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Vermont Wetland Section Wetland Application Database Form (AFFIX TO THE FRONT OF THE APPLICATION)

Applicant Name: Vermont Army National Guard c/o SGT John Medenwald	Representative Name: Oakledge Environmental Services, Inc.				
Town where project is located: Underhill	County: Chittenden				
Project Location Description: East side of Beartown Trail at the Ethan Allen Firing Range, Underhill, VT 911 Street Address or direction from nearest intersection					
Project Summary: Upgrade an existing road to im	prove access and safety.				
Permit Type Requested (check all that apply)					
☐ Vermont General Permit Coverage ☐ Wetla	nd Determination				
Impact Calculations: Total up proposed impacts from wetland	ables listed below				
Total Wetland Impact 665square feet (s.f.	(s.f.)				
Total Wetland Clearing square feet (s.f. (qualified linear projects only)	Total Buffer Zone Clearing square feet (s.f.) (qualified linear projects only)				
Permit Fees: Make check payable to - State of Ve	ermont				
Wetland Impact Fee: (\$0.75/sf) \$498.75 Admini	strative Fee: \$240				
	heck Amount: \$3,420.00				
Clearing Fee: (\$0.25/sf) \$					
Existing Land Use Type:	Residential (Subdivision) Industrial/ commercial				
☐ Agriculture ☐ Transportation ☐ Parks/Rec/Trai	I ☐ Residential (Single ☐ Institutional ☐ Undeveloped Family)				
Proposed Land Use Type: Forestry	Residential Industrial/ commercial				
(check all that apply)	(Subdivision)				
☐ Agriculture ☐ Transportation ☐ Parks/Rec/Trail	Residential (Single Institutional No Change				
Proposed Impact Type:	Family) ties Parking Septic/Well Stormwater				
(check all that apply) ☐ Driveway ☐ Road ☐ Parks/Path	☐ Agriculture ☐ Pond ☐ Lawn				
☐ Dry Hydrant ☐ Beaver dam alteration ☐ Silviculture	☐ Aesthetics ☐ Other ☐ No Impact				
Wetland 1: (Label using Wetland ID from application if applicable, use supplemental sheets if more than one wetland is being	Location:				
impacted) Wetland Type: PEM/PSS/PFO WL Size Class	: 1-5 acres				
Propos	sed Alterations				
Wetland Alteration: Buffer Zone Alteration:	Wetland Alteration Type (check all that apply)				
Wetland Fill: 665 s.f.	□ Dredge □ Drain				
Temporary: s.f. Temporary: s.f	☐Cut Vegetation ☐Stormwater				
Permanent: s.f. Permanent: 10,725 s.f	⊠Trench/Fill □Other				
Mitigation					
Avoidance and Minimization Wetland: (s.f. of wetland NOT impacted):	60,842 s.f. Buffer Zone 112,775 s.f.				
Wetland Mitigation: (s.f. Gained) Restoration s.f. Enhancement s.f.	Buffer Zone Mitigation (s.f. Gained): Restoration s.f. Enhancement s.f				
Creation s.f. Conservation s.f	Creation s.f Conservation s.f				
Reason for Mitigation: Correction of Violation	☐ Mitigation to offset permit ☐ Voluntary				
	impacts				

Vermont Wetland Permit Application/Determination Petition

Q	UESTION	INSTRUCTIONS AND APPLICANT ANSWER				
1. Applicant		If the applicant is someone other than the landowner, the landowner information must also be included below.				
	1.1. Applicant Name	Vermont Army National Guard c/o SGT John Medenw	rald			
	1.2. Applicant Address	State of Vermont Military Department 789 Army National Guard Road Building 5 Camp Johnson, Colchester, VT 05446	FEB-12n			
	1.3. Applicant Phone Number	(802) 338-3853	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			
	1.4. Applicant Email	John.medenwald@partner.vermont.gov				
	1.5. Applicant Signature (original signature required)	By signing this application you are certifying that all th contained within is true, accurate, and complete to the knowledge.				
		MEDENWALD.JOHN.STUART Digitally shared by MEDERWALD JOHN STUART 10:99745602 MEDENWALD.JOHN.STUART Digitally shared by MEDERWALD JOHN STUART 10:99745602 DIRECTION 1:51 1515-1515-1515-1515-1515-1515-1515	Date: 1/15/2016			
2.	Representative	Consultant, engineer, or other representative that is re this application, if other than the applicant or landowne	er <u> </u>			
	2.1. Representative Name	Jeffrey Severson, Principal Ecologist, Oakledge Enviro	onmental Services, Inc.			
	2.2. Representative Address	P.O. Box 4065, Burlington, Vermont 05406				
	2.3. Representative Phone Number	802-660-8312				
	2.4. Applicant Email	jeff.severson@burlingtontelecom.net				
	2.5. Representative Signature (original signature required)	By signing this application you are certifying that all the contained within is true, accurate, and complete to the knowledge. X A	best of your Date:			
3.	Landowner	Landowner must sign the application. Use this space different from the applicant	ii landowner is	36		
	3.1. Landowner Name	Same as Applicant				
	3.2. Landowner Address					
	3.3. Landowner Phone Number					
	3.4. Landowner Email					
	3.5. Landowner Easement	Attach copies of any easements, agreements or other documents conveying permission, and agreement with the landowner stating who will be responsible for meeting the terms and conditions of the permit. List the attachment for this information in this section.				
	3.6. Landowner Signature (original signature required)	By signing this application you are certifying that all the contained within is true, accurate, and complete to the knowledge.				
			Date:			
		X				
		Location description should include the road the wetlar		Shipping and Commercial		

4.	Location of Wetland and Project	Location description should include the road the wetland is located on, the compass direction of the wetland in relation to the road, 911 street address if available, and any other distinguishing geographic features. The Project is located on the east side of the Beartown Trail at the Ethan Allen Firing Range in Underhill, VT. Center of wetland coordinates are: UTM N 728226 E1539887.				
	Site Visit Date and Attendees	Date of visit with District Wetlands Ecologist 09-28-15	List people present for site visits including Ecologist, landowner, and representatives. Tina Heath, Jeffrey Severson, Mike O'Hara,			
			Clarke Elliot			
6.	Wetland Classification	The wetland is a Class II we The wetland meets the pres	etland because (Choose one):			
	Description of Entire Wetland or Wetland Complex	Answer the following questi complex. A wetland complex	ons regarding the entire wetland or wetland ex is generally defined as two or more wetland and interrelated. Specific questions about the			
	7.1. Size of Wetland Complex in Acres		nvironmental Interest Locator Map for mapped			
	7.2. Natural Community Types Present	List all wetland types in the wetland or wetland complex and their abundance or relative abundance. For example: 50 acres of softwood forested swamp; or 30% scrub swamp, 70% emergent wetland 60 percent shrub swamp, 30 percent percent emergent wetland, 10 percent hardwood forested swamp				
	7.3. Landscape Position	basin, edge of a stream, sh The main body of the wetla	d on the landscape? Examples: bottom of a bre of a lake, etc. Ind is located in a low area between a hillside, a e, as shown on Sheet B: C1.2W.			
	7.4. Wetland Hydrology	any river, streams, lakes ar The wetland complex is loc outlet that receives surface	ated in a topographical low area with a restricted runoff from adjacent upland areas. The wetland and potentially receives groundwater disharge.			
	7.4.1. Direction of flow	For example: stream flows There is no obvious surface	rom north to south through the wetland complex. water channel within the wetland. Based on and shallow groundwater move southwesterly			
	7.4.2. Influence of hydrology on wetland complex	Wetland soils remain satura	ides flood water to the wetland in the spring. Ited in much of the wetland for extended periods flat topography, resricted outlet, and the potential scharge			
	7.4.3. Relation to the project area	At its closest point, the proje	ct area and any nearby surface waters. ect area is located approximately 540 south of an own's River, and approximately 820 feet east of			
	7.4.4. Hydroperiod		ation of flooding, ponding, and/or soil saturation. and is relatively flat and soils appear to be ods.			

prolonged saturation during the growing season.

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8.6. Buffer Zone	Describe the buffer zone of the subject wetland including:	
8.6.1. General landuse	For example: mowed road shoulder; forested; old field; paved road and residential lawns etc. Describe any previous and ongoing disturbance in the buffer zone.	
	The buffer zone is characterized by old field and a young forest within the existing Beartown Bivouace site. The buffer zone of the subject wetland includes an existing road used by vehicles and activities associated with VTARNG training activities.	
8.6.2. Buffer vegetation	List community type and dominant plant species	
	The young forest in the buffer zone forest is characterized by species such as Pinus strobus, Fagus grandifolia, Betula papyrifera, Betula alleghaniensis, and Acer rubrum.	
8.6.3. Buffer soils	Use USDA NRCS information where possible, and the ACOE Delineation Manual soil description	
	Buffer zone soils are mapped as Stetson gravelly fine sandy loams by the NRCS.	

9. Wetland Determination	If the application involves a wetland determination please answer the	
	following. If not, skip to Section 10.	
9.1. Reason for Petition	Please choose one from the dropdown menu:	
	Add a Section 4.6 presumed wetland to the VSWI map	
9.2. Previous Decisions	Please list all determinations and decisions, if any, issued by the Secretary, Panel or former Water Resources Board, pertaining to the wetland or buffer at issue:	
9.3. Narrative	Please provide any narrative to support the petition for a wetland determination here. This section is not required for petitions to add a Section 4.6 presumed wetland to the VSWI map, but is required for all other petitions.	
If the application is only for a W	etland Determination only, skip to Section 13	

10. Project Description		
10.1.Overall Project	Description of the project. For example: six-lot residential subdivision; expansion of an existing commercial building, access drive to a single family residence.	
	The overall project consists of improvements to the existing Beartown Bivouac site, including the upgrade of an existing road to improve access and safety, and the construction of a pedestrian path and tent pad.	
10.2.Project Purpose	For example: To construct a residential subdivision, upgrade existing road to improve access, extend a trail system The project purpose consists of the upgrade of an existing road to improve access and safety for VTARNG training and bivouac activities.	
10.3.Acres Owned by	Acreage of subject property.	
Applicant	The subject property is ±11,219 acres.	
10.4.Acres Involved in the	Acreage of area involved in the project.	
Project	The project area is ±1.4 acres.	

