Draft Environmental Impact Assessment

A-22-007/2250-2218 Service Road to Campus Maintenance Yard, Lakeshore Nature Preserve Frautschi Center Amendment #04

Prepared for:

University of Wisconsin Board of Regents of State Colleges
21 N Park Street, Madison, WI 53715

June 12, 2026

Ingenuity, Integrity, and Intelligence.

Draft Environmental Impact Assessment

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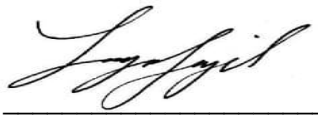

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I. Description of Proposed Action

A. Title of Proposal

Service Road to Campus Maintenance Yard, Lakeshore Nature Preserve Frautschi Center Amendment #04

Project # A-22-007/2250-2218

B. Location

Address: Access Road off Lake Mendota Drive

County: Dane County

City: City of Madison

Section-Town-Range: Southwest ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 16, Township 7 North Range 9 East

C. Project: Define Proposed Action

1. Description

The proposed service road will allow continued operations at the Eagle Heights Community Garden (EHCG) and campus maintenance yard within the Preserve while avoiding entry near the planned Lakeshore Nature Preserve Frautschi Center. The new access road will be built adjacent to the current Eagle Heights Community Gardens pedestrian road and will include a buffer-zone and fence along the entire length to separate the two roads. The new access road will improve safety by reducing the mixing of pedestrians and vehicles. The scope will improve the intersection at Lake Mendota Drive and Eagle Heights Drive by reconfiguring the existing bike path to sperate it from vehicular and pedestrian traffic and a stop sign will be added at the intersection for vehicles arriving from the South on Lake Mendota Drive where it meets the existing Eagle Heights Drive and the proposed access road. The existing pedestrian path plans to be kept with three feet of separation between the existing path and the new access road. The new access road is proposed to be 14 feet wide with taper to grade on each side. The culverts will be extended to allow for drainage from the north in 3 locations. Construction includes excavation, base, culverts, gravel surface, and paving which is to be determined. The entrance will be upgraded to be 24 feet wide.

2. Purpose and Need

The proposed access road will provide a safe and more efficient route of entry to the EHCG and campus maintenance yard while removing the existing entrance currently located at the bend of University Bay Drive at the stone wall. It will provide separation of vehicles from the existing pedestrian road. Without this new access road, vehicular and pedestrian traffic may continue to be mixed increasing safety issues for the Eagle Heights Community, and the greater UW-Madison Campus.

D. Estimated Cost and Funding Source

The total project cost is estimated at $400,000 and is donor funded.

E. Time Schedule

DEIS for Public Review	November 20, 2024
Public Meeting, Draft EIS	December 4, 2024
FEIS Release	June 11, 2025
Final Public Meeting, FEIS	July 16, 2025
BOR Authority to Construct:	February 2026
Internal Review of Draft EIA	May 2026
Release of Draft EIA for Public Review	June 2026
Public Meeting, Draft EIA	July 2026
Internal Final EIA Review	July 2026
Release of Final EIA	August 2026
Bid Date:	Summer 2026
Construction:	Late 2026
Completion:	Complete/Operational prior to Frautschi Center start

II. Existing Environment

A. Physical

1. Land Use

The project site is currently occupied by an existing ten-foot-wide pedestrian access road composed of gravel and asphalt grindings. Adjoining property uses include community gardens to the north and undeveloped woods with trails to the south. Residential and commercial properties are in the surrounding area within a ¼ to ½-mile south and west of the project site. The project site also resides entirely within the Lakeshore Nature Preserve on Board of Regents land.

2. Soils and Topography

The natural topography of the project site is relatively flat, with a gradual slope that increases in grade to the east. The elevation on site ranges from 910 ft msl (feet above mean sea level) on the west side of the site and gradually increases to 930 ft msl on the east side of the site.

Soils in the proposed project area were reviewed using the USDA Web Soil Survey, which provides soil data and information produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. Individual maps and datasets are

included in Appendix C. The planned project area has three soil types. The three soil types are described below:

- St. Charles silt loam (7243C2) is classified as well-drained, with 6-12 percent slopes. Hydraulic conductivity in these soils is moderately high to high between 0.20 and 2.00 inches per hour (in/hr). The Farmland Classification indicates that all areas with this soil type are prime farmland.

- McHenry silt loam (7310C2) is classified as well-drained, with 6-12 percent slopes. Hydraulic conductivity in these soils is moderately high to high between 0.60 and 2.00 in/hr. The Farmland Classification indicates that all areas with this soil type are of statewide importance.

- Dodge silt loam (7124C2) is classified as well drained with 6-12 percent slopes. Hydraulic conductivity in these soils is moderately high between 0.20 and 0.57 in/hr. The Farmland Classification indicates that all areas with this soil type are of statewide importance.

3. Surface water, Groundwater, and Geology

The Lakeshore Nature Preserve website describes the geology of the area as sandstones, shales, and limestones formed on the ancient seabed during the Cambrian and early Ordovician periods, approximately 480-500 million years ago. One small outcrop of Cambrian sandstone is visible in a small stream bed at the far western end of the Lakeshore Nature Preserve. Subsequent tectonic uplift and glaciation during the Pleistocene formed the landscape seen today, including a terminal moraine between Madison and Verona and the four lakes and associated wetlands of the Madison area upon the retreat of the ice sheet approximately 12,000 years ago.

Groundwater is located between 860 and 850 feet msl (~60-70 feet below ground surface) with a hydraulic gradient flowing east to southeast towards Lake Mendota (WGNHS, 1999). Wisconsin contains no sole source aquifers (EPA, 2024[1]). The project area contains no mapped wetlands on the state inventory or wetland indicators (WDNR, 2025) and is not located in any floodplain zone (WDNR, 2025).

Madison's water system consists of 22 wells, 30 reservoirs, and 840 miles of interconnected pipes. The City of Madison's water supply is obtained from various aquifers, depending on the location within the city. The University of Wisconsin-Madison receives its drinking water from municipal wells 6*, 14, 19, and 27* (* indicating that this well typically operates during higher demand summer months). Wells 14 and 19 were drilled in 1960 and 1970, respectively. Well 19, located 2,000 feet northwest of the project site, is the primary water supplier for the UW-Madison campus and has a pumping capacity of 2,175 gallons per minute (gpm). The well is constructed to a depth of 718 feet, where the predominant lithology is sandstone with minor amounts of shale and carbonate beds.

Three distinct aquifers are encountered from unit well 19. One of these aquifers is the lower bedrock aquifer, which comprises the Mount Simon Formation and the lower part of the Eau Claire Formation. Precambrian-age bedrock forms the base of this aquifer, while the shale layer in the Eau Claire Formation acts as the upper confining unit. Another aquifer this well draws from is the upper bedrock aquifer which consists of the upper part of the Eau Claire Formation above the shale confining unit within the Wonewoc Formation and Tunnel City Group. Finally, there is a sand and gravel aquifer, an upper unconsolidated aquifer that occurs in relatively shallow sand and gravel deposits. This final unlithified unit is very thin and does not contribute much to groundwater volumes compared to the two other units.

Surface water tributaries or water bodies do not exist within the project area. Most surface water runoff from the site eventually discharges to local water bodies through natural topography and municipal stormwater drains. The project site is located within the Lake Monona-Yahara River watershed, which measures 59,985 acres and is part of the Lower Rock River Basin discharging to the Mississippi River. Lake Mendota is located approximately 2,200 feet north and 3,000 feet east of the project site and covers 9,842 acres with a mean elevation of 850 feet above mean sea level. Lake Monona is approximately 14,500 feet southeast of the project site and covers 3,274 acres, with Lake Wingra located approximately

11,500 feet to the south. Recreational use of these lakes is very high, with boaters, windsurfers, fishermen, and swimmers using the lake area. The lakes contain sport fish species, including bluegill, lake sturgeon, largemouth and smallmouth bass, muskellunge, northern pike, and walleye. A copy of a WDNR Surface Water Data Viewer Map is provided in Appendix C.

