



## ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH CONSORTIUM

### Reinspection Criteria for Campgrounds

This document will assist in the determination of when a reinspection is warranted. Reinspections are to be conducted as soon as possible, based on the scheduled date for the correction(s).

If a return visit is required to verify compliance, a reinspection and reinspection fee will be required if applicable. As indicated below, if documentation or other evidence is provided to show satisfactory compliance, a reinspection may not be required:

#### Category 1 – Imminent Hazards

Whenever an inspection or complaint investigation reveals the existence of a violation that is potentially hazardous to the health and safety of patrons or employees and the violation cannot be corrected during the inspection or investigation, the inspector must return to the establishment to verify that the violation has been corrected.

*\*Note – Category 1 violations apply specifically to items 1-10 as identified below.*

#### Category 2 – Priority Violations

Whenever an inspection reveals that 6 or more priority violations have been observed and noted, a reinspection will occur whether the violations were corrected onsite or not, to verify active managerial control has been established.

#### Category 3 – Repeat Violations

Whether corrected on-site or not, repeat violations that are documented over 3 inspections (pre-inspection, routine, complaint or onsite) will result in a reinspection.

#### Category 4 – Excessive Violations

An excessive number of violations may result in a reinspection. The inspector and their supervisor will determine if there is a lack of active managerial control based on the quantity and criticality of the observed violations.

*\*Note – Category 2, 3, and 4 violations apply to all the violations as identified in the “Campground Marking Instructions” document.*

#### **The following violation(s) will result in a reinspection and applicable reinspection fee under Category 1 – Imminent Hazards:**

1. Safe water cannot be obtained consistently from a well as evidenced by laboratory reports. For private wells, follow the department’s Water Sample Compliance for Licensed Establishments policy for appropriate follow-up.
2. The private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) shows evidence of failure and the operator is not in the process of attaining compliance. *If documentation can be provided that compliance has been attained, then a reinspection will not be required (for example, approval from DSPS or DNR).*

3. POWTS cover(s) are missing (note that this does not include covers that are present but are missing a securing device). *If active managerial control is in place, then photographic or video documentation along with a receipt, can be provided, and a reinspection will not be required.*
4. A top bunk bed has no railing at all on the side, and no way to keep the user from rolling out. *If active managerial control is in place, then photographic or video documentation along with a receipt, can be provided, and a reinspection will not be required.*
5. Plumbing fixtures such as sinks, toilet facilities, or public or private sewage systems are not discharging into approved waste storage containers or systems.
6. Smoke detectors are not installed where required, are not maintained, or are expired. *If active managerial control is in place and photographic or video documentation along with a receipt can be provided within 5 days, then a reinspection will not be required. [Wisconsin Statute § 101.145\(4\)](#) requires corrections to be made within 5 days.*
7. Carbon monoxide detectors are not installed where required, are not maintained, or are expired. *If active managerial control is in place and photographic or video documentation along with a receipt can be provided within 5 days, then a reinspection will not be required. [Wisconsin Statute § 101.149\(8\)\(a\)](#) requires corrections to be made within 5 days.*
8. Insects of public health importance, rodents, bed bugs or other pests are present in the establishment.
9. Utensils are not being washed, rinsed, and sanitized in an approved manner, signage advising that utensils are not washed, rinsed, and sanitized is not provided where applicable, or supplies for sanitizing are not available.
10. Active managerial control is missing for backflow prevention. This can include when a hose is connected to a hose bibb without a backflow preventer in place, and hose can fall onto the ground; numerous backflow preventers missing and operator is not aware and/or has no plans to replace. Note that back flow preventers are required in several areas of campgrounds: campsites, toilet and shower buildings; sanitary stations; fish cleaning stations. Reinspection should only occur if it is shown that there is an overall lack of managerial control for backflow prevention.