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11. Project Details	Provide details regarding specific impacts to the wetland and buffer zone	
11.1.Specific Impacts to Wetland and Buffer Zone	List portions of the project that will specifically impact the wetland or buffer zone. A ±655-foot section of an existing road will be improved or re-routed, as shown on the Wetlands Plan (Sheet B C1.2W).	
11.2.Dimension Details	Square footage of buildings, dimension of roads including fill footprint. The road footprint will vary from 15-18 feet wide, and will have a 12-foot wide driving surface. The road will have either one or two 3-foot wide road shoulders with 2:1 side slopes, depending on the location and topography.	
11.3.Bridges and Culverts	Culvert circumference, length, placement and shapes, or bridge details. A ±18-foot section of a 18-inch diameter HDPE culvert will be installed at the wetland crossing, as shown on located in the buffer zone, as shown on the Proposed Conditions Plan (Sheet B C1.2). The culvert inverts wil be matched to the existing grade.	
11.4.Construction Sequence	Describe any details pertaining to the worked planned in the wetland and buffer in terms of sequence or phasing that is relevant Prior to construction, construction fencing and silt fencing will be installed through the wetland and buffer areas, in the locations shown on the Wetland Plan (Sheet B C1.2W). Construction fencing will be utilized to define the work areas for the project per the Construction Fence Detail included on the Erosion Control Notes and Details (Sheet C2.1W). Silt fencing will be installed to prevent the movement of sediments into adjacent sections of the wetland and buffer zone, per the Silt Fence and Silt Fence Constuction Details included on the Erosion Control Notes and Details (Sheet C2.1W). Road improvements and construction will be per the details on Sheet C2.0W through the wetland/buffer area. The road construction sequence within the wetland will consist of installing separation/stabilization geogextile fabric atop the existing ground surface,placing 12 inches of type I stone fill for the road base, and capping this with 6 inches of crushed gravel. Any exposed soils will be covered with topsoil as needed, seeded with a conservation mix, and mulched with straw. Seeding and mulching of all disturbed areas wil be completed per the specifications onsheet C2.0W.	
11.5.Stormwater Design	List any stormwater permits obtained or applied for. Describe any stormwater and/or erosion controls proposed to prevent discharges to the wetland and buffer zone. A state stormwater permit is not required for this project. Erosion control measures are described on the shown on the Erosion Control Notes and Details (Sheet C2.1W) and Erosion Control Details (Sheet 2.2W). Prior to construction, silt fencing, construction fencing, and erosion control matting will be installed in the locations shown on the Wetland Plan (Sheet B C1.2W). The contractor is to implement erosion control practices in strict conformity with the latest revision of the "Low Risk Site Handbook for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control" published by the VT DEC.	
11.6.Permanent Demarcation of Limits of Impact	Describe any plantings, fencing, signage, or other memorialization that provides permanent on-the-ground boundaries for the limits of disturbance for ongoing uses. No permanent memorialization is proposed to mark the limits of disturbance for ongoing uses. The road will be used by vehicles and the road footprint will permanently define the limits of disturbance for on-going uses.	

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Summarize the square footage of impact more than one wetland is impacted, prosupplemental wetland sheets.	
Totals	
Wetland Fill	665 s.f.
Temporary Wetland Impact	0 s.f.
Other Permanent Wetland Impact	0 s.f.
Describe in detail the proposed impact.	
Stone and gravel road sections totalling wetland, at the wetland crossing, and w shoulder, as shown on the Wetland Pla	rithin a small narrow strip of the road
Summarize the square footage of impact more than one wetland is impacted, prosupplemental wetland sheets.	
Totals	
	0 s.f.
	10,725 s.f.
Describe in detail the proposed impact. Stone and gravel road sections totalling buffer zone, to the northeast and south shown on the Wetland Plan.	±6,400 SF will be constructed in the west of the wetland crossing, as
functions of the wetland that could resu	It from the proposed project.
military vehicles and personnel for train improve the current situation where mili section of the roadway through the wetl The improved road will route all vehicula with a raised surface through the wetlar eliminate erosion caused by vehicles Nor indirect impacts on wetland functions	ing exercises. The project will stary vehicles are driven along a land that has no road improvements. ar trafffic along a defined road bed and buffer zone, which will prevent lo other cumulative or ongoing, direct are not anticipated.
section.	s on Mitigation Sequencing for this
Can the proposed activity be practicably zone, or on another site owned or contravailable to satisfy the basic project pur answer should include any examination explored including using other properties altering the project design. There is no practicable route for the roat to site topography limitations and the will bivouac site for military training exercises one way vehicular travel on this road sewetland. The southwestern-most road wetland at its narrowest location, as should all the project has been designed to avoid all or project to avoid all or project has been designed to avoid all or project to avoid all or project to avoid all or project to	rolled by the applicant or reasonably rose? If not, indicate why. This of alternatives that you have as, requesting easements, and ad that avoids the wetland entirely due etland location. The site is used as a ases, and safety requirements dictate ection, which currently crosses the section will be re-aligned to cross the own on the Wetlands Plan. The
	Summarize the square footage of impart more than one wetland is impacted, prosupplemental wetland sheets. Totals Wetland Fill Temporary Wetland Impact Other Permanent Wetland Impact Describe in detail the proposed impact. Stone and gravel road sections totalling wetland, at the wetland crossing, and with shoulder, as shown on the Wetland Plan. Summarize the square footage of impart more than one wetland is impacted, prosupplemental wetland sheets. Totals Temporary Buffer Impact Permanent Buffer Impact Permanent Buffer Impact Describe in detail the proposed impact. Stone and gravel road sections totalling buffer zone, to the northeast and south shown on the Wetland Plan. List any potential cumulative or ongoing functions of the wetland that could resu. The overall project site is an existing bimilitary vehicles and personnel for train improve the current situation where military vehicles and personnel for train improve the current situation where military vehicles and personnel for train improve the current situation where military vehicles and personnel for train improve the current situation where military vehicles and personnel for train improve the current situation where military vehicles and personnel for train improve the current situation where military vehicles and personnel for train improve the current situation where military vehicles and personnel for train improve the current situation where military vehicles in project site is an existing bimilitary vehicles in project site is an existing bimilitary vehicles in the improved road will route all vehicular vehicular to a raised surface through the wetland eliminate erosion caused by vehicles in project indicate the project design. Can the proposed activity be practicably zone, or on another site owned or contravailable to satisfy the basic project pur answer should include any examination explored including using other properties altering the project design. There is no practicable route for the roat to site topography limitary training e

12.4.2. Minimization

If the proposed activity cannot practicably be located outside the wetland/buffer zone, have all practicable measures have been taken to avoid adverse impacts on protected functions? Please include any information on on-site alternatives that have been examined; minimizing the size and scope of the project to avoid impacts; or relocating portions of the project to avoid impacts

The project has been designed to avoid adverse impacts to protected wetland functions. Wetland and buffer zone impacts have been minimized to the greatest extent practicable. The existing road will be improved in its current location for much of its length. The wetland crossing, however, will be realigned from its current location where military vehicles currently drive along a rutted, unimproved road section through the wetland.

The proposed wetland crossing, recommended by the District Wetland Ecologist, will realign the road to cross the wetland at its narrowest location. The road realignment will reduce the wetland crossing distance from ± 125 linear feet to ± 25 linear feet, and will reduce wetland impacts from $\pm 2,015$ SF to ± 665 SF, as shown on the Wetlands Plan (Sheet B C1.2W).

A ± 375 -foot section of the existing road will be improved in its current location within the wetland buffer, which will restrict additional buffer zone impacts to a relatively narrow strip along the northwestern side of the road .

The road will be built to the minimum specifications necessary to accommodate one way traffic for military vehicles. The total road width will range from 15 feet to 18 feet, with a 12-foot wide driving surface, and one or two 3-foot wide shoulders, depending on location. The road bed will be elevated and constructed to provide a stabilized driving surface, which will eliminate the current rutting and erosion that characterizes the existing unimproved wetland crossing. Road cross sections are shown on the Site Details (Sheet C2.0W).

A "rock sandwich" is proposed for the entire wetland crossing to maintain wetland hydrology. A cross section of the rock sandwich is shown in the Typical Section – Low Area/Wetland Crossing on the Site Details Plan (Sheet C2.0W). The rock sandwich will consist of a 12-inch thick layer of Type 1 Stone Fill, underlain and overlain with geotextile fabric. The 18-inch diameter culvert will provide an additional measure to preserve the integrity of the wetland's hydrology.

As noted on the Wetlands Plan, clearing requirements for the road corridor have been revised to avoid additional wetland impacts and to minimize buffer zone impacts. No trees will be removed as part of the project. Clearing will not be performed on the south side of the road adjacent to the wetland.

Cleaing within the wetland buffer will be restricted to the road improvement area and a five-foot wide zone along the north side of the road, where woody vegetation three inches in diameter or less will be cleared and grubbed. The five-foot wide zone represents a conservative estimate of disturbance during road construction.

12.4.3. Mitigation

If avoidance of adverse effects on protected functions cannot be practically achieved, has the proposed activity has been planned to minimize adverse impacts on the protected functions and a plan has been developed for the prompt restoration of any adverse impacts on protected functions? Include any information on best management practices to be used for the project both for the initial construction and ongoing use. Also include any proposed restoration of temporary impacts, previously disturbed wetland or buffer zones or proposed conservation that are being used to offset the proposed impacts.

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	The project has been designed to avoid adverse impacts on protected wetland functions.	
	Best management practices and restoration measures include the following:	
	Prior to construction, construction fencing is to be installed in the locations shown on the Wetland Plan to define the work area and maximum limits of disturbance in the wetland and buffer zone.	
	Silt fencing is to installed where necessary in the locations shown on the Wetlands Plan, per the details included on the Erosion Control Notes and Details (Sheet C2.1W).	
	The contractor is to refer to the latest edition of the Low Risk Site Handbook for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control, published by VT DEC.	
	• Equipment required to improve and construct the road is to operate within the corridor defined by construction fencing and silt fencing along the sides of the wetland crossing and along the wetland side of the existing road section within the buffer zone.	
	Exposed soils are to be topsoiled as necessary, seeded with a conservation mix, and mulched with straw.	
12.4.4. Compensation	Please refer to Section 9.5c of the rules for compensation, which is appropriate when the project will result in an undue adverse impact. If compensation is proposed please include a summary here.	
	Compensation is not proposed for this project under the Vermont Wetland Rules, as the project will not result in an undue adverse impact to significant wetland functions and values.	
13. Supporting materials	Where appropriate list the accompanying material by title, author, date and last revision date. Submit these documents and plans with the application.	
13.1.Location map	Provide a project location map that is 8 ½" x 11" and reproducible in black and white. An Environmental Interest Locator Map is appropriate using the USGS topography map base layer, roads, and VSWI wetlands at minimum. See attached map	
	· ·	
13.2.Site Plans	List by title, author, date and last revision date. Plans should include wetland delineation and buffer zones, limits of disturbance, erosion controls, building envelopes and permanent memorialization. The following plans, developed Civil Engineering Associates, Inc., are	
	 included with the Vermont Wetland Permit application: Project Location Plan (Sheet B L-1); date and last revision: 1/15/16 Wetlands Plan (Sheet B C1.2W); date: 1/15/16; last revision: 3/2/16 Site Details (Sheet C2.0W); date and last revision: 1/15/16 Erosion Control Notes and Details (Sheet C2,1W); date and last revision: 	
	1/15/16 • Erosion Control Details (Sheet C2.2W); date and last revision: 1/15/16	
13.3.ACOE Delineation	List by author, location, and date. Required only for Individual Permits.	
Forms	Jeffrey Severson; transect location shown on Wetlands Plan; 10/16/15 Provide any other documentation that supports the application. List	
13.4.Other Supporting Documents	photographs; easements; agreements; may include a GIS-compatible wetland submittal for determinations; etc.	