4. Wetlands and Floodplains

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Surface Water Data Viewer provides web-mapping tools for the state's surface water and wetland resources. A wetlands map was generated for the general vicinity of the site. The results indicate there are no mapped wetlands within the project area; the closest mapped wetland indicators are located approximately 300 feet north (Appendix C).

The online Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Map Service Center was utilized to generate a local map to review the flooding potential for the project area. The map indicates that the project site is not located within an area of flood hazard. Refer to Appendix C, for the floodplain map that encompasses the project site.

B. Biological

1. Flora

Dane County is located in the Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape. Wetlands encompass approximately 14.5% of the Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape (713,561 acres) and consists of emergent/wet meadow, forested, and shrub/scrub wetlands (WDNR, 2015). This ecological landscape is also comprised of northern and central hardwood forests, lowland hardwood forests, and oak-hickory forests (WDNR, 2015). One hundred and nine vascular plant species located within the Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape are on the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Working List (WDNR, 2015). Of these vascular plants ten species are listed as Wisconsin Endangered, 28 are listed as Wisconsin Threatened, and 71 are listed as Wisconsin Special Concern (WDNR, 2015). There are six globally rare species located within the Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape, two of which are listed as U.S. Threatened (WDNR, 2015). There are no wetlands or indicators within or adjacent to the project site. The project site consists of a gravel road and lacks environmental characteristics conducive to rare and endangered plant species. However, a forested area borders the project site to the south which may be conducive to rare and endangered species. Civil plans for the project depict the construction of a new access road that adjoins the existing access road on the south side. The construction of this new access road may include tree and shrub removal within the area of disturbance.

2. Fauna

Approximately 131 species of rare birds, herptiles, mammals, fishes, and invertebrates inhabit the Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape (WDNR, 2015). Although the project area is comprised of mostly gravel road, part of the project area is also comprised of forest habitat. A variety of fauna including squirrels, rabbits, other small mammals, migratory birds, and insects are expected to use a portion of the project area for foraging and breeding. Forested landscapes also provide diverse habitats and ecological niches for a variety of insects and other invertebrates.

3. Endangered Resources Review

Ayres submitted an Endangered Resources (ER) Preliminary Assessment to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) on May 6, 2026, for information on threatened, endangered, and special concern species that may potentially be in the general area of the project or may be impacted by the project. The WDNR preliminary review found that further actions are required to ensure compliance based on the search results regarding state and/or federally listed threatened or endangered animal or plant species.

Ayres submitted an Endangered Resources Review (ERR) request to the WDNR on May 7, 2026, to obtain specific information on avoidance measures if applicable, and a more detailed inquiry as to pertinent endangered resources that are present in the project area.

A response containing confidential information about species and required or recommended actions was received on May 4, 2026, stating that the proposed project area includes Required Actions: 0 species, Recommended Actions: 5 species, No Follow-Up Actions: 6 species, and additional specific recommendations. The recommended actions include avoidance and/or minimization measures that will be implemented during construction. The non-confidential portion of the WDNR response letter is included in Appendix D.

C. Social

Existing social aspects of the area are presented as context to the project and the social profile of potential beneficiaries or parties impacted by the project.

1. City of Madison and Dane County

Table 1 provides population data for Dane County and the City of Madison. Between 2010 and 2020, the most recent period for which complete U.S. Census Bureau data are available, the City of Madison has seen an increase in the population of 15.7%. Dane County has seen a rise of 15% over approximately ten years.

Table 1: Population Data for Dane County, City of Madison

	Census 2010	Census 2020	Numeric Change	Percent Change 2010-2020
City of Madison	233,209	269,840	36,631	15.7%
Dane County	488,073	561,504	73,431	15.0%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,893,718	206,732	3.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: data.census.gov.

According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) Demographic Service Center, Dane County is projected to experience a population change increase from 2020 to 2050 of approximately 12%. The expected growth for the City of Verona from 2020 to 2050 was 34.3%.

2. UW-Madison Campus

UW-Madison, founded in 1848, stretches across 939 acres in downtown Madison. This campus is the oldest, largest, and flagship institution of the Universities of Wisconsin which consists of 13 four-year universities and multiple branch campuses. The Fall 2025 enrollment of 51,822 consists of 37,198 undergraduates, 10,069 graduate students, 2,560 clinical doctorate students, and 1,995 special students.

UW-Madison employs 27,293 faculty and staff to support this enrollment. The student body consists of 46.9 percent male and 53.1 percent female. UW-Madison has an estimated 502,324 living alumni (statistics provided by www.wisc.edu website).

3. Employment and Income

Table 2 provides employment and income data for residents of the City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, and the United States in 2023-2024. The unemployment rate in the Dane County (24.1% as a percent unemployed of the civilian labor force) was lower than the State of Wisconsin (45.4%) and lower than the United States (34.7%) in 2023-2024. Madison residents' per capita income was $45,557 compared to $51486 for Dane County, $42,019 for Wisconsin, and $43,286 for the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023).

Table 2: Employment and Income Data

Location	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed*	Number Unemployed*	Unemployment Rate (%)*	Per Capita Income ($)
City of Madison	200,851	--	--	--	48,557
Dane County	414,196	314,435	99,761	24.1	51,486
Wisconsin	3,898,478	2,642,958	1,255,520	45.4	42,019
United States	214,269,922	139,831,742	74,438,180	34.7	43,286

Notes: *U.S. Census employment data was not available for the City of Madison.
Source: Census Bureau QuickFacts from 2025.

4. Neighborhoods

The project site is a service road on the UW-Madison campus. The nearest residence is located approximately 250 feet to the west, and the nearest residential neighborhoods, part of the Eagle Heights University Housing community, are located approximately 250 feet to the west.

5. Important Social Features and Buildings Near the Project Site

The project site is located within the UW-Madison campus; noted below are the important social features adjacent to the project site:

- Eagle Heights Community Gardens: Established in 1962, this community garden is one of the oldest community gardens in the United States and offers the opportunity to the City of Madison, Eagle Heights, and UW to have an organic garden and participate in garden activities. This facility is directly adjacent to the project site on the north side and is located on a different parcel.
- Lakeshore Nature Preserve: Established prior to the 1940s, this 300-acre natural area serves as a living classroom laboratory for the teaching and research needs of UW-Madison as well as a place for campus and community members alike to explore nature on the UW-Madison Campus. This facility is directly adjacent to the project site on the south side and is located on a different parcel.

D. Economic

The University of Wisconsin-Madison significantly impacts the local and State economy. From the 2024-2025 *Budget In Brief* report, UW-Madison had a total revenue of approximately $4.9 billion, which consisted of roughly $539 million from state government revenue, $980 million from student tuition and

fees, $784 million from federal programs, $931 million from gifts from donors and private grants, $1.72 billion made up of auxiliary expenses and other receipts.

E. Other

1. Historical and Archaeological

A search of the Wisconsin Historical Preservation Database (WHPD) was conducted on May 6, 2026, to determine the presence of historical and archaeological sites potentially affected by the proposed project. The WHPD is maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) and consists of four data sources including:

- Archaeological Report Inventory (ARI): contains summaries of archaeological investigations at archaeological and burial sites.
- Archaeological Sites Inventory (ASI): contains information about archaeological and burial sites, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites.
- Architecture and History Inventory (AHI): contains basic information on historic buildings, structures, and objects.
- National Register (NR) of Historic Places: contains information for historic properties listed in the State and National Register of Historic Places

The project site (access road off Lake Mendota Drive) is identified on the ARI in which a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey completed in 2004 discovered two sites which are not within the project site, to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No other sites within the area of potential effect were identified on the WHPD.

Known archaeological sites were not identified within the area of potential effect for the proposed project. Due to the terms of the WHPD user agreement, database printouts are maintained in the project file and are not attached to this report.

