



# *Trempealeau County DLM*

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## **How to Design an Erosion Control Plan (<1 acre)**

The erosion control plan consists of three main parts; (1) a narrative describing construction and erosion prevention activities, (2) a parcel map showing details of the current land conditions and topography, and (3) a parcel map showing land conditions during and after the construction phase, erosion control measures, and final topography. Below is a guide and checklist for completing an erosion control plan according to Trempealeau County Department of Land Management (DLM) standards. An example and list of the items that must be included on the plan is shown. A septic designer, engineer, architect, excavator, or other professional may prepare your erosion control plan. You may also draw your own. Whether you prepare it yourself or have someone do it for you, you are responsible for its accuracy and completeness.

**Specific Erosion Control Plan Requirements.** The following applicable minimum requirements shall be addressed in the erosion control plans. The DLM may establish more stringent requirements upon the finding of needed additional protection for certain areas or projects.

**\*these requirements should be addressed in the narrative and/or in the parcel map**

Access Drives and Tracking. Provide access drive(s) for construction vehicles that minimize tracking of soil off site using Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as stone tracking pads, tire washing or grates. Minimize runoff and sediment from adjacent areas from flowing down or eroding the access drive.

Diversion of Upslope Runoff. Divert excess runoff from upslope land, rooftops or other surfaces, if practicable, using BMPs such as earthen diversion berms, silt fence and downspout extenders. Prevent erosion of the flow path and the outlet.

Inlet Protection. Protect inlets to storm drains, culverts and other storm water conveyance systems from siltation until the site is stabilized.

Soil Stockpiles. Locate soil stockpiles away from channelized flow and no closer than 25 feet from roads, ditches, lakes, ponds, wetlands, or environmental corridors, unless approved by the DLM. Control sediment from soil stockpiles. Any soil stockpile that remains for more than 30 days shall be stabilized.

Cut and Fill Slopes. Minimize the length and steepness of proposed cut and fill slopes and stabilize them as soon as practicable.

Channel Flow. Trap sediment in channelized flow before discharge from the site using BMPs such as sediment traps and sediment basins.

Outlet Protection. Protect outlets from erosion during site dewatering and storm water conveyance, including velocity dissipation at pipe outfalls or open channels entering or leaving a storm water management facility.

Overland Flow. Trap sediment in overland flow before discharge from the site using BMPs such as silt fence and vegetative filter strips.

Site Dewatering. Treat pumped water to remove sediment prior to discharge from site, using BMPs such as sediment basins and portable sediment tanks.

Dust Control. Prevent excessive dust from leaving the construction site through construction phasing and timely stabilization or the use of BMPs such as site watering and mulch-especially with very dry or sand soils.

Topsoil Application. Save existing topsoil and reapply a minimum of 4 inches to all disturbed areas for final stabilization, unless otherwise approved by the DLM, such as for temporary seeding or storm water infiltration BMPs. If adequate topsoil does not exist on the site to meet this requirement, it shall be imported or a topsoil substitute such as compost may be used, upon approval by the DLM.

Waste Material. Recycle or properly dispose all waste and unused building materials in a timely manner. Control runoff from waste materials until they are removed or reused.



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**Sediment Cleanup.** By the end of the workday, clean up all off-site sediment deposits or tracked soil that originated from the permitted site. Flushing shall not be allowed unless runoff is treated before discharge from the site.

**Final Site Stabilization.** All previous cropland areas where land disturbing activities will not be occurring under the proposed grading plans shall be stabilized within 30 days of permit issuance. Stabilize all other disturbed areas within 7 days of final grading and topsoil application. Large sites shall be treated in stages as final grading is completed in each stage.

**Temporary Site Stabilization.** Any disturbed site that remains inactive for greater than 7 days shall be stabilized with temporary stabilization measures such as soil treatment, temporary seeding or mulching. "Inactive" means no site grading, landscaping or utility work is occurring on the site and that precipitation events are not limiting these activities. Frozen soils do not exclude the site from this requirement.

**Removal of Practices.** Remove all temporary BMPs such as silt fences, ditch checks, and sediment traps as soon as all disturbed areas have been stabilized.

**Narrative Requirements.** A brief narrative describing the proposed land disturbing activity, construction timeline and sequencing, and a general review of the major erosion and sediment control BMPs proposed to be used to minimize off-site impacts during the construction phase and to stabilize the site following construction.

**Site Maps.** Two site maps need to be drawn. One needs to show the current conditions of the proposed site and the other needs to show the practices during the construction phase and proposed final stabilization of the site. The following requirements are needed for each site map:

- Survey map or scaled site plan drawing showing north arrow and location of proposed land disturbance at a scale of 1 inch equals no more than 100 feet.
- Current and proposed site topography at contour intervals not to exceed 2 feet.
- Temporary soil stockpile sites indicating setbacks from nearby water resources or environmental corridors and the proposed erosion protection methods.
- Direction of flow for runoff entering and leaving the site.
- Temporary access drive and specified surface material and minimum depth.
- Upslope drainage area (if known).
- Proposed BMPs to be in place before construction begins and lasting until final stabilization is complete.
- Current ground cover and proposed final ground cover.
- Buildings, roads, access drives property boundaries, drainage ways, water bodies, trees, culverts, and utilities.
- Other structures that are within 50 feet of the proposed land disturbance.
- The name, address, and daytime phone number of the person(s) charged with installing and maintaining all BMPs.
- For underground utility installations, the plan must delineate where the utilities will be installed. Show the location of the open cut and the topography in the area, and list the total lineal feet to be installed and the lineal feet that will be done by open cut.
- Other information that may be deemed necessary by the DLM to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapters.

**\*Additional details and information can be found online in Chapter 19 (Erosion Control and Storm Water Management) of the Trempealeau County Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.**