

Factor Sheet C-1

Alternative	Total Length of Center Line of Existing Roadway Length of This Alternative
Preferred <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> None identified	

*See FDM Procedure 21-25-20, FHWA Wetland Reports - <http://dotnet/fdm/21/21-25-20.pdf>.
 See FDM Procedure 24-5-10 for general guidance - <http://dotnet.fdm/24/24-5-10.pdf>. DNR concurrence letters generally indicate only if there are or are not mapped wetlands in the project area. These are wetlands that have been mapped as a part of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory system, which only maps wetlands larger than two acres. There also can be smaller, unmapped and/or farmed wetlands within the project area. The DNR, NRCS or the Regional Environmental Coordinator can determine the presence of wetlands and the types of unmapped and/or farmed wetlands. All wetlands, mapped and unmapped, must be field-verified.*

1. Describe Wetlands:

Add additional sheets if necessary.

	Wetland 1		Wetland 2		Wetland 3	
Name (If known) <i>The following are examples of "named" wetlands – Horicon marsh, Cherokee marsh, Tiffany Bottoms.</i>						
Location County						
Location (Section-Township-Range)						
Location Map	See Exhibit _____		See Exhibit _____		See Exhibit _____	
Wetland Type(s)¹						
Total Wetland Loss	Acres _____		Acres _____		Acres _____	
Wetland is: (Check all that apply)²	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated from stream, lake or other surface water body 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not contiguous (in contact) with a stream, lake, or other water body, but within 5-year floodplain 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name the stream, lake or water body adjacent or contiguous to the wetland and include the Section-Township-Range location. 						
<p>¹Use wetland types as specified in the "WisDOT Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline, Table 3-C" http://dotnet/dtid%2Dbees/extranet/environment/documents/wetlands/wetlandmitigationguidelines.pdf</p> <p>²If wetland is contiguous to a stream, complete Factor Sheet C-2, Rivers, Streams and Floodplains Impact Evaluation. If wetland is contiguous to a lake or other water body, complete Factor Sheet C-3, Lake or Water Body Impact Evaluation.</p>						

2. Are any impacted wetlands considered "wetlands of special status" per WisDOT Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline, page 10?

- No
- Yes:

Advanced Identification Program (ADID) Wetlands

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, implemented an Advanced Identification Program (ADID) to identify wetlands that are generally suitable or not suitable for discharge of fill material. ADID wetlands are only found within the Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) metropolitan planning boundaries.

Within the project area, ADID wetlands are those mapped wetlands that occur within the boundaries of the primary environmental corridor adopted in 1985. In southeastern Wisconsin, advanced identification of such wetlands was undertaken in consultation with SEWRPC and the DNR to redirect development outside of primary environmental corridors. In Wisconsin, however, ADID wetlands are part of a special category of wetlands to be protected, "wetlands in areas of special natural resource interest" (NR 103.04, Wis. Admin. Code); fill is justifiable when there is no feasible alternative.

Other – Describe: _____

Consult with the Regional Environmental Coordinator to determine if any wetlands impacted are Red Flag wetlands.

3. Describe proposed work in the wetland(s), e.g., excavation, fill, marsh disposal, other:

4. List any observed or expected waterfowl and wildlife inhabiting or dependent upon the wetland: (List should include both permanent, migratory and seasonal residents).

Generally, "common sense" is used to come up with a list of species that would be expected from the particular vegetation types that about the project. US Fish & Wildlife Service will provide information on federally listed species. WisDNR will provide information on both state and federal species. If endangered or threatened species are identified, Complete Factor Sheet C-7, Endangered and Threatened Species.

5. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Wetland Policy:

*For more information on the FHWA Wetland Policy, see FDM Procedure 20-10-10
See also the text of Executive Order 11990 at:*

<http://www.afropa.hq.af.mil/handbook/basis/eo/eo11990.htm>

Not Applicable - Explain

An example of "Not Applicable" would be a project with only state or local funding.

Individual Wetland Finding Required - Summarize why there are no practicable alternatives to the use of the wetland.

