Building a One or Two-Family Home in Wisconsin

- If applicable, you will need to obtain a sanitary permit, a driveway permit, and a zoning permit as required by your local municipality or county before a building permit can be issued; a copy of these permits will need to be submitted to the building inspector prior to a building permit being issued.

- Complete the latest version (R.6/10) of the Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Application (attached) and return to the building inspector.

- Submit an Erosion Control Plan showing the locations of erosion control measures to be taken for sediment control, the location of the tracking pad for driveway access, and the locations of temporary soil storage piles. A copy of the Site Plan with the additional erosion control information may be used for the Erosion Control Plan.

- Submit your Energy Calculations to the building inspector; you may use the 2009 IECC to calculate this number. This software can be downloaded for free at www.energycodes.gov. If you are uncertain how to obtain this calculation, please refer to your HVAC contractor.

- Plan Submittal (Two Sets)
  At least two sets of plans for all one and two-family dwellings need to be submitted to the building inspector for examination and approval at the time the Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit application is submitted. The required building plans must be legible and drawn to scale or dimensioned and must include ALL of the following:

  Site Plan must show all of the following:
  - The location of the dwelling and other buildings, wells, surface waters and dispersal systems on the site with respect to property lines and surface waters adjacent to the site.
  - The areas of land-disturbing construction activity and the location of all erosion and sediment control measures to be employed in order to comply with SPS 321.125.
  - The pre-construction ground surface slope and direction of runoff flow within the proposed areas of land disturbance.

  Floor Plan must be provided for each floor and must show all of the following:
  - The size and location of all rooms, doors, windows, structural features, exit passageways and stairs.
  - The use of each room.
  - The location of plumbing fixtures, chimneys, heating and cooling appliances and a heating distribution layout.
  - The location and construction details of the braced wall lines.

  Elevations must show all of the following:
  - The exterior appearance of the building, including the type of exterior materials.
  - The location, size and configuration of doors, windows, roof, chimneys, exterior grade, footings and foundation walls.

  Storm Water Management Plan:
  - Must be prepared for a site where one acre or more of land will be disturbed.
  - Must delineate and describe the post-construction storm water management practices to be employed to comply with SPS 321.126.

All above Listed Materials MUST be Submitted PRIOR to the Issuance of a Building Permit
EXAMPLE SITE PLAN

NOTE: ALL MEASUREMENTS IDENTIFIED ON THIS EXAMPLE SHOULD APPEAR ON THE SUBMITTED SITE PLAN. THE SUBMITTED SITE PLAN MUST BE DRAWN TO SCALE.

ALL MEASUREMENTS MUST BE TO SCALE
Please indicate:  
The location of all existing and proposed buildings/structures. □
The distance from each structure to nearest property line. □
The distance from centerline of adjacent street to property lines. □
The scale used to draw the Site Plan. □
UDC Wall Bracing Provisions
Permanent Rule effective September 1, 2014

A ‘How To’ guide for use of the new provisions

Summary: Forget what you knew about the previous wall bracing provisions – this method is a different concept. The provisions are generally based on the 2012 IRC Simplified Wall Bracing Provisions. The new prescriptive Tables provide the number of braced wall panels required on a rectangle side (intermittent sheathing method) OR the total length of braced wall panels required on a rectangle side (continuously sheathed method) in wood frame walls parallel to the wind direction being considered.

What hasn’t changed? Generally the bracing materials and fastening in Table 321.25-G remain unchanged.

Major Assumptions/Defaults:
- Interior side of exterior walls are sheathed with ½” gypsum board
- 10’ wall heights
- Wind Exposure category B
- For the intermittent bracing method roof eave (top of wall) to ridge height is 10’

Starting with the topmost floor level …

STEP 1: Define the rectangle sides by circumscribing the outermost extents of the building at each floor level with a rectangle. The maximum length of any side of the rectangle is 75’ for intermittent bracing and 80’ for continuously sheathed bracing. For either method the maximum length to width ratio of the rectangle is 3:1. If the length of the rectangle side exceeds the prescriptive limit of the respective table or the length to width ratio exceeds 3:1 the building must be circumscribed or divided with more than one rectangle or designed by engineering analysis. See examples below from the rules - Figure 321.25-B.
(2) Angled-building-side plan

(3) Angled floor plan

Each floor plan level shall be circumscribed with one or more rectangles around the entire floor plan at the floor level under consideration as shown. When multiple rectangles are used, each side shall be braced as though it were a separate building and the bracing amount added together along the common wall where adjacent rectangles overlap or abut.

Rectangles shall surround all enclosed plan offsets and projections. Chimneys, partial height projections, and open structures, such as carports and decks, shall be excluded from the rectangle.

Each rectangle shall have a maximum rectangle length-to-width ratio of 3:1.

Projected contributing lengths of angled braced wall panels shall be assigned to the closest rectangle sides, as shown for the angled corner in the angled-building-side-plan shown above.

Braced wall panels located on a common wall where angled rectangles intersect, as shown in Figure 321.25-B(3), shall have their contributing length applied towards the required length of bracing for the parallel rectangle side and its projected contributing lengths towards the adjacent angled rectangle sides. Where the common side of rectangle 2 as shown in Figure 321.25-B(3) has no physical wall, the portion shall be designed in accordance with s. SPS 321.25 (8) (a).

STEP 2: Select the wall bracing method (intermittent or continuous), materials, and panel width (intermittent method) from Table 321.25-G. If using intermittent braced wall panels, in general most of the bracing methods are considered equivalent and the method simply tells you the NUMBER of panels required on a rectangle side. For continuously sheathed bracing the method yields the total LENGTH of braced wall required on a rectangle side.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Minimum Brace Material Thickness or Size</th>
<th>Maximum Nominal Wall Height&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Minimum Braced Wall Panel Width or Brace Angle</th>
<th>Connection Criteria</th>
<th>Maximum Spacing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIB&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt; Let-in bracing</td>
<td>1x4 wood brace (or approved metal brace installed per manufacturer instructions)</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>45° angle and maximum 16” o.c. stud spacing&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2-8d common nails or 3-8d box nails (2 3/8” long x 0.113” diameter)</td>
<td>Per stud and top and bottom plates&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWB&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt; Diagonal wood boards</td>
<td>¾” (1” nominal) for maximum 24” o.c. stud spacing</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>48”</td>
<td>2-8d box nails (2 3/8” long x 0.113” diameter) or 2-1 3/4” long 16-gage staples</td>
<td>Per stud and top and bottom plates&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSP&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt; Wood structural panel</td>
<td>3/8” for maximum 16” o.c. stud spacing; 7/16” for maximum 24” o.c. stud spacing</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>48”</td>
<td>6d common nail or 8d box nail (2 3/8” long x 0.113” diameter); or 7/16”- or 1/2”-crown 16-gage staples, 1 1/4” long</td>
<td>6” edges, 12” field (nails) 3” edges, 6” field (staples)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFB Structural fiberboard sheathing</td>
<td>½” for maximum 16” o.c. stud spacing</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>48”</td>
<td>1 1/2” long x 0.120” diameter galvanized roofing nails or 1”-crown 16-gage staples, 1 1/4” long</td>
<td>3” edges, 6” field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt; Gypsum board (installed on both sides of wall)</td>
<td>½” for maximum 24” o.c. stud spacing</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>96”</td>
<td>5d cooler nails, or #6 screws</td>
<td>7” edges, 7” field (including top and bottom plates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Continuous Sheathed Bracing Methods</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS-WSP&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt; Continuous sheathed WSP</td>
<td>3/8” for maximum 16” o.c. stud spacing; Refer to Table 321.25-H</td>
<td>Same as WSP</td>
<td>Same as WSP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7/16" for maximum 24" o.c. stud spacing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS-SFBd</th>
<th>Continuous sheathed SFB</th>
<th>½&quot; for maximum 16&quot; o.c. stud spacing</th>
<th>Same as SFB</th>
<th>Same as SFB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Narrow Panel Bracing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PF Portal frame</th>
<th>7/16&quot;</th>
<th>12'</th>
<th>Refer to Figure 321.25–A</th>
<th>Refer to Figure 321.25–A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*aThe interior side of all exterior walls shall be sheathed with minimum ½-inch gypsum wallboard unless otherwise permitted to be excluded by this subsection. All edges of panel-type wall bracing, except horizontal joints in GB bracing, shall be attached to framing or blocking.

