



Draft Environmental Impact Assessment

Winther Hall/Heide Hall Entry
Additions and Renovations
University of Wisconsin –
Whitewater
DFD Project # 1911L

Prepared for:

Wisconsin Department of
Administration Division of
Facilities Development & University
of Wisconsin System Administration

January 23, 2025



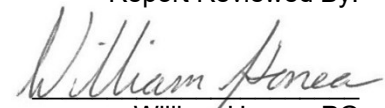
Draft Environmental Impact Assessment

Winther Hall/Heide Hall Entry Additions and Renovations
University of Wisconsin - Whitewater
DFD Project # 19I1L

Report Prepared By:


Mitchell C. Banach, PG
Geologist / Project Manager

Report Reviewed By:


William Honea, PG
Geologist



3433 Oakwood Hills Parkway
Eau Claire, WI 54701-7698
715.834.3161 • Fax: 715.831.7500
www.AyresAssociates.com

Ayres Project No. 52-0864.00

File: \\ayres_active\51\ec\projects\dfd\52-0864.00 19i1l uww winther and heide hall eia\deliverables\draft
eia\19i1l draft environmental impact assessment.docx

Contents

	<u>Page No.</u>
Executive Summary	1
Summary of Project Description and Potential Impacts	1
Alternatives Considered.....	2
Public Meeting Process Summary and Comments Received.....	2
List of Agencies Contacted and Provided Copies of Draft EIA and Final EIA.....	2
I. Description of Proposed Action.....	3
A. Title of Proposal	3
B. Location.....	3
C. Project: Define Proposed Action	3
1. Description.....	3
2. Purpose and Need.....	5
D. Estimated Cost and Funding Source.....	5
E. Time Schedule	5
II. Existing Environment.....	6
A. Physical.....	6
B. Biological.....	6
1. Flora	6
2. Fauna	6
C. Social	6
D. Economic	7
E. Other	7
1. Historical and Archaeological	7
2. Environmental Contamination.....	7
3. Transportation	8
III. Proposed Environmental Change	9
A. Manipulation of Terrestrial Resources.....	9
B. Manipulation of Aquatic Resources	9
C. Structures.....	9
D. Other	9
IV. Probable Adverse and Beneficial Impacts.....	10
A. Physical Impacts	10
B. Biological Impacts	10
C. Socioeconomic Impacts	10
1. Social.....	10
2. Economic.....	11

D. Other	11
1. Historical and Archaeological	11
2. Environmental Contamination.....	11
3. Transportation	12
V. Probable Adverse Impacts That Cannot Be Avoided	13
VI. Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of the Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity.....	14
VII. Irreversible or Irrecoverable Commitments of Resources If Action Is Implemented	15
A. Energy.....	15
B. Archaeological and Historic Features or Sites.....	15
C. Other	15
VIII. Alternatives.....	16
IX. Evaluation.....	17
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).....	17
B. Does the action alter the environment so a new physical, biological, or socioeconomic environment would exist? (new environmental effect).....	17
C. Are there existing environmental features which would be affected by the proposed action scarce, either locally or statewide? (geographically scarce).....	17
D. Does the action and its effects require a decision which would result in influencing future decisions? Is the decision precedent setting?	17
E. Are there concerns which indicate a serious controversy? (highly controversial).....	17
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?	17
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).....	18
H. Will the action modify or destroy any historical, scientific or archaeological site?	18
I. Is the action reversible? Will it commit a resource for the foreseeable future? Does it foreclose future options?	18
J. Will the action result in direct or indirect impacts on ethnic or cultural groups or alter social patterns? (social-cultural impacts).....	18
K. Other	18
X. List of Agencies, Groups and Individuals Contacted Regarding This Project.....	19
XI. Recommendation	20
XII. References	21

List of Appendices

- Appendix A Site Location Map and Photographs
- Appendix B Preliminary Project Plans
- Appendix C Existing Environment Research
- Appendix D Endangered Resources Review
- Appendix E Historical and Archaeological Research
- Appendix F Document Distribution List
- Appendix G Public Meeting Documentation (reserved)

Executive Summary

Summary of Project Description and Potential Impacts

The proposed project will renovate and construct small additions to Winther Hall and Heide Hall to resolve space and building infrastructure deficiencies, improve instructional and departmental spaces, increase technological capabilities, provide accessible restrooms, improve vertical circulation, and create new collaboration spaces. Additionally, the project will involve repaving and reconfiguring Lot 13 and the south portion of Lot 14 to include a drop-off area, as well as connecting walkways and landscaping. A bio-infiltration cell will be included in landscaping to manage stormwater on-site.

Although the construction of four small building additions, vestibule, and drop off area will increase impervious areas contributing to stormwater runoff, this will be offset by the introduction of a bio-infiltration basin, providing a long-term beneficial impact. There is also 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 pavement and vegetation. A Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) general construction stormwater permit (WI-S067381) is necessary for the project because it involves more than one acre of ground disturbance. There will be minor short-term adverse impacts associated with construction activities, particularly noise, vibration, and minor dust emissions from construction equipment and tools.

No significant adverse biological impacts are anticipated. On August 28, 2024, the WDNR verified that the project is covered by a Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization because project activities will be performed entirely within urban/residential areas, manicured lawns, or another artificial/paved surface. The project will create a beneficial impact from a net increase of approximately 217 trees and shrubs, plus additional herbaceous plants in bio-infiltration basins and other planting areas. A bio-infiltration basin created for the project will include facultative wetland plant species, which will increase local biodiversity and provide microhabitat for other species. Preliminary design specifications for the project include the use of bird deterrence glass with printed dots, which provides appropriate mitigation for potential bird collisions.

Given that the academic uses of Winther Hall and Heide Hall will not change as a result of the proposed project, no significant adverse social impacts are anticipated in the long term. Student and faculty/staff comfort and safety is anticipated to increase based on the improved layout, infrastructure, materials, and fixtures. A relocation plan will be developed to address the temporary displacement of building occupants during construction. Economic impacts are anticipated to support up to 779 jobs and contribute up to \$119,469,360 to the economy based on construction costs. According to energy models developed for the project, it is anticipated to result in annual energy cost savings of approximately \$14,000 to \$18,000 and pay for itself in approximately 9 to 10 years, depending on the option chosen.

Based on the lack of documented historical and archaeological sites within the project area per the search of the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database on August 13, 2024, the proposed project will not adversely affect any historic properties.

No known or potential environmental contamination sites are located within the proposed project area. Additions and renovations at Winther Hall and Heide Hall and continued use as academic buildings are unlikely to result in environmental contamination. The storage and use of diesel fuel in an approximately 700-gallon aboveground storage tank for Winther Hall's replacement backup generator presents a risk of environmental contamination. However, this risk is appropriately mitigated with double-walled construction for secondary containment, overflow protection, and leak detection systems to prevent and detect releases.

Transportation will be adversely impacted by the project due to the temporary loss of student and staff/faculty parking, creating a higher demand for other parking locations on campus or in adjacent right-

of-way. Usage of Lots 13 and 14 is anticipated to shift to other on-campus lots, particularly Lots 1, 2, and 7, without creating a need for off-campus parking. Creating a drop-off area will provide a long-term benefit for parents dropping off their children at the Children's Center, located in the Roseman Building west of Winther Hall. New bicycle parking areas will also provide a long-term benefit for bicycle commuters. Water utility connection and asphalt replacement work within the North Prairie Street right-of-way will impact traffic and public street parking in the short term. However, this work is not anticipated to result in a road closure or detour.

Alternatives Considered

A No Action alternative would not produce adverse environmental impacts of any degree. However, the need for this project would go unmet, allowing current adverse interior and exterior conditions to continue. Winther Hall would continue to lack appropriate bathroom layouts and lecture halls that meet current academic needs and egress code. Heide Hall would also continue to lack reliable elevator service and collaborative space. Exterior pathway grades would also continue to pose safety concerns during inclement weather and suboptimal connection to other campus features.

