

Winnebago County Planning and Zoning Department

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING PLANNING AND ZONING COMMITTEE

9/26/2017

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The applicant(s) listed below has requested a Zoning Map Amendment which is regulated by the Town/County Zoning Code, Chapter 23. You are receiving this notice because this application or petition for action: 1. affects area in the immediate vicinity of property which you own; 2. requires your agency to be notified; 3. requires your Town to be notified; or 4. requires you, as the applicant, to be notified.

The Winnebago County Planning and Zoning Committee will be holding a public hearing on 9/26/2017 at 6:30 p.m. in third floor conference room of the County Administration Building located at 112 Otter Ave, Oshkosh, WI.

All interested persons wishing to be heard at the public hearing are invited to be present. For further detailed information concerning this notice, contact the Town Clerk or the Winnebago County Zoning Office, where the application is available for viewing.

INFORMATION ON ZONING MAP AMENDMENT REQUEST

Application No.: 2017-ZC-4280

Applicant: THOMPSON, ALISON

Agent: SMITH, JAMES - MARTENSON & EISELE, INC.

Location of Premises: 2960 COUNTY RD Z, OSHKOSH, WI 54902

Tax Parcel No.: 012-0450

Legal Description: Being a part of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 26, Township 17 North, Range 16 East, Town of Nekimi, Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

Explanation: Owner is requesting a zoning change from A-2 (General Agriculture) to R-1 (Rural Residential) for the creation of a new lot.

INITIAL STAFF REPORT

Sanitation:

System Required
Private System

Overlays:

Shoreland

Current Zoning:

A-2 General Agriculture

Proposed Zoning:

A-2 General Agriculture

Surrounding Zoning:

North: A-1

South: R-1;A-2

East: A-2

West: A-2

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE OWNER / APPLICANT

Describe Present Use(s): Single family residence.

Describe Proposed Use(s): Single family residence.

Describe The Essential Services For Present And Future Uses: Private sewer and water.

Describe Why The Proposed Use Would Be The Highest And Best Use For The Property: Use does not change.

Describe The Proposed Use(s) Compatibility With Surrounding Land Uses: Use does not change.

SECTION REFERENCE AND BASIS OF DECISION

23.7-5 Basis of decision

(b) **Zoning map amendment initiated by a property owner.** If a proposed zoning map amendment is initiated by a property owner and would change the zoning classification of a parcel not classified as A-1, the Planning and Zoning Committee in making its recommendation and the Board of County Supervisors in making its decision shall consider the following factors:

(1) whether the amendment is consistent with the county's comprehensive plan, including any future land use maps or similar maps;

(2) the extent to which the lot and structures on the subject property conform to the dimensional standards that apply to the proposed zoning district; and

(3) any other factor not specifically or generally listed, but deemed appropriate by the committee or board given the particular circumstances.

If a proposed zoning map amendment is initiated by a property owner and would change the zoning classification of land classified as A-1, the Planning and Zoning Committee shall only recommend approval and the Board of County Supervisors shall only approve the proposed amendment when all of the following findings can be made:

(1) Such land is better suited for a use not otherwise allowed in the A-1 district.

- (2) The amendment is consistent with the county's comprehensive plan.
- (3) The amendment is substantially consistent with the county's farmland preservation plan as certified by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.
- (4) The amendment will not substantially impair or limit current or future agricultural use of other protected farmland in the area.

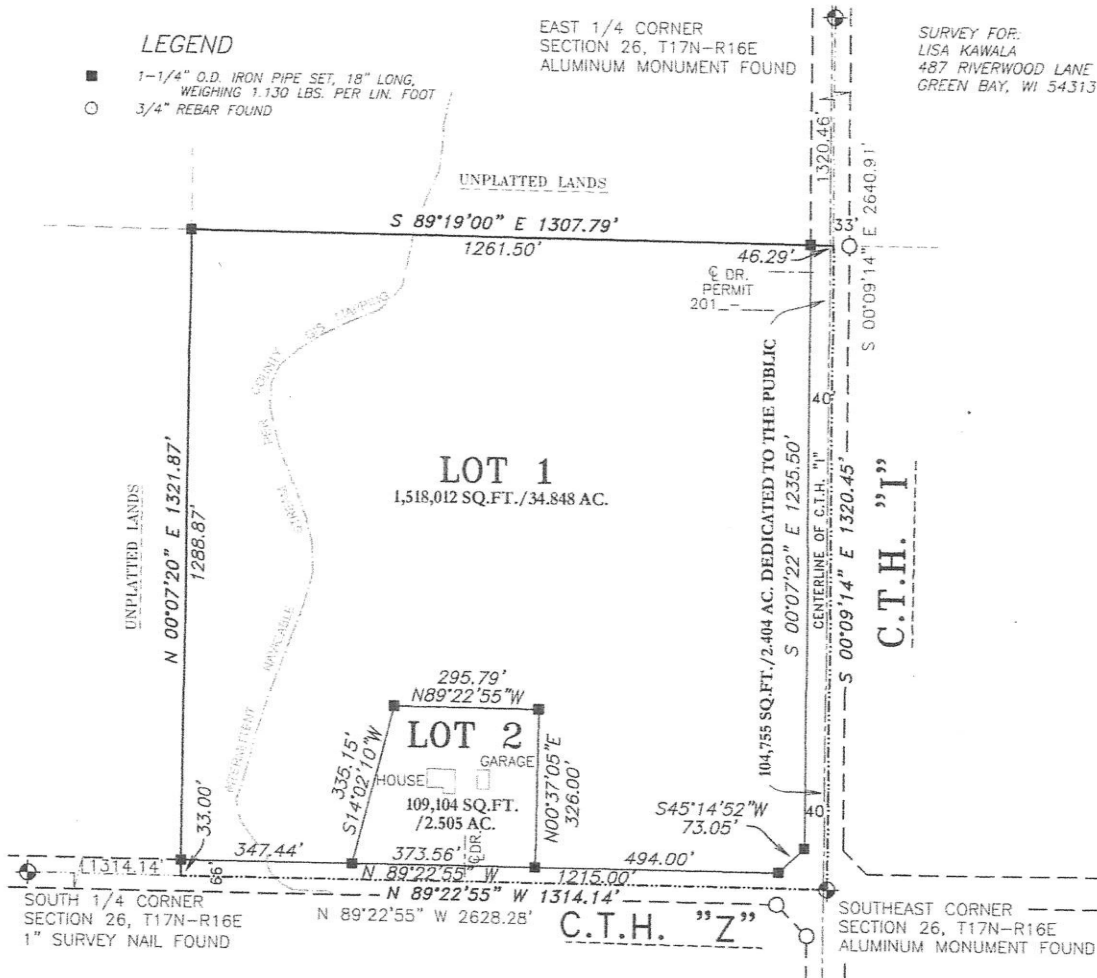
The special requirements stated above relating to the rezoning of land in a A-1 district do not apply to a map amendment that (1) is certified by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection under ch. 91, Wis. Stats., or (2) makes the zoning map more consistent with county's farmland preservation plan map, certified under ch. 91, Wis. Stats., which is in effect at the time of the amendment.

(c) **Zoning map amendment initiated by the county.** If a proposed zoning map amendment is initiated by the county, the Planning and Zoning Committee in making its recommendation and the Board of County Supervisors in making its decision shall consider the following factors:

- (1) whether the amendment is consistent with the county's comprehensive plan, including any future land use maps or similar maps;
- (2) whether the amendment is consistent with other planning documents adopted by the Board of County Supervisors; and
- (3) any other factor not specifically or generally listed, but deemed appropriate by the committee or board given the particular circumstances.

CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP NO. _____

ALL OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE SOUTHEAST
1/4 OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 17 NORTH, RANGE
16 EAST, TOWN OF NEKIMI, WINNEBAGO COUNTY,
WISCONSIN.



