10/17/2017 Report No: 002

TO THE WINNEBAGO COUNTY BOARD SUPERVISORS

Your Planning and Zoning Committee begs leave to report:

WHEREAS, it has reviewed the Petition for Zoning Amendment 2017-ZC-4260 filed with the County Clerk by:

EAGLOSKI, JEFFREY ; EAGLOSKI, LAURA, Town of WOLF RIVER and referred to the Planning and Zoning Committee on 9/19/2017 and

WHEREAS, a Public Hearing was held on 9/26/2017, pursuant to mailed and published notice as provided by as on the following:

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Owner(s) of Property: EAGLOSKI, JEFFREY ; EAGLOSKI, LAURA
Agent(s):

Location of Premises Affected: 7843 COUNTY RD MM
LARSEN, WI 54947

Legal Description: Being a part of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and part of Government Lot 2, Section 25, Township 20 North, Range 14 East, Town of Wolf River, Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

Tax Parcel No.: 032-05420202

Sewer:	[X]	Existing	[ ] Required	[ ] Municipal	[X] Private System	
Overlay:	[ ]	Airport	[ ] SWDD	[X] Shoreland		
	[X]	Floodplain	[ ] Microwave	[X] Wetlands		

WHEREAS,
Applicant is requesting a rezoning to A-2 General Agriculture, "Non-Wetlands"

And
WHEREAS, we received notification from the Town of WOLF RIVER recommending No Response
And
WHEREAS, your Planning and Zoning Committee, being fully informed of the facts, and after full consideration of the matter, making the following findings:

The Town of WOLF RIVER has Not Responded. Town action is advisory due to shoreland jurisdiction.
Town findings for No Response were as follows: No Response
1. The Town of Wolf River has not responded. Town is advisory only due to shoreland jurisdiction.
2. There were no objections.
3. Proposed use is compatible with adjacent uses.

Findings were made in consideration of Section 23.7-5(b)(1),(2),&(3).

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this committee hereby reports our findings for your consideration and is hereby recommending Approval by a vote of 5-0

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Winnebago County Board of Supervisors, that the enclosed Ordinance is hereby [ADOPTED] OR [DENIED].

_____
For the Planning and Zoning Committee

AMENDATORY ORDINANCE # 09/02/17

The Winnebago County Board of Supervisors do ordain Zoning Amendment # 2017-ZC-4260 as follows:

Being a part of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and part of Government Lot 2, Section 25, Township 20 North, Range 14 East, Town of Wolf River, Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

FROM: A-2 General Agriculture, "Wetlands"

TO: A-2 General Agriculture, "Non-Wetlands"

Adopted/ Denied this _____ day of _____, 20_____

David Albrecht, Chairperson

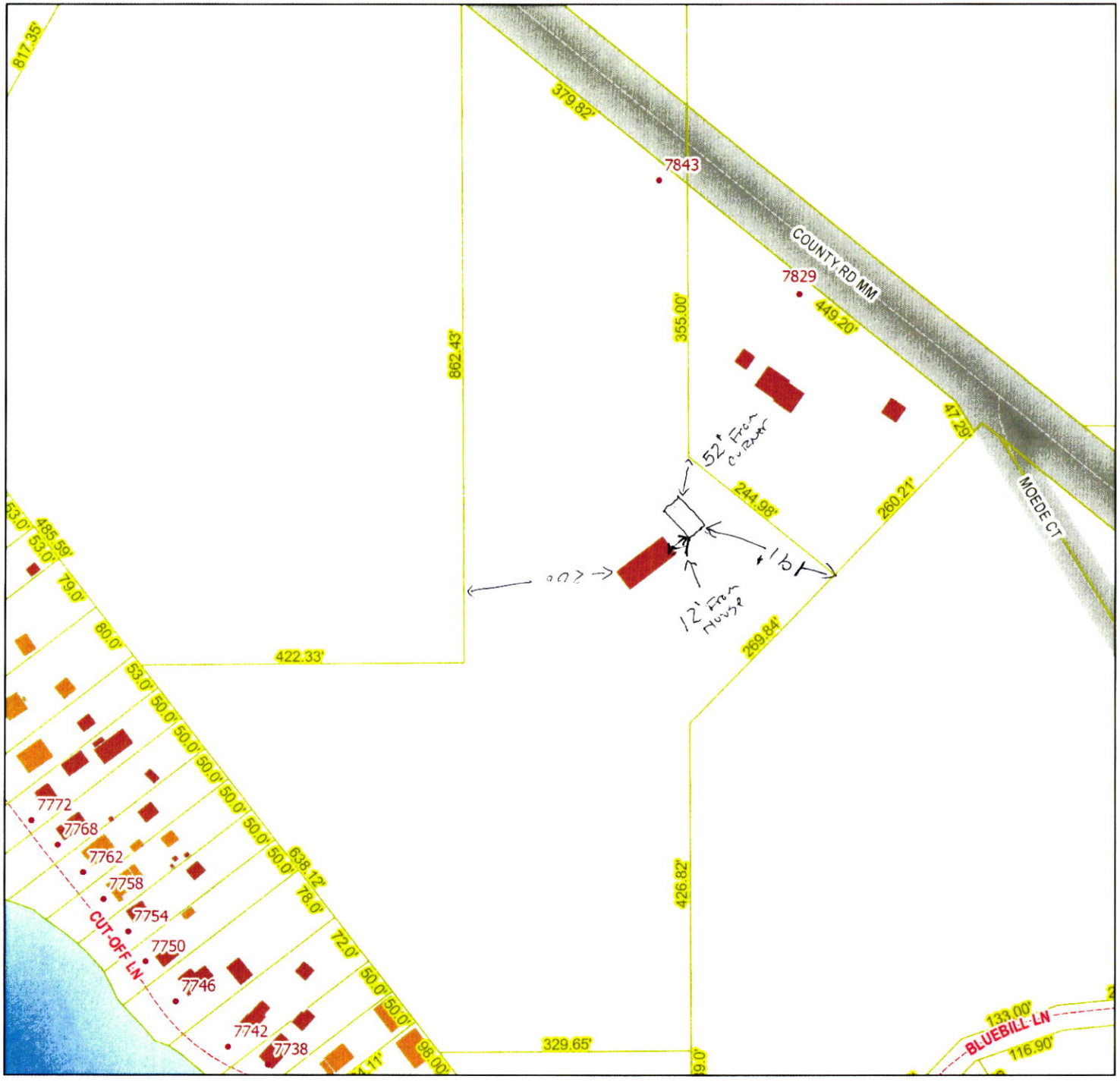
ATTEST:

Susan T. Ertmer, Clerk

APPROVED BY WINNEBAGO COUNTY EXECUTIVE THIS_____ DAY OF _____, 20_____.

Mark Harris
County Executive

County Board Supervisory district 36



Site Map

Legend

- Address Marker
- Tax Parcel
- Local Road
- Private Road
- Road R.O.W.

Simultaneous Conveyance

- Certified Survey
- Condominium
- Assessor Plat
- Subdivision
- Plat of Survey
- Conveyance Divisions

60 0 60 120 180 ft

1 Inch = 180 Feet

N

W.I.N.G.S. Project Disclaimer

This data was created for use by the Winnebago County Geographic Information System project. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. Winnebago County disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than Winnebago County business. "Data for this map copyrighted December 31, 2006"

May 15, 2017 @ 09:48 AM

Wetland Delineation Report
Eagloski Property
Town of Wolf River
Winnebago County, Wisconsin

August 15, 2014

Project # 0-1877-001

Prepared for:
Jeff Eagloski
7843 CTH "MM"
Larsen, WI 54947

Prepared by:
Martenson & Eisele, Inc.
1377 Midway Road
Menasha, WI 54952

Table of Contents

Introduction

Martenson & Eisele, Inc. (M&E) performed a wetland delineation on the Eagloski Property at 7843 County Road "MM" on lands in part of Section 25, T20N, R14E, in the Town of Wolf River, Winnebago County, Wisconsin (Appendix A). The purpose of this delineation is to identify the presence of wetland resources located on the property for future expansion of an existing garage on the site.

The project area is 0.33 acres (Appendix D), and is surrounded primarily by vacant land with minor residential development. There is a small pond located south of the house.

Stacy Jepson of Martenson & Eisele, Inc., completed both the field delineation and written wetland report. During the field investigation completed on July 21, 2014, weather conditions at the site were sunny and +/- 70°F. Based upon results of the wetland delineation, there were no wetlands identified within the limits of investigation.

Delineation Methodology

The evaluation criteria used were based on the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, Version 2.0* and the *Basic Guide to Wisconsin's Wetlands and their Boundaries* (Wisconsin Department of Administration Coastal Management Program).

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency define a wetland as:

> *"Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas."*

Wetlands are defined by the State Legislature in Wisconsin. According to this definition, a wetland is:

> *"An area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic (water-loving) vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions."*

Methodology used to determine the wetland boundary followed those described in the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, Version 2.0* and the *Basic Guide to Wisconsin's Wetlands and their Boundaries* (Wisconsin Department of Administration). More specifically, sample plots taken along transects established between different habitat types were used to determine whether areas had hydric soil, hydrophytic vegetation, and wetland hydrology. Herbaceous vegetation was evaluated from the location of the soil plot at a 5 foot radius, Sapling/Shrubs at 15 foot radius, and trees and vines at a 30 foot radius. Soils at each plot location were evaluated based on the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Services' *Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, version 7.0.* Using these data, M&E staff determined whether wetland resources were present within the limits of investigation. The sample plots were located using survey grade equipment and were mapped with County coordinates. The wetland delineation data forms are displayed in Appendix F.

Prior to conducting the site visit, M&E staff conducted research to aide in identifying potential wetland communities that may exist on site, and reviewed climate and hydrologic data to help explain conclusions that were made during the field investigation. This research involved examining the Lake Poygan, WI, 7.5 Minute Topographic Map, the WDNR Digital Wetland Inventory Map, the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, the "Custom Soil Resource Report for Winnebago County", the National Weather Service Oshkosh Climate Report, and the US Drought Monitor.

Delineation Results

Site Description

The project area is 0.33 acres (Appendix D), and is surrounded primarily by vacant land with minor residential land. The site is generally located south of County Road "MM", north and east of Cutoff Lane and west of Moede Court. For a more detailed description of these communities, please refer to the Delineation Results section of this document, or Appendix F.

According to the soils report the project area is comprised of somewhat poorly-drained Nebago fine sand, 0-3% slope (NeA). Nebago soils formed on knolls, terraces, ridges and drainageways. The soil series has a very low to moderately high capacity to transmit water by the most limiting layer. Additional Information on the soils located at the site can be found in the "Custom Soil Resource Report for Winnebago County", Appendix C.

According to the Oshkosh, WI National Weather Service Station, precipitation for the month of July was approximately 0.85 inches below the normal amounts of precipitation at the time the site investigation was conducted. Precipitation since March was 7.96 inches above expected amounts at the time of the site investigation. The USDA's online "Drought Monitor" indicated that the area was experiencing normal conditions at the time of the site investigation.

The WDNR wetland map (Appendix B) indicates wetlands are located in the northern portion of the site. The USGS map indicates the site is located in a very gently rolling landscape overall (0-2% slopes). According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (Appendix E), the property is located in areas of 0.2% annual chance flood, 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

Site Reconnaissance

During the field investigation, M&E staff evaluated north and east of the existing house and determined that there were no wetland resources within the limits of investigation. Wetland resources were visually observed further north of the limits of investigation.