Although demolition and replacement of Winther Hall and Heide Hall is an alternative that would also meet the need for the project, this alternative was dismissed from the design process and formal evaluation in this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) because it would cost substantially more and have a greater potential for significant environmental impacts.

Public Meeting Process Summary and Comments Received

This Draft EIA report is being made available to pertinent agencies, key stakeholders, and the general public for a minimum 15-day comment period, including holding a public meeting. A Class 1 legal notice in the *Daily Jefferson County Union* announced the availability of the Draft EIA report and public meeting. The public meeting and comments received will be documented in the Final EIA report (Appendix G is reserved for this documentation).

List of Agencies Contacted and Provided Copies of Draft EIA and Final EIA

The following parties were consulted during the preparation of the Draft EIA report:

- University of Wisconsin System Administration Historic Preservation Officer – Historical Assessment
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources – Endangered Resources Review

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

- UW-Whitewater Student Government
- City of Whitewater
- Walworth County
- Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
- Wisconsin Historical Society
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

A complete list of those provided with copies of the EIA report is provided in Appendix F. Agency resources used to support this EIA are cited in Section XII.

I. Description of Proposed Action

A. Title of Proposal

Winther Hall/Heide Hall Entry Additions and Renovations

B. Location

County: Walworth

Political Town: City of Whitewater

C. Project: Define Proposed Action

1. Description

The following project description for each project building is excerpted from the 2024 Design Report Summary.

Winther Hall

Original Building Construction: 1968

Gross Square Footage: 88,926 sq. ft. (79,777 sq. ft. renovation, 9149 sq. ft. additions)

This project will renovate and add additions to Winther Hall to accommodate a modern learning environment to meet the quantitative and qualitative space needs of the following departments and functions within the College of Education and Professional Studies:

- Education Foundations
- Communication Sciences and Disorders
- Instructional Technology
- Field Experiences
- Education Counseling
- Special Education
- Student Advising
- Curriculum and Instruction
- Student Organizations

The project scope will include removing most of the existing interior block wall partitions and replacing building infrastructure systems such as plumbing, heating, venting, air conditioning (HVAC), and electrical. A new National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) compliant fire suppression system will be added, and an accessible design will be incorporated to bring the building up to today's code compliance. To increase the thermal efficiency of the building, the existing exterior walls will be insulated. The windows, aluminum entrances, and roofs will also be replaced. All hazardous materials will be abated and removed.

New curtain wall window systems are in areas of high traffic and high utilization to maximize natural light, while maintaining budget efficiency. New punched window openings are in the east and west wings to draw light into classrooms, labs, and offices where windows do not currently exist. Windows will be equally distributed across rooms. Existing windows within the administrative wing will be replaced to increase thermal efficiency while maintaining the building's existing structure and exterior skin. To increase the accessibility of the spaces, the existing lecture halls will be "flat floored" and repurposed to high student involvement spaces such as a student hub and technology center. The work in this area

includes correcting non-compliant exits with a new exit stair along the west façade that will tie to the heart of campus. Current inaccessible and inconsistent restrooms will be demolished, and a new accessible restroom core will be constructed in a south addition that is in a consistent location at all six floors. Two new elevators will be constructed in a north addition, which will provide redundancy and greater accessibility through modern controls and more spacious cabs (ability to fit stretchers and scooters).

All plumbing fixtures are Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant with dual controls and a 1.6 gallon per flush (GPF) water efficiency. The entirety of the mechanical system is to be replaced with this project, the goal being to update the facility to state-of-the-art HVAC equipment and controls to provide a comfortable and efficient building. The new systems utilize variable air volume air handling units with demand-controlled ventilation. This system will reduce or even eliminate the airflow to unoccupied spaces, thus saving energy.

A new emergency/standby generator will be provided to serve exit and egress lighting, as well as the new elevators and miscellaneous equipment. Lighting will mainly combine the use of light emitting diode (LED) recessed troffers, recessed linear strips and downlights. The original fire alarm will be replaced with a fully addressable system that is ADA compliant with mass notification qualities. Communication systems include category 6 horizontal cabling interconnected by fiber optic backbone, a new public address/sound system, a new clock system per campus requirements, and audio/visual provisions as programmed.

Due to flooding issues in Winther Hall, the stormwater system was evaluated and determined to need replacement. Portions of the system have collapsed and although the university has done extensive cleaning of catch basins, during the process, staff identified failing piping, buried structures, and pipes with no outlets.

Heide Hall

Original Building Construction: 1965

Gross Square Footage: 69,340 sq. ft. (1,765 sq. ft. renovation, 9,954 sq. ft. additions)

This project will renovate and add a four-story addition to Heide Hall to accommodate a new accessible restroom core and two new elevators serving the four floors of the building. Additionally, the existing elevator and restroom core will be demolished and renovated after the addition is constructed to provide additional useable space, centrally located within the building. The project scope also includes replacing the existing aluminum windows and storefront glazing, skylights and roofing. This will increase the thermal efficiency of these systems and extend the life of the building.

All new plumbing fixtures within the addition will be ADA compliant with dual controls and a 1.6 GPF water efficiency. The addition will be served by a new make-up air handling unit located in a new mechanical penthouse. The system will provide airflow to recover energy / heat that will be exhausted from the new restrooms. This new unit will have energy recovery and will exhaust the air out at the penthouse level.

Due to the age of the existing electrical infrastructure and inability to support new elevators, the existing electrical service will be replaced with a new 4,160-volt medium voltage step-down transformer, feeding a new 208-volt, 1600-Amp service. A new generator will be sized to support the life safety systems and new elevators. The existing fire alarm, access control and surveillance systems will be extended to provide coverage of the renovation and addition areas.

Poor drainage on the east and north end of Heide Hall have caused safety concerns in winter due to water retention and freezing. As this part of the exterior site is not ADA compliant, the restoration work including repaving parking lots 14 and 13 will ensure that the lack of accessibility will be corrected. A bio-infiltration cell will be included in landscaping to manage stormwater on-site and reduce discharge to the storm sewer that ultimately discharges to Whitewater Creek.

The original project budget did not adequately address the need to replace underground utilities associated with Winther and Heide Halls. The condensate and steam lines were installed in 1967, are rusting and do not meet current standards. The box conduit system that feeds Heide Hall, installed in 1964 is failing structurally due to water intrusion. Steam Pits #28 and #29 have extensive water intrusion causing severe rusting of the structural I-beams and utility piping systems. Steam Pit #28 will be replaced along with associated piping that serves Winther and Heidi Hall, and Steam Pit #29 will be removed and abandoned as it will no longer be needed.

A project location map is provided in Appendix A. Project plans are provided in Appendix B.

2. Purpose and Need

The purpose of the project is to improve the interior and exterior environments of Winther Hall and Heide Hall, constructed in 1968 and 1965, respectively. The overall project area surrounding the two buildings has a general lack of accessibility and the existing grades pose safety risks during inclement weather. The UWW 2014 Master Plan specifically identifies Winther Hall and Heide Hall as needing renovation because they are in good overall condition but have obsolete mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, internal circulation challenges, lack of daylight, outdated classroom technologies, worn finishes, and poor accessibility.

Winther Hall faces several key issues creating a need for the project, including (1) the building contains only one undersized elevator with reliability concerns, (2) restrooms lack ADA features and consistent locations between floors, and (3) lecture halls have significant floor slope, are underutilized, and do not provide code-compliant egress paths.

Heide Hall also faces several key issues, including (1) general lack of accessibility to vertical circulation and restrooms, (2) lack of prominent entryway facing the center of campus, and (3) lack of collaboration space.

D. Estimated Cost and Funding Source

The total project cost is estimated at \$89,065,000, funded by Segregated Revenue. This project was enumerated in the 2023 Wisconsin Act 102.