Martenson & Eisele, Inc.



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

Planning
Environmental
Surveying
Engineering
Architecture

PROJECT NO. 0-2174-001

FILE 2174001CSM SHEET 1 OF 3

This instrument was drafted by: DSL



Application #17-ZC-4280

Date of Hearing:

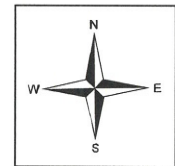
September 26, 2017

Owner(s):

Thompson, Alison

Subject Parcel(s):

0120450(P)



Winnebago County
WINGS Project

Scale

1 inch : 300 feet

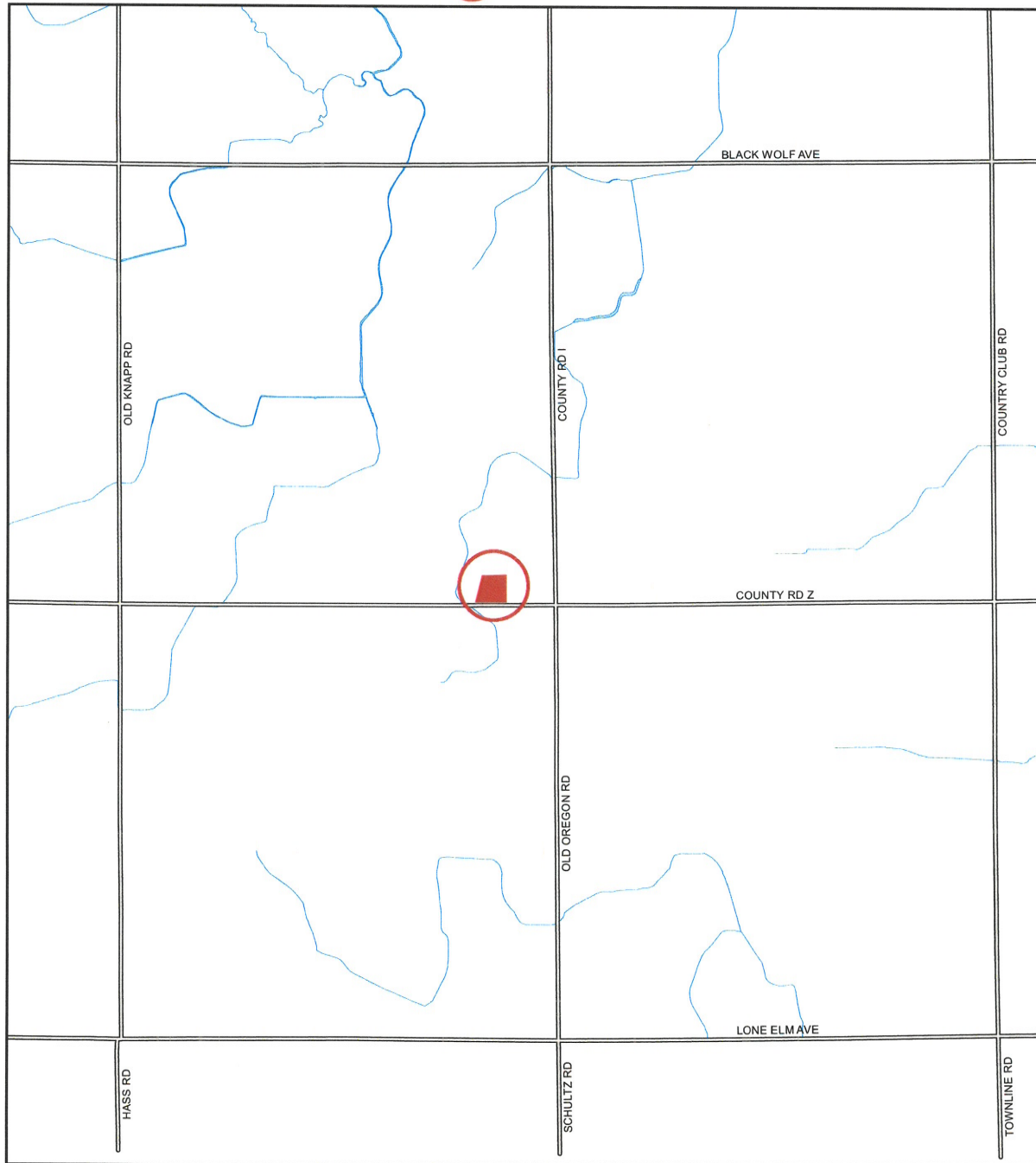
County Zoning Districts

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

Application #17-ZC-4280

Date of Hearing:

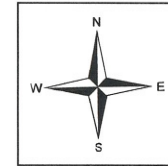
September 26, 2017

Owner(s):

Thompson, Alison

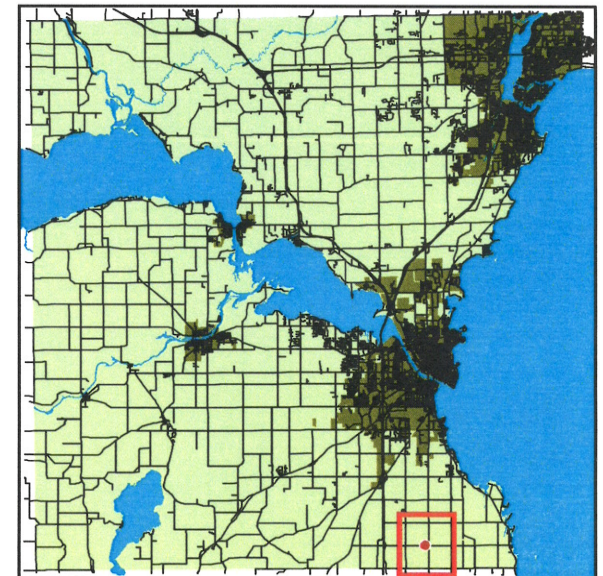
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0120450(P)



*Winnebago County
WINGS Project*

● = SITE



WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Winnebago County Planning and Zoning Department

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All interested persons wishing to be heard at the public hearing are invited to be present. For further detailed information concerning this notice, contact the Town Clerk or the Winnebago County Zoning Office, where the application is available for viewing.

INFORMATION ON ZONING MAP AMENDMENT REQUEST

Application No.: 2017-ZC-4260

Applicant:
EAGLOSKI, JEFFREY
EAGLOSKI, LAURA

Agent: None

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

Tax Parcel No.: 032-05420202

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.

Explanation:

Applicant is requesting a zoning change from A-2 (General Agriculture) "Wetlands" to A-2 "Non-Wetlands".

INITIAL STAFF REPORT

Sanitation:

Existing System
Private System

Overlays:

Floodplain
Shoreland
Wetlands

Current Zoning:

A-2 General Agriculture

Proposed Zoning:

A-2 General Agriculture - non-wetlands

Surrounding Zoning:

North: A-2
South: R-1
East: R-1;A-2
West: R-1

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE OWNER / APPLICANT

Describe Present Use(s): Residential use.

Describe Proposed Use(s): Residential use.

Describe The Essential Services For Present And Future Uses: Private sewer and water.

Describe Why The Proposed Use Would Be The Highest And Best Use For The Property:

Residential use - remove wetlands from map; add a garage.

Describe The Proposed Use(s) Compatibility With Surrounding Land Uses: No effect on neighbors.

SECTION REFERENCE AND BASIS OF DECISION

23.7-5 Basis of decision

(b) **Zoning map amendment initiated by a property owner.** If a proposed zoning map amendment is initiated by a property owner and would change the zoning classification of a parcel not classified as A-1, the Planning and Zoning Committee in making its recommendation and the Board of County Supervisors in making its decision shall consider the following factors:

(1) whether the amendment is consistent with the county's comprehensive plan, including any future land use maps or similar maps;

(2) the extent to which the lot and structures on the subject property conform to the dimensional standards that apply to the proposed zoning district; and

(3) any other factor not specifically or generally listed, but deemed appropriate by the committee or board given the particular circumstances.