2. Environmental Contamination

Environmental databases documenting sites known or likely to be contaminated with petroleum products or hazardous substances were searched on May 8, 2026. These databases included:

- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Remediation and Redevelopment Sites Map
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection Storage Tank Database
- United States Environmental Protection Agency NEPAssist, including:
    - Hazardous waste: Hazardous waste information contained in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo) includes an inventory of all generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste that are required to provide information about their activities.
    - Air pollution: The air pollution data (ICIS-AIR) contains compliance and permit data for stationary sources of air pollution (such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities) regulated by EPA, state, and local air pollution agencies. The information in ICIS-AIR is used by the states to prepare State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and to track

the compliance status of point sources with various regulatory programs under the Clean Air Act.

- Water dischargers: As authorized by the Clean Water Act, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program controls water pollution by regulating sources, such as municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities, that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. EPA tracks water discharge permits through the Permit Compliance System (PCS) and Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) databases, which include information on when a permit was issued and when it expires, how much the company is permitted to discharge, and the actual monitoring data showing what the company has discharged.

- Toxic releases: The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) contains information on toxic chemical releases and waste management activities reported annually by certain industries as well as federal facilities. The database also contains links to compliance and enforcement information.

- Superfund: The Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) provides information regarding sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act -- otherwise known as CERCLA or Superfund. CERCLA provides a Federal "Superfund" to locate, investigate, and clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment. Sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) is the list of sites of national priority among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories. Sites on the Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) list use the same investigation and cleanup process and standards that are used for sites listed on the NPL. Currently, sites with SAA agreements are a small subset of all Superfund cleanup agreements.

There are no known or potential environmental contamination sites identified within or adjoining the proposed project boundaries. However, there was one water dischargers site identified on the NEPAssist map within approximately 1,200 feet southeast of the proposed project boundaries. There is also the University Bay Landfill (Facility ID 113346860), a historic fill site located between University Bay Drive and Lake Mendota. This site is located approximately 1,200 feet southeast of the proposed project boundaries. There are no registered storage tanks at the project site. Database search printouts are provided in Appendix C.

III. Proposed Environmental Change

A. Manipulation of Terrestrial Resources

The entrance will be upgraded to include a 24-foot-wide entrance. The existing bike path will be realigned to meet the proposed bike crossing. The new service road will be constructed of base course, and a gravel surface. The new service road will be constructed to be 14 feet wide with taper to grade either side.

B. Manipulation of Aquatic Resources

The proposed project does not involve direct changes to any aquatic resources. Existing culverts for stormwater drainage will be extended. However, indirect changes to aquatic resources may occur as a result of changes to pervious and impervious surfaces during and after construction which may re-direct stormwater to new areas.

C. Structures

No new structures are planned as part of this proposed project.

IV. Probable Adverse and Beneficial Impacts

A. Physical Impacts

There is a potential for short-term stormwater pollution and erosion of soil during construction activities involving grading or excavation until the area of disturbance is restored with new gravel and minimal concrete, and vegetation. A WDNR Construction Site Stormwater Runoff General Permit (WI-S067381-6) is necessary for the project because it involves more than one acre of ground disturbance. Conditions of the permit require plans with best management practices, such as silt fencing and storm sewer inlet protection, to control erosion and manage stormwater runoff.

There will be minor short-term adverse impacts associated with construction activities, particularly noise, vibration, and minor dust emissions from construction equipment and tools. The City of Madison Ordinance Sec. 24.08 (3) (f), does not allow any person to operate or permit the operation of any equipment used in construction work between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., from Monday through Saturday, in such a manner as to unreasonably interfere with the peace, comfort and quality of life of neighboring persons or ordinary sensibilities. Additionally, construction work will accommodate student programming and adjust construction activities around exam study days and during campus events. The City of Madison Ordinance Sec. 37.08 (2) outlines that erosion control plans must include consideration of efforts to control the transport of sediment. This includes providing sequential steps to mitigate the erosive effect of land-disturbing activities to be followed in order and in a manner consistent with accepted erosion control methodology. Ch. NR 415.04, Wisconsin Administrative Code, requires that precautions be taken to prevent emissions of fugitive dust (e.g., water application).

B. Biological Impacts

No significant adverse biological impacts are anticipated. An Endangered Resources Review application was submitted to WDNR on May 7, 2026. Results of this request are pending as of the date of this report, and it is expected that results will be available within the next 30 days.

C. Socioeconomic Impacts

1. Social

The new service road will be built adjacent to the current Eagle Heights Community Gardens road. This will provide positive impact to the community by providing two separate roads for vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic, reducing the amount of mixed traffic currently accessing the grounds storage site

2. Economic

Beneficial economic impacts are anticipated in the short- and long-term timescales. During the short term, there will be an increase in employment and expenditures (materials, fuels, lodging, meals, etc.) attributable to construction. A study by the University of Colorado Boulder Business Research Division for Associated General Contractors Wisconsin (2022) indicates that every $1 million spent within the construction industry supports 12 jobs, including 7 construction jobs and 5 jobs in supporting sectors, as a result of the subsequent spending associated with the induced effects of the project. The project budget is approximately $400,000. Accordingly, the implementation of this project could support up to 5 jobs. However, no new UW-Madison employment positions are anticipated to be directly generated as part of this project. Additionally, the aforementioned study determined that the economic multiplier of initial

construction cost spending is approximately 1.84. Thus, this proposed construction project can be expected to contribute up to $736,000 to the local, regional, and national economy in the short term.

D. Other (Archaeological, Historical, etc.)

1. Historical and Archaeological

As described in Section II.E., the project building is listed on the ARI and identified as having a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey completed in 2004.

A historical assessment form with supporting attachments was submitted to the UWSA Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) for review on May 12, 2026.

2. Environmental Contamination

As described in Section II.E.2. above, no sites with known or potential environmental contamination are located within the proposed project area. The construction of the new access road is unlikely to result in environmental contamination.

3. Utilities

In the short term, there will be continued commitment of energy resources to construct the project, including fossil fuel consumption used by construction vehicles and equipment. The energy that will 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 consist of lighting, compressors, and tools.

The relocation and connection to existing utilities to support the project will necessitate local land disturbance for direct buried, directionally drilled, or wiring on existing power lines. These impacts would be temporary, and any ground-disturbed activities would be revegetated and restored in kind upon completion. Local minor traffic disruptions may be necessary for construction teams to perform these installations, such as taking up all or portions of traffic lanes. Safe practices such as traffic control signs or flagging staff would be employed during times when these activities would occur.

4. Parking and Transportation

The project may have a short-term adverse impact on traffic and parking. Traffic impacts may include temporary lane closures along Lake Mendota Drive for equipment deliveries/pickups to and from the site. Construction-related traffic to and from the project area along Lake Mendota Drive during the project may include dump trucks, flat-bed semis, heavy-equipment haulers, utility-installation equipment, and contractor pickup trucks. No major trucking operations are planned. Utility installations as part of the project may result in localized lane closures; however, these impacts will not likely exceed the scope of normal utility installation operations that occur in the right-of-way. It is expected that any road crossing for utility interconnection would be directionally drilled.

V. Probable Adverse Impacts That Cannot Be Avoided

Probable adverse impacts that cannot be avoided during the project are related to construction activities and are therefore short-term in nature. These impacts include emissions of noise, vibration, and dust, as well as potential discharges of suspended solids in stormwater from ground disturbance, and temporary disruptions of utilities or services. However, these potential emissions and discharges may be sufficiently mitigated by using appropriate construction methods to reduce noise and vibration and implementing

proper controls or best management practices such as water for dust suppression and silt fencing for stormwater pollution prevention.

VI. Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of the Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

As discussed in Section V above, short-term construction activities will produce adverse effects that can largely be mitigated with appropriate planning and control measures but not entirely avoided. However, the long-term productivity of the new access road and the UW-Madison campus as a whole will be enhanced and maintained by the project. This will be realized primarily through enhanced safety for access to the Eagle Heights Community Garden, and the overall function of the Lakeshore Nature Preserve, due to reduced intermixing of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

VII. Irreversible or Irretrievable Commitments of Resources If Action Is Implemented

A. Energy

There will be an irreversible commitment of energy resources to construct the project, including fossil fuels and electricity consumed by construction vehicles and equipment, as well as manufacturing operations that provide materials to support the project. However, long-term energy consumption is anticipated to decrease because of the project due to more efficient traffic control that reduce the usage of electricity and fossil fuels.