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13.5.List of Abutters	Attach list of names and mailing addresses or submit as word mailing						
(Neighbors with land	document.						
adjoining wetland or buffer zone)	There are no abutters for this project.						
13.5.1. Newspaper	If choosing the option to fulfill the notice requirement with a newspaper notice, list the newspaper to be used here. A list of names and addresses						
Notification							
	for immediately adjacent landowners (500 foot radius) of the project area is required for the List of Abutters. ***NOTE: The applicant will be billed						
		directly by the newspaper you list here. Use of newspaper notification may extend the notice period, depending on when the notice posts in					
	the newspaper.						
				(if more than on	e wetland u	ıse	
	supplemental v		eets) Wetland	Functions	Cubings	\\/atlanal	_
	Functions & Values	Subject Wetland	Complex	Functions & Values	Subject Wetland	Wetland Complex	_
14. Check Which Functions are	Flood/Storm Storage			RTE Species			-
Present in the Subject Wetland and in the Wetland	Surface & Groundwater Protection			Education & Research			
Complex.	Fish Habitat			Recreation/ Economic			
	Wildlife Habitat			Open Space/ Aesthetics			
	Exemplary Natural Community			Erosion Control			
15. Coverage under Vermont General Wetland Permit	Determinati the remaining	on, pleasing applications for Coverimit, pleasing	se procee cation que rage unde ase comp	ed to number estions. er the Vermo plete question	16 and a	answer	
15.1.VWP Vermont General				rmont General V	etland Per	mit, please	
Permit eligibility checklist	verify the following to complete the application: The activity qualifies as an eligible activity for coverage under the Vermont General Wetland Permit						
	☐ The proposed project will meet the conditions applicable to the proposed project in the Vermont Wetland General Permit						
	<u>' </u>					aatian Caf	
	the Vermont \			an Allowed Us	e under So	ection 6 of	
The activity will not result in an undue adverse impact on protected wetland functions and values, nor does it need additional conditions to protect functions and values.							
	All impacts extent possible		en avoided	and minimized	I to the gre	eatest	
		ral Comm	unity or 5.6	nificant for Fun 6 Rare, Threate		xemplary	

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	The activity is not located in or adjacent to a vernal pool, fen, or bog.
	The wetland is not at or above 2,500' in elevation (headwaters wetland).
	The project is not located in a Class I wetland or associated buffer zone.
	The activity is not an as-built project that constitutes a violation of the Vermont Wetland Rules.
Stop here if applying for Covera	age under the Vermont General Wetland Permit
Permit and/or a Wetland Determ	ns and Values checklist if applying for an Individual Wetland
Functions and Values	For each Function and Value, first evaluate the entire wetland or wetland complex and check all that apply. Secondly, evaluate how the wetland in the project area contributes to that function. Thirdly explain how the project will not result in adverse impacts to this function. Include any information on specific avoidance and minimization measures. If more than one wetland complex is involved, use the Supplemental
	Wetland Forms.
16. Storage for Flood Water and Storm Runoff	Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.
	Constricted outlet or no outlet and an unconstricted inlet.
	Physical space for floodwater expansion and dense, persistent, emergent vegetation or dense woody vegetation that slows down flood waters or stormwater runoff during peak flows and facilitates water removal by evaporation and transpiration.
	If a stream is present, its course is sinuous and there is sufficient woody vegetation to intercept surface flows in the portion of the wetland that floods.
	Physical evidence of seasonal flooding or ponding such as water stained leaves, water marks on trees, drift rows, debris deposits, or standing water.
	Hydrologic or hydraulic study indicates wetland attenuates flooding.
	If any of the above boxes are checked, the wetland provides this function. Complete the following to determine if the wetland provides this function above or below a moderate level. If none of the following apply, the wetland provides this function at a moderate level.
	Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a <i>lower</i> level.
	Significant flood storage capacity upstream of the wetland, and the wetland in question provides this function at a negligible level in comparison to upstream storage (unless the upstream storage is temporary such as a beaver impoundment).

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	Wetland is contiguous to a major lake or pond that provides storage benefits independently of the wetland.	
	Wetland's storage capacity is created primarily by recent beaver dams or other temporary structures.	
	Wetland is very small in size, not contiguous to a stream, and not part of a collection of small wetlands in the landscape that provide this function cumulatively.	
	Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a <i>higher</i> level.	
	History of downstream flood damage to public or private property.	
	Any of the following conditions present downstream of the wetland, but upstream of a major lake or pond, could be impacted by a loss or reduction of the water storage function.	
	1. Developed public or private property.	
	2. Stream banks susceptible to scouring and erosion.	
	3. Important habitat for aquatic life.	
	The wetland is large in size and naturally vegetated.	
	Any of the following conditions present upstream of the wetland may indicate a large volume of runoff may reach the wetland.	
	1. A large amount of impervious surface in urbanized areas.	
	2. Relatively impervious soils.	
	3. Steep slopes in the adjacent areas.	
16.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed above	
	The subject wetland comprises less one percent of the entire wetland, and does not contribute significantly to the wetland's storage capacity for flood water and storm runoff. Adjacent upland areas within the topographic basin where the wetland is located provide additional surface water storage capacity.	
16.2.Statement of no undue adverse impact	Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue, adverse impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures relevant to this function. The project will impact less than one percent of the wetland, and will not significantly alter the storage capacity of the wetland for flood water and storm runoff. There is no practicable route for the road that would avoid the wetland entirely. Wetland impacts have been minimized by shifting the road route to a location where it crosses the wetland at its narrowest point. This project revision reduced wetland impacts from 2,015 SF to 665 SF.	
17. Surface and Ground Water Protection	Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.	
	Constricted or no outlets.	

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	\boxtimes	Low water velocity through dense, persistent vegetation.
	\boxtimes	Hydroperiod permanently flooded or saturated.
		Wetlands in depositional environments with persistent vegetation wider than 20 feet.
		Wetlands with persistent vegetation comprising a defined delta, island, bar or peninsula.
		Presence of seeps or springs.
		Wetland contains a high amount of microtopography that helps slow and filter surface water.
		Position in the landscape indicates the wetland is a headwaters area.
		Wetland is adjacent to surface waters.
		Wetland recharges a drinking water source.
		Water sampling indicates removal of pollutants or nutrients.
		Water sampling indicates retention of sediments or organic matter.
		Fine mineral soils and alkalinity not low.
		The wetland provides an obvious filter between surface water or ground water and land uses that may contribute point or nonpoint sources of sediments, toxic substances or nutrients to the wetland, such as: steep erodible slopes; row crops; dumps; areas of pesticide, herbicide or fertilizer application; feed lots; parking lots or heavily traveled road; and septic systems.
	func prov of th	by of the above boxes are checked, the wetland provides this tion. Complete the following to determine if the wetland rides this function above or below a moderate level. If none he following apply, the wetland provides this function at a lerate level.
		ck box if any of the following conditions apply that may cate the wetland provides this function at a <i>lower</i> level.
		Presence of dead forest or shrub areas in sufficient amounts to result in diminished nutrient uptake.
		Presence of ditches or channels that confine water and restrict contact of water with vegetation.
		Wetland is very small in size, not contiguous to a stream, and not part of a collection of small wetlands in the landscape that provide this function cumulatively.
		Current use in the wetland results in disturbance that compromises this function.
		ck box if any of the following conditions apply that may cate the wetland provides this function at a <i>higher</i> level.
		The wetland is adjacent to a well head or source protection area, and provides ground water recharge.

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	The wetland provides flows to Class A surface waters.			
	The wetland contributes to the protection or improvement of water quality of any impaired waters.			
	The wetland is large in size and naturally vegetated.			
17.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed above			
	While the subject wetland comprises less one percent of the entire wetland, it is characterized by relatively flat topography, dense herbaceous vegetation. There is no evidence of significant erosion at the site, however, tire ruts from military vehicles were observed in the general vicinity of the subject wetland, and the subject wetland potentially provides a limited depositional environment for sediment.			
17.2.Statement of no undue adverse impact	Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue, adverse impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures relevant to this function.			
	The project will impact less than one percent of the wetland, and will not significantly reduce the overall capacity of the wetland to provide surface and ground water protection. The wetland is located in a topographic basin that lacks an outlet, and the relatively small project footprint within the wetland will not significantly alter the capacity of the wetland to retain sediments or other pollutants in surface water runoff.			
	There is no practicable route for the road that would avoid the wetland entirely. The proprosed road crossing has been located to minimize wetland impacts, and will eliminate the current pattern of use, where military vehicles cross the wetland via an unimproved route. Wetland impacts have been further minimized by shifting the road route to a location where it crosses the wetland at its narrowest point. This project revision reduced wetland impacts from 2,015 SF to 665 SF.			
18. Fish Habitat	Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.			
	Contains woody vegetation that overhangs the banks of a stream or river and provides any of the following: shading that controls summer water temperature; cover including refuges created by overhanging branches or undercut banks; source of terrestrial insects as fish food; or streambank stability.			
	Provides spawning, nursery, feeding or cover habitat for fish (documented or professionally judged). Common habitat includes deep marsh and shallow marsh associates with lakes and streams, and seasonally flooded wetlands associated with streams and rivers.			
	Documented or professionally judged spawning habitat for northern pike.			
	Provides cold spring discharge that lowers the temperature of receiving waters and creates summer habitat for salmonoid species.			
	The wetland is located along a tributary that does not support fish, but contributes to a larger body of water that does support fish. The tributary supports downstream fish			

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	by providing cooler water, and food sources.		
18.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed above The subject wetland does not provide fish habitat.		
18.2.Statement of no undue adverse impact	Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue, adverse impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures relevant to this function. The entire wetland does not include a stream, river or waterbody that could potentially provide fish habitat		
19. Wildlife Habitat	Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function. Provides resting, feeding staging or roosting habitat to support waterfowl migration, and feeding habitat for wading birds. Good habitats for these species include open water wetlands. Habitat to support one or more breeding pairs or broods of waterfowl including all species of ducks, geese, and swans. Good habitats for these species include open water habitats adjacent shallow marsh, deep marsh, shrub wetland, forested wetland, or naturally vegetated buffer zone. Provides a nest site, a buffer for a nest site or feeding habitat for wading birds including but not limited to: great blue heron, black-crowned night heron, green-backed heron, cattle egret, or snowy egret. Good habitats for these species include open water or deep marsh adjacent to forested wetlands, or standing dead trees. Supports or has the habitat to support one or more breeding pairs of any migratory bird that requires wetland habitat for breeding, nesting, rearing of young, feeding, staging roosting, or migration, including: Virginia rail, common snipe, marsh wren, American bittern, northern water thrush, northern harrier, spruce grouse, Cerulean warbler, and common loon. Supports winter habitat for white-tailed deer. Good habitats for these species include softwood swamps. Evidence of use includes deer browsing, bark stripping, worn trails, or pellet piles. Provides important feeding habitat for black bear, bobcat, or moose based on an assessment of use. Good habitat for these types of species includes wetlands located in a forested mosaic. Has the habitat to support muskrat, otter or mink. Good habitats for these species include deep marshes, wetlands adjacent to bodies of water including lakes, ponds, rivers		
	and streams. Supports an active beaver dam, one or more lodges, or evidence of use in two or more consecutive years by an		

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	adult beaver population.
	Provides the following habitats that support the reproduction of Uncommon Vermont amphibian species including:
	1. Wood Frog, Jefferson Salamander, Blue-spotted Salamander, or Spotted Salamander. Breeding habitat for these species includes vernal pools and small ponds.
	 Northern Dusky Salamander and the Spring Salamander. Habitat for these species includes headwater seeps, springs, and streams.
	3. The Four-toed salamander; Fowler's Toad; Western or Boreal Chorus frog, or other amphibians found in Vermont of similar significance.
	Supports or has the habitat to support significant populations of Vermont amphibian species including, but not limited to Pickerel Frog, Northern Leopard Frog, Mink Frog, and others found in Vermont of similar significance. Good habitat for these types of species includes large marsh systems with open water components.
	Supports or has the habitat to support populations of uncommon Vermont reptile species including: Wood Turtle, Northern Map Turtle, Eastern Musk Turtle, Spotted Turtle, Spiny Softshell, Eastern Ribbonsnake, Northern Watersnake, and others found in Vermont of similar significance.
	Supports or has the habitat to support significant populations of Vermont reptile species, including Smooth Greensnake, DeKay's Brownsnake, or other more common wetland-associated species.
	Meets four or more of the following conditions indicative of wildlife habitat diversity:
	Three or more wetland vegetation classes (greater than 1/2 acre) present including but not limited to: open water contiguous to, but not necessarily part of, the wetland, deep marsh, shallow marsh, shrub swamp, forested swamp, fen, or bog;
	The dominant vegetation class is one of the following types: deep marsh, shallow marsh, shrub swamp or, forested swamp;
	3. Located adjacent to a lake, pond, river or stream;
	4. Fifty percent or more of surrounding habitat type is one or more of the following: forest, agricultural land, old field or open land;
	5. Emergent or woody vegetation occupies 26 to 75 percent of wetland, the rest is open water;
	6. One of the following:
	i. hydrologically connected to other wetlands of different dominant classes or open water