Vegetation identified consisted of Virginia creeper (*Parthenoscissus virginiana*), creeping charlie (*Glechoma hederacea*), and common violet (*Viola papilionacea*) in the herbaceaous layer. The shrub and canopy layers consisted of staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), box-elder (*Acer negudo*), and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). The plots did not meet indicators for hydric soil, nor was there evidence of hydrology.

At the time of the site investigation, rainfall amounts were slightly below normal for the month of July and rainfall amounts were above normal for the 2014 growing season in the area of the site. Due to the time of the year it is expected to have moderate to minimal hydrology indicators observed. All plots were individually evaluated for hydrology or evidence of hydrology. Topography of the site was gently rolling, with wetland areas being located further north where the topography declines in elevation. Additional information on the field data plots can be found in Appendix F.

Conclusion

The site is currently residential and primarily wooded. Wetlands were visually observed further north beyond the area of investigation. There were no wetlands identified within the limits of investigation northeast of the residence.

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources have jurisdiction over wetlands on the property. The wetland delineation by Martenson & Eisele, Inc. was determined based on the mapping and site conditions present at the time of the evaluation. It should be noted that the final authority for jurisdiction of the wetland boundaries rests with the appropriate agencies. As a result, there may be adjustments to boundary locations based on review of the appropriate agencies. Therefore, any proposed activity in or adjacent to the wetlands would require permitting from both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the WDNR, as well as any permits required from local municipalities (Winnebago County or Town of Wolf River).

Respectfully Submitted,

Martenson & Eisele, Inc.

Stacy E. Jepson, C.S.T.
Environmental Projects Manager
Environmental Specialist
stacyj@martenson-eisele.com

Project # 0-1877-001

References

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Stacy E. Jepson, C.S.T.

Environmental Projects Manager

Ms. Jepson's responsibilities include conducting Wetland Delineations and Functional Values Assessments, writing Wetland Delineation reports, preparing Wetland Water Quality permits, Infiltration Testing, and conducting Environmental Site Assessments.

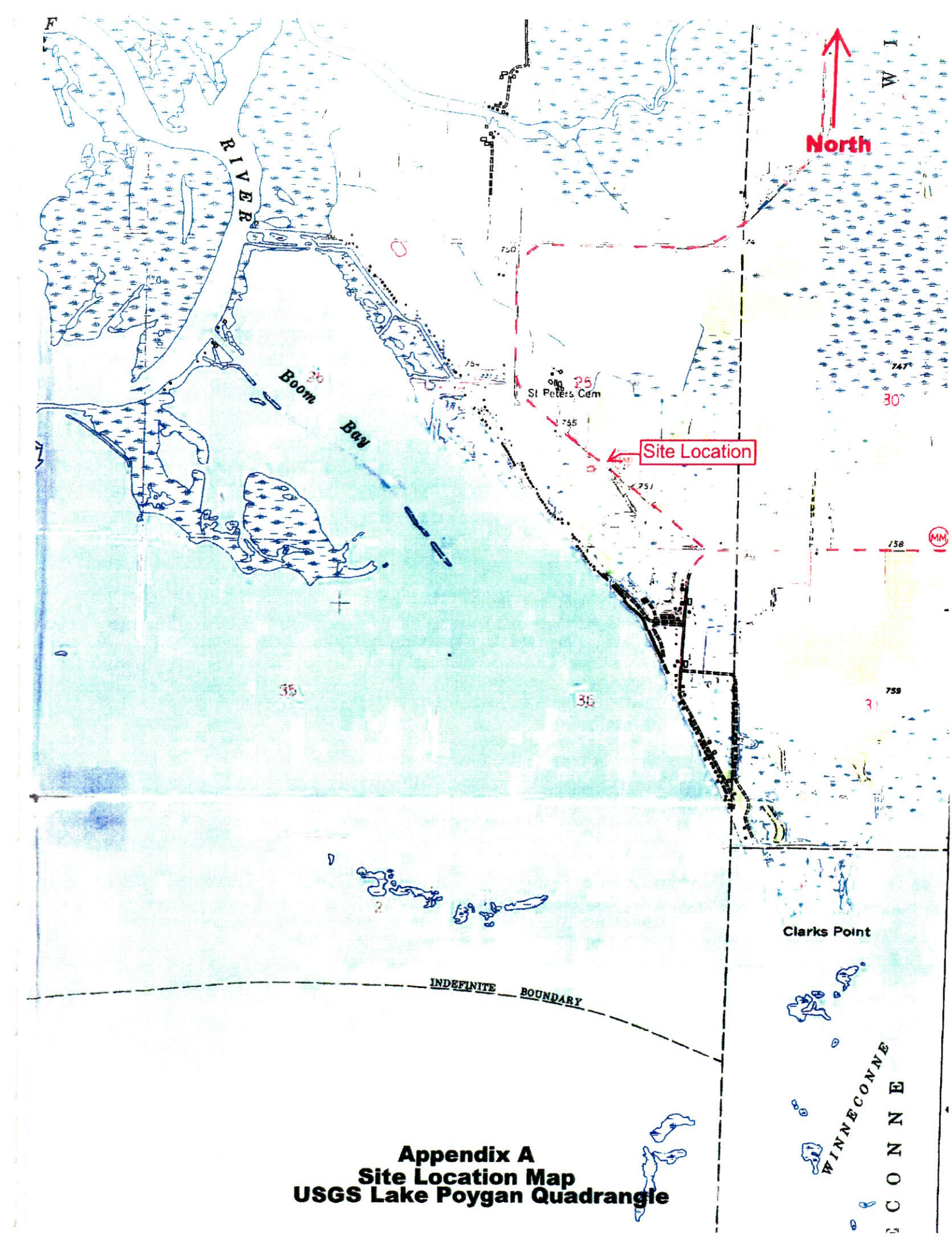
Experience
Wetland Delineations/Permitting
Functional Values Assessments
Environmental Site Assessments (Phase I- IV)
Groundwater Monitoring
Soil Infiltration Analysis

