State of Wisconsin
Runoff Management Section-WT/3
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53703 **or**
P.O. Box 7921
Madison Wi 53707-7921

Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water (UNPS&SW)Program Construction Grant Application

Form 8700-299 (R 1/15)

Notice: This application form template was created by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Application is hereby made to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Watershed Management, for grant assistance consistent with s. 281.66, Wis. Stats., and Chapters NR 151, 154 and 155, Wis. Adm. Code. Collection of this information is authorized under the authority of s. 281.66, Wis. Stats. Personal information collected will be used for administrative purposes and may be provided to requesters to the extent required by Wisconsin's Open Records Law [ss. 19.31 - 19.39, Wis. Stats.]. *Unless otherwise noted, all citations refer to Wisconsin Administrative Code.*

Please read the instructions prior to completion of this form. Complete all sections as applicable. Tab to each section or click in answer spaces.

Applicant Information

Calendar Year of Grant Start: 2016

Project Name: Larsen Lagoon Retrofit

Applicant (governmental unit applying; name and type, e.g. Madison, City of): City of Fort Atkinson

Name of Government Official - Authorized Signatory (First Last)	Name of Government Official - Grant Contact Person (First Last)
Matt Trebatoski	Jeffrey L. Woods
Title: City Manager	Title: City Engineer
Area Code + Phone Number: (920) 563-7760	Area Code + Phone Number: (920) 563-7760
E-Mail Address: mtrebatoski@fortatkinsonwi.net	E-Mail Address: jwoods@fortatkinsonwi.net
Mailing Address - Street or PO Box: 101 North Main Street	Mailing Address - Street or PO Box: 101 North Main Street
City: Fort Atkinson; State: WI; ZIP Code: 53538	City: Fort Atkinson; State: WI; ZIP Code: 53538

Project Information

A. Location of Project

See Attachment A and Surface Water Data Viewer (SWDV) at http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/SL/?Viewer=SWDV for assistance in completing this question.

County: Jefferson

State Senate District number: 11

State Assembly District number: 33

Minor Civil Division (city, town, village, *e.g.*, Wrightstown, Village of)	Township (N)	Range	E or W	Section	Quarter	Quarter-Quarter	Latitude (North, 4 to 7 decimal places)	Longitude (West, 4 to 7 decimal places)
Fort Atkinson, City of	05 N	14	E	8	SE	NE	42.9089	-88.856
Fort Atkinson, City of	05 N	14	E	9	SW	NW	42.9083	-88.857
	N		E					

Method for Determining Latitude & Longitude (check one)

○ GPS ○ DNR Surface Water Data Viewer

○ Other (specify):

B. Project Summary and Description. Use this space for the project summary and description, not an attachment. Mention every BMP & activity for which funding is requested.

In 2009, the City of Fort Atkinson completed the Citywide Stormwater Management Plan and Ordinance Development project (2009 plan). A major focus of the plan was to address pollution control on a City-wide basis to meet NR 151 requirements. As a direct result of the plan, the City prioritized and identified approximately 4 million dollars of stormwater control measures (SCMs) to meet the regulatory requirement in place at the time of the plan (40% Total Suspended Solids Reduction). The Larsen Lagoon Retrofit was the number one recommended SCM in the 2009 plan. A figure showing the project's watershed and location from the 2009 plan is included with this application. The Larsen Lagoon Retrofit is also identified in the City's Capital Improvement Program for 2016 construction.

The City of Fort Atkinson is within in the Rock River TMDL project area. The City has received a WLA for both TSS and TP. This will improve the overall pollution removal from the Rock River Basin and help the City meet both its NR 151.13 requirements and its Rock River TMDL WLAs.

The Larsen Lagoon Retrofit is a high priority facility for the following reasons:

1. The site has a major storm sewer system conveying storm water to the site.
2. The total drainage area to the Larsen Lagoon Retrofit is 432 acres of high density urban land use.
3. Based on WinSLAMM modeling, the Larsen Lagoon Retrofit drainage area generates 70.5 tons of TSS per year. The project as designed, will remove 85% TSS and a proportionate amount TP on an annual basis.
4. The watershed this project is within ranks 3rd highest out of 35 watersheds in terms of its TSS generation (in pounds per acre).
5. Engineering design, solely funded by the City, has begun on this SCM (approximately 50% complete at the time of this application).
6. The presence of the existing lagoon allows the construction schedule to be compressed when compared to constructing a new water quality basin.
7. The City accepted the donation of the project site from Pinnacle Foods at the April 9th City Council Meeting. Documentation of that acceptance is included with the grant application.
8. The project will help reduce pollution to the downstream 303(d) listed waters (Rock River).

The footprint of the Larsen Lagoon Retrofit will be approximately 7 acres. The site has been evaluated for potential wetland and floodplain impacts. According to the WDNR Surface Water Data Viewer, wetlands exist around the project site; however the project's design avoids the wetlands. The site is not within the 100-year floodplain. The facility will not be constructed in a navigable stream.

The Environmental Hazards Assessment (EHA) has been filled out as part of this grant application. As part of the assessment, the WDNR BRRTS website was checked and no contaminated sites were found within the project footprint. A copy of the map from the website is included with this application. The City also discussed possible environmental issues with the WDNR and non were found. A letter from the WDNR supporting that discussion is included with this application.

Figures of the proposed site, along with preliminary engineering drawings, are attached to this application.

C. Watershed, Waterbody, and Pollutants See Attachment A and Surface Water Data Viewer (SWDV) at: http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/SL/?Viewer=SWDV for assistance in completing this question.
(For example: Watershed Name: Oconomowoc River; Watershed Code: UR09; Primary Waterbody Name: Oconomowoc River; Nearest Water body: Flynn Creek.)
Note: If the project is in more than one watershed, submit a separate application for each watershed, unless this application is for a high-efficiency street sweeper.

Watershed Name	Watershed Code	Primary Waterbody Name	Nearest Waterbody Name
Lower Koshkonong Creek	LR11	Rock River	Rock River

12-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 070900021001

Nonpoint Source Pollutant(s) Controlled by the Project

☒ Nutrients ☒ Sediment ☒ Other, specify: Heavy Metals

D. Pro-Rating for Existing versus New Development

☒ Check this box if the project will serve existing development only. *Existing means in existence on or before October 1, 2004.* If not, provide attachments and the following:

100% Percentage of design volume from *existing* development. The default is 100%. Please change the percentage as necessary.

E. Endangered and Threatened Resources, Historic Places and Properties and Wetlands

Check the appropriate box for each question based on what the governmental unit knows to occur where the project disturbs land:

☒ 1. There are endangered or threatened resources as identified in s. 29.604, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 27 in the project area. (Refer to http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/erreview/publicportal.html?tm_source=featureimage&utm_medium=homepage&utm_campaign=20140929_nhiportal for assistance.)

☐ 2. There are archaeological sites, historical structures, burial sites, or other historic places identified in s. 44.45, Wis. Stats., in the project area.

☒ 3. There are wetlands in the project area that are governed by water quality standard provisions of ch. NR 103. (Answer with the SWDV map layer **Wetland Indicators** at http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/SL/Viewer.html?Viewer=SWDV&runWorkflow=Wetland)

F. Alternative Funding Possibilities

☐ Check this box if applicant requests that the DNR also submit a copy of this application to the Clean Water Fund Program or the Small Loan Program.

G. Environmental Hazards Assessment

☒ Check this box if this project includes excavation or purchase of land or easement.

☒ Check this box If a completed copy of the Environmental Hazards Assessment Form (required for a project that includes excavation or the purchase of land or an easement) is attached to this application. (See Attachment H and http://dnr.wi.gov/files/pdf/forms/1800/1800-001.pdf) If this is a project that includes excavation or the purchase of land or an easement, consult the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment (R&R) Site Map and answer the following questions using a map scale of 1:8529 or larger.

☐ 1. There is one or more open (ongoing cleanup) R&R sites on the same property where the excavation is planned.

☐ 2. There is one or more closed (completed cleanup) R&R sites on the same property where the excavation is planned.

☐ 3. There is one or more open (ongoing cleanup) R&R site on an adjacent property.

☐ 4. There is one or more closed (completed cleanup) R&R site on an adjacent property.

Part I. Screening Requirements

A. Maps and Photographs

Yes

☒ An 8.5" x 11" map from the DNR data/map viewers, showing the project area and locations of proposed Best Management Practices (BMPs), is attached (link to http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/SL/?Viewer=SWDV).

☒ Aerial photo maps and project area photos are also included.

B. Filters *Note: The applicant must be able to check "Yes" to questions 1 through 8 below to be eligible for a grant. Check "Yes" to questions 9 through 14, if applicable. Applicants who answer "Yes" to Question 11 must check a, b, or c for Question 11.*

Yes

☒ 1. Project is in an urban area as identified in Attachment B.

☒ 2. Project will be completed within 24 months of the start of the grant period.

☒ 3. Staff and contractors designated to work on this project have adequate training, knowledge, and experience to implement the proposed project.

☒ 4. Staff or contractual services, in addition to those funded by this grant, will be provided if needed.

☒ 5. Best management practices constructed under this grant will not work at cross-purposes to and are consistent with non-agricultural performance standards under ch. NR 151 (see Attachments C & D).

☒ 6. The local DNR District Nonpoint Source Coordinator has been contacted and the project was discussed. See contacts at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html.

Name of the District Nonpoint Source Coordinator Contacted	Date Contacted	Subject of Contact
Mike Gilbertson	02/26/2015	Overall Project
Eugene Bekta	03/13/2015	Stormwater Permitting

☒ 7. Construction Ordinance: Local regulations are in place to administer and enforce construction erosion controls in the governmental unit consistent with the non-agricultural performance standards in s. NR 151.11.

☒ 8. Post-Construction Ordinance: Local regulations are in place to administer and enforce post-construction runoff from areas of new development and re-development in the governmental unit consistent with the non-agricultural performance standards in s. NR 151.12.

☒ 9. Navigable Waters Determination: If this project will install an urban storm water treatment practice, the applicant has determined that the practice will not be located in any intermittent or perennial waterway shown on a map from the DNR's Surface Water Data Viewer identified below.

☒ Check the box to indicate the Surface Water Data Viewer Map, 24K Hydro Layer at http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/SL/?Viewer=SWDV map has been consulted

☒ 10. Wetlands Determinations:

a. ☒ Mapped Wetlands: Check the box if the applicant has consulted the Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory at http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/SL/Viewer.html?Viewer=SWDV&runWorkflow=Wetland and has determined that the practice will not be located in a mapped wetland.

b. ☐ Potential Wetlands: Check the box if the applicant has consulted the Wisconsin Wetland Indicators map at http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/SL/Viewer.html?Viewer=SWDV&runWorkflow=Wetland and has determined either of the following:

☐ i. There is no wetland potential at the site, **or**

☐ ii. A wetland delineation completed by a qualified person shows the BMP will not encroach upon a wetland. Provide the name and phone number of the wetland delineator. Provide a copy of the wetland delineation report.

Name:	Phone Number:

☒ 11. This is a proposed urban project which requires that the applicant have control of the property. If "Yes," please check the applicable statement below:

○ a. The applicant is stating that it currently owns the property or has control of the property through an easement or a construction and maintenance agreement.

○ b. The applicant has attached documentation to this application that states that the current owner of the property is willing to enter into a construction and maintenance agreement with the grant applicant prior to the award of the grant.

◉ c. The applicant proposes purchasing the property (fee title) or an interest in the property (easement), and the applicant has attached documentation (*e.g.,* option to purchase or offer to purchase) that the sale will be completed prior to the award of the grant.

☒ 12. Applicant declares that *one* of the two statements below is **TRUE**. Please check the box to indicate that the statement is true.

◉ a. The applicant is not the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

○ b. The applicant is the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents **and** the project will develop recommendations for a UW Campus area located in a municipality that meets **both** of the following criteria:

☐ i. The applicant is required to obtain a permit under subchapter I. of ch. NR 216; **and**

☐ ii. The municipality is located either in a priority watershed or lake area identified under s. 281.65, Wis. Stats., or in an area of concern as identified by the International Joint Commission under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

☐ 13. This application is a joint application among local units of government, and a DRAFT Inter-Governmental Agreement is attached (see Attachment I).

☐ 14. This applicant currently has existing Runoff Management grant(s), and the applicant hereby certifies that all such grant projects shall be completed within the applicable grant period for each.

C. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Which Funding is Requested (check all that apply):

Eligible best management practices must be included in ch. NR 154 or be an available storm water post-construction technical standard at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/standards/postconst_standards.html.

Note. Storm water treatment practices on navigable waters or in wetlands, which includes non-navigable waters, are *not* eligible for funding under this program.

