2024

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Annual Report

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Table of Contents

Table of Figures

Table of Tables

Table of Equations

Definitions

Best Management Practice (BMP) – a practice, or combination of practices, that is determined to be an effective and practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution, generally in this document is meant to describe stormwater and wetland management techniques/control measures.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – an independent executive agency of the United States federal government tasked with environmental protection matters

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) – a sub-sectional permit of the WPDES in which municipalities sewer systems are inspected to reduce and eliminate pollutants being discharged into local water bodies.

North Central Wisconsin Stormwater Coalition (NCWSC) – is a coalition of municipal leaders in the North Central section of the State of Wisconsin. The coalition meets monthly to discuss stormwater issues and stormwater advancements.

National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) – is an American scientific and regulatory agency within the United States Department of Commerce that forecasts weather, monitors oceanic and atmospheric conditions, charts the seas, conducts deep sea exploration, and manages fishing and protection of marine mammals and endangered species in the U.S. exclusive economic zone.

Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER) – is a 1-10 rating system for road pavement condition developed by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Transportation Information Center.

Rational Method (RM) – is a relationship between rainfall intensity and catchment area as independent variables and the peak flood discharge resulting from the rainfall as the dependent variable.

Storm Water Management Model (SWMM) – is a dynamic rainfall–runoff–subsurface runoff simulation model used for single-event to long-term simulation of the surface/subsurface hydrology quantity and quality from primarily urban/suburban areas.

United States Geological Survey (USGS) – is a scientific agency of the United States government which studies the landscape of the United States, its natural resources, and the natural hazards that threaten it.

Village of Kronenwetter (VoK) – is a village in Marathon County, Wisconsin, United States. It is the largest village by land area in the state of Wisconsin, as well as in the entire United States, and the third-largest community by population in Marathon County. It is also a part of the Wausau, Wisconsin Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) –is a government agency of the U.S. state of Wisconsin charged with conserving and managing Wisconsin's natural resources.

Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR) – is a collection of data on local municipal roadways including widths, materials, PASER numbers, year of construction, and other characteristics of the roadways.

Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) – is a permit which limits what and how much can be discharged into local water reserves as to prevent disrupting water quality and public health. The permit has specific monitoring and reporting provisions to ensure its requirements are upheld.

Chapter 1: Village of Kronenwetter

Section 1.1: General Information

The Village is located in Marathon County, Wisconsin. The Village first incorporated in 2002, making it a rather recent municipality. According to the year 2020 census, the population of the Village is 8,353.[1] The total municipal area of the Village is a total of 52.06 square miles, which entails 51.70 square miles of land and 0.36 square miles of water.[2] The Village of Kronenwetter currently has a seven member Village Board, comprised of one Village President and six Village Trustees.

Section 1.2: Soil Types

The Village of Kronenwetter has many different types of soils within the Villages municipal boundaries. In **Table 1** below, every soil type within the Village is listed out along with the area (in acres) it exists in the Village. As seen below, the biggest contributors of soil within the Village are the Mahtomedi loamy sands, specifically MbB and McA. These soil types have key characteristics which help the Village and are vital to its stormwater efforts. For example, the MbB and McA soil types are classified as excessively drained and moderately well drained respectively.[3] The USGS also details these soil types runoff class. MbB and McA are classified very low and negligible respectively.[4] Both of these soils also have high to very high capacity to the most limiting layer for transmitting water, with USGS determinations of these soils being able to transmit approximately 5.95 to 19.98 inches per hour.[5] In short, over 80% of the soils in the Village can withstand large amounts of water and play key roles in its stormwater quality and quantity.

[1] U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved 2021-08-30.
[2] U.S. Census Bureau.
[3] U.S. Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service. "Web Soil Survey". Retrieved 2021-08-30
[4] U.S. Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service.
[5] U.S. Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Table 1: Soil types within the Village of Kronenwetter municipal boundaries according to USGS

Symbol	Soil Name	HSG	Area (acres)	Percent of Total Area
Ch	Cathro muck	B/D	11.62	0.28
Da	Dancy sandy loam	B/D	10.61	0.25
Du	Dunnville fine sandy loam	A	13.84	0.33
Fh	Fordum silt loam	B/D	96.30	2.30
GuB	Guenther loamy sand	B/D	18.74	0.45
MbB	Mahtomedi loamy sand	A	1,960.63	46.84
MbC	Mahtomedi loamy sand	A	4.95	0.12
MbE	Mahtomedi loamy sand	A	28.05	0.67
McA	Mahtomedi loamy sand	A	1,529.05	36.53
MgA	Meadland loam	B/D	57.51	1.37
Mm	Meehan loamy sand	A/D	92.08	2.20
MsB	Mosinee sandy loam	A	179.40	4.29
MsC	Mosinee sandy loam	A	1.21	0.03
Ne	Newson mucky loamy sand	B/D	40.48	0.97
Oe	Oesterle sandy loam	A	11.05	0.26
Pg	Pits, gravel	A	77.38	1.85
UoB	Udorthents, loamy	A	35.08	0.84
W	Water	NA	17.86	0.43
Totals:			4,185.84	100.00

Section 1.3: Rain Data

The Village of Kronenwetter utilizes the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration's (NOAA) data for precipitation quantity and modeling. NOAA has an interactive map where you may pinpoint your location and gather accurate data about storms within your area. **Table 2** below shows some of the data utilized from the NOAA website. This data helps the Village plan for different size rainstorms as well as design for the peak flow during various frequency storms.

Table 2: Precipitation data for the region according to NOAA

Recurrence Interval and Precipitation Frequency Estimates (Inches)						
Storm Duration	**2 Years**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**	**25 Years**	**50 Years**	**100 Years**
5-min	0.37	0.47	0.55	0.68	0.78	0.89
10-min	0.54	0.68	0.81	0.99	1.14	1.30

15-min	0.66	0.83	0.98	1.21	1.39	1.59
30-min	0.93	1.18	1.40	1.72	1.98	2.26
60-min	1.19	1.50	1.77	2.18	2.52	2.88
2-hr	1.45	1.82	2.14	2.64	3.05	3.49
3-hr	1.60	1.99	2.35	2.89	3.34	3.83
6-hr	1.89	2.33	2.74	3.36	3.88	4.44
12-hr	2.23	2.74	3.21	3.91	4.50	5.12
24-hr	2.60	3.19	3.71	4.49	5.13	5.82
48-hr	3.01	3.66	4.23	5.08	5.78	6.52
72-hr	3.29	4.00	4.63	5.54	6.29	7.09
96-hr	3.55	4.30	4.96	5.92	6.71	7.53
7-day	4.24	5.07	5.78	6.80	7.63	8.48
10-day	4.88	5.75	6.49	7.54	8.38	9.24

Section 1.4: Land Use

The Village of Kronenwetter contracted services with STRAND Associates, Inc. for stormwater evaluation within the Village MS4 boundaries. **Figure 1** below illustrates a piece of information they included in their final report and was used in the modeling portion of their contract. Within the MS4 boundaries Low Density Residential is the largest user of space. According to the Stormwater Management Model (SWMM) created by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) low density residential has a runoff coefficient of approximately 0.3.[6] In comparison Open Space, the next largest has a runoff coefficient of approximately 0.2.[7] Likewise, for comparison, the next largest, Medium Industrial, has a runoff coefficient of approximately 0.7.[8] Adding up all of the land-uses with runoff coefficients similar to open space, the Village has over 75% of its MS4 permit boundaries to have very minimal runoff. The low runoff, coupled with the well-draining soil types, makes stormwater a very minimal concern for most of the Village. However, with that being said, most of the runoff comes from those land areas with high runoff coefficients, even though they do not make up a majority of the Village, they contribute unevenly to the stormwater quality and quantity with the Village.