Education
Saint Norbert College, Environmental Science, BS 2005

Continuing Education
Northeast Technical College Soil Tester Certified Class 2005
ACOE Wetland Delineation & Management Training 2005
Wisconsin Wetlands Association Wetland Plant Identification Course 2005
Navigating Wisconsin's New Water Law Workshop 2005
Critical Methods in Wetland Delineation 2006, 2010
ASTM Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessments 2006
Basic Wetland Delineation Training 2006
Basic Hydric Soils Identification Training 2008
Advanced Wetland Delineation Training 2008
Turf and Landscape Pesticide Applicator Training, 2010
Due Diligence at Dawn Workshop, 2012
Basic Plant Identification for Wetland Delineation, UW-La Crosse, 2013

Professional Registration And Awards:
State of Wisconsin Certified Soil Tester – Credential #1072992
Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection Commercial Pesticide Applicator – Certification Number 061720 Categories 003.0 and 005.0

Professional Affiliations
Member of Wisconsin Wetlands Association
Member of Society of Wetland Scientists



Appendix A
Site Location Map
USGS Lake Poygan Quadrangle

Appendix B - WDNR Wetland Inventory Map

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

Quarter-Quarter

Rivers and Streams

Open Water

2010 Air Photos (WROC)

Notes

0.1 0 0.07 0.1 Miles

NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

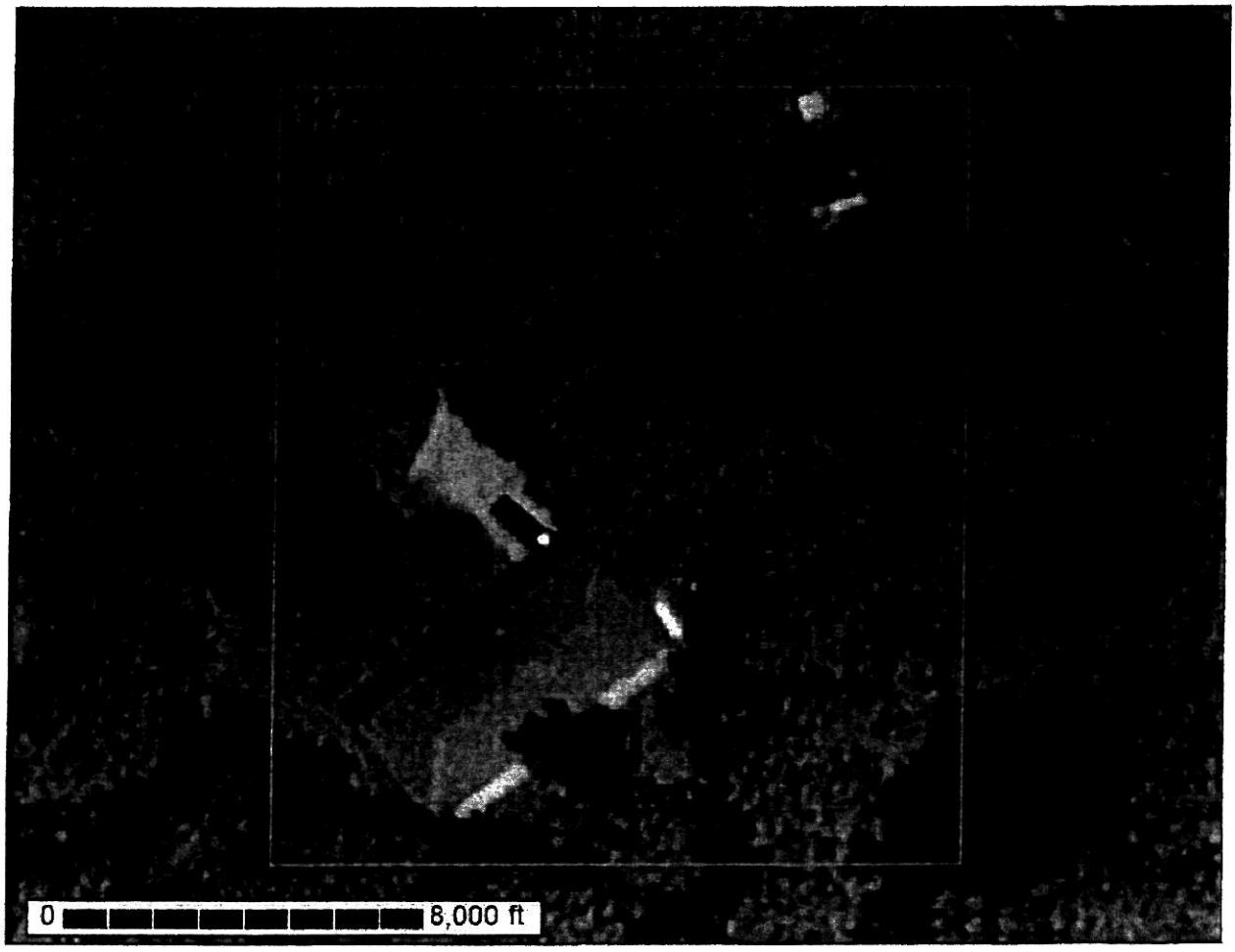
Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Winnebago County, Wisconsin

7843 County Road "MM"

Appendix C



August 1, 2014

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Soil Map (7843 County Road "MM")