☐ Bioretention for Infiltration
☐ Infiltration Basin
☐ Infiltration Trench
☐ Vegetated Infiltration Swale
☐ Permeable Pavement

- ☐ Grassed Swale
- ☐ Vegetated Filter Strip
- ☐ Filtration Device
- ☐ Proprietary Filtration Device

- ☒ Wet Detention Pond
- ☐ Proprietary Storm Water Sedimentation Device
- ☐ Constructed Wetland Basin
- ☐ Other Structural Urban Best Management Practice

_____

☐ Shoreline Habitat Restoration for Developed Area NR 154.04(29)
Specify below:

_____

Activities necessary to implement BMP(s) above:

- ☒ Storm Sewer Rerouting
- ☒ Structure Removal
- ☐ Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation (if required by DNR)
- ☒ Engineering for BMP(s) above
- ☒ Land Acquisition for installation of BMP(s) above

☐ Accelerated/High Efficiency Street Sweeper

Part II. Competitive Elements

Question 1. Fiscal Accountability

A. Timeline and Source of Staff
For each applicable milestone listed below, fill in the appropriate data.

Milestone	Target Completion Date (month/year)	Source(s) of Staff
Completion of design	09/2015	Consultant
Obtaining required permits	10/2015	Consultant
Landowner contacts	06/2015	City
Bidding	02/2016	City
DNR approvals	03/2016	City and Consultant
Contract signing	03/2016	City
BMP construction	09/2016	Contractor
Site inspection and certification	10/2016	City and Contractor
Project evaluation	10/2016	City
Purchase street sweeper	N/A	N/A
Other (specify)		
Construction Start	04/2016	Contractor
Install Erosion Control Measures	04/2016	Contractor
Clearing and Grubbing	04/2016	Contractor
Demolition and Relocation of Existing Utilities	05/2016	Contractor

Install Safety Shelf and Forebay	08/2016	Contractor
Install Outlet Structure	08/2016	Contractor
Stabilize Disturbed Areas	09/2016	Contractor
Remove Erosion Control Measures	09/2016	Contractor

B.1. Financial Budget Table
Provide a detailed budget for each of the proposed BMPs for the project in the space available, not an attachment. The state share may not exceed 50% of eligible costs. The grant amount is capped at $150,000 for the installation of eligible BMPs and a maximum of $50,000 for property acquisition.

A **List detailed construction components of the BMP activities for which DNR funding is requested.**	B **Estimated Total Cost ($)**	C **Amount Eligible for DNR Cost Sharing ($)**
See Attached	510,064	510,064
1. Construction Subtotal	510,064	510,064
2. Design, Construction Management and Inspection	72,053	72,053
3. Storm Sewer Reroute	164,190	164,190
4. Structure Removal	16,250	16,250
5. Subtotal: (add rows 1 through 4)	762,557	762,557
6. Property Acquisition (Fee Title & Easement see Attachment F for requirements)		
7. Grand Total: (add rows 5 and 6)	762,557	762,557

B.1. (continued) Cost Sharing Worksheet

Eligible Costs:	Prorate %	Cost-Share %	
8. Construction and Design (Row 5 * Prorate * Cost-share %)	100 %	50 %	$ 381,279
9. Property Acquisition: (Row 6 * Prorate * Cost-share %)	100 %	50 %	$

Cap Test:	
10. Construction and Design (Row 8 or $150,000, whichever is less)	$ 150,000
11. Property Acquisition (Row 9 or $50,000, whichever is less)	$
12. Maximum State Share (sum of Rows 10 + 11)	$ 150,000
State and Local Share:	
13. Requested State Share Amount (Enter Requested Grant Amount)	$ 150,000
14. Local Share Amount (Row 7, Column B, less Row 13)]	$ 612,557

B.2. Use of Additional Funding

☐ Check this box if both of the following conditions are met.

- The requested state-share amount in row 13 is less than the $150,000 grant cap or $200,000 cap if the project includes property acquisition.
- The requested state-share amount in row 13 is below the maximum state-share in row 12. (The resulting cost-share rate is less than 50%.)

Identify the Local Share Source(s)

B. 3. Method used to Calculate Cost Estimates: Check the appropriate box. Attach design, bid, estimate documentation, as applicable.

- ○ 1. Project costs are based on completed design and competitive bid on the project. Construction components and costs above in B.1. should be detailed. Provide documentation attached to this application.
- ○ 2. Project costs are based on completed design with materials and labor costs based on similar, recently bid projects. Construction components above in B.1. should be detailed. Provide documentation in this application.
- ◉ 3. Project design is not complete; however, the proposed project and costs are based on similar and recent projects and costs. Provide as much construction detail above in B.1. as possible. Provide documentation for this method in this application
- ○ 4. Project design is not complete and the cost estimate is based on an average or a range of projects and costs. Provide as much construction detail above as possible. Provide documentation for this method in this application.
- ○ 5. Project and costs are less specific than choices above. Provide an explanation for cost estimates attached to this application.

C. Cost-Effectiveness. Please provide narrative answers to Parts C.1. and C.2. You are advised to answer Part C.3., though you are not required to do so.

1. Describe the environmental benefits this project will achieve.

See Project Summary. The wet detention basin will target Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Total Particulate Phosphorus (TPP). Other settle-able urban pollutants (such as heavy metals and particulate forms of nitrogen) will also be reduced. The closest water body to the project is the Rock River. The Rock River is listed on the 2014 draft 303(d) list for Sediment and Total Phosphorus.

2. Describe why the proposed management measures are reasonable means to attain the project benefits based upon such factors as cost, effectiveness, site feasibility, available technical standards, and practicality.

Project selection is based on the comprehensive analysis conducted under the City-wide planning process. This project was the number one recommended project based on the custom ranking system developed using qualitative and quantitative factors. The proposed wet detention basin will treat a major urbanized drainage basin; the drainage basin ranks very highly in terms of its relative pollution generation of the City's watersheds. The existing detention basin is in place, therefore only a retrofit of the existing basin is are needed. Wet detention basins are one of the most cost-effective SCMs use to meet the requirements NR151.13 and the WLAs in TMDLs.

3. If you evaluated one or more alternative management measures, describe why the alternative(s) is not being recommended.

This project is one of 22 storm water management practice sites identified in the City's 2009 storm water management plan. Based on a variety of physical and social factors (costs, pollution control, public acceptability, safety, maintenance, open space use, etc.) 7 of the 22 potential sites were recommended for implementation. The Larsen Lagoon Retrofit site was in this group of 7 feasible sites.

Question 2. Project Evaluation Strategy

A. Modeling and Measures of Change

Pre- and post-project evaluation measures used to ensure success in meeting project goals.

The applicant *must* agree to provide a description of the modeled results or changes in pollution potential in the final project report submitted for the project, and will provide their modeling and analysis to the storm water permit specialist responsible for their community. The project evaluation strategy will be based on comparing pre- and post-project changes in modeled pollutant loading to water resources or will be based on the quantity of units managed.

Check all that apply in the table below.

	Priority for Developed Urban Area		Units of Measure	Recommended Measurement Method
☒ 1.	20-40% Reduction in Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	a.	Pounds TSS reduced	SLAMM, P-8
		b.	% TSS reduction	
☐ 2.	Infiltration	a.	% Pre-development stay-on volume	Recarga, SLAMM, P-8
		b.	Cubic feet stay-on volume	
☐ 3.	Peak Flow Discharge	a.	Change in cubic feet per second	TR-55 or equivalent
☐ 4.	Protective Areas	a.	Feet of bank protected	Count
☐ 5.	Fueling and Maintenance Areas	a.	Oily sheen presence	Visual assessment
☐ 6.	Streambank	a.	Tons of bank erosion reduced	NRCS bank erosion formula
		b.	Feet of bank protected	Count
☐ 7.	Other (specify)			

B. Water Quality Monitoring (not eligible for cost sharing at this time)
If, in addition to the above, the project evaluation strategy includes evaluating BMP effectiveness and/or pre- and post-project water resource monitoring, and the information will be provided to DNR.in the final project report, check all that apply below.

☐ 1. A one-page summary of the monitoring strategy is attached.
☐ 2. The project will evaluate the in-stream physical habitat, fisheries, biological, or chemical conditions.
☐ 3. The project will evaluate BMP pollution reduction effectiveness (e.g. inlet/outlet monitoring).
☐ 4. The applicant is willing to participate with the Department to do monitoring in the project area should funding become available.

Question 3. Evidence of Local Support
For A and B, check the applicable situation that exists at the time of application. Provide evidence of the budget and the public outreach with this application.

A. Budget

○ 1. Adopted Budget: The municipal governing body or utility board has included the Local Share cost of this project within the municipal operating budget or utility district budget.
○ 2. Capital Budget: The municipality or utility has included this project's anticipated costs within its adopted Capital Improvement Plan.
◉ 3. Proposed Budget: The Public Works Department has or will include the costs for this project within its preliminary budget proposal to be submitted to committee.
☒ Evidence of the budget situation above is attached.

B. Public Information

○ 1. The applicant has already conducted public outreach activities about the proposed project with property owners in the immediate project area.
◉ 2. This project has been discussed at a governmental meeting open to the public.
☒ Evidence of the public outreach related to this project is attached.

Question 4. Water Quality Needs (check one, A through G)
The project must be consistent with at least one of the following seven watershed priorities. Check the **one** water quality category which best identifies the water quality need(s) which the project **directly deals** with: (check **only one**)
Note: For border waters where a State of the Basin Report does not exist, another governmental document acceptable to the Regional Nonpoint Source Coordinator may be used to identify the water quality need.

Surface Water Considerations

◉ **A. Clean Water Act section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters**
A water body (lake or stream) on the latest Clean Water Act (CWA) section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, where the cause of the water quality impairment is nonpoint source pollution ***and this project*** will reduce the type of nonpoint source pollutants for which the water is listed. (See Attachment A)

Name of Applicable Impaired Water:
Rock River

Name of Pollutant Causing Impairment:
Sediment, Total Phosphorus

○ **B. Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters or Other Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest**
Prevention of degradation due to nonpoint sources of outstanding resource waters (ORW) (per s. NR 102.10) or exceptional resource waters (ERW) (per s. NR 102.11) or other areas of special natural resource interest (ASNRI).

To locate ORW/ERW and other ASNRIs see Attachment A and go to DNR's Surface Water Data Viewer Designated Waters Theme at http://apwmad0d1600/SL/Viewer.html?Viewer=SWDV&runWorkflow=DesignatedWaters.

Name of Applicable ORW/ERW or ASNRI:

○ **C. Not Fully Supporting Uses or NPS Ranking of High or Medium**
A water body (lake or stream) identified in a DNR-approved Basin/Watershed Plan as not supporting designated uses due to nonpoint sources, but is not on the section 303(d) List. In newer plans, these waters are categorized as "supporting" (as opposed to "fully supporting") designated uses; in plans prior to 2010 they were labeled as "partially meeting" designated uses. Or, the project is located in watershed, lake watershed, or other area ranked high or medium on the NPS Rankings List, where the goals of the project are directly associated with the reason for the ranking on the NPS Rankings List.

○ **D. Surface Water Quality**
Prevention of surface water quality degradation due to nonpoint sources.

Groundwater Considerations For assistance with this section, please consult the DNR District Drinking Water and Groundwater Specialist at http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/drinkingwater/documents/countycontacts.pdf or the County Extension office.

○ **E. Exceeds Groundwater Enforcement Standard**
Groundwater within the project area where representative information indicates there are levels for NPS contaminants that exceed groundwater enforcement standards.

○ **F. Exceeds Groundwater Preventive Action Limit**
Groundwater within the project area where representative information indicates there are levels for NPS contaminants that exceed groundwater preventive action limits.

○ **G. Groundwater Quality**
The project area is within a geological area defined in s. NR 151.015(18) as susceptible to groundwater contamination. (See Attachment G)

Drinking Water Bonus Points

Yes ☐ Check this box if the project water quality goals identified above relate to the reduction of nonpoint source contaminants in community or non-community public drinking water supplies. This includes municipal water supplies governed by chs. NR 809 and 811; other-than-municipal (OTM) water supplies governed by chs. NR 809 & 811; non-transient water supplies governed by chs. NR 809 and 812; and transient water supplies governed by chs. NR 809 and 812.

1. If your project will reduce nonpoint source contaminants in community or non-community public drinking water supplies and you checked box E, F, or G in the "Groundwater Considerations" section above, please choose a, b or c below and move on to Question 5. (You will need assistance from your DNR District Grant Coordinator http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nonpoint/NPScontacts.html or Water Supply Specialist http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/drinkingwater/documents/countycontacts.pdf to answer.)

○ a. Check this box if the project is located: within the wellhead protection area of a municipal well, or within 1,200 feet of a municipal well for which a wellhead protection area is not delineated, or within 1,200 feet of an OTM water supply well, or within 1,200 feet of a transient water supply well.

○ b. Check this box if the project is located within 200 feet of transient water supply well.

○ c. Check this box if **neither** a nor b applies

2. If your project will reduce nonpoint source contaminants in community or non-community public drinking water supplies and you checked box A, B, C, or D in the "Surface Water Considerations" section above, please place a check mark next to the drainage area where the project is located:(See Attachment E)

- ☐ Pike River and Creek
- ☐ Root River
- ☐ Oak Creek
- ☐ Milwaukee River
- ☐ Sauk Creek
- ☐ Sheboygan and Onion Rivers
- ☐ Manitowoc River
- ☐ Twin Rivers
- ☐ Kewaunee and Ahnapee Rivers
- ☐ Menominee River
- ☐ Fish Creek
- ☐ St. Louis and Nemadji Rivers
- ☐ Lake Winnebago

Question 5. Extent of Pollutant Control

A. Ch. NR 151 Performance Standard for Total Suspended Solids

☒ Check this box if this project focuses on meeting s. NR 151.13 Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Performance Standard to control TSS carried in existing urban area runoff that enters waters of the state, as part of a NR 216 municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit.

