



City of La Crosse, Wisconsin

City Hall
400 La Crosse Street
La Crosse, WI 54601

Meeting Agenda

Commercial/Multi-Family Design Review Committee

Friday, February 13, 2026

9:00 AM

Virtual via Zoom

The meeting is conducted through video conferencing.

Members of the public will be able to attend the meeting via video conferencing with the link below.

Join Zoom Meeting

Click this link (or typing the URL in your web browser address bar):

<https://cityoflacrosse-org.zoom.us/j/82799188943?pwd=pAMS3MbJusyBqR9mjCiK3jH6cAP0rk.1>

Meeting ID: 827 9918 8943

Passcode: 212646

Dial by your location

1 312 626 6799

If you wish to speak please provide written comments by emailing acklint@cityoflacrosse.org, using a drop box outside of City Hall or mailing the Department of Planning, Development, and Assessment at 400 La Crosse St, WI 54601

Call to Order

Agenda Items:

1. [26-0148](#) Review of plans for the commercial addition located at 3936 County Road B. (Bethany Church)

Attachments: [Preliminary Plans- 2-13-26](#)

Adjournment

Notice is further given that members of other governmental bodies may be present at the above scheduled meeting to gather information about a subject over which they have decision-making responsibility.

NOTICE TO PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY

Requests from persons with a disability who need assistance to participate in this meeting should call the City Clerk's office at (608) 789-7510 or send an email to ADAcityclerk@cityoflacrosse.org, with as much advance notice as possible.



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Text File

File Number: 26-0148

Agenda Date:

Version: 1

Status: Agenda Ready

In Control: Planning & Development

File Type: Review of Plans

Agenda Number: 1.

CITY OF LA CROSSE COMMERCIAL DESIGN REVIEW -
PRELIMINARY REVIEW

BETHANY CHURCH

3936 COUNTY ROAD B
LA CROSSE





February 5, 2026

City of La Crosse Engineering Department
Attn: Yuri Nasonovs
Erosion Control & Stormwater Management

Regarding: Bethany Church Addition (2026)
3936 County Road B, La Crosse, WI 54601 | Parcel No. **17-10315-683** | City of La Crosse

Dear Yuri:

We are providing this narrative which is to coincide with the Preliminary Submittal of the Bethany Church Addition from HSR Associates, Inc. to summarize Paragon's approach to comply with Erosion Control & Stormwater Management Ordinances in the City of La Crosse. This narrative is **not** meant to serve as a stand in for the Stormwater Management Permit Application, as this application will still be required and will coincide with the Final Submittal, rather it is to initiate further conversations.

Bethany Evangelical Free Church of La Crosse is proposing several improvements to their existing site. These improvements involve an expansion of the current structure, new access to the building expansion, extension of an existing awning to increase shaded area, a concrete pad to serve as a drop off under the expanded awning, replacement/maintenance of an existing bioretention basin and underdrain, and updates to the existing private storm sewer system. The improvements are planned to occur in a singular phase. These expansions occur in areas that are already developed and were once planned for a future expansion that was never carried out. Preliminary calculations represent an overall decrease of **906 ft²** in total impervious area and an overall decrease of **6,699 ft²** in parking/road areas. Therefore, we are expecting an overall decrease in Total Suspended Solids and Peak Flow Rates.

Erosion and Sediment Control Permit

Land disturbing construction activity to occur at Bethany Church is expected to be **18,181 ft²**. Therefore, the site does fall into applicability for the Erosion and Sediment Control Permit.

Stormwater Management Permit

Land disturbing construction activity to occur at Bethany Church is expected to be **0.417 acres**. Therefore, the site does fall into applicability for the Stormwater Management Permit.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS):

The proposed work to occur on site requires Bethany Church to meet TSS Reduction Standards for Redevelopment. A previous WinSLAMM analysis by Paragon Associates, Inc. in 2017 for a previous expansion of Bethany Church found the site to be in excess of this requirement. This previous analysis utilized the two bioretention ponds that are now existing. This analysis found TSS reduction to be 54.16% with controls. The Bethany Church Addition (2026) does not add any additional parking areas or roads. Additionally, Bethany Church is proposing the removal of **6,699 ft²** of existing parking areas in order to meet Peak Discharge requirements.

Peak Discharge:

The proposed work to occur on site requires Bethany Church to maintain or reduce the two-year, 24-hour, and the ten-year, 24-hour post-construction peak runoff discharge rates to pre-development peak runoff discharge rates. All existing runoff from the site, either overland or through the existing storm sewer system, eventually outlets to the existing storm sewer system on County Road B. Bethany Church in order to meet this requirement is proposing the removal of **6,699 ft²** of existing parking areas. This removal results in an overall decrease of **906 ft²** in total impervious area.

Safe Outlet:

Bethany Church is proposing to update portions of their existing storm sewer system to accommodate their building expansion. This storm sewer system will continue to direct runoff from the site to the existing storm sewer system on County Road B. It is also being proposed to replace/maintain an existing bioretention basin and underdrain in order to keep drainage conditions to those previously defined. Drainage patterns are staying similar to those in existing conditions.

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Infiltration:

According to the previous Stormwater Management Permit Application from 2017, Paragon Associates, Inc. stated this about infiltration. "In addition to being redevelopment, the site soils have infiltration rates less than 0.5 inch/hour and is therefore not subject to the infiltration requirements of NR 151.124 or NR 151.121." Utilizing the USDA's Web Soil Survey, I am able to concur that the site is mainly comprised of silt loam soils which have an infiltration rate less than 0.5 inches/hour.

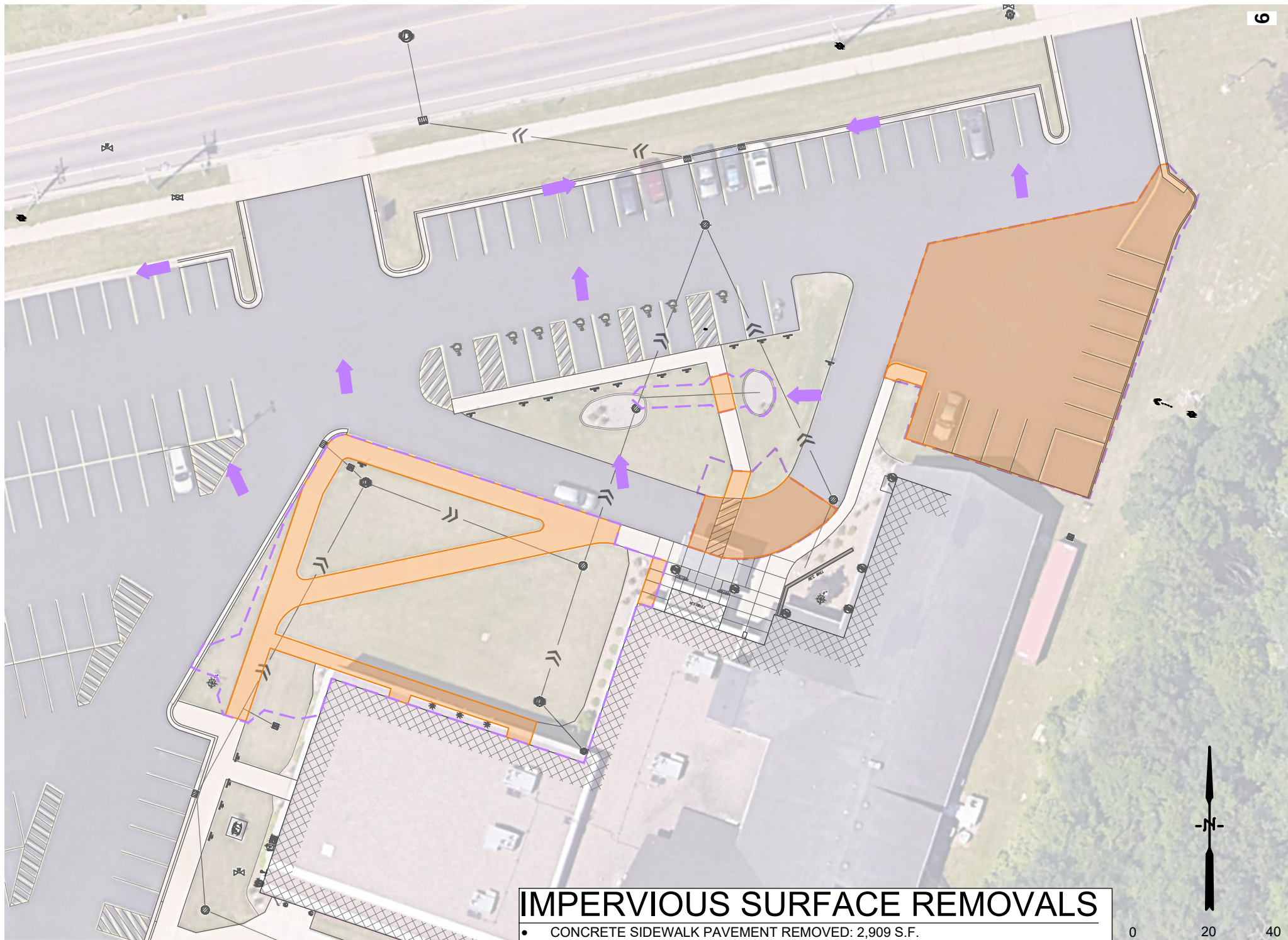
The following items are to be included with this narrative:

- *"25-121 Bethany Church Addition 04-AREAS REMOVED.pdf"* - IMPERVIOUS SURFACE REMOVALS (Preliminary)
- *"25-121 Bethany Church Addition 04-AREAS PROPOSED.pdf"* - IMPERVIOUS SURFACE ADDITIONS (Preliminary)
- *"20260205_15022903197_23_Soil_Report.pdf"* - USDA's Web Soil Survey

Please feel free to contact our office should you need any additional information or clarification regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

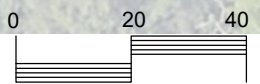
Zachary M Stephan
WI PE (No. 102341-6)



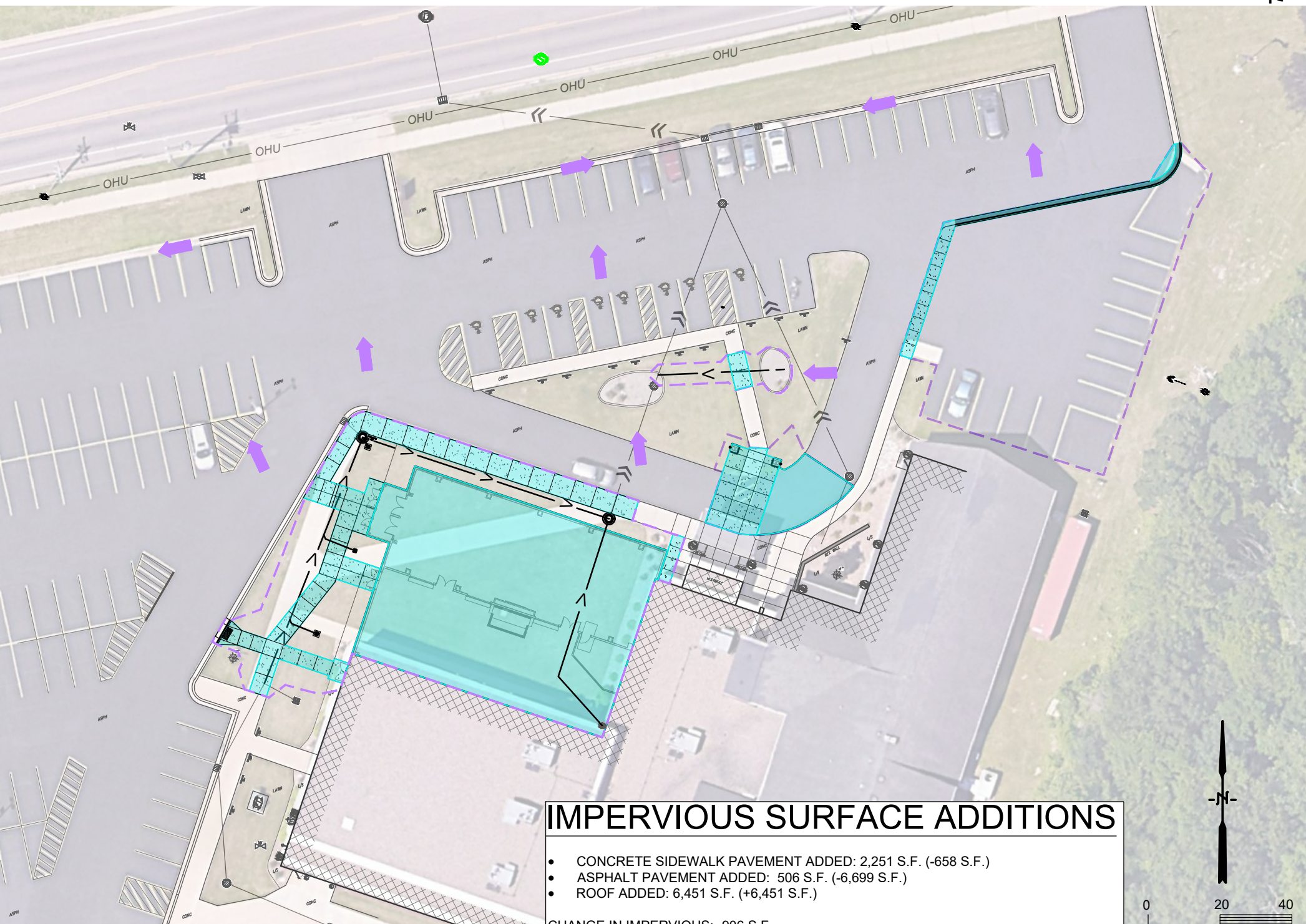
IMPERVIOUS SURFACE REMOVALS

- CONCRETE SIDEWALK PAVEMENT REMOVED: 2,909 S.F.
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT REMOVED: 7,205 S.F.

TOTAL AREA OF DISTURBANCE: 18,181 S.F.



