

Pierce County Land Conservation Department
Storm Water Management Plan, and Erosion Control Plan Checklist

- 1.0 Planimetrics
 - 1.01 Location Map – Plans must include section/township/range, streets, water bodies, and other landmarks.
 - 1.02 Drawing Data – Plans must indicate north, scale, benchmark, and datum.
 - 1.03 Property Boundaries – Plans must indicate lot lines, section lines, adj. Plats, easements, R/W's, and setbacks.
 - 1.04 Contact Information – Provide names and phone numbers of developer, engineer, surveyor, grading contractor, and erosion control subcontractor.
 - 1.05 Site Survey – Plans must indicate existing buildings, 2 ft contours, surface features, entire drainage basin (including off-site drainage), existing vegetation, floodplain, OHWM, and wetlands.

- 2.0 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
 - 2.01 Plan Narrative - Construction Site Erosion Control Plan, and Storm Water Management Plan shall comply with WDNR requirements of NR 216 and 151.
 - 2.02 Soils – Provide soil boundaries, mapping unit, soil name, slopes, and hydrologic group.
 - 2.03 Existing Vegetation – Describe existing ground cover, woods, prairie, or agricultural areas.
 - 2.04 Critical Erosion Areas – Indicate steep slopes, potential for serious erosion problems, and downstream impacts.
 - 2.05 Disturbed Area – Describe the limits of land disturbance, clearing, stockpiling and all exposed soil.
 - 2.06 Final Grading – Provide proposed 2 ft contours, change to drainage patterns/areas, and cut and fill slopes.
 - 2.07 BMP's – The plan must describe all BMP's to be utilized. They may include, but not be limited to inlet protection, silt fence, check dams, sediment barriers, diversions, erosion mat/blanket/mulch, temporary seeding, and temporary sedimentation ponds. Plans must include an erosion control sheet, which indicates all erosion control practices on the site.
 - 2.08 BMP Design – Must be capable of handling the 2-year, 24-hour frequency storm (2.8").
 - 2.09 BMP Removal – Describe the removal schedule after restoration of site.
 - 2.10 Winter Suspension – Describe BMP implementation for winter suspension.

- 2.11 Riprap – Provide riprap design for culvert outlets, and channels where velocities exceed WDOT PAL matrices for suitable erosion control measures.
- 2.12 Permanent Stabilization – Provide stabilization for slopes, with sod or seed (rates, species, planting dates, areas), fertilizer, mulch and anchoring. Follow WDOT PAL matrices for suitable erosion control measures on slopes, channels and ditches.
- 2.13 Implementation Schedule – Provide start and end dates of disturbance/stabilization and all phasing.
- 2.14 Pre-Construction Meeting – Include developer, contractors, subcontractors, utilities, permitting agencies
- 3.0 Storm Water Management Plan
- 3.01 Construction Site Erosion Control Plan, and Storm Water Management Plan – Plans shall comply with WDNR requirements of NR 216 and 151 (sediment removal and infiltration requirements).
- 3.02 Storm Water Computations – Hydrologic evaluation shall be based on USDA NRCS methodology. The design storm shall be based on a 100-year return period, 24-hour duration, Type II distribution with average soil moisture conditions (AMC-2). Rainfall intensity shall be based on the US Weather Bureau’s Technical Paper No. 40 (TP – 40). Rainfall data is listed below:
- 2-year event – 2.8 inches
 - 10-year event – 4.2 inches
 - 100-year event – 6.0 inches
- 3.03 Post-developed runoff quantities must not exceed the pre-developed runoff quantities for the 2, 10, and 100-year rainfall events. Storm water computations must indicate the pre-developed and post-developed runoff rates at all locations where runoff is leaving the site. Provide a topographic drainage basin map indicating the pre and post-developed drainage patterns. Computations must incorporate off-site drainage. Culverts and channels must be designed to convey flow at not erosive velocities. Runoff curve numbers from the NRCS Engineer Field Hand Book Chapter 2 shall be utilized. For hydrologic calculations, TR55 or an approved equivalent methodology shall be utilized.
- 3.04 Sinkholes shall be treated according to current NRCS standards.
- 3.05 Storm Water Pond Design – Provide computations of the pond design (storage, outlet structure hydraulics), pond grading plan with elevations and details of the outlet structure, overflow spillway design, and drainage easements.
- 3.06 Drainage Easements – Plans must show drainage easements for all storm water ponds, outfalls, and drainage ways.
- 3.07 Land Locked Areas – Storm water computations must indicate 100-year high water elevations at all land locked and critical drainage areas within the site. Minimum building elevations must be indicated on plans.

- 3.08 Floodplain Determination – Watersheds in excess of 1 square mile require floodplain determination (refer to checklist for reviewing/submitting a floodplain study).
- 4.0 Road Plans
 - 4.01 Plans – Provide profiles, cross-sections, and road details (including ditches).
- 5.0 Wetlands
 - 5.01 Wetland Delineation Report – Provide evidence of wetlands on site. Comply with WDNR regulations regarding wetlands.
- 6.0 DNR Permits
 - 6.01 Comply with all permits required by the WDNR (NR 216, NR 151).
 - 6.02 Comply with all permits required by Chapter 30, Wisconsin Statutes.

Approved by Land Conservation Committee March 22, 2007.