Note: This does not include stream bank restoration.

B. Other Water Resources Management Priority

☐ Check this box if the proposed project addresses a water resources management priority other than the ch. NR 151 performance standard in Part A., above.

If checked, describe the priority and how the project addresses this priority.

C. Planning Data And Source Targeting

☒ Check this box if the applicant has quantitative planning information that ranks pollution sources from highest to lowest in severity *and* the proposed project will manage a pollution source contained in the top 50% of the ranked list. If "Yes," provide the following information:

1. Summary of the targeting analysis that justifies the proposed project and provides the project's ranking from that analysis.
As part of the 2009 Citywide Stormwater Management Plan and Ordinance Development project, a detailed WinSLAMM analysis of the entire City was conducted. This included pollution calculations for TSS and phosphorus of 35 urban watersheds. The analysis showed the Larsen Lagoon contributing drainage area ranked 3rd for annual TSS pollution loading. This analysis followed all the requirements of the WDNRs Runoff Management MS4 Permit guidelines.

2. Name of document(s):
City of Fort Atkinson Citywide Stormwater Management Plan and Ordinance Development

3. Date(s) published:
2009

4. Pertinent page number(s):
Page 25, Appendix B

5. A copy of non-state department document(s) is available (check all that apply):

☐ At this website:

☐ Attached to this application for:

☒ Contact this person: Name: Jeffrey L. Woods Phone (920) 563-7760

Question 6. Consistency with Resource Management Plans And Supporting Regulations

A. Consistency with Resource Management Plans

☒ Check this box if the proposed project implements a water quality recommendation from a locally approved resource management plan. Examples include Smart Growth plans, Legacy Community plans, Water Star plans, local Storm Water Management plans, wellhead protection, lake management, regional water quality plans, Remedial Action plans and other watershed-based nonpoint source control plans.

(This question does not include a TMDL report, TMDL implementation plan, or County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.)

If checked, cite the name and date(s) of publication of the document and pertinent page numbers. Provide URL or attach pertinent pages. Summarize the water quality recommendation(s) and describe how it relates to the goals of this proposed project.

City of Fort Atkinson Comprehensive Plan; Adopted by City Council September 16, 2008
1. One of the Natural Resources Objectives stated in the plan is to "Protect surface water and groundwater quality, specifically associated with the rivers and Allen Creek." The Plan identifies a series of recommendations to achieve the Natural Resources goal including advancing stormwater best management practices.
2. URL: http://www.fortatkinsonwi.net/compplanpage.htm
3. Pages 71-83
Excerpts from the Comprehensive Plan are attached to this application.

B. Supporting Regulations

Check the box for the statement that applies to this project. The project is located within an area which has:

☒ 1. One or more regulations that implement the non-agricultural performance standards for developed urban areas under s. NR 151.13;

☒ 2. Other regulations designed to reduce the impact on water quality from new development, other than construction site erosion control or a storm water ordinance.

Describe the regulations indicated above in relation to the goals of this project.
The City has existing regulations to prohibit cross-connections between the sanitary sewer system and the storm sewer system (Chapter 98 of the Municipal Code).

The City has existing regulations to prohibit littering of pet waste (Chapter 10 of the Municipal Code) and prohibit littering of trash in public parks (Chapter 86 of the Municipal Code).

The City has existing regulations to restrict parking on City streets to facilitate street sweeping activities (Chapter 94 of the Municipal Code).

The above cited regulations help to reduce storm water pollution to the Waters of the State. The storm water facility will also reduce pollution to Waters of the State by settling and/or trapping trash, nutrients, heavy metals, and sediment.

Question 7. City of Racine

☐ Check this box if this is an application from the City of Racine for a project that is necessary for the city to comply with state storm water permitting requirements.

Part III. Eligibility for Multipliers

Completion of this part of the application is optional. However, an applicant can increase the final project score by qualifying for a project multiplier.

Local Implementation Program

Yes	N/A		
☒		A.	The applicant governmental unit is implementing a pollution prevention information and education program targeted for property owners and other residents.
☒	☐	B.	The applicant governmental unit is implementing a nutrient management plan for municipally-owned properties of at least five acres of pervious area where nutrients are applied
☒		C.	The applicant governmental unit is implementing a tracking of storm water permitting activity (construction and post-construction) in the governmental unit and can make summary information available to the DNR upon request.

Optional Additional Information

Carefully review your answers to all of the questions above. Is there additional information that will add to the department's understanding of this project? If so, describe here.
Since the completion of the 2009 Plan, the City has been working to implement the recommendations in the plan. The City has done two projects that were recommended in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans. At the North Snow Dump Site a grass buffer strip was constructed around the outside of the snow dump area and a berm with stone weepers was also constructed around the outside to collect and discharge the run-off. At the Compost Site and South Snow Dump Area the snow dump location was moved so that the run-off drains to an existing stormwater pond. This pond provides treatment of the run-off prior to discharge from the site.

The City purchased a high efficiency sweeper and uses it as the primary street sweeping unit. This unit is used to sweep the downtown area on a weekly basis and the remainder of the streets on once every 12 week basis. In the spring the high efficiency and mechanical (the City retained that unit) are sent out for approximately four to six weeks to sweep up the sand that was used for snow and ice control.

The City also implemented an aggressive leaf pick-up program. The City uses skid steers with brush-attached push arms to load leaves into garbage compactors. After the skid steers have gone through, the mechanical sweeper follows that operation and picks up the leaves that are missed. The mechanical sweeper is out for approximately six weeks in the fall doing this work.

Applicant Certification

A Responsible Government Official (authorized signatory) must sign and date the application form prior to submittal to the DNR. The governmental official with signatory authority must be the person authorized by the Governmental Responsibility Resolution. I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this application and attachments is correct and true.

Signature of Responsible Government Official	Date Signed
	4/14/15

Name (*Please Print*)	Title
Matt Trebatoski	City Manager

☒ Check this box if the required, completed Governmental Responsibility Resolution (GRR) (see Attachment J) is attached. Authorized signatory must be approved in the GRR.

Submittal Directions

To be considered for funding, provide the following for each application submitted:

- One hard copy of the completed application form [DNR Form 8700-299 (R 1/15) with original signature in blue ink plus all attachments;
- Three additional hard copies of the completed, signed application form plus all attachments; and
- One electronic copy of the completed application form in **PDF format only** plus all attachments and maps on CD.

All application materials must be postmarked by midnight **April 15 of the same calendar year**.

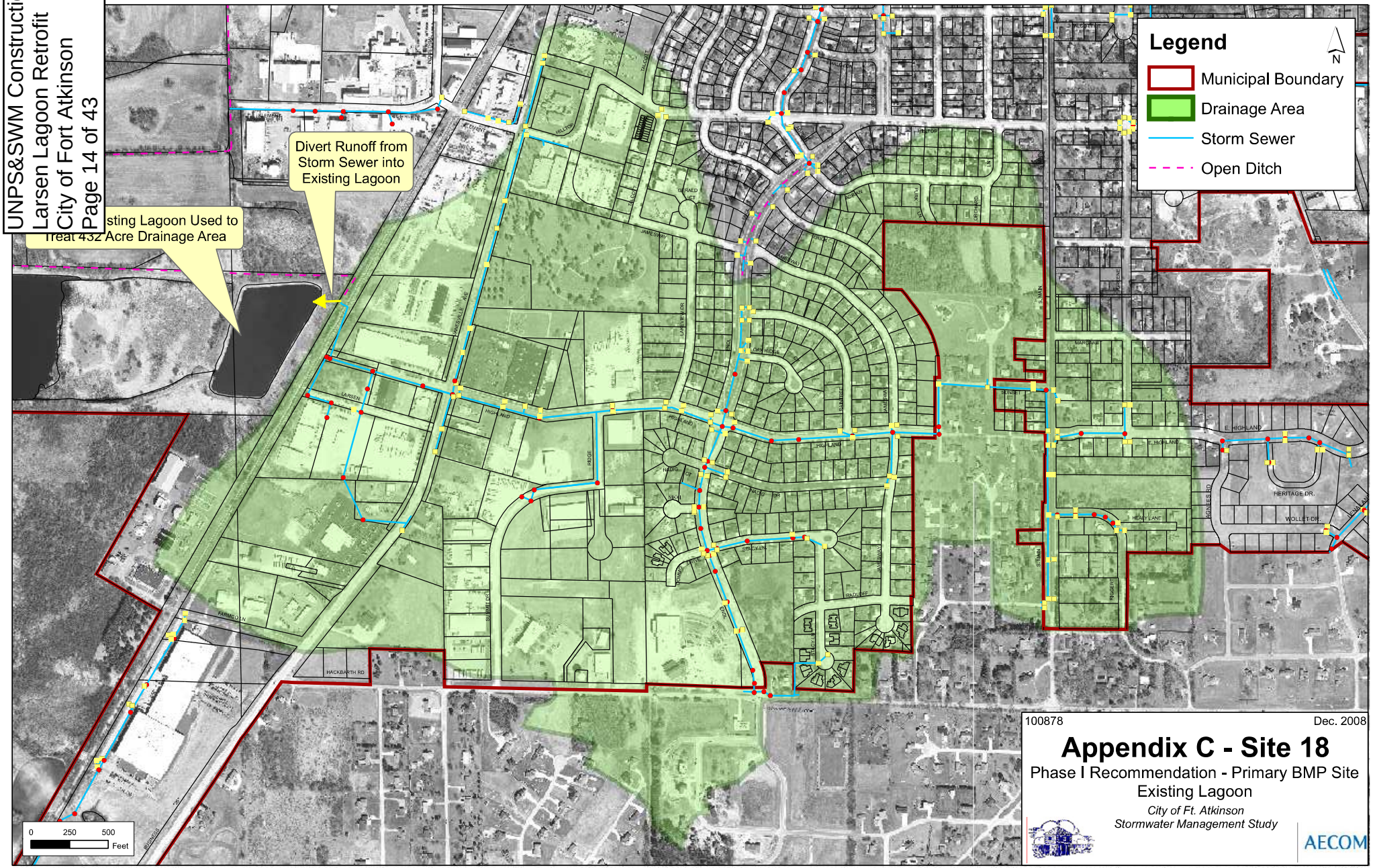
Mail to: Department of Natural Resources
Runoff Management Section -WT/3
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53703

or

PO Box 7921
Madison WI 53707-7921

Please use this page to write any constructive comment(s) you might have to improve this application.
Thank you.

There are two locations where the selection isn't being saved. The first is page 1, Method for Determining Latitude & Longitude - I checked "WDNR Surface Water Data Viewer" and save the document. The second is page 7, B. 3. Method used to Calculate Cost Estimate - I checked "#3", save the form. When I go back into the document, the selections are no longer made.



L:\work\projects\100878\GIS\MXD\Report_Figures\Appendix_Site18.mxd

Motion made by Cm. Lescohier to replace lead water services in the area of the street program not to exceed $75,000. Cm. Kotz seconded the motion and carried on a unanimous roll call vote.

d. Review and accept donation by Pinnacle Foods (formerly Larsen) of lagoons to address stormwater issues.

Engineer Woods reviewed discussions with Pinnacle Foods (formerly Larsen) concerning the possible use of the lagoon by the City to address the stormwater issues and permit requirements. Pinnacle Foods has offered to donate the property to the City, contingent upon the City being responsible for any future clean-up costs. At this time, any clean-up cost is unknown.

Cm. Lescohier moved to accept the donation of the former Larsen Lagoon and address any clean-up concerns. Motion seconded by Cm. Kotz and carried on a unanimous voice vote.

MISCELLANEOUS

a. Granting operator licenses.

Clerk Ebbert presented the operator licenses for approval with successful background checks.

Motion made by Cm. Hartwick, seconded by Cm. Kotz to approve the presented operator licenses. Motion carried.

b. Special beer and wine license for event at St. Joseph's Catholic Church on April 11, 2015.

Clerk Ebbert reviewed the timely application from St. Joseph's Catholic Church for an event scheduled for April 11, 2015.

Motion made by Cm. Hartwick, seconded by Cm. Lescohier to approve the temporary license for St. Joseph's Church. Motion carried.

CLAIMS, APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT PAYMENTS

a. Verified claims.

Motion made by Cwm. LaMuro, seconded by Cm. Kotz to approve the verified claims as presented. Motion carried on a unanimous roll call vote.