E. Time Schedule

Design Report Submittal:	December 2024
SBC Approval:	January 2025
Bid Date:	September 2025
Start Construction:	April 2026
Substantial Completion:	July 2028
Final Completion:	December 2028

II. Existing Environment

A. Physical

The proposed project site is approximately 840 feet above mean sea level (ft msl), and the surrounding landscape consists of glacial drumlin field topography. Topographic gradient dips toward Cravath Lake approximately 0.5 miles to the southeast. Project site soils consist of Kendall silt loam and Miami sandy loam, which are classified as prime farmland soils (NRCS, 2024) underlain by Ordovician age Sinnipee Group dolomite (Massie-Ferch, 2004¹) at a depth of less than 50 ft below ground surface (Massie-Ferch, 2004²).

Groundwater is at an approximate elevation of 800 to 820 ft msl (i.e., 20 to 40 feet below ground surface) with a hydraulic gradient flowing northeast toward Whitewater Creek (Sherill and Erickson, 1978). Wisconsin contains no sole source aquifers (EPA, 2024¹). The project area contains no mapped wetlands on the state inventory or wetland indicators (WDNR, 2024¹), and is located in Zone X, outside of any special flood hazard areas or other areas of flood hazard (FEMA, 2014). The UW-Whitewater storm sewer system conveys stormwater to an outfall at Whitewater Creek, northeast of the intersection of N. Fremont Street and E. Starin Road.

Walworth County is designated as an attainment area for criteria pollutants under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards but has been classified as a maintenance area for ozone since 1996 (EPA, 2024²).

Photographs of the project site are provided in Appendix A. Select physical setting records are provided in Appendix C.

B. Biological

1. Flora

Walworth County is located in the Southeast Glacial Plains ecological landscape but is dominated by 58% agricultural cropland with 12% wetland cover (e.g., large marsh and sedge meadow) and remaining forests constituting 11% of the area and including maple, basswood, oak, lowland hardwoods, and tamarack-dominated conifer swamps (WDNR, 2015). However, the project area consists entirely of urban developed areas with academic buildings, asphalt parking lots, concrete walkways, and manicured landscaping. Civil plans for the project depict approximately 13 trees and 7 shrubs within the area of disturbance.

2. Fauna

As an urban developed area with manicured landscaping, the project area does not provide significant natural habitat for fauna. However, squirrels, rabbits, other small mammals, and migratory birds are expected to use the landscaped area for foraging and breeding.

C. Social

UW-Whitewater is a mid-sized liberal arts college offering 61 undergraduate majors and 21 graduate majors with an enrollment of 11,522 students, including 1,707 graduate students in 2023 (UW-Whitewater, 2024¹). Minorities constitute approximately 21% of the student population. Both project buildings host academic functions. Winther Hall is home to the College of Education and Professional Studies and Heide Hall is home to the College of Arts and Communication and College of Letters and Sciences.

D. Economic

Estimated undergraduate annual tuition and fees for the 2024-2025 academic year are \$8,616 for residents and \$18,716 for non-resident students (UW-Whitewater, 2024²). Graduate tuition and fees are \$10,542 for residents and \$21,604 for non-resident students. Parking lots in the project area include Lot 13, a reserved lot, and approximately half of Lot 14, a faculty/staff and commuting student lot. Annual parking fees for these lots are \$535 and \$235, respectively (UW-Whitewater, 2024³).

E. Other

1. Historical and Archaeological

A search of the Wisconsin Historical Preservation Database (WHPD) was conducted on August 13, 2024, to determine the presence of historical and archaeological sites potentially affected by the proposed project. The area of potential effect (APE) was defined as the construction limits of disturbance plus the existing footprints of Winther Hall and Heide Hall and approximately the east half of Lot 14, which would be used for staging materials during construction. 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

Neither Winther Hall nor Heide Hall were identified on the WHPD. Known historical or archaeological sites were not identified within the area of potential effect for the proposed project. Other historical and archaeological sites were identified in the vicinity but were beyond the area of potential effect. Due to the WHPD user agreement terms, database printouts are maintained in the project file and are not attached to this report.

2. Environmental Contamination

Several environmental databases documenting sites known or likely to be contaminated with petroleum products or hazardous substances were searched on September 19, 2024. 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.

No sites with known or potential environmental contamination were identified within the proposed project boundaries. One 400-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) for diesel fuel was found to be associated with UW-Whitewater's backup generator and registered to the campus address of 800 Main Street. However, this backup generator is not located within the proposed project boundaries. Two existing backup generators are located inside Winther Hall and Heide Hall but are fueled by natural gas. Database search printouts are provided in Appendix C.

3. Transportation

As described in Section II.D. above, students and faculty/staff use parking lots within the project area. Lot 13 contains 35 spaces and Lot 14 contains approximately 323 spaces with approximately 30 spaces within the project limit of disturbance and approximately 136 spaces within the additional area proposed for material staging. Both lots also host moped parking and Lot 14 has electric vehicle charging stations, but they are located outside of the project limits. Warhawk Shuttle Services provides bus transportation to the Rock County campus; however, there are no bus stops within the project area. Part of the project area overlaps the North Prairie Street right-of-way, which is under municipal jurisdiction.

III. Proposed Environmental Change

A. Manipulation of Terrestrial Resources

Exterior areas of the project site, including existing hardscaped areas outside of building footprints, will be regraded to facilitate new pavement and improved stormwater management. The construction of three additions and a vestibule to Winther Hall and one addition to Heide Hall will total approximately 4,550 SF of area. However, most of the area to be converted is existing hardscape (e.g., concrete) with less than 1,000 SF of green space being converted to hardscape. A bio-infiltration cell measuring approximately 2,150 SF of area will be created, converting some additional hardscape to greenspace. Twenty trees and shrubs will be removed during the demolition phase of the project. Landscaping plans call out the addition of 50 trees including 9 deciduous canopy species, 6 ornamental species, and 2 evergreen species; 187 shrubs including 10 deciduous species and 1 evergreen species, 294 perennials across 9 species; and a biomix containing 16 species.

B. Manipulation of Aquatic Resources

The proposed project does not involve direct changes to any aquatic resources. However, the project will introduce four bio-infiltration cells to direct site stormwater to infiltrate to groundwater.

C. Structures

One of the primary goals of the project is to expand the footprints of Winther Hall and Heide Hall to provide accessible restrooms, improve vertical circulation, and create new collaboration spaces on each floor level. These footprints increase in total by approximately 2,630 SF and 1,290 SF, respectively. Both buildings will also receive significant renovations, including replacement of windows, roofing, elevators, and replacement or improvement of mechanical, electrical, telecommunications, and plumbing systems. In general, these improvements will bring the buildings into compliance with modern building codes and DFD standards to increase comfort and energy, and water conservation.

Ancillary to the two project buildings, the project will also replace and reconfigure the existing parking lots and walkways. The hardscape design includes an outdoor classroom and gathering area with a bench seat wall on the north side of Winther Hall, bike parking areas for both buildings and a roundabout at the southwest corner of Lot 14 to facilitate traffic flow for drop-offs.

D. Other

Cast iron sanitary sewer and storm sewer piping will be replaced within the project area and extending into North Prairie Street right-of-way, and a natural gas line will be extended to support an outdoor backup generator. Additionally, the backup generator in the first floor of Heide Hall will be replaced with a new 150 kW natural gas-fueled generator to be located on a concrete pad on the west side of Heide Hall. The existing generator adjacent to the south of Winther Hall will be replaced with a 300-kW diesel-fueled generator, equipped with an approximately 700-gallon aboveground skid base storage tank. The storage tank will be double-walled for secondary containment and equipped with overflow protection and leak detection systems.

IV. Probable Adverse and Beneficial Impacts

A. Physical Impacts

Although the construction of four small building additions, vestibule, and a drop off area will increase impervious areas contributing to stormwater runoff, this will be offset by the introduction of a bio-infiltration basin, providing a long-term beneficial impact. The basin will reduce stormwater runoff by increasing infiltration to groundwater, which in turn will reduce the discharge of sediment and other pollutants (e.g., oil from vehicle parking areas) to Whitewater Creek via the storm sewer system.