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Winnebago County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Dec 27, 2013

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 4, 2011—Sep 6, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (7843 County Road "MM")

Winnebago County, Wisconsin (WI139)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
NeA	Nebago fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.7	88.5%
Pt	Poy silty clay loam	0.1	11.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		0.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (7843 County Road "MM")

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If

intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series.* Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases.* Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas.* Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Winnebago County, Wisconsin

NeA—Nebago fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 730 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 34 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days

Map Unit Composition

Nebago and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Nebago

Setting

Landform: Knolls, terraces, ridges, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy alluvium over calcareous clayey lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: fine sand
B11,B12,B13 - 9 to 32 inches: fine sand
B21 - 32 to 34 inches: fine sandy loam
2B22,2B3,2C - 34 to 60 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G095AY004WI)

Minor Components

Nebago variant soils

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions

Pt—Poy silty clay loam

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 730 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 34 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days

Map Unit Composition

Poy and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Poy

Setting

Landform: Depressions, depressions on stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey lacustrine deposits over sandy outwash

Typical profile

Ap,B1g - 0 to 12 inches: silty clay loam
B2g,B31,B32 - 12 to 34 inches: clay
2C - 34 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G095AY010WI)

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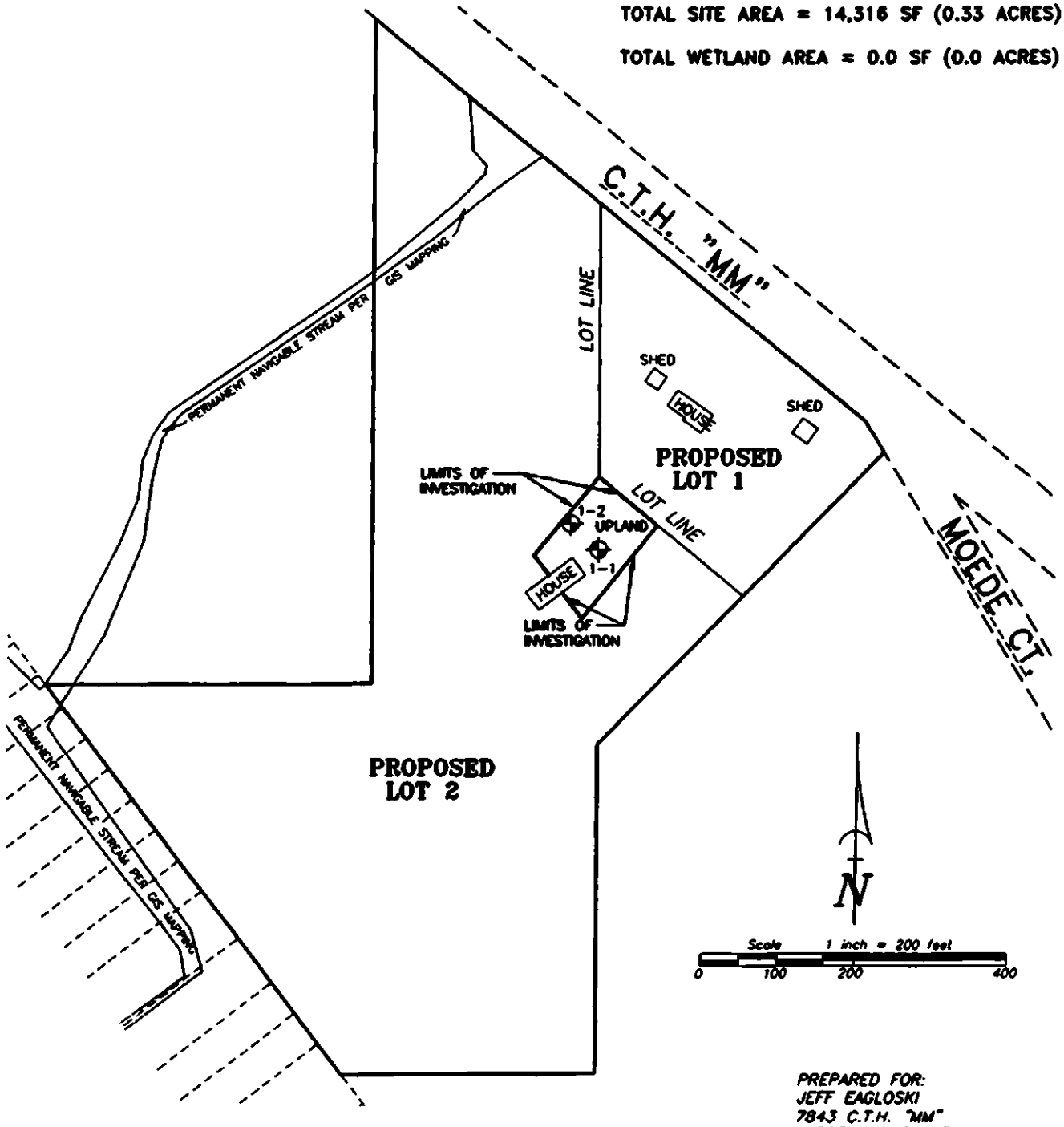
WETLAND LOCATION MAP

ALL OF LOT 3 OF CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP 3607, BEING PART OF GOVERNMENT LOT 2, AND PART OF THE WEST 1/2 OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4, ALL IN SECTION 25, TOWNSHIP 20 NORTH, RANGE 14 EAST, TOWN OF WOLF RIVER, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

TOTAL SITE AREA = 14,316 SF (0.33 ACRES)

TOTAL WETLAND AREA = 0.0 SF (0.0 ACRES)



PREPARED FOR:
JEFF EAGLOSKI
7843 C.T.H. "MM"
LARSEN, WI 54947

APPENDIX D

PROJECT NO. 0-1877-001
FILE 1-877-001wl.dwg
THIS INSTRUMENT WAS DRAFTED BY: DSL

Martenson & Eisele, Inc.