PLAN SCALE: 1"=40'

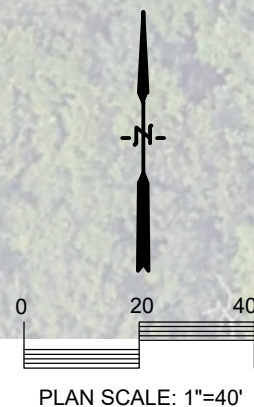


IMPERVIOUS SURFACE ADDITIONS

- CONCRETE SIDEWALK PAVEMENT ADDED: 2,251 S.F. (-658 S.F.)
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT ADDED: 506 S.F. (-6,699 S.F.)
- ROOF ADDED: 6,451 S.F. (+6,451 S.F.)

CHANGE IN IMPERVIOUS: -906 S.F.

TOTAL AREA OF DISTURBANCE: 18,181 S.F.





United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for **La Crosse County, Wisconsin**



Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

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

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

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

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

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

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: La Crosse County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 24, Sep 10, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 31, 2020—Sep 2, 2020

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
116D2	Churchtown silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded	3.3	18.9%
116E2	Churchtown silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded	1.0	5.9%
118C2	Seaton silt loam, driftless valley, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	4.3	24.9%
254E2	Norden silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded	0.3	1.5%
446A	Merimod silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	4.8	27.8%
1743F	Council-Elevasil-Norden complex, 20 to 45 percent slopes, rocky	3.6	21.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		17.2	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a

given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

La Crosse County, Wisconsin

116D2—Churchtown silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v3fq
Landscape: River valleys
Elevation: 800 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 39 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Churchtown and similar soils: 92 percent
Minor components: 8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Churchtown

Setting

Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy slope alluvium over loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt - 9 to 30 inches: silt loam
2Bt - 30 to 60 inches: silt loam
2BC - 60 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland

Custom Soil Resource Report

Forage suitability group: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI),
Sloping; Fine Texture (G105XS023MN)
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI),
Sloping; Fine Texture (G105XS023MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

La farge

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F105XY012WI - Shallow Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Rocky (G105XS019MN), Mod AWC, adequately
drained with limitations (G105XY006WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Brownchurch

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations
(G105XY006WI), Sloping; Fine Texture (G105XS023MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Beavercreek

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F105XY003WI - Wet Loamy-Clayey Floodplain
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI),
Sloping Upland, Neutral (G105XS002MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

116E2—Churchtown silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v3fp

Landscape: River valleys

Elevation: 800 to 1,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 39 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Churchtown and similar soils: 94 percent

Minor components: 6 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Churchtown

Setting

Landscape: River valleys

Landform: Valley sides

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy slope alluvium over loess

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam

Bt - 9 to 30 inches: silt loam

2Bt - 30 to 60 inches: silt loam

2BC - 60 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland

Forage suitability group: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI), Not Suited (G105XS024MN)

Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI), Not Suited (G105XS024MN)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Norden

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landscape: River valleys

Landform: Knolls

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: F105XY012WI - Shallow Loamy-Silty Upland

Other vegetative classification: Not Suited (G105XS024MN), Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY006WI)

Hydric soil rating: No

Brownchurch

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landscape: River valleys

Landform: Valley sides

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland

Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY006WI), Not Suited (G105XS024MN)

Hydric soil rating: No

Elbaville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landscape: River valleys

Landform: Valley sides

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland

Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY006WI), Not Suited (G105XS024MN)

Hydric soil rating: No

118C2—Seaton silt loam, driftless valley, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v3fl

Landscape: River valleys

Elevation: 800 to 1,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 39 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Seaton, driftless valley, and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Seaton, Driftless Valley

Setting

Landscape: River valleys

Landform: Loess mantled knolls

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam

BE - 9 to 15 inches: silt loam

Bt1 - 15 to 21 inches: silt loam

Bt2 - 21 to 27 inches: silt loam

Bt3 - 27 to 34 inches: silt loam

Bt4 - 34 to 44 inches: silt loam

BC - 44 to 70 inches: silt loam

C - 70 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Forage suitability group: Sloping Upland, Acid (G105XS006MN), High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)
Other vegetative classification: Sloping Upland, Acid (G105XS006MN), High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Greenridge

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Tunnel city knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI), Sloping Upland, Acid (G105XS006MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Council

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI), Sloping Upland, Acid (G105XS006MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Lambeau

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Wonewoc knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI), Sloping Upland, Acid (G105XS006MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

254E2—Norden silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wtr5

Landscape: River valleys

Elevation: 560 to 1,740 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 39 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Norden and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Norden

Setting

Landscape: River valleys

Landform: Knolls

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loess over loamy residuum weathered from glauconitic sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam

Bt - 8 to 20 inches: silt loam

2Bt - 20 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam

2Cr - 37 to 79 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high
(0.06 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Custom Soil Resource Report

Ecological site: F105XY012WI - Shallow Loamy-Silty Upland
Forage suitability group: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations
(G105XY006WI), Not Suited (G105XS024MN)
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations
(G105XY006WI), Not Suited (G105XS024MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Urne

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F105XY012WI - Shallow Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations
(G105XY006WI), Not Suited (G105XS024MN)
Hydric soil rating: No

Churchtown

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Not Suited (G105XS024MN), High AWC,
adequately drained with limitations (G105XY009WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Greenridge

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Not Suited (G105XS024MN), High AWC,
adequately drained with limitations (G105XY009WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

446A—Merimod silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lmxk
Elevation: 700 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 39 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Merimod and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Merimod

Setting

Landform: Pediments
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty alluvium over stratified sandy and loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt1, Bt2 - 9 to 17 inches: silt loam
2Bt3, Bt4 - 17 to 32 inches: loam
3C1 - 32 to 52 inches: stratified sand to loamy sand
3C2 - 52 to 60 inches: stratified sand to fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 66 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Forage suitability group: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI)
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Merit

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Pediments
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Bilmod

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Sooner

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F105XY008WI - Moist Loamy-Clayey Lowland
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, high water table (G105XY007WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Toddville

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R105XY011WI - Mollic Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Gardenvale

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Pediments
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Acer rubrum/Desmodium=(Vaccinium) (ArDe-V),
High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

1743F—Council-Elevasil-Norden complex, 20 to 45 percent slopes, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2yt3g
Landscape: Bedrock-controlled uplands
Elevation: 560 to 1,740 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 39 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Council and similar soils: 31 percent
Elevasil and similar soils: 29 percent
Norden and similar soils: 27 percent
Minor components: 13 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Council

Setting

Landscape: Bedrock-controlled uplands
Landform: Valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy colluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 4 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 4 to 32 inches: loam
BC - 32 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Forage suitability group: High AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY009WI)
Other vegetative classification: Acer rubrum-Circaea (ArCi), High AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY009WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Elevasil

Setting

Landscape: Bedrock-controlled uplands
Landform: Sandstone rock pediments, Sandstone valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy slope alluvium derived from sandstone and siltstone over sandy residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 3 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 3 to 27 inches: sandy loam
2BC - 27 to 31 inches: loamy sand
2C - 31 to 39 inches: sand
2Cr - 39 to 79 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F105XY012WI - Shallow Loamy-Silty Upland
Forage suitability group: Not suited, slopes > 30% (G000XY011WI)
Other vegetative classification: Not suited, slopes > 30% (G000XY011WI), Pinus/Vaccinium-Cornus (PVCr)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Norden

Setting

Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess over loamy residuum weathered from glauconitic sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bt - 8 to 20 inches: silt loam
2Bt - 20 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam
2Cr - 37 to 79 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F105XY012WI - Shallow Loamy-Silty Upland
Forage suitability group: Not suited, slopes > 30% (G000XY011WI)
Other vegetative classification: Acer-Tilia-Desmodium-Prunus (ATiDe(Pr)), Not suited, slopes > 30% (G000XY011WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Seaton, driftless valley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: River valleys
Landform: Loess mantled knolls
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F105XY013WI - Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Acer-Tilia-Caulophyllum (ATiCa), High AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY009WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Urne

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landscape: Bedrock-controlled uplands
Landform: Sandstone valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F105XY012WI - Shallow Loamy-Silty Upland
Other vegetative classification: Not suited, slopes > 30% (G000XY011WI), *Acer rubrum*/Desmodium=(*Vaccinium*) (ArDe-V)
Hydric soil rating: No

Boone

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landscape: Bedrock-controlled uplands
Landform: Sandstone valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F105XY019WI - Dry Upland
Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY003WI), *Pinus/Vaccinium-Gaylussacia* (PVGy)
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop, sandstone

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landscape: Bedrock-controlled uplands
Landform: Jordan sandstone valley sides
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Free face
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

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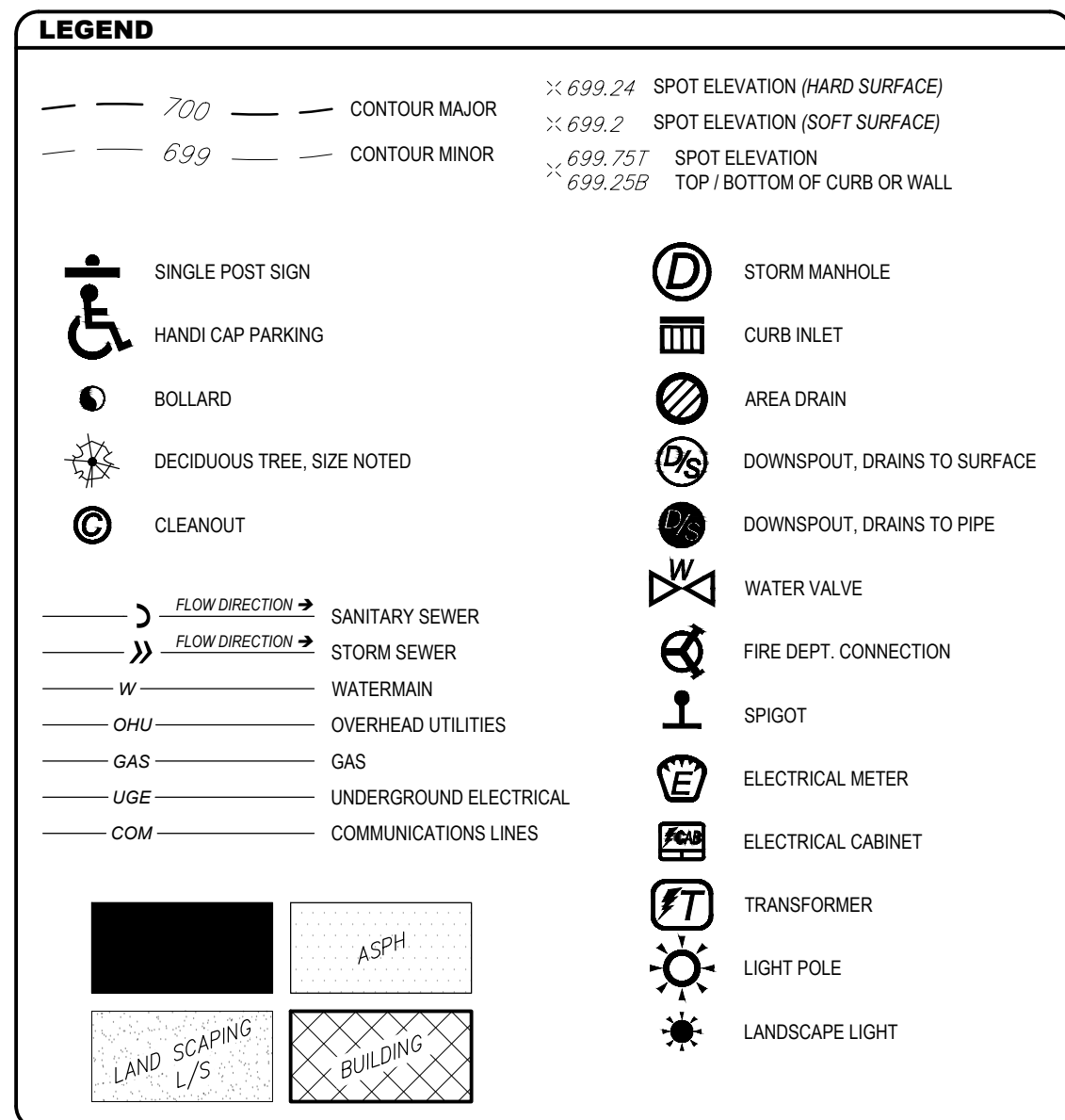
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Project Title:

Project Location



PLAN SCALE: 1"=10'

**NOT FOR
INSTRUCTION**

No.	Description	Date

Last Update:
02/05/2026

C010



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**BETHANY CHURCH
ADDITION AND RENOVATION**

Project Title:

HSR Project Number:
25032

Project Date:

Drawn By:

C.G.

