Type II Environmental Impact Assessment

Central Wisconsin Center Food Service Building Renovation

Central Wisconsin Center

DFD Project Number 23F2R

WIDOA 180853 | April 2025

SEH

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Type II Environmental Impact Assessment

DHS Central Wisconsin Center Food Service Building Renovation

Prepared for:
Wisconsin Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development

Prepared by:
Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc.
6808 Odana Road, Suite 200
Madison WI, 53715-1137
608.620.6199

I hereby certify that this report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision.

Prepared by: _____ 3/19/2025
Marty Falk, AICP — Date
Environmental Planner

Reviewed by: _____ 3/19/2025
Darren Fortney, AICP, NCI, LEED-GA — Date
Senior Planner, Consultant Project Manager

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List of Acronyms

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AST	Aboveground Storage Tanks
BMP	Best Management Practices
BRRTS	Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CLEAN	Contaminated Lands Environmental Action Network
CWC	Central Wisconsin Center
DATCP	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
DHS	Department of Health Services
DOA	Department of Administration
DFD	Division of Facilities Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
MMHI	Mendota Mental Health Institute
MSP	Municipal Services Payments
NHI	Natural Heritage Inventory
PSIG	Pounds Per Square Inch Guage
SHWIMS	Solid and Hazardous Waste Information System
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
WDNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
WEPA	Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act
WHS	Wisconsin Historical Society
WisDOT	Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Environmental Impact Assessment

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Prepared for Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Facilities Development

Introduction

The State of Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) Division of Facilities Development (DFD) has retained Short Elliot Hendrickson Inc. (SEH) on behalf of the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Central Wisconsin Center Food Service Building Renovation. The EIA is prepared in accordance with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act November 6, 1981). The purpose of the EIA is to assess potential beneficial or adverse impacts of the project on the physical, biological, social, and economic environments.

Project Description

The Central Wisconsin Center (CWC) in Madison, WI is one of three facilities for the Developmentally Disabled operated by the Division of Care and Treatment Services (DCTS). It is dedicated to serve people with developmental and intellectual disabilities. CWC currently serves approximately 215 individuals of all ages who require extensive care, treatment and training.

This project would renovate the food service building at CWC. A building addition would be constructed adjacent to an area of abandoned built-in coolers and freezers. This new space would be the location of a new production kitchen. This new kitchen would be constructed while the existing kitchen remains in operation. This would allow meal preparation to continue while the building is renovated. The existing dining area would be renovated. A conference area would be constructed in part of the area currently occupied in the existing kitchen. All mechanical electrical and plumbing systems would be replaced. Abandoned built-in coolers and freezers would be demolished to allow for better food and material storage. The building envelope would be repaired to preserve the structural integrity of the building.

EIA Process

Scoping Letter

A Scoping Letter to solicit input on potential environmental effects of the project was sent to selected parties and agencies on October 21, 2024. A copy of the Scoping Letter and distribution list is included in Appendix A. Comments received for the project and responses include:

- Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin: A scoping response was received on November 12, 2024 noting that Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin has no concerns regarding the project, but they asked to be notified immediately and that all work cease on site should a discovery be made during construction.

- Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin would be notified if remains are found.

Draft EIA

The Draft EIA was made available on April 10, 2025, for the required 15-day public review period. A hard copy of the Draft EIA is available at the Madison Public Library – Lakeview, 2845 N Sherman Avenue, Madison, WI 53704. An electronic version was made available via email request and legal notice.

The deadline for comments to incorporate into the Final EIA document is April 25, 2025. Comments can be submitted via email to the environmental project manager at dfortney@sehinc.com.

A copy of the Notice of Availability for the 15-day public review period is included in Appendix B.

1 Description of Proposed Action

1.1 Title of Proposed Project

Central Wisconsin Center Food Service Building Renovation

DFD Project No. 23F2R

1.2 Project Location

Location: Central Wisconsin Center, 317 Knutson Drive, Food Service Building, Madison, WI 53704

County: Dane County

City, Village, or Town: City of Madison, WI

The project site is located at the northwestern portion of the CWC campus, 317 Knutson Drive, Madison, WI 53704. The project site is located in the Southeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 26, Township 8 North, Range 9 East, in the City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin. Maps of the project are included in Appendix C.

1.3 Project

1.3.1 Description of Proposed Action

This project would completely renovate the Food Service Building. Renovations would be phased in a manner to allow the operation of the current kitchen until the new kitchen is constructed.

A new addition would be added to house the new kitchen and support spaces. Addition size to be determined during Pre-Design phase and is estimated to be between approximately 8,580 GSF. All interior finishes would be replaced. This includes floors, walls, and ceiling. Restrooms would be renovated or relocated and would be ADA compliant. Interior wood doors would be replaced. The existing building envelope would be addressed in this project. Exterior doors, windows, and roof would be replaced. The roof top clerestory would be reconstructed. Exterior masonry would be repaired where necessary.

Sitework would include replacement of sidewalks and canopies around the building. Concrete surfaces at the loading docks are in poor condition and would be replaced. Loading docks would be rebuilt, and the dock area would be repaved. A new ramp would be built to allow direct vehicle unloading into the lower-level Stores area. Masonry enclosure around outdoor mechanical equipment would be demolished. The parking lot adjacent to the building would be replaced. Areas around the building would be regraded and landscaped. Exterior and adjacent site lighting would be upgraded. Existing site utilities would be relocated to accommodate the building addition if necessary.

This project includes replacement of all electrical, mechanical, and plumbing throughout the entire building. This includes providing a new HVAC system, DDC integration, normal and emergency power infrastructure, lighting, network communications system infrastructure, paging system, staff call system, security system, audio visual system, fire alarm system, a new sprinkler system, new plumbing fixtures and new plumbing piping infrastructure.

In addition to the new kitchen, new support spaces include dry storage, food service cart storage, coolers, freezers, cooking lines, tray lines, ware washing, receiving area, dining area, and café bistro. Staff support spaces include a new conference center, offices, staff bathrooms, locker rooms wellness room, mother's room, break room, and maintenance shop. Two existing elevators and associated mechanical equipment shall be refurbished for reuse.

1.3.2 Purpose and Need

The food service building, built in 1960, is located on the campus with a main production kitchen preparing and serving meals to patients, staff, and guests. The CWC food service staff currently prepares meals for approximately 215 residents per day. The Bistro Cafe serves up to 100 staff and guests daily. This will increase when the Building 6 remodel for geropsychiatric patients is completed in 2025. CWC is projecting a future growth of 30 residents due to expansion of the geropsychiatric population.

1.4 Estimated Cost and Funding Source

Estimated Project Costs

Construction Cost	$33,631,000
Contingency	$5,045,000
Design	$2,849,000
Other Fees*	$0
DFD Fees	$1,548,000
Equipment	$1,590,000
Total Estimated Project Cost	$44,663,000

*Other fees include CxP, WEPA, AAC, and others to be determined.

Funding Source: General Fund Supported Borrowing.

1.5 Project Schedule

SBC Authority to Construct	August 2025
Bid Date	October 2025

Start Construction	January 2026
Substantial Completion	January 2028
Final Completion	August 2028

2 Existing Environment

2.1 Physical

2.1.1 Soils and Topography

Existing topography is basically flat with minimum slope away from the building.

USDA soil data accessed on October 4, 2024 indicates that soils on the site consist entirely of Westville silt loam (2-6 percent slopes). This soil is a relatively well-draining silt. There are no issues regarding groundwater on the proposed site.

Existing and proposed site maps showing the topography of the project site is included in in Appendix C.

2.1.2 Utilities

Sanitary Sewer – The building is served by the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District.

Stormwater – Stormwater is currently conveyed offsite via storm sewer system.

Water – Domestic water is provided by wells at MMHI. Chilled water is provided from the central chiller plant at MMHI and will be extended to this building. There is an abandoned booster pump located in the tunnel with a bypass around the pump.

HVAC – The building is provided with both high-pressure steam and low-pressure steam from the campus central plant. New high-pressure steam, low-pressure steam and pumped condensate return was installed in 2020 as a part of DFD project 19E3N. There are four multi-zone air handling units located in the basement which provide cooling.

Electrical – Electrical power is brought to CWC by Madison Gas & Electric. Power from MG&E is sent to CWC and MMHI from the MMHI Central Heating Plant and distributed to the buildings on site at 4160 volts. There is an emergency generator at the heating plant that provides emergency power to the site through the existing underground distribution system.

2.1.3 Surface Water and Groundwater

There is no surface water mapped within the proposed project site (WDNR Surface Water Data Viewer, 2022). The nearest surface waters are Lake Mendota, located approximately 3,220 feet to the west and 2,850 feet to the south and Yahara River, located approximately 5,100 feet to the north. There are mapped wetlands associated with these waterbodies. There are no known or suspected impacts to these wetlands and waterbodies.

The proposed project site is located within the Lake Mendota-Yahara River Watershed. This watershed, which measures 112 square miles, lies within the Lower Rock River Basin.

This project is regulated by Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 216 (establishes construction site stormwater discharge permit standards) and NR 151 (runoff pollution performance standards).

The City of Madison has a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 216, which require municipalities to reduce polluted stormwater runoff by implementing stormwater management programs with BMPs.

2.1.4 Wetlands and Floodplains

According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), wetlands are “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.” A wetland is defined by a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. All three of these criteria must be met for an area to be delineated as a wetland.

There are no mapped wetlands, wetland indicators, or hydric soils within the proposed project site (WDNR Surface Water Data Viewer, 2022). Additionally, vegetation and hydrology indicative of wetlands has not been observed in the proposed project site. The nearest mapped wetland on the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory is located near Lake Mendota approximately 0.34 miles (1,820 feet) west of the proposed project site. A wetland map from the Surface Water Data Viewer is included in in Appendix C.

According to flood insurance rate map data prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and incorporated in the WDNR’s Surface Water Data Viewer, the proposed project site lies in an area of minimal flood hazard and has less than a 0.2% chance of flooding annually. Floodplains with a 1% chance of flooding annually, associated with Lake Mendota are located north and west of the project area and are well outside of the project area. A floodplain map from the Surface Water Data Viewer is included in in Appendix C.

2.1.5 Air

Chapters within the NR 400 series of the Wisconsin Administrative Code regulate air pollution. Criteria pollutants regulated by these chapters include particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, organic compounds, nitrous oxides, carbon monoxide, and lead in addition to other hazardous air pollutants and visible emissions.