There is also 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 pavement and vegetation. A WDNR general construction stormwater permit (WI-S067381) 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. However, City of Whitewater ordinance 19.58.110 requires that construction activities occur between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. unless additional hours are granted by the zoning administrator. Per City of Whitewater Ordinance 19.57.020, no activity shall emit dust in such quantities as to cause soiling or danger to the health of persons, animals, vegetation, or other forms of property. Ch. NR 415.04, Wisconsin Admin. 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 August 27, 2024. On August 28, 2024, the WDNR verified that the project is covered by a Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization because project activities will be performed entirely within urban/residential areas, manicured lawns, or other artificial/paved surfaces. There are no actions that need to be taken to comply with state endangered species laws. Documentation is provided in Appendix D.

The project will create a beneficial impact from a net increase of approximately 217 trees and shrubs, plus additional herbaceous plants in bio-infiltration basins and other planting areas. A bio-infiltration basin created for the project will include facultative wetland plant species, which will increase local biodiversity and provide microhabitat for other species.

Proposed building additions and renovations will increase the surface area of glazing (i.e., glass) on the buildings, which increases the likelihood of bird collisions. DFD Sustainability Guidelines (2024) encourage the use of bird-deterrent strategies such as properly designed scrim, glazing frit, or specialized coating, for facades with greater than 20% glazing, to reduce non-treated glazing to a maximum of 20% in the zone comprised by the lowest two stories or tree canopy height, whichever is greater. Preliminary design specifications for the project include the use of bird deterrence glass with printed dots, which provides appropriate mitigation for potential bird collisions.

C. Socioeconomic Impacts

1. Social

Given that the academic uses of Winther Hall and Heide Hall will not change as a result of the proposed project, no significant adverse social impacts are anticipated in the long term. Student and faculty/staff

comfort and safety is anticipated to increase based on the improved layout, infrastructure, materials, and fixtures.

A relocation plan will be developed to address the temporary displacement of building occupants during construction. Courses taught in Winther Hall will be relocated to other academic buildings including Hyland, Heide, Roseman, Hyer, Center of the Arts, McCutchan, McGraw, and Upham. College of Education Staff and student-facing services will be relocated to McCutchan, Heide, Goodhue, Esker, McGraw, and Anderson Library.

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 budget allocation for construction is \$64,929,000. Accordingly, the implementation of this project could support up to 779 jobs. However, no new UW-Whitewater employment positions are anticipated to be directly generated. 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 \$119,469,360 to the local, regional, and national economy in the short term.

According to energy models developed for the project, the project is anticipated to result in annual energy cost savings of approximately \$14,000 to \$18,000 and pay for itself in approximately 9 to 10 years, depending on the option chosen (Focus on Energy, 2024).

D. Other

1. Historical and Archaeological

Based on the lack of documented historical and archaeological sites within the project area per the search of the WHPD on August 13, 2024, the proposed project will not adversely affect any historic properties. A historical assessment form with supporting attachments describing this finding was submitted to the UWSA Historic Preservation Officer for review on September 5, 2024. On November 5, 2024, the UWSA Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the finding that no historic properties would be adversely affected by the proposed project. Documentation is provided in Appendix E.

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. Additions and renovations at Winther Hall and Heide Hall and continued use as academic buildings is unlikely to result in environmental contamination. The replacement backup generator for Heide Hall will be fueled by natural gas that does not pose a threat to soil or groundwater quality and does not constitute a significant source of air pollution at a relatively small size of 150 kW. Emergency generators, as reciprocating internal combustion engines, emit combustion byproducts and criteria air pollutants including carbon monoxide, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and lesser amounts of hazardous air pollutants. However, generators fueled by gaseous fuels (e.g., natural gas, propane), gasoline, or a clean fuel (e.g., distillate oil with a sulfur content of less than 0.05% by weight) and which have a combined total electrical output of less than 3,000 kW and operating less than 200 hours per year are exempt from Wisconsin construction air permitting per Ch. NR 406.04(1)(w), Wisconsin Administrative Code, unless construction, reconstruction, replacement, relocation, or modification of the source is prohibited by any permit, plan approval, or special order applicable to the source. However, records must be maintained to demonstrate the electrical output or equivalent brake horsepower and the total number of hours the engine operated each year.

Similarly, the replacement diesel generator for Winther Hall is also exempt from a construction air permit provided that it uses low-sulfur diesel fuel. The storage and use of diesel fuel in an approximately 700-gallon aboveground storage tank present a risk of environmental contamination. However, this risk is appropriately mitigated with double-walled construction for secondary containment and overfill protection and leak detection systems to prevent and detect releases.

Renovation or demolition activities also have the potential for asbestos emissions into the air, posing a health risk to workers and occupants. However, Ch. NR 447 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code requires that the facilities be inspected for asbestos and that any regulated asbestos-containing materials that are friable or likely to become friable during the project be abated before activities that would disturb them. Full containment and air monitoring will be required during abatement. Provided that these procedures are followed, significant asbestos emissions are not anticipated.

3. Transportation

Transportation will be adversely impacted by the project due to the temporary loss of student and staff/faculty parking, creating a higher demand for other parking locations on campus or in adjacent right-of-way. All 35 spaces within Lot 13 and approximately 30 spaces in Lot 14 will be temporarily unavailable during repaving, with an additional approximately 136 spaces being used for a construction staging area. Usage of Lots 13 and 14 is anticipated to shift to other on-campus lots, particularly Lots 1, 2, and 7, without creating a need for off-campus parking. The creation of a drop off area will provide a long-term benefit for parents dropping off their children at the Children's Center, located in the Roseman Building west of Winther Hall. New bicycle parking areas will also provide a long-term benefit for bicycle commuters.

Water utility connection and asphalt replacement work within the North Prairie Street right-of-way will impact traffic and public street parking in the short term. However, this work is not anticipated to result in a road closure or detour.

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 limiting the hours of construction activities per municipal code, 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.

Similarly, the temporary relocation of building occupants increased reliance on other campus parking lots, and the need for traffic control for water utility connection in North Prairie Street cannot be avoided during construction. However, a relocation plan and traffic control plan will be developed to minimize these effects.

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 project will enhance and maintain the long-term productivity of Winther and Heide Hall and the UW-Whitewater campus as a whole. This will be realized primarily through renovations and additions that aid the programmatic use of these buildings. Winther Hall will see the creation of an outdoor classroom, a Technology Center/Lab on the first floor, a Communication Sciences and Disorders and Counseling Suite, a Student Services Suite on the second floor, and student collaboration spaces adjacent to main classrooms throughout the building. Heide Hall will see the creation of collaboration spaces, including lobbies, conference rooms, or multipurpose rooms, on each of the four floors. In general, the building improvements will also facilitate environmental sustainability (i.e., energy efficiency and natural resource conservation), accessibility, safety, and occupant comfort.

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 as a result of the project due to the use of fixtures and systems that reduce the usage of electricity, water, and fossil fuels. Sustainability improvements for both buildings include demand-controlled ventilation, air handlers with enthalpy wheels for energy recovery, low-flow plumbing fixtures, exterior wall and roofing insulation, thermally efficient glazing with strategic location of openings, and the potential to add photovoltaic arrays to use solar energy. These improvements are anticipated to result in energy cost savings of approximately \$14,000 to \$18,000 annually.

B. Archaeological and Historic Features or Sites

As discussed in Section IV.D.1. above, no known archaeological or historic sites will be affected by the project.

C. Other

The project requires an estimated financial commitment of \$78,489,000 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 current adverse interior and exterior conditions to continue. Winther Hall would continue to lack appropriate or reliable elevator service, appropriate bathroom layouts, and lecture halls that meet current academic needs and egress codes. Heide Hall would also continue to lack appropriate accessibility and collaborative space. Exterior pathway grades would also continue to pose safety concerns during inclement weather and suboptimal connection to other campus features.

Although demolition and replacement of Winther Hall and Heide Hall is an alternative that would also meet the need for the project, this alternative was dismissed from the design process and formal evaluation in this EIA because it would cost substantially more and have a greater potential for significant environmental impacts.

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 a renovation and minor expansion project that 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 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 landscaping and an expanded building footprint, this does not substantially change the physical environment at the campus scale. The biological environment at the site scale will be improved through landscaping and stormwater management 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 use of the buildings is not changing.