Key Plan:

Project Location:
**3936 COUNTY ROAD B
LA CROSSE, WI 54636**

Sheet Title:
DEMOLITION PLAN

REVIEW
**NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION**

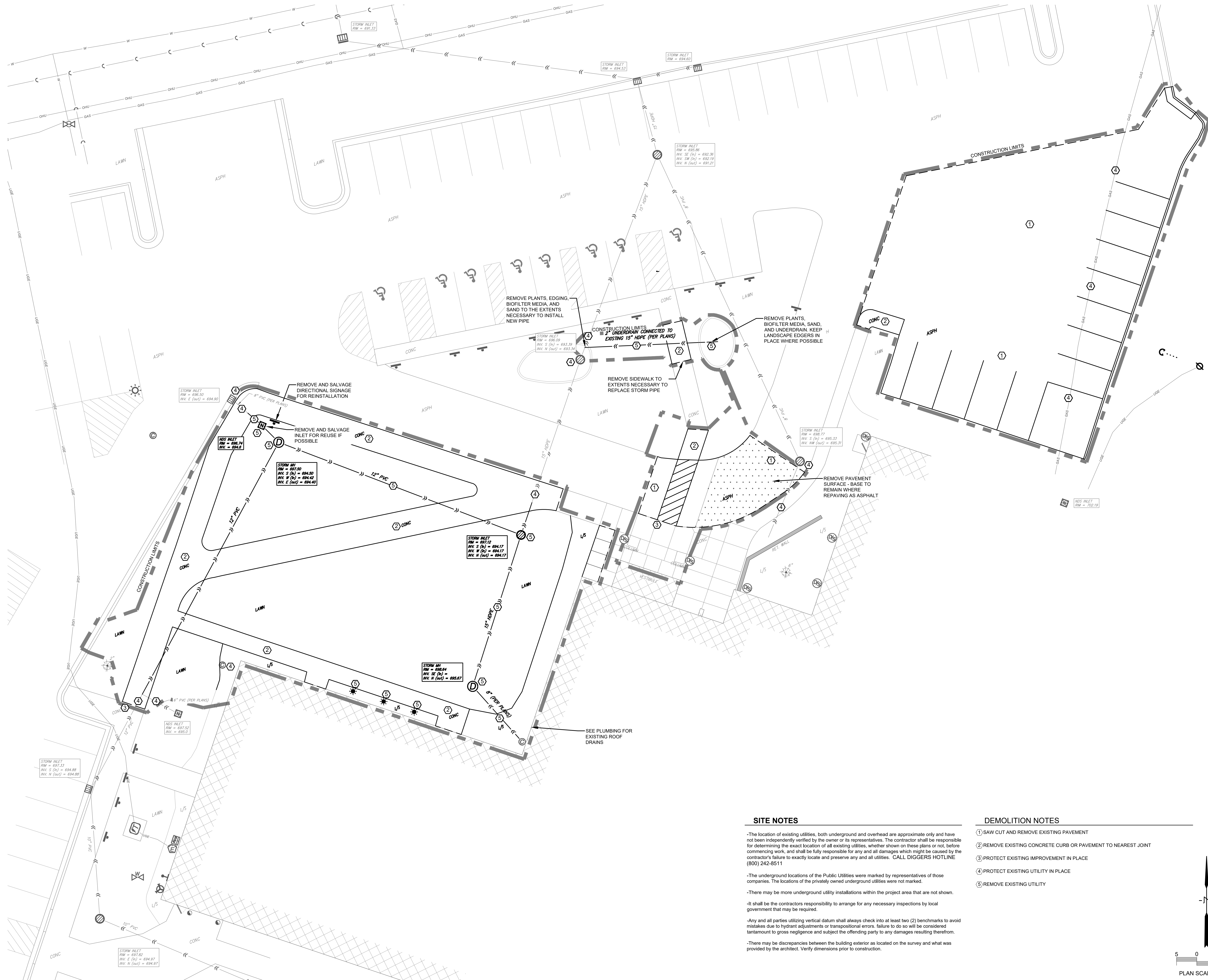
Revisions:

No.	Description	Date

Graphic Scale:
1" = 10'

Last Update:
02/05/2026

C050

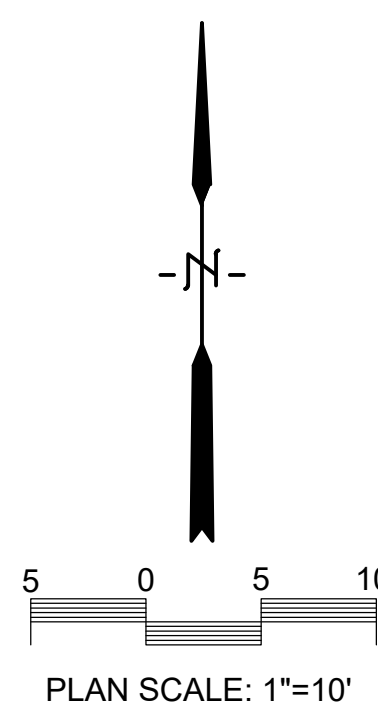


SITE NOTES

- The location of existing utilities, both underground and overhead are approximate only and have not been independently verified by the owner or its representatives. The contractor shall be responsible for determining the exact location of all existing utilities, whether shown on these plans or not, before commencing work, and shall be fully responsible for any and all damages which might be caused by the contractor's failure to exactly locate and preserve any and all utilities. CALL DIGGERS HOTLINE (800) 242-8511
- The underground locations of the Public Utilities were marked by representatives of those companies. The locations of the privately owned underground utilities were not marked.
- There may be more underground utility installations within the project area that are not shown.
- It shall be the contractors responsibility to arrange for any necessary inspections by local government that may be required.
- Any and all parties utilizing vertical datum shall always check into at least two (2) benchmarks to avoid mistakes due to hydrant adjustments or transpositional errors. Failure to do so will be considered tantamount to gross negligence and subject the offending party to any damages resulting therefrom.
- There may be discrepancies between the building exterior as located on the survey and what was provided by the architect. Verify dimensions prior to construction.

DEMOLITION NOTES

- 1 SAW CUT AND REMOVE EXISTING PAVEMENT
- 2 REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE CURB OR PAVEMENT TO NEAREST JOINT
- 3 PROTECT EXISTING IMPROVEMENT IN PLACE
- 4 PROTECT EXISTING UTILITY IN PLACE
- 5 REMOVE EXISTING UTILITY





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**BETHANY CHURCH
ADDITION AND RENOVATION**

Project Title:

HSR Project Number:
25032

Project Date:

Drawn By:
C.G.

Key Plan:

Project Location:
**3936 COUNTY ROAD B
LA CROSSE, WI 54636**

Sheet Title:
SITE PLAN

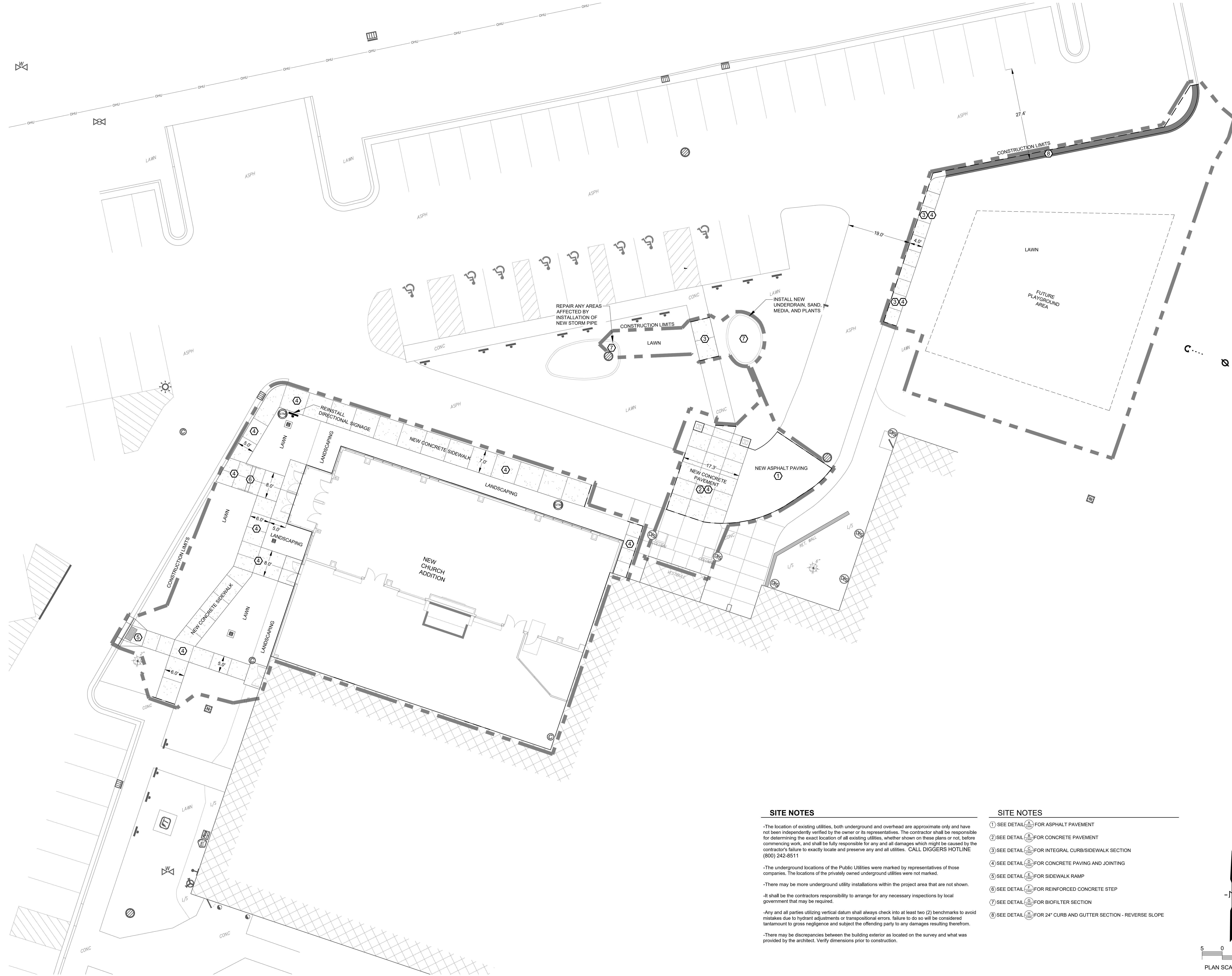
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CONSTRUCTION**

Revisions:		
No.	Description	Date

Graphic Scale:
1" = 10'

Last Update:
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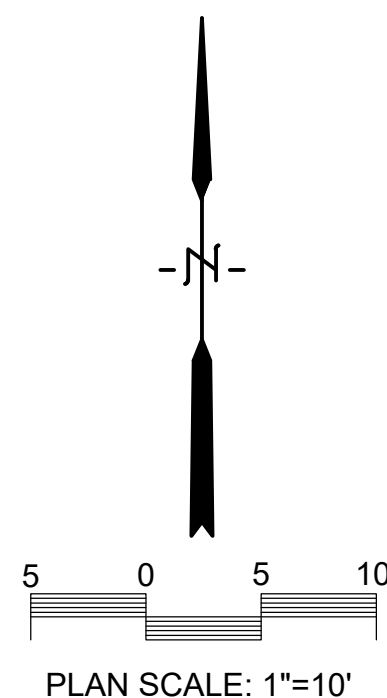


SITE NOTES

- The location of existing utilities, both underground and overhead are approximate only and have not been independently verified by the owner or its representatives. The contractor shall be responsible for determining the exact location of all existing utilities, whether shown on these plans or not, before commencing work, and shall be fully responsible for any and all damages which might be caused by the contractor's failure to exactly locate and preserve any and all utilities. CALL DIGGERS HOTLINE (800) 242-8511
- The underground locations of the Public Utilities were marked by representatives of those companies. The locations of the privately owned underground utilities were not marked.
- There may be more underground utility installations within the project area that are not shown.
- It shall be the contractors responsibility to arrange for any necessary inspections by local government that may be required.
- Any and all parties utilizing vertical datum shall always check into at least two (2) benchmarks to avoid mistakes due to hydrant adjustments or transpositional errors. Failure to do so will be considered tantamount to gross negligence and subject the offending party to any damages resulting therefrom.
- There may be discrepancies between the building exterior as located on the survey and what was provided by the architect. Verify dimensions prior to construction.

SITE NOTES

- ① SEE DETAIL (A) FOR ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- ② SEE DETAIL (B) FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- ③ SEE DETAIL (C) FOR INTEGRAL CURB/SIDEWALK SECTION
- ④ SEE DETAIL (D) FOR CONCRETE PAVING AND JOINTING
- ⑤ SEE DETAIL (E) FOR SIDEWALK RAMP
- ⑥ SEE DETAIL (F) FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE STEP
- ⑦ SEE DETAIL (G) FOR BIOFILTER SECTION
- ⑧ SEE DETAIL (H) FOR 24" CURB AND GUTTER SECTION - REVERSE SLOPE





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TEL: 608.787.3110 Fax: 608.787.3187 Paragon-Enviro-3d

BETHANY CHURCH
ADDITION AND RENOVATION

Project Title:

HSR Project Number:
25032

Project Date:

Drawn By:

C.G.

Key Plan:

Project Location:
3936 COUNTY ROAD B
LA CROSSE, WI 54636

GRADING PLAN

Sheet Title:

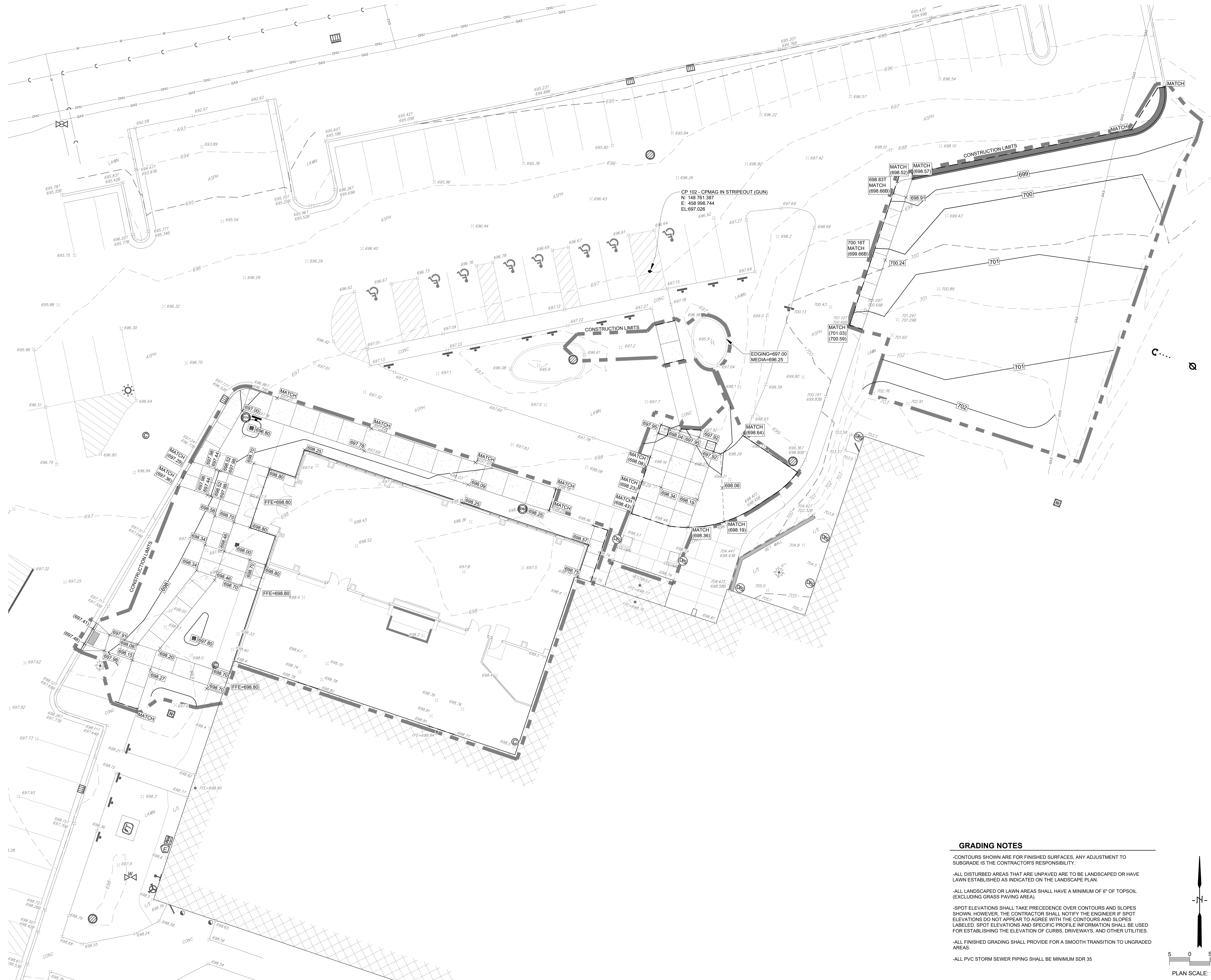
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GRADING NOTES

