



Right-of-Way Permitting

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State Right-of-Way Permitting

A permit is required to work within WisDOT right-of-way of an Interstate, U.S or State Highway

Types of work requiring a permit may include:


- Storm sewer connections
- Culvert daylight to our ditches
- Private BMP connections to our drainage systems
- Surveying
- Boring under highway
- Installing an overhead utility facility
- Blocking and detouring traffic
- Driveway and culvert
- Grading

Today I will focus on drainage and erosion control aspects of right-of-way permitting



State Right-of-Way Permit Application

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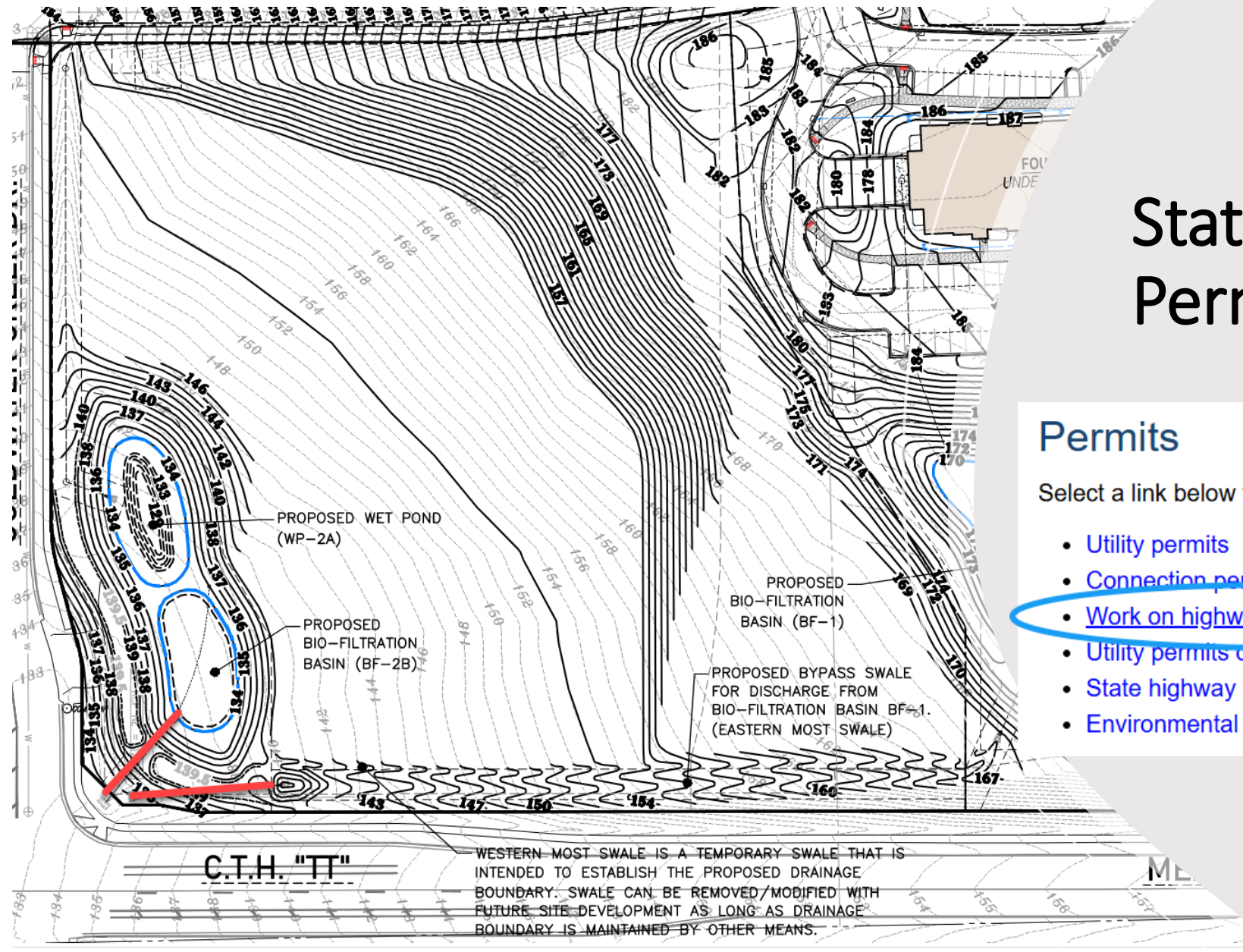
The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) is dedicated to creating transportation solutions through innovation and exceptional service. Please take a moment to explore our website and see how we strive each day to provide leadership in the development and operation of a safe and efficient transportation system for the people of Wisconsin.