*bThe actual measured wall height shall include stud height and thickness of top and bottom plates. The actual wall height shall be permitted to exceed the listed nominal values by not more than 4½ inches. Tabulated bracing amounts in s. SPS 321.25 (8) (c) are based on a 10-foot nominal wall height for all bracing methods and shall be permitted to be adjusted to other nominal wall heights not exceeding 12 feet in accordance with footnotes to Table 321.25–1 or Table 321.25–J.

*cLIB is not permitted for walls supporting a roof and two floors. Two LIB braces installed at a 60° angle from horizontal shall be permitted to be substituted for each 45° angle LIB brace.

*dBracing with CS-WSP and CS-SFB shall have sheathing installed on all sheathable surfaces above, below, and between wall openings.

*eShall be attached to the top and bottom plates and any intermediate studs, in one continuous length.

*fEach braced panel may contain no more than one hole, having a maximum dimension of no more than ten percent of the least dimension of the panel, and confined to the middle three-fourths of the panel.

**STEP 3: DETERMINE NUMBER OF PANELS OR REQUIRED TOTAL LENGTH OF BRACING REQUIRED USING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS**

A) Intermittent braced wall panels. Determine the NUMBER of braced panels required on each rectangle side using Table 321.25–1 based on the length of the perpendicular side. NOTE a minimum of 2 braced wall panels is required on each rectangle side.

### Table 321.25–1

**REQUIRED NUMBER OF INTERMITTENT BRACED WALL PANELS ON WALLS PARALLEL TO EACH RECTANGLE SIDE AT EACH FLOOR LEVEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wall Supporting:</th>
<th>Required Number of Brace Panels on a Building Side</th>
<th>Length of Perpendicular Side (feet)g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>≤25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof and ceiling only</td>
<td>1i</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One floor, roof and ceiling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two floors, roof and ceiling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Interpolation is permitted. Extrapolation to buildings larger than addressed in this table is prohibited.

This table applies to wind exposure category B. For wind exposure category C or D, multiply the number of braced wall panels required by 1.3 or 1.6, respectively.

Wind exposure category B is comprised of urban and suburban areas, wooded areas, or other terrain with numerous closely spaced obstructions having the size of single-family dwellings or larger. Exposure B shall be assumed unless the site meets the definition of another type exposure.

Wind exposure category C is comprised of flat, open country and grasslands with scattered obstructions, including surface undulations or other irregularities, having heights generally less than 30 feet extending more than 1,500 feet from the building site in any quadrant. This exposure also applies to any building located within Exposure B type terrain where the building is directly adjacent to open areas of Exposure C type terrain in any quadrant for a distance of more than 600 feet.

Wind exposure category D is comprised of flat, unobstructed areas exposed to wind flowing over open water for a distance of at least 1 mile. This exposure applies only to those buildings and other structures exposed to the wind coming from over the water. Exposure D extends inland from the shoreline a distance of 1,500 feet or 10 times the height of the building or structure, whichever is greater.

Tabulated values are based on a nominal wall height of 10 feet. For nominal wall heights other than 10 feet and not more than 12 feet, multiply the required number of brace panels by the following factors: 0.9 for 8 feet, 0.95 for 9 feet, 1.15 for 11 feet, or 1.3 for 12 feet.

Tabulated values are based on a roof with a top-of-wall-to-ridge height of 10 feet. For top-of-wall-to-ridge heights other than 10 feet, multiply the required number of brace panels by the following factors for each floor level support condition:

- Roof only – 0.7 for 5 feet, 1.3 for 15 feet, or 1.6 for 20 feet
- Roof + 1 Floor – 0.85 for 5 feet, 1.15 for 15 feet, or 1.3 for 20 feet
- Roof + 2 Floors – 0.9 for 5 feet or 1.1 for 15 feet.

Where minimum 3/8-inch gypsum wallboard is not included on the interior side of the wall, multiply the number of braced wall panels by 1.7 for LIB bracing or 1.4 for all other bracing methods, except this increase is not required for the portal frame method.

Adjustments in footnotes b to e apply cumulatively. Fractions of panels shall be rounded to the nearest one-half braced wall panel.

Perpendicular sides to the front and rear sides are the left and right sides. Perpendicular sides to the left and right sides are the front and rear sides. See Figure 321.25–B.

The following braced wall panel conditions shall be permitted to be counted as one-half a braced wall panel toward meeting the required number of panels: (1) one 60 degree LIB; (2) one 48" GB or one 96" GB with gypsum wallboard on one side; (3) one 36" WSP or SFB braced wall panel for wall heights not more than 9 feet; (4) a 48" WSP or SFB braced wall panel where there is no more than one unblocked horizontal joint; or (5) one PF brace panel complying with Figure 321.25–A.

This value of less than 2 serves only as the beginning value for calculation purposes. The resulting value shall be 2 or greater, to be consistent with subd. 2.

OR

B) Continuously Sheathed braced walls. Determine the TOTAL LENGTH of braced wall panels on each rectangle side using Table 321.25–J based on the length of the perpendicular side.

### Table 321.25–J
**REQUIRED LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS BRACING ON WALLS PARALLEL TO EACH RECTANGLE SIDE AT EACH FLOOR LEVEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top-of-Wall-to-Ridge</th>
<th>Wall Supporting:</th>
<th>Total Required Length (feet) of Full-Height Bracing on Any Side of Rectangle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*a,b,c,d,e,g,h*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height (feet)</th>
<th>Length of Perpendicular Side (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof and ceiling only</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One floor, roof and ceiling</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two floors, roof and ceiling</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof and ceiling only</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One floor, roof and ceiling</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two floors, roof and ceiling</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof and ceiling only</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One floor, roof and ceiling</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two floors, roof and ceiling</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Interpolation is permitted. Extrapolation to buildings larger than addressed in this table is prohibited.
*This table applies to wind exposure category B. For wind exposure category C or D, multiply the required length of wall bracing by 1.3 or 1.6, respectively. Wind exposure categories are as defined in Table 321.25-1 footnote b.
*Tabulated values are based on a nominal wall height of 10 feet. For nominal wall heights other than 10 feet, multiply the required length of bracing by the following factors: 0.90 for 8 feet, 0.95 for 9 feet, 1.05 for 11 feet, or 1.10 for 12 feet.
*Where minimum ½-inch gypsum wallboard interior finish is not provided, the required bracing amount for the affected rectangle side shall be multiplied by 1.4, except this increase is not required for the portal frame method.
*Adjustments in footnotes b to d apply cumulatively.
*Perpendicular sides to the front and rear sides are the left and right sides. Perpendicular sides to the left and right sides are the front and rear sides. See Figure 321.25–B.
*Continuous sheathing shall be applied to all surfaces of the wall, including areas between brace panels and above and below wall openings.
*When used on a wall line with continuous sheathing, each portal frame panel is counted for its actual length in contributing toward the length of continuous sheathing used on other portions of the same wall line, such as the building side at a given story level.
*Any value of less than 4.0 in this table serves only as the beginning value for calculation purposes. The resulting value shall be 4.0 or greater, to be consistent with Table 321.25–H and subd. 2.
STEP 4: If required, apply any adjustment factors (adjustments may decrease or increase the required bracing amount) per the footnotes to the respective Table for the method used (intermittent or continuous). For example wall heights taller than 10’ and wind exposure category C or D would both increase the bracing amount. Absence of interior ½” gypsum board sheathing increases the required bracing amount.