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 a renovation and minor building expansion project, 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. The UWW 2014 Master Plan specifically identifies Winther Hall and Heide Hall for need of renovation, and the

project has been enumerated as part of 2023 Wisconsin Act 102. 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)

No, as a renovation and minor building expansion project, repeated projects of this type would not be anticipated to significantly impact the environment, namely because they make more efficient use of space and natural resources without requiring the development of new sites.

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

No, as described in Section II.E.1., the project site does not contain any historical or known archaeological sites that would potentially be modified or destroyed. Similarly, the project site is not a site of scientific significance beyond hosting the College of Letters and Science programs.

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

Renovation and minor expansion of academic buildings is not generally considered a reversible action, although it could be restored to the existing condition to a large degree through additional renovation and demolition. However, this action does not foreclose future options, as the buildings could be further renovated 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)

Although occupants of the two academic buildings will temporarily be displaced to other academic buildings on campus during construction, the action does not change the occupancy of the buildings. Therefore, the project will not impact ethnic or cultural groups or alter the social patterns of the campus.

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. The consultation confirmed that the proposed project is exempt from formal endangered resources review, as it is classified as a No/Low Impact Activity.
- University of Wisconsin System Administration Historic Preservation Officer – Historical Assessment.

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

- UW-Whitewater Student Government
- City of Whitewater
- Walworth County
- Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
- 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 F. Agency resources used to support this EIA are cited in Section XII.

XI. Recommendation

The institution's WEPA 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)
----------------	--

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.

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency. Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel 55127C0028E, effective 9/3/14.

Focus on Energy. Memorandum: Energy Design Assistance, 1911L-UW-Whitewater Winther and Heide Hall Additions and Renovations, Whitewater, WI. July 8, 2024.

Massie-Ferch, K. M. 2004.¹ Preliminary Bedrock Geologic Map of Walworth County, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Open-File Report 2004-11A.

Massie-Ferch, K. M. 2004.² Preliminary Depth to Bedrock Map of Walworth County, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Open-File Report 2004-11C.

Natural Resources Conservation Service. Web Soil Survey. Accessed September 26, 2024. <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

United States Environmental Protection Agency.¹ Map of Sole Source Aquifer Locations. Accessed September 26, 2024. <https://www.epa.gov/dwssa/map-sole-source-aquifer-locations>.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. NEPAssist Tool. Accessed September 26, 2024. <https://www.epa.gov/nepa/nepassist>.

United States Environmental Protection Agency.² Wisconsin Nonattainment/Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for All Criteria Pollutants. Accessed September 26, 2024. https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/anayo_wi.html.

University of Colorado Boulder, Leeds School of Business, Business Research Division for Associated General Contractors Wisconsin. The Impact of Construction on the Wisconsin Economy: 2022 Study. https://www.agcwi.org/uploads/8/2/4/7/82472102/wisconsin_construction_impact_report_103122.pdf.

Universities of Wisconsin. May 2024. Scope of Services: Winther Hall/Heide Hall Entry Additions and Renovations, Environmental Impact Assessment.

University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. 2014 Campus Master Plan. Accessed October 8, 2024. <https://www.uww.edu/masterplan>.

University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.¹ 2023 Fall Profile. Accessed September 26, 2024. <https://www.uww.edu/documents/ir/Fast%20Facts/Fall%20Profile.pdf>.

University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.² Estimated Undergraduate Annual Tuition and Fees (2024-2025 Academic Year). Accessed September 26, 2024. <https://www.uww.edu/admissions/cost>.

University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.³ Parking Services Parking Cost Schedules. Accessed September 26, 2024. <https://uww.aimsparking.com/>.

Wisconsin Department of Administration Division of Facilities Development. Sustainability Guidelines for Capital Projects. Version 6.0. July 22, 2024. https://doa.wi.gov/DFDM_Documents/MasterSpecs/Sustainability/SustainabilityGuidelines.pdf.

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection. Storage Tank Database. Accessed September 26, 2024. https://mydatcp.wi.gov/Home/ServiceDetails/4a171523-04c7-e611-80f6-0050568c4f26?Key=Services_Group.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.¹ Surface Water Data Viewer. Accessed September 26, 2024. <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/swdv>.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. RR Sites Map. Accessed September 26, 2024. <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Brownfields/rrsm.html>.

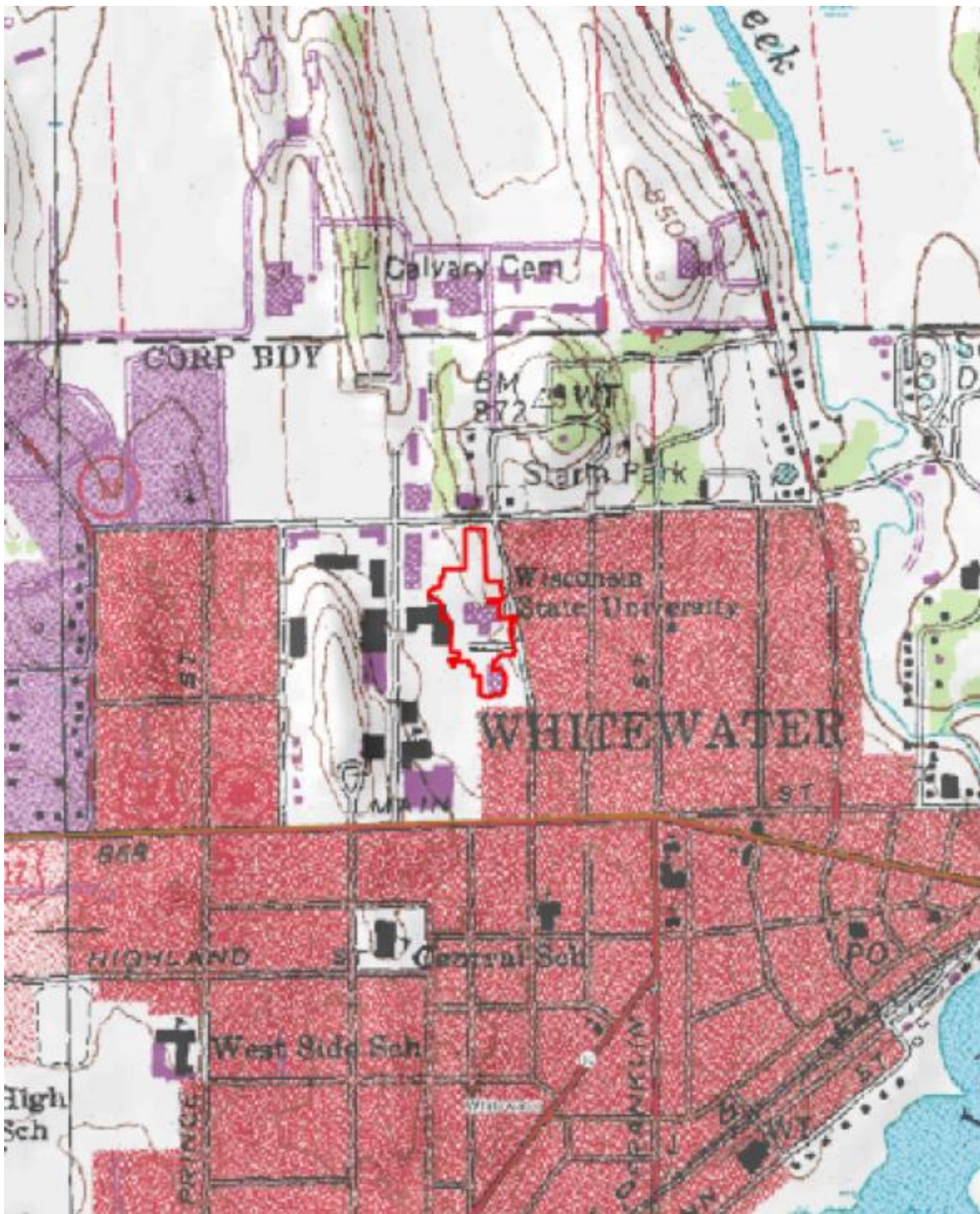
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape. Accessed September 26, 2024. <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/lands/EcologicalLandscapes/SoutheastGlacialPlains>.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 2015. Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin. https://p.widencdn.net/2eiuef/Map_S1_ELs.