B. Archaeological and Historic Features or Sites

The proposed project will likely not affect the eligibility of any Archaeological or Historic features or sites in the surrounding area that are listed as potentially eligible on the National Register of Historic Places. At the time of the Draft EIA report, the proposed rehabilitation and addition are under review by the WHS.

C. Other

The project requires an estimated financial commitment of $400,000 to complete the project plus ongoing operation and maintenance expenses.

VIII. Alternatives

A No Action alternative would not produce adverse environmental impacts of any degree. However, the need for this project would go unmet, allowing existing traffic safety concerns to continue. Considering expected increases in traffic due to the new Frautschi Center at the Lakeshore Nature Preserve, the need for a separation of vehicular traffic from pedestrian traffic would not be met if a No Action Alternative is chosen for this project.

Six alternative campus maintenance yard locations were discussed during the preliminary design process. During the preliminary design process the recommendation was to use the existing site with alternative access. Based on the project schedule, the quickest way to address the updates to the campus maintenance yard needed to accommodate the construction of the Frautschi Center is to improve the current service road along the southern edge of the Community Garden plots. These updates are also needed for UW grounds service vehicles to use it. Access by the UW grounds will be necessary to

continue maintaining the wood piles and landscaping materials essential for the Preserve. This access will need to be relocated to separate vehicle and pedestrian paths.

IX. Evaluation

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

No, as the construction of a new access road does not entail a substantial change in building or land use, this action is not likely to trigger other events or actions that would significantly affect the environment.

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

No, the action does not alter the environment such that a new physical, biological, or socioeconomic environment would exist. Although the physical environment will be altered mostly by an expanded road footprint, this does not substantially change the physical environment at the campus scale. The biological environment at the site scale will be improved through more efficient traffic control features but will not substantially change the biological environment at the campus scale. Sustainability improvements will reduce annual energy costs but will not create a new socioeconomic environment, as the general use of this area remains public.

C. Are there existing environmental features which would be affected by the proposed action scarce, either locally or statewide? (geographically scarce)

No, none of the existing site features are considered scarce at the local or state scale.

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

No, as the proposed project consists of the construction of a new service road, the action and its effects are not likely to influence future decisions by setting a precedent.

E. Are there concerns which indicate a serious controversy? (highly controversial)

No, this EIA has not identified highly controversial aspects of the proposed project or aspects that are likely to be identified as controversial during the public review process.

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

No, this action does not conflict with official agency plans or any local, state, or national policies. Additionally, local and state government officials are invited to participate in the public review process during the preparation of this EIA.

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

Repeated actions of this type would have major impacts on the ecology of the local area, specifically having to do with fragmentation of ecological groups and destabilization of resident populations. An increase of traffic into an area such as the Nature Preserve may have a net negative conservation outcome as it relates to the purpose of a Nature Preserve.

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

At the time of the Draft EIA report, the proposed access road is under review by the WHS. No scientific or archaeological sites would be impacted by the proposed project.

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

The construction of a new access is not generally considered a reversible action, although it could be restored to the existing condition to a large degree through additional modification and demolition. However, this action does not foreclose future options, as the access road could be further modified or expanded to meet other needs.

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

This action is designed with the intention to enhance the safety and efficiency of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic to the Lakeshore Nature Preserve grounds storage area, and the Eagle Heights Community Gardens. Although the change in use of the existing pedestrian path may be interpreted as an alteration of existing social patterns, the social setting of the project area will remain public, and the action would not impact particular ethnic or cultural groups or alter social patterns in a significant way.

K. Other

Other factors warranting evaluation under this section were not identified during the preparation of this EIA.

X. List of Agencies, Groups and Individuals Contacted Regarding This Project

The following parties were consulted during the preparation of this EIA:

- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources – Endangered Resources Review.
- University of Wisconsin System Administration Historic Preservation Officer – Historical Assessment.
- Wisconsin Historical Society (State Historic Preservation Office)

Additionally, several other agencies or local governmental units were invited to participate in the public review process for the Draft EIA:

- UW-Madison Student Government
- City of Madison
- Dane County
- Wisconsin Historical Society
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

A list of agencies, groups, and individuals contacted for input during the public review period is provided in Appendix E. Agency resources used to support this EIA are cited in Section XII.

XI. Recommendation

The Campus Environmental Affairs Coordinator will review the Draft EIA and comments received during the Draft EIA public comment period to determine if a recommendation is needed to elevate this project to a Type I level as an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

RECOMMENDATION	(to be completed by institution WEPA Coordinator only)

O **EIS Not Required**

Analysis of the expected impact of this proposal is of sufficient scope and detail to conclude that this is not a major 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.

O 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 a copy of the public notice for permanent record)	
Institution WEPA Coordinator	Date:

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

Regent Resolution 2508 11/06/81

XII. References

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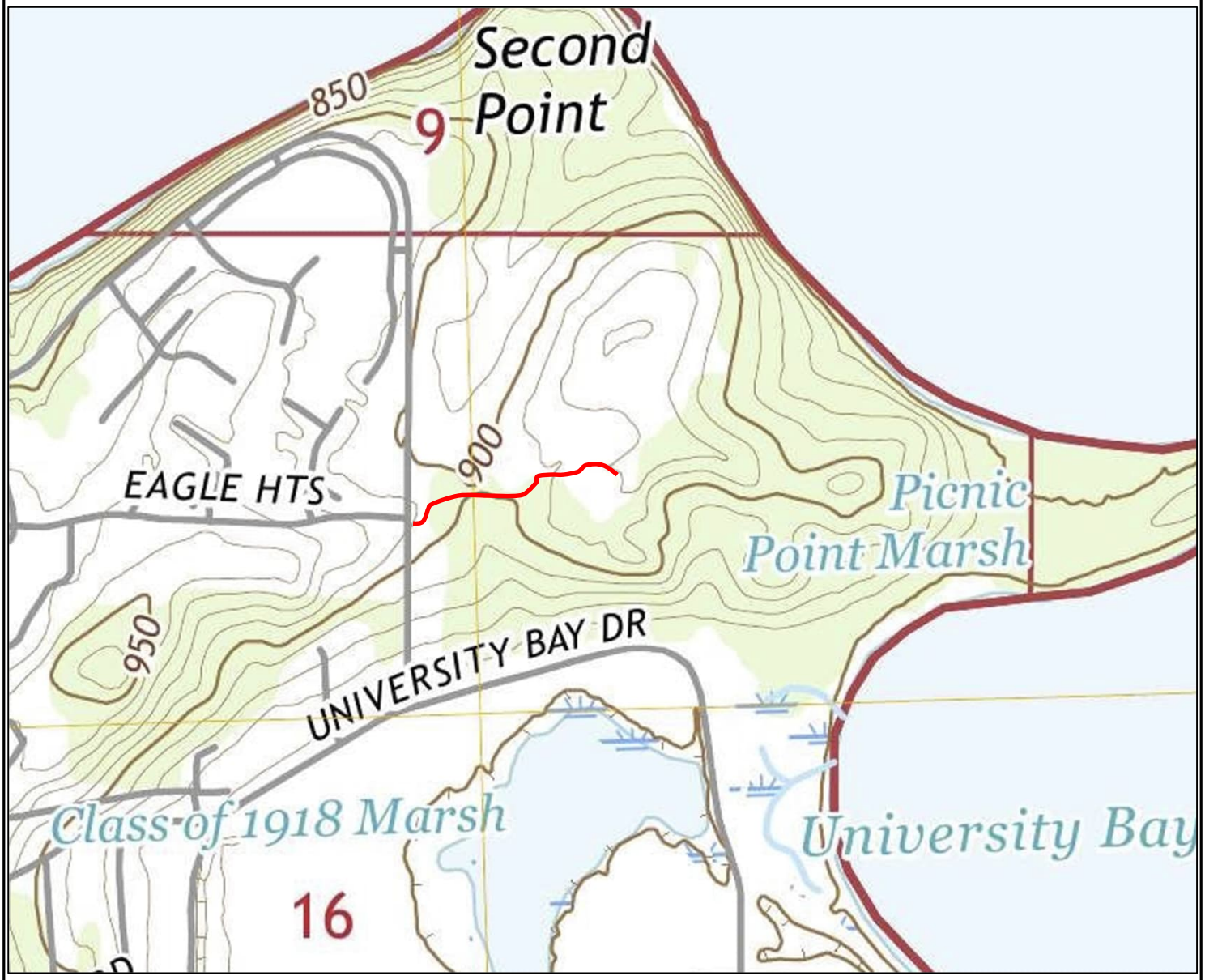
Appendix A
Site Location Map and Photographs