STEP 5: Repeat steps 2 through 4 considering wind in the perpendicular direction.

STEP 6: Determine the minimum required width of braced wall panels. For intermittent bracing method the minimum length of braced wall panel is given in Table 321.25-G (see step 2 above). For continuously sheathed bracing method the minimum width is determined using Table 321.25-H dependent on the maximum opening height adjacent to the panel and the wall height.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Opening Height Adjacent to Braced Wall Panel</th>
<th>Minimum Width of Full-Height Braced Wall Panel (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8’ Tall Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5’- 4”</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6’- 8”</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8’</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9’</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10’</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12’</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sheathing shall extend from the top of the top plate to the bottom of the bottom plate and may be multiple sheets. All joints shall be blocked.

*Interpolation is permitted.

PF (Portal Frame) Method: Portal Frame narrow panel bracing may be used with either the intermittent or continuously sheathed bracing methods. For Intermittent bracing, per Table 321.25-I footnote ‘h’, each PF panel (16-24” wide per Figure 321.25-A) counts as ½ of a braced wall panel when determining compliance with Table 321.25-I. For Continuously Sheathed bracing, the actual length of each PF panel (16-24” wide per Figure 321.15-A) in feet, counts toward the required total length of bracing required.

STEP 7: Check that the location of braced wall panels meets Figure 321.25-C. A braced wall panel must start within 12 ½’ from the end of the rectangle side and braced panels must be spaced a maximum of 21’ edge to edge along the rectangle side. For intermittent or continuous methods, each PF panel meeting the minimum required width of Fig. 321.25-A counts as a braced wall panel when evaluating compliance with Fig. 321.25-C.
FIGURE 321.25–C
LOCATION OF BRACED WALL PANELS ALONG A BUILDING SIDE

*A braced wall panel can be anything from one-half to one brace panel.

STEP 8: Repeat steps 1 through 7 for additional floor levels.

See also the One- and Two-Family Dwellings (Uniform Dwelling Code) Program web page for a Frequently Asked Questions document that provides further guidance and explanation on the use of the wall bracing permanent rule provisions.
MINIMUM WIDTH OF BRACED WALL PANEL BETWEEN END OF WALL AND GARAGE DOOR

(Assuming garage end wall is the end of a rectangle side)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>WALL HEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTAL FRAME(^1,2)</td>
<td>16”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTINUOUS(^3) SHEATHING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(HEIGHT OF DOOR OPENING)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6’8”</td>
<td>32”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8’</td>
<td>48”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9’</td>
<td>54”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERMITTENT(^3)</td>
<td>36”(^4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) If using intermittent Sheathing on the remainder of the rectangle side, a Portal Frame panel counts as \(\frac{1}{2}\) panel toward the total number of panels needed.

\(^2\) A full-height braced wall panel must go immediately on the other side of the garage door opening.

\(^3\) As long as the first panel starts within 12.5’ of the end, there is no minimum width.

\(^4\) Counts as \(\frac{1}{2}\) panel toward the total number of panels needed.
**Wall Bracing Compliance Worksheet**

Complete this worksheet or provide equivalent information on the plans submitted with the permit application.

Sketch and dimension the building plan and the wall bracing rectangle(s) per 321.25(8)(c) and Figure 321.25-B. Provide and label additional sketches if the building plan/rectangle changes at different floor levels.

Indicate applicable Wall Bracing Method for each level (see Table 321.25-G), each labeled rectangle if more than one [see 321.25(8)(c)], and amount of bracing (# of braced panels or length of braced wall required) per the respective table (provide additional worksheets for additional rectangles as needed):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls Supporting:</td>
<td>Intermittent method (LIB, DWB, WSP, SFB, GB, PCP) and # of panels per Table 321.25-I</td>
<td>Continuous method (CS-WSP, CS-SFB) and total length required per Table 321.25-J</td>
<td>PF Method (see Figure 321.25-A). Indicate number of PF panels 16-24” wide provided. Min. PF width (Fig. 321.25-A) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. panel width (Table 321.25-G) =</td>
<td>Min. panel width (Table 321.25-H) =</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long side</td>
<td>Short side</td>
<td>Long side</td>
<td>Short side</td>
<td>Long side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roof and ceiling only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One floor, roof and ceiling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two floors, roof and ceiling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls Supporting:</td>
<td>Intermittent method (LIB, DWB, WSP, SFB, GB, PCP) and # of panels per Table 321.25-I</td>
<td>Continuous method (CS-WSP, CS-SFB) and total length required per Table 321.25-H</td>
<td>PF Method (see Figure 321.25-A). Indicate number of PF panels 16-24” wide provided. Min. PF width (Fig. 321.25-A) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. panel width (Table 321.25-G) =</td>
<td>Min. panel width (Table 321.25-H) =</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long side</td>
<td>Short side</td>
<td>Long side</td>
<td>Short Side</td>
<td>Long side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roof and ceiling only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One floor, roof and ceiling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two floors, roof and ceiling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PF Method:** For Intermittent bracing, per Table 321.25-I footnote 'h', each PF panel (16-24” wide per Figure 321.25-A) counts as ½ of a braced wall panel when determining compliance with Table 321.25-I. For Continuously Sheathed bracing, the actual length of each PF panel (16-24” wide per Figure 321.25-A) in feet counts toward the required total length of bracing required. For intermittent or continuous methods, each PF panel meeting min. required width of Fig. 321.25-A counts as a braced wall panel when evaluating panel spacing per Fig. 321.25-C.

Indicate the location and construction details of required braced wall panels determined above on each rectangle side as required by Figure 321.25-C on the floor plans submitted with the permit application.
Many of the recent changes to Wisconsin’s electrical licensing law were established by legislation passed in March of 2008. In addition to requiring statewide licensing, this legislation provided for a 5-year delayed effective date (April 1, 2013) to give people time to get the credentials required by the 2008 law.

The Important Facts You Need to Know

- **Effective April 1, 2014** - Everyone (with certain exceptions) working as an electrician or in business as an electrical contractor will need to be licensed or registered with the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS).

- **Electricians** - If you have a current DSPS electrical credential (i.e. Master license, Journeyman license, Apprentice or Beginning Electrician registration) you will be in compliance with the new law.

- **Apprentices** - If you are an active apprentice in a registered apprenticeship program, and have a current DSPS electrical credential (i.e. Apprentice or Beginning Electrician registration), you will be in compliance with the new law.

- **Electrical Contractor** - If you have a current Electrical Contractor license and you are or employ a Master Electrician, you will be in compliance with the new law. If you are not a Master Electrician or do not employ a Master electrician, you will need to meet this requirement in order to be an Electrical Contractor.

- **No DSPS Credential** — If you do not have a current DSPS credential, you will need to either obtain a Master Electrician license, Journeyman license, or register as a Beginning Electrician. Beginning Electricians will be “converted” to Registered Electricians in the future.

- **Exemptions** - Many types of “electrical work” are exempt from the licensing requirement.

- **Grandfathering** - There is a very limited grandfathering clause affecting only individuals born before January 1, 1956.

- **Further Details** - Many “details” not addressed in the law will be established by Administrative Rules. The Administrative Rules have not yet been approved.
## Wisconsin’s New Law

### Legislative Changes Began in 2008

Many of the recent changes to Wisconsin’s electrical licensing law were established by legislation passed in March of 2008. In addition to requiring statewide licensing, this legislation provided for a 5-year delayed effective date (April 1, 2013) to give people time to get the credentials required by the 2008 law.

As the effective date approached, some of those regulated by the new law raised concerns and in March of 2013 the legislature pushed back the effective date of the legislation another year (April 1, 2014) in order to consider changes. In February of 2014 the legislature passed new legislation making several changes to the 2008 law but keeping the effective date of April 1, 2014.