[6] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "Storm Water Management Model". Retrieved 2021-08-30
[7] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
[8] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

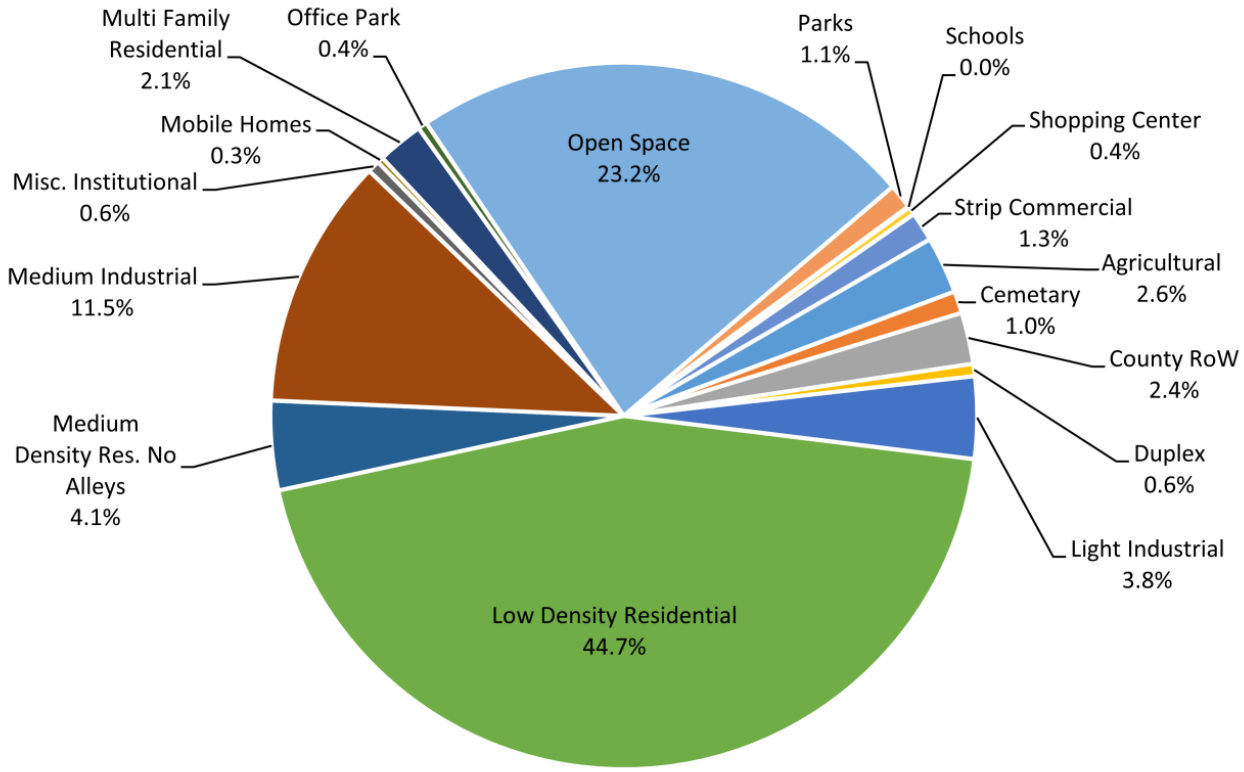

Figure 1: Land use map within the Village of Kronenwetter MS4 permit boundaries

$$\boldsymbol{Q = C * i * A}$$

Q = peak discharge (cfs)

C = rational method runoff coefficient

i = rainfall intensity (inch/hour)

A = drainage area (acres)

Equation 1: The Rational Method

END OF CHAPTER

Chapter 2: Public Education and Outreach

Section 2.1: Goals & Objectives

The Village of Kronenwetter (VoK) has a plan in place to increase the wealth of knowledge among its residents, staff, and local businesses by committing to its Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) public education program. Through education of the general public the Village of Kronenwetter aims to improve the quality of stormwater. The education and outreach plan involves the Village of Kronenwetter reaching a sizeable portion of its population each year, through various methods, educating them on stormwater issues, and pollution prevention techniques.

Section 2.2: Active Efforts

Active efforts include the efforts that the Village of Kronenwetter takes to educate residents through direct interaction. For instance, these would include efforts done by the Village of Kronenwetter that are direct to certain residents, staff, or businesses. Specific example of active education and outreach would include public presentations, seminars, and site visits.

Section 2.1.1: Residents

The Village hosted its first annual National Night Out in 2021. The Village had its own booth at this event to promote its newsletter and hold a raffle for prizes. At this booth, the Public Works Director also stayed to answer questions. Residents would come and ask questions regarding stormwater. Although the questions were exclusively about quantity rather than quality, the Village was able to get out important information regarding infiltration and IDDE.

The Village is a member of the North Central Wisconsin Stormwater Coalition, in which municipalities work together to share information and pool money together to adopt policies and offer trainings to better every community. These topics, as the coalitions name suggests, are all related to stormwater. For instance, the NCWSC put out a “Rubber Ducky” ad which shows the dangers of runoff, as well as quantifying the

amount of it. It details what is considered runoff as well as shows, very visually, that it does not take much to fill our natural rivers and lakes. The municipal members pooled their money together to broadcast this ad on TV through the coalition. This advertisement is meant to reach all and everyone, residents, commercial businesses, industrial businesses, contractors, and developers.

The Village also holds an annual public hearing for stormwater to discuss the Annual Report as well as let residents voice any concerns that they have not brought forth at that time. The Village also, using the Utility Committee, has stormwater items for discussion. Whether it is quantity or quality, the Utility Committee listens, discusses, and then recommends action the Village Board. At this level, the Village Board will take action on the topic. The review of the Annual Report happens at both the Committee and the Board level, allowing for citizen members access to it, as well as public interaction with the report happening during more than one opportunity. Furthermore, the report is then, after it has been approved, posted on the Village Website for continuous review. The Village also passes a resolution following the DNR MS4 Annual Report review, approving of the findings and the document.

Section 2.1.2: Village Staff

The Village offers trainings to its staff. The Public Works Director has gone to a few trainings in 2024. Many were for municipal water and sewer, however, some were for stormwater pollution. For instance, Wisconsin Salt Wise put out a few trainings that educated the public on the dangers of over salting. The seminars also put out information on better winter deicing techniques. The Village is working on logistics to get their Public Works crew a chance to sit in on the training, as a way to enact and utilize some of the information covered in the training.

Section 2.1.3: Commercial Businesses

The Village is a member of the North Central Wisconsin Stormwater Coalition, in which municipalities work together to share information and pool money together to adopt policies and offer trainings to better every community. These topics, as the coalitions name suggests, are all related to stormwater. For instance,

the NCWSC put out a “Rubber Ducky” ad which shows the dangers of runoff, as well as quantifying the amount of it. It details what is considered runoff as well as shows, very visually, that it does not take much to fill our natural rivers and lakes. The municipal members pooled their money together to broadcast this ad on TV through the coalition. This advertisement is meant to reach all and everyone, residents, commercial businesses, industrial businesses, contractors, and developers.

The Village performs annual BMP inspections. Along with the inspections, the Village offers to complete the inspections with a representative of the business to go over any issues and teach them proper monitoring techniques. This is an educational process that helps the businesses and the Village catch any discrepancies quicker. This also allows businesses the ability to monitor and provide consistent upkeep with their BMPs. This is first and foremost educational, but it also plays into the inspection portion of this document.

Section 2.1.4: Industrial Businesses

The Village is a member of the North Central Wisconsin Stormwater Coalition, in which municipalities work together to share information and pool money together to adopt policies and offer trainings to better every community. These topics, as the coalitions name suggests, are all related to stormwater. For instance, the NCWSC put out a “Rubber Ducky” ad which shows the dangers of runoff, as well as quantifying the amount of it. It details what is considered runoff as well as shows, very visually, that it does not take much to fill our natural rivers and lakes. The municipal members pooled their money together to broadcast this ad on TV through the coalition. This advertisement is meant to reach all and everyone, residents, commercial businesses, industrial businesses, contractors, and developers.

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Section 2.1.5: Table of Active Efforts

The following tables illustrate the topics covered and the intended audiences for each active educational effort done during this permit cycle.

Table 3: Table of active educational efforts and what topic they covered

Topic Area	IDD&E	Household Hazardous Waste	Yard Waste Management	Stream & Shoreline Management	Residential Infiltration	Construction Sites	Pollution Prevention	Green Infrastructure
NNO Booth	X				X			
Salt Wise	X						X	
Rubber Ducky Ad	X	X	X				X	
On-Site Inspection	X	X	X			X	X	

Table 4: Table of active educational efforts and what audience they were intended for

Target Audience	General Public	Village Residents	Businesses	Industries	Public Employees	Contractors & Developers
NNO Booth	X	X				
Salt Wise	X				X	
Rubber Ducky Ad	X	X	X	X		X
On-Site Inspection	X		X	X		X

Section 2.3: Passive Efforts

Passive efforts include the efforts that the Village of Kronenwetter takes to educate residents through indirect interactions. For instance, these would include efforts done by the Village of Kronenwetter that are indirectly given to residents, staff, and businesses. Specific examples of passive education and outreach include newsletters, posters, and participation within local coalitions.

Section 2.2.1: Residents

The Village of Kronenwetter holds many community events throughout the fiscal year. For example, the Village holds an event called “Movie under the Stars” in which the Village plays a family friendly movie on a projector in one of the major parks in the Village. While it is still too bright out to showcase a movie, the Village runs slides displaying information of upcoming events, committee/board meetings, and a video from the NCWSC. The NCWSC aired a “rubber ducky ad” which explains, through a visually engaging concept, the importance of clean stormwater and the importance of monitoring runoff. The video displays what it would look like if the pollution that is commonly not thought about like pet waste, grass clippings, etc. were to continue to be allowed into our water ways. We see the water ways filled with rubber ducky’s, and there drives the point home that we need to make sure that we pay attention to what goes down storm drains, and monitor what we allow to run off into our water ways. It is a very engaging ad. It plays on repeat along with the slides so early participants to the community event may watch at their own leisure. The Village classifies this as a passive effort because, although we are giving the information directly to the residents, they watch at their own and thus we are not directly giving them the information.