As of October 4, 2024, the pollutant with the highest Air Quality Index in the City of Madison is PM2.5, with an index value of 22. Air quality index values of 50 or less are considered “good” with low levels of health concern. The EPA maintains a list of all non-attainment counties for air quality standards. As of October 4, 2024, Dane County does not appear on this list for any criteria pollutants. The project site is not located within a nonattainment area for criteria pollutants according to the WDNR Air Management Data Viewer.

2.2 Biological

2.2.1 Flora and Fauna

The project site features a mature landscape of mixed perennial and shrub foundation plantings, and young and mature deciduous trees. The Food Service Building is surrounded on all sides by open lawn space, with a parking lot located to the north of the building.

WDNR was included as part of the project scoping process and was sent a project scoping letter on October 21, 2024 to inform them of the project. No response was received. An Endangered Resources Preliminary Assessment was conducted for the project site on October 4, 2024 indicating that further action would be required to ensure compliance and the proposed project warranted an Endangered Resources Review by WDNR.

An Endangered Resources Review (ERR) request was submitted to the WDNR on February 6, 2025, for information on threatened, endangered, and special concern species that may potentially exist within the general area of the project or may be impacted by the project. A response was received on February 6, 2024 indicating that WDNR staff had reviewed the project and that it is covered by the Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization for No/Low Impact Activities and that no formal ER Review letter is needed and there are no actions that need to be taken to comply with state endangered species laws.

Coordination with WDNR is documented in Appendix D.

2.3 Social

According to the 2020 US Census Bureau, CWC is located within Census Tract 23.02, Dane County, Wisconsin.

Census tract 23.02 has a total population of 1,851. The demographic breakdown is as follows: 74.6% white, 12.7% African American, 4.3% Hispanic, 4.1% Asian, 0.8% American Indian, 0.2% Native Hawaiian and 5.2% Biracial. Within the census tract 23.02 there is an estimated 50% of the population with a bachelor's degree. This area has 3.0% of the population below the poverty level.

The City of Madison has a total population of 269,840. The demographic breakdown is as follows: 71.0% White, 7.4% African American, 8.7% Hispanic, 9.5% Asian, 0.49% American Indian and 7.8% Biracial. Approximately, 59.3% of the population in Madison, Wisconsin has attained a bachelor's degree and 16.2% are below the poverty level.

2.4 Economic

In addition to providing healthcare services, CWC provides numerous healthcare, administrative, and facilities management jobs for local residents. DHS currently employs 6,100 workers across its 15 Wisconsin locations and has additional career opportunities available.

The Food Service Building is located within the CWC campus. There are no nearby businesses that would be affected by the project.

2.5 Other

2.5.1 DATCP Registered Tanks

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) database was searched for sites with registered aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and/or underground storage tanks (USTs) on October 4, 2024. A search for ASTs and USTs owned by Wisconsin Dept of Health Services and Central Wisconsin Center was conducted. A total of 1 tank was identified. This tank is listed as an underground storage tank and was closed/removed 1998. As such, it is not anticipated to be a concern for the project. A desktop review of the site did not identify any aboveground storage tanks on site.

Search results are included in Appendix E.

2.5.2 EPA Database Search

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) multi-system database and EnviroMapper was searched on February 11, 2025, for sites listed as Superfund (CERCLIS) sites and generators or handlers of hazardous waste. Superfund sites were not identified within or near the project site. No concerns were identified withing the project area. Search results are included in Appendix E.

2.5.3 BRRTS

The WDNR Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) database and corresponding RR Sites Map was searched on October 4, 2024. The RR Sites Map is the WDNR's web-based mapping system that provides information about contaminated properties and other activities related to the investigation and cleanup of contaminated soil or groundwater in Wisconsin. The RR Sites Map is part of the WDNR's Contaminated Lands Environmental Action Network (CLEAN), an inter-linked network of WDNR databases tracking information on different contaminated land activities.

The RR Sites Map shows no RR Sites on the CWC campus. There is one closed underground storage tank site located nearby, at the MMHI campus. This storage tank has no ongoing commitments. The Public Land Survey System description for this tank indicates that it is located outside of the project area. Search results are included in Appendix E.

2.5.4 SHWIMS

The Solid and Hazardous Waste Information System (SHWIMS) provides access to information on sites, and facilities operating at sites that are regulated by the WDNR Waste Management program. Coordination with a WDNR regional specialist was conducted and SHWIMS was searched for applicable sites on February 14, 2025. The search identified one landfill/waste site north of the project area. No hazardous waste (RCRA) sites were found within the CWC campus, but two RCRA sites were identified on the MMHI campus, southwest of the project site. The project is not anticipated to interfere with the handling of hazardous or infectious waste. SHWIMS database search results are included in Appendix E.

2.5.5 Asbestos Removal

The program statement for the proposed renovation identifies the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM), including components of the building's thermal insulation system, flooring materials, fire doors and potentially other non-friable materials in the building. A separate asbestos abatement consultant, contracted directly by DFD, would be included as part of the design team during the preliminary design phase. The asbestos abatement consultant would incorporate abatement drawings and specifications in the overall project documents. DFD would receive separate asbestos abatement contractor bids that would include both building demolition and abatement. The general prime contractor would be required to coordinate and include the demolition and abatement in the overall construction schedule.

2.5.6 Archaeological and Historic Resources

There are no known archaeological or historical sites located within the project site boundaries. SEH retained the Cultural Resource Management program (CRM) at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) To conduct an architecture, history, and archaeology review of the project. CRM reviewed the area of potential effect (APE), defined as the proposed project site and immediately adjacent properties, for historic resources on January 27, 2025. The review did not identify any archaeological or historic sites within the APE, although a number of archaeological sites were identified within one mile of the APE. Of these, none are anticipated to be impacted by the project.

The project was further reviewed by the DHS historic preservation officer and the finding that no historic properties or archaeological properties would be affected by the project was recommended. This finding was sent to that the project would not impact any archaeological and historic resources. A historic review, along with the SHPO coordination form, was completed recommending this finding and was sent to SHPO on February 18, 2025. SHPO concurred with the finding on February 27, 2025.

2.5.7 Parking and Transportation

Based on current traffic count map data published by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), the following average annual daily traffic (AADT) volume occurs on roadways within 0.5 miles of the project site:

- Troy Drive (Between Harper & Lerdahl RDs): 2,300 AADT
- Northport Drive (South 113 between school & Kennedy): 23,300 AADT

There is vehicle parking on the project site, which includes a parking lot on site, and angled parking on the local access roads that surrounds the CWC campus. The most direct access points are via Green Avenue and Knutson Drive.

Pedestrians have access to the facility via paved sidewalk on Green Avenue, a gravel and paved shoulder on Murphy Drive, and an extensive network of sidewalks and walking paths throughout CWC. Northport Drive has dedicated bike lanes and separated paved sidewalks in both directions. There are no other dedicated bike facilities on site, however local roadways within and surrounding CWC are suitable for biking on account of their low speed limits and low volumes of traffic.

3 Proposed Environmental Change

3.1 Manipulation of Terrestrial Resources

Some earthwork would be required to accommodate the proposed improvements for new sidewalks, canopies and landscaping. The existing grade of the project site would be altered to accommodate for the proposed building additions. Addition size is estimated to be approximately 8,580 gross square feet.

Sitework would include replacement of sidewalks and canopies around the building. Concrete surfaces at the loading docks are in poor condition and would be replaced. Loading docks would be rebuilt, and the dock area would be repaved. A new ramp would be built to allow direct vehicle unloading into the lower-level Stores area. Masonry enclosure around outdoor mechanical

equipment would be demolished. The parking lot adjacent to the building would be replaced. Areas around the building would be regraded and landscaped. Exterior and adjacent site lighting shall be upgraded.

3.2 Manipulation of Aquatic Resources

Aquatic resources and surface water features are not located within the boundaries of the project site. However, site construction activities have the potential to impact stormwater. Where possible, CWC should utilize stormwater best management practices (BMPs). A construction site erosion plan would be developed, as well as site-specific stormwater management plans.

3.3 Structures

Other than the renovation of Food Service Building, this project does not include work on other existing buildings. This project would substantially improve the operations and extend the lifespan of the existing building.

3.4 Other

3.4.1 Sustainable Design

The project would consider the inclusion of DFD's new Sustainability Guidelines published in August of 2020. Per DFD's sustainability guidelines, this project shall achieve a minimum of 1% energy sourced from an onsite renewable source. The new additions and building renovations would be designed with efficient fixtures which would replace outdated and inefficient systems throughout the building .

3.4.2 Hazardous Materials

Adverse impacts associated with hazardous materials or environmental conditions on-site are not anticipated. A long-term beneficial impact is anticipated from the abatement of asbestos containing materials that would be disturbed by the renovation and potentially expose occupants to a health hazard. Any asbestos abatement would be conducted in safe manner consistent with regulatory standards to protect the health and welfare of the workers and residents of the facilities.

3.4.3 Utilities

The project would require extensive work to utility systems within the Food Service Building. Utility services and infrastructure would be maintained to CWC throughout the construction duration so that food preparation is not disturbed during the project. Any shutdowns required would be coordinated with CWC and MMHI staff to ensure that operations and patient care aren't negatively impacted.

This project includes replacement of all electrical, mechanical, and plumbing throughout the entire building. This includes providing a new HVAC system, DDC integration, normal and emergency power infrastructure, lighting, network communications system infrastructure, paging system, staff call system, security system, audio visual system, fire alarm system, a new sprinkler system, new plumbing fixtures and new plumbing piping infrastructure.

3.4.4 Noise

Short-term noise impacts would occur during the renovation and construction periods. Major elements that would produce elevated noise levels include demolition activities, vibrations, equipment noise, material delivery, hauling, grading, and landscaping. Anticipated noise would most directly impact those individuals living or working near the project, including nearby residents, students, faculty, staff, and visitors utilizing nearby buildings and recreation areas. Nearby buildings or areas include the other CWC and MMHI facilities, residential neighborhoods and the Troy Community Garden.

Outdoor construction noise is expected to be short in duration with hours of operation between which comply with the City of Madison noise ordinance.

To minimize the impacts of construction noise, contractors would be responsible for ensuring that exhaust mufflers and engine enclosures are in place and in good working order for all on-site trucks and equipment. An engine enclosure reduces low-frequency noise coming from the engine, while an exhaust muffler deadens the noise of escaping gases from combustion, similar to a car muffler. On-site workers would also be responsible for hearing protection as necessary to prevent long-term health effects from working near or around these types of construction equipment over extended periods of time.