-CONTOURS SHOWN ARE FOR FINISHED SURFACES. ANY ADJUSTMENT TO SUBGRADE IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

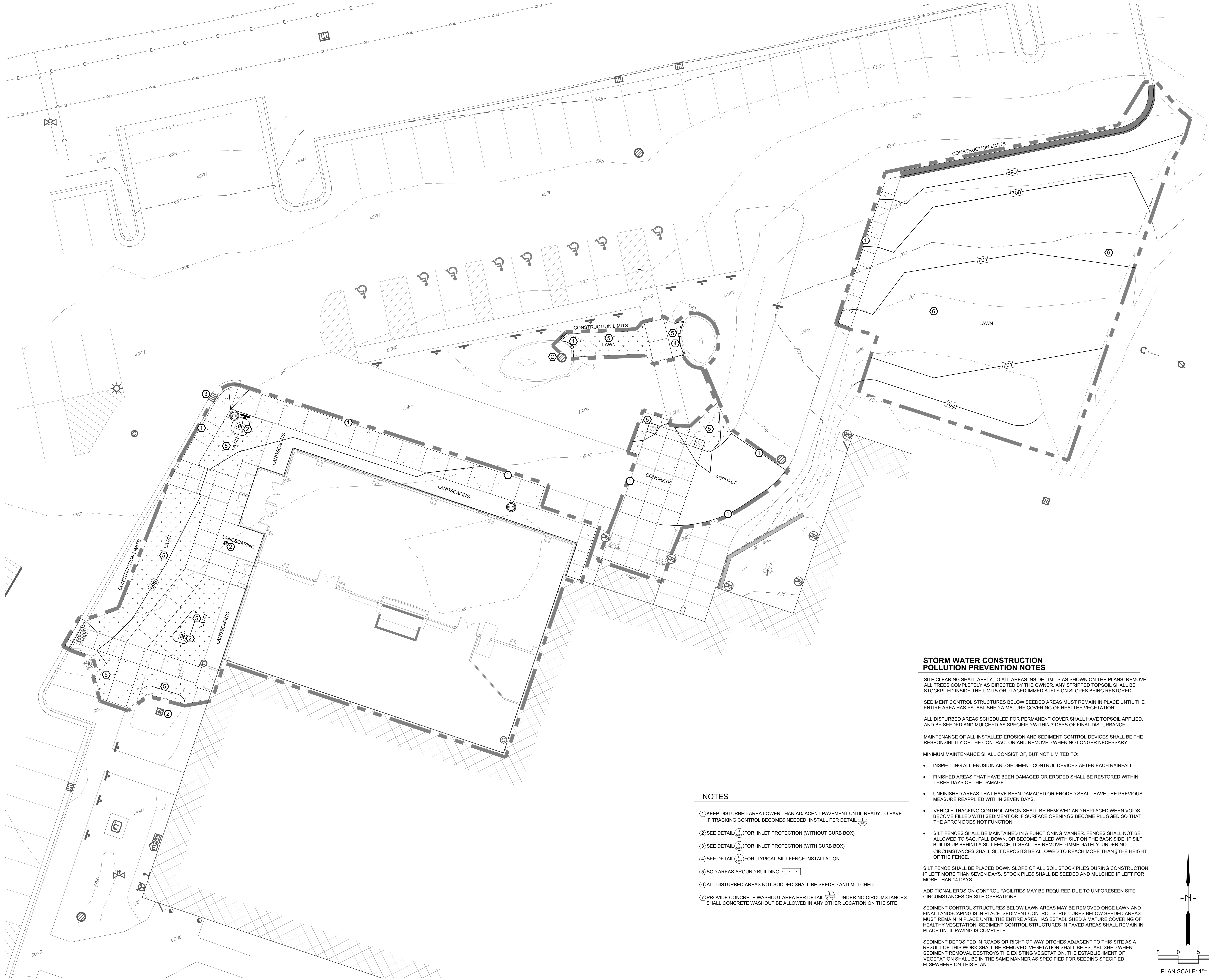
-ALL DISTURBED AREAS THAT ARE UNPAVED ARE TO BE LANDSCAPED OR HAVE LAWN ESTABLISHED AS INDICATED ON THE LANDSCAPE PLAN.

-ALL LANDSCAPED OR LAWN AREAS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 6" OF TOPSOIL (EXCLUDING GRASS PAVING AREA).

-SPOT ELEVATIONS SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER CONTOURS AND SLOPES SHOWN. HOWEVER, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IF SPOT ELEVATIONS DO NOT APPEAR TO AGREE WITH THE CONTOURS AND SLOPES. LABELLED SPOT ELEVATIONS AND SPECIFIC PROFILE INFORMATION SHALL BE USED FOR ESTABLISHING THE ELEVATION OF CURBS, DRIVEWAYS, AND OTHER UTILITIES.

-ALL FINISHED GRADING SHALL PROVIDE FOR A SMOOTH TRANSITION TO UNGRADED AREAS.

-ALL PVC STORM SEWER PIPING SHALL BE MINIMUM SDR 35



NOTES

- KEEP DISTURBED AREA LOWER THAN ADJACENT PAVEMENT UNTIL READY TO PAVE. IF TRACKING CONTROL BECOMES NEEDED, INSTALL PER DETAIL
- SEE DETAIL FOR INLET PROTECTION (WITHOUT CURB BOX)
- SEE DETAIL FOR INLET PROTECTION (WITH CURB BOX)
- SEE DETAIL FOR TYPICAL SILT FENCE INSTALLATION
- SOD AREAS AROUND BUILDING
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS NOT SODDED SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED.
- PROVIDE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA PER DETAIL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL CONCRETE WASHOUT BE ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER LOCATION ON THE SITE.

STORM WATER CONSTRUCTION POLLUTION PREVENTION NOTES

SITE CLEARING SHALL APPLY TO ALL AREAS INSIDE LIMITS AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. REMOVE ALL TREES COMPLETELY AS DIRECTED BY THE OWNER. ANY STRIPPED TOPSOIL SHALL BE STOCKPILED INSIDE THE LIMITS OR PLACED IMMEDIATELY ON SLOPES BEING RESTORED.

SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES BELOW SEEDED AREAS MUST REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE ENTIRE AREA HAS ESTABLISHED A MATURE COVERING OF HEALTHY VEGETATION.

ALL DISTURBED AREAS SCHEDULED FOR PERMANENT COVER SHALL HAVE TOPSOIL APPLIED, AND BE SEEDED AND MULCHED AS SPECIFIED WITHIN 7 DAYS OF FINAL DISTURBANCE.

MAINTENANCE OF ALL INSTALLED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND REMOVED WHEN NO LONGER NECESSARY.

MINIMUM MAINTENANCE SHALL CONSIST OF, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

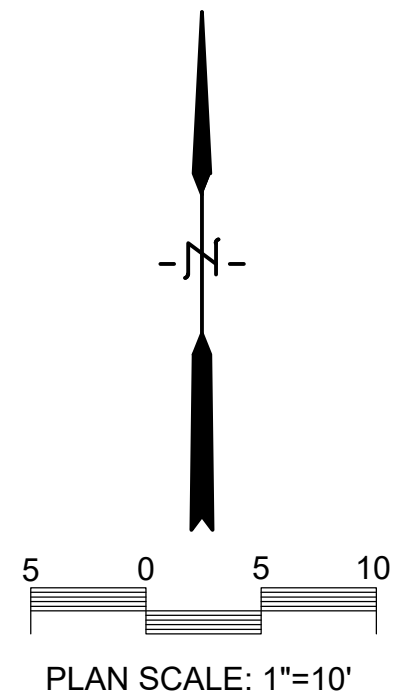
- INSPECTING ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AFTER EACH RAINFALL.
- FINISHED AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN DAMAGED OR ERODED SHALL BE RESTORED WITHIN THREE DAYS OF THE DAMAGE.
- UNFINISHED AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN DAMAGED OR ERODED SHALL HAVE THE PREVIOUS MEASURE REAPPLIED WITHIN SEVEN DAYS.
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL APRON SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WHEN VOIDS BECOME FILLED WITH SEDIMENT OR IF SURFACE OPENINGS BECOME PLUGGED SO THAT THE APRON DOES NOT FUNCTION.
- SILT FENCES SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A FUNCTIONING MANNER. FENCES SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO SAG, FALL DOWN, OR BECOME FILLED WITH SILT ON THE BACK SIDE. IF SILT BUILDS UP BEHIND A SILT FENCE, IT SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL SILT DEPOSITS BE ALLOWED TO REACH MORE THAN 1/4 THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE.

SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED DOWN SLOPE OF ALL SOIL STOCK PILES DURING CONSTRUCTION IF LEFT MORE THAN SEVEN DAYS. STOCK PILES SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED IF LEFT FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS.

ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES MAY BE REQUIRED DUE TO UNFORESEEN SITE CIRCUMSTANCES OR SITE OPERATIONS.

SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES BELOW LAWN AREAS MAY BE REMOVED ONCE LAWN AND FINAL LANDSCAPING IS IN PLACE. SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES BELOW SEEDED AREAS MUST REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE ENTIRE AREA HAS ESTABLISHED A MATURE COVERING OF HEALTHY VEGETATION. SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES IN PAVED AREAS SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL PAVING IS COMPLETE.

SEDIMENT DEPOSITED IN ROADS OR RIGHT OF WAY DITCHES ADJACENT TO THIS SITE AS A RESULT OF THIS WORK SHALL BE REMOVED. VEGETATION SHALL BE ESTABLISHED WHEN SEDIMENT REMOVAL DESTROYS THE EXISTING VEGETATION. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION SHALL BE IN THE SAME MANNER AS SPECIFIED FOR SEEDING SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THIS PLAN.



ARCHITECTURE
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BETHANY CHURCH
ADDITION AND RENOVATION

3936 COUNTY ROAD B
LA CROSSE, WI 54636

EROSION CONTROL PLAN

Project Title:
Project Location:
Sheet Title:

HSR Project Number:
25032

Project Date:

Drawn By:
C.G.

Key Plan:

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ADDITION AND RENOVATION

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Project Date:

Drawn By:

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Key Plan:

Project Location:
3936 COUNTY ROAD B
LA CROSSE, WI 54636

Sheet Title:
UTILITY PLAN

REVIEW

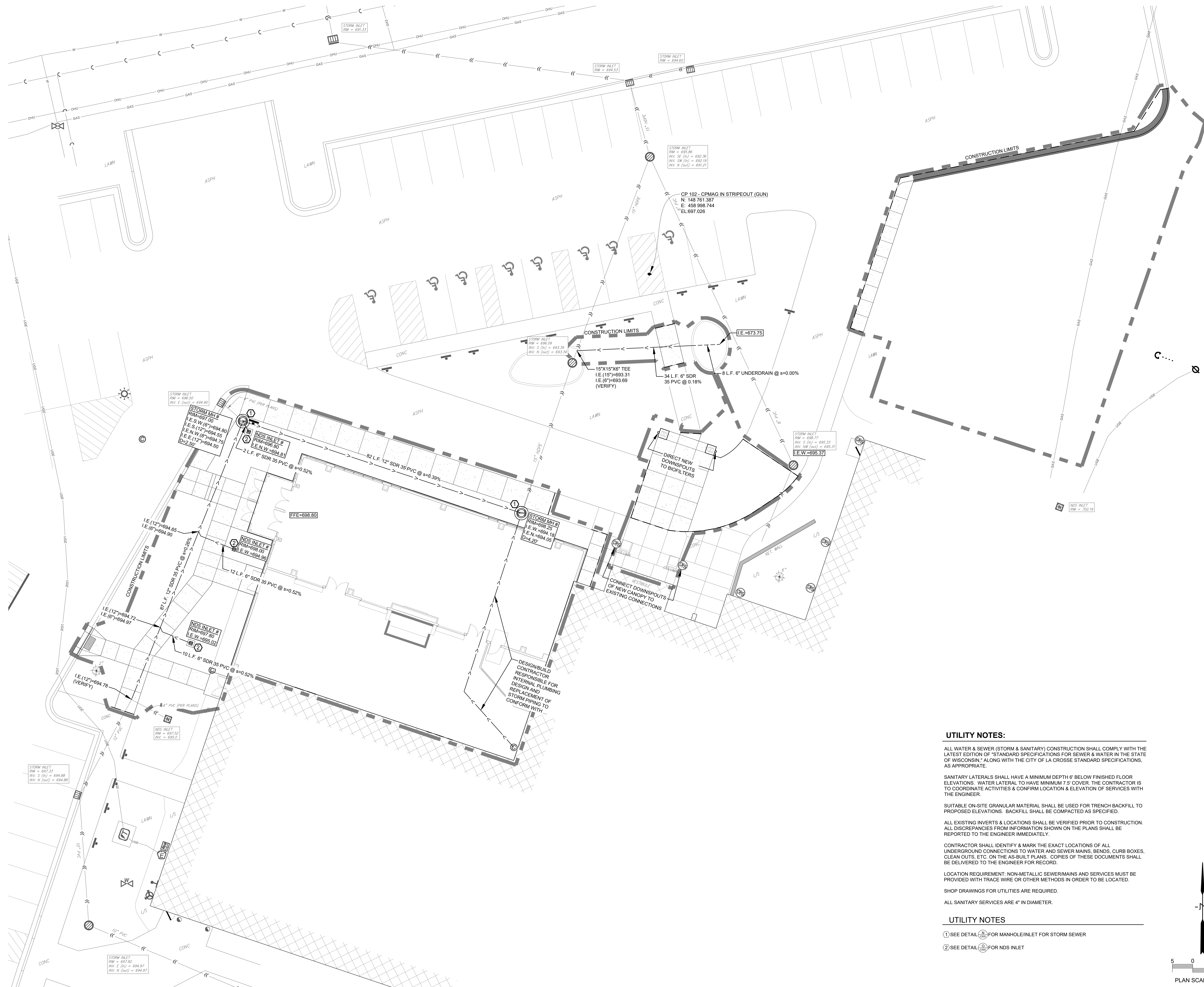
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CONSTRUCTION

Revisions:		
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Last Update:
02/05/2026

C400



UTILITY NOTES:

ALL WATER & SEWER (STORM & SANITARY) CONSTRUCTION SHALL COMPLY WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF "STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEWER & WATER IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN," ALONG WITH THE CITY OF LA CROSSE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, AS APPROPRIATE.