Now, under provisions that will become law on April 1, 2014, no person may work as an electrician and no person may engage in business as an electrical contractor, unless that person is licensed by, or registered with, the Department of Safety and Professional Services.

### Credentialing Requirements Effective April 1, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Electrical Contractor**            | ✓ No person may engage in the business of installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring unless the person is licensed as an electrical contractor by the department of safety and professional services.  
✓ No person who is not a master electrician may install, repair, or maintain electrical wiring unless a master electrician is at all times responsible for the persons work. |
| **Master Electricians**              | At least one of the following:  
✓ A bachelor’s degree or master’s degree in electrical engineering, followed by passage of an examination.  
✓ 12 months of experience as a journeyman electrician, followed by passage of an examination.  
✓ 60 months, with at least 10,000 hours experience, followed by passage of an examination. |
| **Journeyman Electricians**          | At least one of the following:  
✓ Completion of a construction electrician apprenticeship program lasting at least 3 years and that is approved by the U.S. department of labor or the department of workforce development, followed by passage of an examination.  
✓ 48 months, with at least 8,000 hours experience, followed by passage of an examination (completion of a 2-year approved program shall be equivalent to 12 months and 2,000 hours of experience). |
| **Apprentice Electricians**          | ✓ The department of safety and professional services must promulgate rules for the registration of electrical apprentices. |
| **Registered Electricians** (formerly Beginning Electricians)** | ✓ The department of safety and professional services must promulgate rules that establish procedures for the enrollment of registered electricians.  
✓ Registered electricians must be supervised by licensed journeyman or master electricians.  
✓ The department must promulgate rules to differentiate the scope of installation, repair, or maintenance of electrical wiring that may be performed by registered electricians. |
| **Grandfathering**                   | ✓ Persons born on or before January 1, 1956 and who have at least 15 years of experience in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring will be regulated under separate rules to be developed.  
✓ It is generally presumed that these individual will not be required to pass an examination and may be limited by other restriction. |
Exemptions to Wisconsin’s Electrical Licensing Law

1. A residential property owner who installs, repairs, or maintains electrical wiring on premises that the property owner owns and occupies as a residence, unless a license or registration issued by the department is required by local ordinance.

2. A person engaged in maintaining or repairing electrical wiring within an existing facility or on premises owned or leased by the person or by an entity for which the person is an agent or employee.

3. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment for elevators and escalators.

4. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining equipment or systems that operate at 100 volts or less.

5. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining an electronic system designed to monitor premises for the presence of an emergency, to issue an alarm for an emergency, or to detect and summon aid for an emergency.

6. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring of facilities that support telecommunication services that is provided by a telecommunications provider.

7. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining manufactured equipment or utilization equipment, including ballasts, electric signs and luminaries or any other manufactured system that is designed to provide a function that is not primarily electrical in nature if the installation, repair, or maintenance does not involve the modification or installation of branch circuit conductors that are external to the manufactured or utilization equipment or other manufactured system.

8. A person engaged in installing electrical wiring for components of a manufactured home or a manufactured building, while the manufactured home or the manufactured building is at or in the facility at which it is being manufactured.

9. A person employed by an electricity provider, who installs, repairs, or maintains electrical wiring for equipment that is installed in the normal course of providing utility services by the electricity provider.

10. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electrical wiring that provides lighting or signals for public thoroughfares and for public airports.

11. A person engaged in installing, repairing, or maintaining electric lines on the utility side of substations and other distribution facilities owned or operated by customers or members of electricity providers.

12. A person employed by an electricity provider, or a subcontractor of an electricity provider, who installs, repairs, or maintains primary voltage electric facilities that are owned by the electricity provider’s customers or members and that operate at greater than 600 volts.

13. A person employed by an electricity provider, or a subcontractor of an electricity provider, who restores service during an emergency.

14. A person who installs a replacement for an existing switch or outlet, if the replacement switch or outlet has a rating of not more than 20 amperes.

15. A person engaged in installing electrical wiring within an existing industrial facility or existing manufacturing facility owned or leased by the person or by an entity for which the person is an agent or employee.

16. A person who installs electrical wiring without receiving payment in a new one or two family dwelling that is being constructed by a qualified nonprofit corporation.

Municipal Authority

Municipal licenses and registrations issued to electricians, electrical contractors, and electrical inspectors are no longer valid (or required) as of March 31, 2014. Municipalities may no longer impose any registration, licensing, or certification requirements on electrical contractors, electricians, or electrical inspectors. And no person may work as an electrician, and no person may engage in business as an electrical contractor, unless that person is licensed by, or registered with, the Department of Safety and Professional Services.

Reciprocity

Many of the most recent changes were intended to facilitate reciprocal agreements with neighboring states. The 2014 legislation allows the department to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states provided the credentials are comparable, the individual submits an application, and pays the fee. It is presumed the department will begin to negotiate such agreements.
ELECTRICAL LICENSING GUIDE
Wisconsin’s New Law

Topics to be Further Defined in Administrative Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspections</td>
<td>✓ Current law requires the department to establish rules for the inspection of electrical wiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ This legislation prohibits the department from requiring inspection of electrical wiring in an existing industrial facility unless the project required plan review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Under the bill, all inspections shall be performed by inspectors certified by the department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Promulgate rules that establish criteria for the certification of electrical inspectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered electricians and electrical apprentices</td>
<td>✓ Promulgate rules that establish criteria for the enrollment of registered electrician and the registration of electrical apprentices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Promulgate rules that establish requirements for the supervision of registered electricians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration and licensing procedure</td>
<td>✓ Promulgate rules that establish the procedures for the licensing of journeyman electricians and master electricians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspension or revocation</td>
<td>✓ Establish criteria and a process for the suspension and revocation of registrations and licenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of electricians</td>
<td>✓ The department may promulgate rules that recognize and regulate different types and subtypes of electricians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope of work</td>
<td>✓ Promulgate rules to differentiate the scope of installation, repair, or maintenance that may be performed by electrical contractors, registered electricians, journeyman electricians, master electricians, and any additional type of electrician created in rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing Education</td>
<td>✓ Continuing Education requirements for all types of electricians will be defined in Administrative Rule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Resources

- For Master or Journeyman electrician exam locations check the Department of Safety and Professional Services website (www.dgps.wi.gov).
- If you are unable to schedule an exam before April 1, 2014, register as a “Beginning Electrician” on the DPS website (www.dgps.wi.gov).
- ABC of Wisconsin has Electrical Exam Preparation training (Master and Journeyman) scheduled starting on April 2nd and concluding on May 21st. Visit www.abcwii.org, and click on the “events” tab for more details. For more information contact Elizabeth Reddy at 608-244-6050 or eraddy@abcwii.org.
- For questions about this document contact: John Mielke at 608-244-5883 or jmielke@abcwii.org.

This guide is intended to be a summary of the major provisions of Wisconsin’s electrical licensing laws. For actual language, refer to Wisconsin State Statute Ch. 101 and Wisconsin Administrative Rule SPS 305.40.

See “Exemptions to Wisconsin’s Electrical Licensing Laws.”

The actual length of approved apprenticeship programs is determined by either the Wisconsin Bureau of Apprenticeship Standards or the U.S. Department of Labor. Websites and printed material may not yet be updated to reflect changes in law and Administrative Rule resulting in confusing or seemingly contradictory information.