3.4.5 Air Quality

The project is not anticipated to impact air quality. There is a potential for dust resulting from construction activities. Best management practices would be followed to mitigate dust levels resulting from construction.

3.4.6 Traffic and Parking

Sitework would include replacement of sidewalks and canopies around the building. Concrete surfaces at the loading docks are in poor condition and would be replaced. Loading docks would be rebuilt, and the dock area would be repaved. A new ramp would be built to allow direct vehicle unloading into the lower-level Stores area. Masonry enclosure around outdoor mechanical equipment would be demolished. The parking lot adjacent to the building would be replaced.

There may be short-term impacts to circulation and parking during construction activities. Long-term impacts to circulation and parking would be beneficial, as the parking lot and sidewalks would be replaced.

4 Probable Adverse and Beneficial Impacts

4.1 Physical Impacts

No significant adverse physical impacts are anticipated with the project. There would be short-term impacts due to noise and dust generated by construction equipment. Temporary disruption to vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle circulation are anticipated. However, these impacts would be temporary and localized to the immediate project site. The pedestrian network within CWC has numerous redundancies, and the network as a whole would remain functional during construction. Long-term impacts to circulation and parking would be beneficial due to the construction of new sidewalks and a new parking lot.

Air emissions would be limited to those from short-term use of equipment and site work during project construction, and there are no significant emission sources in the planned use of the facility once constructed.

All civil utilities (water, storm, and sanitary) would remain in service for the duration of the project so that food preparation is not disturbed during the project. Any unforeseen required would be coordinated with CWC and MMHI staff to ensure that operations and patient care aren't negatively impacted.

4.2 Biological Impacts

No significant biological impacts are anticipated with the project. While some vegetation would be disturbed and some trees may need to be removed with the project, new vegetation and trees included with the project landscaping would result in no anticipated loss to potential habitat or biodiversity.

The Environmental Resources Review and additional correspondence from WDNR, along with additional desktop review of the project, have indicated that there would be no direct impacts to wetlands or other waterbodies, public lands, floodplain, or and species which are of Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Status.

4.3 Socioeconomic Impacts

The project is anticipated to have a long-term social benefit for patients, staff, and visitors at CWC. The project would provide an overall improvement to the facility, allowing it to better serve patients and ensuring that staff can provide required services.

In the short-term, temporary disruption to vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle circulation are anticipated, which may provide an inconvenience student and staff. This impact is unavoidable as the construction equipment and deliveries are required for successful completion of the project. However, these impacts would be temporary and localized to the immediate project site. Long-term circulation benefits are anticipated due to new sidewalks and the replacement of the old parking lot.

The renovation project is also anticipated to provide a beneficial short-term economic impact to the community. Construction projects typically provide short-term job opportunities and result in spending that supports local service and material providers.

4.4 Other

4.4.1 Energy

There would be a continued commitment of energy resources to construct the project, including fossil fuel consumption used by construction vehicles and equipment. Energy that would irreversibly be consumed includes fuel and electricity used to run construction equipment and to operate construction material manufacturing plants and quarries. Other electrical needs may include lighting, compressors, and tools.

In the long-term, the proposed action is anticipated to reduce energy consumption for lighting, heating, plumbing, and general electricity use. This reduction in energy would be the byproduct of both newer, more efficient building components. New building components that are to be installed would be installed with DFD Sustainable Facilities Standards.

4.4.2 Archaeological and Historic Resources

Since the project area does not have any historic resources, the proposed project would have no anticipated impact to these resources. The project is also not anticipated to disturb any nearby archaeological resources. Precautions would be taken during construction to ensure that any potential impacts would be mitigated should unexpected resources be discovered.

4.4.3 Hazardous Materials

Through proper handling commitments, adverse impacts associated with hazardous materials or environmental conditions on-site are not anticipated. A long-term beneficial impact is anticipated from the removal of asbestos-containing materials that would be disturbed by the renovation and potentially expose occupants to a health hazard. Any asbestos abatement would be conducted in safe manner consistent with regulatory standards to protect the health and welfare of the workers and residents of the facilities.

5 Probable Adverse Impacts that Cannot be Avoided

Probable adverse impacts that cannot be avoided include temporary disruptions to circulation, short-term noise and dust impacts during construction, and long-term commitments of energy, materials, and financial resources. These are impacts which cannot be avoided with a project which meets the purpose and needs of the project.

6 Relationship between Short-term Uses of the Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-term Productivity.

During the short-term, the local project environment would be adversely affected by construction and construction-related activities resulting in low to moderate degrees of impacts from noise and dust emissions, interference with local vehicle, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic. However, these impacts are necessary to meet the purpose and need of the project.

The project is anticipated to have a long-term social benefit for CWC patients, visitors, and employees who would use the updated facility. The project would provide an overall improvement to CWC campus facilities, allowing for the better provision of services.

The long-term operating and maintenance costs of the renovated building are anticipated to be lower relative to number of patients served compared the existing building due to the improved efficiency and updated technology of new/replaced utility and mechanical systems.

7 Irreversible or Irretrievable Commitments of Resources if Action is Implemented

7.1 Energy

There would be a commitment of energy resources to construct the project, including fossil fuel consumption used by construction vehicles and equipment. Energy that would irreversibly be consumed includes fuel and electricity used to run construction equipment and to operate construction material manufacturing plants and quarries. Electrical needs may include lighting, compressors, and tools.

Long-term consumption of resources to allow project completion, and continued operation of the facility, would not negatively impact or overload existing supplies. New building components would be installed with DFD Sustainable Facilities Standards.

8 Alternatives

Alternatives to the proposed project are described below.

8.1 No Action/Defer the Project Request

This alternative would make no improvements to the Food Service Building. The space would continue to serve as the main production kitchen preparing and serving meals to patients, staff, and guests. The buildings condition would continue to decline and safety concerns would increase. This would not meet the needs of CWC and would not satisfy the purpose and need of the project.

8.2 Renovate Food Service Building

This alternative would renovate Food Service Building as discussed in this EIA.

9 Evaluation

A. As a result of this action, is it likely that other events or actions will happen which may significantly affect the environment? If so, list and discuss. (Secondary effects)

This project would have the potential to facilitate additional landscaping improvements surrounding the project area. New bicycle and pedestrian facilities would have the potential to lead to additional improvements to these systems such as crosswalks. None of these potential improvements would be anticipated to result in additional environmental impacts.

B. Does the action alter the environment so a new physical, biological, or socioeconomic environment would exist? (New environmental effect)

Yes, the proposed action would alter the environment so a new physical, biological, and socioeconomic environment would exist, as described below:

- Physical changes to the environment would include some ground disturbance to previously disturbed area for new sidewalks, canopies, loading docks and replacement of

the existing parking lot. The existing grade of the building would also be altered to accommodate for the proposed building additions.

- The site is already a fully developed urban area and would remain that way with the implementation of the project. Although biological changes to the environment would include the removal of existing vegetation and the addition of new vegetation, no overall changes to biodiversity and habitat are anticipated.
- Socioeconomic changes include the potential for temporary job creation.

C. Are the existing environmental features which would be affected by the proposed action scarce, either locally or statewide? If so, list and describe. (Geographically scarce)

No, the environmental features anticipated to be affected by the project are not considered to be scarce on a local or statewide scale. Coordination with WDNR has confirmed that no impacts to Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species are anticipated with the project.

D. Does the action and its effects require a decision which would result in influencing future decision? Describe. Is the decision precedent setting?

No, the proposed action and its effects do not require a decision which would result in influencing future decisions. The proposed project involves only the renovation of Food Service Building and updates to the surrounding open space. This does not set a precedent for CWC. While the programming of other spaces may be planned in conjunction with the efforts of this project, those projects have no causal relationship with this project, planning these efforts only represents an opportunity for improved efficiency in facility use.

E. Discuss and describe concerns which indicate a serious controversy? (Highly controversial)

Concerns indicative of serious controversy were not identified during the course of this EIA. Scoping letters were distributed to potentially interested local officials, agencies, and Native American Tribes. The public was notified of the project and provided an opportunity to express concerns. No additional issues of controversial nature were identified by the public.

F. Does the action conflict with official agency plans or with any local, state, or national policy? If so, how? (Is the action inconsistent with long-range plans or policies?)

The project does not conflict with any known official agency plans or local, state or, national policy. The project would comply with all state and local regulations and all necessary permits would be acquired.

G. While the action by itself may be limited in scope, would repeated actions of this type result in major or significant impacts to the environment? (Cumulative impacts)

No, repeated actions similar to the proposed action would not result in significant cumulative impacts to the environment. The project includes renovation and site improvements on a fully developed urbanized site and does not substantially convert the use of that site. Replacement of infrastructure that has reached the end of it’s useful lifecycle is a necessary action for the continued operation of CWC.

H. Will the action modify or destroy any historical, scientific, or archaeological site?

No, the proposed action is not anticipated to modify or destroy any historical, scientific, or archaeological sites according to research conducted for this EIA.

I. Is the action irreversible? Will it commit a resource for the foreseeable future? (Does it foreclose future options?)

The proposed action is not irreversible, but substantial additional funding would be required to reverse this project. It would be possible to revert the site to its current uses or convert the property to another use if necessary.

J. Will action result in direct or indirect impacts on ethnic or cultural groups or alter social patterns? (Social-cultural impacts)

No, the proposed action would not result in direct or indirect impacts on ethnic or cultural groups or alter social patterns. The proposed renovation would ultimately help CWC to better serve its staff and patients.

K. Other:

The proposed project would not result in other environmental impacts warranting additional evaluation.

10 Conclusion

The recommended alternative of the project is to renovate Food Service Building as discussed in this EIA.

DHS and WDOA will review the Draft EIA and comments received during the Draft EIA public comment period and prepare a recommendation as to the need for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for this project. If these parties conclude that this project is not a “major action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a Final EIA will be prepared that includes that recommendation. If it is found that this project might have a significant impact, a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) would be recommended, drafted and final public hearing would be held before the project is authorized for construction.