SANITARY LATERALS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DEPTH 6' BELOW FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS. WATER LATERAL TO HAVE MINIMUM 7.5' COVER. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO COORDINATE ACTIVITIES & CONFIRM LOCATION & ELEVATION OF SERVICES WITH THE ENGINEER.

SUITABLE ON-SITE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE USED FOR TRENCH BACKFILL TO PROPOSED ELEVATIONS. BACKFILL SHALL BE COMPACTED AS SPECIFIED.

ALL EXISTING INVERTS & LOCATIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. ALL DISCREPANCIES FROM INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.

CONTRACTOR SHALL IDENTIFY & MARK THE EXACT LOCATIONS OF ALL UNDERGROUND CONNECTIONS TO WATER AND SEWER MAINS, BENDS, CURB BOXES, CLEAN OUTS, ETC. ON THE AS-BUILT PLANS. COPIES OF THESE DOCUMENTS SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE ENGINEER FOR RECORD.

LOCATION REQUIREMENT: NON-METALLIC SEWERMAINS AND SERVICES MUST BE PROVIDED WITH TRACE WIRE OR OTHER METHODS IN ORDER TO BE LOCATED.

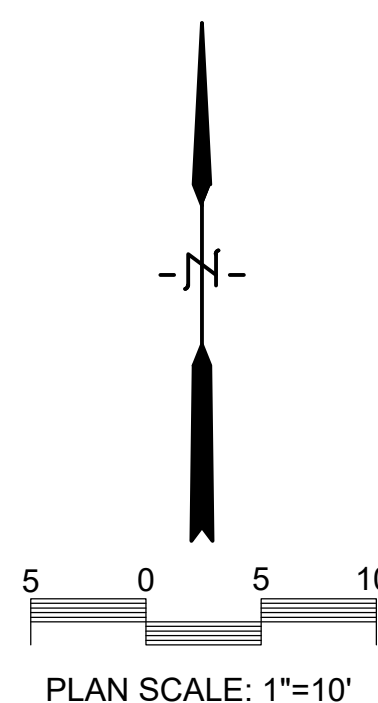
SHOP DRAWINGS FOR UTILITIES ARE REQUIRED.

ALL SANITARY SERVICES ARE 4" IN DIAMETER.

UTILITY NOTES

① SEE DETAIL (N) FOR MANHOLE/INLET FOR STORM SEWER

② SEE DETAIL (N) FOR NDS INLET



Consultant:

Project Title:
Project Location:
Sheet Title:

HSR Project Number:
25032

Project Date:

Drawn By:
C.G.

Key Plan:

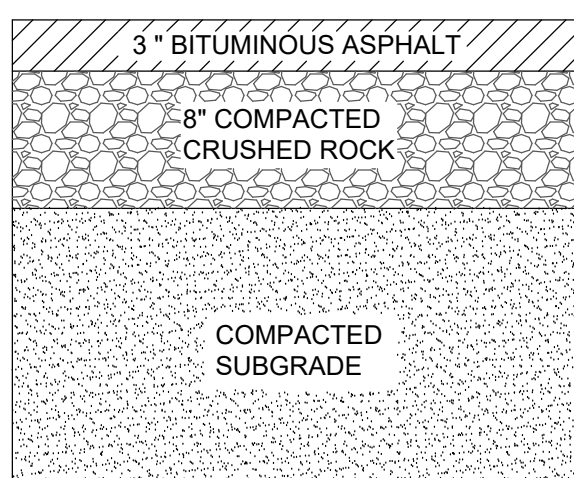
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CONSTRUCTION

Revisions:		
No.	Description	Date

Graphic Scale:
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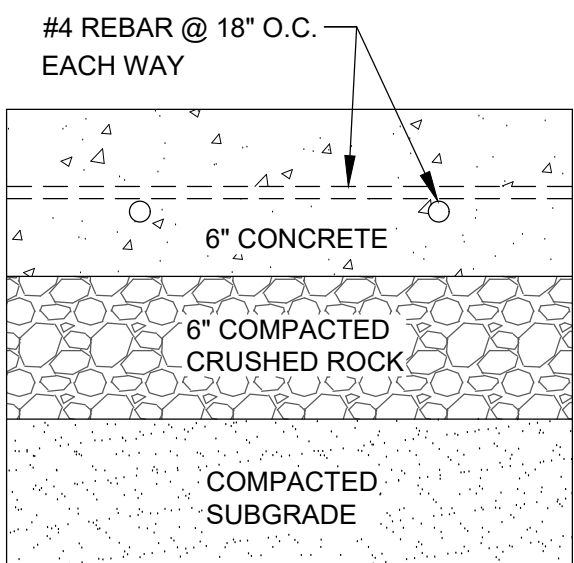
Last Update:
02/05/2026

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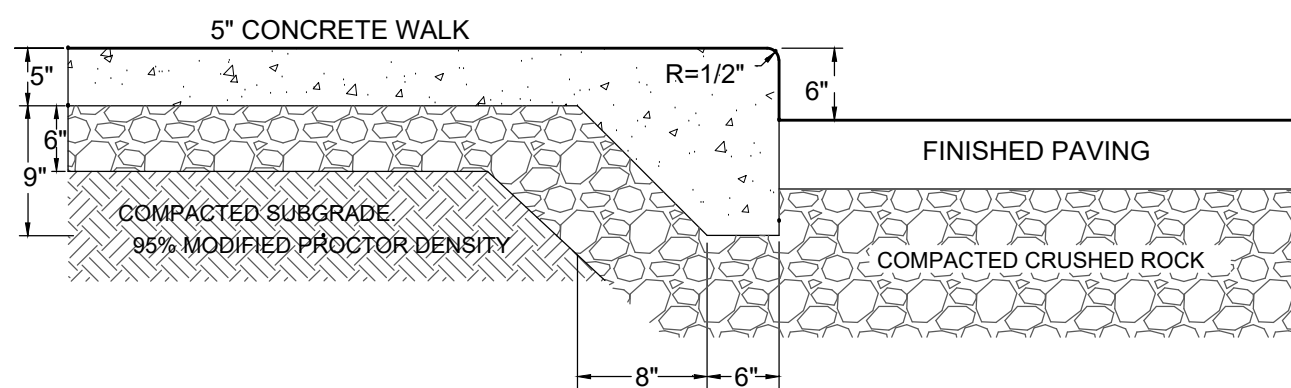


PLACE PAVEMENT USING
ONE 1 1/2" SURFACE
LIFT OVER ONE 1 1/2"
BINDER LIFT

A ASPHALT PAVEMENT SECTION DETAIL
C100 NO SCALE

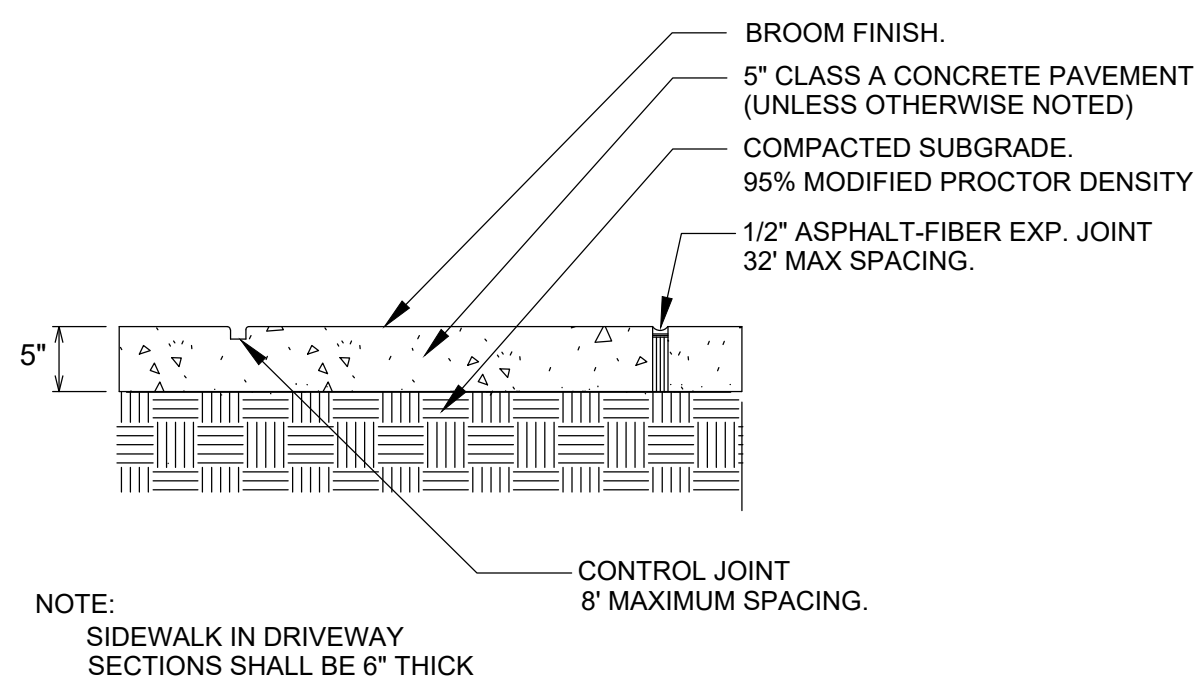


B CONCRETE PAVEMENT SECTION DETAIL
C100 NO SCALE



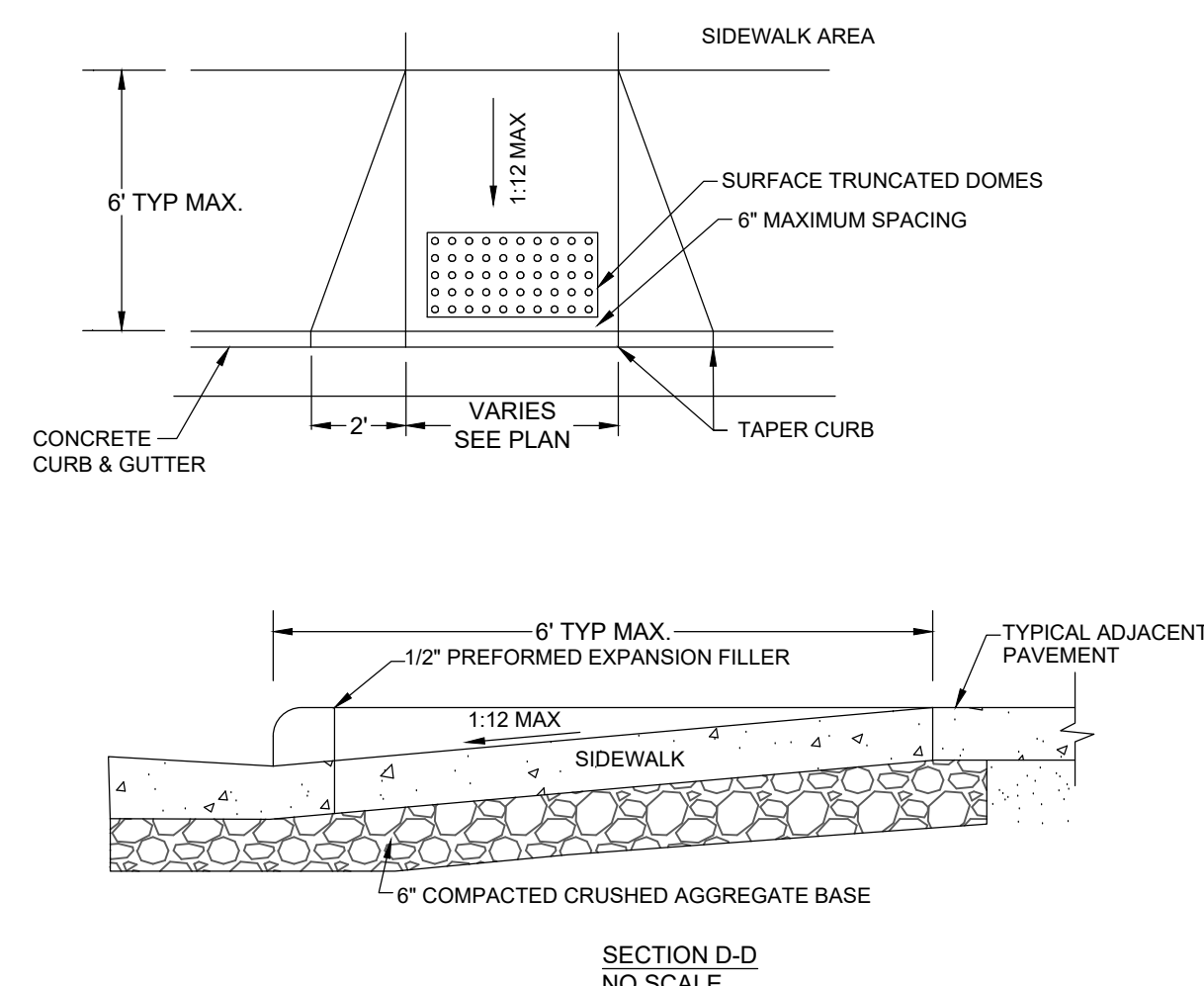
NOTE:
ROCK UNDER CURB TO BE SAME DEPTH TO SUBGRADE AS ADJACENT
PAVEMENT. HOWEVER, NOT LESS THAN 6".