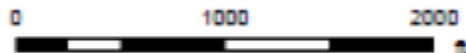
Wisconsin Historical Society. Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database. Accessed August 13, 2024.

Appendix A

Site Location Map and Photographs



1:11,343



Source: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Whitewater, WI, 1971

Figure 1 – Project Location Map
 1911L Winther and Heide Hall Entry Additions and Renovations
 University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
 Whitewater, Wisconsin
 September 2024

52-0864.00



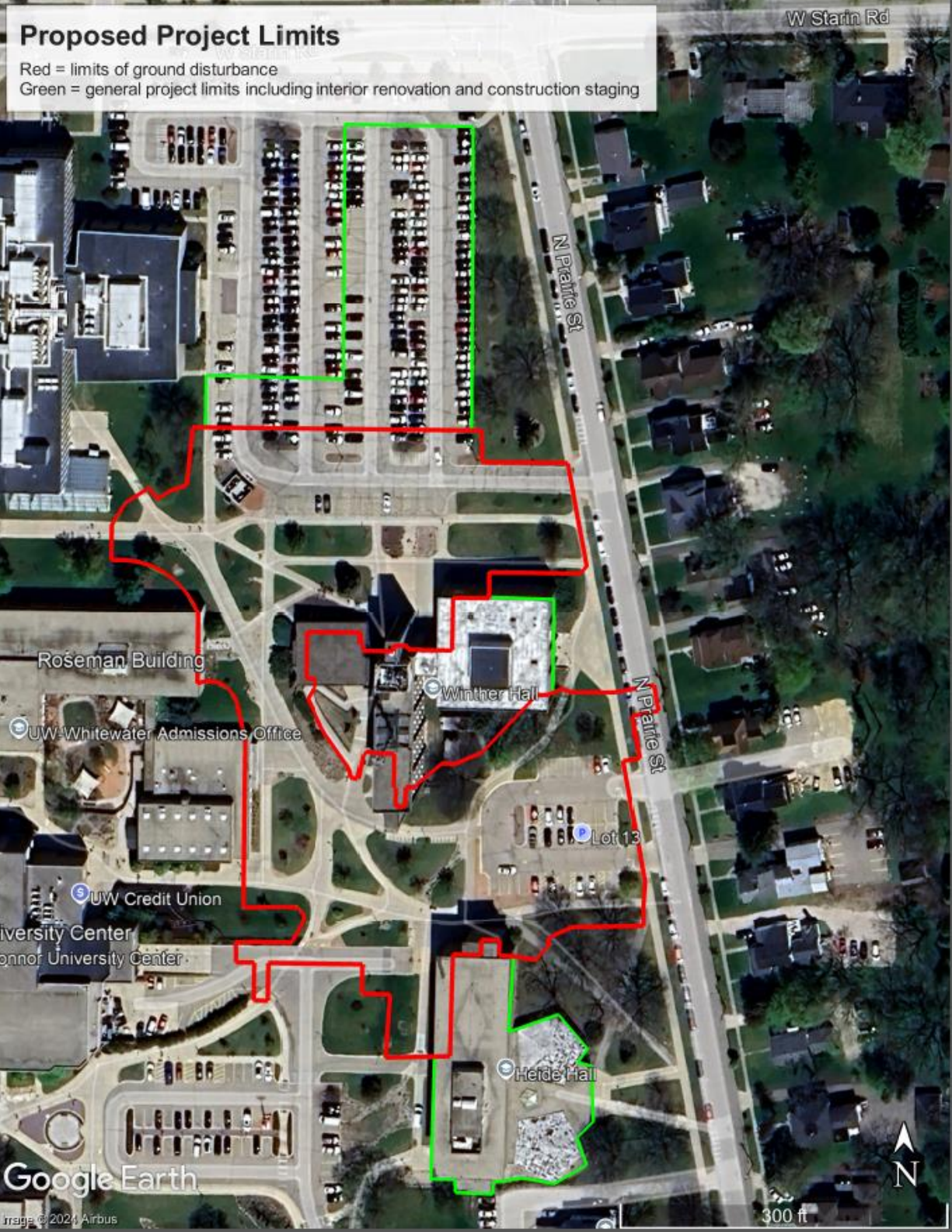


Figure 2 – Project Aerial Map
 1911L Winther and Heide Hall Entry Additions and Renovations
 University of Wisconsin-Whitwater
 Whitewater, Wisconsin
 October 2024

52-0864.00



Winther Hall - 1



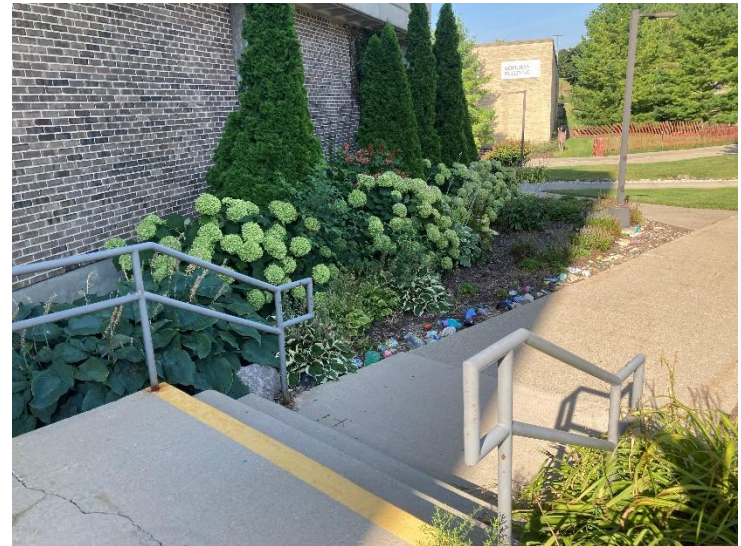
Winther Hall – North side



Winther Hall – North side landscaping



Winther Hall – East side



Winther Hall – North side

Winther Hall - 2



Winther Hall – West side



Winther Hall – Stairwell



Winther Hall – Southwest side



Winther Hall – Southwest side

Winther Hall - 3



Winther Hall – Southeast side



Winther Hall – Southeast side



Winther Hall – Southeast side/Parking lot (Lot 13)



Winther Hall – Southeast side/Parking lot (Lot 13)

Heide Hall



Heide Hall – North side



Heide Hall – East side



Heide Hall – East side



Heide Hall – West side

North Parking Lot (Lot 14)



Looking south toward Winther Hall



Looking southwest from Lot 14



Looking east toward N. Prairie St.