If a proposed zoning map amendment is initiated by a property owner and would change the zoning classification of land classified as A-1, the Planning and Zoning Committee shall only recommend

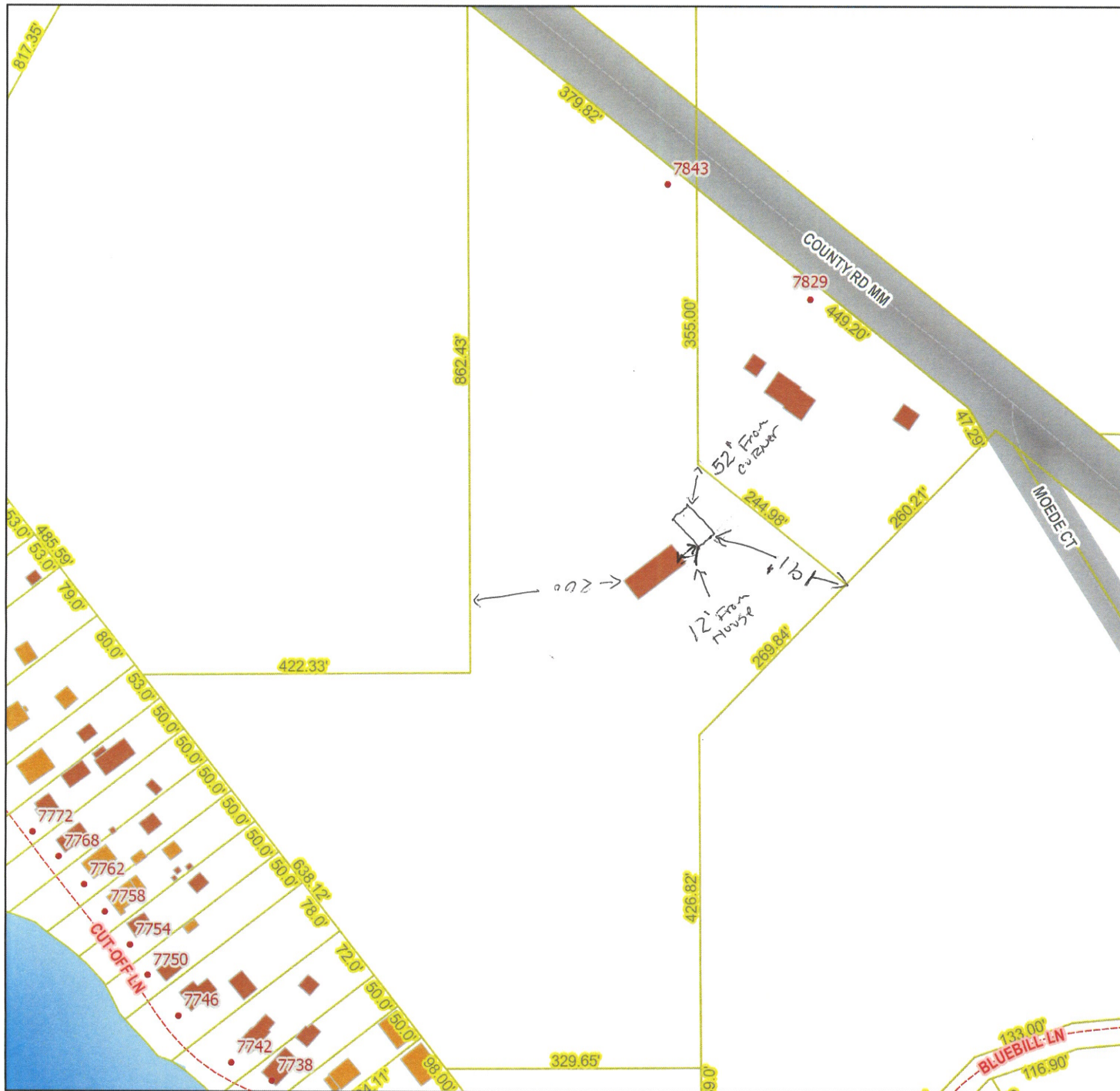
approval and the Board of County Supervisors shall only approve the proposed amendment when all of the following findings can be made:

- (1) Such land is better suited for a use not otherwise allowed in the A-1 district.
- (2) The amendment is consistent with the county's comprehensive plan.
- (3) The amendment is substantially consistent with the county's farmland preservation plan as certified by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.
- (4) The amendment will not substantially impair or limit current or future agricultural use of other protected farmland in the area.

The special requirements stated above relating to the rezoning of land in a A-1 district do not apply to a map amendment that (1) is certified by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection under ch. 91, Wis. Stats., or (2) makes the zoning map more consistent with county's farmland preservation plan map, certified under ch. 91, Wis. Stats., which is in effect at the time of the amendment.

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- (2) whether the amendment is consistent with other planning documents adopted by the Board of County Supervisors; and
- (3) any other factor not specifically or generally listed, but deemed appropriate by the committee or board given the particular circumstances.



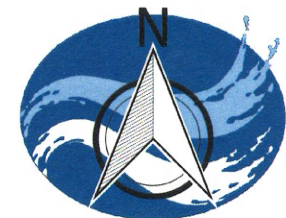
Site Map

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



W.I.N.G.S. Project Disclaimer
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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	1
Delineation Methodology	1
Delineation Results	2
Site Description	2
Site Reconnaissance	2
Conclusion	3
References	4
Qualifications of Environmental Professionals	5

Appendix A - Project Location Map - USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map

Appendix B - Wisconsin DNR Inventory Map

Appendix C - Winnebago County Custom Soils Report

Appendix D - Surveyed Wetland Boundary

Appendix E - FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

Appendix F - Aerial Photographs

Appendix G – Wetland Determination Data Form – Northcentral & Northeast Region

Appendix H – Site Photos

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 (*Parthenocissus virginiana*), creeping charlie (*Glechoma hederacea*), and common violet (*Viola papilionacea*) in the herbaceous layer. The shrub and canopy layers consisted of staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), box-elder (*Acer negundo*), 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

- Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Technical Report Y-87-1, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.
- Winnebago County. 2010. Flood Insurance Rate Map, Map Number 55139C0050E, Winnebago County, WI and Incorporated Areas, Effective Date: March 17, 2003.
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- Tiner, R.W. 1999. Wetland Indicators – a Guide to Wetland Identification, Delineation, and Mapping. Lewis Publishers, New York, NY, USA.
- University of Wisconsin State Herbarium. Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Wisconsin. <http://www.botany.wisc.edu/wisflora/>. Last August 15, 2014.
- USACE. Public Notice 96-01078SDE - Guidelines for Submitting Wetland Delineations in Wisconsin to the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers. 1996. US Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul District, St Paul, MN, USA.
- USACE. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, Version 2.0. 2012. US Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS, USA
- USDA, NRCS. 2010. Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, version 7.0. G.W. Hurt and L.M. Vasilas (eds.). USDA, NRCS, in cooperation with the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils.
- USDA. 2014. US Drought Monitor – Wisconsin. http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/DM_state.htm?WI,MW. August 6, 2014.
- United States Geological Survey, 1961, Photorevised 1975, Lake Poygan Quadrangle, Wisconsin, 7.5-minute series topographic map.
- Wisconsin Department of Administration. Basic Guide to Wisconsin's Wetlands and Their Boundaries. 1995. Madison, WI, USA.
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory Map for T20N, R14E, Winnebago County, <http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/si/?Viewer=SWDV>