Statewide Wetland Finding: **NOTE: All three boxes below must be checked for the Statewide Wetland Finding to apply.**

This only applies to projects where there is no practical alternative, all practical measures to minimize harm have been taken and the following three criteria can be met.

Project is either a bridge replacement or other reconstruction within 0.3 mile of the existing location.

The project requires the use of 7.4 acres or less of wetlands.

The project has been coordinated with the DNR and there have been no significant concerns expressed over the proposed use of the wetlands.

6. Erosion control or storm water management practices which will be used to protect the wetland are indicated on form: (Check all that apply)

Factor Sheet D-6, Erosion Control Impact Evaluation

Factor Sheet D-5, Stormwater Impact Evaluation

Neither Factor Sheet - Briefly describe measures to be used

7. US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Jurisdiction - Section 404 Permit (Clean Water Act):

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers makes the determination of which type of permit is appropriate.

See FDM Procedure 5-5-20.

See U.S. Army Corps of Engineers website for general guidance,

http://www.usace.army.mil/cw/cecwo/reg/cwa_guide/cwa_guide.htm.

See U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook, May 30, 2007,

http://www.usace.army.mil/cw/cecwo/reg/cwa_guide/jd_guidebook_051207final.pdf

Not Applicable – No fill to be placed in wetlands or wetlands are not under USACE jurisdiction.

Applicable - Fill will be placed in wetlands under the jurisdiction of the USACE

Under the Clean Water Act, the USACE has jurisdiction over the following waters:

A. Traditional Navigable Waterways (TNWs) and wetlands adjacent to TNWs

B. Non-navigable tributaries of TNWs that are relatively permanent and wetlands that directly abut such tributaries.

C. Jurisdiction based on fact-specific analysis that have a significant nexus with a TNW:

• Non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent.

• Wetlands adjacent to non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent.

• Wetlands adjacent to but do not directly abut a relatively permanent non-navigable tributary.

Indicate area of wetlands filled: Acres _____

Type of 404 permit anticipated:

Individual Section 404 Permit required.

Typically, WisDOT activities fall within the categories covered by General Permits or LOPs.

General Permit (GP) or Letter Of Permission (LOP) required to satisfy Section 404 Compliance.

Indicate which GP or LOP is required:

Non-Reporting GP *Generally applies to a single and complete project that involves maintenance of an existing structure/fill and outfall structures. Does not apply for certain coastal waters, State Scientific and Natural Areas, Class I, II, and III trout streams and Federal and State Wild and Scenic Rivers. No USACE application or notification is required.*

Provisional GP *Generally applies to Coast Guard approved bridge projects, temporary access or dewatering for construction and discharges that impact not more than 1/10 ac. Must send in an application and the USACE will determine eligibility of the proposal for the Provisional GP.*

Provisional LOP *Applies to WisDOT projects with 1/10 to 5 acres of impact. Projects must be to maintain or upgrade existing public roads. Requires mitigation for all projects with impacts exceeding 10,000 sq. ft. Requires 30 day public notice by the USACE. Must send in an application*

and the USACE will determine eligibility of the proposal for the Provisional LOP.

Programmatic GP *Applies to projects that are not covered by the WisDOT-DNR Cooperative Agreement.*

Expiration date of 404 Permit, if known _____

8. Section 10 Waters (Rivers and Harbors Act). For navigable waters of the United States (Section 10) indicate which 404 permit is required:

See FDM Procedure 21-30-1, Federal Permits, for general guidance. Section 10 only applies to all or parts of certain rivers in Wisconsin. A list can be found in this section of the FDM.

No Section 10 Waters.

Indicate whether Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) to the U.S. Corps of Engineers(USACE) is:

Not applicable.

Required: Submitted on: (Date)

Status of PCN

USACE has made the following determination on: (Date)

USACE is in the process of review, anticipated date of determination is: (Date)

9. Wetland Avoidance and Impact Minimization: [Note: Required before compensation is acceptable]

A. Wetland Avoidance:

1. Describe methods used to avoid the use of wetlands, such as using a lower level of improvement or placing the roadway on new location, etc.:

Avoidance strategies can include changing the horizontal alignment, reducing the cross-section, lowering the profile and increasing slopes to reduce the "footprint", the use of retaining walls, etc.