Looking east across the north face of Winther Hall

Site Features - 1



Sidewalk on N Prairie St facing north



Sidewalk on N Prairie St facing south



Northwest of Winther Hall



Roseman Building (east side)

Site Features - 2



North of Roseman Building



Sidewalk on N Prairie St facing south



West of Winther Hall



West of Winther Hall

Site Features - 3



Southwest of Winther Hall



South of Winther Hall



South of Winther Hall



South of Winther Hall

Site Features - 4



Parking Lot 13



West of Heide Hall

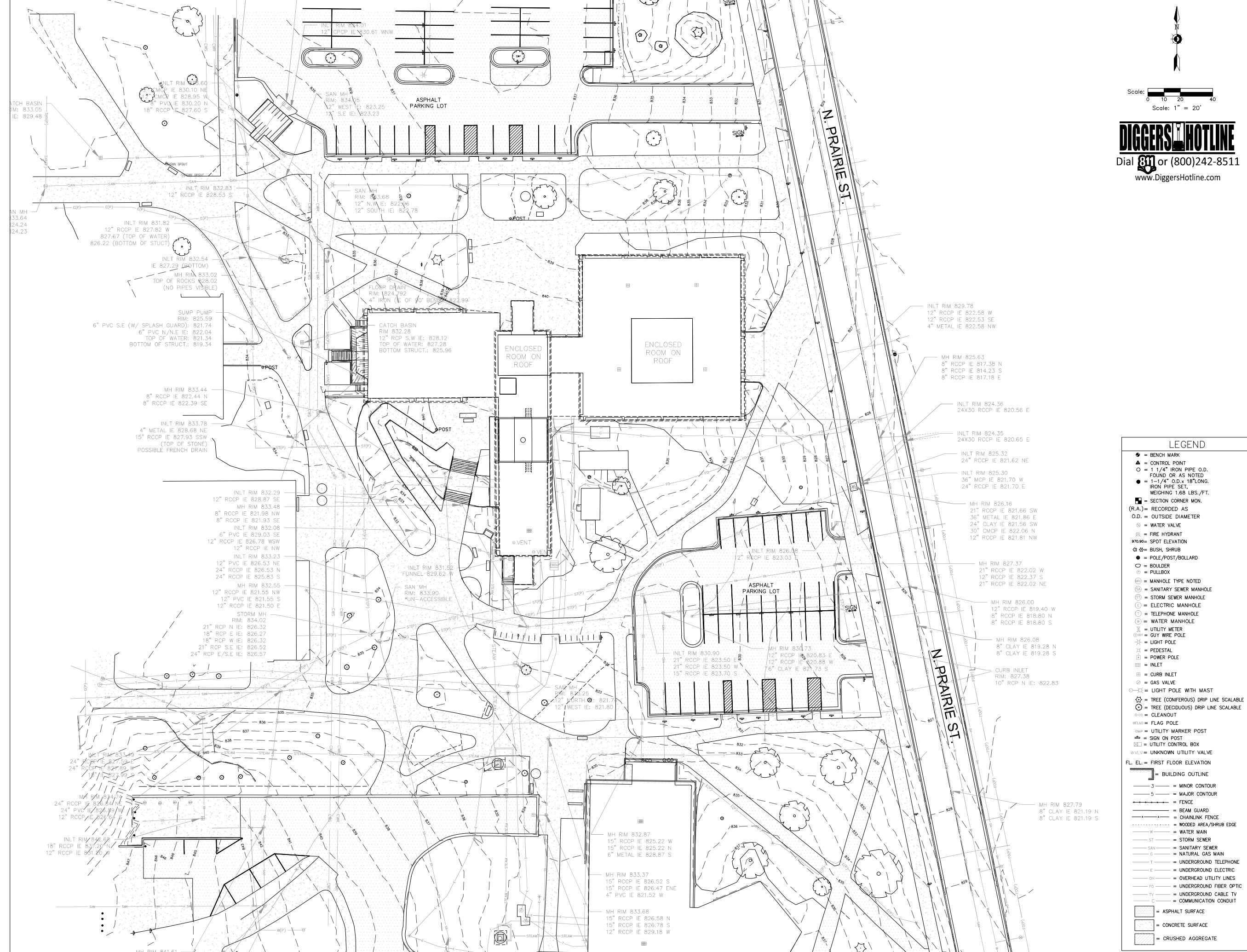


West of Heide Hall



West of Heide Hall

Appendix B
Preliminary Project Plans



Scale: 0 10 20 40
Scale: 1" = 20'

DIGGERS HOTLINE
Dial 811 or (800)242-8511
www.DiggersHotline.com

LEGEND

- = BENCH MARK
- ▲ = CONTROL POINT
- = 1 1/4" IRON PIPE O.D. FOUND OR AS NOTED
- = 1-1/4" O.D. x 18" LONG IRON PIPE SET, WEIGHING 1.68 LBS./FT.
- = SECTION CORNER MON.
- (R.A.) = RECORDED AS
- O.D. = OUTSIDE DIAMETER
- ⊙ = WATER VALVE
- ⊕ = FIRE HYDRANT
- 970.90 = SPOT ELEVATION
- ⊗ = BUSH, SHRUB
- = POLE/POST/BOLLARD
- = BOULDER
- ⊖ = PULLBOX
- (M) = MANHOLE TYPE NOTED
- ⊕ = SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- ⊕ = STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- ⊕ = ELECTRIC MANHOLE
- ⊕ = TELEPHONE MANHOLE
- ⊕ = WATER MANHOLE
- ⊕ = UTILITY METER
- ⊕ = GUY WIRE POLE
- ⊕ = LIGHT POLE
- ⊕ = PEDESTAL
- ⊕ = POWER POLE
- ⊕ = INLET
- ⊕ = CURB INLET
- ⊕ = GAS VALVE
- ⊕ = LIGHT POLE WITH MAST
- ⊕ = TREE (CONIFEROUS) DRIP LINE SCALABLE
- ⊕ = TREE (DECIDUOUS) DRIP LINE SCALABLE
- ⊕ = CLEANOUT
- ⊕ = FLAG POLE
- ⊕ = UTILITY MARKER POST
- ⊕ = SIGN ON POST
- ⊕ = UTILITY CONTROL BOX
- ⊕ = UNKNOWN UTILITY VALVE

FL. EL. = FIRST FLOOR ELEVATION

- = BUILDING OUTLINE
- 3 — = MINOR CONTOUR
- 5 — = MAJOR CONTOUR
- = FENCE
- = BEAM GUARD
- = CHAINLINK FENCE
- = WOODED AREA/SHRUB EDGE
- = WATER MAIN
- ST — = STORM SEWER
- SAN — = SANITARY SEWER
- G — = NATURAL GAS MAIN
- T — = UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE
- E — = UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
- OH — = OVERHEAD UTILITY LINES
- FO — = UNDERGROUND FIBER OPTIC
- TV — = UNDERGROUND CABLE TV
- C — = COMMUNICATION CONDUIT
- = ASPHALT SURFACE
- = CONCRETE SURFACE
- = CRUSHED AGGREGATE

State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development

Agency Affiliation:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

PROJECT TITLE:
**ENTRY ADDITIONS AND RENOVATIONS
WINTNER HALL AND HEIDE HALL
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - WHITEWATER**

Project Location:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - WHITEWATER