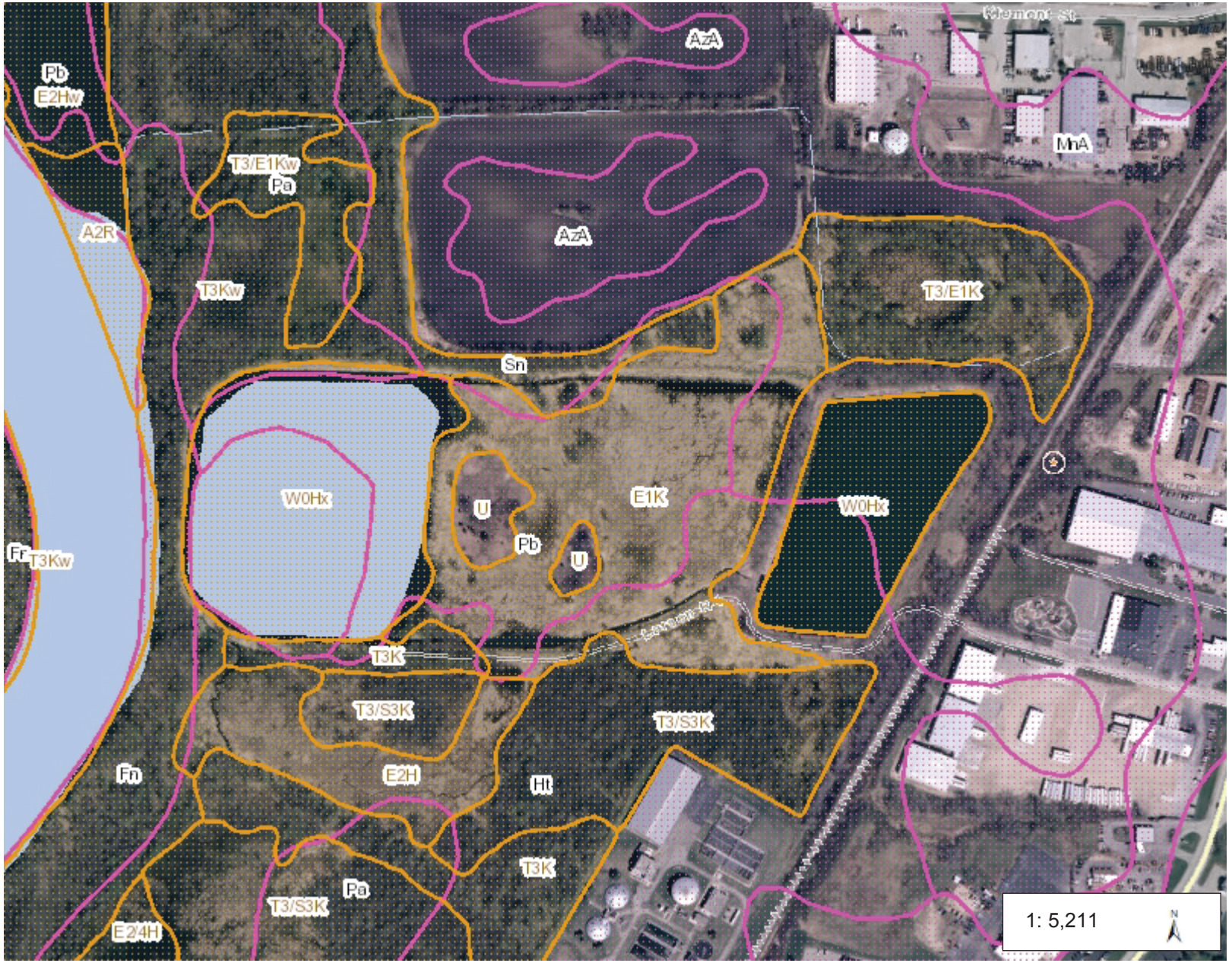
ADJOURNMENT

Cm. Kotz moved to adjourn the April 9, 2015 regular City Council meeting at 7:27 pm. Motion seconded by Cm. Hartwick and carried on a voice vote.

Respectfully submitted

Michelle Ebbert
City Clerk/Treasurer

Wetland Indicators



Legend

- Wetland Class Points
  - Dammed pond
  - Excavated pond
  - Filled excavated pond
  - Filled/drained wetland
  - Wetland too small to delineate
- Filled Points
- Wetland Class Areas
  - Wetland
  - Upland
- Filled Areas
- NRCS Wetspots
- Wetland Indicators
- Rivers and Streams
- Open Water
- 2010 Air Photos (WROC)

Notes

Larsen Lagoon

0.2 0 0.08 0.2 Miles

NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
dnr.wi.gov

Environmental Hazards Assessment

Form 1800-001 (R 10/08)

Notice: This form must be completed and approved by the DNR before grant funds can be expended for land acquisition. Please complete all sections. Use additional page if necessary. Collection of this information is authorized under ss. 23.0915 - 23.0917, Wis. Stats. Failure to provide this information may result in denial or repayment of grant awards. Personal information collected on this form will be used for management of DNR programs and grants. Information may be made available to requesters under Wisconsin's Open Records laws (ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.).

1. General Information

Applicant Name	Project / Parcel	County
City of Fort Atkinson	Larsen Lagoon Retrofit	Jefferson

Property Owner Name	Property Street Address
City of Fort Atkinson	

Close / Intersecting Roads

Larsen Road and Glacial River Trail

Legal Description:	¼ / ¼	¼	Section(s)	Township		Range	E / W
	NE	SE	8	5	N	14E	

2. Environmental Condition Statement of Property

Complete the checklist to the best of your knowledge through inspection of the site. Indicate if any of the following conditions currently exist on site:

Yes	No	
☐	☒	Known spills, release of chemicals, hazardous substances or fuels
☐	☒	Dumps, debris piles, stockpiles of waste, containers, barrels or drums
☐	☒	Sludge
☐	☒	Discolored or odorous soil
☐	☒	Areas of stressed vegetation, absence of vegetation, areas previously burned
☐	☒	Unusual or noxious odors
☐	☒	Discolored, polluted, foul water (in standing water, wells, or wetlands)
☐	☒	Is an existing well located on site? If yes, where is it located?
☐	☒	Old pipes, electrical equipment
☐	☒	Unusual or irregular depressions or mounds on surface
☐	☒	Other evidence of possible contamination – If yes, describe:

If the answer to any question above is yes:

- Attach description or explanation and site map showing location of item(s) checked.
- The property may require a Phase I or further investigation/inspection. Talk to your regional grant specialist listed in the application form.

3. Land Use History

A. Current Uses of the Property:

☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Agriculture ☐ Orchards ☐ Railroads and Railroad Spurs ☐ Landfills

☒ Other – Explain: Stormwater Detention Pond

B. Historical Uses of the Property (for the past 20 years):

☐ Industrial ☒ Commercial ☐ Agriculture ☐ Orchards ☐ Railroads and Railroad Spurs

☐ Suspected Former Landfills ☐ Other – Explain: Cannery Lagoon

C. To the best of your knowledge does the property have evidence of the following?

Yes	No	
☐	☒	Has the site been used for the storage or warehousing of commercial or industrial materials?
☐	☒	Are there areas with a history or likelihood of underground storage tanks?
☐	☒	Are there monitoring wells on site?
☐	☒	Is there any history of contamination on the property?
☐	☒	Is there any history of contamination on any *adjacent* properties?

If you checked any boxes in Sections 3A or 3B above, or answered yes to any question in Section 3C, the property may require a Phase I or further investigation/inspection. Talk to your regional grant specialist listed in the application form.

Environmental Hazards Assessment
Form 1800-001 (R 10/08) Page 2 of 2

4. Site Investigation Documentation

Has a Phase I or Phase II Site Investigation been completed on the property? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, attach a copy of the conclusions.

5. Certification

I hereby certify that I have inspected the property and contacted the current owner regarding environmental contamination. The information provided is a full disclosure of my findings and is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Printed Name of Preparer	Title
Jeffrey L. Woods	City Engineer

Signature of Preparer	Date Signed
Jeffrey L. Woods	4-14-2015

If you are submitting this form as a condition of a Nonpoint Targeted Runoff Management or Nonpoint Urban Storm Water–Construction grant, please also indicate the following:

Printed Name of Authorized Representative	Title
Matt Trebatoski	City Manager

Signature of Authorized Representative	Date Signed
	4/14/15

Leave Blank – DNR Use Only

6. Search of DNR Records

A. Does the property appear on the most recent version of the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, Site Name: _____ BRRTS Activity #: _____

B. Does the property appear on the most recent version of the DNR Registry of Waste Disposal Sites in Wisconsin? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, Site Name: _____

C. Does the property appear on the most recent version of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Information Management System (SHWIMS)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, Site Name: _____

7. Conclusions

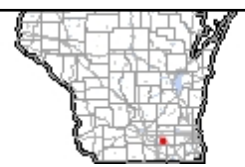
☐ Based on the information available in DNR's Regional files at this time, no additional investigation recommended.

☐ Further Investigation Needed; Consult with Region R&R Program for Recommendation

Printed Name of DNR Reviewer	Title

Signature of DNR Reviewer	Date Signed

Larson Lagoon Retrofit
RR Sites Map



Legend

- Open Site (ongoing cleanup)
- Closed Site (completed cleanup)
- Rivers and Streams
- Open Water
- Cities
- Villages

Notes

0.2 0 0.09 0.2 Miles

NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

1: 6,005

DISCLAIMER: The information shown on these maps has been obtained from various sources, and are of varying age, reliability and resolution. These maps are not intended to be used for navigation, nor are these maps an authoritative source of information about legal land ownership or public access. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made aregarding accuracy, applicability for a particular use, completemenss, or legality of the information depicted on this map. For more information, see the DNR Legal Notices web page: http://dnr.wi.gov/org/legal/

Note: Not all sites are mapped.

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
South Central Region Headquarters
3911 Fish Hatchery Road
Fitchburg WI 53711-5397

StatScott Walker, Governor
Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Telephone 608-275-3266
FAX 608-275-3338
TTY Access via relay - 711

April 1, 2015

Jeffrey L. Woods, P.E.
City Engineer
City of Fort Atkinson
101 North Main Street
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

RE: Larson Pond, Parcel No. **226-0514-0841-000**
City of Fort Atkinson

Dear Mr. Woods,

Please be advised, we have reviewed the above referenced parcel and have found no record of remediation or waste sites within the parcel boundaries.

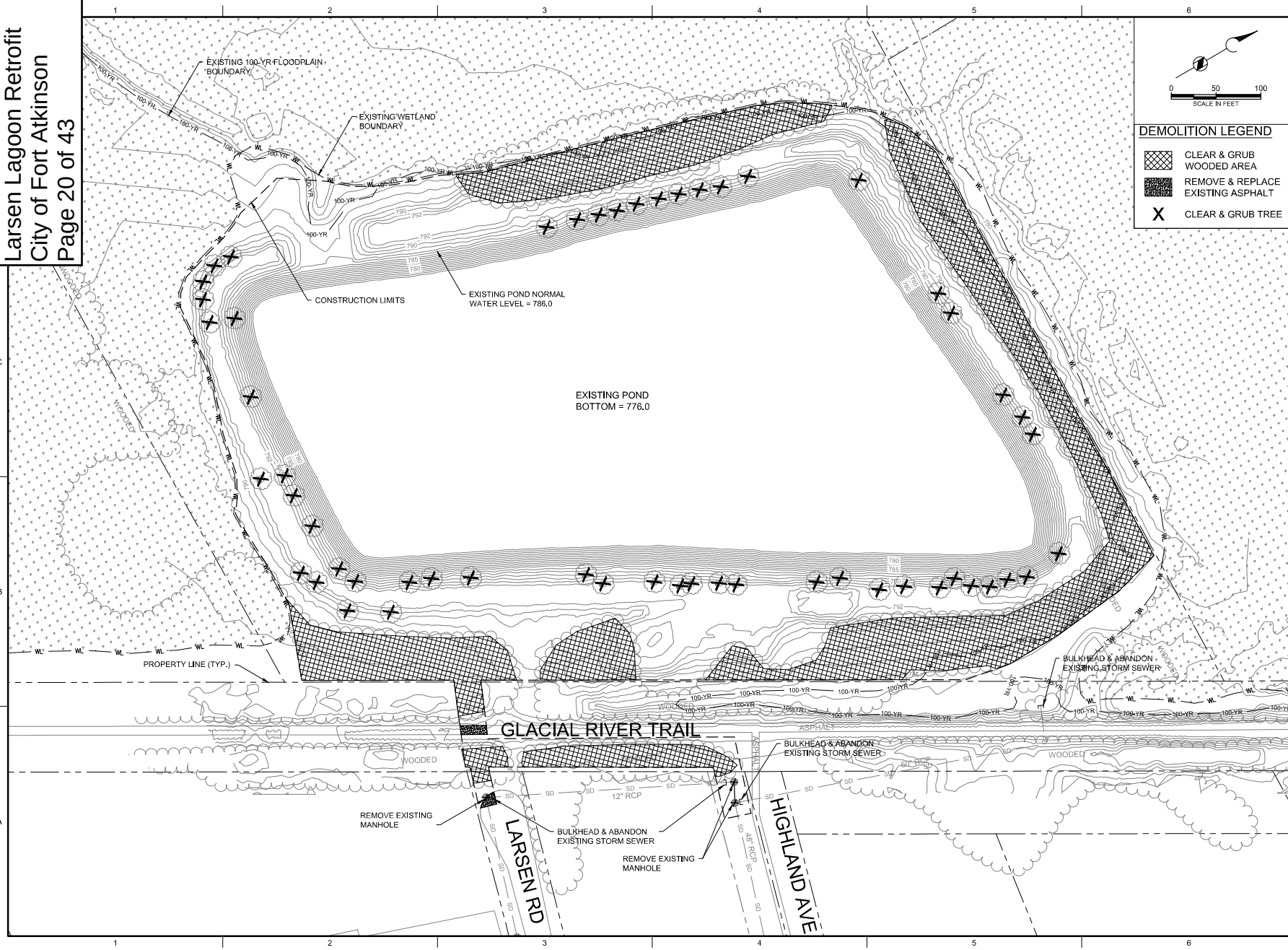
Please contact me with questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