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	within 1 mile;			
	ii. hydrologically connected to other wetlands of same dominant class within 1/2 mile;			
	iii. within 1/4 mile of other wetlands of different dominant classes or open water, but not hydrologically connected;			
	Wetland or wetland complex is owned in whole or in part by state or federal government and managed for wildlife and habitat conservation; and			
	Contains evidence that it is used by wetland dependent wildlife species.			
	If any of the above boxes are checked, the wetland provides this function. Complete the following to determine if the wetland provides this function above or below a moderate level. If none of the following apply, the wetland provides this function at a moderate level.			
	Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a <i>lower</i> level.			
	The wetland is small in size for its type and does not represent fugitive habitat in developed areas (vernal pools and seeps are generally small in size, so this does not apply).			
	The surrounding land use is densely developed enough to limit use by wildlife species (with the exception of wetlands with open water habitat). Can be negated by evidence of use.			
	The current use in the wetland results in frequent cutting, mowing or other disturbance.			
	The wetland hydrology and character is at a drier end of the scale and does not support wetland dependent species.			
	Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a <i>higher</i> level.			
	☐ The wetland complex is large in size and high in quality.			
	The habitat has the potential to support several species based on the assessment above.			
	☐ Wetland is associated with an important wildlife corridor.			
	The wetland has been identified as a locally important wildlife habitat by an ANR Wildlife Biologist.			
19.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed			
	above The subject wetland comprises less one percent of the entire wetland and does not contribute significantly to this function.			
19.2.Statement of no undue adverse impact	Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue, adverse impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures relevant to this function.			
	The wetland is not characterized by features indicative of significant wildlife habitat. There is no practicable route for the road that would avoid the			

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	wetland entirely. The proprosed road crossing has been located to minimize wetland impacts, and will eliminate the current pattern of use, where military vehicles cross the wetland via an unimproved route. Wetland impacts have been further minimized by shifting the road route to a location where it crosses the wetland at its narrowest point. This project revision reduced wetland impacts from 2,015 SF to 665 SF.			
20. Exemplary Wetland Natural Community	Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function. Wetlands that are identified as high quality examples of Vermont's natural community types recognized by the Natural Heritage Information Project of the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department, including rare types such as dwarf shrub bogs, rich fens, alpine peatlands, red maple-black gum swamps and the more common types including deep bulrush marshes, cattail marshes, northern white cedar swamps, spruce-fir-tamarack swamps, and red maple-black ash seepage swamps are automatically significant for this function. The wetland is also likely to be significant if any of the following conditions are met: Is an example of a wetland natural community type that has been identified and mapped by, or meets the ranking and mapping standards of, the Natural Heritage Information Project of the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department. Contains ecological features that contribute to Vermont's natural heritage, including, but not limited to: Deep peat accumulation reflecting a long history of wetland formation; Forested wetlands displaying very old trees and other old growth characteristics; A wetland natural community that is at the edge of the normal range for that type; A wetland mosaic containing examples of several to many wetland community types; or			
	several wetland community types. List species or communities of concern:			
20.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed above The subject wetland does not contribute significantly to this function.			
20.2.Statement of no undue adverse impact	Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue, adverse impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures relevant to this function. The wetland is not characterized by an exemplary natural community. The existing road will be rerouted to cross a relatively small section of the wetland characterized by old field conditions.			

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21. Rare, Threatened, and	Function is present and like
Frankriana de Oranaia a Habitat	fallaccia a alcuaia al anal ca aca

21. Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species Habitat	Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.		
	Wetlands that contain one or more species on the federal or state threatened or endangered lists, as well as species that are rare in Vermont, are automatically significant for this function.		
	The wetland is also likely to be significant if any of the following apply:		
	There is creditable documentation that the wetland provides important habitat for any species on the federal or state threatened or endangered species lists;		
	There is creditable documentation that threatened or endangered species have been present in past 10 years;		
	There is creditable documentation that the wetland provides important habitat for any species listed as rare in Vermont (S1 or S2 ranks), state historic (SH rank), or rare to uncommon globally (G1, G2, or G3 ranks) by the Natural Heritage Information Project of the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department;		
	There is creditable documentation that the wetland provides habitat for multiple uncommon species of plants or animals (S3 rank).		
	List name of species and ranking:		
21.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed above		
	The subject wetland does not contribute significantly to this function.		
21.2.Statement of no adverse impact	Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue, adverse impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures relevant to this function.		
	There are no records of any rare, threatened and endangered species in the vicinity of the wetland. The nearest RT&E record is from a forested upland hill, approximately 0.5 miles from the wetland.		
22. Education and Research in Natural Sciences	Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.		
	Owned by or leased to a public entity dedicated to education or research.		
	History of use for education or research.		
	Has one or more characteristics making it valuable for education or research.		
22.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed above The subject wetland does not contribute significantly to this function.		
22.2.Statement of no undue adverse impact	Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue, adverse impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures relevant to this function.		

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	The project will improve and reroute an existing roadway section located in a military training area of the Ethan Allen Firing Range that had no public access. The wetland is not used for education or research.		
23. Recreational Value and Economic Benefits	 Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the following characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function. Used for, or contributes to, recreational activities. Provides economic benefits. Provides important habitat for fish or wildlife which can be fished, hunted or trapped under applicable state law. Used for harvesting of wild foods. Comments: 		
23.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed above The subject wetland does not contribute significantly to this function.		
23.2.Statement of no undue adverse impact 24. Open Space and Aesthetics	Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue, adverse impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures relevant to this function. The project will improve and reroute an existing roadway section located in a military training area of the Ethan Allen Firing Range that had no public access. Recreational use is prohibited. Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the		
	following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function. Can be readily observed by the public; and Possesses special or unique aesthetic qualities; or Has prominence as a distinct feature in the surrounding landscape; Has been identified as important open space in a municipal, regional or state plan. Comments:		
24.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed above The subject wetland does not contribute significantly to this function.		
24.2.Statement of no undue adverse impact	Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue, adverse impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures relevant to this function. The project will improve and reroute an existing roadway section located in a military training area of the Ethan Allen Firing Range that had no public access. The wetland cannot readily be observed by the public.		
25. Erosion Control through	Function is present and likely to be significant: Any of the		

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Binding and Stabilizing the Soil	following physical and vegetative characteristics indicate the wetland provides this function.
	Erosive forces such as wave or current energy are present and any of the following are present as well: Dense, persistent vegetation along a shoreline or stream bank that reduces an adjacent erosive force.
	Good interspersion of persistent emergent vegetation and water along course of water flow. Studies show that wetlands of similar size, vegetation type, and hydrology are important for erosion control.
	What type of erosive forces are present:
	Lake fetch and waves
	High current velocities:
	Water level influenced by upstream impoundment
	If any of the above boxes are checked, the wetland provides this function. Complete the following to determine if the wetland provides this function above or below a moderate level. If none of the following apply, the wetland provides this function at a moderate level.
	Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a <i>lower</i> level.
	The stream is artificially channelized and/or lacks vegetation that contributes to controlling the erosive force.
	Check box if any of the following conditions apply that may indicate the wetland provides this function at a <i>higher</i> level.
	☐ The stream contains high sinuosity.
	Has been identified through fluvial geomorphic assessment to be important in maintaining the natural condition of the stream or river corridor.
25.1.Subject Wetland	Please explain how the subject wetland contributes to the function listed above

The 665-SFsubject wetland comprises less one percent of the entire wetland

Please explain how the proposed project will not result in any undue adverse

impact to this function. Include any avoidance and minimization measures

There is no visible evidence of erosional forces within the entire wetland. The relatively small amount of wetland impacts will not alter the capacity of the entire wetland to control erosion by binding and stabilizing the soil.

and does not contribute significantly to this function.

relevant to this function.

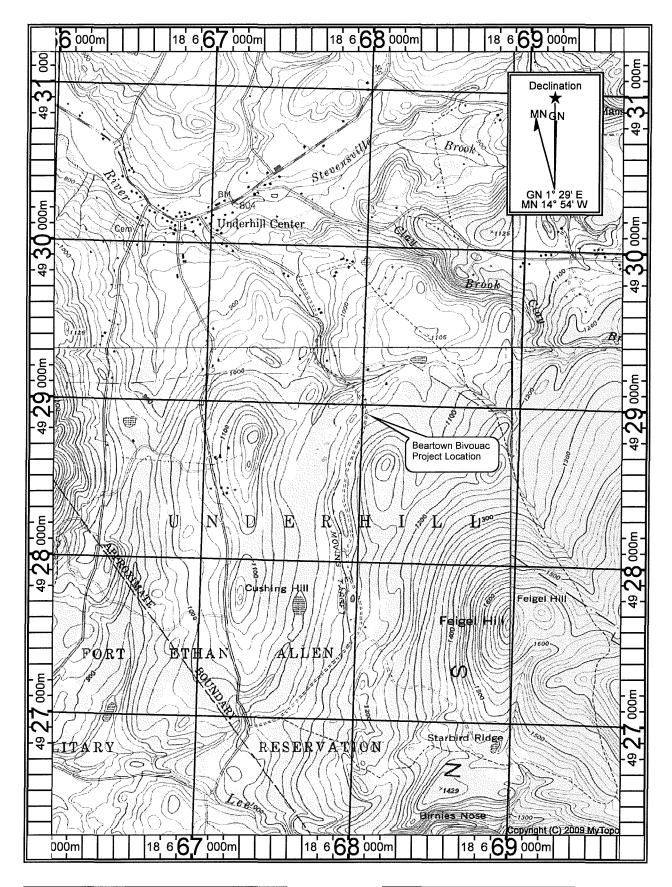
25.2.Statement of no undue

adverse impact

All Applications Should be Mailed To:

Vermont Wetlands Program Watershed Management Division One National Life Drive, Main 2 Montpelier, VT 05620-3522

Staff To Complete					
Wetland Project Number:					
Wetland Project Name:		DEC ID#:			
Date Application Received:					
Request for Information Date:		Information Received I	Date:		
Request for Information Date:		Information Received I	Date:		
Date Application Complete:		Distribution Complete	Date:		
Notice Begin Date:		Notice End Date:			
Final Action Date:		Public Meeting Date:			
Check#	Check Amoun	t	Date Check Received		
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SCALE 1:24000						
1000	2000	3000	4000	5000		
FEET						
	1000	1000 2000	1000 2000 3000	1000 2000 3000 4000		

Beartown Bivouac Project Location Map Ethan Allen Firing Range Underhill, VT

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region
Project/Site: Beartown B: Vovac / Ethan Allen Aring Range City/County: Underhill / Chittenden sampling Date: 10/15/15
Applicant/Owner: Vermont Army National Grand State: VT Sampling Point: TI-WET
Investigator(s): Jet very Severson, Oak odge Env. Section, Township, Range:
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): toe at Slope (%):
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Lat: N4928914 Long: £180668058 Datum: NAD 1927
Soil Map Unit Name: Augres Fine Sandy logus NWI classification:
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? YesX No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? YesX 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 X No Is the Sampled Area
Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No within a Wetland? Yes No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
HYDROLOGY
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Drainage Patterns (B10)
★ Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Water Marks (B4) Marl Deposits (B15) Craffich Burrana (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Sediment Deposits (B2)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remarks) Microtopographic Relief (D4)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:
Surface Water Present? Yes X No Depth (inches): O' 695
Water Table Present? X Yes X No Depth (inches): O' 645
Saturation Present? Yes Yes No Depth (inches): O' by S Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No
(includes capillary fringe)
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:
Remarks: Soil was unsaturated on 10/15/15 with doubt to cotionation and water table avoiter
1 10 11 11 11 Property for outside from the first of the
than 18 69s. However, Surface water was present for extended period equities in
the area comes so wetland hydrology is presumed to be present.
Remarks: Soil was unsaturated on 10/15/15, with depth to saturation and water table greater than 18" bgs. However, surface water was present for extended period earlier in the growing season, so wetland hydrology is presumed to be present.