11 References

AirNow, USEPA and partners
https://www.airnow.gov/

DATCP registered Tanks Database
https://mydatcp.wi.gov/Home/ServiceDetails/4a171523-04c7-e611-80f6-0050568c4f26?Key=Services_Group

US Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census and 2019 American Community Survey Data
https://www.census.gov/data.html

USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey
https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm

USEPA Current Nonattainment Counties for All Criteria Pollutants
https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/ancl.html

USEPA EnviroMapper
https://enviro.epa.gov/enviro/em4ef.home

WDHS – About the Department of Health Services
https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aboutdhs/index.htm

WDHS Central Wisconsin Center Homepage
https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/cwc/index.htm

WDNR BRRTS on the web database
https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Brownfields/Disclaimers.html

WDNR Surface Water Data Viewer
https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/swdv

WDNR SHWIMS database
https://dnr.wi.gov/sotw/SetUpBasicSearchForm.do

WDOA Municipal Service Payments
https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/Municipal_Services_Payments.aspx

12 Recommendation

RECOMMENDATION (to be completed by institution WEPA Coordinator only)
☐ **EIS Not Required** Analysis of the expected impact of this proposal is of sufficient scope and detail to conclude that this action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. In my opinion therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required before the board undertakes this action.
☐ Major and Significant Action: **PREPARE EIS**

Additional factors, if any, affecting the evaluator's recommendation:

CERTIFIED TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH WEPA - Public Notice Completed (include copy of public notice for permanent record)	
Institution WEPA Officer	Date:

This decision is not final until approved by the appropriate Director.

Regent Resolution 2508 11/06

Appendices

Appendix A

Scoping Documentation

Building a Better World
for All of Us®

October 21, 2024

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment
Central Wisconsin Center Food Service Building Renovation
DFD Project #23F2R

Dear Agency Representative:

The State of Wisconsin Department of Administration's Division of Facilities Development (DFD) has retained Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc. (SEH) on behalf of the Department of Health Services (DHS) Division of Care and Treatment Services (DCTS) to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed renovation of the Food Service Building of Central Wisconsin Center (CWC). The EIA will be prepared in accordance with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA), Wisconsin Statutes 1.11, Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter DHS 18. An initial requirement of the EIA is the scoping process. The intent of the scoping process is to identify any potential impact of the project on the physical, biological, social, and economic environments. Because you or your agency or group may have an interest in the project, we are inviting you to participate in the scoping process.

Project Background/Proposed Action

This project will renovate the food service building at CWC. A building addition will be constructed adjacent to an area of abandoned built-in coolers and freezers. This new space will be the location of a new production kitchen. This new kitchen will be constructed while the existing kitchen remains in operation. This will allow meal preparation to continue while the building is renovated. The existing dining area will be renovated. A conference area will be constructed in part of the area currently occupied in the existing kitchen. All mechanical electrical and plumbing systems will be replaced. Abandoned built-in coolers and freezers will be demolished to allow for better food and material storage. The building envelope will be repaired to preserve the structural integrity of the building.

Due to the nature and extent of construction, this project has been classified as a WEPA Type II action that requires an EIA as outlined in the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter DHS 18.

See Attachment A for project location map.

EIA Schedule

The Draft EIA report will evaluate the potential positive and adverse environmental impacts of the project in accordance with WEPA and Wisconsin Administrative Code guidelines. Issues identified during the scoping process will be addressed in the report. As part of our standard EIA process, SEH will perform research using available databases and resources to collect information pertaining to environmental, social, economic, cultural or historic aspects of the project. The Draft EIA report is anticipated to be made available to the public for a 15-day comment period in spring 2025. A notice will be published in state and local media to announce the availability of the Draft EIA, as well as details of a public information meeting to present the Draft EIA findings anticipated to be held during the 15-day public comment period.

Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc., 6808 Odana Road, Suite 200, Madison, WI 53719-1137
608.620.6199 | 800.732.4362 | 888.908.8166 fax | **sehinc.com**

Following completion of the public comment period, any comments received will be considered and a Final EIA Report will be published.

If you are interested in this project, we welcome any comments, suggestions, or other input you feel is pertinent. Please submit your comments electronically or in writing by **November 21, 2024** for consideration in the Draft EIA report to:

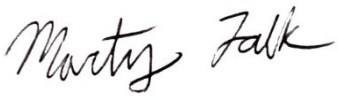
Darren Fortney
Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc.
6808 Odana Road, Suite 200
Madison WI, 53719
dfortney@sehinc.com

Marty Falk
Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc.
6808 Odana Road, Suite 200
Madison WI, 53719
mfalk@sehinc.com

Comments received after November 21, 2024 will be addressed at the Draft EIA public meeting and incorporated into the Final EIA. You will also have additional opportunity to comment on this project at the public meeting. If no comments are received, we will assume that there are no project issues that negatively impact you or your group. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this process, please contact Darren Fortney or Marty Falk (contact information above).

Sincerely,

Darren Fortney AICP, NCI, LEED GA
Environmental Project Manager

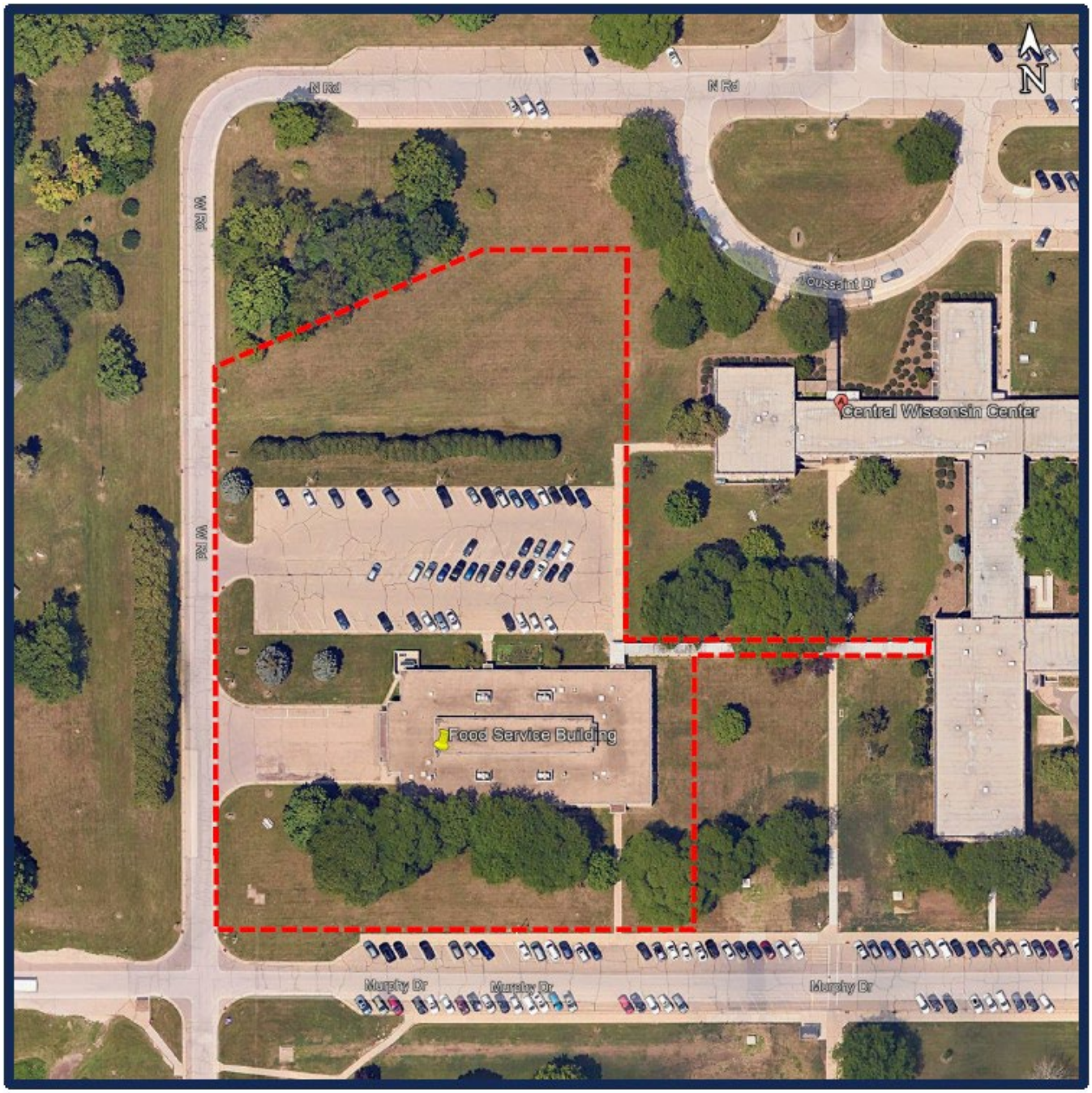


Marty Falk, AICP
Environmental Project Planner

Attachments: Attachment A - Project Location Map

cc: Caleb Janus, Wisconsin Department of Administration
Eric Engel, Wisconsin Department of Health Services

PROJECT LOCATION MAP



First	Last	Title	Organization	email	CC	cc email
Eric	Heggelund	EA Liaison	Wisconsin Dept of Natural Resources	eric.heggelund@wisconsin.gov		
Daina	Penkiunas	State Historic Preservation Officer	Wisconsin Historical Society	daina.penkiunas@wisconsinhistory.org		
Alex	Joers	Representative, Distict 79	Wisconsin State Assembly	Rep.Joers@legis.wisconsin.gov		
Dave	Considine	Representative, Disstrict 81	Wisconsin State Assembly	Rep.Considine@legis.wisconsin.gov		
Dianne	Hesselbein	Senator, District 27	Wisconisn State Senate	Sen.Hesselbein@legis.wisconsin.gov		
Jim	Wolfe	City Engineer	City of Madison - Engineering	jwolfe@cityofmadison.com		
Shon	Barnes	Chief of Police	City of Madison	SENT HARD COPY TO 211 S Carroll St		
Chris	Carbon	Fire Chief	City of Madison	ccarbon@cityofmadison.com		
Maribeth	Witzel-Behl	City Clerk	City of Madison	clerk@cityofmadison.com		
Matt	Wachter	Planning & Community & Economic Development Director	City of Madison	planning@cityofmadison.com		
Lawrence	Plucinski	THPO	Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	thpo@badriver-nsn.gov		
Luke	Heider	THPO	Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin	Luke.Heider@fcp-nsn.gov		
William	Quackenbush	THPO	Ho-Chunk Nation	bill.quackenbush@ho-chunk.com		
Alina	Shively	THPO	Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	alina.shively@lvd-nsn.gov		
Raphael	Wahwassuck	THPO	Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation	RaphaelWahwassuck@pbpnation.org		
Noah	White	THPO	Prairie Island Indian Community	noah.white@piic.org		
Marvin	DeFoe	THPO	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	marvin.defoe@redcliff-nsn.gov		
Gary	Bahr	THPO	Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska	gary.bahr@sacandfoxks.com		
Chris	Boyd	Historic Preservation Officer	Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma	chris.boyd@sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov		
Johnathon	Buffalo	NAGPRA Rep.	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa	349 Meskwaki Road Tama, Iowa 52339-9629	(No email)	

Appendix B

Draft EIA Notice of Availability and Public Notice

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)
Department of Administration/Division of Facilities Development
Department of Health Services
Central Wisconsin Center Food Service Building Renovation Project (Project ID: 23F2R)
Madison, WI

The Department of Administration (DOA), Division of Facilities Development (DFD), on behalf of the Department of Health Services (DHS), announces the availability of a Draft "Environmental Impact Assessment" (EIA) for the newly proposed Central Wisconsin Center Food Service Building Renovation project.