Qualifications of Environmental Professionals

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

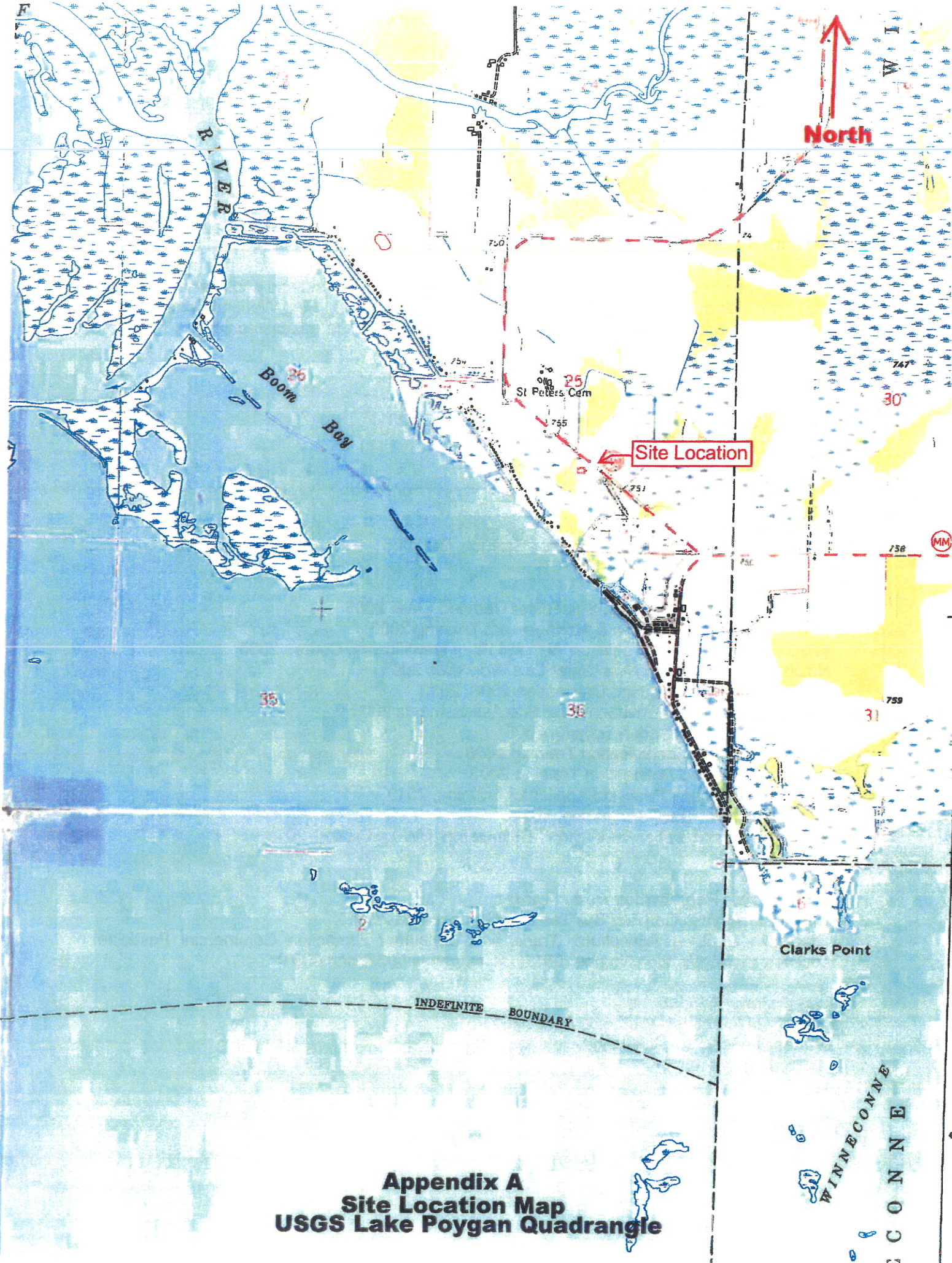
Northeast Technical College Soil Tester Certified Class 2005
ACOE Wetland Delineation & Management Training 2005
Wisconsin Wetlands Association Wetland Plant Identification Course 2005
Navigating Wisconsin's New Water Law Workshop 2005
Critical Methods in Wetland Delineation 2006, 2010
ASTM Phase I and 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 081720 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)

0.1 0 0.07 0.1 Miles

NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM
© Latitude Geographics Group Ltd.

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Notes



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

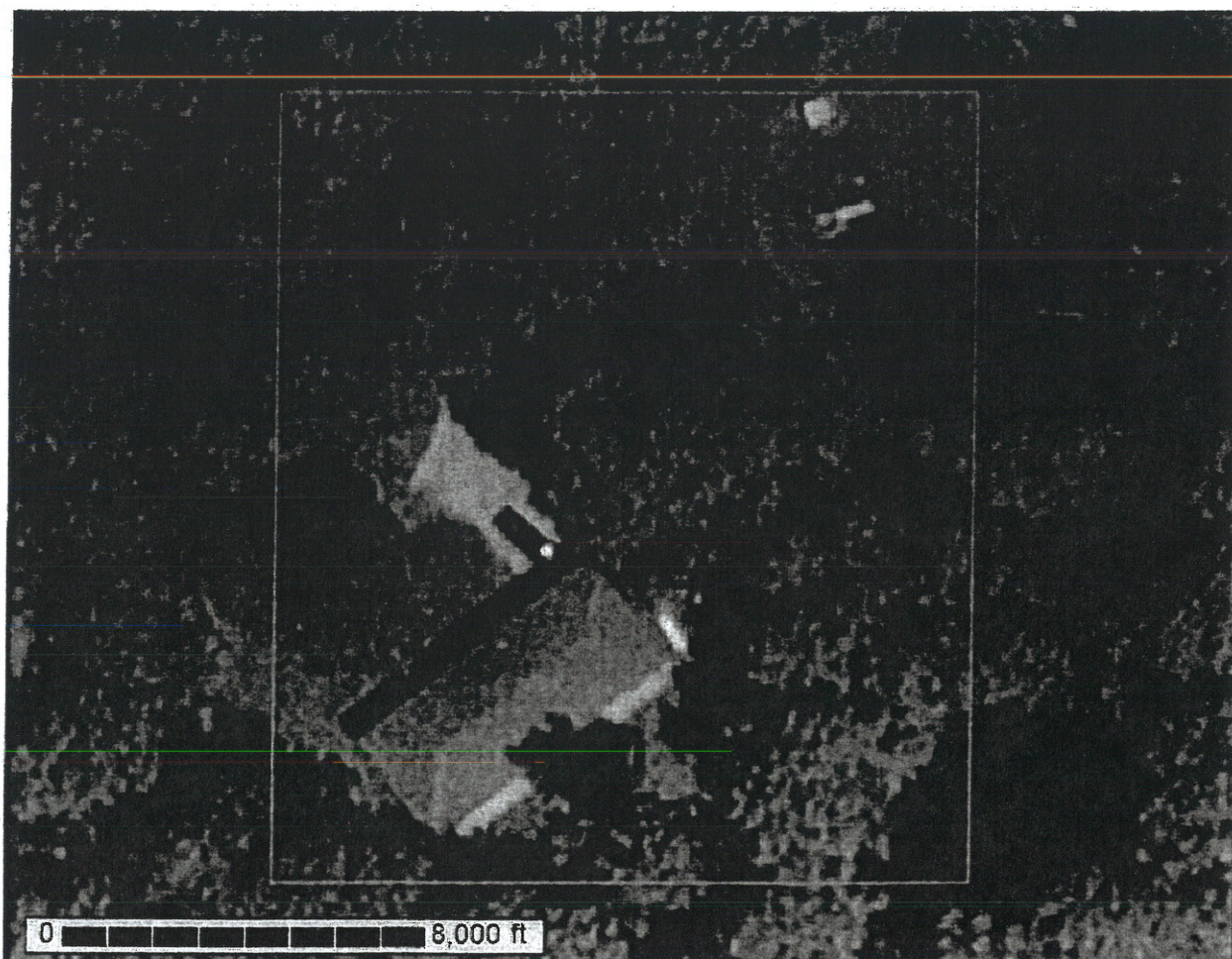
Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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



