all areas described in sec. 19.05.
- (4) **Adoption.** Passed and approved by the Board of Supervisors of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, this 00nd day of XXXX, 20XX.

19.16 Definitions.

- (1) **“Applicant”** means any person or entity holding fee title to the property or their representative. The applicant shall become the “permit holder” once a permit is issued. The applicant shall sign the initial permit application, after which the applicant may provide the DLM written authorization for others to serve as the applicant’s representative.
- (2) **“Best management practice” (or “BMP”)** means structural and non-structural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize sediment or other pollutants carried in runoff.
- (3) **“Common plan of development”** means all lands included within the boundary of a certified survey map or subdivision plat created for the purpose of development or sale of property where integrated, multiple, separate and distinct land developing activity may take place at different times by future owners.
- (4) **“Design storm”** means a hypothetical depth of rainfall that would occur for the stated return frequency (i.e. once every 2 years or 10 years), duration (i.e 24-hours) and timing of distribution (i.e. type II). All values are based on the historical rainfall records for the area.

- (5) **“Dewatering”** means the removal of trapped water from a construction site to allow land development or utility installation activities to occur.
- (6) **“DLM”** means the Department of Land Management of Trempealeau County.
- (7) **“Erosion”** means the process of detachment, transport and deposition of soil, sediment or rock fragments by action of water, wind, ice or gravity.
- (8) **“Effective infiltration area”** means the area of the infiltration system that is used exclusively to infiltrate runoff and does not include the area used for site access, berms or pretreatment.
- (9) **“Environmentally sensitive area”** means any area that, due to the natural resources present or the lack of filtering capacity, is more susceptible to the adverse impacts of sediment and other pollutants associated with erosion and runoff.
- (10) **“Erosion Control and Storm water permit”** means a written authorization made by the DLM to the applicant to conduct land disturbing or land development activities in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance. An erosion control and storm water permit regulates both construction site erosion and post-construction storm water runoff from a site.
- (11) **“Filtering layer”** means soil that has at least a 3-foot deep layer with at least 20% that passes through a #200 sieve (fines); or at least a 5-foot deep layer with at least 10% that passes through a #200 sieve (fines); or another medium exists with an equivalent level of protection, as determined by the DLM.
- (12) **“Final plat”** means a map of a proposed condominium or subdivision to be recorded with the Trempealeau County Register of Deeds pursuant Wisconsin Statutes.
- (13) **“Groundwater recharge areas”** means where, prior to any land disturbing or land development activity, precipitation or runoff could only leave the area by infiltrating the ground, thereby recharging the groundwater.
- (14) **“Illicit connection”** means any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal non-storm water discharge to enter the storm drain system, including but not limited to: sewage, process wastewater and wash water, any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been allowed, permitted, or approved by a government agency, prior to the adoption of this ordinance.
- (15) **“Impervious surface”** means an area that releases all or a large portion of the precipitation that falls on it, except for frozen soil. Conventional rooftops and asphalt or concrete sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and streets are typical examples of impervious surfaces. For purposes of this ordinance, typical gravel driveways and other examples listed shall be considered impervious unless specifically designed to encourage infiltration or storage of runoff.
- (16) **“Impracticable”** means that complying with a specific requirement would cause undue economic hardship and that special conditions exist that are beyond the control of the applicant and would prevent compliance.

- (17) **“In-fill development”** means land development that occurs where there was no previous land development and is surrounded by other existing land development;
- (18) **“Infiltration”** means the entry of precipitation or runoff into or through the soil.
- (19) **“Infiltration system(s)”** means a device or practice such as a basin, trench, rain garden or swale designed specifically to encourage infiltration, but does not include natural infiltration in pervious surfaces such as lawns, redirecting of rooftop downspouts onto lawns or minimal infiltration from practices, such as swales or road side channels designed for conveyance and pollutant removal only.
- (20) **“Land development activity” or “land development”** means any construction related activity that may ultimately result in the addition of impervious surfaces, such as the construction of buildings, roads, parking lots and other structures.
- (21) **“Land disturbing activity” (or “disturbance”)** means any man-made alteration of the land surface that may result in a change in the topography or existing vegetative or non-vegetative soil cover, or may expose soil and lead to an increase in soil erosion and movement of sediment. Land disturbing activity includes clearing and grubbing for future land development, excavating, filling, grading, building construction or demolition, and pit trench dewatering.
- (22) **“Maximum Extent Practicable” or “MEP”** means an acceptable level of implementing best management practices to achieve a performance standard specified in this ordinance, as determined by the DLM. In determining MEP, the DLM shall take into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness and other competing issues such as human safety and welfare, endangered and threatened resources, historic properties and geographic features. MEP allows flexibility in the way to meet the performance standards and may vary based on the performance standard and site conditions.
- (23) **“Navigable”** has the meaning given in the Trempealeau County Shoreland Ordinance.
- (24) **“Off-site BMP”** means best management practice(s) that are located outside of the boundaries of the site covered by a permit application. Off-site BMPs are usually installed as part of a regional storm water management plan approved by a local government.
- (25) **Ordinary high water mark (OHWM)** has the meaning given in s. NR115 Wis. Admin. Code.
- (26) **“Planned land use”** means the land use designated in the latest version of the Trempealeau County Comprehensive Land Use Plan.
- (27) **“Plat”** means a map of a proposed condominium or subdivision.
- (28) **“Pollutant”**, as per s. 283.01(13) Wisconsin Statutes, means any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, refuse, oil, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive substance, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water.
- (29) **“Pollution”**, as per s. 283.01(10) Wisconsin Statutes, means man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological or radiological integrity of water.