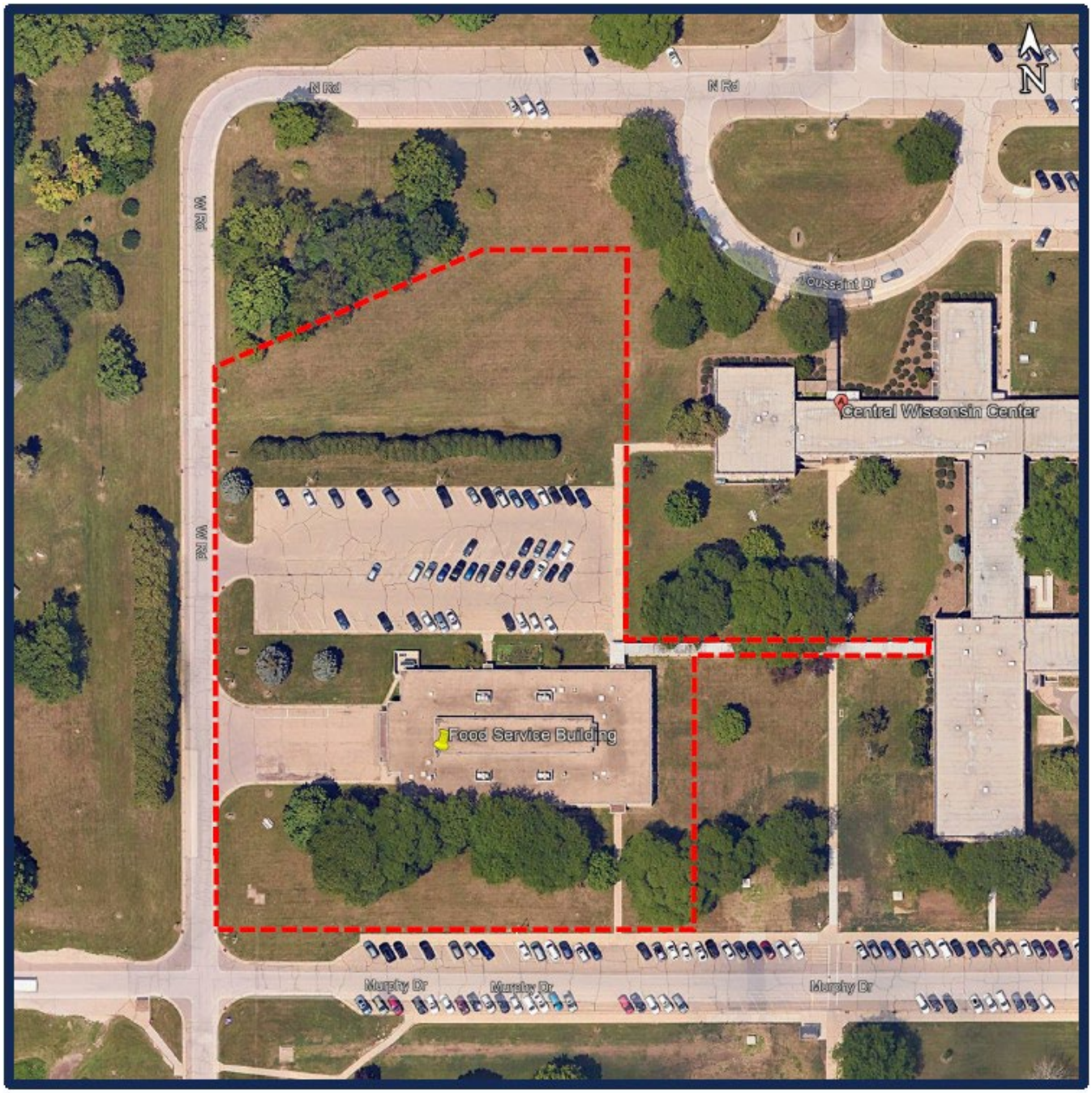
This project will renovate the food service building at the Central Wisconsin Center (CWC). In Madison WI. A building addition will be constructed adjacent to an area of abandoned built-in coolers and freezers. This new space will be the location of a new production kitchen. This new kitchen will be constructed while the existing kitchen remains in operation. This will allow meal preparation to continue while the building is renovated. The existing dining area will be renovated. A conference area will be constructed in part of the area currently occupied in the existing kitchen. All mechanical electrical and plumbing systems will be replaced. Abandoned built-in coolers and freezers will be demolished to allow for better food and material storage. The building envelope will be repaired to preserve the structural integrity of the building.

Provided there are no substantive comments which warrant further evaluation, the DOA/DFD intends to issue a "Finding of No Significant Impact" (FONSI) following a fifteen-day public comment period in accordance with the regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA) and DHS policy. Interested persons may review the Draft EIA report at the Madison Public Library – Lakeview, 2845 N Sherman Avenue, Madison, WI 53704. Library hours are 10:00 am – 8:00 pm Monday – Friday. The Draft EIA can also be accessed electronically at the following link: sehinc.com/online/wisdoa-dfd or by emailing a request to dfortney@sehinc.com. Written comments on the Draft EIA can be submitted via email to dfortney@sehinc.com, or mailed to SEH, Attn: Darren Fortney, 6808 Odana Road, Suite 200, Madison, WI 53719 during the review period from April 10 to April 25, 2025.

Appendix C

Project Maps

PROJECT LOCATION MAP



Wetlands Map

Legend

- Wetland Indicators
- Ponds/Open Water
- Lake Class Areas
- Riverine/ditch Class Areas
- Wetland Class Areas
- Wetland Class Points
  - Dammed pond
  - Excavated pond
  - Filled/drained wetland
  - Wetland too small to delineate
  - Filled excavated pond
- Filled Points
- Wetland Class Areas
- Filled Areas
- Wetland Identifications and Confirmations
- NRCS Wetspots
- Municipality
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Roads
  - Interstate Highway
  - State Highway
  - US Highway
- County and Local Roads
  - County HWY
  - Local Road
- Railroads
- Tribal Lands
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Lakes and Open water

Notes

0.3 0 0.13 0.3 Miles

NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

1: 7,920

FEMA Floodplains Map

Legend

Floodplain Analysis Lines

- Case by Case Analysis for Development in Floodplain
- Dam Failure Analysis
- Encroachment Analysis
- Flood Insurance Study
- Flood Storage Analysis
- Floodplain Study (Locally Funded)
- Hydrology/Hydraulics developed at a Dam
- <all other values>

Floodplain Analysis Catchments

Floodplain Analysis Points

- Case by Case Analysis for Development in Floodplain
- Dam Failure Analysis
- Encroachment Analysis
- Flood Insurance Study
- Flood Storage Analysis
- Floodplain Study (Locally Funded)
- Hydrology/Hydraulics developed at a Dam
- <all other values>

Record Flood Levels

Cross Sections

Floodplains

- Flood Fringe
- Floodway

Cross-Sections

Flood Hazard Zones

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- Special Floodway
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood

Notes

0.3 0 0.13 0.3 Miles

NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

1: 7,920

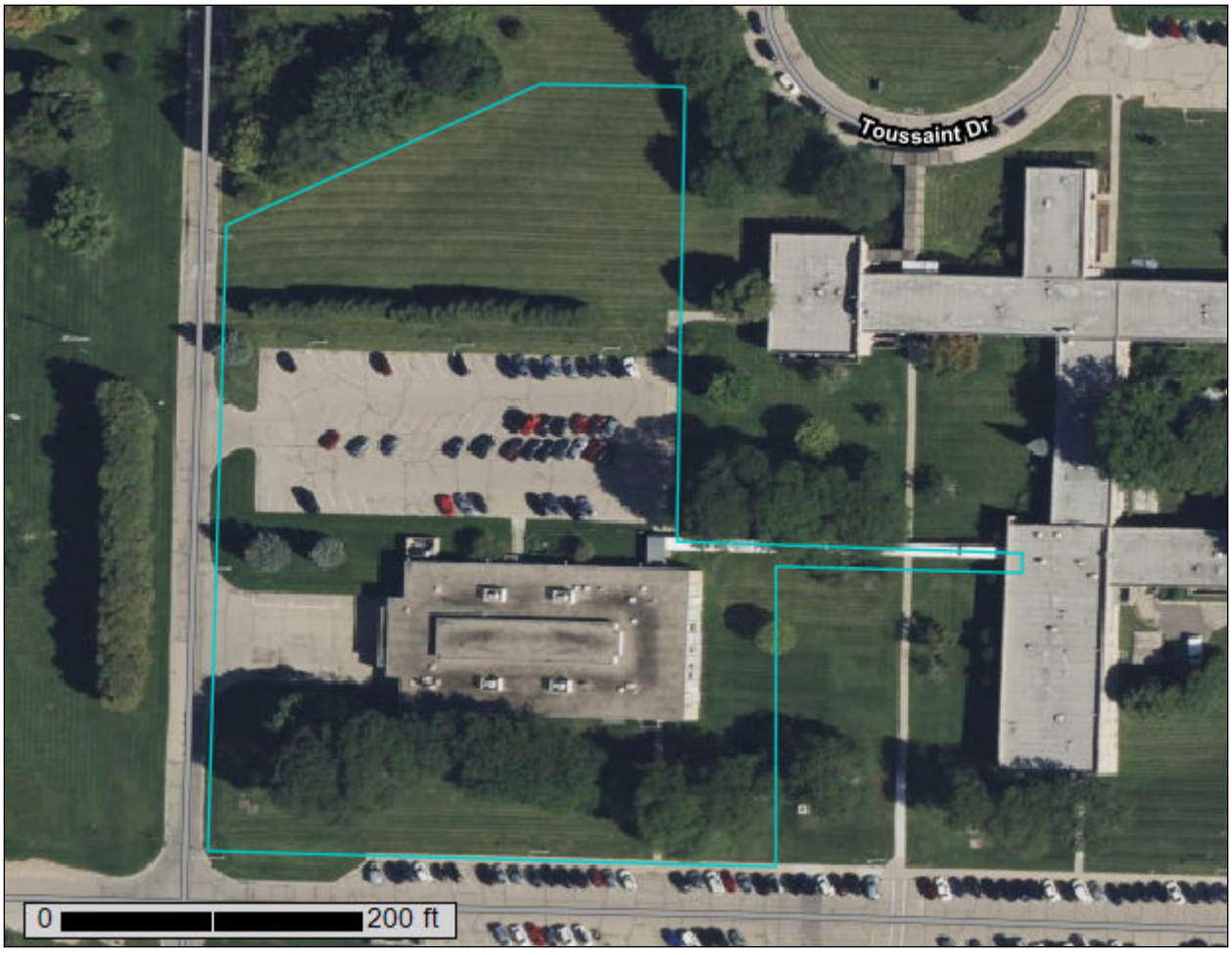
United States Department of Agriculture

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 Dane County, Wisconsin



October 4, 2024

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.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

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.

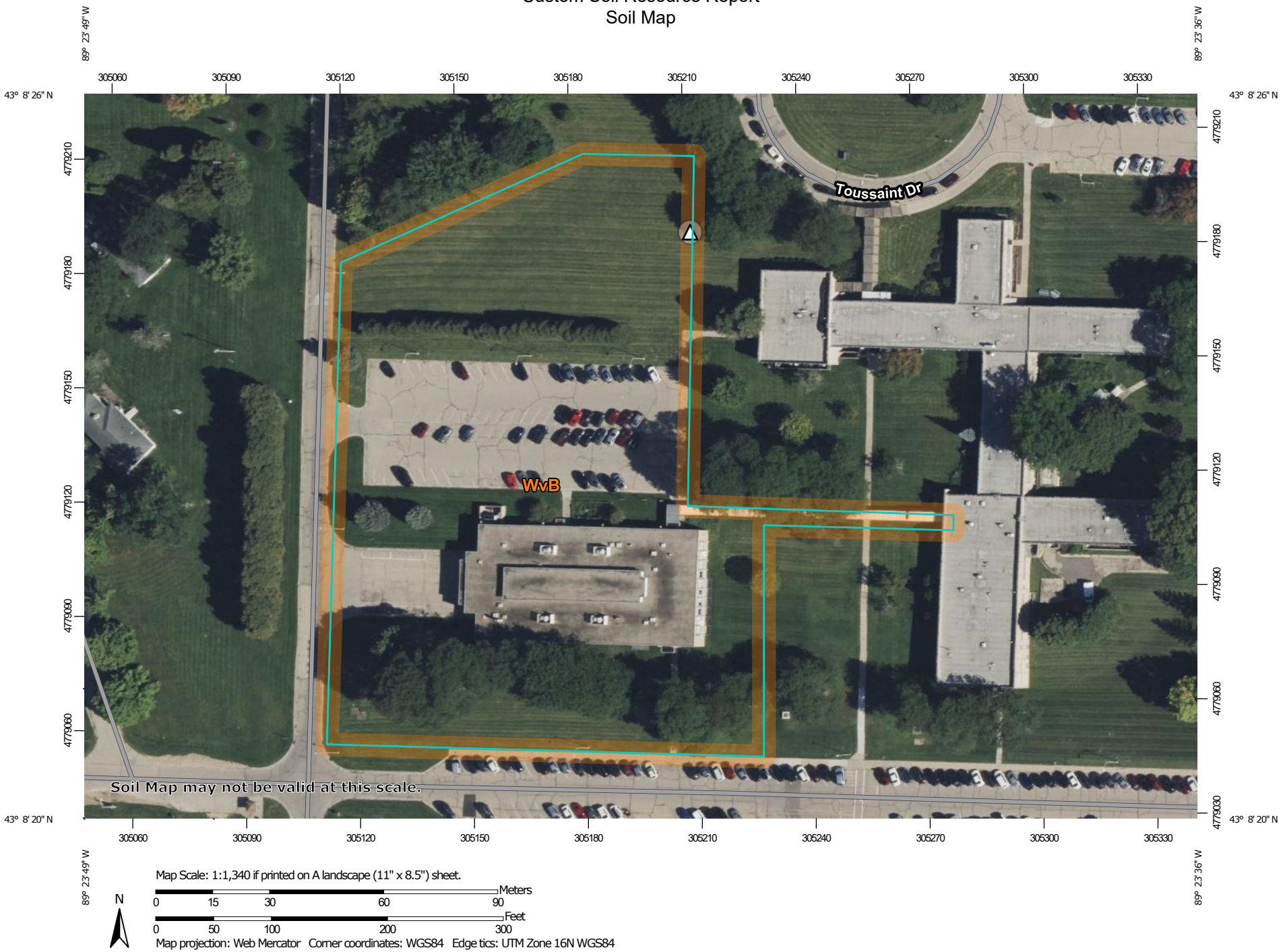
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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 Scale: 1:1,340 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 15 30 60 90

Feet
0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

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 1:15,800.

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: Dane County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Sep 3, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 4, 2022—Sep 13, 2022

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
WvB	Westville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3.8**	**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.

Dane County, Wisconsin

WvB—Westville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: t95r
Elevation: 680 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Westville and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Westville

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin loess over loamy glacial till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 55 inches: clay loam
H3 - 55 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 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
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Forage suitability group: High AWC, adequately drained (G095BY008WI)
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G095BY008WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Reports

The Soil Reports section includes various formatted tabular and narrative reports (tables) containing data for each selected soil map unit and each component of each unit. No aggregation of data has occurred as is done in reports in the Soil Properties and Qualities and Suitabilities and Limitations sections.

The reports contain soil interpretive information as well as basic soil properties and qualities. A description of each report (table) is included.

Land Classifications

This folder contains a collection of tabular reports that present a variety of soil groupings. The reports (tables) include all selected map units and components for each map unit. Land classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Hydric Rating by Map Unit (WI)

This Hydric Soil Category rating indicates the components of map units that meet the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more major soil components or soil types that generally make up 20 percent or more of the map unit and are listed in the map unit name, and they may also have one or more minor contrasting soil components that generally make up less than 20 percent of the map unit. Each major and minor map unit component that meets the hydric criteria is rated **hydric.** The map unit class ratings based on the hydric components present are: WI Hydric, WI Predominantly Hydric, WI Partially Hydric, WI Predominantly Nonhydric, and WI Nonhydric. The report also shows the total representative percentage of each map unit that the hydric components comprise.

"WI Hydric" means that all major and minor components listed for a given map unit are rated as being hydric. *"WI Predominantly Hydric"* means that all major components listed for a given map unit are rated as hydric, and at least one contrasting minor component is not rated hydric.*"WI Partially Hydric"* means that at least one major component listed for a given map unit is rated as hydric, and at

least one other major component is not rated hydric. *"WI Predominantly Nonhydric"* means that no major component listed for a given map unit is rated as hydric, and at least one contrasting minor component is rated hydric. *"WI Nonhydric"* means no major or minor components for the map unit are rated hydric. The assumption is that the map unit is nonhydric even if none of the components within the map unit have been rated.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they typically exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Vasilas, Hurt, and Noble, 2010).

The NTCHS has developed criteria to identify those soil properties unique to hydric soils (Federal Register, 2012). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria use selected soil properties that are described in “Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States” (Vasilas, Hurt, and Noble, 2010), "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999), "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2010), and the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

The criteria for hydric soils are represented by codes, for example, 2 or 3. Definitions for the codes are as follows:

1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:
    A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
    B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
    A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
    B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;
4. Map unit components that are frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season that:
    A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
    B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;

Hydric Condition: Food Security Act information regarding the ability to grow a commodity crop without removing woody vegetation or manipulating hydrology.

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. February, 28, 2012. Hydric soils of the United States.
Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.
Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.
Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.
Vasilas, L.M., G.W. Hurt, and C.V. Noble, editors. Version 7.0, 2010. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Report—Hydric Rating by Map Unit (WI)

Hydric Rating by Map Unit (WI)–Dane County, Wisconsin				
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Hydric Percent of Map Unit**	**Hydric Category**	**Landform Hydric Minor Components**
WvB	Westville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0	WI Nonhydric	—

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American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

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Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054262

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Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053580

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United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

Appendix D

WDNR Environmental Review Documentation

Endangered Resources Preliminary Assessment

Created on **10/4/2024**. This report is good for one year after the created date.

DNR staff will be reviewing the ER Preliminary Assessments to verify the results provided by the Public Portal. ER Preliminary Assessments are only valid if the project habitat and waterway-related questions are answered accurately based on current site conditions. If an assessment is deemed invalid, a full ER review may be required even if the assessment indicated otherwise.

Results

A search was conducted of the NHI Portal within a 1-mile buffer (for terrestrial and wetland species) and a 2-mile buffer (for aquatic species) of the project area. Based on these search results, below are your follow-up actions.

Further actions are required to ensure compliance with Wisconsin's Endangered Species Law (s. 29.604 Wis. Stats.) and the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 USC ss 1531-43).

At least one of the following situations apply (likely not all):

- The species recorded are state or federal threatened or endangered animals or the project is within a range or zone.
- The species recorded are state threatened or endangered plants on public land.
- The species recorded are federal threatened or endangered plants on federal land or involve federal funds or a federal permit.

Therefore you should request an Endangered Resources Review https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ERReview/Review.html. An ER Review is the mechanism to ensure compliance with Wisconsin's Endangered Species Law (s. 29.604 Wis. Stats.) and the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 USC ss 1531-43). The ER Review will list the endangered resources that have been recorded within the vicinity of the project area and follow-up actions may be necessary.

A copy of this document can be kept on file and submitted with any other necessary DNR permit applications to show that the need for an ER Review has been met. This notice only addresses endangered resources issues. This notice does not constitute DNR authorization of the proposed project and does not exempt the project from securing necessary permits and approvals from the DNR and/or other permitting authorities.