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

for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

Preface.....	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made.....	5
Soil Map.....	7
Soil Map (7843 County Road "MM").....	8
Legend.....	9
Map Unit Legend (7843 County Road "MM").....	10
Map Unit Descriptions (7843 County Road "MM").....	10
Winnebago County, Wisconsin.....	12
NeA—Nebago fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes.....	12
Pt—Poy silty clay loam.....	13
References.....	14

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

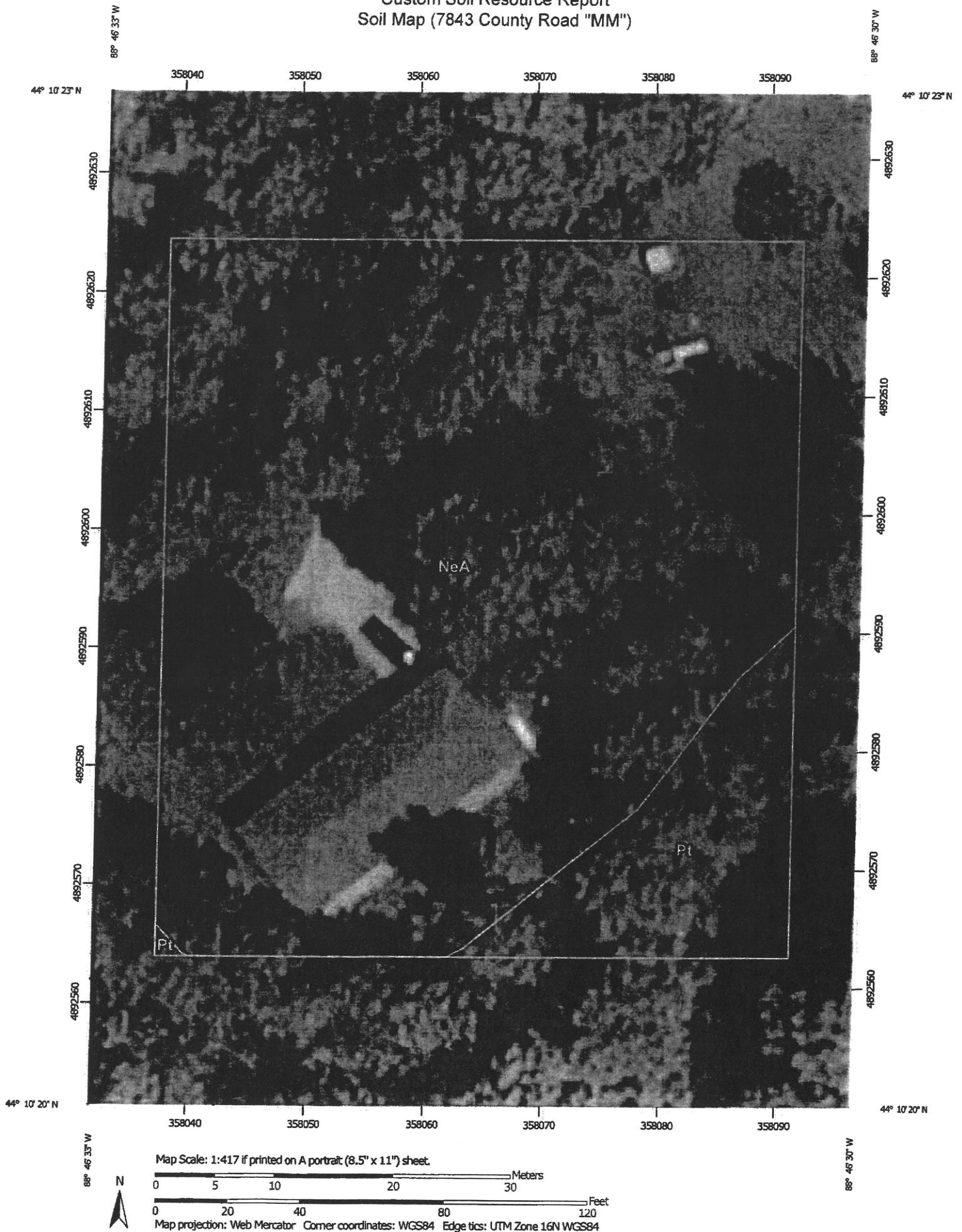
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map (7843 County Road "MM")



Custom Soil Resource Report

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 (W1139)			
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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Custom Soil Resource Report

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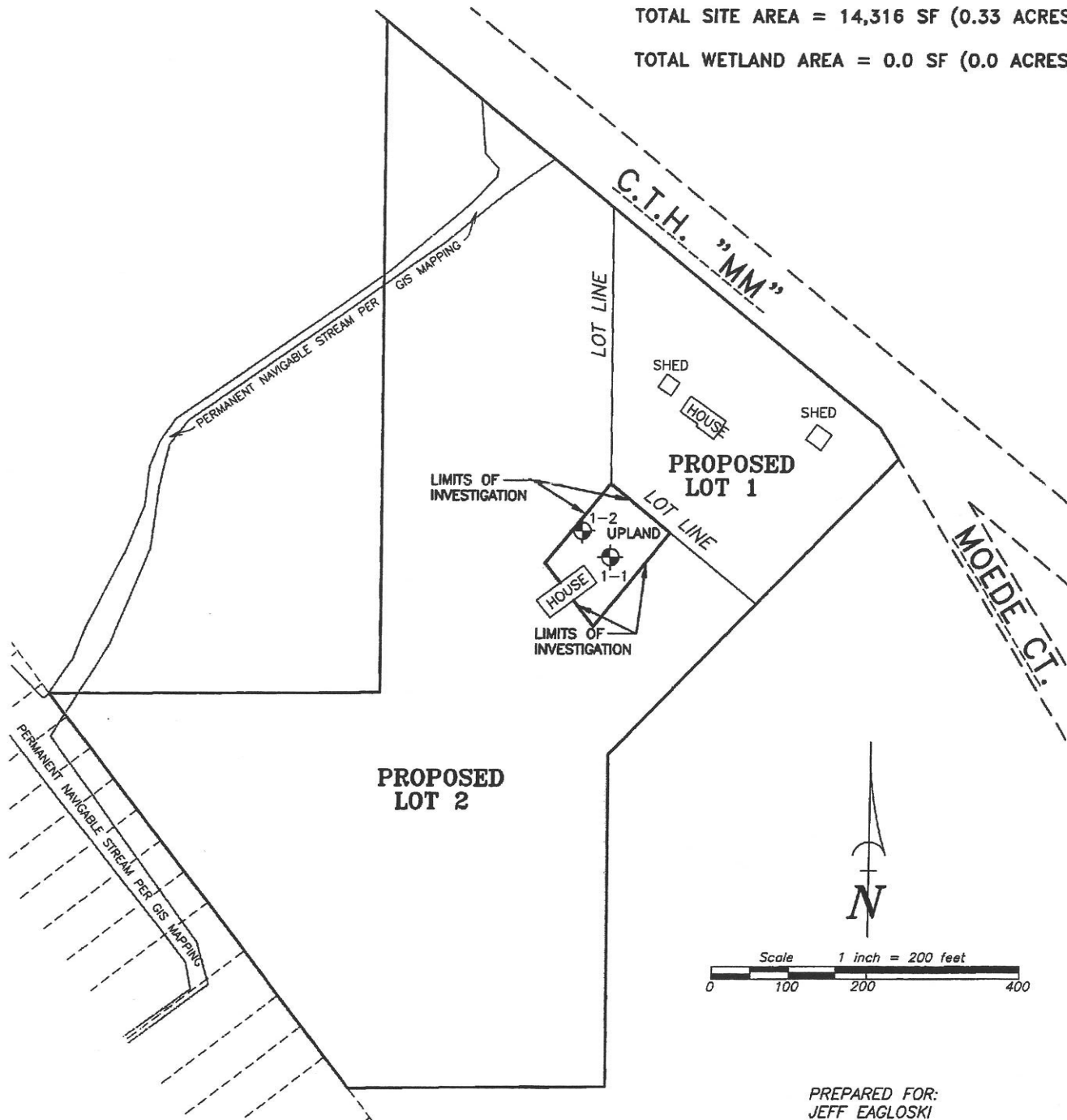
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WETLAND LOCATION MAP