Source: 2022 Madison West, WI 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle, Scale: 1:24,000

Figure 1-Project Location Map
Physical Plant Storage Area Access Road
Frautschi Center Amendment #04
Madison, Wisconsin
May 2026

Project Location:

23-1825.81

AYRES ENVIRONMENTAL

Source: Dane County GIS: Dane County, WI

Figure 2-Project Aerial Map
Physical Plant Storage Area Access Road
Frautschi Center Amendment #04
Madison, Wisconsin
May, 2026

Project Location:

23-1825.81

AYRES ENVIRONMENTAL

Entrance

Entrance area, facing northeast

Gravel access road/path, facing north from entrance area

Garden shed and gravel access road heading east

Gravel access road, facing east

Wooded area south of access road

Community garden

Access road turning to the northeast

Concrete pad north of access road

Berm between access road and campus maintenance yard

Campus Maintenance Yard – east end

Campus Maintenance Yard, facing southwest

Campus Maintenance Yard

Campus Maintenance Yard

Campus Maintenance Yard

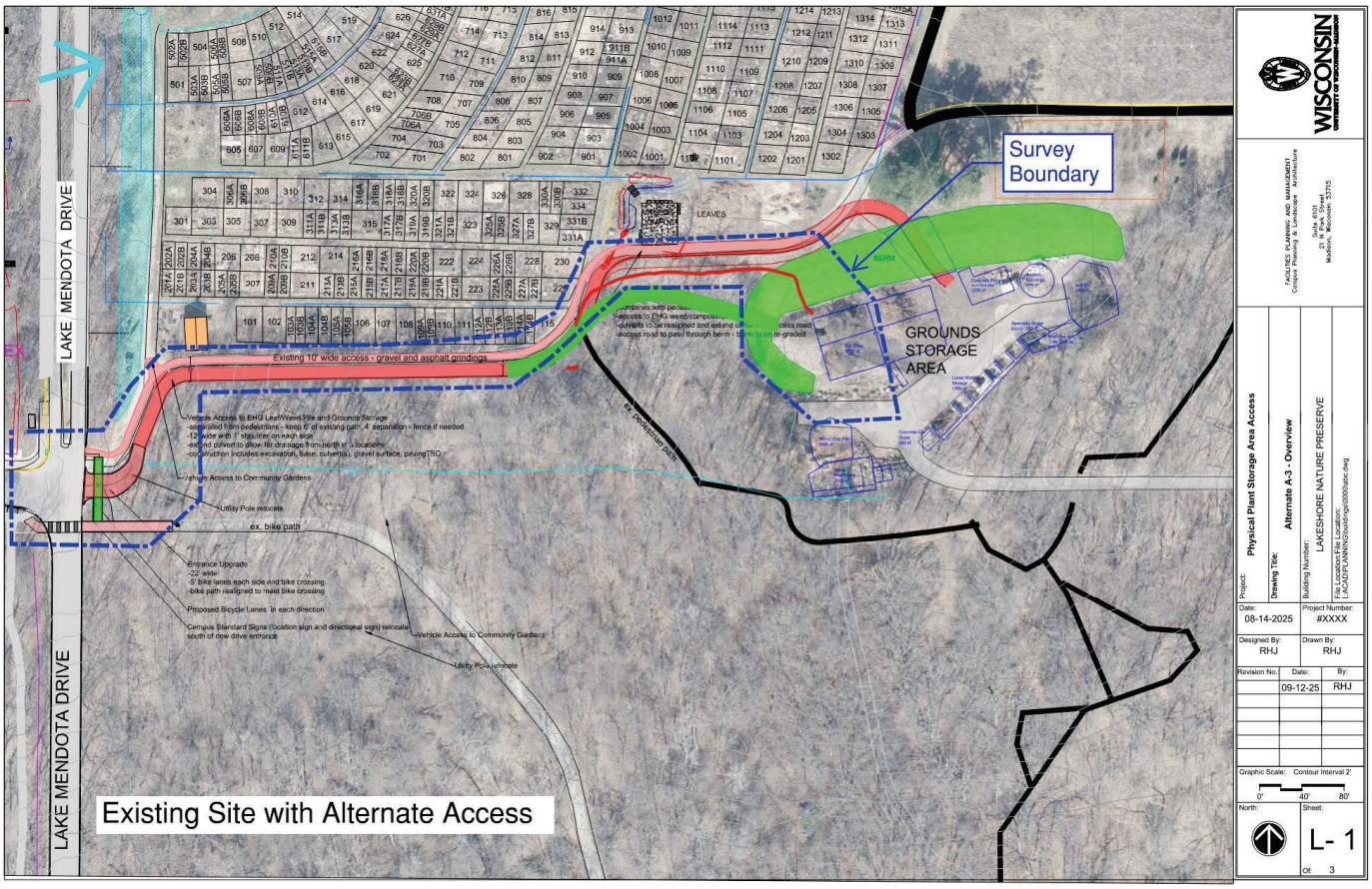
Campus Maintenance Yard

Appendix B
Preliminary Project Plans

GRAEF

collaborāte / formulāte / innovāte

EXHIBIT A – Project Site Limits



Appendix C
Existing Environment Research

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

May 7, 2026

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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: 1:2,240 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 30 60 120 180

Feet
0 100 200 400 600

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 24, Sep 10, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 13, 2020—Jul 31, 2020

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
7124B	Dodge silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.2	1.0%
7124C2	Dodge silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	3.1	13.1%
7243B	St. Charles silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	3.6	14.9%
7243C2	St. Charles silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	8.1	33.8%
7310C2	McHenry silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	3.1	13.1%
7361D2	Kidder loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	5.8	24.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**24.0**	**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

7124B—Dodge silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2szfp
Landscape: Drumlin fields
Elevation: 830 to 1,090 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 127 to 181 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dodge and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dodge

Setting

Landscape: Drumlin fields
Landform: Drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess over calcareous loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
BE - 6 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 9 to 29 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt2 - 29 to 40 inches: clay loam
2C - 40 to 79 inches: gravelly 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 (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F095XB007WI - Loamy Upland with Carbonates
Forage suitability group: High AWC, adequately drained (G095BY008WI)

Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G095BY008WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

St. charles
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landscape: Drumlin fields
Landform: Drumlins
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Mayville
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Drumlin fields
Landform: Drumlins
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Lamartine
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: Drumlin fields
Landform: Drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F095XB005WI - Moist Loamy or Clayey Lowland
Hydric soil rating: No

7124C2—Dodge silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2szfr
Landscape: Drumlin fields
Elevation: 900 to 1,210 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 181 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Dodge, eroded, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dodge, Eroded

Setting
Landscape: Drumlin fields
Landform: Drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess over calcareous loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 6 to 27 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt2 - 27 to 33 inches: silty clay loam
2C - 33 to 79 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 36 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F095XB007WI - Loamy Upland with Carbonates
Forage suitability group: High AWC, adequately drained (G095BY008WI)
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G095BY008WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

St. charles, eroded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landscape: Plains
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Mchenry, eroded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