State Right-of-Way Permit Application

Permits

Select a link below for information related to the specific topic.

- [Utility permits](#)
- [Connection permits](#)
- [Work on highway right-of-way permits](#)
- [Utility permits on WisDOT railroad property](#)
- [State highway detour permits](#)
- [Environmental coordination \(for permits\)](#)



PERMIT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Permit Application – **SHAPES (State Highway Access and Permitting Electronic System)**

CIVIL DRAWINGS INCLUDING

- Site Plan – site layout, highway layout, existing culverts or storm sewer, existing sidewalk, utilities
- Grading Plan – labeled contours, existing and proposed grading
- Storm sewer plan sheets – labeled inlets, structures, culverts
- Storm sewer profile
- Storm structure details
- Storm utility notes
- Construction erosion control plan showing state structures protection
 - Type D inlet protection in sags
- Permanent restoration plan for all work within and adjacent to state right-of-way



PERMIT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS CONTINUED

COMPLETE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Storm sewer calculations
- Culvert calculations
- Hydrology Modeling if applicable
- Post construction design requirements
- Drainage maps
 - Existing contours
 - Proposed contours
 - HSG Soil Type
 - Tc Lines
 - Land use type – typically aerial imagery

Erosion Control Talking-Points



Seed Mixes

Table 630-2 Native vs. 630-1 Highway Seed

WisDOT mixes 70, 70A, 75 and 80

- Longer establishment time (3 years)
- Warm season grasses and forbs(wildflowers)
- Resilient and adaptable to WI climate
- Deep roots
- Short term higher up-front costs
- Increased habitat and diverse species
- Does not require fertilizer or watering



WisDOT mixes 10, 20, 30, 40, and 60

- Quick green up
- Cool season grasses
- Goes dormant in drought, will die after sustained drought
- Shallow roots
- Short term less expensive
- Minimal habitat and limited species
- Requires fertilizer and watering



Determining Seed Type

They are not the same

630.2.1.5.1.2 Mixture

(1) Use seed mixtures that meet with the engineer's approval and conform to the following:

- No. 10 where average loam, heavy clay, or moist soils predominate.
- No. 20 where light, dry, well-drained, sandy, or gravelly soils predominate and for high cut and fill slopes generally exceeding 6 to 8 feet, except where using No. 70.
- No. 10 or 20 on ditches, in slopes, median areas, and low fills, except where using No. 30 or 70.
- No. 30 for medians and on slopes or ditches generally within 15 feet of the shoulder where a salt-tolerant turf is preferred.
- No. 40 in urban or other areas where a lawn type turf is preferred.
- No. 60 only on areas, the contract designates, or the engineer specifies. Use it as a cover seeding for newly graded wet areas or as a nurse crop for specified wetland seed mixtures. Do not apply it to flooded areas.
- Nos. 70 and 70A on slopes and upland areas the contract designates, or the engineer specifies. Use seed mixture No. 70 on loamy soils and seed mixture No. 70A on sandy soils.
- No. 75 where native grasses are desired for erosion control.
- No. 80 on in-slopes where a salt tolerant seed mix containing native grasses is desired.



Fundamentals of Traditional Grass Establishment

Seed Timing

- Optimum seed timing is **August through September** (Cool nights and moisture)
- **Dormant seeding** is the next best time to seed (when soil temps remain consistently below 53 degrees and ground is still workable and gets seed in soil for early spring green up).
- **Spring** is the third best time to seed. Soil prep can be hard due to frost/moisture and new seedlings must survive summer heat and drought.
- Late June through July is risky due to temperature and lack of rain.