E. Dan Bekta

E. Dan Bekta, P.E.
South Central Region
Water Resources Engineer
608-275-3201

Cc: Jeff Ackerman, P.G.
Hydrogeologist
Division of Air, Waste
Remediation & Redevelopment



DEMOLITION LEGEND

- CLEAR & GRUB WOODED AREA
- REMOVE & REPLACE EXISTING ASPHALT
- X CLEAR & GRUB TREE

0 50 100
SCALE IN FEET

Brown AND Caldwell

LARSON LAGOON WET DETENTION POND
CITY OF FORT ATKINSON
WISCONSIN

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LINE IS 2 INCHES AT FULL SIZE

DESIGNED:
DRAWN:
CHECKED:
CHECKED:
APPROVED:

FILENAME
C-1_DEMO.DWG
BC PROJECT NUMBER
147344
CLIENT PROJECT NUMBER
XX-XX

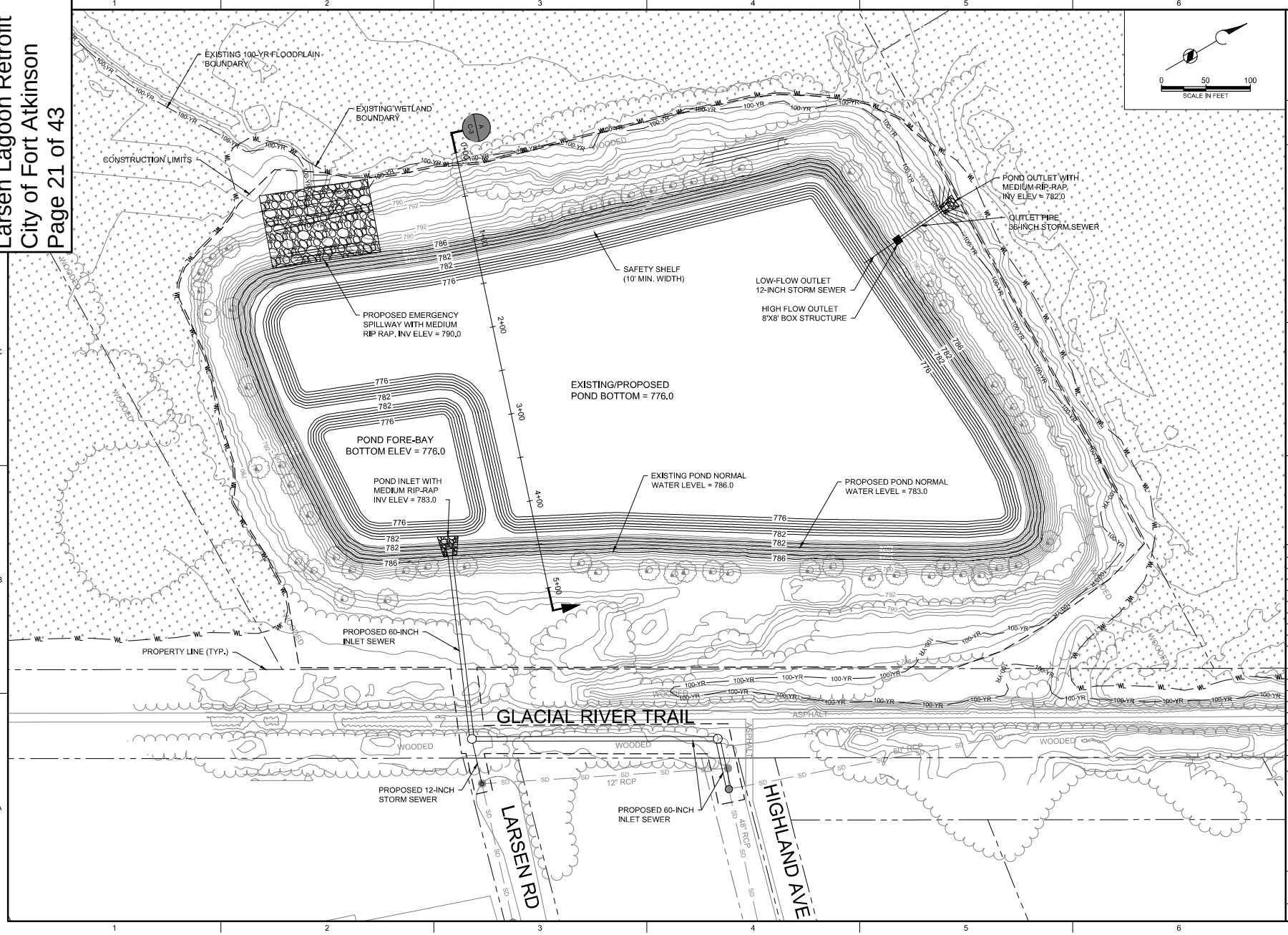
CIVIL

EXISTING CONDITIONS & DEMOLITION PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER
C-1

SHEET NUMBER
1 OF 3

Path: C:\MIKE\PROJECTS\FORT ATKINSON, CITY OF (WI)\147500_FORT ATKINSON_2015 SERVICES\CAD\2-SHEETS\C-CIVIL FILENAME: C-1_DEMO.DWG PLOT DATE: 11:23 AM CAD USER: WEGNER, MIKE



Brown and Caldwell

LARSON LAGOON
WET DETENTION
POND
CITY OF FORT
ATKINSON
WISCONSIN

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LINE IS 2 INCHES AT FULL SIZE

DESIGNED:
DRAWN:
CHECKED:
CHECKED:
APPROVED:

FILENAME
C-2_PROP.DWG
BC PROJECT NUMBER
147344
CLIENT PROJECT NUMBER
XX-XX

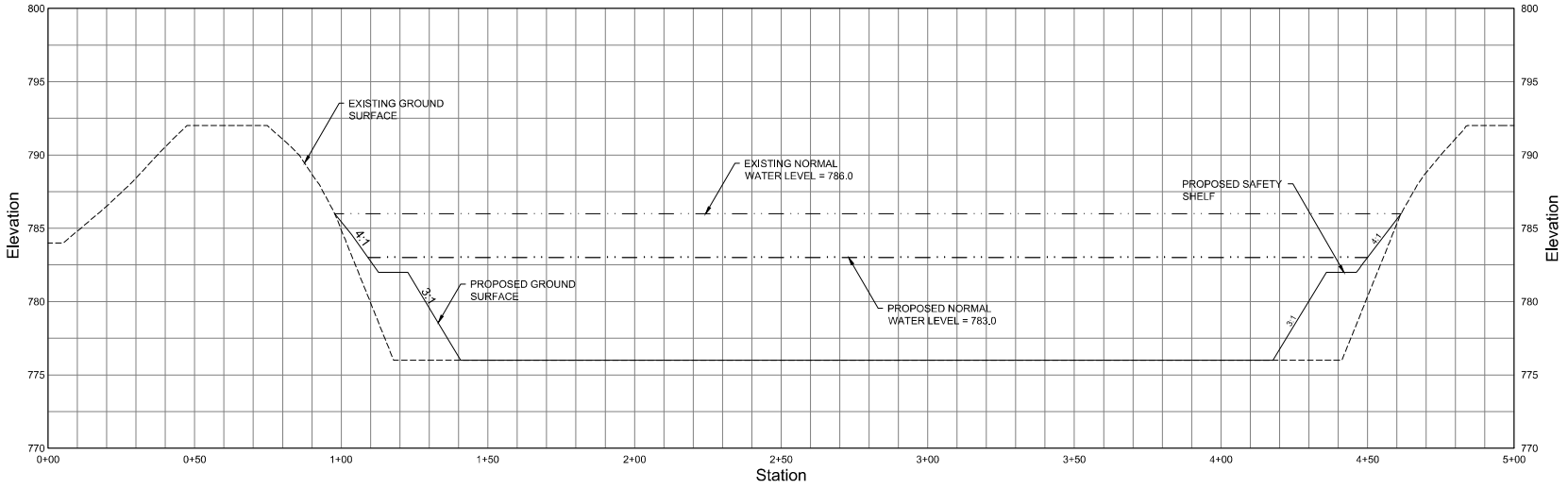
CIVIL

PROPOSED POND

DRAWING NUMBER
C-2

SHEET NUMBER
2 OF 3

Path: C:\MIKE\PROJECTS\FORT ATKINSON, CITY OF (WI)\147500_FORT ATKINSON_2015 SERVICES\CAD\2x2SHEETS\C-CIVIL FILENAME: C-2_PROP.DWG PLOT DATE: 11:50 AM CAD USER: WEGNER, MIKE



SECTION A / C-2

VERTICAL: 1" = 2'
HORIZONTAL: 1" = 20'

Brown AND Caldwell

LARSON LAGOON
WET DETENTION
POND
CITY OF FORT
ATKINSON
WISCONSIN

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LINE IS 2 INCHES AT FULL SIZE

DESIGNED:
DRAWN:
CHECKED:
CHECKED:
APPROVED:

FILENAME
C-3_XSEC.DWG
BC PROJECT NUMBER
147344
CLIENT PROJECT NUMBER
XX-XX

CIVIL

DETENTION BASIN
CROSS-SECTION

DRAWING NUMBER
C-3

SHEET NUMBER
3 OF 3

WISCONSIN
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Endangered Resources Preliminary Assessment

Created on **Tuesday, March 31, 2015**. This report is good for one year after the created date.

Results

Endangered resources are present and the species present are legally protected. **Further actions are required to ensure compliance** with Wisconsin's Endangered Species Law (s. 29.604 Wis. Stats.) and the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 USC ss 1531-43). Therefore you should request an Endangered Resources Review http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ERReview/Review.html.

Project Information

Landowner name	
Project address	
Project description	

Project Questions

Does the project involve a public property?	Yes	**Is the project a utility, agricultural, forestry or bulk sampling (associated with mining) project?**	No
Is the project on a federal property?	No	**Is the project property in Managed Forest Law or Managed Forest Tax Law?**	No
Is the project federally funded?	No		

Project Area Maps

Brown AND Caldwell

Environmental Engineers and Consultants
250 East Wisconsin Ave, Suite 1525
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(414) 273-8800

Project: Larsen Lagoon Pond Retrofit
Client: City of Fort Atkinson
BC Project #: 147500
Prepared: MPW
Reviewed: CJB
Date: 4/7/2015

Item No.	Description	Est. Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Mobilization	1	LS	$ 42,000.00	$ 42,000
2	Furnish, Install, Maintain, & Remove Silt Fence	2900	LF	$ 1.50	$ 4,350
3	Furnish, Install, Maintain, & Remove Tracking Pad	1	EA	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500
4	Furnish, Install, Maintain, & Remove Inlet Protection	10	EA	$ 100.00	$ 1,000
5	Clearing & Grubbing	2.9	ACRE	$ 11,000.00	$ 32,343
6	Abandon Existing Storm Sewer	650	LF	$ 25.00	$ 16,250
7	Furnish & Install 12-inch Storm Sewer	94	LF	$ 50.00	$ 4,700
8	Furnish & Install 36-inch Storm Sewer	56	LF	$ 95.00	$ 5,320
9	Furnish & Install 60-inch Storm Sewer	542	LF	$ 185.00	$ 100,270
10	Furnish & Install 36-inch Apron Endwall	1	EA	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000
11	Furnish & Install 60-inch Apron Endwall	1	EA	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000
12	Furnish & Install 4' Dia. Manhole	6	VF	$ 400.00	$ 2,400
13	Furnish & Install 8' Dia. Manhole	10	VF	$ 650.00	$ 6,500
14	Furnish & Install 10' Dia. Manhole	20	VF	$ 2,000.00	$ 40,000
15	Furnish & Install Outlet Structure	1	EA	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000
16	Furnish & Install Fill Material	13850	CY	$ 7.50	$ 103,875
17	Furnish & Install 6" Topsoil	9795	SY	$ 10.00	$ 97,948
18	Remove & Replace Existing Asphalt Pavement	53	SY	$ 50.00	$ 2,639
19	Furnish & Install Erosion Mat	15507	SY	$ 1.25	$ 19,384
20	Furnish & Install Rip-Rap	1197	SY	$ 30.00	$ 35,920
21	Furnish & Install Wetland Plants	5587	SY	$ 7.50	$ 41,903
22	Furnish & Install Prairie Seed Mix	15507	SY	$ 1.00	$ 15,507
23	Furnish & Install Turfgrass Seed Mix	15507	SY	$ 0.75	$ 11,630
				Costruction Sub-Total	**$ 600,439**
				Design Engineering & Construction Related Services (12%)	$ 72,053
				Construction Contingency (15%)	$ 90,066
				Total Amount	**$ 762,557**

WORKSHEET 9

CITY OF FORT ATKINSON
2015-2020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM BUDGET
DETAIL SCHEDULE
BY DEPARTMENT