109 West Main Street
Omro, WI 54963
www.martenson-eisele.com
P 920.685.6240 F 920.685.6340

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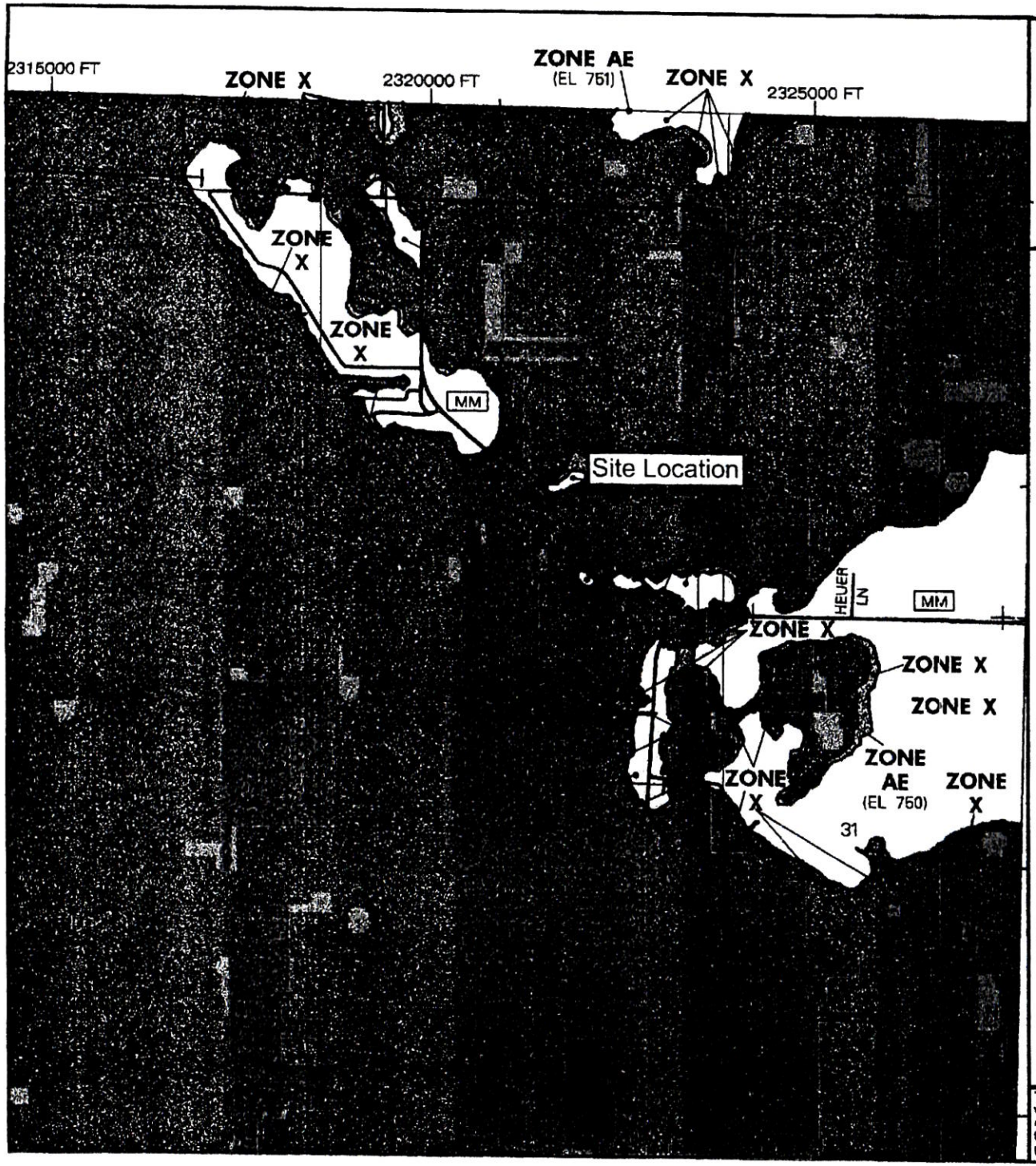


MAP SCALE 1" = 2000'

1000 0 2000 4000 FEET

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0050 E

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 50 OF 365

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	550537	0050	E

Appendix E

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
55139C0050E

EFFECTIVE DATE
MARCH 17, 2003

Federal Emergency Management Agency

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Eagolski Property City/County: TN Wolf River/ Winnebago Sampling Date: 7/21/2014

Applicant/Owner: Jeff Eagolski State: WI Sampling Point: 1-1

Investigator(s): Jepson Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR K Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: NsA - Nebago fine sand NWI classification: UPL

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☑ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☑ No ☐

Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☐	No ☑	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☑
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☐	No ☑	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐	No ☑	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐	No ☑	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐	No ☑	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☐	No ☑	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☑

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Appendix F

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 1-1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Acer negundo	30	X	FAC
2. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	25	X	FACW
3. Picea pungens	25	X	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	80	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1. Rhamnus cathartica	15	X	FAC
2. Rhus typhina	20	X	UPL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	35	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5'R)			
1. Parthenocissus virginiana	20	X	FACU
2. Glechoma hederacea	10	X	FACU
3. Bromus inermis	5		UPL
4. Viola papilionacea	5		UPL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	40	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 7 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 43% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☑

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: 1-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	5YR 3/2	100					LS	
8-25	7.5YR 5/4	100					FS	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (LRR K, L, M)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☑

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Eagolski Property City/County: TN Wolf River/ Winnebago Sampling Date: 7/21/2014