SOIL								Sampling Point: 1 - WE
Profile Desc	cription: (Describe	to the dept	th needed to docun	nent the	indicator	or confir	m the absence	of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix			x Feature	s			
(inches)	Color (moist)	<u> </u>	Color (moist)	<u> %</u>	_Type ¹	Loc ²	<u>Texture</u>	Remarks
0-4	10482/2	90	7.54/4	5	_ <u></u>	<u>_M_</u>	Sit loan	mout trigble
	·		10YR 4/4	5	C	Μ		, .
4-12	107R3/2	110	1048 2/2	35		M	cilelacu	moist firm
7-10	10/14/2	40			. ———		51 F1044	MO 21 HAM
			7,542414	15	<u> </u>	\mathcal{M}	-	
			10424/2	10	_D_	Μ		
12-18+	104R 4/2	60	7.54R 4/4	05	C	M	Siliban	most flum
			5/2 21/01	10		M	<u> </u>	
		. —— .						
			107R 4/4	10	_ <u>C</u> _	_M_		
		 -						
¹ Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Dep	letion, RM=	Reduced Matrix, MS	S=Masked	l Sand Gr	ains.	² Location	: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I	Indicators:						Indicators	for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol	•		Polyvalue Below		(S8) (LRI	R,		fluck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
	oipedon (A2)		MLRA 149B)		DD D 14	DA 440F		Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
Black Hi	stic (A3) n Sulfide (A4)	-	Thin Dark Surface Loamy Mucky M					flucky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R) urface (S7) (LRR K, L)
	d Layers (A5)	•	Loamy Gleyed N			, - /		lue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
	Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Depleted Matrix		,			ark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
Thick Da	ark Surface (A12)	•	🔀 Redox Dark Sur				Iron-Ma	anganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
	lucky Mineral (S1)	-	Depleted Dark S		7)			ont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
	Bleyed Matrix (S4)	-	Redox Depressi	ons (F8)				Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
-	ledox (S5) Matrix (S6)							arent Material (F21) hallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	rface (S7) (LRR R, M	ILRA 149B)					Explain in Remarks)
_	. , .	•						•
	f hydrophytic vegetat	ion and wet	land hydrology must	t be prese	ent, unless	disturbed	d or problematic	
Restrictive L	ayer (if observed):							
Type:	Deuse lover							\
Depth (inc	ches):	\$					Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No No
Remarks:	<i>J</i>			·				

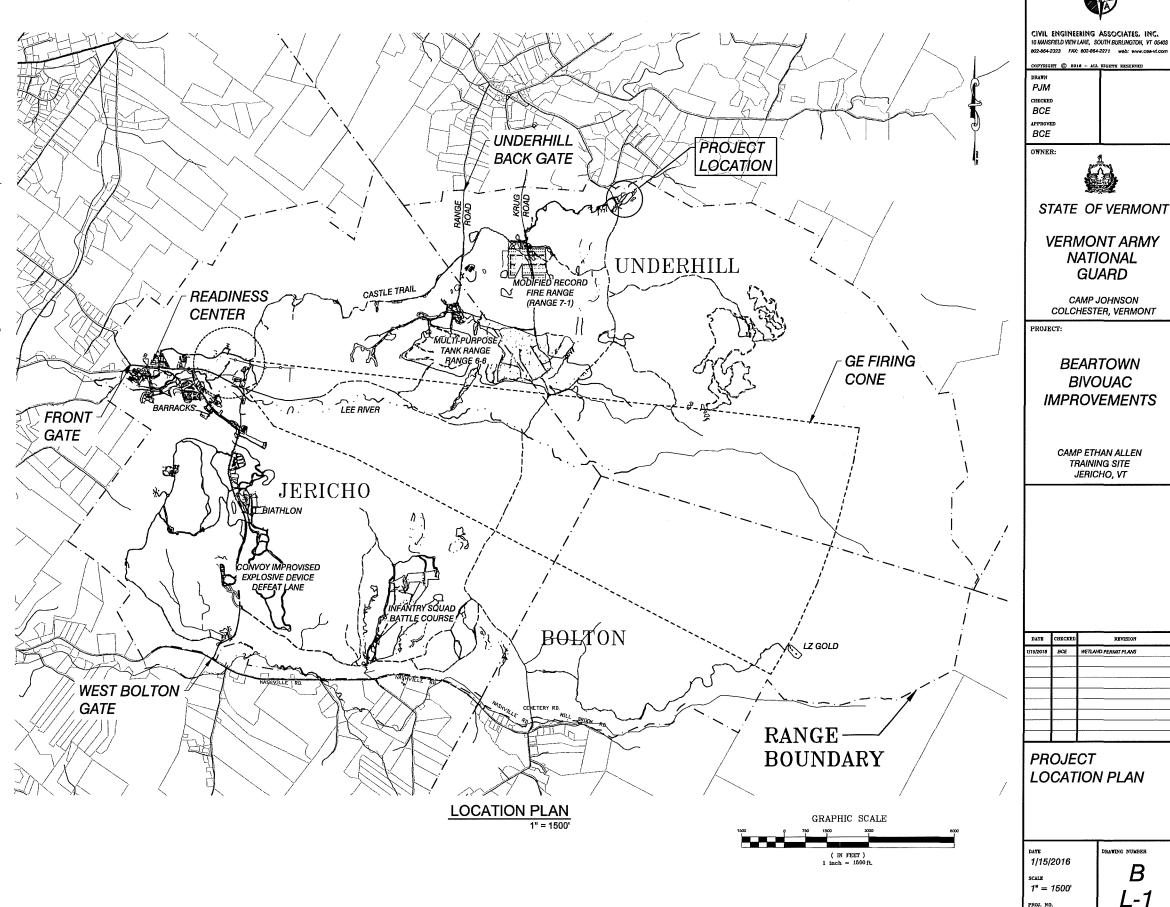
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Northcentral and Northeast Region Project/Site: Beartown Bivousc/Ethan Allen Fiving Range City/County: Underhill /Chitley den sampling Date: 10 State: VT Sampling Point: T Applicant/Owner: Vermont Army Nathonal Frand Investigator(s): Jeffrey Several Oakledge Env. Section, Township, Range: Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope U Local relief (concave, convex, none): Coucave Slope (%): 30 Lat: N4928914 Long: E 130668053 Datum: NAD 1927 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Soil Map Unit Name: Stetson gravely time Sawl logus NWI classification: 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 X 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. Is the Sampled Area Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes_____ No X___ within a Wetland? Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No __ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) **HYDROLOGY** Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required) Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ___ Drainage Patterns (B10) Surface Water (A1) _ High Water Table (A2) Moss Trim Lines (B16) ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13) ___ Marl Deposits (B15) ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ___ Saturation (A3) ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8) Water Marks (B1) _ Sediment Deposits (B2) ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Drift Deposits (B3) __ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ___ Geomorphic Position (D2) ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Shallow Aquitard (D3) Iron Deposits (B5) __ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4) _ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ___ Other (Explain in Remarks) ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Field Observations: Yes _____ No ___ Depth (inches): Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No \times Depth (inches): > 18 645 Water Table Present? Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No × Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available: Remarks:

JOIL									amping Font.		<u> </u>
Profile Desc	ription: (Describe	to the dept	th needed to docu	ment the i	ndicator	or confir	m the absence	of indicate	ors.)		
Depth	Matrix			x Features	31	. 2	- .				
(inches)	Color (moist)		Color (moist)		_Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture		Remarks		
0-2	5/R3/3	100					silt loam	mout	7		
2-4	10 YR Z/Z	100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Sit loam	moist	friable		·
4-7	7.54R3/z	100					Sitt ogun	moist	tirm		
7-181	10423/2	100					silt loam	Most	firm		
•											
		-									
								313161323006			
;											
1Tuno: C-Co	ncentration, D=Depl	lotion DM-	Poducod Matrix M		Cond Cre		2l postion	DI =Dara	Lining MeMot		
Hydric Soil I		etion, Rivi-	Reduced Matrix, Mi	5-IVIASKEU	Sanu Gra				Lining, M=Mat matic Hydric :		
Histosol		-	Polyvalue Belov	w Surface	(S8) (LRR	R,			LRR K, L, ML		B)
	ipedon (A2)		MLRA 149B)						ox (A16) (LRR		
Black His	stic (A3) n Sulfide (A4)	-	Thin Dark Surfa Loamy Mucky N						or Peat (S3) (L (LRR K, L)	RR K,	L, R)
	Layers (A5)	-	Loamy Gleyed			L)			Gurface (S8) (L	.RR K. I	. l
	Below Dark Surface	- e (A11) _	Depleted Matrix						(S9) (LRR K,		-'
	rk Surface (A12)	_	Redox Dark Su						fasses (F12) (
-	ucky Mineral (S1)	-	Depleted Dark		7)				ain Soils (F19)		
	leyed Matrix (S4) edox (S5)	-	Redox Depress	ions (F8)				Spodic (TAt arent Materi	6) (MLRA 144 <i>i</i> al (E21)	A, 145,	149B)
-	Matrix (S6)								Surface (TF1	2)	
	face (S7) (LRR R, M	ILRA 149B))					Explain in F		,	
31	harden hakin an makak	iam andat		4 ha aaaa	m 4 laaa	مانسان سانسان					
	hydrophytic vegetat ayer (if observed):		land hydrology mus	t be prese	nt, uniess	aisturbea	or problematic	•		<u></u> -	
Type:											
Depth (inc	hes):		<u> </u>				Hydric Soil	Present?	Yes	No	<u>×</u>
Remarks:											
											1

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants				Sampling Point: TI- Up
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30-17 radius)	Absolute	Dominant Species?	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. Acer sqcharum			FACU	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL FACW or FAC: (A)
	38	-	FAC	That / 10 OBE, 1 / 10 T / 10 (A)
3. Betula populifolia	10.5	N	FAC	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: (B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species
5.				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:
6				Prevalence Index worksheet:
7	<u> </u>			Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
·~ P \	86.5	= Total Cov	/er	OBL species
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15-f1, Vad 15)		V	T10.	FACW species
1. Quercus robra	20.5		FACU	FAC species $\frac{72.5}{124.5} \times 3 = \frac{217.50}{124.5} \times 4 = \frac{510.00}{124.5} \times 4 = \frac{510.00}{$
2. Fugus granditalia	_		FACU	UPL species
3. Campilles canoliniana			_FAC_	Column Totals: <u>200</u> (A) <u>727.50</u> (B)
5				Prevalence Index = B/A =
6.				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
7				1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
	51.5	= Total Cov	/er	2 - Dominance Test is >50%
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5-17. rq), vs)				3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
1. Osmonda Claytoniana	_38_	Y_	FAC	4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
2. Athyrium tehk - femina	10.5	Ν	FAC	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
3. Diphasiatrum complanatum	105	N	FACU	
4. ParaThelyptevis nove borgcensis	_3	\mathcal{N}	FAC	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
5. Lysimachia borealis	TR	N	<u>FAC</u>	Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
6. Dendrolycopodium obscurum		<u>N</u>	FACU	
7.				Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
8				Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
9				and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
10				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
11.				Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in
12		= Total Cov		height.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30-ナナ. パョン・シン		- Total Gov	G1	
1				
2.				
3				Hydrophytic
4				Vegetation
	~	 Total Cov	er	Present? Yes No _X
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	heet.)			