STORMWATER UTILITY (CAPITAL)						RECOMMENDED PROGRAM	
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**PROJECT COMMENTS**
LARSON LAGOON POND	$7,000	$90,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	CONSTRUCT STORMWATER FACILITY TO MEET ORIGINAL PERMIT REQUIREMENT OF 20%. 2015 – CONSTRUCTION GRANT APPLICATION; 2016 – DESIGN COST ($30,000) AND CITY SHARE OF CONSTRUCTION COST $60,000 (50% CITY, 50% GRANT)
GPS UNIT	$3,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	HAND HELD UNIT TO BE USED TO LOCATE OBJECTS IN THE FIELD AND IMPROVE ACCURACY OF GIS MAPPING (1/3 WITH SANITARY AND WATER)
UPDATE STORM SEWER MAP FOR TMDL	$1,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	UPDATE MAP TO SHOW PIPES, DRAINAGE AREAS OUTFALLS AND TMDL AREAS. WORK TO INCLUDE TABLES OF AREA ANALYSIS FOR TMDL.
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN	$5,000	$30,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	CREATE PLAN TO DOCUMENT HOW THE CITY IS GOING TO MEET THE TMDL REQUIREMENTS TO REDUCE PHOSPHORUS/SEDIMENT DISCHARGE TO THE ROCK RIVER. 2015 – DNR PLANNING GRANT APPLICATION; 2016 – PLAN DEVELOPMENT (CITY COST IS 30% OF TOTAL – 70% GRANT)
DRAINAGE PROJECTS	$46,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	SHAWNEE COURT – RUN OFF ISSUES ($14,000); S MAIN ST – PIPE REPLACEMENT AT PURDY SCHOOL ($10,000); JANESVILLE AVE – PIPE INSTALLATION AT PARK ST. ($12,000); KLEMENT ST. – PIPE INSTALLATION WEST OF INDUSTRIAL DR. ($10,000)
TOTALS	**$62,500**	**$120,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	

FORT • ATKINSON

FORT ATKINSON AREA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

244 N MAIN STREET
FORT ATKINSON, WI 53538
P: 920.563.3210
F: 920.563.8946
WWW.FORTCHAMBER.COM

March 26, 2015

Matt Trebatoski, City Manager
City of Fort Atkinson
101 North Main Street
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

Dear Matt;

The Fort Atkinson Chamber of Commerce supports the City of Fort Atkinson in its efforts to secure funding through the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Urban Nonpoint Source and Stormwater Program Construction Grant Program. We understand this funding will enable the city to construct a facility for improving the quality of the stormwater that is discharged to the Rock River, which will benefit the City, surrounding watershed communities and Wisconsin.

The DNR's Construction Grant would be crucial to assist the City of Fort Atkinson in developing this facility. The Rock River is currently categorized as an impaired waterway. The City's stormwater facility will be constructed to capture these pollutants and reduce the amount which enters the river. The ultimate goal of this project is improving water quality in the Rock River.

Fort Atkinson's efforts to develop this facility demonstrate a commitment to water quality and preservation of natural resources. The Chamber of Commerce supports these actions and is pleased to see the City of Fort Atkinson pursuing them.

Sincerely,

Carrie Chisholm

Carrie Chisholm
Executive Director

March 25, 2015

Heart of the City
PO Box 399
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

Matt Trebatoski
City Manager
City of Fort Atkinson
101 North Main Street
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

Dear Mr. Tebatoski:

Heart of the City proudly supports the City of Fort Atkinson in its efforts to secure funding through the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Urban Nonpoint Source and Stormwater Program Construction Grant Program. We understand this funding will enable the city to construct a facility for improving the quality of the stormwater that is discharged to the Rock River, which will benefit the City, surrounding watershed communities, and Wisconsin.

The DNR's Construction Grant would provide crucial assistance to the City of Fort Atkinson in development of this facility. Construction of the new stormwater facility will greatly reduce the amount of suspended solids and attendant pollution entering the Rock River, a vital waterway currently categorized as "impaired." The ultimate goal of this project is improving water quality in the Rock River.

The City's efforts to develop this facility demonstrate a commitment to water quality and preservation of natural resources. Heart of the City supports these actions and is pleased to see the City of Fort Atkinson pursuing them.

Sincerely,

Matthew Loup
President, Heart of the City

City of Fort Atkinson Comprehensive Plan

Adopted: September 16, 2008

Vandewalle & Associates

Chapter Four: Natural Resources

NATURAL RESOURCE RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

- Promote community sustainability City-wide.
- Help protect the Rock River, Bark River, and Allen Creek; groundwater quality; and other important environmental features.
- Promote the integration of recreation with natural resources, such as through more recreational trails.

A survey of Fort Atkinson's natural resources provides an important framework for guiding several elements of the *Comprehensive Plan.* As a growing community, such information can help identify the appropriate locations for development, and can pinpoint areas that should be preserved and managed for recreational purposes, stormwater management, and groundwater protection. Maintenance of these natural features is also important for community appearance and for the functions they perform for natural communities. Map 5 in this *Plan* depicts the area's key environmentally sensitive areas, some of which are described in detail below.

A. Ecological Landscape

An ecological landscape is defined as a region of Wisconsin characterized by a unique combination of physical and biological attributes, such as climate, geology, soils, water, or vegetation. Understanding the distinct attributes of each of these landscapes will be important when identifying future land management and land use goals. The City of Fort Atkinson falls within the Southeast Glacial Plains Landscape. Many of these attributes of this landscape are identified in the following sections.

B. Topography

The topography in the City of Fort Atkinson was shaped over 10,000 years ago by Wisconsin's most recent period of glacial activity. The landscape is characterized by gently rolling moraines and drumlins that were formed by material deposited along the edges of the ice sheet during the glacier's retreat. Most of the slopes in the City are less than 5 percent. In the area around McCoy Park, elevations reach more than 850 feet above sea level. The low areas along the Rock and Bark Rivers have elevations of about 780 feet.

C. Metallic and Non-Metallic Resources

While there are no active mineral extraction sites located in Fort Atkinson, under State Statutes (295.20), landowners who want to register their property as a nonmetallic mining deposit are required to notify each county, city, village and/or town that has zoning authority over their property. Registrations must be recorded at the County Register of Deeds in the County where the mineral deposit is located.

D. Groundwater

Groundwater is comprised of the portion of rainfall that does not run off to streams or rivers and that does not evaporate or transpire from plants. This water percolates down through the soil until it

reaches the saturated zone of an aquifer. Groundwater supplies all of the water for domestic, commercial and industrial uses in the City of Fort Atkinson.

The quality of groundwater in the City is generally good. However, groundwater availability and quality is and will continue to be an important issue for Jefferson County. In the last few decades, the number of high-capacity wells in the region has increased to accommodate growth. Such deep wells not only threaten to deplete the aquifer, but also disturb areas of the aquifer in which natural contaminants are found in higher concentrations, such as radium, arsenic, lead, fluoride, and iron.

Groundwater contamination is also of concern in areas around the City that are served by private wells. In these more rural areas, a common groundwater contaminant is nitrate-nitrogen, which can come from many sources, including improperly functioning on-site wastewater systems, animal feedlots, sludge and septage application, lawn and agricultural fertilizers, and decaying plant debris.

E. Watersheds and Surface Waters

The City is located within the Lower Koshkonong Creek Watershed in the Lower Rock River Basin. The Rock River Basin covers approximately 3,777 square miles and incorporates 10 counties in southern Wisconsin. Water from the Rock River Basin enters the Mississippi River via the Rock River and eventually ends up in the Gulf of Mexico. The main trunk of the Rock River flows south through Fort Atkinson. The Lower Koshkonong Creek Watershed covers an area of 220 square miles. The watershed includes Lake Koshkonong and the Rock River from Fort Atkinson to the Indianford Dam. Streams in the watershed include Saunders, Allen and Otter creeks, and a portion of the main stem of the Rock River.

The Rock River weaves through downtown Fort Atkinson

The Rock River and Bark River are the City of Fort Atkinson's most prominent surface water features. The Rock River traverses through the center of the City from east to west, framing the downtown. The Bark River connects to the Rock River in the eastern portion of the City.

Allen Creek cuts through the southwestern portion of the City just north of the Robert L. Klement Business Park. The Creek is the only waterway in the County that is considered an Exceptional Resource Water, meaning that it is characterized by excellent water quality and high quality fisheries, and also has a high recreational value.

F. Floodplains

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates floodplains. These are areas predicted to be inundated with flood waters in the 100-year storm event (e.g., a storm that has a 1 percent chance of happening in any given year). Development within floodplains is strongly

discouraged (so as to avoid property damage). The City of Fort Atkinson Floodplain Ordinance regulates development within floodplain areas.

Map 5 shows the 505 acres of land in the City classified as floodplain, comprising approximately 14 percent of the City's total land area. Floodplain areas in the City are located primarily along the Rock River and Bark River. The National Flood Insurance Program maps produced by the FEMA should be referenced for official delineation and elevations of floodplain boundaries. These maps have recently been updated.

G. Wetlands

According the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR) Wetland Inventory Maps, wetland habitats comprise approximately seven percent (263 acres) of the City's total land area, not including small tracts of wetland that are less than five acres in size. These ecosystems play significant roles in maintaining the quality of groundwater and surface water and provide valuable habitats for fish, birds, and other wildlife. Wetland areas are generally located along the Rock and Bark Rivers and in several low lying areas of the City.

South of the City in the vicinity of Star School Road and just west of County K is the Star School Fen. The fen is a wetland complex associated with Allen Creek (see paragraph E above). The area is comprised of patches of calcareous fen, wet mesic prairie, and southern sedge meadow. Calcareous fens are the rarest type of plant community in Wisconsin and one of the rarest in all of North America. The harsh alkaline soils characteristic of these ecosystems support a rare selection of calcium-tolerant plants. Calcareous fen's typically have a disproportionate number of rare, threatened, and endangered plant species when compared to other plant communities in the Great Lakes Region. The Star School Fen supports a diversity of species, including rare species such as prairie Indian plantain, slim-stem reed grass, least darter, and Blanding's turtle. Landowners in the area have embarked on an ambitious management and restoration program to stop the woody and invasive species from encroaching on the fen. At the time this *Plan* was written, the Star School Fen area was being proposed as a State Natural Area.

The City of Fort Atkinson Shoreland/Wetland Ordinance regulates the use and development of wetlands within 300 feet of navigable streams and 1,000 feet of lakes and ponds.

H. Woodlands and Natural Vegetation

The City of Fort Atkinson's native vegetation consists of a mix of prairie lands, oak forests, maple-basswood forests, savannas, wet-mesic prairies, southern sedge meadows, emergent marshes, and calcareous fens. Agriculture and development have significantly changed vegetative cover in this part of the state. Much of the natural vegetation has been removed and undeveloped areas are dominated by croplands. Today, larger stands of woodlands are mainly located outside the City limits, mostly along the Rock and Bark Rivers.

I. Steep Slopes

As shown on Map 5, slopes exceeding a 12 percent grade are located in the northwest portion of the City and south of the City. Generally, slopes that have between a 12 and 20 percent grade present challenges for building site development, and slopes that exceed a 20 percent grade are not recommended for any disturbance or development.

J. Rare Species Occurrences/Natural Areas

WisDNR's Natural Heritage Inventory program maintains data on the general location and status of threatened or endangered plant and animal species and natural communities and species of special concern. There are occurrences of aquatic endangered species in the City centered around the Rock and Bark Rivers. Animal species include the Queen Snake, Bullfrogs, and Blanchard's Cricket Frog. There are also occurrences of aquatic endangered species west of the City in the Lake Koshkonong Marsh. More specific information on location and type of species is available from the State's Bureau of Endangered Resources.

K. State Natural Areas/Wildlife Areas

State wildlife areas are intended to preserve wild lands for hunters, trappers, hikers, wildlife watchers, and all people interested in the out-of-doors. Furthermore, these areas help protect and manage important habitat for wildlife and help prevent draining, filling, and destruction of wetlands and the private blocking of important waterways, game lands, and lakes.

The City does not have any state natural areas or wildlife areas within its 2008 boundaries. However, Rose Lake State Natural Area is located northwest of the City. Rose Lake is a shallow, hard water seepage lake that is surrounded by wetlands, oaks openings, and steep hills. The Lake has a maximum depth of 5 feet and contains a submerged aquatic plant community. The exposed mud flats attract numerous shore birds such as pectoral sandpiper, least sandpiper, solitary, sandpiper, and lesser yellowlegs. The lake and surrounding wetlands are also important breeding habitat for black tern, black crowned nigh-heron, redhead, sandhill cranes, great blue heron, pied-billed grebe, American coot, common moorhen, blue-winged teal, ruddy duck, tree swallow, bank swallow, marsh wren, and yellow-headed black birds. A diversity of other plant, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and insect species also inhabit the Lake and the surrounding habitat. A diverse dragonfly/damselfly population indicates that water quality in the lake has remained fairly pristine. Prairie, savanna, and wetland habitats are being restored around the lake. Public land surrounding the Lake is owned by Jefferson County (Dorothy Carnes Park). The Lake was designated as a State Natural Area in 2006.