AUGUST , 2025 FLOODING EXPERIENCE

Brady O'Connor
SE Region Stormwater and
Erosion Control Engineer

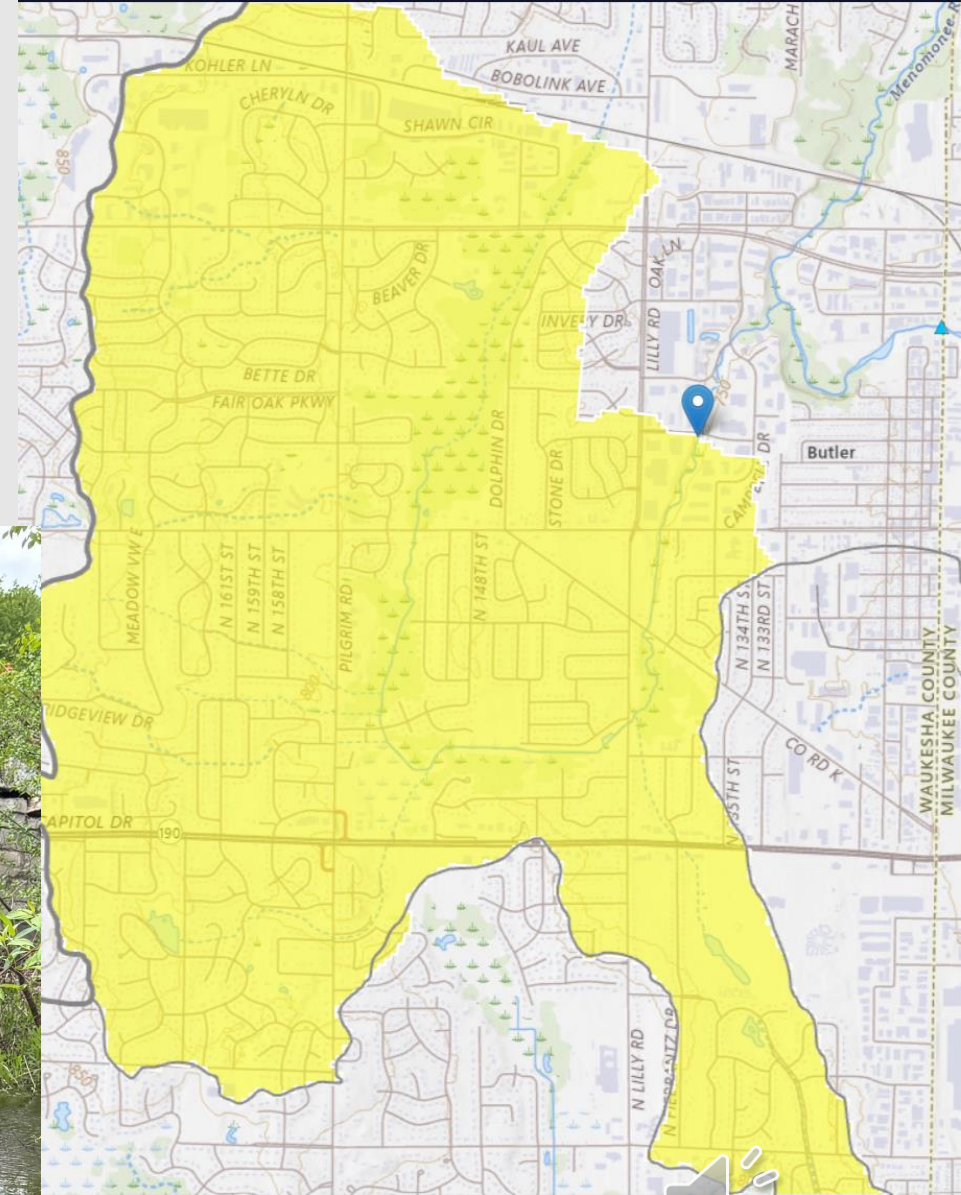


August 9th, 2025 Flood



• Overview Dr. – Butler Ditch (Trib to Menom)

- Existing: 3x corrugated steel culverts (179" x 79")
 - Installed: HECF Class III 87"x136"
- Drainage area: 6.91 sq mi
 - Almost entirely urban (approx. 2% wetlands)