Associated Builders and Contractors of Wisconsin, Inc.
5330 Wall Street, Madison, WI 53718
Phone: 608-244-5883 www.abcwii.org
**Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Application**

**PERMIT REQUESTED**

- [ ] Constr.
- [ ] HVAC
- [ ] Electric
- [ ] Plumbing
- [ ] Erosion Control
- [ ] Other:

**Owner’s Name**

**Mailing Address**

**Tel.**

**Contractor Name & Type**

**Lic/Cert#**

**Exp Date**

**Mailing Address**

**Telephone & Email**

**Dwelling Contractor (Constr.)**

**Dwelling Contr. Qualifier (The Dwelling Contr. Qualifier shall be an owner, CEO, COB or employee of the Dwelling Contr.)**

**HVAC**

**Electrical Contractor**

**Electrical Master Electrician**

**Plumbing**

**PROJECT LOCATION**

- Lot area ______ Sq.ft.
- One acre or more of soil will be disturbed
- Townsquare Section 1/4, 1/4, of Section ______, T ______ N, R ______ E/W

**Building Address**

**County**

**Subdivision Name**

**Lot No.**

**Block No.**

**Zoning District(s)**

**Zoning Permit No.**

**Setbacks:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Rear</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1. PROJECT**

- [ ] New
- [ ] Alteration
- [ ] Repair
- [ ] Addition
- [ ] Raze
- [ ] Move
- Other: __________

**3. OCCUPANCY**

- [ ] Single Family
- [ ] Two Family
- [ ] Garage
- [ ] Other: __________

**6. ELECTRIC**

- [ ] Entrance Panel
- [ ] Amps: ______
- [ ] Underground
- [ ] Overhead

**9. HVAC EQUIP.**

- [ ] Furnace
- [ ] Radiant Basebd
- [ ] Heat Pump
- [ ] Boiler
- [ ] Space Hg
- [ ] Water Hg
- Other: __________

**12. ENERGY SOURCE**

- Fuel
- Nat Gas
- LP
- Oil
- Elec
- Solid
- Solar
- Geo
- Other: __________

**2. AREA INVOLVED (sq ft)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit 1</th>
<th>Unit 2</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4. CONST. TYPE**

- [ ] Wood Frame
- [ ] Steel
- [ ] Other: __________

**5. STORIES**

**8. USE**

- [ ] 1-Story
- [ ] Seasonal
- [ ] Permanent
- [ ] Other: __________

**10. SEWER**

- [ ] Municipal
- [ ] Sanitary Permit#

**11. WATER**

- [ ] Municipal
- [ ] On-Site Well

**13. HEAT LOSS**

BTU/HR Total Calculated

**14. EST. BUILDING COST w/o LAND**

$_________

---

I understand that I am subject to all applicable codes, laws, statutes and ordinances, including those described on the reverse side of the last ply of this form; am subject to any conditions of this permit; understand that the issuance of this permit creates no legal liability, express or implied, on the state or municipality; and certify that all the above information is accurate. If one acre or more of soil will be disturbed, I understand that this project is subject to ch. NR 151 regarding additional erosion control and stormwater management and the owner shall sign the statement on the back of the permit if not signing below. I expressly grant the building inspector, or the inspector’s authorized agent, permission to enter the premises for which this permit is sought at all reasonable hours and for any proper purpose to inspect the work which is being done.

I vouch that I am or will be an owner occupant of this dwelling for which I am applying for an erosion control or construction permit without a Dwelling Contractor Certification and have read the cautionary statement regarding contractor responsibility on the second page of this form.

**APPLICANT (Print):** __________

**Sign:** __________

**DATE:** __________

**APPROVAL CONDITIONS**

This permit is issued pursuant to the following conditions. Failure to comply may result in suspension or revocation of this permit or other penalty. See attached for conditions of approval.

**ISSUING JURISDICTION**

- [ ] Town of ______
- [ ] Village of ______
- [ ] City of ______
- [ ] County of ______
- [ ] State ______
- State-Contracted Inspection Agency: ______
- Municipality Number of Dwelling Location: ______

**FEES:**

| Plan Review | $_________ |
| Inspection | $_________ |
| Wis. Permit Seal | $_________ |
| Other | $_________ |
| Total | $_________ |

**PERMIT(S) ISSUED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WIS PERMIT SEAL #</th>
<th>PERMIT ISSUED BY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>Name: __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>Date: __________ Tel.: ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>Cert No: ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>Email: ______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SBD-5823(R08/17) Distribute: [ ] Ply 1- Issuing Jurisdiction; [ ] Ply 2- Issuer forwards to state w/in 30 days; [ ] Ply 3- Inspector; [ ] Ply 4- Applicant
INSTRUCTIONS

The owner, builder or agents shall complete the application form down through the Signature of Applicant block and submit it and building plans and specifications to the enforcing jurisdiction, which is usually your municipality or county. Permit application data is used for statewide statistical gathering on new one- and two-family dwellings, as well as for local code administration. Please type or use ink and press firmly with multi-ply form.

PERMIT REQUESTED

- Check off type of Permit Requested, such as structural, HVAC, Electrical or Plumbing.
- Fill in owner's current Mailing Address and Telephone Number.
- If the project will disturb one acre or more of soil, the project is subject to the additional erosion control and stormwater provisions of ch. NR 151 of the WI Administrative Code. Checking this box will satisfy the related notification requirements of ch. NR 216.
- Fill in Contractor and Contractor Qualifier Information. Per s. 101.654 (1) WI Stats., an individual taking out an erosion control or construction permit shall enter his or her dwelling contractor certificate number, and name and certificate number of the dwelling contractor qualifier employed by the contractor, unless they reside or will reside in the dwelling. Per s. 101.63 (7) Wis. Stats., the master plumber name and license number must be entered before issuing a plumbing permit.

PROJECT LOCATION

- Fill in Building Address (number and street or sufficient information so that the building inspector can locate the site.
- Local zoning, land use and flood plain requirements must be satisfied before a building permit can be issued. County approval may be necessary.
- Fill in Zoning District, lot area and required building setbacks.

PROJECT DATA - Fill in all numbered project data blocks (1-14) with the required information. All data blocks must be filled in, including the following:

2. Area (involved in project):
   - Basements - include unfinished area only
   - Living area - include any finished area including finished areas in basements
   - Two-family dwellings - include separate and total combined areas

3. Occupancy - Check only "Single-Family" or "Two-Family" if that is what is being worked on. In other words, do not check either of these two blocks if only a new detached garage is being built, even if it serves a one or two family dwelling. Instead, check "Garage" and number of stalls. If the project is a community based residential facility serving 3 to 8 residents, it is considered a single-family dwelling.

9. HVAC Equipment - Check only the major source of heat, plus central air conditioning if present. Only check "Radiant Baseboard" if there is no central source of heat.

10. Sewage - Indicate if the dwelling will be served by municipal sewer or privately owned treatment system. If a private system is used, include the Sanitary Permit number. Note: A building permit cannot be issued for a new dwelling that utilizes a privately owned wastewater treatment system until a sanitary permit has been issued. This applies to any new or existing private onsite wastewater treatment system that will be used by the dwelling.


14. Estimated Cost - Include the total cost of construction, including materials and market rate labor, but not the cost of land or landscaping.

SIGNATURE – The owner or the contractor’s authorized agent shall sign and date this application form. If you do not possess the Dwelling Contractor certification, then you will need to check the owner-occupancy statement for any erosion control or construction permits.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL - The authority having jurisdiction uses this section to state any conditions that must be complied with pursuant to issuing the building permit.

ISSUING JURISDICTION: This must be completed by the authority having jurisdiction.

- Check off Jurisdiction Status, such as town, village, city, county or state and fill in Municipality Name
- Fill in State Inspection Agency number only if working under state inspection jurisdiction.
- Fill in Municipality Number of Dwelling Location
- Check off type of Permit Issued, such as construction, HVAC, electrical or plumbing.
- Fill in Wisconsin Uniform Permit Seal Number, if project is a new one- or two-family dwelling.
- Fill in Name and Inspector Certification Number of person reviewing building plans and date building permit issued.
(Part of Pyl 4 for Applicants)

Cautionary Statement to Owners Obtaining Building Permits

101.65(lr) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires municipalities that enforce the Uniform Dwelling Code to provide an owner who applies for a building permit with a statement advising the owner that:

If the owner hires a contractor to perform work under the building permit and the contractor is not bonded or insured as required under s. 101.654 (2) (a), the following consequences might occur:

(a) The owner may be held liable for any bodily injury to or death of others or for any damage to the property of others that arises out of the work performed under the building permit or that is caused by any negligence by the contractor that occurs in connection with the work performed under the building permit.