The Village of Kronenwetter also sends out a monthly electronic newsletter, which encompasses everything happening in the Village that month. The e-newsletter has also been used to educate the public on other topics, such as milkweeds and how to properly identify milkweeds to help protect the monarch butterfly population, the e-newsletter is utilized to educate the public on more positive and beneficial ways to take care of and spot waste that could runoff into waterways. The e-newsletter has no cost associated with signing up to it and the Village is encouraging residents to sign up to the service to stay up-to-date on the latest happenings in the Village.

The Village of Kronenwetter also, as a municipality, contains space that may be used on its website. The Village plans on posting information regarding stormwater pollution. The Village also has an easy to access complaint form, which can either be sent electronically or printed off and mailed/brought in to allow residents to make complaints easier. This can also be applied to stormwater pollution complaints and a

document is being drafted for residents to send complaints of polluted water or waterways, allowing the Village to better identify and eliminate any stormwater pollution within its municipal boundaries.

Like the complaint process detailed above, the Village will include material for home stormwater control. For instance, the DNR put out a magazine on designing and constructing personal rain gardens. The Village will be supplying that information on its website and in its electronic newsletters to allow residents their own ways to infiltrate more water. There is talk about the Village instituting a gardening club and this would be a great way to include more residents on greener infrastructure and creating more infiltration and pollination. Although, most of this is broader than just stormwater, the Village is taking an effort to allow all residents the ability to be active members in bettering the environment, including stormwater.

Section 2.2.2: Village Staff

The Village of Kronenwetter is a proud member of the North Central Wisconsin Stormwater Coalition (NCWSC). The NCWSC meets every month and discusses issues relating to stormwater quality and quantity. As a member of this coalition, a member of the Village staff must attend each meeting to represent the Village of Kronenwetter. As a member of the coalition, also, the Village has access to many assets that the coalition has access to. The Village may utilize these assets to further expand and maintain its own stormwater education and outreach goals. Therefore, this coalition benefits not just Village of Kronenwetter staff, but also its citizens as well.

Section 2.2.3: Commercial Businesses

The Village of Kronenwetter has sent out informational flyers to be posted within apartment buildings on the southern side of the Village to help battle an issue regarding flushable wipes in the sewer system. These flyers were also electronically mailed to all of the tenants via the property manager. This same form of interaction could be applied to local commercial businesses to better educate these businesses on the policies and procedures regarding stormwater pollution within the Village of Kronenwetter. These flyers

may also be asked to be displayed at the business to indirectly inform residents that utilize the facility as well as inform non-residents of the Village of pollution prevention within Wisconsin waterways.

Section 2.2.4: Industrial Businesses

Like the Village does with businesses, it can do the same with industries. Since this is a bedroom community, there is minimal commercial and industrial properties. However, the Village is still taking steps to limit pollution and illicit discharge from industrial zones.

Section 2.2.5: Table of Passive Efforts

The following tables illustrate the topics covered and the intended audiences for each passive educational effort done during this permit cycle.

Table 5: Table of passive educational efforts and what topic they covered

Topic Area	IDD&E	Household Hazardous Waste	Yard Waste Management	Stream & Shoreline Management	Residential Infiltration	Construction Sites	Pollution Prevention	Green Infrastructure
Rubber Ducky Ad.	X	X	X				X	
Electronic newsletter	X						X	
NCSWC							X	X
Flyers							X	
Rain Garden					X			X

Table 6: Table of passive educational efforts and what audience they were intended for

Target Audience	General Public	Village Residents	Businesses	Industries	Public Employees	Contractors & Developers
Rubber Ducky Ad.	X	X				
Electronic newsletter		X	X	X		
NCSWC	X				X	

Flyers			X	X		
Rain Garden		X				

Section 2.4: Conclusion

In conclusion, the Village of Kronenwetter has a very diverse set of passive educational efforts, which reaches a broad range of the public within the Village. The Village also covers a broad range of topics through its educational efforts, which will only help the Village in the long run and secure its part in keeping its local water ways clean.

END OF CHAPTER

Chapter 3: Public Involvement and Participation

Section 3.1: Goals & Objectives

It is the responsibility of government to lead the people. In a democracy, that same government is voiced by the people. It is imperative then, that the people of the Village of Kronenwetter are given access to all the information they can. That is the goal in the public involvement and participation section. To allow the people of the Village their voice and to learn more about possible issues within their Village, solutions to the issues, and most importantly their input regarding the topics.

Section 3.2: Ongoing Efforts

The Village of Kronenwetter will post its previous MS4 Annual Report on its website for public review and digest. The public will have constant access to it and have the ability to inquire, request, and bring forth any known issues. The residents of the Village are always encouraged to make their voices heard in Village government. There is always an opportunity for residents to bring forth issues and concerns before the Village's Committees and the Village Board, through its public input sections and, in some cases, public hearings.

Section 3.3: Planned Efforts

The Village of Kronenwetter will have a specific agenda item on its March 24th Village Board meeting to go over the proposed MS4 report information and adopt it as a resolution. This will occur, starting in the year 2025, annually. This will allow for the public to review, make comment, and address issues documented and addressed within the MS4 permit year. This will also allow for public comment on issues and how to prevent them in the future. Likewise, the Village will adopt its annual report, in the form of a resolution, which effectively is to be renewed each year.

When the need arises, the Village adopts or amends its existing stormwater ordinances. These ordinances set the groundwork for development as well as inspection. The ordinances currently detail construction erosion control, construction site pollution prevention, post-construction site pollution prevention, and illicit discharge all as topic governed by the Village. Each has their own requirements and authorities associated with the respective topics. Should they need to be amended, they would be brought through the respective committee and then to the Village Board for final judgement. Public input is encouraged along the way allowing for Village residents to bring forward their concerns and thoughts through the entire process.

Section 3.4: Table of Activities

The following table illustrates the activities covered and the intended audiences for each public activity done during this permit cycle.

Table 7: Table of public activities and their intended audiences

Public Activity	Ongoing Or Planned	Volunteer Activity	Delivery Mechanism	Target Audience
Previous Years Annual MS4 Report	Ongoing	No	Village Website	General Public
Current Annual MS4 Report Meeting	Planned	Yes	Government Event	Village Residents, Businesses, & Industries
Stormwater Discussion	Planned	Yes	Presentation	Village Residents

Stormwater Related Ordinances	Planned	Yes	Government Event	Village Residents, Businesses, Industries, Contractors, & Developers

Section 3.5: Conclusion

In conclusion, the Village meets its goals set forth by the MS4 permit for public involvement and participation. The public has many avenues to give their input into the Village's stormwater policies and have ample chances to directly influence changes taken. Whether it is in the meetings, or directing their perspectives to Village staff, the public has many opportunities in the Village of Kronenwetter.

END OF CHAPTER

Chapter 4: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Section 4.1: Goals & Objectives

The goal of the Village within this section is to contain and eliminate all illicit discharge within the Villages MS4 permit boundaries. Through inspection, the Village aims to identify locations in which illicit discharge and spillage is occurring. Once discovered the illicit discharge must be stopped and contained to prevent any contamination of nearby water ways and groundwater. The Village will locate the source and remedy the issue. In the event of an issue detected on the border of another MS4 boundary, or near another MS4 boundary, the other municipality will be notified of the issue and kept in communication of remediation action. Every effort will be taken to prevent new illicit discharge and spillage within the Village, working with residents, local businesses, and local industries to prevent illicit discharge and monitor spillage protocols to ensure they are up to date with all local, state and federal codes.

Section 4.2: Village Detection

The Village does a minimum yearly inspection of all outfalls. However, the Village also does periodic inspection of major outfalls during on-going dry weather conditions. If there is flow detected under dry weather conditions a sample is taken to ensure the water quality of the flow and to ensure there is no illicit discharge occurring. The visual inspection utilizes the inspection document in Appendix F. As shown on the document in Appendix F, this document covers the color of the water, the turbidity, surface scum buildup, and other various visual and site specific variables of illicit discharge. Likewise, these forms are used during visual inspection based on resident complaints. Visual inspections are less formal and can be done without scheduling a time, and thus are variable based on the weather. Visual inspections also follow public complaints. Depending on the complaint, a visual inspection or an in-depth inspection may be subjugated.

Section 4.3: Resident and Business Detection

The Village has a continual system for complaints from residents and businesses. When they come in the Village looks into them as soon as possible. If pollution or and illicit discharge is found, using the steps listed prior, the business or resident will be notified and given a timeframe to complete the proper remediation. If proper remediation is not followed, or clean up not done, the Village may provide proper clean up or work and bill the respective responsible parties if the source is on Village property. If the source is not on Village property, the Village will still give the responsible party a timeframe to complete remediation, however, if nothing is done the Village may issue out a citation for violating Village ordinances as well as contacting the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regarding the illicit discharge. From then on, the Village will work cooperatively with the DNR to resolve the issue to completion.