As part of the Glacial Heritage Project (see paragraph M below), the state and Jefferson County have long-term plans to acquire roughly 600 acres of additional land around the Lake to ensure the long-term preservation of this unique and treasured natural feature and to enable a broader range of recreational activities.

The Lake Koshkonong Marsh Wildlife Area is located only two miles southwest of the City. The Wildlife Area is a large marsh, just west of Highway 26 along the mouth of the Rock River. It encompasses 844 acres and is home to waterfowl, deer, turkey, pheasants, grassland songbirds, and sandhill cranes. A boat ramp is available on Groeler Road under the Highway 26 Bridge. Snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, and bird watching are other activities. The WisDNR also has a boat ramp and a small natural area on Vinnie Ha Ha Road providing access to the Wildlife Area.

L. Land Legacy Places

In the Wisconsin Land Legacy Report, the WisDNR identified the key places that are critical to meeting Wisconsin's conservation and outdoor recreation needs over the next 50 years. The Bark and Scuppernong Rivers and Jefferson Marsh Legacy Places have been identified in the area surrounding Fort Atkinson. This large area encompasses four State Wildlife Areas, including the Lake Koshkonong Marsh Wildlife Area. Because of this area's proximity to numerous urban centers, the Legacy Places offer some of the best remaining opportunities in southern Wisconsin to provide substantial land for outdoor recreation.

M. Glacial Heritage Area Project

The Glacial Heritage Area Project is an effort led by the WisDNR to establish a network of conservation areas, recreational facilities, and recreation trails in the Glacial Heritage Area in Southeastern Wisconsin. This area is centered on western Jefferson County, but includes portions of Dane County, Dodge County, Rock County, and Walworth County. The primary goal of the project is to help meet the demand for outdoor, nature-based, land and water recreational activities in the state by setting aside lands for hiking, biking, wildlife watching, camping, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, boating, and other activities. The portion of Southeastern Wisconsin that is known as the Glacial Heritage Area already boasts one state park, eleven large State Wildlife Areas, twelve State Natural Areas, the Glacial Drumlin and Glacial River trails, numerous county parks, and lands owned by private conservation groups. These resources provide the foundation for establishing an intricate network of "strings and pearls," in which conservation areas and parks represent the "pearls," and trails represent the "strings."

It is another goal of this project to directly connect these outdoor recreational resources with the numerous communities located within the Glacial Heritage Area. The northern two thirds of the City of Fort Atkinson is located within the project's primary study area, within which WisDNR is hoping to identify the majority of its new "pearls." At the time this *Plan* was written, the Rose Lake State Natural Area (Dorothy Carnes Park) had been identified as one of the County's "pearls" The Jefferson County Parks Department and WisDNR were developing plans for the long-term preservation and expansion of this area and working with landowners to protect land adjacent to the Lake through acquisition, easement, or agreement.

N. Natural Resource Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goal:

Protect the health and integrity of ecological systems as part of a sustainable community.

Objectives:

1. Continue to recognize how significant natural features such as the Rock and Bark Rivers and Allen Creek help to shape Fort Atkinson's character and identity.
2. Protect natural features, including wetlands, rivers, woodlands, wildlife habitats, groundwater resources, and other environmentally sensitive areas.
3. Protect surface water and groundwater quality, specifically associated with the rivers and Allen Creek.
4. Link natural resource preservation with recreational and economic opportunities and community sustainability.

Policies:

1. Utilize subdivision review, zoning, and official mapping authority to protect environmental corridors and significant environmental features within the City's planning area.
2. Preserve natural resources by prohibiting new construction in mapped environmental corridors (see Maps 7 and 8).
3. Protect groundwater quality by encouraging the clean-up of environmentally contaminated sites, monitoring uses that may cause contamination in the future, identifying and protecting wellhead protection areas for municipal wells, and maximizing infiltration in groundwater recharge areas.

WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY?

A community can advance sustainability through a variety of strategies such as promoting comprehensive transportation networks and services; ensuring a variety of housing options throughout the community; investing in a strong economy that provides a diversity of local jobs, goods, and services; supporting well designed development that preserves high-quality farmland and complements the natural environment; seeking out opportunities to reduce non-renewable energy consumption and waste; and generally by developing comprehensive solutions to resolving complex issues.

The term sustainability refers to a community's capacity to support the long-term health and welfare of its natural and man-made environment, as well as all forms of life that depend on that environment. A sustainable community is focused not only on protecting natural resources, but also on ensuring a high quality of life for all residents. To move in the direction of sustainability, a community must recognize the interconnectedness of all things, as well as the impact their actions have on the greater region and the world.

4. Protect the area's natural resources, such as the Rock River, the Bark River, Allen Creek, Rose Lake, and Bark River Nature Park to protect threatened or endangered species and other wildlife, and to promote local economic development.
5. Cooperate with other units of government and non-profit land conservation agencies on the preservation of natural resources that are under shared ownership or that cross jurisdictional boundaries.
6. Encourage a compact development pattern, mixed use development, infill, and redevelopment in the City to preserve open spaces and natural resources.
7. Enhance and enforce progressive erosion control and stormwater management standards.
8. Review and revise City ordinances to ensure they encourage or at least do not prevent property owners or developers from engaging in environmentally-sustainable development practices.
9. Support and participate in the Glacial Heritage Project and other initiatives that are focused on preservation and enhancement of natural resources.
10. Develop a multi-use trail system that utilizes environmental corridors as key linkages.
11. Discourage the establishment of new mineral extraction operations within the City limits, except where they are associated with a development project on the same site and are operated according to safe and clean standards.

O. Natural Resource Programs and Recommendations

Promote Community Sustainability

The City can involve its residents and business owners in promoting a sustainable Fort Atkinson. More specifically, the following strategies may be implemented:

- With UW-Extension, Jefferson County and local groups like Heart of the City, organize opportunities to educate the public on ideas and initiatives to become more sustainable. It will be particularly important for the City to provide opportunities for residents and business owners to help define what the term "sustainability" means for Fort Atkinson and to strategize on ways to advance the goal of becoming more sustainable. The City has already initiated such efforts by establishing its Ad Hoc Climate Protection Committee.
- Carry out the recommendations of the City's Climate Protection Ad Hoc Committee, including the development and implementation of the "Green Recognition Program" to award businesses, organizations, and individuals who advance sustainability objectives.
- Coordinate the efforts and knowledge of City staff, residents, and business owners to identify environmental issues in need of the most immediate attention. Following this exercise, identify short-term projects that can be implemented relatively quickly and easily. Such early successes will help generate enthusiasm and excitement for future directions and will advance the City toward achieving more complex and/or longer-term goals.
- Refer to the publication "Toward a Sustainable Community: A Toolkit for Local Government" to identify potential strategies for creating greater efficiencies in City operations. This publication was prepared by UW-Extension and outlines approaches to improve efficiency in municipal departments, both in terms of their impact on the environment and in terms of government spending.

Foster a Compact, Mixed Use Development Pattern

The City may, through this *Plan* and updated ordinances, promote a more compact development pattern, focusing on techniques that minimize the amount of land required for additional growth, such as infill development, redevelopment, mixed use neighborhood and economic centers, Traditional Neighborhood Design, and smaller lots sizes (see Housing and Neighborhood Development chapter). Compact development will benefit regional water

URBAN DENSITY AND WATER QUALITY

Urban development has negative impacts on water quality by decreasing natural ground cover and increasing the amount of stormwater runoff that enters streams and lakes. Water bodies can become impaired when just 10 percent of the adjacent land is impervious. As a result, some communities have concluded that lower-density development patterns will have less of an impact on water quality by spreading out development and allowing for more pervious surface around and between buildings, roads, driveways, and parking lots.

However, when the quantity of stormwater runoff in a given area is measured per building, versus per acre, higher density developments generate less stormwater runoff than lower density developments and consequently have less of a negative impact on the overall watershed.

Nevertheless, it should be recognized that with denser development comes localized increases in impervious surfaces, which, over time will contribute to the impairment of waterways. Therefore, in addition to promoting compact development patterns, communities should take additional measures to mitigate the impacts of stormwater runoff.

Source: USEPA report "Protecting Water Resources with Higher Density Development"

quality (see "Urban Density and Water Quality" sidebar), facilitate walking and biking, help keep development out of agricultural and natural areas, and be less expensive to serve with public utilities and services.

Protect Environmental Corridors

Preserving environmental corridors provides significant ecological, recreational, and aesthetic benefits to a community. Such areas add considerably to the ecological integrity of a region, contribute to the aesthetic value of neighborhoods, offer natural stormwater management and flood control, and protect and improve water and air quality. In addition, because environmental corridors are often comprised of wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, and other specific environmental features, these areas often present severe limitations to development. For the purposes of this *Plan*, environmental corridors are a comprised of the following features:

- Publicly-owned parks, recreation, and conservancy lands.
- Water bodies and wetlands as mapped in the Wisconsin DNR Wetlands Inventory and areas identified through more detailed field surveys, which are subject to regulations at several levels of government.
- Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) designated floodplains. The County and City are required to limit development within the 100-year floodplain as shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
- Contiguous woodlands over 10 acres in size.
- 25-foot setbacks from navigable waters and well-defined drainageways.
- Lands with steep slopes of 12 percent or greater.

The City intends to protect environmental corridors by not allowing new buildings (that do not replace old buildings) or significant expansions to existing building footprints within these identified areas. Existing development and farming uses may continue within mapped environmental corridors. However, such natural areas may be strategically integrated into the design of new development, providing locations for potential trails. For example, the greenway east of Ralph Park could provide space for a new multi-use trail that could connect to and through the clinic area to the Rock River, connecting the neighborhood to this important natural feature and enhancing mobility for children, the elderly and the disabled. The Housing and Neighborhood Development section of this chapter includes additional details.

Take Measures to Protect Exceptional Natural Resources

Fort Atkinson is surrounded by several high quality natural features, including, but not limited to, Allen Creek and Rose Lake. To preserve these exceptional resources, the City will coordinate with various entities such as the surrounding towns, WisDNR, property owners, Friends of the Allen Creek Watershed (FOACW), Jefferson County, and other private, public, and non-profit agencies.

The small white lady slipper orchid, a Wisconsin threatened species, blooms along Allen Creek

Whenever possible, the City will direct urban development away from areas being planned for acquisition or state and county protection (see Map 10).

At the time this *Plan* was being prepared, the FOACW group was working in coordination with professors at UW-Whitewater and a river restoration company to prepare a two-year baseline study of Allen Creek and its associated watershed. Initial findings of the study revealed relatively unimpaired water quality, several rare species of plants and animals and a dynamic, high-functioning hydrologic system. In the future, continued development around the creek and habitat fragmentation pose threats to the quality of this system. The City will communicate with FOACW and consider the findings of their study when making decisions regarding future development south of the City. At minimum, the City will also collaborate with FOACW, property owners, and other groups and agencies to discourage additional development in close proximity to the creek, where ever possible. To accomplish this goal, the City may also utilize strategies such as situating open space areas and/or stormwater management facilities between development and the creek to create an additional buffer.

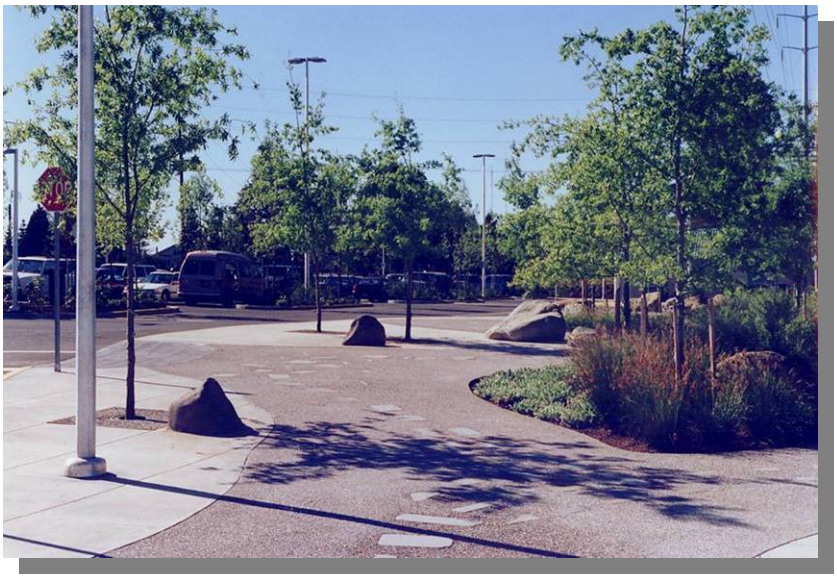
Also see the recommendation below: "Link Natural Area Preservation with Recreational Opportunities."

Advance Stormwater Best Management Practices

The City will refer to Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) to mitigate the negative impacts stormwater can have on waterways and downstream properties. Stormwater BMPs aim to control run-off volume by managing precipitation as "close to where it hits the ground" as possible, thereby facilitating infiltration of precipitation into groundwater and evaporation of water back into the atmosphere. This approach decreases peak stormwater quantities and improves the overall quality of the stormwater that does enter streams and lakes.