- (30) **“Preliminary plat”** means a map showing the salient features of a proposed condominium or subdivision submitted to an approving authority for purposes of preliminary consideration.
- (31) **“Preventive action limit”** has the meaning given in s. NR 140.05(17), Wis. Admin. Code.
- (32) **“Publicly funded”** means a land development, such as a public road or municipal building that is being funded solely by a unit of government. It does not include new roads or other structures built with private funds, or a combination of public and private funds, and subsequently dedicated to a unit of government.
- (33) **“Redevelopment”** means land development that replaces previous land development of similar impervious conditions.
- (34) **“Regional storm water management plan”** means a planning document, adopted by a local unit of government that coordinates storm water management activities for an entire drainage area or watershed including future land development activities within the watershed. The plan may prescribe the use of BMPs for individual development sites and for selected points within the watershed to meet the goals and objectives of the plan.
- (35) **“Regulatory agency”** means a public agency that the DLM recognizes as having the legal authority to review and approve erosion control and storm water management plans and enforce their implementation, with requirements at least as restrictive as this ordinance.
- (36) **“Responsible party”** means any person or entity holding fee title to the property or acting as the owners representative, including any person, firm, corporation or other entity performing services, contracted, subcontracted or obligated by other agreement to design, implement, inspect, verify or maintain the BMPs and other approved elements of erosion control and storm water plans and permits under this ordinance.
- (37) **“Road”** as used in sec. 19.06 of this ordinance, means any access drive that serves more than two (2) residences or businesses.
- (38) **“Runoff”** means water from rain, snow or ice melt, or dewatering that moves over the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.
- (39) **“Shoreland”** has the meaning given in the Trempealeau County Shoreland Ordinance.
- (40) **“Site”** means the entire area included in the legal description of which the land disturbing or land development activity will occur.
- (41) **“Stabilized”** means that all land disturbing activities are completed and that a uniform, perennial vegetative cover has been established on at least 70% of the soil surface or other surfacing material is in place and the risk of further soil erosion is minimal, as determined by the DLM.
- (42) **“Storm drainage system”** means a publicly-owned facility by which storm water is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures.
- (43) **“Storm water”** has the same meaning as the term “runoff”.

- (44) **“Storm Water Advisory Committee”** means a committee created and chaired by the DLM for the purpose of advising the DLM and the County Board on matters relating to the administration of this ordinance. At a minimum, the committee shall also contain representatives of the Environmental and Land Use Committee, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission, local municipal officials and representatives from the land development community. All committee meetings shall be posted in accordance with the Wisconsin Open Meetings Law.
- (45) **“Storm water BMP”** means any best management practice that is designed to collect or manage the quantity or quality of storm water runoff for an indefinite time period. This term is a subset of the term “best management practice” and distinct in that they require long-term maintenance. Some examples include, but are not limited to: wet or dry detention basin, infiltration trench or basin, bio-retention basin, stilling basin, green roof, filter strip, artificial wetland, or any combination of these or other permanent storm water management practices, as determined by the DLM.
- (46) **“Subdivision”** means a division of a lot, parcel or tract of land by the owner thereof or the owner’s agent for the purpose of sale or of building development that meets the subdivision definition criteria under s. 236.03(12) Wisconsin Statutes or a more restrictive definition adopted by a local unit of government.
- (47) **“Technical standard”** means a document that specifies design, predicted performance and operation and maintenance requirements for a material, device or method.
- (48) **“Utility”** means a wire, pipe, tube or other conduit designed to distribute or collect a product or service, including but not limited to electricity, natural gas, oil, telecommunications, drinking water, storm water, sewage, or any combination of these items.
- (49) **“Warm season and wetland plantings”** means seed or plant stock that is native to a prairie or wetland setting. These types of plantings usually take a couple of years to get established and require diligent removal of invasive species during this time. Upon maturity, warm season plants generally have a deep root system, which enhances infiltration.
- (50) **“Waters of the state”** has the meaning given in s. 281.01 (18), Wisconsin Statutes
- (51) **“Wetlands”** means an area where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions
- (52) **“Woodland”** means an area where a grouping of 10 or more trees exist that have trunk diameters of at least 4 inches at four feet above the ground surface. The boundaries of a woodland shall be defined by the canopy, commonly referred to as the “drip line”.
- (53) **“Working day”** means any day the office of the DLM is routinely and customarily open for business, and does not include Saturday, Sunday and any official county holidays.