Project Information

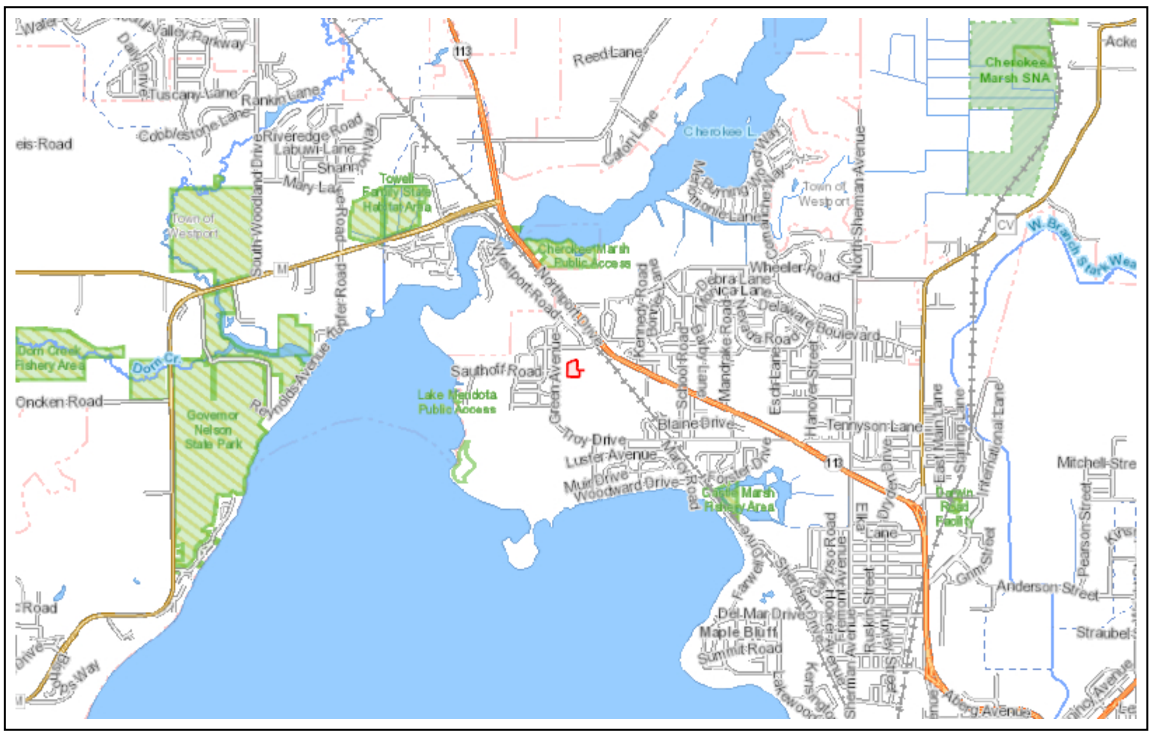
Landowner name	**Central Wisconsin Center**
Project address	**4201 Green Avenue, Madison WI, 53704**
Project description	**This project will renovate the food service building at CWC. A building addition will be constructed adjacent to an area of abandoned built-in coolers and freezers. This new space will be the location of a new production kitchen. This new kitchen will be constructed while the existing kitchen remains in operation. This will allow meal preparation to continue while the building is renovated. The existing dining area will be renovated. A conference area will be constructed in part of the area currently occupied in the existing kitchen. All mechanical electrical and plumbing systems will be replaced. Abandoned built-in coolers and freezers will be demolished to allow for better food and material storage. The building envelope will be repaired to preserve the structural integrity of the building.**

Project Questions

Does the project involve a public property?	**Yes**
Is there any federal involvement with the project?	**No**
Is the project a utility, agricultural, forestry or bulk sampling (associated with mining) project?	**Yes**
Is the project property in Managed Forest Law or Managed Forest Tax Law?	**No**

Project involves tree or shrub removal?	**Yes**
Is project near (within 300 ft) a waterbody or a shoreline?	**No**
Is project within a waterbody or along the shoreline?	**No**

Project Area Maps



The information shown on these maps has been obtained from various sources, and is of varying age, reliability and resolution. These maps are not intended to be used for navigation, nor are these maps an authoritative source of information about legal land ownership or public access. Users of these maps should confirm the ownership of land through other means in order to avoid trespassing. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding accuracy, applicability for a particular use, completeness, or legality of the information depicted on this map. For more information, see the DNR Legal Notices web page: http://dnr.wi.gov/legal/.

Note: In order to fill and save this form electronically, it must be opened using Adobe Reader or Acrobat software. Save a copy of the file, open Adobe Reader, select File > Open and browse for the file you saved.

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation
Endangered Resources Review Program
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ERReview/
DNRERReview@wisconsin.gov

Endangered Resources (ER) Review Verification

Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization for No/Low Impact Activities

Form 1700-079 (R 05/2024)

Notice: This form is authorized by s. 29.604, Wis. Stats. This completed signed form, once submitted to **DNRERReview@wi.gov** using the Submit by Email button at the bottom of the form, fulfills the requirement of an Endangered Resources Review and should be attached to other permits requiring an ER Review to show that Endangered Resources requirements have been met. Personal information collected on this form will be used for administrative purposes and may be provided to requesters to the extent required by Wisconsin's Public Records law [ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.].

Instructions: **Complete this form if your project is covered under the Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization for No/Low Impact Activities and therefore does not require an Endangered Resources Review.**

Section 1: Applicant and Project Information

Requester Name	Organization or Agency Name
Jonathon Green	Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc.

Project Name	County	Township	Range	Section
Central Wisconsin Center Food Service BuildingRenovation	Dane	08 N	9 ○E ○W	26

DPS Project # (if applicable)	Telephone Number	Email Address
	(248) 885-7061	Jgreen@sehinc.com

Project Description

This project will renovate the food service building at CWC. A building addition will be constructed adjacent to an area of abandoned built-in coolers and freezers. This new space will be the location of a new production kitchen. All mechanical electrical and plumbing systems will be replaced. Abandoned built-in coolers and freezers will be demolished to allow for better food and material storage. The building envelope will be repaired to preserve the structural integrity of the building. Sitework will include replacement of sidewalks and canopies around the building. Concrete surfaces at the loading docks are in poor condition and will be replaced. A new ramp will be built to allow direct vehicle unloading into the lower-level Stores area. Masonry enclosure around outdoor mechanical equipment will be demolished. Existing site utilities will be relocated to accommodate the building addition if necessary.

Indicate who you are completing this form as:

- (●) DNR Staff
- ( ) Certified Reviewer
- ( ) Other: _____

Section 2: Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization Coverage Information

How is your project covered under the Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization for No/Low Impact Activities?

- ☐ It is included in the list of activities in Table 1 – No/Low Impact Table for All Species at All Times of the Year.
- ☒ It is included in the list of activities in Table 2 – No/Low Impact Table by Taxa Group for DNR Staff and ER Certified Reviewers Only and the Taxa groups for the species of concern are covered.
- ☒ It is included in the list of activities in Table 2 – No/Low Impact Table by Taxa Group for DNR Staff ER Certified Reviewers Only and the species of concern are covered by the Avoidance Measures document.

Activity Number(s)

2-A1, Any activity performed entirely within urban/residential areas, manicured lawn or other artificial/paved surface

Section 3: Applicant Certification

By my signature below, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the information stated above is complete and accurate.

Angela White	2/6/2025	Angela White
Signature	Date Signed	Requester/Submitter Name (please print)

Leave Blank – DNR Use Only Approve/Deny Form ☐

(●) Approved ( ) Denied

DNR Reviewer Name	DNR Reviewer Date
Melissa Tumbleson	02/06/2025

Appendix E

Hazardous Materials Review

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

RR Sites

Legend

Project Location

Open & Closed Activities

Open Activity

Closed Activity

Additional Activity Information

Continuing Obligations Apply

Affected Another Property or Right-of-Way

Sediment Impacts

Sediment Impacts Boundary

Other BRRTS Activities/Layers

No Action Required (NAR)

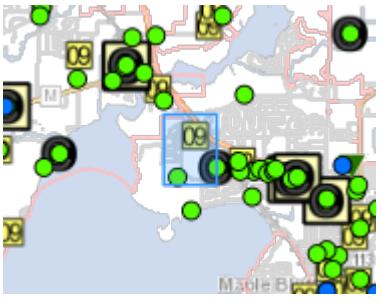
Materials Management

Notes

Service layer credits:
WiDNR, USGS, and other data | WI Dept. of Natural Resources, Environmental Management Division, Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment

1:6,760

0 500 1000 ft



Date Printed: 10/04/2024

National Priorities List and Superfund Alternative Approach Sites

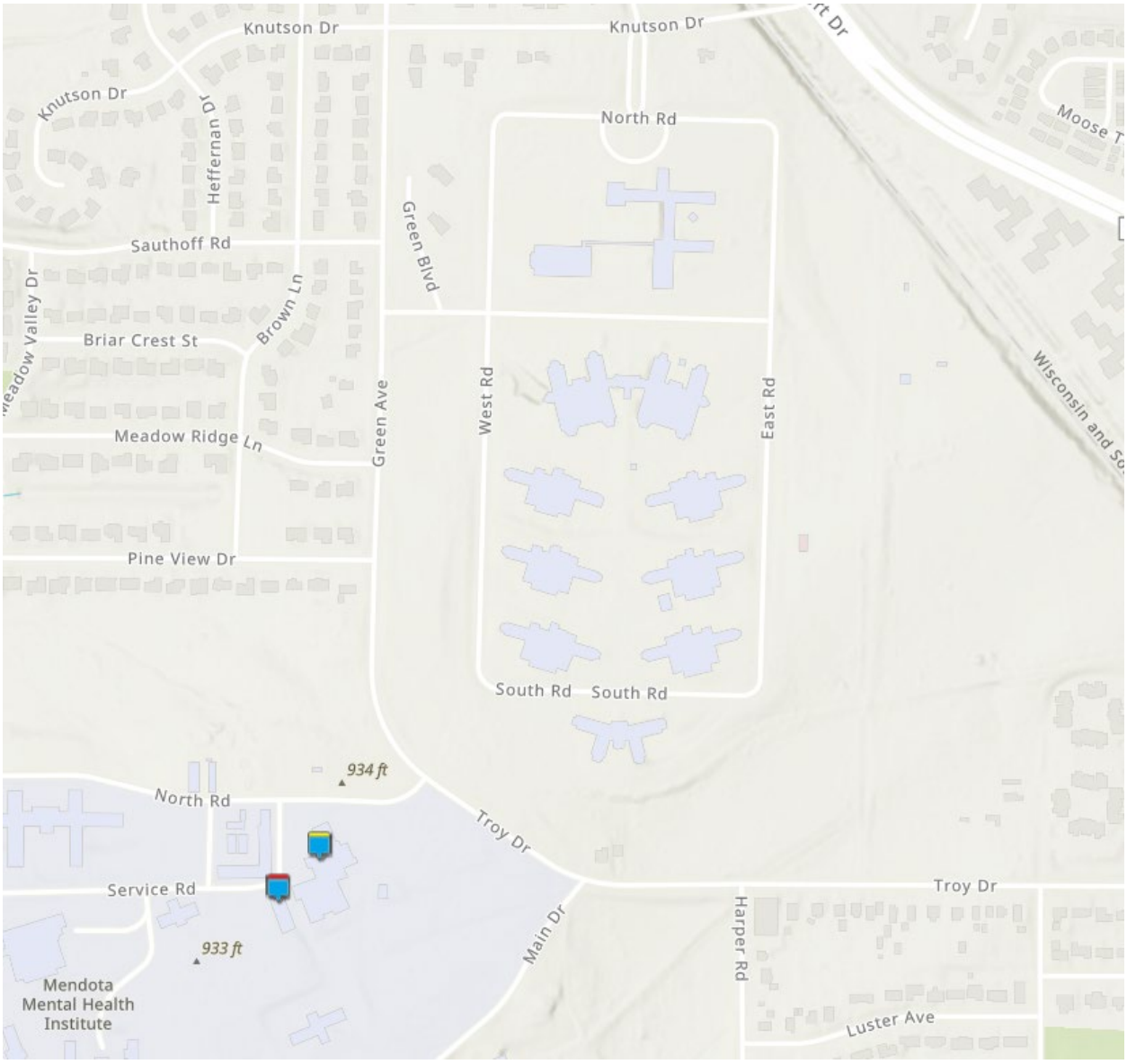
Search for sites proposed to, currently on, and deleted from Superfund's National Priorities List (NPL) as well as sites being addressed under the Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA).

Select a State
After selecting a state, click Go to display sites in that state.
Wisconsin Go

State of Wisconsin Selected
Show All States
Show 10 entries

Search: dane

Region	City	County	State	Zip Code	EPA ID	Site Name	NPL Status
05	DUNN	DANE	Wisconsin	53575	WID980610646	CITY DISPOSAL CORP. LANDFILL	Final
05	STOUGHTON	DANE	Wisconsin	53589	WID980610059	HAGEN FARM	Final
05	BLOOMING GROVE	DANE	Wisconsin	53713	WID078934403	MADISON METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DISTRICT LAGOONS	Final
05	MIDDLETON	DANE	Wisconsin	53562	WID980610604	REFUSE HIDEAWAY LANDFILL	Final
05	STOUGHTON	DANE	Wisconsin	53589	WID980901219	STOUGHTON CITY LANDFILL	Final
Region	City	County	State	Zip Code	EPA ID	Site Name	NPL Status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Moose T
Sauthoff Rd
Green Blvd
Meadow Valley Dr
Brown Ln
Briar Crest St
Wisconsin and So
Green Ave
West Rd
East Rd
Meadow Ridge Ln
Pine View Dr
South Rd
South Rd
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North Rd
Troy Dr
Service Rd
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Main Dr
Harper Rd
933 ft
Mendota
Mental Health
Institute
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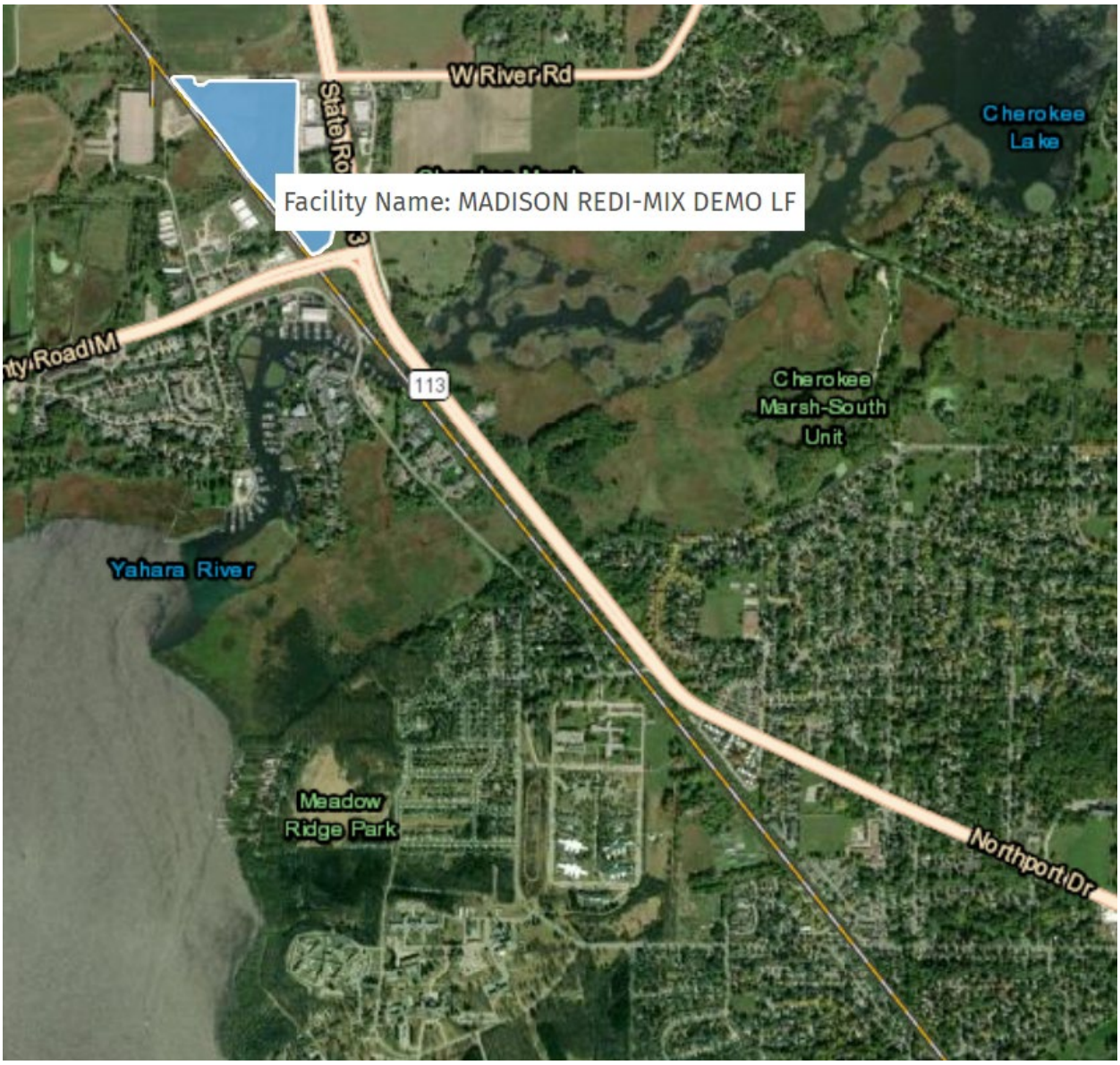
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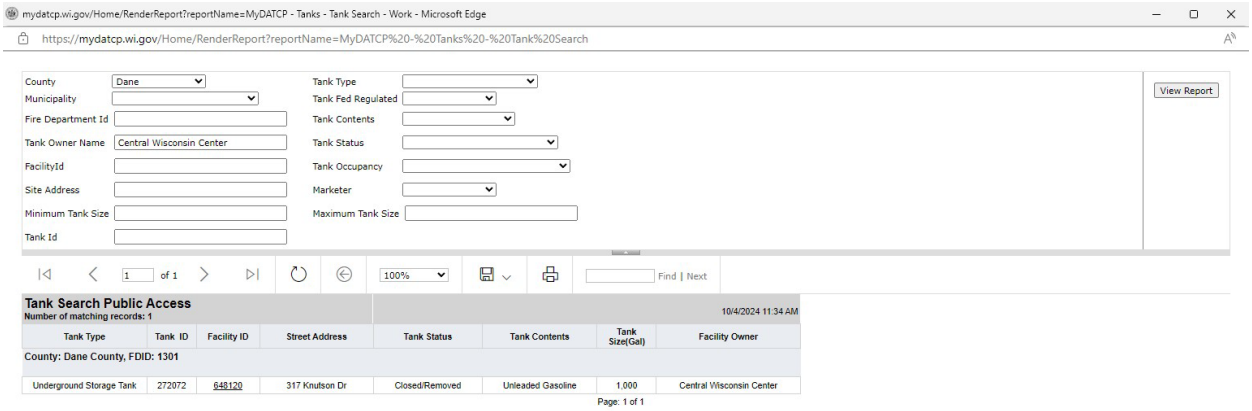
Cherokee Marsh-South Unit
Yahara River
Meadow Ridge Park
Northport Dr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County
Dane
Municipality
Fire Department Id
Tank Owner Name
Central Wisconsin Center
FacilityId
Site Address
Minimum Tank Size
Tank Id
Tank Type
Tank Fed Regulated
Tank Contents
Tank Status
Tank Occupancy
Marketer
Maximum Tank Size
View Report
1 of 1
100%
Find | Next
Tank Search Public Access
Number of matching records: 1
10/4/2024 11:34 AM
Tank Type
Tank ID
Facility ID
Street Address
Tank Status
Tank Contents
Tank Size(Gal)
Facility Owner
County: Dane County, FDID: 1301
Underground Storage Tank
272072
648120
317 Knutson Dr
Closed/Removed
Unleaded Gasoline
1,000
Central Wisconsin Center
Page: 1 of 1

Building a Better World for All of Us®

Sustainable buildings, sound infrastructure, safe transportation systems, clean water, renewable energy and a balanced environment. Building a Better World for All of Us communicates a companywide commitment to act in the best interests of our clients and the world around us.

We're confident in our ability to balance these requirements.

Join Our Social Communities