7243B—St. Charles silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2szdy
Landscape: Plains
Elevation: 630 to 1,240 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 29 to 37 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 127 to 178 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

St. charles and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of St. Charles

Setting

Landscape: Plains
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over glacial loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 9 to 48 inches: silt loam
2Bt2 - 48 to 54 inches: sandy loam
2C - 54 to 79 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 40 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.7 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

Minor Components

St. charles, moderately well drained
Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landscape: Plains
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G095BY008WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Virgil
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landscape: Plains
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F095XB005WI - Moist Loamy or Clayey Lowland
Hydric soil rating: No

Pella
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F095XB004WI - Wet Loamy or Clayey Lowland
Hydric soil rating: Yes

7243C2—St. Charles silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2szdz
Landscape: Plains
Elevation: 700 to 1,190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 127 to 172 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of St. Charles, Eroded

Setting

Landscape: Plains
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess over glacial loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 6 to 41 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt2 - 41 to 50 inches: loam
2C - 50 to 79 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
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

Minor Components

Dodge

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landscape: Plains
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F095XB007WI - Loamy Upland with Carbonates
Hydric soil rating: No

7310C2—McHenry silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tjyt
Landscape: Hills
Elevation: 750 to 1,540 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 37 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 174 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Mchenry, Eroded

Setting

Landscape: Hills
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess over loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 6 to 22 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt2 - 22 to 31 inches: loam
2Bt3 - 31 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam
2C - 36 to 79 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
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

Minor Components

Kidder, eroded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Hills
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G095BY005WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Kendall

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Hills
Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F095XB005WI - Moist Loamy or Clayey Lowland
Hydric soil rating: No

7361D2—Kidder loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tjyd
Landscape: Hills
Elevation: 680 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 37 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 127 to 173 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kidder, eroded, and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kidder, Eroded

Setting

Landscape: Hills
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: loam
Bt - 8 to 31 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 31 to 79 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 35 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Forage suitability group: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G095BY005WI)
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G095BY005WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Casco, eroded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landscape: Hills
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F095XB007WI - Loamy Upland with Carbonates
Hydric soil rating: No

Mchenry

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landscape: Hills
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

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National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

89°26'18"W 43°5'24"N

89°25'41"W 43°4'58"N

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

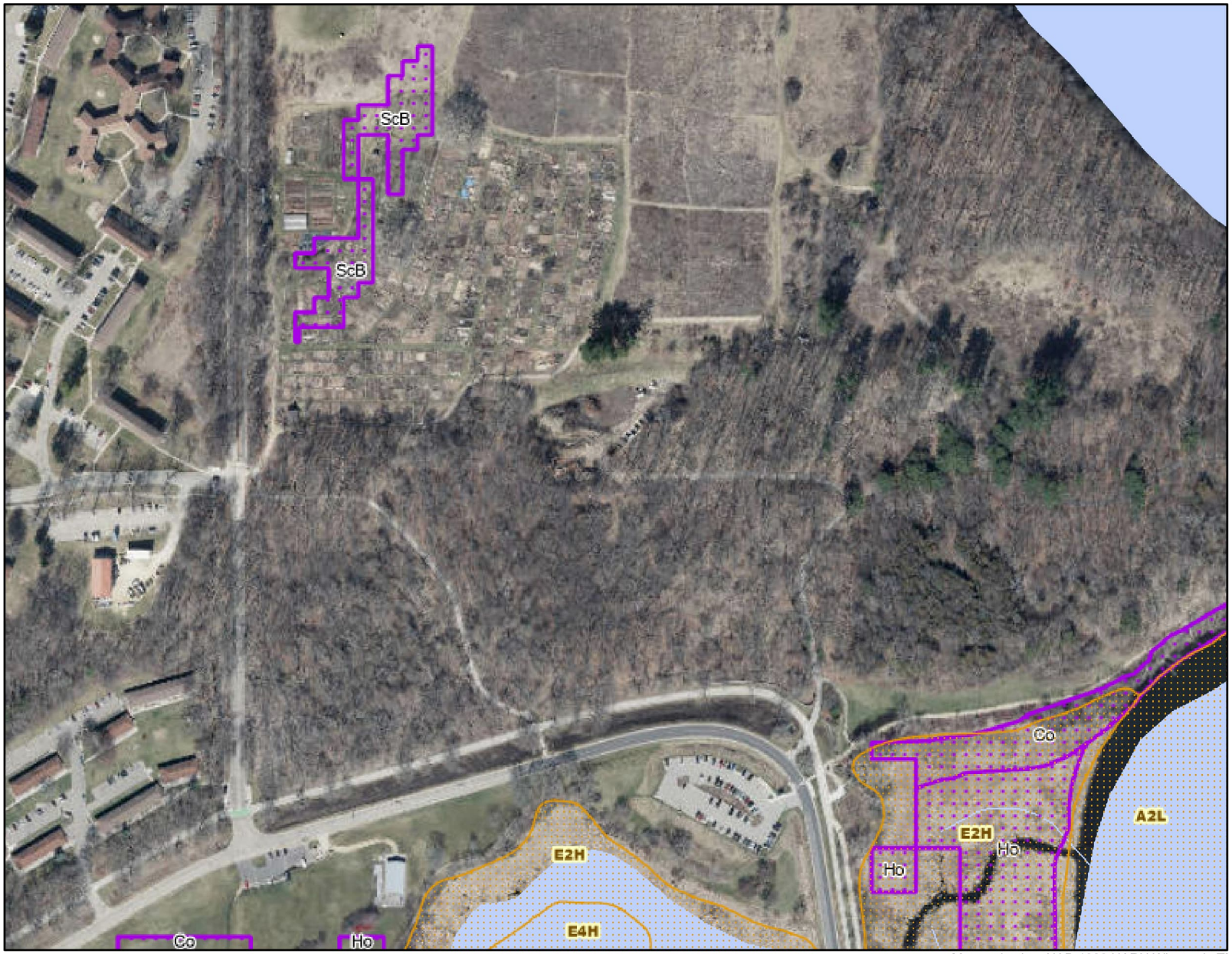
This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/8/2026 at 8:48 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SWDV Wetlands and Wetland Indicators



Legend: (some map layers may not be displayed)

- Wetland Class Areas
- Wetland Indicators
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Open Water
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Open Water
- 24K Lakes and Open Water
- 24K Streams and Rivers
- Latest Leaf Off Index
- Latest Leaf Off Imagery

Notes:

Map projection: NAD 1983 HARN Wisconsin TM

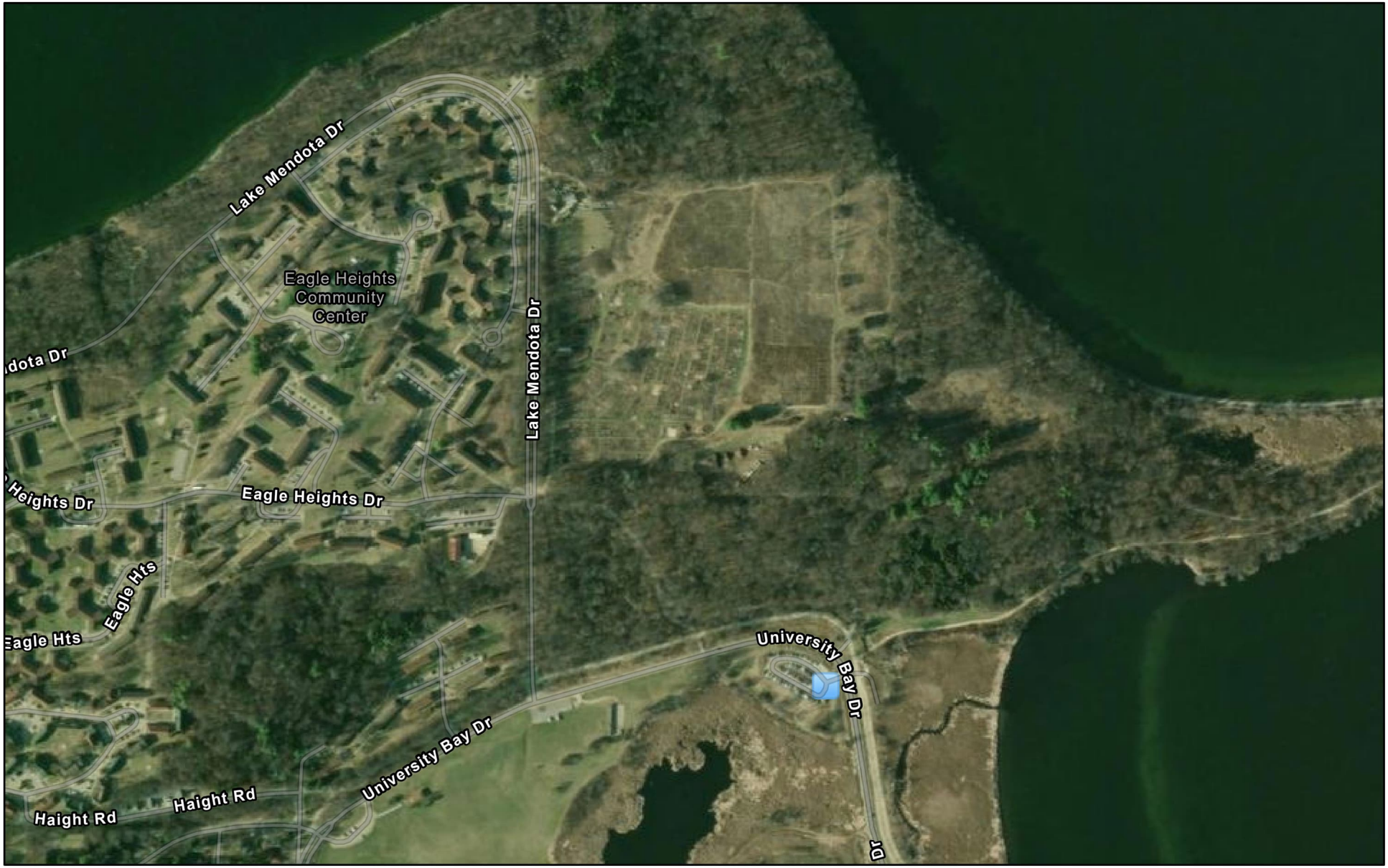
N

Map: 0 300 600 Feet
0 80 160 Meters

Service Layer Credits:
Wetland Indicators & Soils^: Surface Water Data Viewer Team, DNR Basic Feature VTL (WTM): Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, GIS Section, Latest Leaf Off: , Surface Water: WiDNR, USGS, and other data, Wetland Inventory NWI (Dynamic): Calvin Lawrence, Dennis Weise, Nina Rihn

Date Printed: 5/6/2026 5:10 PM

NEPAssist Tool



May 8, 2026

Water Dischargers (NPDES)

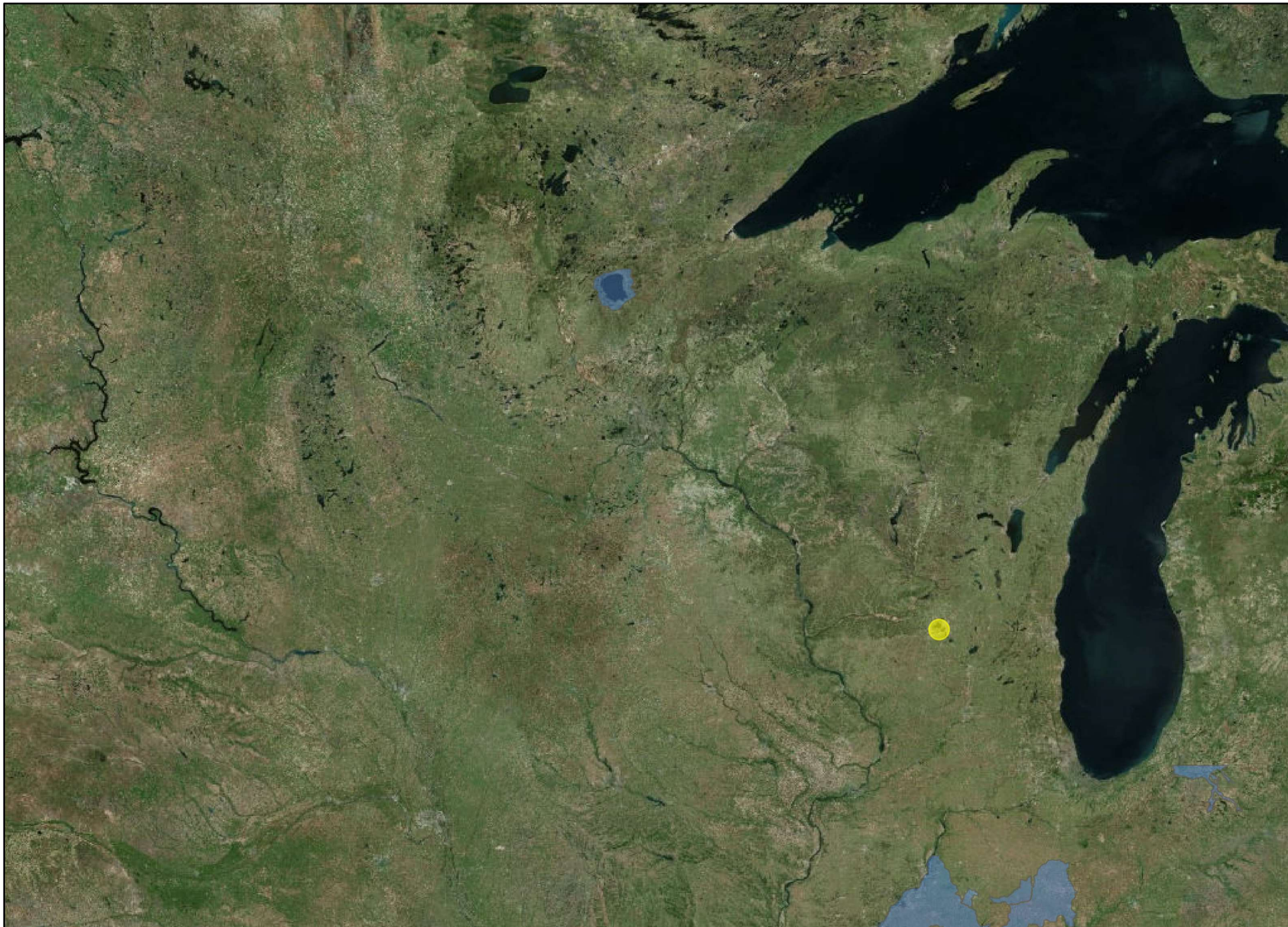
1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.07 0.15 0.3 km

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Vantor

ArcGIS Web Map



09 Site with No Action Required

Site with Closed Activity

Site with Continuing Obligations

Source: WDNR RR Sites Map

WDNR Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System
Physical Plant Storage Area Access Road
Frautschi Center Amendment #04
Madison, Wisconsin
May 2026

23-1825.81

AYRES ENVIRONMENTAL

Appendix D

Endangered Resources Review

State of Wisconsin / DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Tony Evers, Governor
Karen Hyun, Ph.D., Secretary
Telephone 608-266-2621
Toll Free 1-888-936-7463
TTY Access via relay - 711

101 S. Webster St.
Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

June 4, 2026

Peter Kauffman-Luft
Ayres
3433 Oakwood Hills Parkway
Eau Claire, WI 54701

SUBJECT: Endangered Resources Review (ERR Log # 26-359)
Proposed Physical Plant Storage Area Access Road, Frautschi Center Am. 4, Dane County, WI (T07N R09E S16)

Dear Peter Kauffman-Luft,

The Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation has reviewed the proposed project described in the Endangered Resources (ER) Review Request received May 7, 2026. The complete ER Review for this proposed project is attached and follow-up actions are summarized below:

Required Actions: 0 species
Recommended Actions: 5 species
No Follow-Up Actions: 6 species
Additional Recommendations Specified: Yes

This ER Review may contain Natural Heritage Inventory data (http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI), including specific locations of endangered resources, which are considered sensitive and are not subject toWisconsin's Open Records Law. Information contained in this ER Review may be shared with individuals who need this information in order to carry out specific roles in the planning, permitting, and implementation of the proposed project. **Specific locations of endangered resources may not be released or reproduced in any publicly disseminated documents.**

The attached ER Review is for informational purposes and only addresses endangered resources issues. **This ER Review 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.** Please contact the ER Review Program whenever the project plans change, new details become available, or more than a year has passed to confirm if results of this ER Review are still valid.