(b) The owner may not be able to collect from the contractor damages for any loss sustained by the owner because of a violation by the contractor of the one- and two- family dwelling code or an ordinance enacted under sub. (1) (a), because of any bodily injury to or death of others or damage to the property of others that arises out of the work performed under the building permit or because of any bodily injury to or death of others or damage to the property of others that is caused by any negligence by the contractor that occurs in connection with the work performed under the building permit.

Cautionary Statement to Contractors for Projects Involving Building Built Before 1978

If this project is in a dwelling or child-occupied facility, built before 1978, and disturbs 6 sq. ft. or more of paint per room, 20 sq. ft. or more of exterior paint, or involves windows, then the requirements of ch. DHS 163 requiring Lead-Safe Renovation Training and Certification apply. Call (608)261-6876 or go to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ lead homepage for details of how to be in compliance.

Wetlands Notice to Permit Applicants

You are responsible for complying with state and federal laws concerning the construction near or on wetlands, lakes, and streams. Wetlands that are not associated with open water can be difficult to identify. Failure to comply may result in removal or modification of construction that violates the law or other penalties or costs. For more information, visit the Department of Natural Resources wetlands identification web page or contact a Department of Natural Resources service center.

Additional Responsibilities for Owners of Projects Disturbing One or More Acre of Soil

I understand that this project is subject to ch. NR 151 regarding additional erosion control and stormwater management standards, and will comply with those standards.

Owner's Signature: ___________________________ Date: ______________
Village of Cottage Grove
221 East Cottage Grove Rd
Cottage Grove, WI 53527

Application #: ____________________
Parcel #: _______________________

DRIVEWAY PERMIT

PLEASE PRINT

Name, Address and phone number:

Owner: ___________________________ Contractor: ___________________________

_______________________________ ________________________________
_______________________________ ________________________________
_______________________________ ________________________________
Project Location: ________________________________________________________

Description, dimensions, start and finish date of project:

___________________________________

___________________________________

___________________________________

The Village Subdivision Ordinance sections 274-53 and 274-54 describes the Village standards for sidewalk, curb and gutter. Owner is solely responsible for restoring sidewalk, curb and gutter to Village standards and for preserving gutter flow lines and curb integrity. “Curb Cut” is to be as per attached.

WAIVER OF ASSESSMENT NOTICE:
Sidewalk, curb and gutter being improvements beneficial to property the Village of Cottage Grove retains the right, barring other remedies to restore or correct such improvements and assess the property the full cost of the restoration, including but not limited to, engineering, legal and administrative costs. In accordance with §66.60(18). Stats. We hereby waive all special assessment notices and hearings required by §66.60. Stats. Relative to the above-described work.

Owners Signature: __________________________________________

Date: _____________________________
1/2" EXPANSION JOINT MATERIAL IF CONCRETE

6' TYPICALLY

EXISTING OR FUTURE SIDEWALK

1/2" EXPANSION JOINT MATERIAL AT BOC AND FRONT OF SIDEWALK

MIN. 6 INCH THICK CONCRETE SLAB

WARPED PAVEMENT FLARES

VARIABLES GRASS TERRACE

CONSTRUCTION OF FLARES TO INCLUDE 18" PLOWABLE CURB ENDS

FLARE WIDTH

WIDTH AT CURB OR EDGE OF PAVEMENT (MAX. 29")

PERMISSIBLE FLARE IS FROM 0.5 TO 1.0 TIMES THE GRASS TERRACE WIDTH, NOT TO EXCEED 2.5 FT. ON EITHER SIDE OF DRIVEWAY

PLAN VIEW (NOT TO SCALE)

VILLAGE OF COTTAGE GROVE

STANDARD RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAY OPENING

DATE: JANUARY 2018

DRAWING NO. 3-4
Erosion Control for Home Builders

By controlling erosion, home builders help keep our lakes and streams clean.

Eroding construction sites are a leading cause of water quality problems in Wisconsin. For every acre under construction, about a dump truck and a half of soil washes into a nearby lake or stream unless the builder uses erosion controls. Problems caused by this sediment include:

**Taxes**
Cleaning up sediment in streets, sewers and ditches adds extra costs to local government budgets.

**Lower property values**
Neighboring property values are damaged when a lake or stream fills with sediment. Shallow areas encourage weed growth and create boating hazards.

**Poor fishing**
Muddy water drives away fish like northern pike that rely on sight to feed. As it settles, sediment smothers gravel beds where fish like smallmouth bass find food and lay their eggs. Soil particles in suspension can act like a sand blaster during a storm and damage fish gills.

**Nuisance growth of weeds and algae**
Sediment carries fertilizers that fuel algae and weed growth.

**Dredging**
The expense of dredging sediment from lakes, harbors and navigation channels is paid for by taxpayers.

---

This fact sheet includes the diagrams and step-by-step instructions needed by builders on most home sites. Additional controls may be needed for sites that have steep slopes, are adjacent to lakes and streams, receive a lot of runoff from adjacent land, or are larger than an acre. If you need help developing an erosion control plan or training your staff, contact your local building inspection, zoning or erosion control office.

---

**Controlling Erosion is Easy**

Erosion control is important even for home sites of an acre or less. The materials needed are easy to find and relatively inexpensive — straw bales or silt fence, stakes, gravel, plastic tubes, and grass seed. Putting these materials to use is a straightforward process. Only a few controls are needed on most sites:

- Preserving existing trees and grass where possible to prevent erosion;
- Revegetating the site as soon as possible;
- Silt fence or straw bales to trap sediment on the downslope sides of the lot;
- Placing soil piles away from any roads or waterways;
- Diversions on upslope side and around stockpiles;
- Stone/rock access drive used by all vehicles to limit tracking of mud onto streets;
- Cleanup of sediment carried off-site by vehicles or storms; and
- Downspout extenders to prevent erosion from roof runoff.

---

GWQ001 Erosion Control for Home Builders. Additional copies are available from Cooperative Extension Publications, 45 N. Charter St., Madison, WI 53715, 608/262-3346 (toll-free 877-947-7827) or Dept. of Commerce, P.O. Box 2568, Madison, WI 53701-2568, 608/267-4405.
EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES FOR HOME SITES

Straw Bale or Silt Fence
- Install within 24 hours of land disturbance.
- Install on downslope sides of site parallel to contour of the land.
- Extended ends upslope enough to allow water to pond behind fence.
- Bury eight inches of fabric in trench (see back page).
- Stake (two stakes per bale).
- Leave no gaps. Stuff straw between bales, overlap sections of silt fence, or twist ends of silt fence together.
- Inspect and repair once a week and after every ½-inch rain. Remove sediment if deposits reach half the fence height. Replace bales after three months.
- Maintain until a lawn is established.

Soil Piles
- Cover with plastic and locate away from any downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainageway.
- Temporary seed such as annual rye or winter wheat is recommended for topsoil piles.

Access Drive
- Install an access drive using two-to-three-inch aggregate prior to placing the first floor decking on foundation.
- Lay stone six inches deep and at least seven feet wide from the foundation to the street (or 50 feet if less).
- Use to prevent tracking mud onto the road by all vehicles.
- Maintain throughout construction.
- In clay soils, use of geotextile under the stone is recommended.

Sewer Inlet Protection
- Protect on-site storm sewer inlets with straw bales, silt fences or equivalent measures.
- Inspect, repair and remove sediment deposits after every storm.