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)



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Planning
Environmental
Surveying
Engineering
Architecture

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

2315000 FT

ZONE X

2320000 FT

ZONE AE
(EL 751)

ZONE X

2325000 FT

ZONE
XZONE
X

MM

Site Location

HEUER
LN

MM

ZONE X

ZONE X

ZONE X

ZONE
XZONE
AE
(EL 750)ZONE
X

31



MAP SCALE 1" = 2000'

1000 0 2000 4000
FEET

NFIP

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:COMMUNITYNUMBERPANELSUFFIX

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**
55139CC050E**EFFECTIVE DATE**
MARCH 17, 2003**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.nisc.fema.gov

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: NeA - 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 <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
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? Yes ☐ No ☒ Depth (inches): _____
 (includes capillary fringe)

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: <u>15' R</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. <u>Acer negundo</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>FAC</u>
2. <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>FACW</u>
3. <u>Picea pungens</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>FACU</u>
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
<u>80</u> = Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15' R</u>)			
1. <u>Rhamnus cathartica</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>FAC</u>
2. <u>Rhus typhina</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>UPL</u>
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
<u>35</u> = Total Cover			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5'R</u>)			
1. <u>Parthenocissus virginiana</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>FACU</u>
2. <u>Glechoma hederacea</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>FACU</u>
3. <u>Bromus inermis</u>	<u>5</u>	_____	<u>UPL</u>
4. <u>Viola papilionacea</u>	<u>5</u>	_____	<u>UPL</u>
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	_____
11. _____	_____	_____	_____
12. _____	_____	_____	_____
<u>40</u> = Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>15' R</u>)			
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 ≤3.0¹
☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators 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.)

[illegible]

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Histosol (A1) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Histic Epipedon (A2) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Black Histic (A3) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Stratified Layers (A5) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Thick Dark Surface (A12) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sandy Redox (S5) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Stripped Matrix (S6) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Dark Surface (S7) (LRR R, MLRA 149B) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- ☐ 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 Soils³:

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

³Indicators 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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)

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

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

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

Field Observations:

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

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

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

<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>15' R</u>)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Rhamnus cathartica</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>FAC</u>
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
		<u>50</u>	= Total Cover	

<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>5'R</u>)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Parthenocissus virginiana</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>FACU</u>
2.	<u>Arisaema triphyllum</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>FAC</u>
3.	<u>Solanum americanum</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>UPL</u>
4.	<u>Viola papilionacea</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>UPL</u>
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
		<u>85</u>	= Total Cover	

<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>15' R</u>)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
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 ≤3.0¹
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators 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.)

Sampling Point: 1-2

[illegible]²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- ☐ 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)

- ☐ 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)

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

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

US Army Corps of Engineers



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:

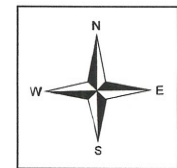
September 26, 2017

Owner(s):

Eagloski, Jeffrey J. &
Eagloski, Laura L.

Subject Parcel(s):

03205420202



Winnebago County
WINGS Project

Scale

1 inch : 300 feet

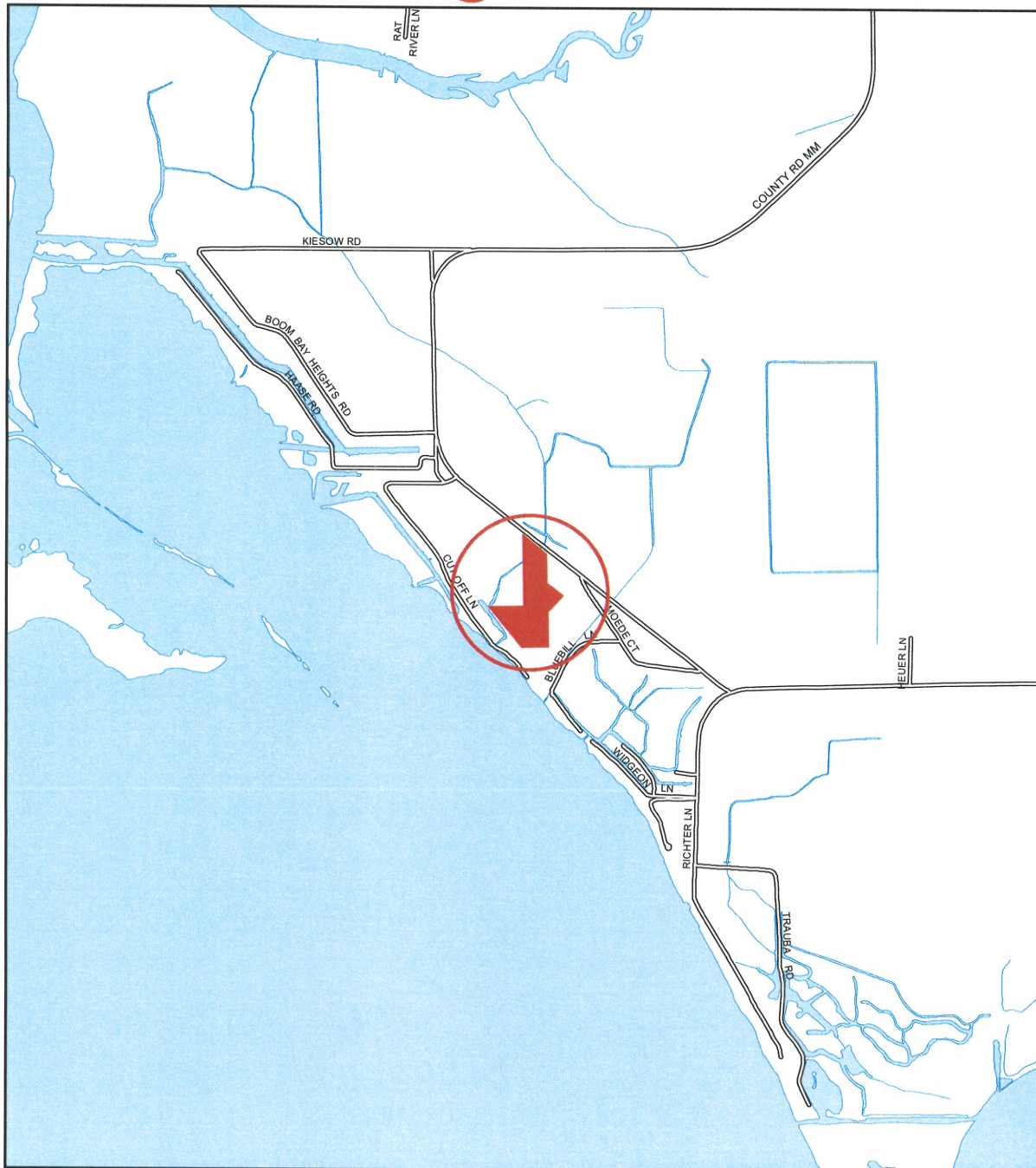
County Zoning Districts

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

Application #17-ZC-4260

Date of Hearing:

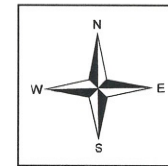
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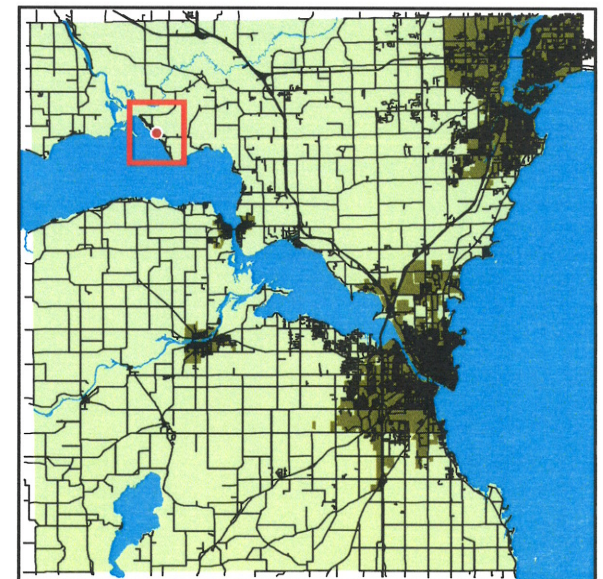
Subject Parcel(s):

03205420202



*Winnebago County
WINGS Project*

● = SITE



WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Winnebago County Planning and Zoning Department

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING PLANNING AND ZONING COMMITTEE

9/26/2017

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The applicant(s) listed below has requested a Zoning Map Amendment which is regulated by the Town/County Zoning Code, Chapter 23. You are receiving this notice because this application or petition for action: 1. affects area in the immediate vicinity of property which you own; 2. requires your agency to be notified; 3. requires your Town to be notified; or 4. requires you, as the applicant, to be notified.

The Winnebago County Planning and Zoning Committee will be holding a public hearing on 9/26/2017 at 6:30 p.m. in third floor conference room of the County Administration Building located at 112 Otter Ave, Oshkosh, WI.

All interested persons wishing to be heard at the public hearing are invited to be present. For further detailed information concerning this notice, contact the Town Clerk or the Winnebago County Zoning Office, where the application is available for viewing.

INFORMATION ON ZONING MAP AMENDMENT REQUEST

Application No.: 2017-ZC-4280

Applicant: THOMPSON, ALISON

Agent: SMITH, JAMES - MARTENSON & EISELE, INC.

Location of Premises: 2960 COUNTY RD Z, OSHKOSH, WI 54902

Tax Parcel No.: 012-0450

Legal Description: Being a part of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 26, Township 17 North, Range 16 East, Town of Nekimi, Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

Explanation: Owner is requesting a zoning change from A-2 (General Agriculture) to R-1 (Rural Residential) for the creation of a new lot.

INITIAL STAFF REPORT

Sanitation:

System Required
Private System

Overlays:

Shoreland

Current Zoning:

A-2 General Agriculture

Proposed Zoning:

A-2 General Agriculture

Surrounding Zoning:

North: A-1

South: R-1;A-2

East: A-2

West: A-2

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE OWNER / APPLICANT

Describe Present Use(s): Single family residence.

Describe Proposed Use(s): Single family residence.

Describe The Essential Services For Present And Future Uses: Private sewer and water.

Describe Why The Proposed Use Would Be The Highest And Best Use For The Property: Use does not change.

Describe The Proposed Use(s) Compatibility With Surrounding Land Uses: Use does not change.

SECTION REFERENCE AND BASIS OF DECISION

23.7-5 Basis of decision

(b) **Zoning map amendment initiated by a property owner.** If a proposed zoning map amendment is initiated by a property owner and would change the zoning classification of a parcel not classified as A-1, the Planning and Zoning Committee in making its recommendation and the Board of County Supervisors in making its decision shall consider the following factors:

(1) whether the amendment is consistent with the county's comprehensive plan, including any future land use maps or similar maps;

(2) the extent to which the lot and structures on the subject property conform to the dimensional standards that apply to the proposed zoning district; and

(3) any other factor not specifically or generally listed, but deemed appropriate by the committee or board given the particular circumstances.

If a proposed zoning map amendment is initiated by a property owner and would change the zoning classification of land classified as A-1, the Planning and Zoning Committee shall only recommend approval and the Board of County Supervisors shall only approve the proposed amendment when all of the following findings can be made:

(1) Such land is better suited for a use not otherwise allowed in the A-1 district.

- (2) The amendment is consistent with the county's comprehensive plan.
- (3) The amendment is substantially consistent with the county's farmland preservation plan as certified by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.
- (4) The amendment will not substantially impair or limit current or future agricultural use of other protected farmland in the area.

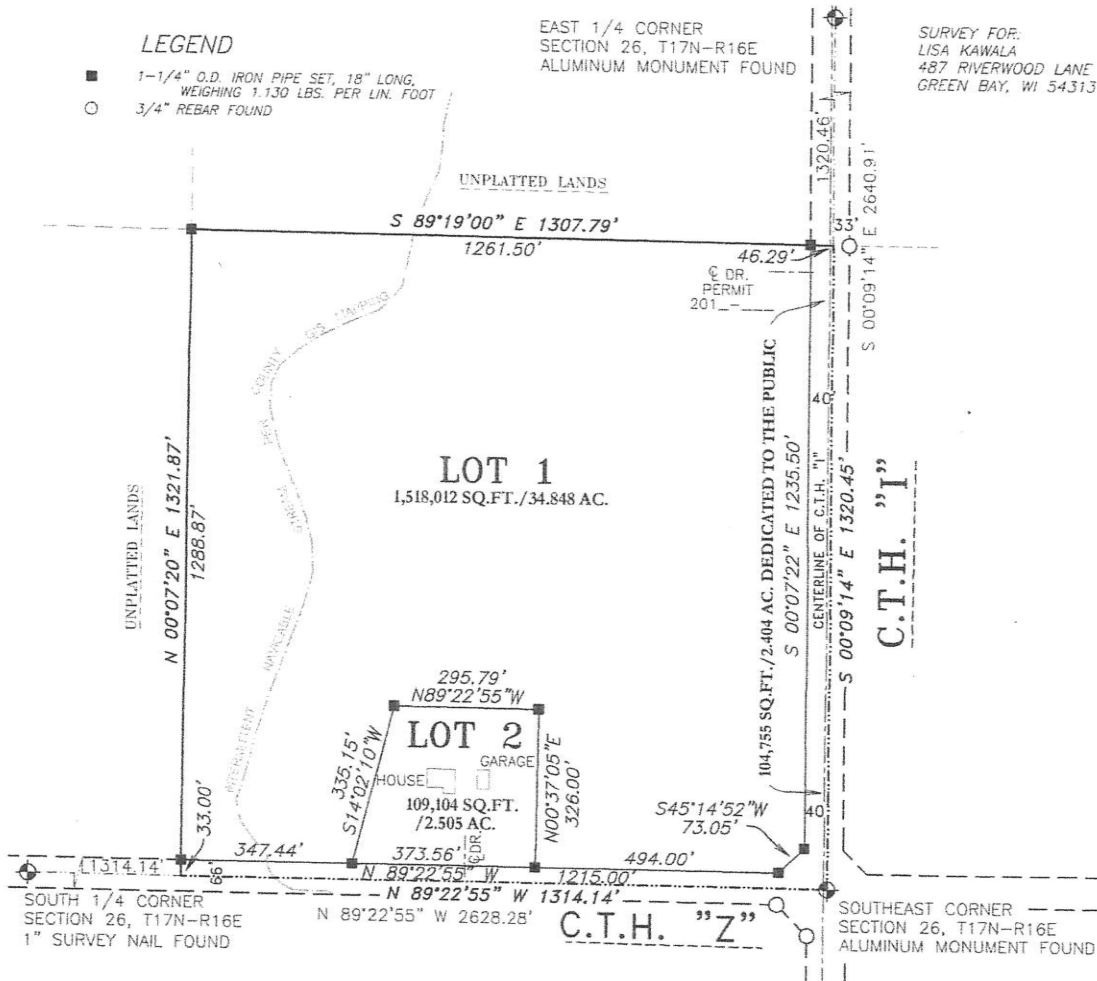
The special requirements stated above relating to the rezoning of land in a A-1 district do not apply to a map amendment that (1) is certified by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection under ch. 91, Wis. Stats., or (2) makes the zoning map more consistent with county's farmland preservation plan map, certified under ch. 91, Wis. Stats., which is in effect at the time of the amendment.