Section 4.4: Water Testing

The Village has several locations in which it goes to test its municipal water wells. These locations may also be utilized for stormwater testing, to indicate what kind of pollutants are being introduced within our stormwater facilities. The testing process would follow the typical testing process within the Village. Go to the site, take samples, transport the samples to the testing facility, receive results, locate the source, and remove or mitigate the pollutant as much as possible. Upon determination of Illicit Discharge entering the stormwater system, a sample will be required. If not for determining the source and the contaminants, to determine the severity of the pollutants. Different pollutants require different responses in regards to clean up and the effects on downstream natural waters. Once a determination of pollutants is confirmed, then an investigation as to where the pollutants came from can be conducted; then, a plan can be constructed and adopted to prevent further contamination. Much like the last section, the DNR will be made aware of the situation and included on all necessary correspondence. The Village works cooperatively with the DNR on all Illicit Discharge matters.

Section 4.5: Policies and Procedures

The Village has adopted into ordinance an Illicit Discharge section, within the Villages Laws. § 270 Erosion Control and Stormwater Management is where this can be found. Illicit Discharge can be found in Article III aptly named Illicit Discharge. This ordinance covers everything from who is applicable, to what is allowed, to the consequences for breaking this ordinance. These ordinances can be found on the Village website, as well as included below in the Appendix.

Section 4.6: Conclusion

The Village has a robust and very interactive Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program. It uses both its staff as well as its own residents to ensure the best outcome for the Village, its residents, and the natural waterways of the State. The Village takes Illicit Discharge very seriously, and that is evident in the Villages ordinances.

END OF CHAPTER

Chapter 5: Construction Site Pollution Control

Section 5.1: Goals & Objectives

The Village of Kronenwetter aims to prevent illicit discharge from leaving construction zones. Whether it is sediment, oils, or other pollution, The Village takes the necessary steps to prevent runoff. Things like sediment socks, silt fence, or tracking pads are used when necessary. These, along with many other pollution prevention measures, are utilized to mitigate and in most cases eliminate the illicit discharge entering the Village's BMPs. But that does not mean, once set in place, these measures can be left to do their jobs. The Village inspects, or has qualified firms contracted to inspect, construction sites within the Village to ensure continued upkeep and working operation of the pollution prevention measures.

Section 5.2: Construction Site Monitoring

During the construction process, the Village will monitor the construction site. This will be for numerous reasons, whether to ensure proper Village standards are being upheld or to answer questions/make changes to the project. But another main reason is to ensure that pollution is being mitigated from the jobsite. Whether it is the Village itself, or a contracted firm, jobsites are being monitored for illicit discharge. In the appendix, Appendix E, there is an example of the DNR form used for construction site monitoring. This inspection is typically done weekly, unless a sufficient amount of precipitation accumulated during a precipitation event. These inspection documents are kept with each specific project folder and are available upon request. When a deficiency is detected, the contractor/developer is notified and requested to remedy the situation. If remediation is not properly done, there are consequences given to the contractor/developer.

Section 5.3: Post-Construction Site Monitoring

The construction site is considered active until full stabilization is achieved. Until then, the site is considered active construction and thus receives a minimum weekly inspection. Once final stabilization is achieved, the site no longer receives a weekly inspection. There is a one-month follow up inspection to make sure the

stabilization process was not changed or reversed in that time. After that, the site becomes passively monitored. Complaints and "window" inspections take over as the main source of inspections to the site, and formal documents, like the one in Appendix E, are no longer used on these sites. All complaints regarding to illicit discharge for a construction site will be filed into the specific project folder for up to one year. After one year, the illicit discharge complaints for specific properties become general illicit discharge complaints and are no longer filed into the specific project folders.

Section 5.4: Policies and Procedures

The Village of Kronenwetter has passed ordinances regarding construction site erosion control as well as post-construction stormwater management. These ordinances are accessible through the Village website. These ordinances also give the Village the necessary authority to enact stop-work orders in the event of non-compliance. This authority extends from both the construction phase and the post-construction phase, giving the Village the authority to, if necessary, do mandatory repair work to ensure there is no discharge and bill the work to the responsible owners. The Village has not had any issues like this in the past, however, the procedure for this process is to give the property owner a chance. Notify them of any issues and give them a date to complete it by. If the issue is not resolved by that date, the work will be contracted out, or if possible done in house, and then billed back to the property owner. In the following figures, **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, a flowchart shows the process in which the Village adheres to for pollution and illicit discharge issues within construction sites and within post-construction sites. There are two types of processes, one for Major issues and one for Minor issues. **Figure 2** shows the chart for major issues, **Figure 3** shows the chart for minor issues. As the charts detail, the only difference between the issues is the time allotted for the remedy and the justification for a stop-work order being utilized.

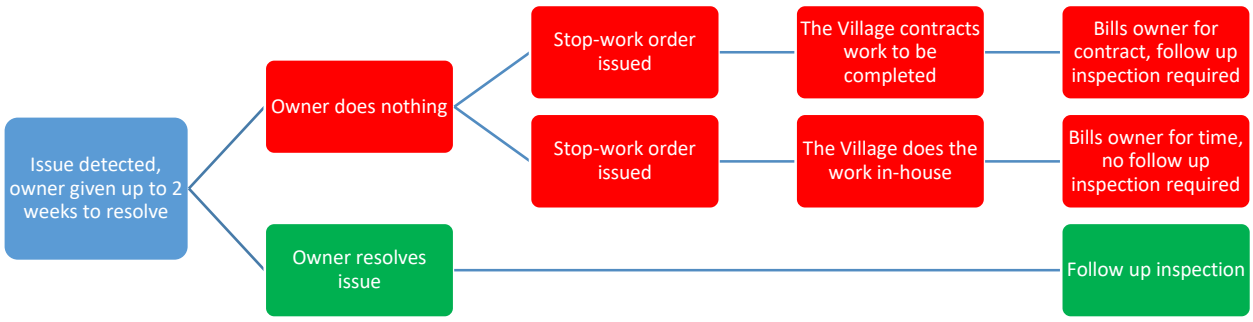

Figure 2: Procedure for Major issues found at a site

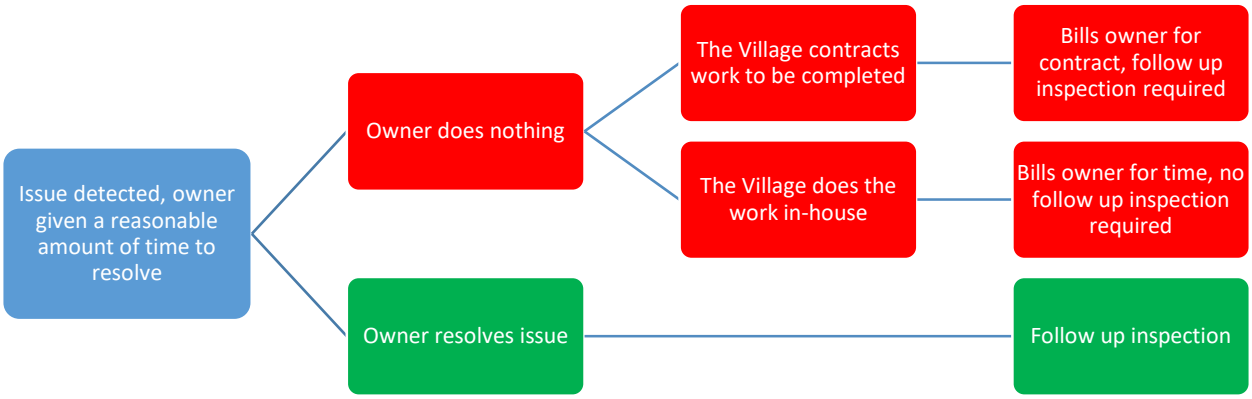

Figure 3: Procedure for Minor issues found at a site

Section 5.5: Conclusion

In conclusion, the Village has a very straightforward process for inspecting construction sites. It also has a very straightforward procedure for enforcing the ordinances in place to prevent pollution and illicit discharge from construction sites. The Village, or its designees, inspect construction sites for compliance.

If noncompliance is found, the Village attempts to allow the property owner a chance to resolve the issue. If the issue is not resolved within a set time frame, the work will be completed by the Village and billed to the owner.

END OF CHAPTER

Chapter 6: Pollution Prevention

Section 6.1: Goals & Objectives

The Village of Kronenwetter plans to institute a regular inspection period during the year to reach each Best Management Practice (BMP) at a minimum of annually. There are other variables that may cause the Village to do more inspection such as a large precipitation event or a public complaint. However, the Village will be inspecting all public BMPs annually, and requesting documented review of all private BMPs. The Village may also work with private BMP owners to conduct the BMP inspection itself, at no charge to the owner. The Village will also be inspecting each major and minor Outfall annually for illicit discharge and condition. The Village will also be taking water samples for testing, at minimum, of two of the outfalls each year. The Village may opt into taking more samples for testing annually based on other variables such as large precipitation events and public complaints.

Section 6.2: BMP Inventory

The Village has a comprehensive list of all of its BMPs within the MS4 serviceable area. The list includes both public and private BMPs which get inspected annually. All BMPs are broken down into four categories: Ponds, Swales, Biofilters, and Outfalls.

Section 6.1.1: Ponds

This section includes a comprehensive list of all the Villages public and private Ponds. This includes wet ponds, dry ponds, and all infiltration basins. Most of the facilities in this category are internally drained and thus do not have outflows. The following is **Table 8**, which displays data on the all of the ponds within the MS4 permitted area of Kronenwetter.