Downspout Extenders
- Not required, but highly recommended.
- Install as soon as gutters and downspouts are completed to prevent erosion from roof runoff.
- Use plastic drainage pipe to route water to a grassed or paved area. Once a lawn is established, direct runoff to the lawn or other pervious areas.
- Maintain until a lawn is established.

Preserving Existing Vegetation
- Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation.
- To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation.
- Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around trees to protect the root area below their branches.

Revegetation
- Seed, sod or mulch bare soil as soon as possible. Vegetation is the most effective way to control erosion.

Seeding and Mulching
- Spread four to six inches of topsoil.
- Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test (or apply 10 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 10-10-10 fertilizer).
- Seed with an appropriate mix for the site (see table).
- Rake lightly to cover seed with 1/4" of soil. Roll lightly.
- Mulch with straw (70-90 lb. or one bale per 1000 sq. ft.).
- Anchor mulch by punching into the soil, watering, or by using netting or other measures on steep slopes.
- Water gently every day or two to keep soil moist. Less watering is needed once grass is two inches tall.

A poorly installed silt fence will not prevent soil erosion. Fabric must be buried in a trench and sections must overlap (see diagram on back of this fact sheet).

WARNING! Extra measures may be needed if your site:
- is within 300 feet of a stream or wetland;
- is within 1000 feet of a lake;
- is steep (slopes of 12% or more);
- receives runoff from 10,000 sq. ft. or more of adjacent land;
- has more than an acre of disturbed ground.

For information on appropriate measures for these sites, contact your local building inspection, zoning or erosion control office.
Standard Erosion Control Plan for 1- & 2-Family Dwelling Construction Sites

According to Chapters Comm 20 & 21 of the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code, soil erosion control information needs to be included on the plot plan which is submitted and approved prior to the issuance of building permits for 1- & 2-family dwelling units in those jurisdictions where the soil erosion control provisions of the Uniform Dwelling Code are enforced. This Standard Erosion Control Plan is provided to assist in meeting this requirement.

Instructions:

1. Complete this plan by filling in requested information, completing the site diagram and marking appropriate boxes on the inside of this form.

2. In completing the site diagram, give consideration to potential erosion that may occur before, during, and after grading. Water runoff patterns can change significantly as a site is reshaped.

3. Submit this plan at the time of building permit application.

PROJECT LOCATION ________________________________

BUILDER ___________________ OWNER ___________________

WORKSHEET COMPLETED BY ___________________ DATE ____________

SITE DIAGRAM Scale: 1 inch = ___ feet

EROSION CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

- - PROPERTY LINE
- - EXISTING DRAINAGE
TD TEMPORARY DIVERSION
- - FINISHED DRAINAGE
- - LIMITS OF GRADING
- - SILT FENCE
- - STRAW BALES
- - GRAVEL
- - VEGETATION SPECIFICATION
- - TREE PRESERVATION
- - STOCKPILED SOIL
**Sodding**
- Spread four to six inches of topsoil.
- Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test (or apply 10 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 10-10-10 fertilizer).
- Lightly water the soil.
- Lay sod. Tamp or roll lightly.
- On slopes, lay sod starting at the bottom and work toward the top. Laying in a brickwork pattern. Peg each piece down in several places.
- Initial watering should wet soil six inches deep (or until water stands one inch deep in a straight-sided container). Then water lightly every day or two to keep soil moist but not saturated for two weeks.
- Generally, the best times to sod and seed are early fall (Aug. 15-Sept. 15) or spring (May). If construction is completed after September 15, final seeding should be delayed. Sod may be laid until November 1. Temporary seed (such as rye or winter wheat) may be planted until October 15.

Mulch or matting may be applied after October 15, if weather permits. Straw bale or silt fences must be maintained until final seeding or sodding is completed in spring (by June 1).

**Concrete Wash Water**
- Dispose of concrete wash water in an area of soil away from surface waters where soil can act as a filter or evaporate the water. Dispose of remaining cement. Be aware that this water can kill vegetation.

**De-Watering**
- Dispose of de-watering water in a pervious area. Prevent the discharge of sediment from de-watering operations into storm sewers and surface waters.

**Material Storage**
- Manage chemicals, materials and other compounds to avoid contamination of runoff.

---

**Typical Lawn Seed Mixtures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass</th>
<th>Sunny Site</th>
<th>Shady Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky bluegrass</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine fescue</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial ryegrass</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seeding rate: 3-4 lbs./1000 sq. ft.
EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

Check (√) appropriate boxes below, and complete the site diagram with necessary information.

Site Characteristics

North arrow, scale, and site boundary. Indicate and name adjacent streets or roadways.

☐ Location of existing drainageways, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands or wells.

☐ Location of storm sewer inlets.

☐ Location of existing and proposed buildings and paved areas.

☐ The disturbed area on the lot.

☐ Approximate gradient and direction of slopes before grading operations.

☐ Approximate gradient and direction of slopes after grading operations.

☐ Overland runoff (sheet flow) coming onto the site from adjacent areas.

Erosion Control Practices

☐ Location of temporary soil storage piles.

  Note: Soil storage piles should be placed behind a sediment fence, a 10 foot wide vegetative strip, or should be covered with a tarp or more than 25 feet from any downslope road or drainageway.

☐ Location of access drive(s).

  Note: Access drive should have 2 to 3 inch aggregate stone laid at least 7 feet wide and 6 inches thick. Drives should extend from the roadway 50 feet or to the house foundation (whichever is less).

☐ Location of sediment controls (filter fabric fence, straw bale fence or 10-foot-wide vegetative strip) that will prevent eroded soil from leaving the site.

☐ Location of sediment barriers around on-site storm sewer inlets.

☐ Location of diversions.

  Note: Although not specifically required by code, it is recommended that concentrated flow (drainageways) be diverted (re-directed) around disturbed areas. Overland runoff (sheet flow) from adjacent areas greater than 10,000 sq. ft. should also be diverted around disturbed areas.

☐ Location of practices that will be applied to control erosion on steep slopes (greater than 12% grade).

  Note: Such practices include maintaining existing vegetation, placement of additional sediment fences, diversions, and re-vegetation by sodding or seeding with use of erosion control mats.

☐ Location of practices that will control erosion on areas of concentrated runoff flow.

  Note: Unstabilized drainageways, ditches, diversions, and inlets should be protected from erosion through use of such practices as in-channel fabric or straw bale barriers, erosion control mats, staked sod, and rock rip-rap. When used, a given in-channel barrier should not receive drainage from more than two acres of unpaved area, or one acre of paved area. In-channel practices should not be installed in perennial streams (streams with year round flow).

☐ Location of other planned practices not already noted.
### TABLE 322.31–1

**INSULATION AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Fenestration U-Factor</th>
<th>Skylight U-Factor</th>
<th>Ceiling R-Value</th>
<th>Wood Frame Wall R-Value</th>
<th>Mass Wall R-Value</th>
<th>Floor R-Value</th>
<th>Basement or Crawl Space Wall R-Value</th>
<th>Heated Slab R-Value</th>
<th>Unheated Slab R-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>49a</td>
<td>19f or 13+58</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30b</td>
<td>10/13</td>
<td>10/15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>49b</td>
<td>21f</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30b</td>
<td>10/13</td>
<td>10/15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a R-values are minimums. U-factors are maximums.
b The first R-value applies to continuous insulation. The second R-value applies to framing cavity insulation. Either insulation meets the requirement.
c The first R-value applies under the entire slab, regardless of depth below grade. The second R-value applies to the slab edge where the bottom of the slab is less than 12 inches below adjacent grade. Slab edge insulation shall extend downward from the top of the slab for a minimum of 48 inches or downward to at least the bottom of the slab and then horizontally to the interior or exterior for a minimum total distance of 48 inches. Also, see SPS 321.16 for protection against frost for slabs with supports less than 4 feet below grade.
d The R-value applies to any slab, the bottom of which is less than 12 inches below adjacent grade. Also, see SPS 321.16 for protection against frost for slabs with supports less than 4 feet below grade.
e See SPS 322.32 (1) for application and permitted reduced R-value.
f R-19 and R-21 may be compressed into a 2X6 cavity.
g "13+5" means R-13 cavity insulation plus R-5 insulated sheathing. If structural sheathing covers 25% or less of the exterior, insulating sheathing is not required where structural sheathing is used. If structural sheathing covers more than 25% of the exterior, structural sheathing shall be covered with insulated sheathing of at least R-2.
h Or insulation sufficient to fill the framing cavity with a minimum of R-19.