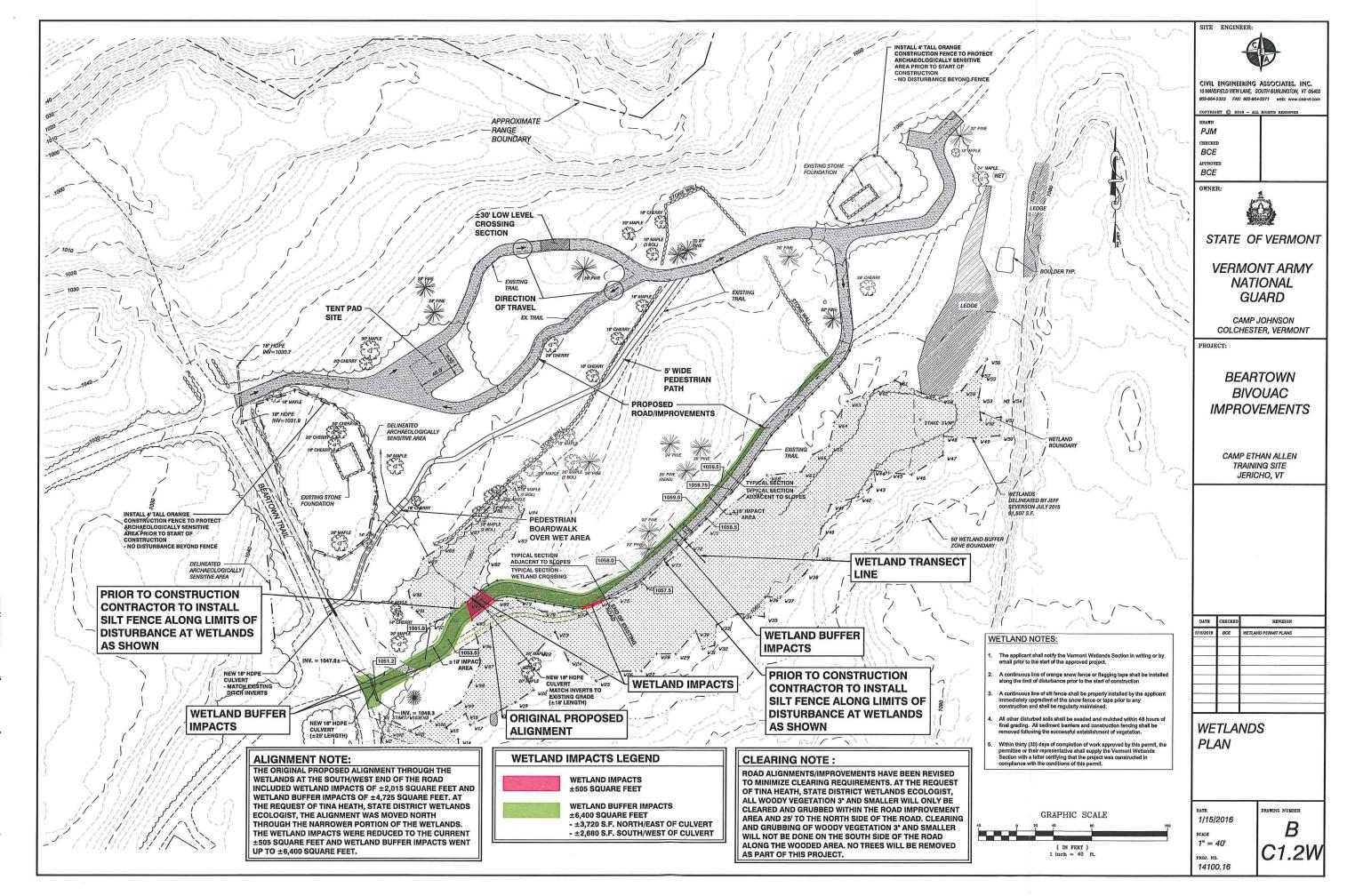
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants	S.			Sampling Point:
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30-ft Vadius)			nt Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
1			? Status	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2.				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: (B)
3 4				Percent of Deminant Species
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
6				Prevalence Index worksheet:
7	_			Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
- 15 to making	_0_	- Total Ci	over	OBL species x 1 =
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15.71. Valius)				FACW species x 2 = FAC species x 3 =
1				FACU species x 4 =
2				UPL species x 5 =
3				Column Totals: (A) (B)
4				Prevalence Index = B/A =
5 6				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
7.				1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
,		= Total Co		X_ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5-57. radios)		- Total Co	ovei	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
1. Osmunda Claylo niana	38	γ	FAC	4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
2. Pavatheliotevis nove bora censis	30	Y	FAC	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
3. Pryopter's intermedia	TR	N)	FAC	
	TIR	$\frac{-\sqrt{\lambda}}{\lambda}$	FAC	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
4. Cály stegia sopium	TR			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
5. Quercus rubry		N	<u>FACU</u>	Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
6. Viola Sp.	_ IR	<u>/\/\</u>	_	Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter
7. Cavex sp.	- TR	N	?	at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
8. Populus grand I dentata	TR	N	FACU	Sapling/shrub - Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
				and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
10				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
12.				Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in
	76	= Total Co	over	height.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30-41, Vadius)				-
1				
2.	-		_	
3.				Hydrophytic
				Hydrophytic Vegetation
4	\sim			Present? Yes No
		= Total Co	over	
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate	sneet.)			

- The Contractor shall be responsible for conforming to all OSHA (State/Federal) regulations including trenching and confined space requirements.
- The Contractor shall submit shop drawings for all items and materials incorporated into the site work. Work shall not begin on any item until shop drawing approval is granted.
- All existing utilities not incorporated into the final design shall be removed or abandonded as indicated on the plans or directed by the Engineer.
- The Contractor shall be maintain as—built plans (with ties) for all underground utilities. Those plans shall be submitted to the Owner at the completion of the project.
- The Contractor shall repair/restore all disturbed areas (on or off the site) as a direct or indirect result of the construction.
- 7. All grassed areas shall be maintained until full vegetation is established.
- 8. Maintain all trees outside the construction limits.
- The Contractor shall be responsible for all work necessary for complete and operable facilities and utilities.
- In addition to the requirements set in these plans and specifications, the Contractor shall complete the work in accordance with all permit conditions.
- 11. The tolerance for finish grades for all gravel surfaces shall be 0.1 feet.
- Any dewatering necessary for the completion of the sitework shall be considered as part of the contract and shall be the Contractor's responsibility.
- 1.3. Existing powement to be removed shall be disposed of at an approved off—site location. Existing excavated material to be removed shall be disposed of at a designated on—site location. Contractor is responsible for stockpiling excavated material from trucks at the designated waste area.
- 14. If there are any conflicts or inconsistencies with the plans or specifications, the Contractor shall contact the Engineer for verification before work continues on the item in question.
- 15. Horizontal and vertical datum based on VCS NAD 83 and NAVD 88 respectively and are calculated based upon GPS observations performed on site during the time of survey.
- Existing stone walls and foundations shall not be disturbed except as shown on the plans.
- 17. All construction personnel will be required to attend an orientation and ordnance identification session that the EOD unit will provide, prior to entering the project site. Subsequent new field employees are also required to attend the sofety course. The ordnance session will cover identification of various ordnance with may be encountered and procedures for notification of 500 personnel.
- The Contractor is responsible for obtaining testing and inspection services indicated in the Contract documents, typical for concrete and soil testing.
- The Contractor is responsible for all layout and Field Engineering required for completion of the project. Civil Engineering Associates will provide an AutoCAD file where applicable.



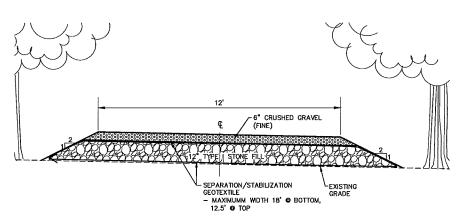
SITE ENGINEER:

14100.17



utoCADD Projects\2014\14100.16\1-CADD Files-\dwg\14100.16 - Site.dwg, 1/14/2016 9:04:25 AM, pmead

TYPICAL SECTION - ROAD IMPROVEMENTS ADJACENT TO EXISTING SLOPES BEARTOWN SCALE: 1/2* = 1'



TYPICAL SECTION - LOW AREA/WETLAND CROSSING

SCALE: 1/2" = 1

SEEDING

PART 1 -- GENERAL

1.1 Section Includes:

A. Seeding

- Furnish all labor, materials and equipment to complete all seeding work as shown on the drawings and specified herein.
- Except where atherwise shown or specified, the Contractor shall seed all areas where new contours are shown on the drawings and all areas where existing ground cover has been disturbed by the Contractor's operations.

1.2 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

1.3 PROJECT CONDITIONS

Planting Restrictions: Seeding and initial fertilizing shall be done between May 1st and September 15th unless otherwise authorized. Seeding shall not be done during windy weather or when the ground is frozen, excessively wet, or otherwise untiliable. If seeding is done during July or August, additional mulch material may be required. Coordinate planting periods with initial maintenance periods to provide required maintenance from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SEED

A. Conservation Seed Mix:

Kind of Seed Creeping Red Fescue Tall Fescue Red Top Birdsfoot Trefoil Annual Ryegrass	Minimum Purity 98% 95% 95% 98% 95%	Minimum Germination 85% 95% 90% 85% 85%	Lbs/Acre 22.5 22.5 3 9 3
		TOTAL =	60

2.2 INORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS

- A. Lime: ASTM C 602, agricultural limestone containing a minimum of 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and as follows:
- Class: T, with a minimum of 99 percent passing through No. 8 sieve and a minimum of 75 percent passing through No. 60 sieve.

2.3 FERTILIZER

- A. Commercial Fertilizer: Commercial—grade complete fertilizer of neutral character, consisting of fast— and slow—release nitrogen, 50 percent derived from natural organic sources of urea formaldehyde, phosphorous, and potassium.
- B. Slow—Release Fertilizer: Granular or pelleted fertilizer consisting of 50 percent water—insoluble nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.

2.4 MULCHES

- A. Mulch: Provide air—dry, clean, mildew— and seed—free, hay or threshed straw of wheat, rye, oats, or barley.
- B. Compost Mulch: Well—composted, stable, and weed—free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight: 100 percent possing through 1-inch sieve; soluble solt content of 2 to 5 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances taxic to plantings; and as follows:
- 1. Organic Matter Content: 50 to 60 percent of dry weight.

PART 3 - EXECUTION .

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, povements, and other facilities, trees, shrubs, and plantings from damage caused by planting operations.
 - Protect adjacent and adjoining areas from hydroseeding and hydromulching overspray.
- 2. Protect grade stakes set by others until directed to remove them.
- B. Provide erosion—control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of soils and discharge of soil—bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways.
- C. Newly Graded Subgrades: Loosen subgrade to a minimum depth of 4 inches. Remove stones larger than 2 inches in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter.
- Apply fertilizer directly to subgrade before loosening.
 Delay mixing fertilizer with planting soil if planting will not proceed within a few days.
 Mix lime with dry soil before mixing fertilizer.
- D. Finish Grading: Grade planting areas to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Grade to within plus or minus 1 inch of finish elevation. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades. Limit finish grading to areas that can be planted in the immediate future.
- E. Moisten prepared areas before planting if soil is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.
- Before planting, restore areas if eroded or otherwise disturbed after finish grading.

