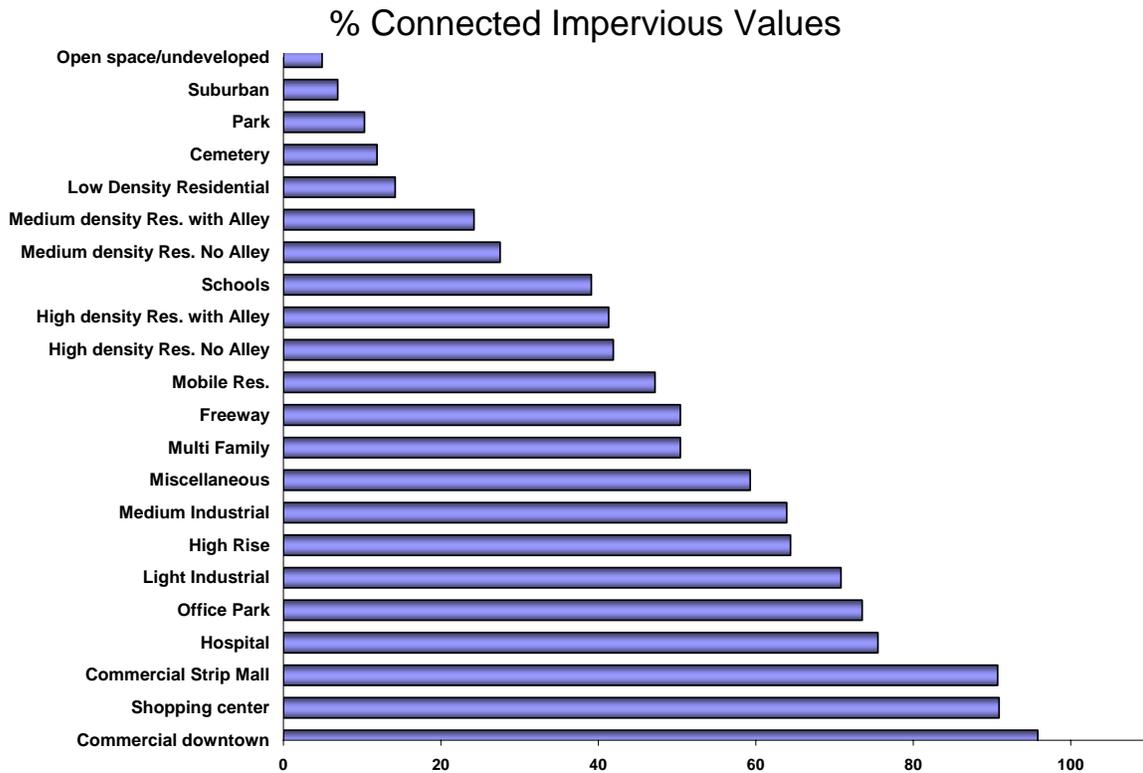


**Errata for Guidance on Developed Urban Areas and the 20% and 40% TSS Reductions  
(Sections NR 151.13(2) and NR 216.07(6), Wis. Adm. Code)**

Clarification under Model Inputs: “No control”

The standard land use files in SLAMM assume a level of impervious surface disconnection. The “no controls” condition for each land use is based on this assumed percent of disconnected imperviousness. (The values from the SLAMM standard land use files are presented in the chart below as percent connected imperviousness). At a minimum, all land uses as modeled must be equal to the connected imperviousness values in the standard land use files. Under the “with controls” condition, land use that has a greater level of disconnection than the values in the standard land use files may take credit for volume and pollutant reduction.



The percent connected imperviousness must be verified in the field. Disconnection may be assumed for residential rooftops where runoff has a flow path of 20 feet or greater over a pervious area in good condition. Disconnection for other impervious surfaces is based on the length of the impervious surface contributing flow and whether the impervious surface and the pervious area receiving the flow are graded for sheet flow. If runoff from the impervious surface travels across a pervious area with a flow path equal to or greater than the length of the impervious flow path, it can be considered disconnected, provided all of the following are met:

- the pervious area is in good condition,
- the pervious surface flow path is at least 20 feet in length,
- the entire pervious area flow path does not exceed 8% slope, and
- the impervious surface flow path is no greater than 75 feet.