Applicant/Owner: Jeff Eagolski State: WI Sampling Point: 1-2

Investigator(s): Jepson Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR K Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: NeA - Nebago fine sand NWI classification: T3K

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☑ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☑ No ☐

Are Vegetation ☐, Soil ☐, or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☑	No ☐	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ☐ No ☑
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☐	No ☑	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐	No ☑	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐	No ☑	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐	No ☑	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☐	No ☑	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ No ☑

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 1-2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Acer negundo	30	X	FAC
2. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	40	X	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	70	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1. Rhamnus cathartica	50	X	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	50	= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5'R)			
1. Parthenocissus virginiana	10		FACU
2. Arisaema triphyllum	10		FAC
3. Solanum americanum	25	X	UPL
4. Viola papilionacea	40	X	UPL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	85	= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' R)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 60% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☑ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☑

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: 1-2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 3/2	100					SiCL	
8-20	7.5YR 3/4	100					C	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) **(LRR R, MLRA 149B)**
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(LRR R, MLRA 149B)**
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(LRR R, MLRA 149B)**
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) **(LRR K, L)**
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)**
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(LRR K, L, R)**
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) **(LRR K, L, R)**
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) **(LRR K, L, M)**
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(LRR K, L)**
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(LRR K, L)**
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR K, L, R)**
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 149B)**
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:_____

Depth (inches):_____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☑

Remarks:

View of Sample Plot 1-1, Looking Northeast

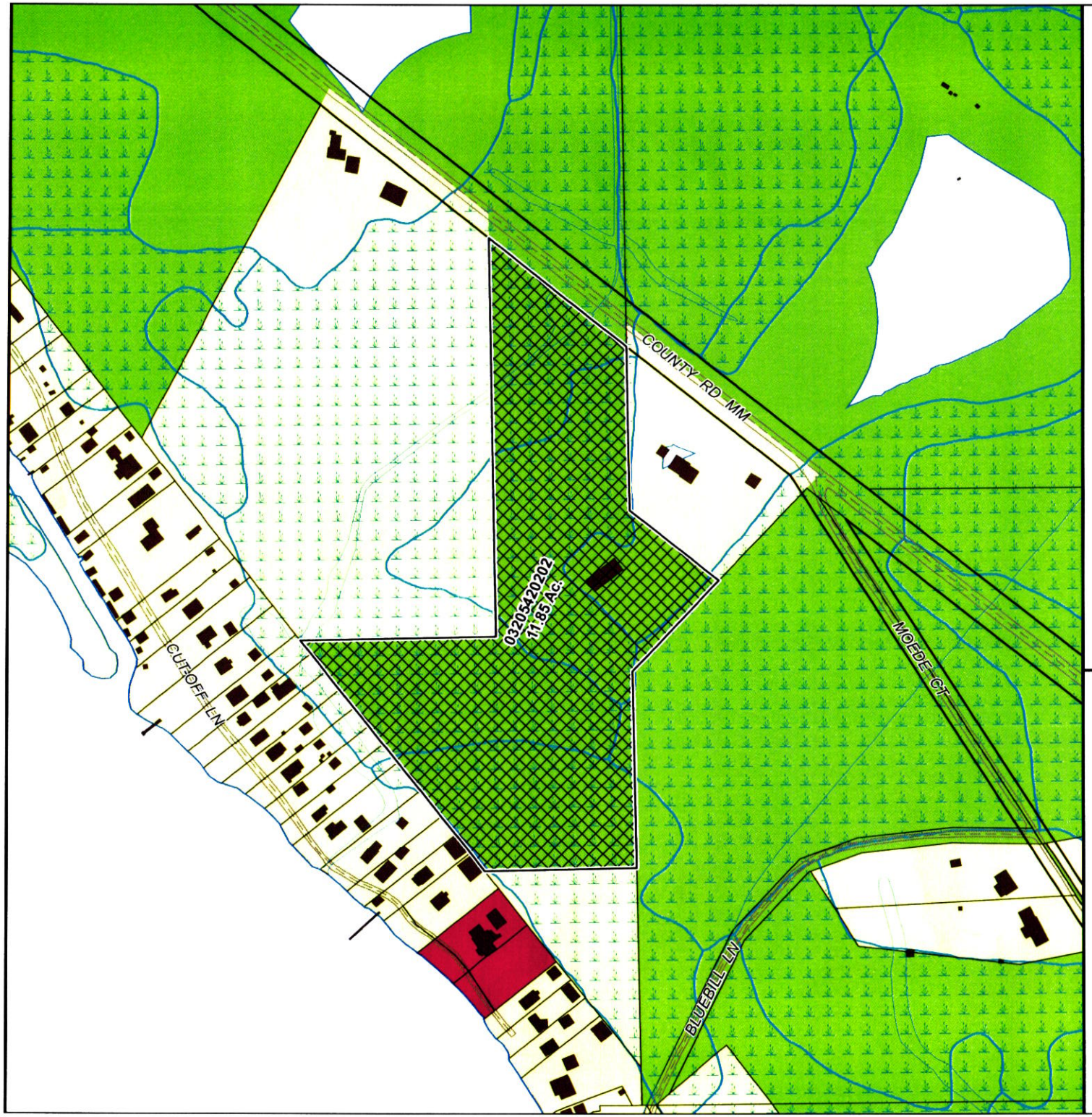
View of North of Plot 1-1, Looking Northwest

Location of Sample Plot 1-2, Looking Northeast

View from Sample Plot 1-2, Looking Southwest

View of Northeast Side of Garage, Looking Southeast

View of Southwest of House, Looking Southeast



Application #17-ZC-4260

Date of Hearing:
September 26, 2017

Owner(s):
Eagloski, Jeffrey J. &
Eagloski, Laura L.