Please contact me at 608-264-8968 or via email at anna.rossler@wisconsin.gov if you have any questions about this ER Review.

Sincerely,

Anna Rossler
Endangered Resources Review Program

cc:

Appendix E

Document Distribution List

Environmental Impact Assessment Document Distribution List
Physcal Plant Storage Area Access Road Project
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Project #A-22-007/2250-2218

Contact Name	Organization	Address Line 1	Address Line 2	City	State	Zip	E-mail Address	Scoping	DSS	EIS	NOD
Universities of Wisconsin System											
Deej Lundgren	Universities of Wisconsin, Associate Vice President	780 Regent St.	Suite 239	Madison	WI	53715	deej.lundgren@wisconsin.edu	M/E	M/E	M/E	M/E
Cathy O'Hara Weiss	Universities of Wisconsin, Dir. Facility Planning & Arch.	780 Regent St.	Suite 239	Madison	WI	53715	cathy.o.weiss@wisconsin.edu	E	E	E	E
Liz Davey	Universities of Wisconsin, Sustainability Coordinator	780 Regent St.	Suite 239	Madison	WI	53715	liz.davey@wisconsin.edu	E	E	E	E
Brett Adams	Universities of Wisconsin, Planner and Architect	780 Regent St.	Suite 239	Madison	WI	53715	brett.adams@wisconsin.edu	E	E	E	E
University of Wisconsin - Madison											
Aaron Williams	UW-Madison, WEPA Coordinator	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6101	Madison	WI	53715	aaron.williams@wisc.edu	M/E	M/E	M/E	M/E
Janine Glaeser	UW-Madison, Senior Campus Planner	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6101	Madison	WI	53715	janine.glaeser@wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
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Missy Nergard	UW-Madison, Director of Sustainability	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6100	Madison	WI	53715	missy.nergard@wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
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Mike Hanson	UW-Madison, Director Utilities & Energy Management	30 N. Mills St.	4th Floor	Madison	WI	53715	michael.hanson@wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Bo Muwahid	UW-Madison, Project Manager	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6101	Madison	WI	53715	bo.muwahid@wisc.edu	E	E	E	E
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Laura Wyatt	UW-Madison, Interim Director, Lakeshore Nature Preserve	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6101	Madison	WI	53715	laura.wyatt@wisc.edu	E	E	E	E
Bradley Herrick	UW-Madison, Director, Lakeshore Nature Preserve	21 N. Park St.	Room 6410	Madison	WI	53715	bradley.herrick@wisc.edu	ND	E		
								E	E		
University of Wisconsin -Madison Student Representatives											
Landis Varughese	UW-Madison ASM Chair	333 East Campus Mall	4301 SAC	Madison	WI	53715	chair@asm.wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Ashley Hagen	UW-Madison ASM Vice Chair	333 East Campus Mall	4301 SAC	Madison	WI	53715	vice.chair@asm.wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Current Editor	Badger Herald Newspaper	152 W. Johnson St.	Suite 202	Madison	WI	53703	editor@badgerherald.com	E	E	E	ND
Current Editor	Daily Cardinal	821 University Ave.	2142 Vilas Comm. Hall	Madison	WI	53706	editor@dailycardinal.com82	E	E	E	ND
Federal / Tribal Government Agencies											
Bill Quakenbush	Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 667		Black River Falls	WI	54615	bill.quackenbush@ho-chunk.com	E	E	E	ND
Jon Greendeer	President, Ho-Chunk Nation	W9814 Airport Road		Black River Falls	WI	54615	masusga@ho-chunk.com	E	E	E	ND
Shauna Marquardt	U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Field Office Supervisor	3815 American Blvd East		Bloomington	MN	55425	shauna_marquardt@fws.gov	E	E	E	ND
State Elected Officials											
Governor Tony Evers	State of Wisconsin	115 East State Street		Madison	WI	53702	govinfo@wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
Rep. Shelia Stubbs	State of Wisconsin Assembly District 77	PO Box 8953		Madison	WI	53708	Rep.Stubbs@legis.wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
Senator Kelda Roys	State of Wisconsin State Senate District 26	PO Box 7882		Madison	WI	53707	Sen.Roys@legis.wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
State Government Agencies											
Tricia Canaday	State Historic Preservation Officer - WHS	816 State Street		Madison	WI	53706	tricia.canaday@wisconsinhistory.org	E	E	E	ND
Anna Rossler	WI-DNR Endangered Resources	PO Box 7921	GEF2 DNR Central	Madison	WI	53703	anna.rossler@wi.gov	E	E	E	ND
Adam Mednick	WI-DNR WEPA Coordinator	PO Box 7921	GEF2 DNR Central	Madison	WI	53703	adamc.mednick@wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
Dane County											
Laura Hicklin	Director, Land and Water Resources	5201 Fen Oak Dr.		Madison	WI	53718	lwrd@countyofdane.com	E	E	E	ND
Melissa Agard	County Executive	210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.	Room 421	Madison	WI	53703	county.executive@danecounty.gov	E	E	E	ND
City of Madison											
Meagan Tuttle	City of Madison, Planning Division Director	215 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd	LL 100	Madison	WI	53703	mtuttle@cityofmadison.com	E	E	E	ND
James Wolfe	City of Madison, City Engineer	210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd	Room 115	Madison	WI	53703	jwolfe@cityofmadison.com	E	E	E	ND
Yang Tao	City of Madison, Director of Traffic Engineering	215 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd	Suite 109	Madison	WI	53703	ytao@cityofmadison.com	E	E	E	ND
Chris Petykowski	City of Madison, Assistant City Engineer – Public Works	210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd	Room 115	Madison	WI	53703	Cpetykowski@cityofmadison.com	E	E	E	ND
Greg Fries	City of Madison, Assistant City Engineer – Storm	210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd	Room 115	Madison	WI	53703	gfries@cityofmadison.com	E	E	E	ND
Pete Holmgren	City of Madison, Water Utility, Chief Engineer	119 E. Olin Avenue		Madison	WI	53713	pholmgren@madisonwater.org	E	E	E	ND
Ben Zellers	City of Madison, Joint Campus Area Committee	215 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd	LL110	Madison	WI	53703	bzellers@cityofmadison.com	E	E	E	ND
Alder/Neighborhood/Business Associations											
MGR Govindarajan	Alder District 8			Madison	WI		District8@cityofmadison.com	E	E	E	ND
President	Capitol Neighborhoods, Inc.						president@capitolneighborhoods.org	E	E	E	ND
Will Vuyk	Friends of the Lakeshore Nature Preserve	PO Box 5534		Madison	WI		preservefriends@gmail.com	E	E		
Kelly Kearns	Friends of the Lakeshore Nature Preserve						kearns@uwalumni.com	ND	E		
Adjacent Municipality											
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John Imes	Village of Shorewood Hills, Village President	810 Shorewood Blvd.		Madison	WI	53705	jimes@shorewood-hills.org	E	E	E	ND

Environmental Impact Assessment Document Distribution List
Physcal Plant Storage Area Access Road Project
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Project #A-22-007/2250-2218

Designer Architect / Engineer												
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Local Libraries												
Helen C. White Library	UW-Madison Library	600 N. Park Stret		Madison	WI	53706		ND	M	M	ND
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Appendix F
Draft EIA Public Notice and Meeting Minutes
(reserved)