- Overview Dr. – Damage Photos



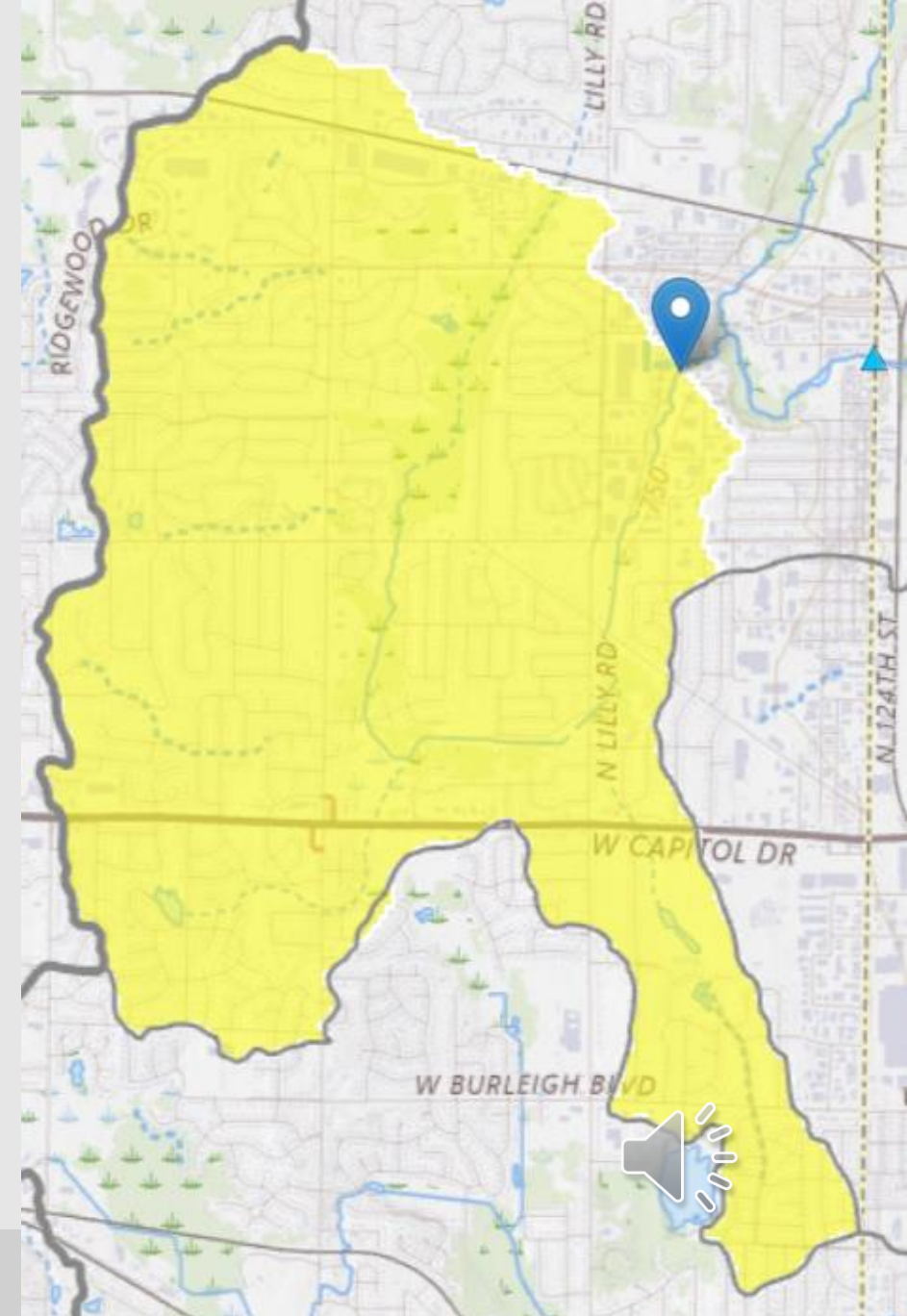


- Campbell Dr. – Butler Ditch (Trib to Menom)

- NEXT CROSSING DOWNSTREAM
- Existing: 3x corrugated steel culverts (117" x 79")
 - Planned: 2x 8x6 box & 12x8 box
- Drainage area: 7.22 sq mi



Project was in early design – no construction was active





Questions?