C INTEGRAL CURB/SIDEWALK SECTION
C100 NO SCALE



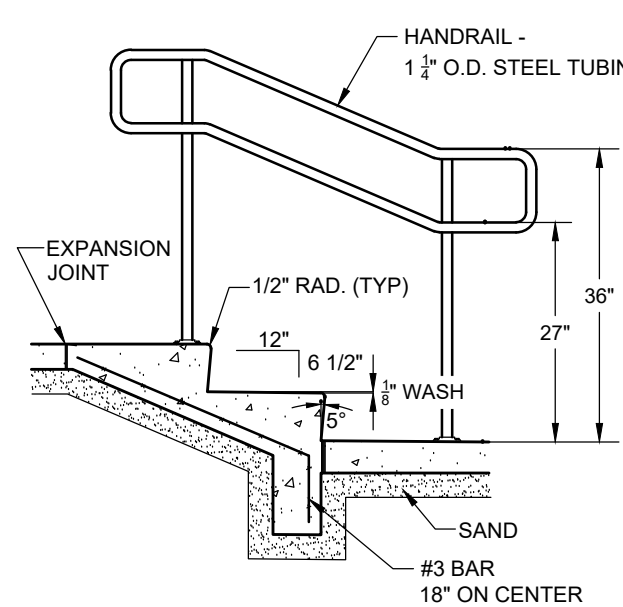
NOTE:
SIDEWALK IN DRIVEWAY
SECTIONS SHALL BE 6" THICK

D CONCRETE PAVING AND JOINTING
C100 NO SCALE

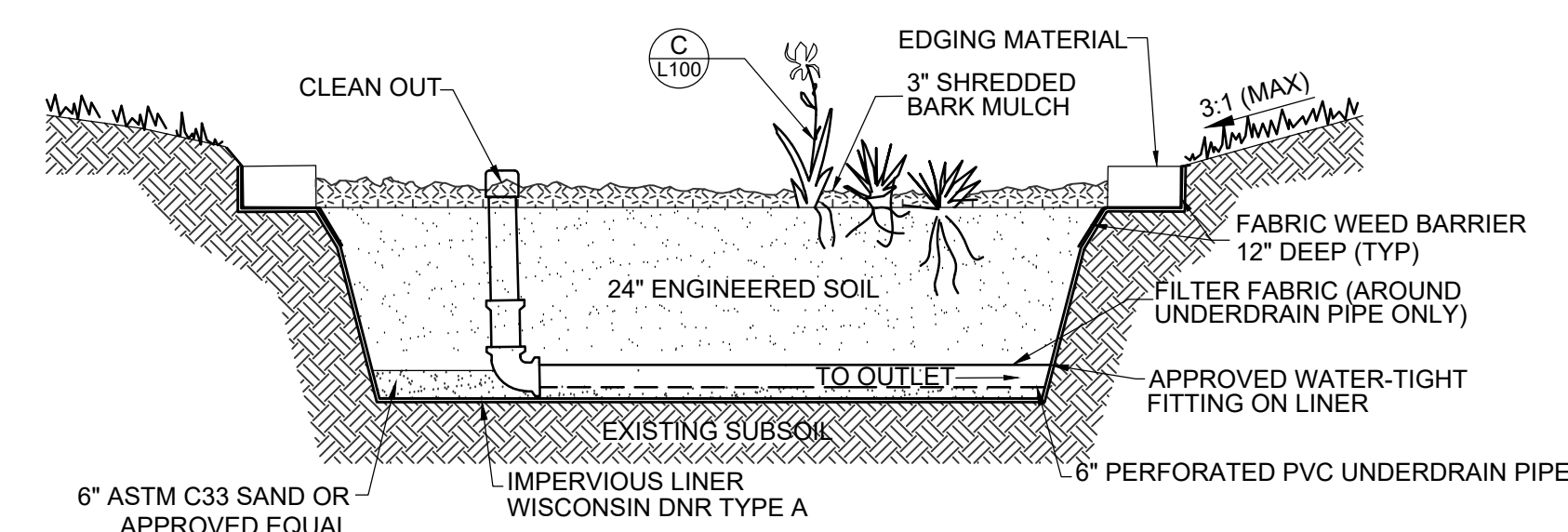


NOTES:
• 2"x4" TRUNCATED DOME PANELS SHALL BE CAST IRON
• THE SURFACE TEXTURE OF THE RAMP (EXCLUDING THE
TRUNCATED DOME PANEL) SHALL BE A COARSE BROOMED FINISH,
TRANSVERSE TO THE SLOPE OF THE RAMP.

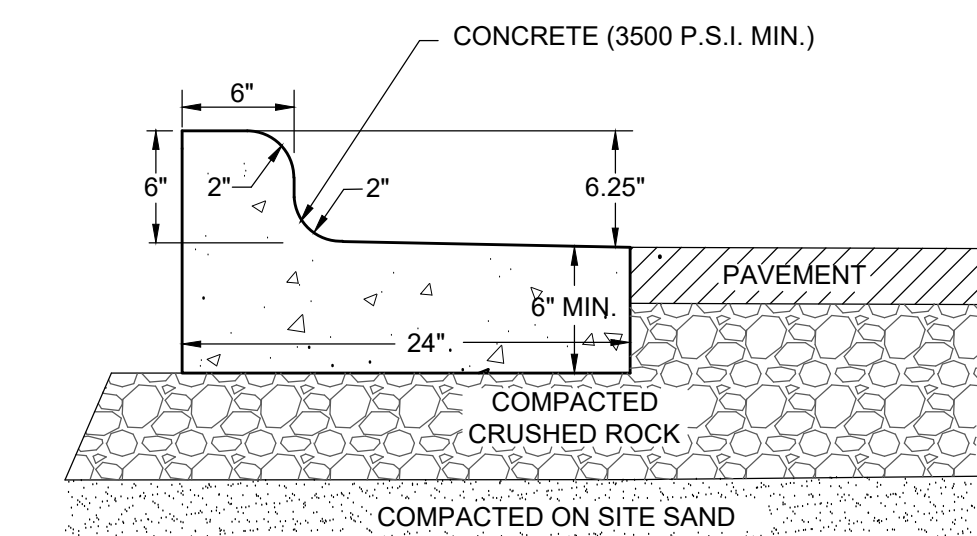
E SIDEWALK RAMP DETAIL
C100 NO SCALE



F REINFORCED CONCRETE STEP
C100 NO SCALE

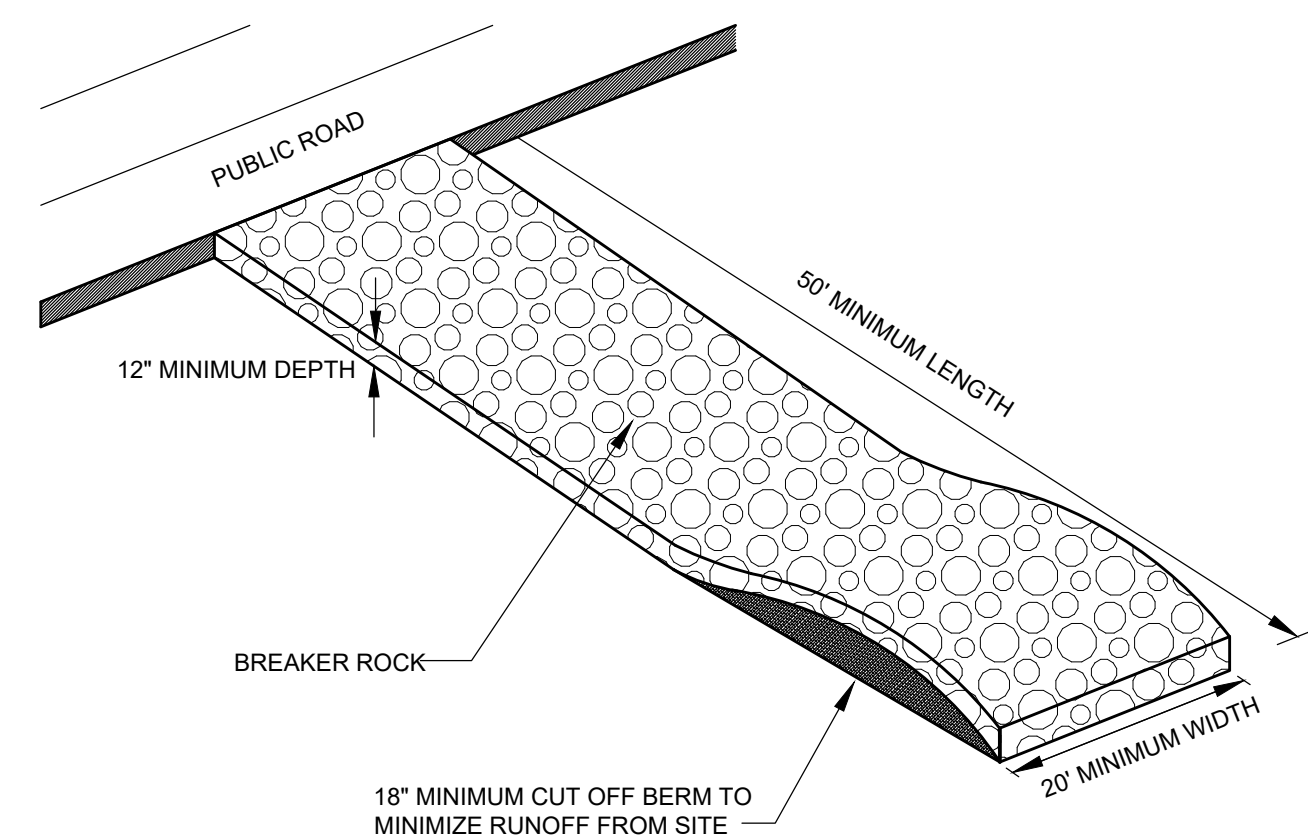
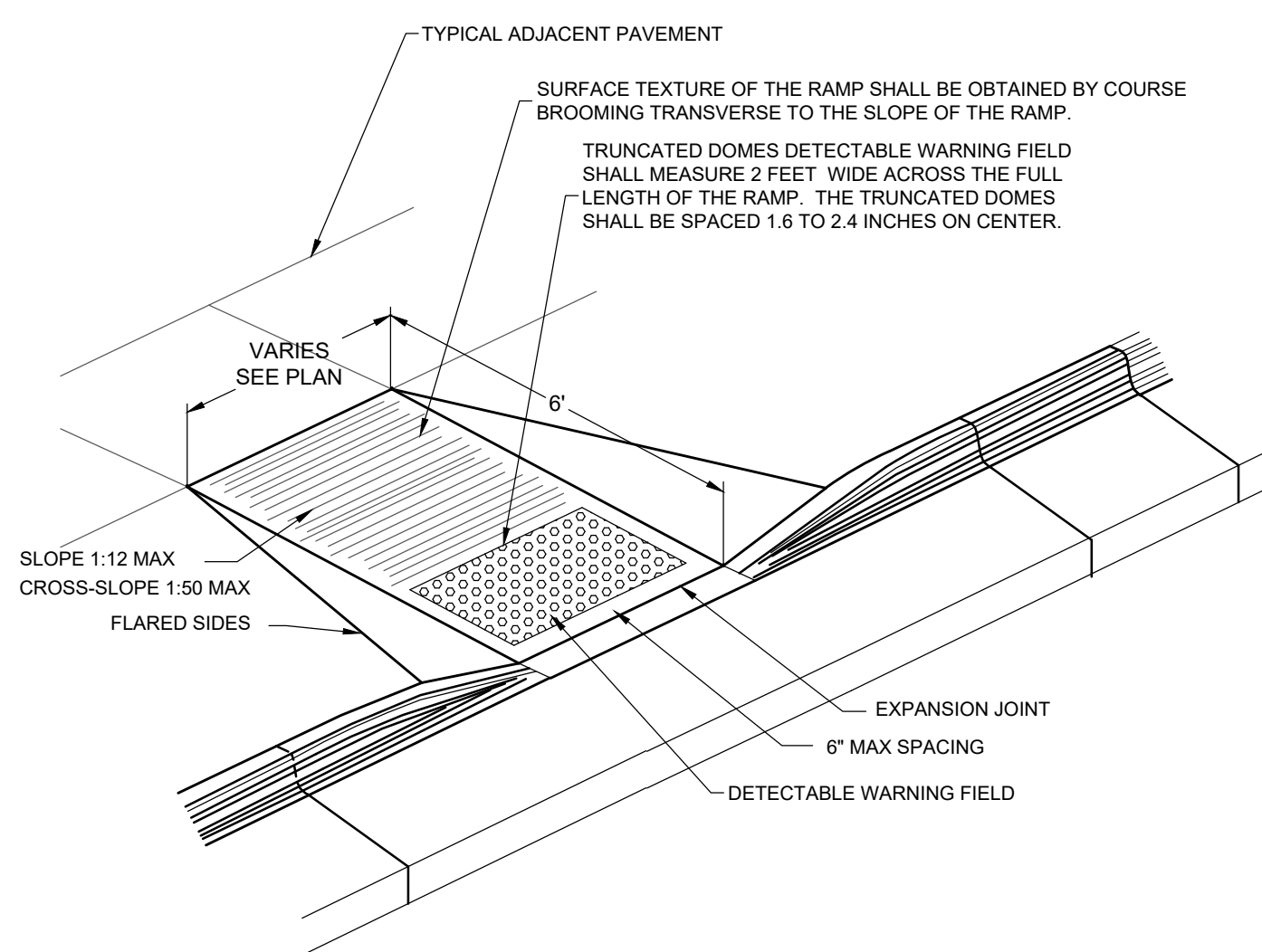