Table 8: Comprehensive list of ponds inspected for the Village of Kronenwetter's MS4 permit

Name	Location Description	Type	Ownership
JX Truck Center 1	Northern most	Wet Pond	Private
JX Truck Center 2	Southern most	Wet Pond	Private
Timber Creek North	Pinedale Ln Pond	Wet Pond	Private
Timber Creek South	W of Windwood, E of Kronenwetter	Wet Pond	Private
The Glades 1	Northern most	Wet Pond	Private
The Glades 2	Middle largest	Wet Pond	Private
The Glades 3	Southern most	Wet Pond	Private
Park and Ride	Park and Ride	Wet Pond	Public
Village Estates	Pond and infiltration basin	Wet Pond	Private
Dons Pond	Dons Way	Wet Pond	Public
Maple Pond	Maple Park	Wet Pond	Public
MC South	Municipal Center S	Wet Pond	Public
Greenbud	Creciente Trail	Infiltration Basin	Public
Stroik Pond	Gary Lee and Sundial	Wet Pond	Public
Island Pond	Park Vista and Island view	Wet Pond	Private
Sunny Meadow	S of Sunny Meadow drainage easement	Infiltration Basin	Private
Fox Ridge	S of Anamarie E of Sunny Meadow	Infiltration Basin	Private
Golden Pond	Golden Pond	Wet Pond	Private
Whispering Winds West	N of Morning Dove by Blue Sky	Infiltration Basin	Private
Whispering Winds East	Windmill BMP, W of pleasant	Infiltration Basin	Private
A&M Storage Southern Pond	A&M Personal Storage S	Dry Pond	Private
Wausau Tile South Pond	Wausau Tile	Dry Pond	Private
South Woods Equip	N of Cedar, E of Queenland	Wet Pond	Public
North Woods Equip	E of Queenland, S of Kowalski	Wet Pond	Public
Wausau Homes Pond	Wausau Homes	Wet Pond	Private
Dollar General South Pond	Dollar General	Dry Pond	Private

Section 6.1.2: Ditches and Swales

This section does not include a comprehensive list of all of the Village's public and private Swales. This would include servicing swales, infiltration swales, and ditches along the roadway. This is the only BMP that does not get inspected annually. These facilities are inspected on an as needed basis and typically stem from public complaints and "window" inspection. A comprehensive list is not included in this report as it is mostly the ditch network within the Village, which is just the road network. This ditch network receives an informal inspection during the Village's Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR) Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER) annual inspections, where any issues are documented and reported for our annual report or for immediate remediation.

Section 6.1.3: Biofilters and Rain Gardens

This section includes a comprehensive list of all of the Village's public and private Biofilters. This includes both Biofilters and Village owned rain gardens. **Table 9** displays data on all of the Biofilters within the MS4 permitted area of the Village.

Table 9: Comprehensive list of Biofilters inspected for the Village of Kronenwetter's MS4 permit

Name	Location Description	Type	Ownership
Timber Creek Biofilter	W of Windwood 100'	Biofilter	Private
PAW North	PAW health Vet N	Biofilter	Private
PAW South	PAW health Vet S	Biofilter	Private
MC North	Municipal Center N	Rain Garden	Public
Crossing Pond	Mobil and Car Wash	Biofilter	Private
A&M Storage Bio	A&M Personal Storage N	Biofilter	Private
Kenworth Northern	Kenworth N Bio	Biofilter	Private
Kenworth Southern	Kenworth S Bio	Biofilter	Private
Dollar General North Bio	Dollar General	Biofilter	Private
Dollar General South Bio	Dollar General	Biofilter	Private

MB Storage	Off of 153 by Spring Rd	Biofilter	Private

Section 6.1.4: Outfalls

This section includes all screen-able Outfalls within the Village of Kronenwetter. This section includes all types of outfalls: major or minor, public or private, and swale or pipe. All outfalls within the Village are inspected annually, with two of the total outfalls getting tested. The following table, **Table 10**, displays data on these outfalls.

Table 10: Comprehensive list of Outfalls inspected for the Village of Kronenwetter's MS4 permit

Outfall ID	Watershed	Drainage Area	Predominant Land Use	Major/Minor	Type	Size (in.)
4	Bull Junior Creek	5.43	Light Industrial	Major	Swale	N/A
5	Bull Junior Creek	5.75	Light Industrial	Major	Swale	N/A
7	Bull Junior Creek	0.70	Misc. Institutional	Minor	Pipe	15
8	Bull Junior Creek	84.15	Low Density Residential	Major	Swale	N/A
11	Bull Junior Creek	106.17	Low Density Residential	Major	Swale	N/A
13	Bull Junior Creek	64.65	Low Density Residential	Major	Swale	N/A
23	Cedar Creek	773.61	Low Density Residential	Major	Pipe	30
24	Cedar Creek	78.77	Low Density Residential	Major	Swale	N/A
29	Wisconsin River	25.12	Medium Industrial	Major	Pipe	18
30	Wisconsin River	108.03	Open Space	Major	Pipe	18

Section 6.3: BMP Inspection

As previously discussed, the Village of Kronenwetter annually inspects all public and private BMPs. This includes the ponds, infiltrations basins, biofilters, public rain gardens, and outfalls. The Village does not only inspect BMPs annually, however. They are also inspected periodically throughout the year due to large precipitation events. All major BMPs are inspected within 48 hours of a large precipitation event. Likewise, upon any public complaint or complaint form submitted to the Village. The Village utilizes the same form

to document these inspections. As seen in appendix A, B, C, and D, there is a section to choose what the inspection is due to: complaint, storm event, scheduled, or other. This allows the Village the consistency for inspections, meaning there is no separate form for complaints or storm events. The entire BMP is inspected just like it would be for an annual inspection. Annual inspections take place typically during the end of summer and beginning of fall; that is dependent on the weather, however. Appendix F is an example of a completed inspection document. As the inspection takes place, the inspector will have analyzed, and in most cases have on their person, a design plan for the BMP to check the site compared to what the BMP was supposed to be. This may not occur for older BMPs, as their design documents may not be accessible. Likewise, this may not apply to private BMPs, as their design plans may not be accessible to the public. The inspector follows the document, checking for everything listed, and making documented notes of existing issues that may not be listed on the form. Along with the documented notes and the inspection document itself, the inspector will take photos of the entire BMP, issues, questionable areas, and all inflows/outflows to monitor and keep record of changes. All of these photos will be accessible to the public and help record, monitor, and direct staff for repair. Appendix F includes the document filled out while onsite inspecting. The inspector also takes photos while onsite, and has them saved with the inspection document. They are available upon request.

Section 6.4: BMP Maintenance Plan

The Village reserves the right to administer all required maintenance to its publically owned stormwater BMPs. It also reserves the right to perform the necessary maintenance of them. Likewise, the Village reserves the right to perform the necessary maintenance work associated with stormwater BMPs that, during the development agreement, were allotted under Village supervision within the stormwater agreement signed by the Village and the Developer. The Village will make all the necessary correspondence to the owner prior to performing the work, as proposed in the stormwater agreement. The Village, however, upon determination that the correspondence is being ignored, will perform the necessary maintenance and bill it back to the owner.

In regards to private stormwater BMPs, the Village has taken the approach of sending out notices to the owners of the DNR requirement of inspection. Allow the private owners to perform the inspection themselves, indicating a qualified individual does the inspection. If nothing is done the Village will request inspection be done by their staff. If still no action is taken the Village will refer to DNR requirements and council on the matter and determine the next course of action.

Overall the Village, unless the BMP is on private land, will perform the necessary maintenance when applicable. When not applicable, the Village will contract out the necessary maintenance. Maintenance consists of, but is not limited to, re-ditching, re-grading, reconstruction of swales, ponds, infiltration basins, biofilters, and outfalls.

In the event that a stormwater system is deemed unfit to continue to work effectively, the Village may opt to rethink the stormwater system. This may include reconstruction, resizing, or reworking the existing stormwater system or completely removing and installing a new system. These actions may not fall under the maintenance sections, and would entail a greater cost.

Section 6.5: Conclusion

In conclusion, the Village of Kronenwetter has a detailed list of its inventory, and performs inspections on an annual or as needed basis. The Village has at its disposal the proper ordinances and agreements to ensure that the necessary maintenance is being performed and that there are options for private owners.