3.2 APPLICATION RATES

- A. When a soil test is not available, the following minimum amounts should be applied:
- 1. Agricultural limestone: 2 tons/acre.

2. Nitrogen (N); 50 lbs./acre.

- 3. Phosphate: 100 lbs./acre.
- 4. Potash: 100 lbs./acre.
- This is the equivalent of 500 lbs./acre of 10-20-20 fertilizer or 1,000 lbs./acre of 5-10-10.
- 5. Hay mulch: 2 tons/acre.

3.3 SEEDING

- Sow seed with spreader or seeding machine. Do not broadcast or drop seed when wind velocity exceeds 5 mph. Evenly distribute seed by sowing equal quantities in two directions at right angles to each other.
- Do not use wet seed or seed that is moldy or otherwise domaged.
- 2. Do not seed against existing trees. Limit extent of seed
- Rake seed lightly into top 1/8 inch of soil, roll lightly, and water with fine spray.
- C. Protect seeded areas with slopes exceeding 1:3 with erosion—control blankets installed and stapled according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- D. Protect seeded areas from hot, dry weather or drying winds by applying mulch within 24 hours after completing seeding operations. Saak areas, scatter mulch uniformly to a depth of 3/16 inch, and roll surface smooth.

3 A HYDROSEEDI

- A. Hydroseeding: Mix specified seed, fertilizer, and fiber mulch in water, using equipment specifically designed for hydroseed application. Continue mixing until uniformly blended into homogeneous slurry suitable for hydraulic application.
 - Mix slurry with fiber—mulch manufacturer's recommended tackifier.
- Apply slurry uniformly to all areas to be seeded in a one—step process. Apply slurry at a rate so that mulch component is deposited at not less than 1500—lb/acre dry weight, and seed component is deposited at not less than the specified seed—sowing rate.

3.5 MAINTENANCE

- A. Mointoin and establish seeding by watering, fertilizing, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and other operations. Roll, regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remuich to produce a uniformly smooth lawn. Provide materials and installation the same as those used in the original installation.
- In areas where mulch has been disturbed by wind or maintenance operations, add new mulch and anchor as required to prevent displacement.
- Begin maintenance immediately after each area is planted and continue until acceptable lawn is established, but for not less than the following periods:
- a. Seeded Areas: 90 days from date of Substantial Completion.
- When initial maintenance period has not elapsed before end of planting season, or if seeding is not fully established, continue maintenance during next planting season.

3.6 SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS

- A. Installations shall meet the following criteria as determined by
- Satisfactory Seeded Area: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, uniform, close stand of gross has been established, free of weeds and surface irregularities, with coverage exceeding 90 percent over any 10 sq. ft. and bare spots not exceeding 5 by 5 inches.
- Use specified materials to reestablish area that do not comply with requirements and continue maintenance until areas are satisfactory.

3.7 CLEANUP AND PROTECTION

- A. Promptly remove soil and debris, created by work. Clean wheels of vehicles before leaving site to avoid tracking soil onto roads, walks, or other paved areas.
- B. Erect temporary fencing or barricades and warning signs as required to protect newly planted areas from traffic. Maintain fencing and barricades throughout initial maintenance period and remove after lawn is established.
- C. Remove nondegradoble erosion—control measures after grass establishment period.

SITE ENGINEER:



CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC.

10 MANSFIELD VIEW LANE, SOUTH BURLINGTON, VT 05403

802-864-2323 FAX: 802-864-2271 Neb: NAW CRE-YLCOM

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BCE	
APPROVED	
DCE.	

OWNER:



STATE OF VERMONT

VERMONT ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

CAMP JOHNSON COLCHESTER, VERMONT

PROJECT:

BEARTOWN BIVOUAC IMPROVEMENTS

CAMP ETHAN ALLEN TRAINING SITE JERICHO, VT

DATE	CHRCKED	REVISION
1/15/2016	BCE	WETLAND PERMIT PLANS

SITE DETAILS

DATE DRAWING NUMBER 1/15/2016

AS SHOWN
PROJ. NO.
14100.16

C2.0W

This project is being constructed on federally owned land. The EPA construction general permit (GCP) will provide coverage for construction related activities inclusive of erosion and sediment control and stormwater pollution prevention. The confractor shall be responsible for designating a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Operator and filing the electronic Notice of Intent Form (NOI) with the EPA at lesst 14 days prior to start of construction. NOI forms at:

The following narrative and implementation requirements represent the minimum standard for which this site is required to be maintained as regulated by the State of Vermont.

Any best management practices (BMPs) depicted on the projects EPSC Site plan which go beyond the Handbook requirements are considered to be integral to the management of the site and represent components of the municipal EPSC approval for the project which shall be

The EPSC plan depicts one snap shot in time of the site. All construction sites are fluid in their day to day exposures and relates to minimizing sediment loss from the site. It is the ures and risks as It responsibility of the Contractor to Implement the necessary BMP's to comply with the Low Risk Handbook standards outlined on this sheet based on the interim site disturbance conditions which may or may not be shown on the EPSC Site Plan.

1. Mark Site Boundaries

Mark the site houndaries to identify the limits of construction. Delineating your site will help to limit the area of disturbance, preserve existing tation and limit erosion potential on the site.

How to comply:
Before beginning construction, walk the site boundaries and flag trees, post signs, or install owange safety fence. Fence is required on any boundary within 50 feet of a stream, lake, pond or wetland, unless the area is already developed (existing roads, buildings, etc.)

2. Limit Disturbance Area

Limit the amount of soil exposed at one time to reduce the potential

Requirements:
The permitted disturbance area is specified on the site's written authorization to discharge. Only the acreage listed on the authorization form may be exposed at any given time.

How to comply:
Plan shead and phase the construction activities to ensure that no more than the permitted acreage is distruted at one time. Be sure to properly stabilize exposed oil with seed and mulch or crosion control matting before beginning work in a new section of the site.

3. Stabilize Construction Entrance

A stabilized construction entrance helps remove mud from vehicle wheels to prevent tracking onto streets.

If there will be any vehicle traffic off of the construction site, you must install a stabilized construction entrance before construction begins

How to install Rock Size: Use a mix of 1 to 4 inch stone

Rock Size: Use a mix of 1 to 4 inch stone
Depth: 8 inches minimum
Width: 12 feet minimum
Length: 40 feet minimum (or length of driveway, if shorter) xtile: Place filter cloth under entire gravel bed

Redress with clean stone as required to keep sediment from tracking onto the street.

4. Install Silt Fence

ur**pose:** It fences intercept runoff and allow suspended sediment to settle out.

between any ditch, swale, storm sewer inlet, or waters of the State

and the disturbed soll * Hay bales must not be used as sediment barriers due to their idency to degrade and fall apart.

- Where to place:
 Place silt fence on the downhill edge of bare soil. At the bottom of slopes, place fence 10 fest downhill from the end of the slope (if
- space is available). Ensure the silt fence catches all runoff from bare soil.
- Maximum drainage area is 1/4 acre for 100 feet of silt fence Install slit fence across the slope (not up and down hills!) Install multiple rows of silt fence on long hills to break up flow.
- Do not install silt fence across ditches, channels, or streams or in

- How to install slit fence:

 Dig a trench 8 inches deep across the slope
 Unroll slit fence along the trench
- Ensure stakes are on the downhill side of the fence
- Loin fencing by rolling the end stakes together Drive stakes in against downhill side of trench Drive stakes until 16 inches of fabric is in trench

Maintenance:

Remove accumulated sediment before it is halfway up the fence

Ensure that silt fence is trenched in ground and there are no gaps

5. Divert Upland Runoff

sion berms intercept runoff from above the construction site and direct it around the disturbed area. This prevents clean water from becoming muddled with soil from the construction site.

Hequirements:
It storm water runs onto your site from upslope areas and your site meets the following two conditions, you must install a diversion berm before disturbing any soil.

1. You plan to have one or more acres of soil exposed at any one time (excluding roads).

Average slope of the disturbed area is 20% or steeper

- How to Install:

 1. Compact the berm with a shovel or earth-moving equipment.

 2. Seed and mulch berm or cover with erosion control matting immediately after installation.

 3. Stabilize the flow channel with seed and strew mulch or erosion control matting. Line the channel with 4 inch stone if the channel stope is greater than 20%.

 4. Ensure the berm drains to an outlet stabilized with riprap. Ensure that there is no exprise at the work.
- there is no erosion at the outlet.

 5. The diversion berm shall remain in place until the disturbed areas are

6. Slow Down Channelized Runoff

Stone check dams reduce erosion in drainage channels by slowing

If there is a concentrated flow (e.g. in a ditch or channel) of storm water on your site, then you must install stone check dams. Hay bales must not be used as check dams

How to install:

Height: No greater than 2 feet. Center of dam should be 9 inches lower than the side elev Side slopes: 2:1 or flatter

Stone size: Use a mixture of 2 to 9 inch stone

Width: Dams should span the width of the channel and extend up the Spacing: Space the dams so that the bottom (toe) of the upstream dam is at the elevation of the top (crest) of the downstream dam. This spacing is equal to the height of the check dam divided by the channel

Spacing (in feet) = Height of check dam (in feet)/Slope in channel (ft/ft)

intenance: errows sediment accumulated behind the dam as needed to allow namel to drain through the stone check dam and prevent large flows om carrying sediment over the dam. If significant recolor occurs wheren check dams, a liner of stone should be installed.

Purpose:
Permanent storm water treatment practices are constructed to maintain water quality, ensure groundwater flows, and prevent downstream flooding. Practices include detention ponds and wetlands, inflittation

if the total impervious* area on your site, or within the common plan of development, will be 1 or more acres, you must apply for a State Storm water Discharge Permit and construct permanent storm water treatment practices on your site. These practices must be installed before the construction of any impervious surfaces.

How to comply:

Flow to comply:

Contact the Vermont Storm water Program and follow the requirements in the Vermont Storm water Management Manual. The Storm water Management Manual is available at:

www.twaterquality.org/stormwater.htm

**An impervious surface is a manmade surface, including, but not limited to, paved and unpaved roads, parking areas, roofs, driveways, and walkways, from which precipitation runs off rather than Infiltrate.

8. Stabilize Exposed Soil

rurpose: Seeding and mulching, applying erosion control matting, and nydroseeding are all methods to stabilize exposed soil. Mulches and natting protect the soil surface while grass is establishing.

requirements;
All areas of disturbance must have temporary or permanent stabilization
within 7, 14, or 21 days of initial disturbance, as stated in the project
authorization. After this time, any disturbance in the area must be
stabilized at the end of each work day.

The following exceptions apply:

- Stabilization is not required if earthwork is to continue in the area within the next 24 hours and there is no precipitation forecast for
- the next 24 hours. the next 24 hours.

 Stabilization is not required if the work is occurring in a self-contained excavation (i.e. no outlet) with a depth of 2 feet or greater (e.g. house foundation excavation, utility trenches),

All areas of disturbance must have permanent stabilization within 48 hours of reaching final grade.

How to comply: Prepare bare soil for seeding by grading the top 3 to 6 inches of soil and

Seeding Rates for Temporary Stabilization

Sept. 15 - Ryegrass (annual or perennial: 20 lbs/acre) Sept. 15 - April 15 -- Winter rye: 120 lbs/acre

Seeding Rates for Final Stabilization: Choose

Choose from:	Variety	lbs./acre	lbs:/1000.sq.ft
Bàds foot tre foil	Empire/Pardee	51	0,
or			
Conmon white clover	Conmon	8	0.3
phis			
Tall Fescue	KY-31/Rebel	10	0.2
phis			
Redtop	Common	2	
or			
Ryegrass (perennial)	Penntine Linn		0.1

I-Mix 2.5 each of Empire and Pardee OR 2.5 lbs. of Birds foot and 2.5 lbs. white clover per acre

Mulching Rates

April 15 - Sept.15 - Hay or Straw: 1 inch deep (1-2 bales/1000 s.f.)