G BIOFILTER DETAIL
C100 NO SCALE



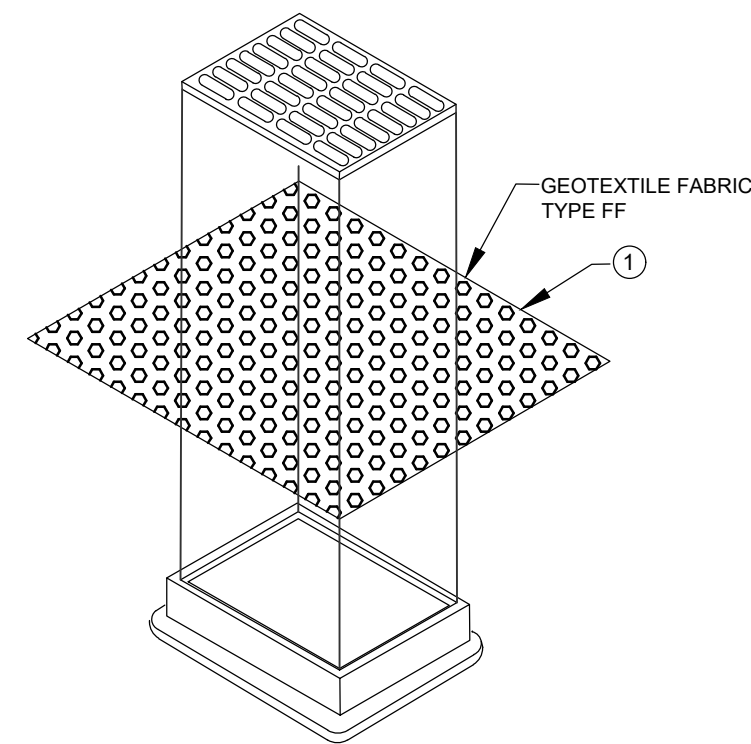
NOTE: 1 CONTROL JOINTS SHALL CONFORM WITH WISDOT 601.3.6
2 THE BOTTOM OF THE CURB AND GUTTER MAY BE
CONSTRUCTED FLAT OR PARALLEL TO THE SLOPE OF THE BASE
COURSE PROVIDED A MINIMUM 6" GUTTER THICKNESS IS
MAINTAINED

H 24" CURB AND GUTTER SECTION - REVERSE SLOPE
C100 NO SCALE



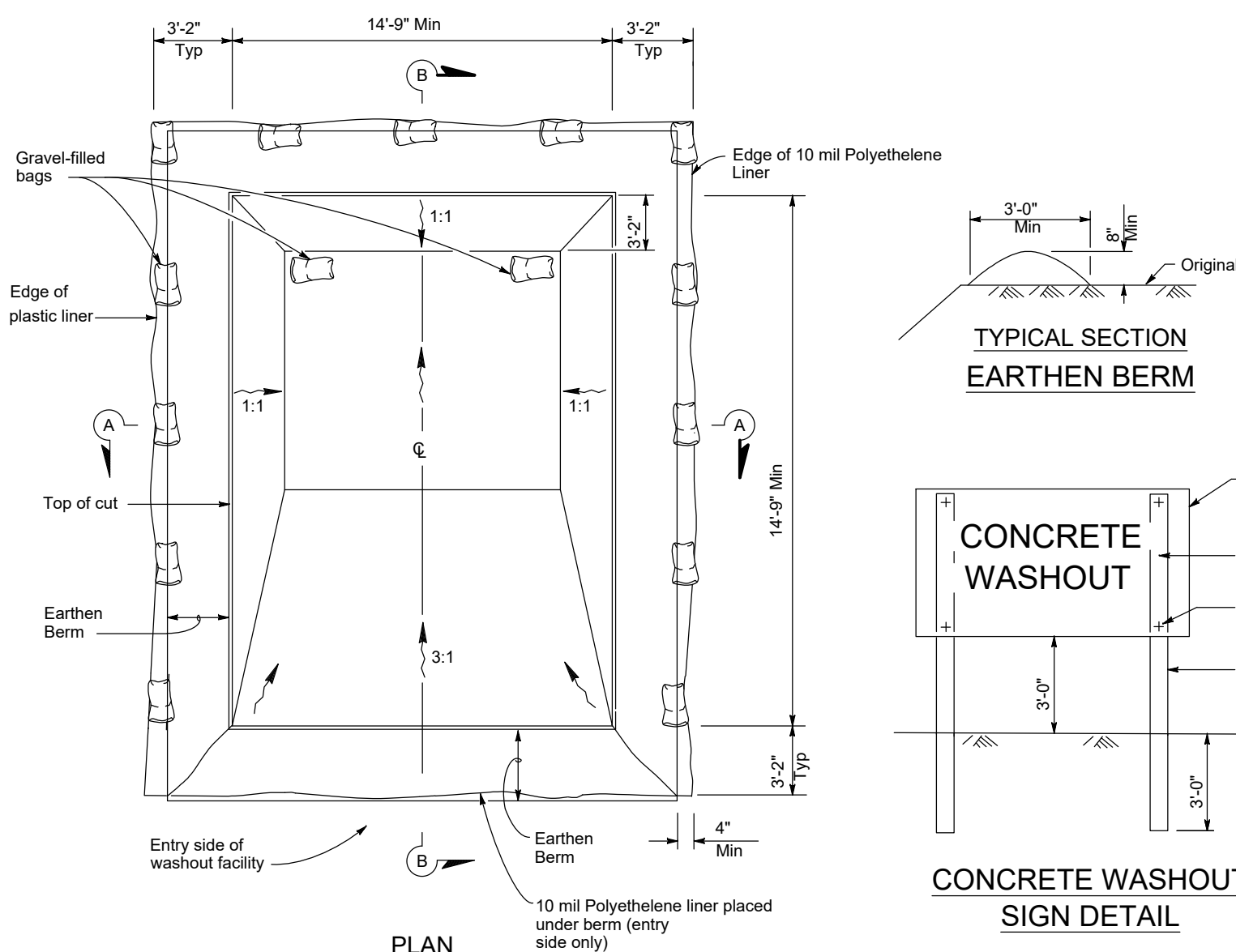
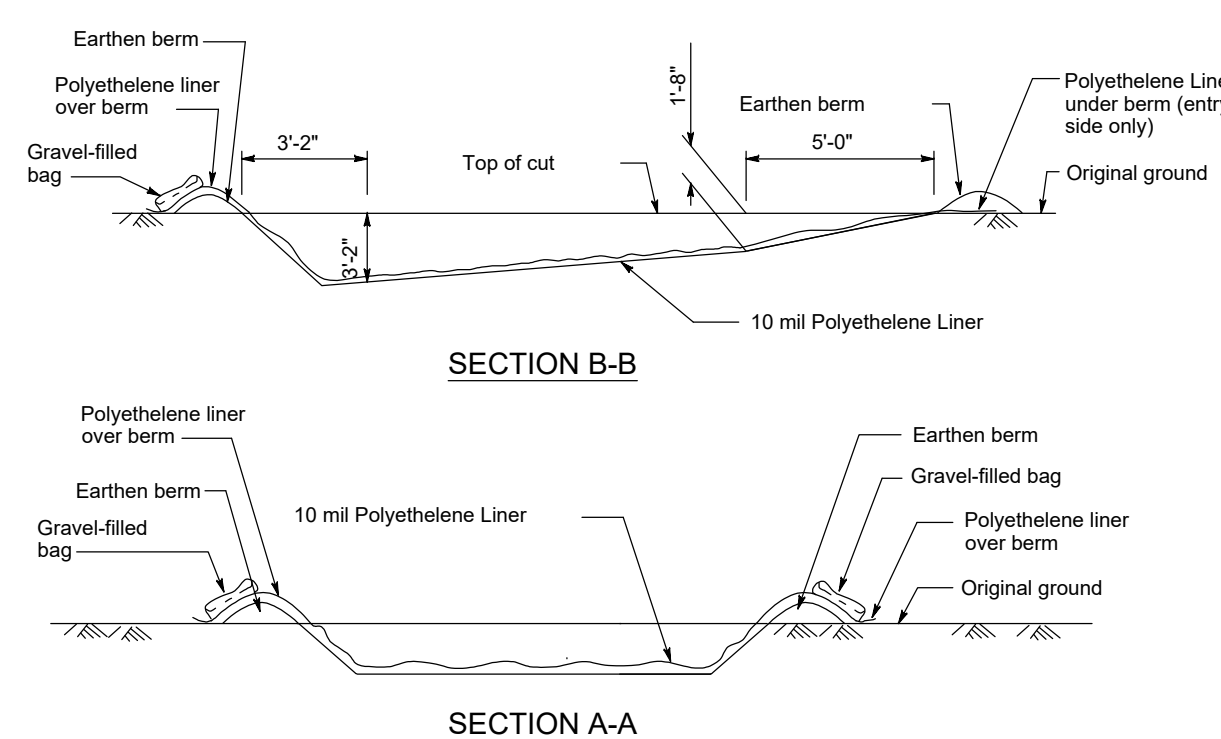
NOTES:
1. PLACE FILTER FABRIC (PROPEX 2002 OR EQUAL) UNDER BREAKER ROCK TO PREVENT
MUD MIGRATION THROUGH ROCK.
2. ENTRANCE MUST BE MAINTAINED REGULARLY TO PREVENT SEDIMENTATION ON PUBLIC
ROADWAYS. FUGITIVE ROCK WILL BE REMOVED FROM ADJACENT ROADWAYS DAILY OR
MORE FREQUENTLY AS NECESSARY.

I VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
C300 NO SCALE



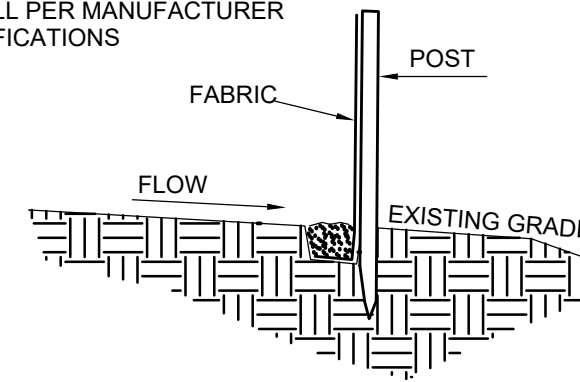
GENERAL NOTES
INLET PROTECTION DEVICES SHALL BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED AT THE DIRECTION OF
THE ENGINEER.
MANUFACTURED ALTERNATIVES APPROVED AND LISTED ON THE WIS. D.O.T.'S EROSION
CONTROL PRODUCT ACCEPTABILITY LIST MAY BE SUBSTITUTED.
WHEN REMOVING OR MAINTAINING INLET PROTECTION, CARE SHALL BE TAKEN SO THAT THE
SEDIMENT TRAPPED ON THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC DOES NOT FALL INTO THE INLET. ANY
MATERIAL FALLING INTO THE INLET SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
FINISHED SIZE, INCLUDING FLAP POCKETS WHERE REQUIRED SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF
10' AROUND THE PERIMETER TO FACILITATE MAINTENANCE OR REMOVAL.

J INLET PROTECTION, TYPE B (WITHOUT CURB BOX)
C300 NO SCALE

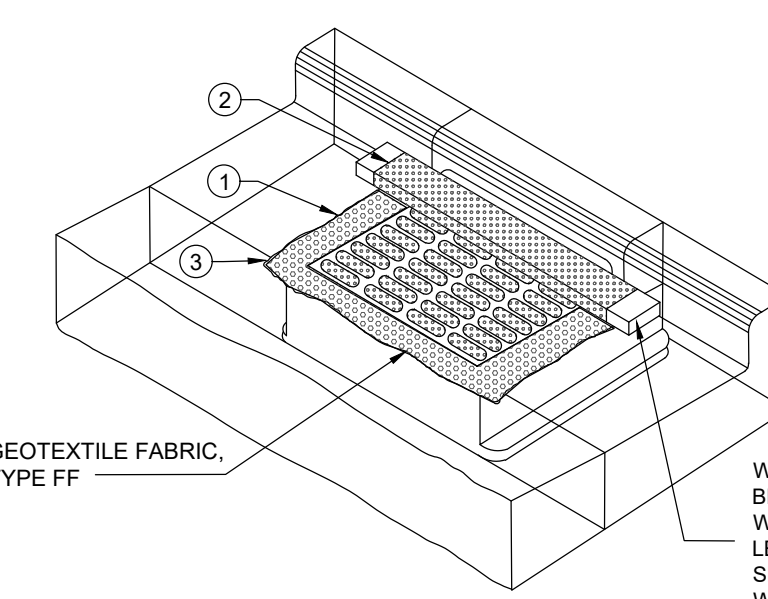


K TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY
C300 NO SCALE

NOTE:
REFER TO:
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL
STANDARD SILT FENCE (1056)
-INSTALL PER MANUFACTURER
SPECIFICATIONS