END OF CHAPTER

Appendix

Appendix A: The Stormwater Pond Inspection Document

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

village of Kronenwetter

POND OPERATION & MAINTENANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST Inspection of all listed items shall take place at least quarterly (unless noted otherwise) and after rainfall events resulting in 2" of rainfall or more. A copy of this document shall be completed during each inspection. The party responsible for performing inspections and maintenance shall keep all completed checklists and make them available to Residents or Municipal, County, and State Officials upon request.	**SITE:** **INSPECTOR:** **DATE:** **TIME:**

Reason for Inspection (Circle One): **Complaint / Storm Event / Scheduled / Other**

Ownership (Circle One): **Public** **Private**

ITEM INSPECTED	ACTION REQUIRED	COMMENTS
INFLOW DEVICE / SWALE		
Obstruction: Vegetation / Debris / Sediment	Y / N	
Erosion / Undercutting	Y / N	
Displacement of Fabric / Rip Rap	Y / N	
Pipe Condition / Exposure	Y / N	
Other:	Y / N	
FOREBAY		
Sediment / Debris Accumulation	Y / N	
Side Slope Erosion	Y / N	
Invasive Vegetation	Y / N	
Other:	Y / N	
VEGETATED SHELF & MAIN TREATMENT AREA		
Visible Pollution / Muddiness	Y / N	
Sediment / Debris Accumulation	Y / N	
Plants are Dead / Diseased / Dying	Y / N	
Bare Soil / Erosive Gullies	Y / N	
Algae Cover	Y / N	Percentage:
Invasive Vegetation	Y / N	Percentage:
Other:	Y / N	

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

ITEM INSPECTED	ACTION REQUIRED	COMMENTS
EMBANKMENT		
Erosion and/or Loss of Dam Material	Y / N	
Shrubs/Trees Present	Y / N	
Animal Burrows	Y / N	
Soft Spots or Boggy Areas	Y / N	
Slides	Y / N	
Other:	Y / N	
OUTLET DEVICE / SWALE		
Obstruction: Vegetation / Debris / Sediment	Y / N	
Erosion / Undercutting	Y / N	
Joint Failure / Loss of Joint Material	Y / N	
Leaking Device	Y / N	
Other:	Y / N	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Trash / Debris	Y / N	
Access	Y / N	
Vandalism	Y / N	
Fence / Sign Condition	Y / N	
Fish / Wildlife	Y / N	Observations:
Aesthetics	Y / N	

COMMENTS:

In accordance with approved design plans? Y / N

Maintenance required? Y / N

Signature of Inspector: _____

Appendix B: The Stormwater Biofilter Inspection Document

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

village of Kronenwetter

BIOFILTER OPERATION & MAINTENANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST Inspection of all listed items shall take place at least quarterly (unless noted otherwise) and after rainfall events resulting in 2" of rainfall or more. A copy of this document shall be completed during each inspection. The party responsible for performing inspections and maintenance shall keep all completed checklists and make them available to Residents or Municipal, County, and State Officials upon request.	**SITE:** **INSPECTOR:** **DATE:** **TIME:**

Reason for Inspection (Circle One): Complaint / Storm Event / Scheduled / Other

Ownership (Circle One): Public Private

ITEM INSPECTED	ACTION REQUIRED	COMMENTS
EMBANKMENT & EMERGENCY SPILLWAY		
Vegetation & Ground Cover	Y / N	
Appropriate Vegetation (per site plans)	Y / N	
Adequate Freeboard	Y / N	
Erosion Occurring	Y / N	
Cracking / Bulging	Y / N	
Animal Burrows / Damage	Y / N	
Seepage / Leakage Downstream	Y / N	
Clear of Debris / Obstructions	Y / N	
Accessibility	Y / N	
Emergency Spillway	Y / N	
BOTTOM OF BASIN		
Vegetative & Ground Cover	Y / N	
Appropriate Vegetation (per site plan)	Y / N	
Trash / Debris	Y / N	
Visible Pollution / Sheen	Y / N	
Edge Erosion	Y / N	
Standing Water (3 hours after rain event)	Y / N	

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

ITEM INSPECTED	ACTION REQUIRED	COMMENTS
INFLOW POINTS		
Rip Rap Failures	Y / N	
End walls / Head walls	Y / N	
Slope Erosion	Y / N	
Inflow Pipes / Swales	Y / N	
Spreader Structure	Y / N	
Pre-Treatment Swale	Y / N	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Complaints from Residents	Y / N	
Any Public Hazards	Y / N	
Invasive Species	Y / N	
Snow Storage on Facility	Y / N	

COMMENTS:

In accordance with approved design plans? Y / N

Maintenance required? Y / N

Signature of Inspector: _____

Appendix C: The Stormwater Swale Inspection Document

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

village of Kronenwetter

SWALE/DITCH OPERATION & MAINTENANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST Inspection of all listed items shall take place at least quarterly (unless noted otherwise) and after rainfall events resulting in 2" of rainfall or more. A copy of this document shall be completed during each inspection. The party responsible for performing inspections and maintenance shall keep all completed checklists and make them available to Residents or Municipal, County, and State Officials upon request.	**STREET:**	
	FROM:	**TO:**
	INSPECTOR:	
	DATE:	
	TIME:	

Reason for Inspection (Circle One): Complaint / Storm Event / Scheduled / Other

Ownership (Circle One): Public Private

ITEM INSPECTED	ACTION REQUIRED	COMMENTS
CULVERT		
Obstruction: Vegetation / Debris / Sediment	Y / N	
Erosion / Undercutting	Y / N	
Pipe Condition	Y / N	
Other:	Y / N	
MAIN TREATMENT AREA		
Visible Pollution / Muddiness	Y / N	
Sediment / Debris Accumulation	Y / N	
Bare Soil / Erosive Gullies	Y / N	
Invasive Vegetation	Y / N	Percentage:
Other:	Y / N	
EMBANKMENT		
Erosion and/or Loss of Dam Material	Y / N	
Shrubs/Trees Present	Y / N	
Animal Burrows	Y / N	
Soft Spots or Boggy Areas	Y / N	
Slides	Y / N	
Other:	Y / N	

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

ITEM INSPECTED	ACTION REQUIRED	COMMENTS
MISCELLANEOUS		
Trash / Debris	Y / N	
Complaints from Residents	Y / N	
Vandalism	Y / N	
Fence / Sign Condition	Y / N	
Aesthetics	Y / N	
Other:	Y / N	

COMMENTS:

Maintenance required? Y / N

Signature of Inspector: _____

Appendix D: The Stormwater Outfall Inspection Document

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

village of Kronenwetter

STORM SEWER OUTFALL INSPECTION CHECKLIST – CITY FACILITIES Inspection of all listed items shall take place annually. This form is to be used when outlets are not inspected for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE).	**SITE:**
	INSPECTOR:
	DATE:
	TIME:

Reason for Inspection (Circle One): Complaint / Storm Event / Scheduled / Other

ITEM INSPECTED	ACTION REQUIRED	COMMENTS
GENERAL INFORMATION		
Outfall	MAJOR / MINOR	
End Wall Size		
End Wall Material		
OUTFALLS		
Rip Rap	Y / N	
End Wall Condition	Y / N	
Erosion	Y / N	
Condition of Downstream Swales	Y / N	
Trash / Debris	Y / N	
Other:	Y / N	
OTHER		
Complaints From Residents	Y / N	
Public Hazards	Y / N	
Water Flow	Y / N	
Fence / Sign Condition	Y / N	
Other:	Y / N	

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

COMMENTS:

In accordance with approved design plans? Y / N

Maintenance required? Y / N

Signature of Inspector: _____

Appendix E: The Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Document

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
dnr.wi.gov

CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Form 3400-187 (R 11/16)

Notice: This form was developed in accordance with s. NR 216.48 Wis. Adm. Code for WPDES permittees' convenience; however, use of this specific form is voluntary. Multiple copies of this form may be made to compile the inspection report. Inspections of the construction site and implemented erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) must be performed weekly and within 24 hours after a rainfall event 0.5 inches or greater.

Construction Site Name and Location (Project, Municipality, and County):	**Site/Facility ID No. (FIN):**
Onsite Contact/Contractor:	**Onsite Phone/Cell:**

Note: Inspection reports, along with erosion control and storm water management plans, are required to be maintained on site in accordance with s. NR 216.48 (4) and made available upon request. PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY.

Date of inspection:	**Time of inspection:** **Start:** _____ ◯ **am** ◯ **pm** **End:** _____ ◯ **am** ◯ **pm**	**Type of inspection:** ◯ **Weekly** ◯ **Precipitation Event** ◯ **Other (specify)**

Weather/Site Conditions:		**Describe current phase of construction:**
Temp. _____ **°F** **Antecedent Soil Moisture**	◯ **Dry** ◯ **Frozen or snow covered** ◯ **Variable** ◯ **Frozen (Thaw predicted in next week)** ◯ **Wet** ◯ **Melting Snow/slush**	Scheduled Final Stabilization Date for Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) [1] : _____
Last Rainfall Depth: _____ **inches**		
Last Rainfall Date: _____		**Project on Schedule[2]?** ◯ **Yes** ◯ **No**
Name(s) of individual(s) performing inspection:		**Inspector Phone/Cell:**

I certify that the information contained on this form is an accurate assessment of site conditions at the time of inspection:

Inspector Signature _____ **Date:** _____

Inspection Questions:	**Yes**	**No (Identify Actions Required):**	**Location/Comments:**	**Actions Completed by Date & Initials**
1. Is the erosion control plan accessible to operators?	☐	☐ Provide onsite copy		
2. Is the permit certificate posted where visible?	☐	☐ Post certificate		
3. Is the current phase of construction on sequence with the site-specific erosion and sediment control plan, including installation/stabilization of ponds and ditches?	☐	☐ Add sediment control ☐ Install missing ditch/pipe/pond ☐ Stabilize bare soil		
4. Are all erosion and sediment control BMPs shown on plan properly installed and in functional condition?	☐	☐ Repair ☐ Modify ☐ Install/Replace		
5. Is inlet protection properly installed and functioning in all inlets likely to receive runoff from the site?	☐	☐ Clean ☐ Replace ☐ Install		
6. Is the air free of fugitive dust resulting from construction activity and bare soil exposure?	☐	☐ Apply water ☐ Apply dust control product		

[1] The Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) model and the Construction Site Soil Loss and Sediment Discharge Guidance are available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/standards/const_standards.html

[2] If the project is not on schedule then the soil loss summary for the project should be reviewed and schedule, plan or practices modified accordingly.

CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Inspection Questions:	Yes	No (Identify Actions Required):	Location/Comments:	Actions Completed by Date & Initials
7. Is the public right of way curb line free of tracked soil and accumulation?	☐	☐ Install tracking pad ☐ Widen/lengthen pad ☐ Amend stone/Add geotextile ☐ Install wheel washing station ☐ Close entrance/exit ☐ Limit traffic across disturbed areas ☐ Sweep road and curb line		
8. Are wetlands, lakes, streams, ditches, or storm sewers downstream of the site free of sedimentation and turbid water leaving the site?[3]	☐	☐ Repair/Replace erosion control ☐ Add sediment controls ☐ Modify operations ☐ Contact DNR to verify extent of cleanup required		
9. Is dewatering and/or vehicle and equipment washing being done in a manner that prevents erosion and sediment discharge?	☐	☐ Install treatment train ☐ Install energy dissipation ☐ Modify discharge location ☐ Modify intake to reduce sediment		
10. Are soil stockpiles existing for more than 7 days covered and stabilized?	☐	☐ Seed ☐ Install mat/mulch/polymer ☐ Cover with tarp/plastic sheeting		
11. Are downstream channels and other downhill areas protected from scour and erosion?	☐	☐ Install energy dissipation at outfall ☐ Install ditch checks ☐ Install slope interruption ☐ Install onsite detention		
12. Are good housekeeping practices or treatment controls in place to prevent the discharge of chemicals, cement, trash, and other materials into wetlands, waterways, storm sewers, ditches, or drainage-ways?[4]	☐	☐ Properly dispose of trash ☐ Provide concrete washout station ☐ Contact DNR to verify extent of cleanup required		
13. Is the plan reflective of current site operations and does it address all erosion and sediment control issues identified during the inspection?	☐	☐ Revise sequence ☐ Revise sediment control BMP ☐ Revise erosion control BMP ☐ Revise post-construction storm water BMP		
14. Are all areas where construction has temporarily ceased (and will not resume for more than 2 weeks) temporarily stabilized?	☐	☐ Topsoil & seed ☐ Install mat/mulch/polymer ☐ Cover with tarp/plastic sheeting		
15. Are all areas at final grade permanently vegetated or stabilized with other treatments?	☐	☐ Topsoil & seed ☐ Install mat/mulch/polymer ☐ Sod ☐ Install stone base		
16. Have temporary sediment controls been removed in areas of the site that meet the permit definition of 'final stabilization'?	☐	☐ Water to establish vegetation ☐ Repair or reseed areas ☐ Remove temporary practices		

3 If sediment discharge enters a wetland or waterbody, the permittee should consult with DNR staff to determine if sediment cleanup and/or additional control measures are required.

4 The permittee shall notify the DNR immediately via the spills hotline at (800)943-0003 of any release or spill of a hazardous substance to the environment in accordance with s. 292.11, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 706, Wis. Adm. Code.

Appendix F: The Stormwater Outfall Visual Inspection Document

Public Works Department
1581 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

village of Kronenwetter

STORMWATER OUTFALL VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST Inspection of all listed items shall take place annually. This form is to be used when outlets are inspected for IDDE.	**SITE:**
	INSPECTOR:
	DATE:
	TIME:

Drainage Area:	Industrial / Urban Residential / Suburban Residential / Commercial / Institutional / Other

GENERAL INFORMATION		
Outfall	MAJOR / MINOR	
End Wall Size		
End Wall Material		

ITEM INSPECTED	**ACTION NEEDED**	**COMMENTS**
WATER INFORMATION		
Temperature Outside	**°F**	
Temperature Water	**°F**	
pH		
Ammonia	**mg/L**	
FLOW		
Flow Present	Y / N	**If No, skip to next section**
Flow Description	Trickle / Moderate / Substantial	
Turbidity	Y / N	
Odor	Sewage / Rancid / Sour Petroleum / Sulfide / Other	
Color	Clear / Brown / Gray / Yellow Green / Orange / Red / Other	
Floatables (**not trash**)	Sewage / Suds Petroleum / Other	

Public Works Department
1581 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

COMMENTS:

Sample collected for the lab? Y / N

Collected from: Flow / Pool

Signature of Inspector: _____

Appendix G: Example Inspection

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

village of Kronenwetter

POND OPERATION & MAINTENANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST Inspection of all listed items shall take place at least quarterly (unless noted otherwise) and after rainfall events resulting in 2" of rainfall or more. A copy of this document shall be completed during each inspection. The party responsible for performing inspections and maintenance shall keep all completed checklists and make them available to Residents or Municipal, County, and State Officials upon request.	SITE: Municipal Pond INSPECTOR: Greg U. DATE: 3/13/25 TIME: 1:00 pm

Reason for Inspection (Circle One): Complaint / Storm Event / (Scheduled) / Other

Ownership (Circle One): (Public) Private

ITEM INSPECTED	ACTION REQUIRED	COMMENTS
INFLOW DEVICE / SWALE		
Obstruction: Vegetation / Debris / Sediment	Y / (N)	
Erosion / Undercutting	Y / (N)	
Displacement of Fabric / Rip Rap	Y / (N)	
Pipe Condition / Exposure	Y / (N)	
Other:	Y / N	
FOREBAY		
Sediment / Debris Accumulation	Y / (N)	
Side Slope Erosion	Y / (N)	
Invasive Vegetation	Y / (N)	
Other:	Y / (N)	
VEGETATED SHELF & MAIN TREATMENT AREA		
Visible Pollution / Muddiness	Y / (N)	
Sediment / Debris Accumulation	Y / (N)	
Plants are Dead / Diseased / Dying	Y / (N)	
Bare Soil / Erosive Gullies	Y / (N)	
Algae Cover	Y / (N)	Percentage:
Invasive Vegetation	Y / (N)	Percentage:
Other:	Y / N	

Public Works Department
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter, WI 54455

village of Kronenwetter

ITEM INSPECTED	ACTION REQUIRED	COMMENTS
EMBANKMENT		
Erosion and/or Loss of Dam Material	Y / (N)	
Shrubs/Trees Present	Y / (N)	
Animal Burrows	Y / (N)	
Soft Spots or Boggy Areas	Y / (N)	
Slides	Y / (N)	
Other:	Y / N	
OUTLET DEVICE / SWALE		
Obstruction: Vegetation / Debris / Sediment	Y / (N)	
Erosion / Undercutting	Y / (N)	
Joint Failure / Loss of Joint Material	Y / (N)	
Leaking Device	Y / (N)	
Other:	Y / N	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Trash / Debris	(Y) N	A few soda bottles (cleaned up)
Access	Y / (N)	
Vandalism	Y / (N)	
Fence / Sign Condition	Y / (N)	
Fish / Wildlife	(Y) N	Observations: Birds / Ducks
Aesthetics	Y / (N)	

COMMENTS:

In good spring condition

In accordance with approved design plans? (Y) / N

Maintenance required? Y / (N)

Signature of Inspector: _____

Appendix H: Illicit Discharge Ordinance

Chapter 270. Erosion Control and Stormwater Management

Article III. Illicit Discharge

§ 270-31. Purpose and intent.

The purpose of this article is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the Village of Kronenwetter through the regulation of nonstormwater discharges to the storm drainage system to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. This article establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) in order to comply with requirements of the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit process. The objectives of these requirements are:

A. To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) by stormwater discharges from any user.

B. To prohibit illicit connections and discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system.

C. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with these requirements.

§ 270-32. Applicability.

This article shall apply to all water entering the storm drain system generated on any developed and undeveloped lands unless explicitly exempted by an authorized enforcement agency or this article.

§ 270-33. Definitions; word usage.

A. In the construction of this article, the rules and definitions contained in this section shall be observed and applied, except when the context clearly indicates otherwise. In further amplification and for clarity of interpretation of the context, the following finite definitions of word use shall apply:

   (1) Words used in the present tense shall include the future; and words used in the singular number shall include the plural number, and the plural the singular.

   (2) The word "shall" is mandatory and not discretionary.

   (3) The word "may" is permissive.