Sept.15 - April 15 - Hay or Straw: 2 in. deep (2-4 bales/1000 s.f.)

Erosion Control Matting

As per manufacturer's instructions

As per manufacturer's instructions 9. Winter Stabilization

ging construction sites to minimize erosion and prevent sedimen ig of waters is a year-round challenge, in Vermont, this challenge loading of waters is a year-round challenge. In Vermont, this challe becomes even greater during the late fell, winter, and early spring

er construction as discussed here, describes the negled between

Winter construction as discussed nere, describes the period between Control Coches 15 and April 15, when erosion prevention and sediment control is significantly more difficult.

Rains in late fall, thews throughout the winter, and spring melt and rains can produce significant flows over frozen and saturated ground, greatly

Requirements for Winter Shutdown:
For those projects that will complete earth disturbance activities prior to
the winter period (October 15), the following requirements must be

- adhered to:

 1. For areas to be stabilized by vegetation, seeding shall be completed no later than September 15 to ensure adequate growth and cover.

 2. If seeding is not completed by September 15, additional non-vegetative protection must be used to stabilize the site for the winter period. This includes use of Erosion Control Matting or netting of a heavy mulch layer. Seeding with winter rye is recommended to
- allow for early germination during wet spring conditions.

 3. Where mulch is specified, apply roughly 2 inches with an 80-90% cover. Mulch should be tracked in or stabilized with netting in open

Requirements for Winter Construction f construction activities involving earth disturbance continue past October 15 or begin before April 15, the following requirements must be

- Enlarged access points, stabilized to provide for snow stockpiling 2. Limits of disturbance moved or replaced to reflect bour
- A snow management plan prepared with adequate storage and control of meltwater, requiring cleared snow to be stored down s of all areas of disturbance and out of storm water treatment struct num 25 foot buffer shall be maintained from perimeter contro
- S. In areas of disturbance that drain to a water body within 100 feet, two rows of still fence must be installed along the contour.

 6. Drainage structures must be kept open and free of snow and ice
- 7. Sit fence and other practices requiring earth disturbance must be
- installed shead of frozen ground.

 8. Mulch used for temporary stabilization must be applied at double the standard rate, or a minimum of 3 inches with an 80-90% cover.

 9. To ensure cover of disturbed soil in advance of a melt event, areas of disturbed soil must be stabilized at the end of each work day, with the
- illowing exceptions:
 If no precipitation within 24 hours is forecast and work will resume in the same disturbed area within 24 hours, daily stabilization is not
- necessary.

 Disturbed areas that collect and retain runoff, such as house
- foundations or open utility trenches.

 10. Prior to stabilization, snow or ice must be removed to less than 1 11. Use stone to stabilize areas such as the perimeter of buildings under construction or where construction vehicle traffic is anticipated. Stone paths should be 10 to 20 feet wide to accommodate vehicular.

10. Stebilize Soil at Final Grade

Purpose:
Stabilizing the site with seed and mulch or erosion control matting when it reaches final grade is the best way to prevent erosion while construction continues.

Mithin 48 hours of final grading, the exposed soil must be seeded and mulched or covered with erosion control matting.

How to comply: Bring the site or sections of the site to final grade as soon as possible after construction is completed. This will reduce the need for additional sediment and erosion control measures and will reduce the total disturbed area. For seeding and mulching rates, follow the specifications under Rule 8, Stabilizing Exposed Soil.

11. Dewatering Activitie

Treat water pumped from dewatering activities so that it is clear when

Water from dewatering activities that flows off of the construction site must be clear. Water must not be pumped into storm sewers, lakes, or

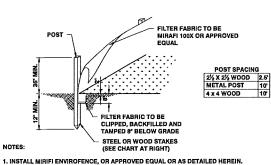
How to comply:
Using sock filters or sediment filter bags on dewatering discharge hoses or pipes, discharge water into silt ferce enclosures installed in vegetated areas away from waterways. Remove accumulated sediment after the water has dispersed and stabilize the area with seed and mulch.

12. Inspect Your Site

Purpose:
Perform site inspections to ensure that all sediment and erosion control practices are functioning properly. Regular inspections and maintenance of practices will help to reduce costs and protect water quality.

quirements: pect the site at least once every 7 days and after every rainfall or ow melt that results in a discharge from the site. Perform maintena ensure that practices are functioning according to the specification timed in this handbook.

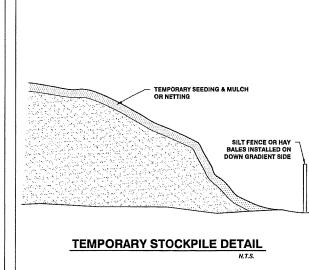
In the event of a noticeable sediment discharge from the construction site, you must take immediate action to inspect and maintain existing erosion prevention and sediment control practices. Any visibly discolored storm water runoff to waters of the State must be reported. Forms for reporting discharges are available at:

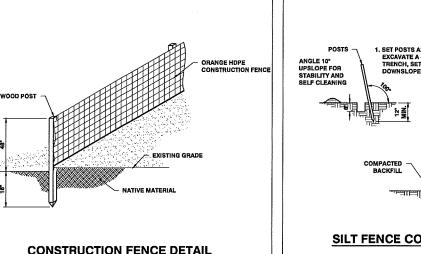


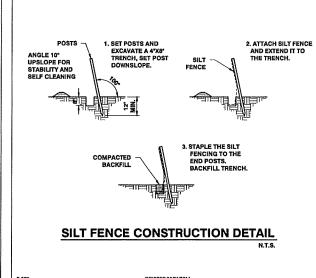
2. INSTALL SILT FENCES AT TOES OF ALL UNPROTECTED SLOPES AND AS PARALLEL TO CONTOURS AS POSSIBLE. THIS INCLUDES ALL FILLED OR UNPROTECTED SLOPES CREATED DURING CONSTRUCTION, NOT NECESSARILY REFLECTED ON THE FINAL PLANS. CURVE THE ENDS OF THE FENCE UP INTO THE SLOPE. REMOVE SEDIMENT HEN ACCUMULATED TO HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE. SILT FENCES ARE TO BE MAINTAINED UNTIL SLOPES ARE STABILIZED.

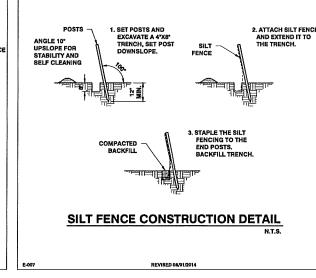
3. WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF FILTER CLOTH ADJOIN EACH OTHER, THEY SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY 6". FOLDED AND STAPLED

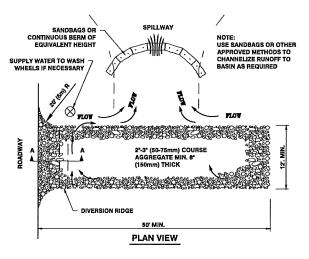
SILT FENCE DETAIL

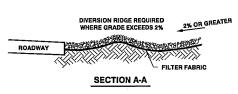












NOTES:

- 1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEAN OUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO
- 2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC
- WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

PJM CHECKED BCE APPROVEE BCE OWNER:

VERMONT ARMY NATIONAL

STATE OF VERMONT

CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC.

MANSFIELD VIEW LANE, SOUTH BURLINGTON, VT 05403 802-864-2323 FAX: 802-864-2271 web; www.cea-vt.co.

CAMP JOHNSON COLCHESTER, VERMONT

GUARD

PROJECT:

SITE ENGINEER:

BEARTOWN BIVOUAC IMPROVEMENTS

> CAMP FTHAN ALL EN TRAINING SITE JERICHO, VT

DATE REVISION

EROSION CONTROL NOTES and DETAILS

AS SHOWN

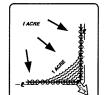
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AWING NUMBER

1/15/2016

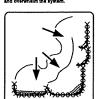
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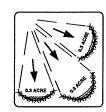
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orrect - <u>Do Not</u> layout "perimeter ntrof" slit fences along property lines. sediment laden runoff will concentrate



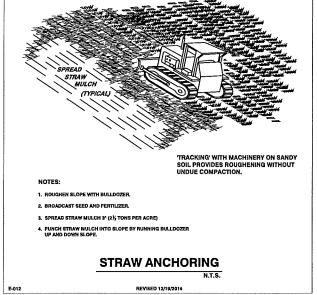


Discreet segments of silt fence, installed with J-hooks or 'smiles' wi be much more effective.

SILT FENCE PLACEMENT FOR PERIMETER CONTROL

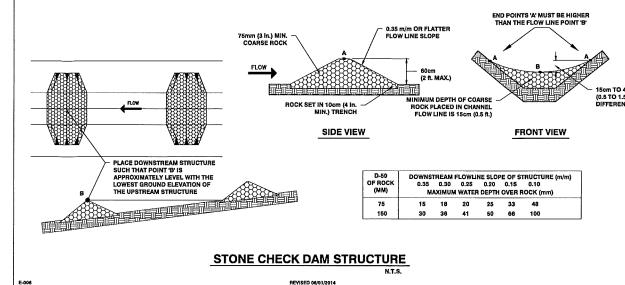
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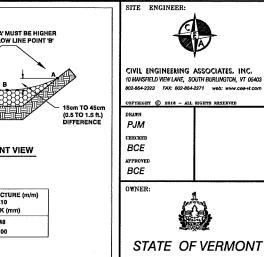
E-010 REVISED 12/19/2014



TAMP SOIL OVER MAT/BLANKET

11/2"





VERMONT ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

CAMP JOHNSON COLCHESTER, VERMONT

PROJECT:

BEARTOWN BIVOUAC IMPROVEMENTS

CAMP ETHAN ALLEN TRAINING SITE JERICHO, VT

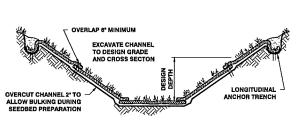
DATE	CHECKED	REVISION
1/15/2018	BCE	WETLAND PERMIT PLANS

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

DATE
1/15/2016
SCALE
AS SHOWN

14100.16

C2.2W

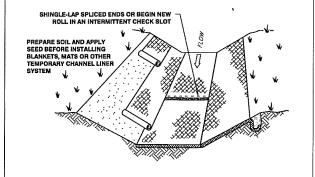




TYPICAL INSTALLATION
WITH EROSION CONTROL
BLANKETS OR TURF
REINFORCEMENT MATS



LONGITUDINAL ANCHOR TRENCH



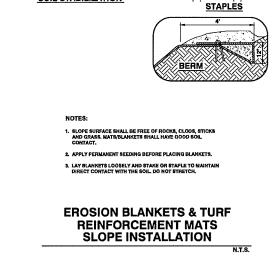
NOTES

- 1. DESIGN VELOCITIES EXCEEDING 2 FT./SEC/ REQUIRE TEMPORARY BLANKETS, MATS OR
- 2. GRASS-LINED CHANNELS WITH DESIGN VELOCITIES EXCEEDING 6 FT,/SEC. SHOULD

GRASS-LINED CHANNEL TYPICAL INSTALLATION

BEVISED 12/

DEVICED DEVICED



ISOMETRIC VIEW

TYPICAL SLOPE SOIL STABILIZATION