The BMPs that the City will promote and, in certain cases, require the following:

- **Maximize permeable surface areas**. This technique focuses on reducing the impervious footprint of development sites and breaking up large paved areas with permeable surfaces and/or natural ground cover and vegetation. Since the impacts of stormwater runoff are far more effectively managed by natural systems, such as wetlands and forest ecosystems, than by pervious ground cover that has been altered by construction or other human impacts (e.g. front lawns), the preservation of environmental corridors will go a long way in mitigating stormwater impacts. Where paved surfaces are necessary, these areas should be graded so they drain to infiltration areas. This approach also includes the incorporation of narrower street widths into neighborhoods, where possible, and the development of smaller lots, which are typically associated with less impervious surface per lot (e.g. less street frontage needed per lot).

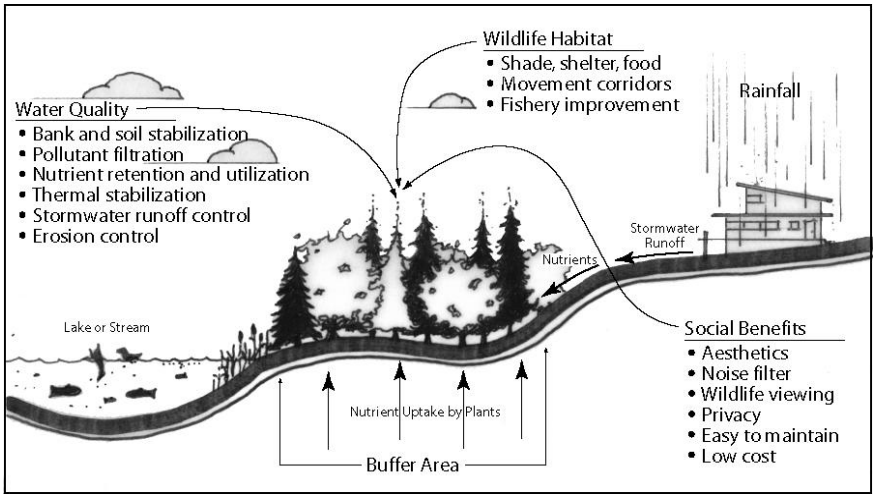


Infiltration areas can be artfully integrated into development

- **Incorporate progressive construction site erosion control practices**. Construction sites generate a significant amount of sediment run-off if not managed properly. Under current state laws, erosion control plans are required for all construction sites that are larger than one acre. The City will enforce erosion control ordinances and techniques for the protection and continued improvement of water quality. In particular, progressive erosion control systems should be components of new development sites. These techniques include providing silt fencing surrounding the construction project, minimizing the amount of land area that is disturbed throughout the construction process, and quickly reestablishing displaced vegetation.
- **Include infiltration and retention areas**. Where stormwater basins are necessary to effectively manage run-off, such basins and associated conveyance routes should be carefully integrated into the surrounding development pattern and should incorporate native/natural edge vegetation whenever possible to ensure the aesthetic and functional integrity of the site. Other possible infiltration techniques include:
    - *Rain gardens*: A rain garden is a landscaping feature that is designed, located, and installed for the purposes of capturing stormwater runoff and allowing it to infiltrate back into the ground. The City may consider codifying rain garden design standards and allowing the construction of rain gardens to apply toward meeting City landscaping requirements.
    - *Rain Barrels*: A rain barrel collects and stores the water that drains from rooftops to prevent it from running off-site. A hose can be connected to the barrel and the collected rain can be used to water the lawn or garden, or to wash the car. Barrels can also be set to slowly empty themselves, allowing the water to filter back into the ground. The City may actively promote this program and provide residents with information about how and where they can purchase their own rain barrels.
    - *Green (vegetated) roofs*: Green roofs effectively act like sponges, absorbing water from rain storms that would otherwise run off the roof. Green roofs also function as filters, removing pollutants from rainwater. The City will consider installing green roofs on new municipal buildings constructed in the future, and promote them in private developments.
    - *Vegetated buffer strips and berms* (Figure 4.1): Locating areas of vegetation either alone or in combination with landscaping berms around properties helps restrict the off-site flow of water. Also, the addition of organic material to soil aids in the decomposition and filtration of pollutants. The City should seek funds from programs that are designed to assist in efforts to protect and enhance surface water quality in key areas. Programs may include the DNR Target Runoff Management Program and the DNR River Protection Grant Program.

The City may also implement a stormwater utility as a means to better manage stormwater at a regional level, rather than relying on site-by-site approaches in all cases. The City may, from time to time, partner with groups such as the Rock River Coalition, Friends of the Allen Creek Watershed, and other groups to identify and implement strategies to improve water quality in the Rock and its tributaries and to identify and map groundwater recharge areas in and around the City. In such areas, the City will focus particularly on maximizing pervious surfaces and minimizing the potential for groundwater contamination. For projects close to Allen Creek, an Exceptional Resource Water, the City will continue to carefully manage the temperature, quantity, and quality of water reaching the Creek and may take additional measures to ensure that adjacent development is not contributing to the degradation of this important natural feature.

Figure 4.1: Example of Vegetative Buffer



Require Completion of a Site Inventory and Analysis in Advance of Development

Neighborhood and site design processes that require the thoughtful inventory and analysis of natural resources before lots are platted or buildings are placed are essential in accomplishing development that is sensitive to natural resources. Requiring completion of "site assessment checklists" as part of development approvals is a good way to achieve this (see example in Figure 4.2). The checklist suggests a comprehensive inventory of all natural resources when a development proposal, site plan, conditional use permit, or other petition is within a critical area. Also, natural resource features should be depicted on all site plans, preliminary plats, and certified survey maps, including wetlands, steep slopes, floodplains, drainageways, wooded areas, and mature trees.

Once critical site features are identified and mapped, protection is the next step. Maximum clearance or removal standards for these features, or on-site mitigation where those standards cannot be met, may be considered. For example, some communities adopt woodland/mature tree identification, protection, and mitigation (e.g., replanting) standards in zoning and subdivision ordinances to maintain this limited resource.

The City should consider site inventory, analysis, and protection standards in its zoning and subdivision ordinance amendments, as recommended in the final chapter of this *Plan* when the codes are next updated.

Figure 4.2: Sample Portion of a Site Assessment Checklist

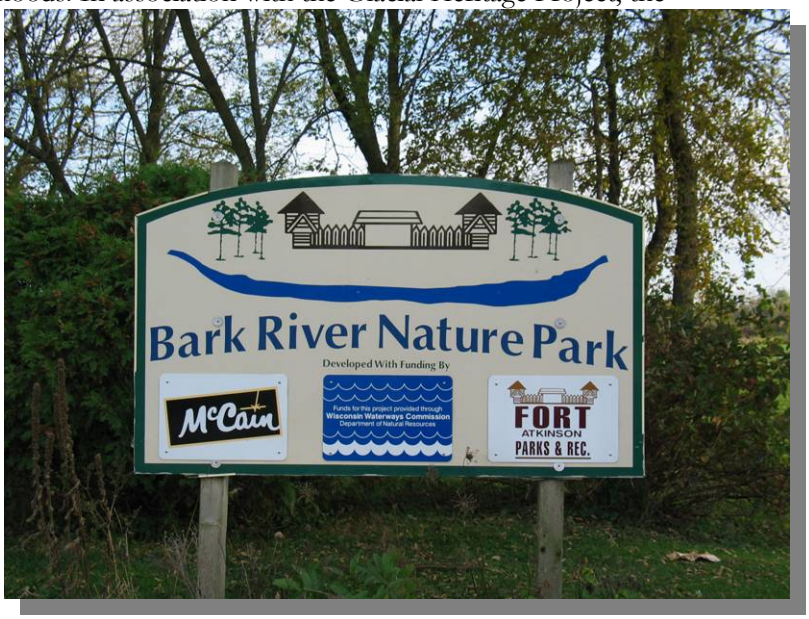
SITE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST		
ITEM OF INFORMATION	YES	NO
I. Land Resources. Does the project site involve:		
A. Changes in relief and drainage patterns (Attach a topographical map showing, at a minimum, 2-foot contour intervals)		
B. A landform or topographical feature including perennial streams		
C. A floodplain (If "yes," attach 2 copies of the 100-year floodplain limits.)		
D. An area of soil instability—greater than 18 % slope and/or hydric or alluvial soils, as depicted in the applicable "County Soils Survey"		
E. An area of bedrock within 6 ft. of the soil surface as depicted in the "County Soils Survey" or a more detailed source		
F. An area with groundwater table within 5 feet of the soil surface as described in the "County Soils Survey" or a more detailed source		
G. An area with fractured bedrock within 10 feet of the soil surface as depicted in the "County Soils Survey"		
H. Prevention of future gravel extraction		
I. A drainage-way with a tributary area of 5 or more acres		
J. Lot coverage of more than 50 percent impermeable surfaces		
K. Prime agricultural land as depicted in the applicable "County Soils Survey" or adopted farm land preservation plans		
L. Wetlands as depicted on DNR wetland inventory maps or more detailed sources		
M. Environmental corridors, as mapped by the City or county		
II. Water Resources. Does the project involve:		
A. Location in an area traversed by a navigable stream, intermittent stream, or dry run		
B. Impact on the capacity of a stormwater storage system or flow of a waterway within 1 mile		
C. The use of septic systems for on-site waste disposal		
D. Lowering of water table by pumping or drainage		
E. Raising of water table by altered drainage		
F. Frontage on a lake, river, or other navigable waterway		

Link Natural Area Preservation with Recreational Opportunities

When siting new parks and considering improvements to existing parks, the City will identify areas that can accommodate both active recreation (e.g. ball fields, playgrounds, courts) and passive recreation (e.g. picnicking, nature walks, bird watching). Natural resource preservation areas can serve as important components of the City's overall park system, providing opportunities for outdoor education, relaxation, and exercise. Such areas also maintain and enhance the beauty of a community

or neighborhood and serve a variety of ecological functions, such as providing habitat for wildlife, enhancing water and air quality, and providing natural flood control. The City may also consider the following opportunities:

- **Work with the State and County to identify and preserve identified open lands within the Glacial Heritage Area.** Because the City of Fort Atkinson is located within the Glacial Heritage Area Project's study area, it will be important for the City to remain involved in the project's ongoing feasibility study process, which is intended to identify lands appropriate for future acquisition and preservation. Fort Atkinson will also continue to work with the County and WisDNR to coordinate possible connections between State and County lands (like Rose Lake State Natural Area) and City neighborhoods. In association with the Glacial Heritage Project, the State and County have long-term plans to acquire additional land surrounding the Rose Lake State Natural Area to preserve the integrity of this significant natural feature. The City recognizes the value of having a State Natural Area in its backyard and intends to support acquisition plans by directing urban development away from the Rose Lake acquisition area, instead supporting long-term agricultural preservation on lands generally north of Highway 12 and west of Highway 26 (see the Future Land Use, Maps 7 and 8). The City's Parks and Recreation Department will collaborate with the state and Jefferson County as needed to facilitate the expansion of this park and recreation area. The Rose Lake State Natural Area also presents an opportunity to enhance nature-based tourism in the City (e.g. bird watching).



- **Coordinate with groups like the County, WisDNR, Johnson Creek, and Jefferson to develop an on-water trail along the Rock River that connects Jefferson County communities and enhances recreational opportunities.** This will require investigating the navigability of shallow areas of the River, such as the area near the airport. Opportunities may also exist to develop an on-water trail on the Bark River.
- **Implement plans to install and maintain piers along the Rock River to help increase public access to this resource and enhance recreational opportunities and economic and housing development in the downtown.**
- **Support the County in its efforts to implement passive recreational master plans for Dorothy Carnes Park, and work to establish off-road multi-use trail connections between those parks and Rock River Park in the City.**
- **Develop and implement a City-focused Bicycle and Pedestrian System Master Plan as a way to actively promote walking and cycling as viable alternatives for short trips within the City.** This is discussed in more detail in the Transportation chapter.

RESOLUTION NO. 1237

GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY RESOLUTION
FOR RUNOFF MANAGEMENT COSTS

WHEREAS, the City of Fort Atkinson is interested in acquiring a UNPS-SW Construction Grant from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for the purpose of implementing measures to control agricultural or urban stormwater runoff pollution sources (as described in the application and pursuant to ss.281.65 or 281.66, Wis. Stats., and chs. NR 151, 153 and 155); and

WHEREAS, a cost-sharing grant is required to carry out the project.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Fort Atkinson hereby authorizes Matt Trebatoski, City Manager, to act on behalf of the City of Fort Atkinson to:

- Submit and sign an application to the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for any financial aid that may be available;
- Sign a grant agreement between the City of Fort Atkinson and the Department of Natural Resources;
- Submit reimbursement claims along with necessary supporting documentation;
- Submit signed documents; and
- Take necessary action to undertake, direct and complete the approved project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City of Fort Atkinson shall comply with all State and Federal laws, regulations and permit requirements pertaining to implementation of this project and to fulfillment of the grant document provisions.

Adopted this 17th day of March, 2015.

Motion by: Cm. Hartwick

Second by: Cwmn. LaMuro

Vote: 5-0

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the Fort Atkinson City Council at a regular meeting on the 17 day of March 2015,

Michelle Ebbert

Michelle Ebbert, City Clerk/Treas.