2. Indicate the total area of wetlands avoided:

Acres:

B. Minimize the amount of wetlands affected:

1. Describe methods used to minimize the use of wetlands, such as a increasing of side slopes or use of retaining walls, equalizer pipes, upland disposal of hydric soils, etc.:

Generally, the same strategies that allow avoidance of wetlands can also be used to minimize impacts.

2. Indicate the total area of wetlands saved through minimization:

Acres:

10. Compensation for Unavoidable Wetland Loss:

According to Section 401 (b) (1), of the Clean Water Act, unavoidable wetland losses must be mitigated on-site, if possible. If no on-site opportunities exist, near/off-site wetland compensation sites must be considered. If neither exists, the losses may be debited to an existing wetland mitigation bank site. Compensation ratios are based on WisDOT Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline.

See Procedure 24-5-10, Figure 2, for a guide to converting the classification types used by the WisDNR (Wisconsin Wetland Inventory System) to the WisDOT Wetland Bank Types.

The standard compensation ratio for on-site, near-site or off-site mitigation is 1.5:1. If the compensation is completed in advance of the losses, the ratio can be 1:1.

The standard compensation ratio for compensation at an established bank site is 1:1. The ratio may be increased based on the type of wetland community replacement, location of the project and bank site in different watersheds and floristic provinces. On-site compensation is wetland replacement located in the general proximity of the project site, within the same local watershed. These replacements are often contiguous to the highway project. ~~Off site compensation equals wetland replacement located away from the project site, generally outside the project's local watershed. Near site compensation is wetland compensation within a 5 mile corridor, centered over the highway project alignment. A consolidation site is a project where the amount of wetland established exceeds the amount required to compensate for the losses of that project, therefore producing a surplus. Check with the Regional Environmental Coordinator to confirm the details of any wetland compensation banking transaction.~~

On March 31, 2008, EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps) issued revised regulations governing compensatory mitigation for authorized impacts to wetlands, streams, and other waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. These regulations are designed to improve the effectiveness of compensatory mitigation to replace lost aquatic resource functions and area, expand public participation in compensatory mitigation decision making, and increase the efficiency and predictability of the mitigation project review process. The link to the final rule is: <http://www.epa.gov/wetlandsmitigation/> The current WisDOT Wetland Bank Technical Guidelines are consistent with the Federal Rule.

	Type	Acre(s) Loss	Ratio	Compensation Type and Acreage			
				On-site	Near/off site	Consolidation Site	Bank site
RPF(N)	Riparian wetland (wooded)						
RPF(D)	Degraded riparian wetland (wooded)						
RPE(N)	Riparian wetland (emergent)						
RPE(D)	Degraded riparian wetland (emergent)						
M(N)	Wet and sedge meadows, wet prairie, vernal pools, fens						
M(D)	Degraded meadow						
SM	Shallow marsh						
DM	Deep marsh						
AB(N)	Aquatic bed						
AB(D)	Degraded aquatic bed						
SS	Shrub Swamp, shrub carr, alder thicket						
WS(N)	Wooded swamp						
WS(D)	Degraded wooded swamp						
Bog	Open and forested bogs						

D = Degraded
N = Non-degraded

11. If on-site compensation is not possible, explain why and describe how a search for an off-site compensation site was conducted:

Reasons why no sites were available might include, the entire area is developed, no areas of hydric soils were identified, compensation activities would have had off-site consequences to neighbors.

Project ID# _____

12. Summarize the coordination with other agencies regarding the compensation for unavoidable wetland losses: Attach appropriate correspondence:

Negative impacts on wildlife, waterfowl, and fish populations that may adversely affect Environmental Justice populations who subsist on these resources should be identified. Upland wildlife and habitat may be necessary sources of protein for Environmental Justice populations. Impacts to these resources should also be evaluated as they relate to medicinal and cultural values if applicable.