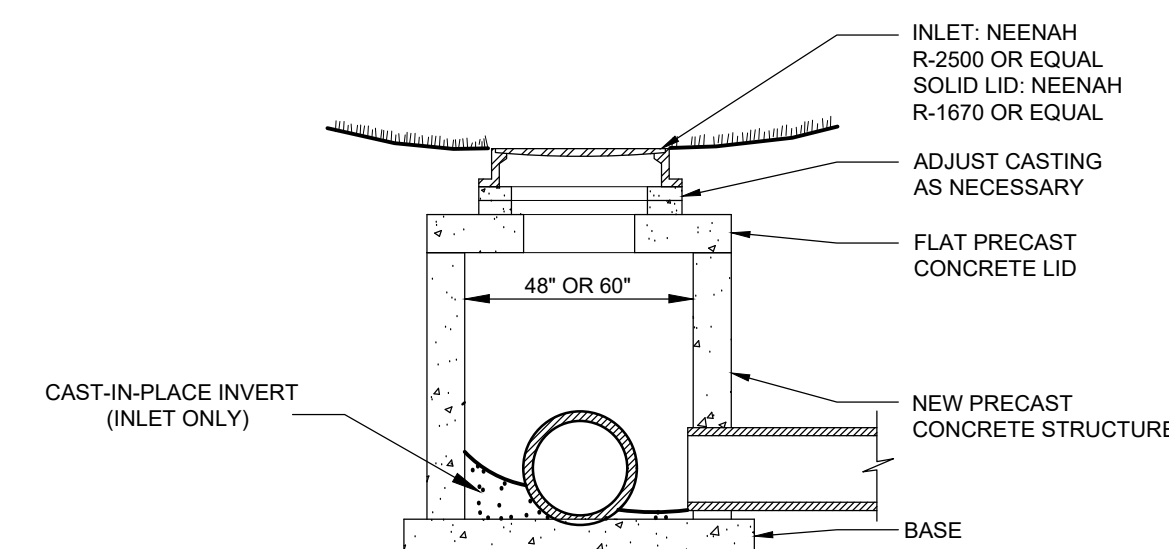


L TYPICAL SILT FENCE INSTALLATION
C300 NO SCALE

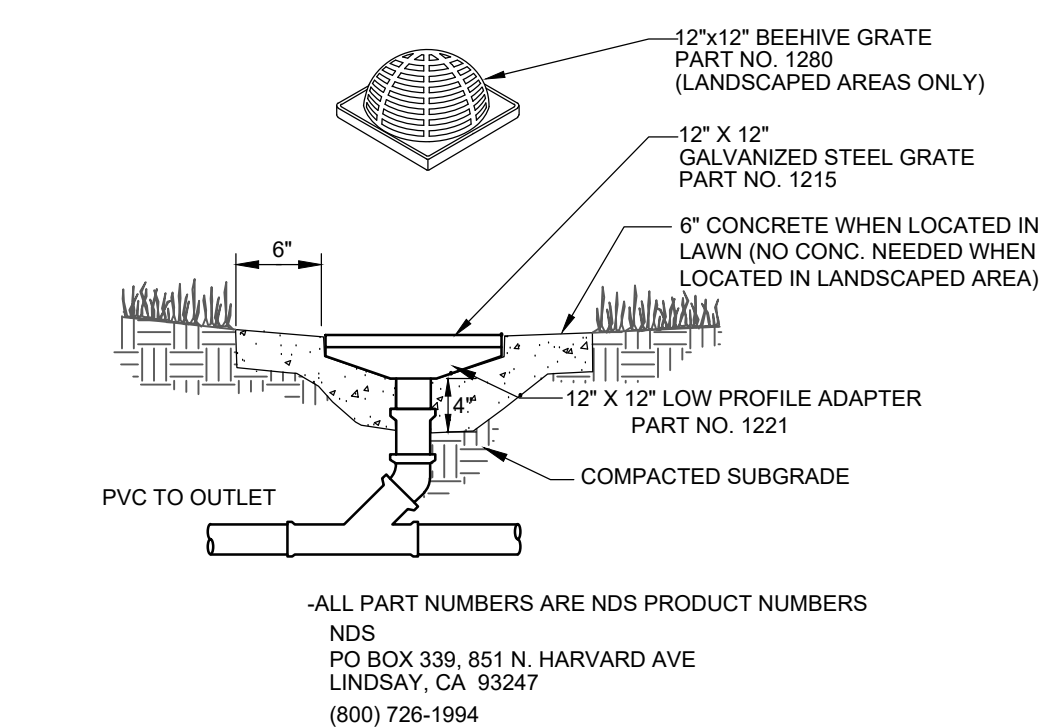


GENERAL NOTES
INLET PROTECTION DEVICES SHALL BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED AT THE DIRECTION OF
THE ENGINEER.
MANUFACTURED ALTERNATIVES APPROVED AND LISTED ON THE WIS. D.O.T.'S EROSION
CONTROL PRODUCT ACCEPTABILITY LIST MAY BE SUBSTITUTED.
WHEN REMOVING OR MAINTAINING INLET PROTECTION, CARE SHALL BE TAKEN SO THAT THE
SEDIMENT TRAPPED ON THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC DOES NOT FALL INTO THE INLET.
ANY MATERIAL FALLING INTO THE INLET SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
FINISHED SIZE, INCLUDING FLAP POCKETS WHERE REQUIRED SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF
10' AROUND THE PERIMETER TO FACILITATE MAINTENANCE OR REMOVAL.
FOR INLET PROTECTION, TYPE C (WITH CURB BOX), AN ADDITIONAL 18" OF FABRIC IS
WRAPPED AROUND THE WOOD AND SECURED WITH STAPLES. THE WOOD SHALL NOT
BLOCK THE ENTIRE HEIGHT OF THE CURB BOX OPENING.
FLAP POCKETS SHALL BE LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCEPT WOOD 2X4.

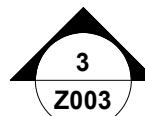
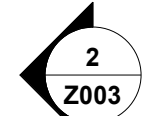
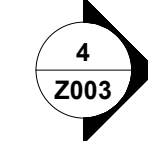
M INLET PROTECTION, TYPE C (WITH CURB BOX)
C300 NO SCALE



N MANHOLE/INLET FOR STORM SEWER
C400 NO SCALE



O 12" NDS INLET
C400 NO SCALE



EXPANSION
EXISTING

EXPANSION
EXISTING

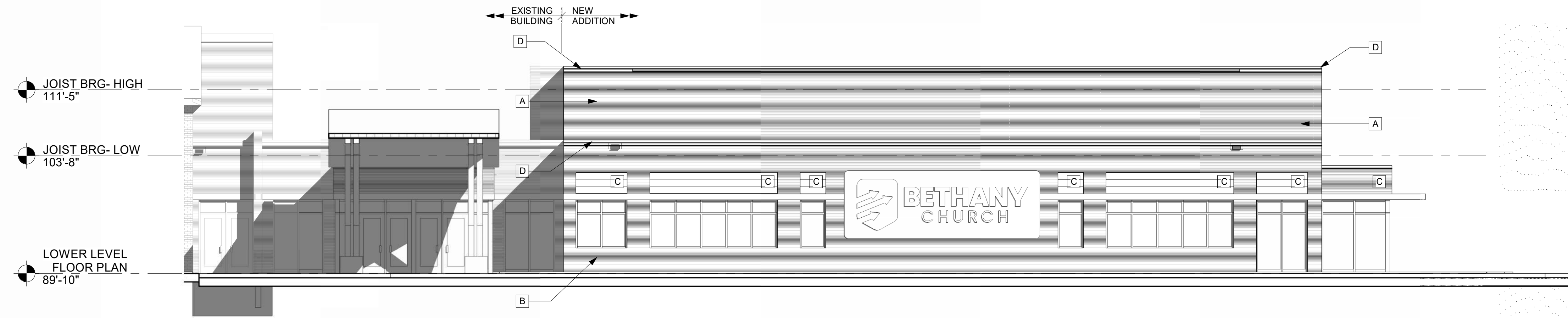
AREA OF REMODEL

Department Legend

- CIRCULATION
- FELLOWSHIP
- RESTROOMS
- SUPPORT
- WORSHIP

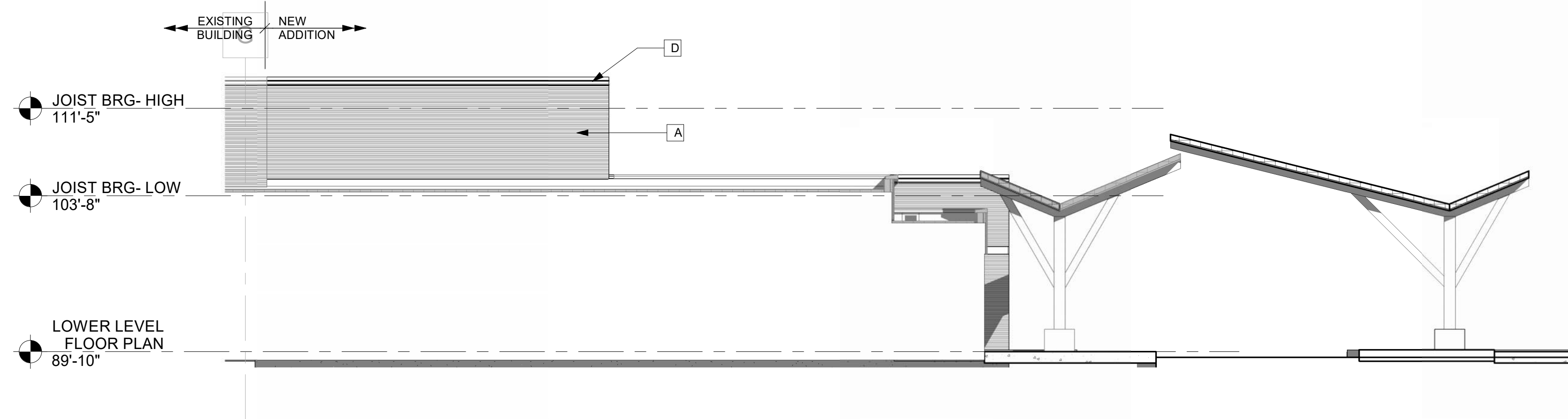
LEGEND:

- A CORRUGATED METAL- FIELD LIGHT
- B CORRUGATED METAL- FIELD DARK
- C ALUMINUM SIDING- ACCENT MEDIUM
- D FASCIA/ TRIM- WHITE



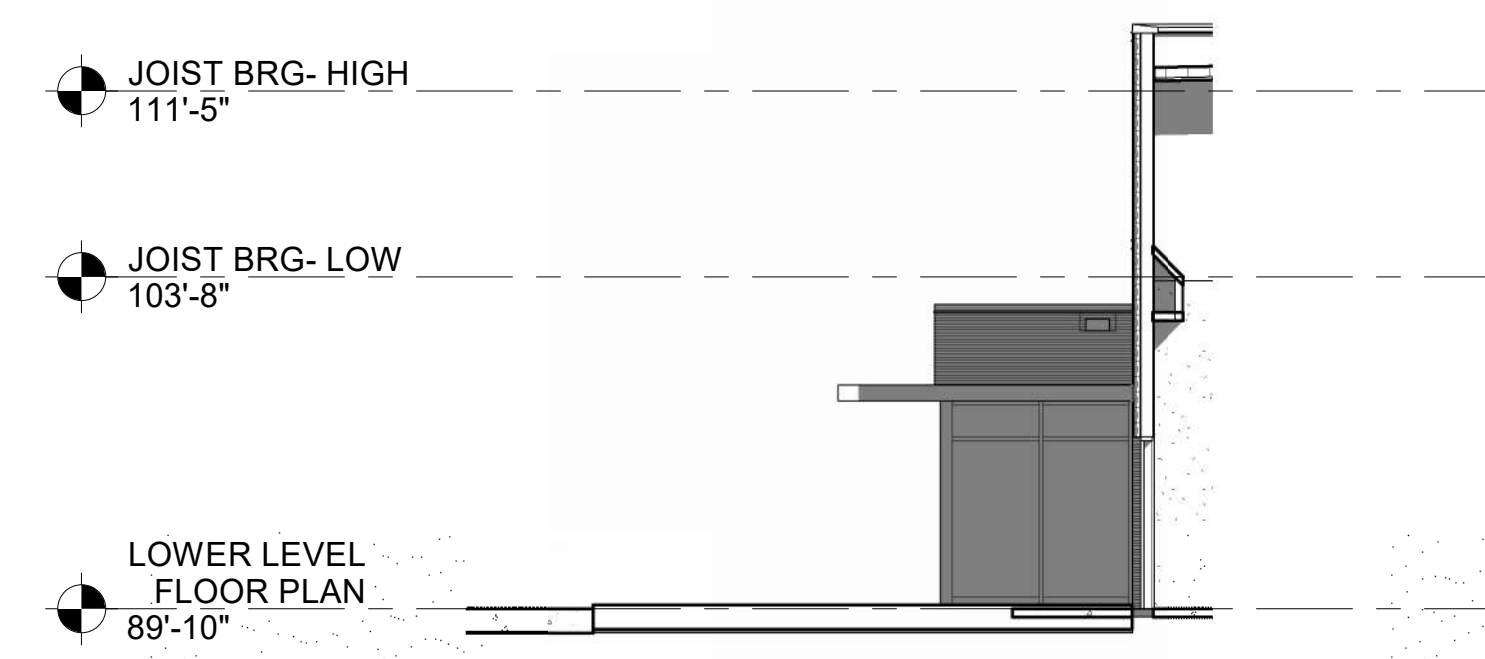
1 NORTH ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



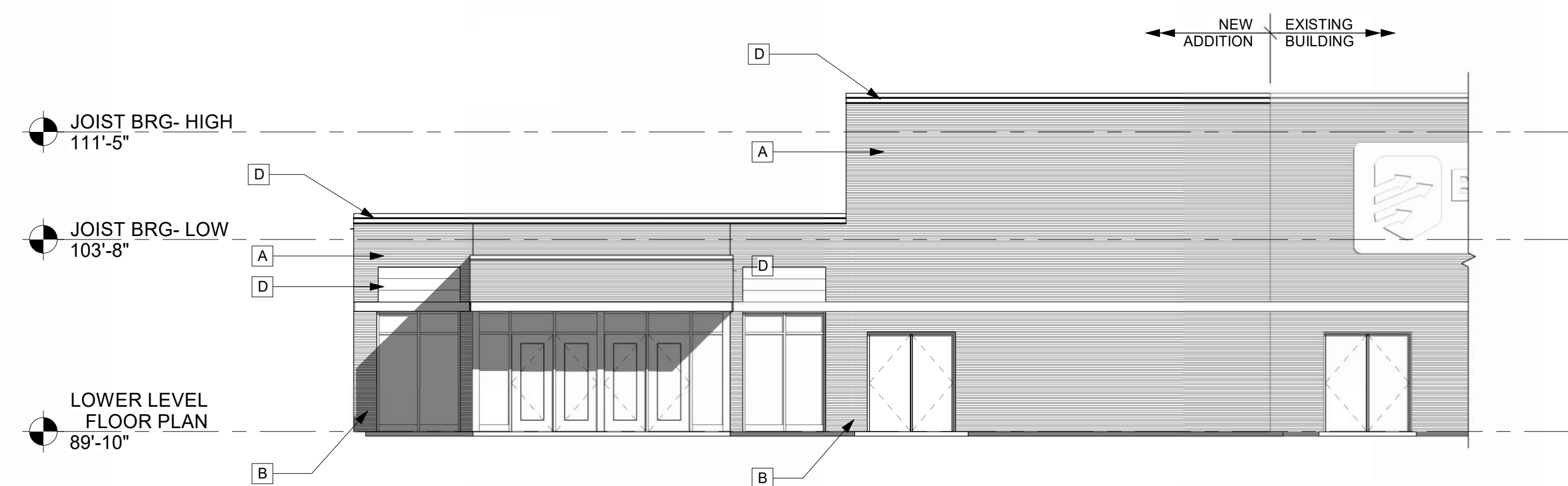
2 EAST ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



3 SOUTH ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



4 WEST ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



BETHANY CHURCH