Subject Parcel(s):
03205420202

N
W E
S

Winnebago County
WINGS Project

Scale
1 inch : 300 feet

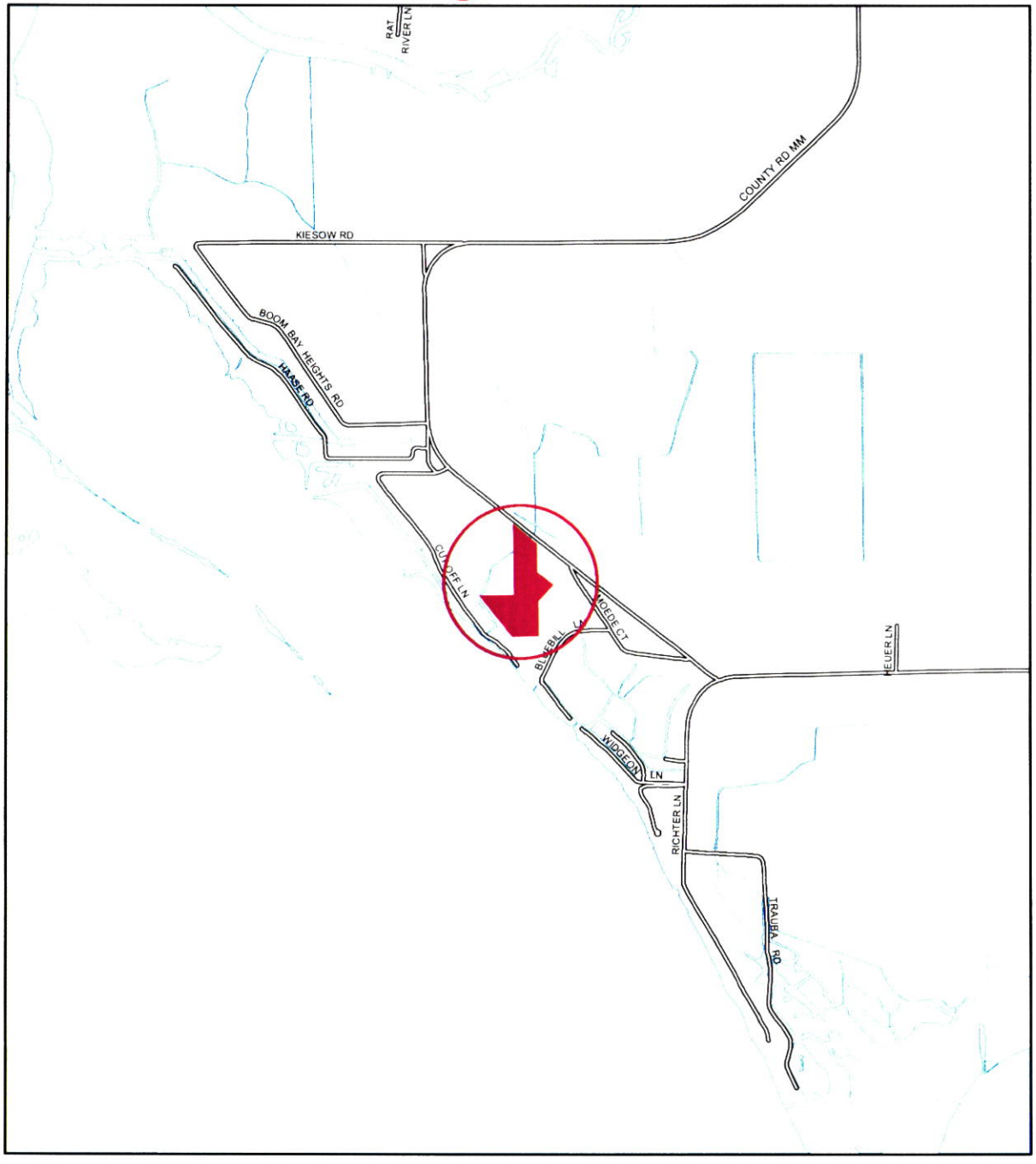
County Zoning Districts

R-1	PDD	B-1
R-2	A-1	B-2
R-3	A-2	B-3
R-4	I-1	M-1
R-8	I-2	Town Zoning

City of Oshkosh Extraterritorial Zoning Jurisdiction

Incorporated Area

= SITE



1 inch : 2,000 feet

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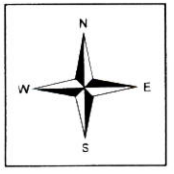
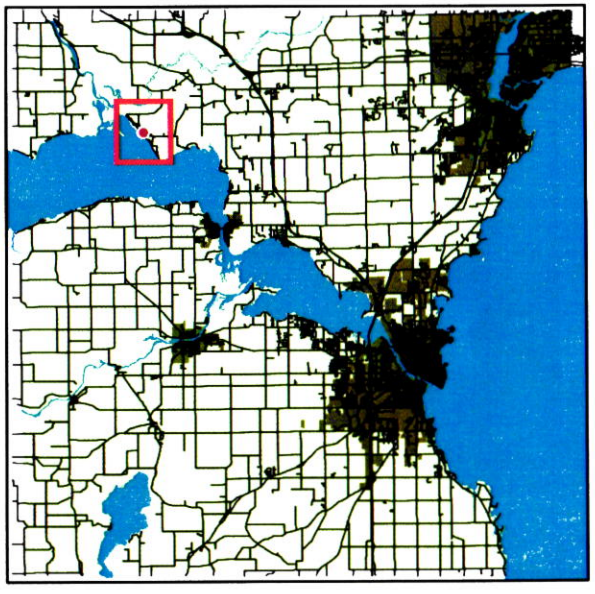


Winnebago County
WINGS Project

= SITE



WINNEBAGO COUNTY