B. For the purpose of this article, certain words or phrases shall have meanings that either vary somewhat from their customary dictionary meanings or are intended to be interpreted to have a specific meaning. Any words not defined in this article shall be presumed to have their customary dictionary meaning.

AUTHORIZED ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
Public Works Director or representative designated in writing.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)
Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to stormwater, receiving waters, or stormwater conveyance systems. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

CLEAN WATER ACT
The federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY
Activities subject to WPDES construction permits. Currently, these include construction projects resulting in land disturbance of one acre or more. Such activities include but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Any material, including any substance, waste, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

ILLEGAL DISCHARGE
Any direct or indirect nonstormwater discharge to the storm drain system, except as exempted in § **270-36A** of this article.

ILLICIT CONNECTIONS
Either of the following: any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system, including but not limited to any conveyances which allows any nonstormwater discharge, including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water, to enter the storm drain system and any connections to the system, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by an authorized enforcement agency; or any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an authorized enforcement agency.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
Activities subject to WPDES industrial permits.

NONSTORMWATER DISCHARGE
Any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

PERSON
Any individual, association, organization, partnership, firm, corporation or other entity recognized by law.

POLLUTANT
Anything which causes or contributes to pollution. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; nonhazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, ordinances, and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform, and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

PREMISES
Any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM
Publicly owned facilities by which stormwater is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures.

STORMWATER
Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
A document which describes the BMPs and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to stormwater, stormwater conveyance systems, and/or receiving waters to the maximum extent practicable.

WASTEWATER
Any water or other liquid, other than uncontaminated stormwater, discharged from a facility.

WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (WPDES) STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT
Any permit issued by WDNR that authorizes discharges to the waters of the state, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group, or general area-wide basis, including construction and industrial permits.

§ 270-34. Responsibility for administration.

The Public Works Director shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this article. Any powers granted or duties imposed upon the authorized enforcement agency may be delegated, in writing, by the director of the authorized enforcement agency to persons or entities acting in the beneficial interest of or in the employ of the agency.

§ 270-35. Ultimate responsibility.

The standards set forth herein and promulgated pursuant to this article are the minimum standards; therefore, compliance with this article does not ensure that contamination, pollution, or unauthorized discharge of pollutants will occur.

§ 270-36. Discharge prohibitions.

A. Prohibition of illegal discharges. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater. The commencement, conduct or continuance of any illegal discharge to the storm drain system is prohibited except as described as follows:

(1) The following discharges are exempt from the discharge prohibitions established by this article: water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, the application of chemicals to agricultural crops, diverted stream flows, rising groundwater, groundwater infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air-conditioning condensation, springs, noncommercial washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, swimming pools (if dechlorinated, typically less than one PPM chlorine), firefighting activities, and any other water source not containing pollutants.

(2) Discharges specified in writing by the authorized enforcement agency as being necessary to protect public health and safety.

(3) Dye testing is an allowable discharge, but requires a written notification to the authorized enforcement agency prior to the time of the test.

(4) Section **270-36A** shall not apply to any nonstormwater discharge permitted under a WPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the WDNR, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the storm drain system.

B. Prohibition of illicit connections.

(1) The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drain system is prohibited.

(2) This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

(3) A person is considered to be in violation of these requirements if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the MS4 or allows such a connection to continue.

§ 270-37. Suspension of MS4 access.

A. Suspension due to illicit discharges in emergency situations. The Public Works Director may, without prior notice, suspend MS4 discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, or to the health or welfare of persons, or to the MS4 or waters of the state. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the authorized enforcement agency may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the MS4 or waters of the state, or to minimize danger to persons.

B. Suspension due to detection of illicit discharge. Any persons discharging to the MS4 in violation of these requirements may have their MS4 access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illicit discharge. The authorized enforcement agency will notify a violator of the proposed termination of its MS4 access. The violator may petition the authorized enforcement agency for a reconsideration and hearing before the Board of Appeals as set forth in § **270-44**. A person commits an offense if the person reinstates MS4 access to premises terminated pursuant to this section without the prior approval of the authorized enforcement agency.

§ 270-38. Industrial or construction activity discharge.

Any person subject to an industrial or construction activity WPDES stormwater discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a form acceptable to the Public Works Director prior to the allowing of discharges to the MS4.

§ 270-39. Monitoring of discharges.

A. Applicability. This section applies to all facilities that have stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, including construction activity.

B. Access to facilities.

(1) The authorized enforcement agency shall be permitted to enter and inspect facilities subject to regulation under these requirements as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with these requirements. If a discharger has security measures in place which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the discharger shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to representatives of the authorized enforcement agency.

(2) Facility operators shall allow the authorized enforcement agency ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, examination, and copying of records that must be kept under the conditions of an NPDES permit to discharge stormwater, and the performance of any additional duties as defined by state and federal law.

(3) The authorized enforcement agency shall have the right to set up on any permitted facility such devices as are necessary in the opinion of the authorized enforcement agency to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the facility's stormwater discharge.

(4) The authorized enforcement agency has the right to require the discharger to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the discharger at its own expense. All devices used to measure stormwater flow and quality shall be calibrated to ensure their accuracy.

(5) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the operator at the written or oral request of the authorized enforcement agency and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the operator.

(6) Unreasonable delays in allowing the authorized enforcement agency access to a permitted facility is a violation of a stormwater discharge permit and of this article. A person who is the operator of a facility with a WPDES permit to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity commits an offense if the person denies the authorized enforcement agency reasonable access to the permitted facility for the purpose of conducting any activity authorized or required by these requirements.

(7) If the authorized enforcement agency has been refused access to any part of the premises from which stormwater is discharged, and it is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of these requirements, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with these requirements or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety, and welfare of the community, then the authorized enforcement agency may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

§ 270-40. Prevention, control and reduction of stormwater pollutants by use of BMPs.

The authorized enforcement agency shall establish requirements identifying BMPs for any activity, operation, or facility which may cause or contribute to pollution or contamination of stormwater, the storm drain system, or waters of the state. The owner or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment shall provide, at his/her own expense, reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses through the use of these structural and nonstructural BMPs. Further, any person responsible for a property or premises which is or may be the source of an illicit discharge may be required to implement, at said person's expense, additional structural and nonstructural BMPs to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system. Compliance with all terms and conditions of a valid NPDES permit authorizing the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity, to the extent practicable, shall be deemed compliance with the provisions of this section. These BMPs shall be part of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) as necessary for compliance with requirements of a WPDES permit.

§ 270-41. Watercourse protection.

Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property free of trash, debris, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the person shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.

§ 270-42. Notification of spills.

Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation, has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or pollutants discharging into stormwater, the storm drain system, or waters of the state, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of hazardous materials, said person shall immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services. In the event of a release of nonhazardous materials, said person shall notify the authorized enforcement agency in person or by phone or facsimile no later than the next business day. Notifications in person or by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the Public Works Director within three business days of the phone notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.

§ 270-43. Enforcement.

A. Notice of violation. Whenever the authorized enforcement agency finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this article the authorized enforcement agency may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require without limitation:

(1) The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting.

(2) The elimination of illicit connections or discharges.

(3) That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist.

(4) The abatement or remediation of stormwater pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property.

(5) Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs.

(6) The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

B. If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property are required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by a designated governmental agency or a contractor, and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.

§ 270-44. Appeal of notice.

A. Any person receiving a notice of violation may appeal the determination of the authorized enforcement agency to the Village Board of Appeals. The notice of appeal must be received within 30 days from the date of the notice of violation by the Village Clerk. Hearing on the appeal before the Board of Appeals shall take place within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal.

B. Board of Appeals. The Village of Kronenwetter Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is error in any order, decision or determination made by the authorized enforcement agency in administering this article. The Board shall also use the rules, procedures, duties, and powers authorized by statute in hearing and deciding appeals.

§ 270-45. Enforcement measures after appeal.

If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the notice of violation, or, in the event of an appeal, within 10 days of the decision of the Board of Appeals upholding the decision of the authorized enforcement agency, then representatives of the authorized enforcement agency shall enter upon the subject private property and are authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the government agency or designated contractor to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.

§ 270-46. Cost of abatement of violation.

Within 30 days after abatement of the violation, the owner of the property will be notified of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs. The property owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the costs within 10 days. If the amount due is not paid within a timely manner as determined by the decision of the Board of Appeals or by the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal, the charges shall become a special charge on the property tax pursuant to § 66.0627, Wis. Stats.

§ 270-47. Injunctive relief.

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this article. If a person has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this article, the authorized enforcement agency may petition for a preliminary or permanent injunction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.

§ 270-48. Alternative compensatory actions.

In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by this article, the authorized enforcement agency may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory action, such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, etc.

§ 270-49. Violations deemed a public nuisance.

In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this article is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated or restored at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken.

§ 270-50. Additional penalties.

In addition to the penalties provided for herein, the provisions of Chapter **1**, General Provisions, § **1-2**, General penalty, of this Code shall also apply to violations of this article.

§ 270-51. Remedies not exclusive.

The remedies listed in this article are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law, and it shall be within the discretion of the authorized enforcement agency to seek cumulative remedies.