(c) **Zoning map amendment initiated by the county.** If a proposed zoning map amendment is initiated by the county, the Planning and Zoning Committee in making its recommendation and the Board of County Supervisors in making its decision shall consider the following factors:

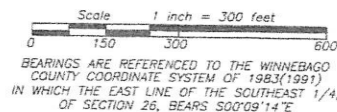
- (1) whether the amendment is consistent with the county's comprehensive plan, including any future land use maps or similar maps;
- (2) whether the amendment is consistent with other planning documents adopted by the Board of County Supervisors; and
- (3) any other factor not specifically or generally listed, but deemed appropriate by the committee or board given the particular circumstances.

CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP NO. _____

ALL OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE SOUTHEAST
1/4 OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 17 NORTH, RANGE
16 EAST, TOWN OF NEKIMI, WINNEBAGO COUNTY,
WISCONSIN.



NOTE:
"ANY LAND BELOW THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
OF A LAKE OR A NAVIGABLE STREAM IS SUBJECT TO
THE PUBLIC TRUST IN NAVIGABLE WATERS THAT IS
ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE IX, SECTION 1, OF THE
STATE CONSTITUTION."



Martenson & Eisele, Inc.



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

Planning
Environmental
Surveying
Engineering
Architecture

PROJECT NO. 0-2174-001

FILE 2174001CSM SHEET 1 OF 3

This instrument was drafted by: DSL



Application #17-ZC-4280

Date of Hearing:

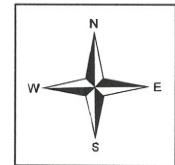
September 26, 2017

Owner(s):

Thompson, Alison

Subject Parcel(s):

0120450(P)



Winnebago County
WINGS Project

Scale

1 inch : 300 feet

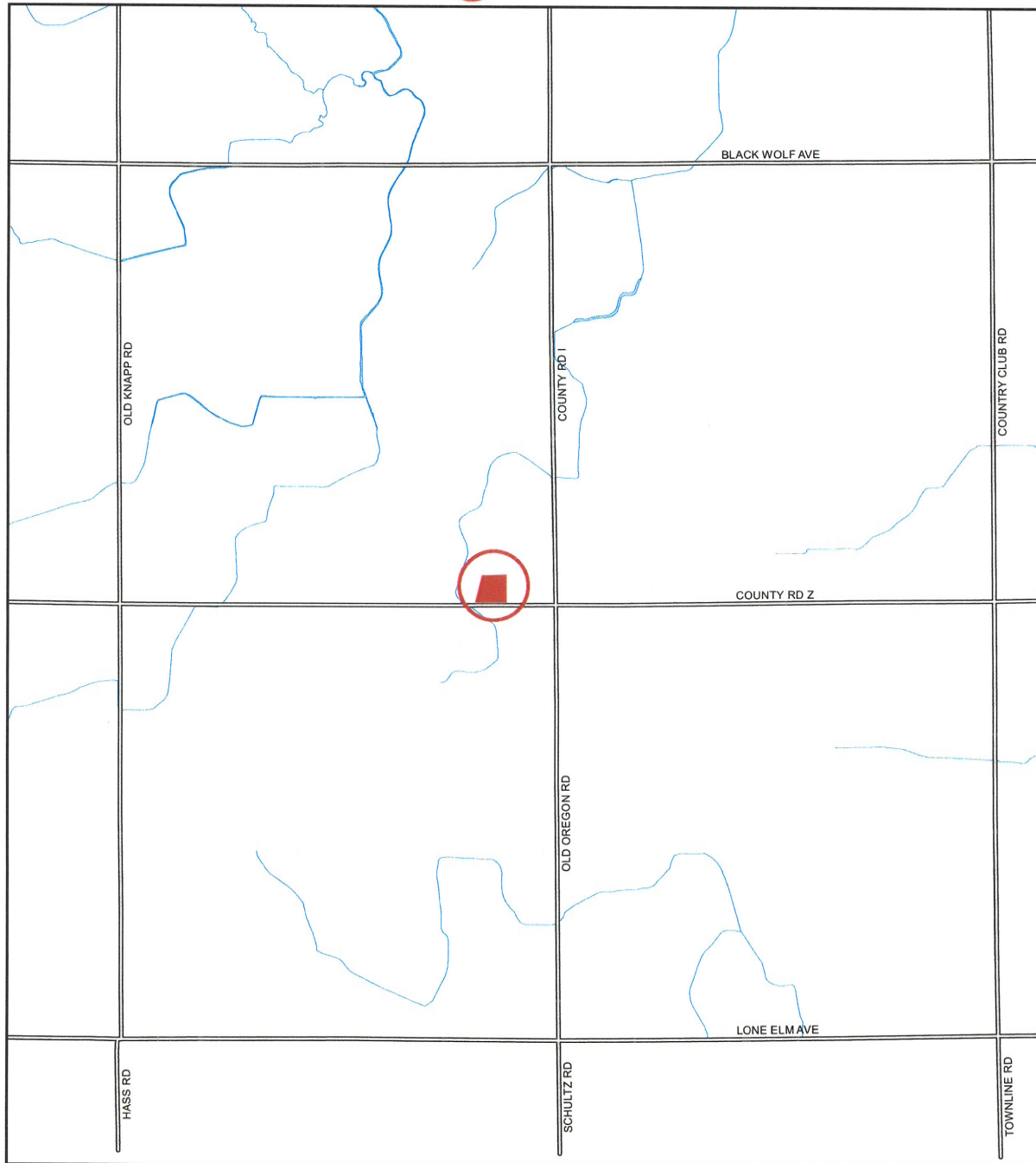
County Zoning Districts

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

Application #17-ZC-4280

Date of Hearing:

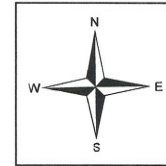
September 26, 2017

Owner(s):

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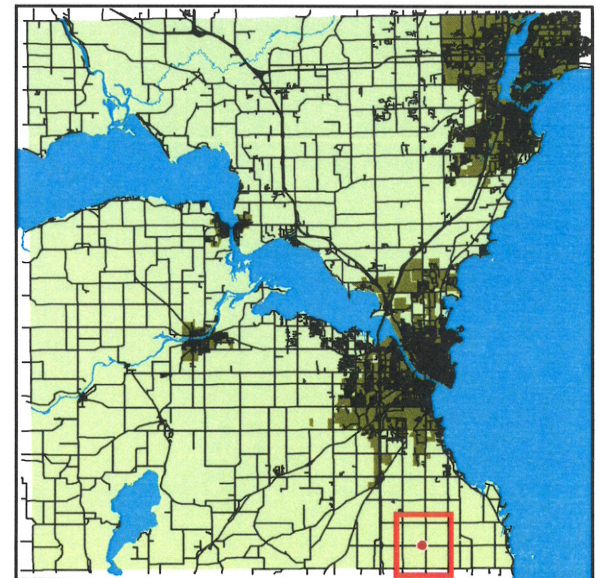
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*Winnebago County
WINGS Project*

● = SITE



WINNEBAGO COUNTY