### TABLE 322.31–2

**EQUIVALENT U-FACTORs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Fenestration U-Factor</th>
<th>Skylight U-Factor</th>
<th>Ceiling U-Factor</th>
<th>Wood Frame Wall U-Factor</th>
<th>Mass Wall U-Factor</th>
<th>Floor U-Factor</th>
<th>Basement Wall U-Factor</th>
<th>Crawl Space U-Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 322.31–3

**WARM AIR FURNACES AND BOILERS, MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment Type</th>
<th>Minimum Efficiency</th>
<th>Test Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas and propane furnace</td>
<td>90% AFUE</td>
<td>DOE 10 CFR Part 430 or ANSI Z21.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas and propane hot water boilers</td>
<td>90% AFUE</td>
<td>DOE 10 CFR Part 430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil–fired furnaces</td>
<td>83% AFUE</td>
<td>DOE 10 CFR Part 430 or UL 727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil–fired hot water boilers</td>
<td>84% AFUE</td>
<td>DOE 10 CFR Part 430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VILLAGE OF COTTAGE GROVE
EROSION CONTROL DEPOSIT REFUND

TO BE COMPLETED BY BUILDER OR OWNER (Please Print):

Address of Property: _____________________________________________

Parcel Number: _________________________________________________

Contact Person for Erosion Control: ________________________________

Phone Number of Contact Person: _________________________________

Erosion Control Deposit Refund Payable To:

Name: __________________________________________________________

Mailing Address: ________________________________________________

TO BE COMPLETED BY EROSION CONTROL OFFICER:

Building Permit No.: _____________________________________________

This property has / has not met the erosion control ordinance standards.

Additional inspections were required on these dates:

_______________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

Additional inspections will be deducted from the Erosion Control Deposit at the rate of $25 per inspection.

Comments: _____________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

Date Released: ________________ Refund Amount: __________________

_______________________________________________________________

Signature of Erosion Control Officer

*******************************************************************************For Office Use Only*******************************************************************************

Date Received in Office: ___________________________

Date Refund Check Issued: ________________ Check No.: ________________

Rev. 08/24/05
VILLAGE OF COTTAGE GROVE
IMPORTANT NOTICE

Property Address: ____________________________________________

When building a new home there are several aspects of the process that the home owner and builder should have knowledge of prior to the start of construction. A list of potential items is provided below. These items are easily compiled or identified if the builder, owner and/or surveyor work together. Example: When the lot is surveyed for the building permit the topographic, elevation, and possible easement information could easily be placed on the survey map. This information would allow the builder to place the home properly on the lot. Or if the sidewalk is already cracked the owner or builder should make sure it is documented with the Public Works Department prior to the start of construction.

It is the sole responsibility of the property owner, the property owner's builder and/or surveyor to determine the following and comply with these items:

♦ Elevations of lot in relation to the foundation.
♦ Topographic information on lot.
♦ Drainage (Stormwater) requirements / topographic information.
♦ Easements located on lot. (Utility, Stormwater, public, street, etc.)
♦ Landscaping requirements. (Deed restrictions, subdivision requirements)
♦ Sidewalks & Driveways – know the condition before and after construction. If the sidewalk or driveway is found to be cracked during the final inspection it will be noted and the full cost for replacement will be borne by the owner of the property.
♦ Erosion control measures in place prior to excavation on all four sides of the lot. (Required)
♦ Zoning and set back requirements.
♦ Curb stops or other utilities located on the lot.

I have read and understand the information and conditions provided above.

____________________________________________________________________
Date                                               Signature

Please identify yourself: (Circle one)

property owner       builder       surveyor

*************************** For office use***************************

COPIES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO:
Date: ______________
By: ______________

Property File – Original
Property Owner - (pink)
Builder/Permit Applicant – (yellow)
Public Works Department - (white)

File Name: Builder's Notice – 06/2008 – Responsibility of Owners
CONTRACT
Application for Water / Sewer Service

Cottage Grove Water & Sewer Utility  210 Progress Drive, Ste 2  Cottage Grove, WI 53527  (608) 839-5813

__________________________________________ hereby makes application for water and sewer service at the following location:

Address ___________________________________ Parcel_________________________

Lot # _______________ Plat__________________________

Size of Connection ________________________ Size of Meter(s) ________________________

Will this building have a fire protection system?  ____Yes  ____No  Size ________________

The undersigned owner and plumber, or authorized agents thereof, offer the above information and agree to abide by the official Rules and Regulations of the Water Utility. This agreement becomes binding upon acceptance by the Manager of the Water Utility. Rate information is on the back of this contact.

NOTE: Backwater valve is required in all underfloor/underground plumbing.

Applicant:  

Signature (owner or authorized agent) ____________________________

Name (please print) ____________________________

Address ____________________________

City ____________________________ State ______ Zip ____________

Telephone Number ____________________________

Plumber:  

Signature ____________________________

Name (please print) ____________________________

Address ____________________________

City ____________________________ State ______ Zip ____________

Telephone Number ____________________________ Plumber’s License Number ____________________________

For Office Use Only

Meter issued to: ____________________________

Please Print ____________________________

Signature ____________________________ Date ____________________________

Meter Head Number ____________________________ Date Card Made Out ____________________________

MXU Number ____________________________ Date Entered On Computer ____________________________

Initial Meter Reading ____________________________ Date Meter Issued ____________________________

Date Building Permit Issued ____________________________ Hook-Up: Date ____________ Initials ______

Comments ____________________________

Water only during construction $76.43/quarter ____________________________

Account number__________________________ Route ____________
BILLING CODES:

W1  Water Meter 1 Usage Charge
W2  Water Meter 2 Usage Charge
W0  Water Only Meter Usage Charge
WF  Water Fixed Charge
SW  Sewer Usage Charge
SF  Sewer Fixed Charge
PF  Public Fire Protection Charge
FP  Private Fire Protection Charge
MC  Miscellaneous Charge
WP  Water Penalty
SP  Sewer Penalty

If you have questions regarding your billing, please contact the office of Cottage Grove Water & Sewer Utilities at (608) 839-5813.

LATE PAYMENT CHARGE

A penalty of one percent (1%) per month will be added to bills not paid within twenty (20) days from date of issuance.

NON-SUFFICIENT FUNDS CHARGE

A $25.00 charge shall be applied to a customer's account when a check rendered for utility service is returned for non-sufficient funds.

QUARTERLY SERVICE CHARGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Sewer</th>
<th>Public Fire Protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/8&quot; &amp; 3/4&quot;</td>
<td>25.34</td>
<td>39.93</td>
<td>33.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>49.44</td>
<td>64.36</td>
<td>84.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1/2&quot;</td>
<td>86.52</td>
<td>106.14</td>
<td>168.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>135.96</td>
<td>157.11</td>
<td>268.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>197.76</td>
<td>273.54</td>
<td>503.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>271.92</td>
<td>441.19</td>
<td>840.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOLUME CHARGE – WATER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 30,000</td>
<td>$3.93/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 70,000</td>
<td>$3.88/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 100,000</td>
<td>$3.83/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 200,000</td>
<td>$3.09/m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOLUME CHARGE – SEWER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each 1,000</td>
<td>$5.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNMETERED SERVICE CHARGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>$ 76.43 per billing quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer</td>
<td>$116.76 per billing quarter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>