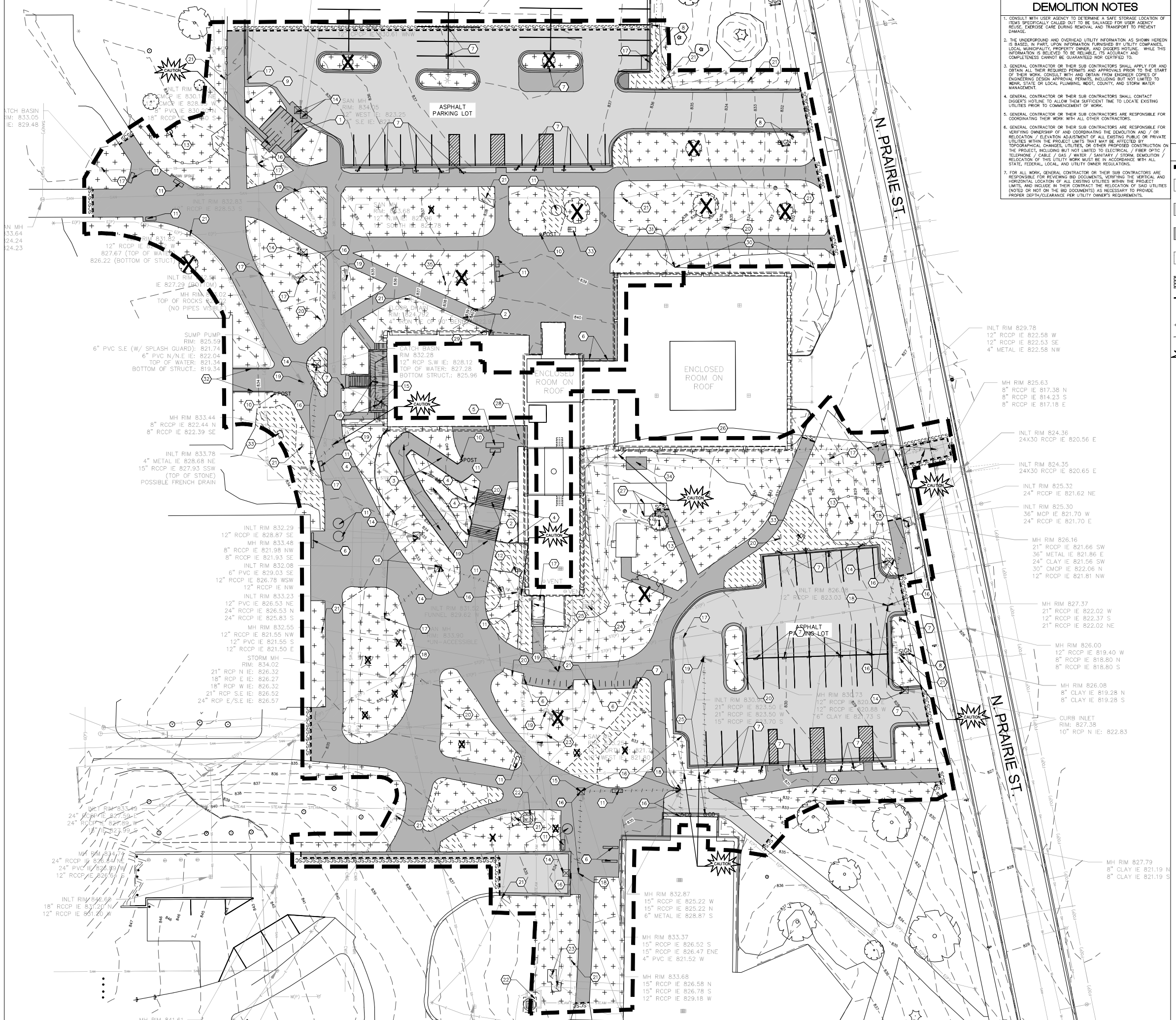
Sheet Title:
CIVIL - EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN

Revisions:

No.	Date	Description

Graphic Scale:

DPD Number	1911L
Set Type	PR
Date Issued	10/17/2024
Sheet Number	C100



DEMOLITION NOTES

- 1. CONSULT WITH USER AGENCY TO DETERMINE A SAFE STORAGE LOCATION OF ITEMS SPECIFICALLY CALLED OUT TO BE SALVAGED FOR USER AGENCY REUSE. EXERCISE CARE DURING REMOVAL AND TRANSPORT TO PREVENT DAMAGE.
- 2. THE UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITY INFORMATION AS SHOWN HEREON IS BASED, IN PART, UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY UTILITY COMPANIES, LOCAL MUNICIPALITY PROPERTY OWNER, AND DIGGERS HOTLINE. WHILE THIS INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, ITS ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED NOR CERTIFIED.
- 3. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL APPLY FOR AND OBTAIN ALL THEIR REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS PRIOR TO THE START OF THEIR WORK. CONSULT WITH AND OBTAIN FROM ENGINEER COPIES OF ENGINEERING DESIGN APPROVAL PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MNR, STATE OR LOCAL PLUMBING, WDO, COUNTY, AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.
- 4. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL CONTACT DIGGERS HOTLINE TO ALLOW THEM SUFFICIENT TIME TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
- 5. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING THEIR WORK WITH ALL OTHER CONTRACTORS.
- 6. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING OWNERSHIP OF AND COORDINATING THE DEMOLITION AND / OR RELOCATION / ELEVATION ADJUSTMENT OF ALL EXISTING PUBLIC OR PRIVATE UTILITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY TOPOGRAPHICAL CHANGES, UTILITIES, OR OTHER PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION ON THE PROJECT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ELECTRICAL / FIBER OPTIC / TELEPHONE / CABLE / GAS / WATER / SANITARY / STORM DEMOLITION / RELOCATION OF THIS UTILITY WORK MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL STATE, FEDERAL, LOCAL, AND UTILITY OWNER REGULATIONS.
- 7. FOR ALL WORK GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING BID DOCUMENTS, VERIFYING THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS, AND INCLUDE IN THEIR CONTRACT THE RELOCATION OF SAID UTILITIES (NOTED OR NOT ON THE BID DOCUMENTS) AS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE PROPER DEPTH/CLEARANCE PER UTILITY OWNER'S REQUIREMENTS.

Scale: 0 10 20 40
Scale: 1" = 20'
DIGGERS HOTLINE
Dial 811 or (800)242-8511
www.DiggersHotline.com

KEY INDEX

- PROJECT LIMITS
- VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED & DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE. IF SUITABLE FOR REUSE, TOPSOIL TO BE STOCKPILED, UNUSED & UNSUITABLE TOPSOIL TO BE REMOVED OFF-SITE. GRAVEL THICKNESS MAY VARY. REFER TO GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT & BASE MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED TO SUB-BASE & DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE. PAVEMENT & BASE THICKNESS MAY VARY. REFER TO GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
- CONCRETE & BASE MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED TO SUB-BASE & DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE. CONCRETE & BASE THICKNESS MAY VARY. REFER TO GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
- GRAVEL MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED & DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE. IF SUITABLE FOR REUSE, GRAVEL TO BE STOCKPILED, UNUSED GRAVEL MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED OFF-SITE. GRAVEL THICKNESS MAY VARY. REFER TO GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
- EXISTING BUILDING & FOUNDATION TO BE RAZED. REFER ARCHITECTURAL & STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- SAWCUT FULL DEPTH
- TREES & STUMPS TO BE REMOVED
- TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- DENOTES UTILITIES TO BE ABANDONED & REMOVED.
- KNOWN UTILITY AND POTENTIAL CONFLICT EXIST
- UTILITY STRUCTURE REMOVAL/ABANDONMENT
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING TRASH ENCLOSURE, INCLUDING WALL, FOUNDATION & GATE. DAMPERS SHALL BE RELOCATED AND PROTECTED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING STEPS AND HAND RAILS.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING RAMP AND HAND RAILS.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING BRICK RETAINING WALL.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING CONCRETE PIER, COORDINATE WITH STRUCTURAL.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING BIKE RACK.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING SIGN INCLUDING POST & FOOTING.
- EXISTING SIGN TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- REMOVE & SALVAGE EXISTING EMERGENCY CALL BOX.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING BENCH.
- EXISTING MEMORIAL BENCH TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING STORM SEWER CATCH BASIN.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING STORM SEWER.
- EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- REMOVE & SALVAGE EXISTING LIGHT POLES. REFER TO SITE ELECTRICAL PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- EXISTING LIGHT POLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- EXISTING STEAM VAULT TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- EXISTING ELECTRIC MANHOLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING ELECTRICAL BOX.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING SANITARY LATERAL.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING WATER LATERAL TO MANHOLE.
- EXISTING CONCRETE STEPS, RAISED PLATFORM & SILING TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- EXISTING PEDESTAL AND ASSOCIATED WIRING TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- EXISTING WALL PANEL AND ASSOCIATED WIRING TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- EXISTING PLANTINGS TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING PLANTINGS.
- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING HAND RAILS.
- REMOVE & SALVAGE EXISTING MEMORIAL PLAQUE. RETURN TO OWNER FOR FUTURE RELOCATION.
- REMOVE & SALVAGE EXISTING GENERATOR. REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING CONCRETE PAD.
- EXISTING PVC PIPE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. REFER TO CDR SITE UTILITY PLAN FOR MORE INFORMATION.

somerville
architects engineers
3700 Riverside Drive, Green Bay, WI 54901-2390
Phone: 920.837.8136 Fax: 920.837.1331
www.somervilleinc.com

Client: **kapur**

788 N. Jefferson St., Ste. 900
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

kapurinc.com

State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development

Agency Institution:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Project Title:
CIVIL - SITE DEMOLITION PLAN

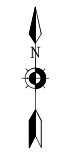
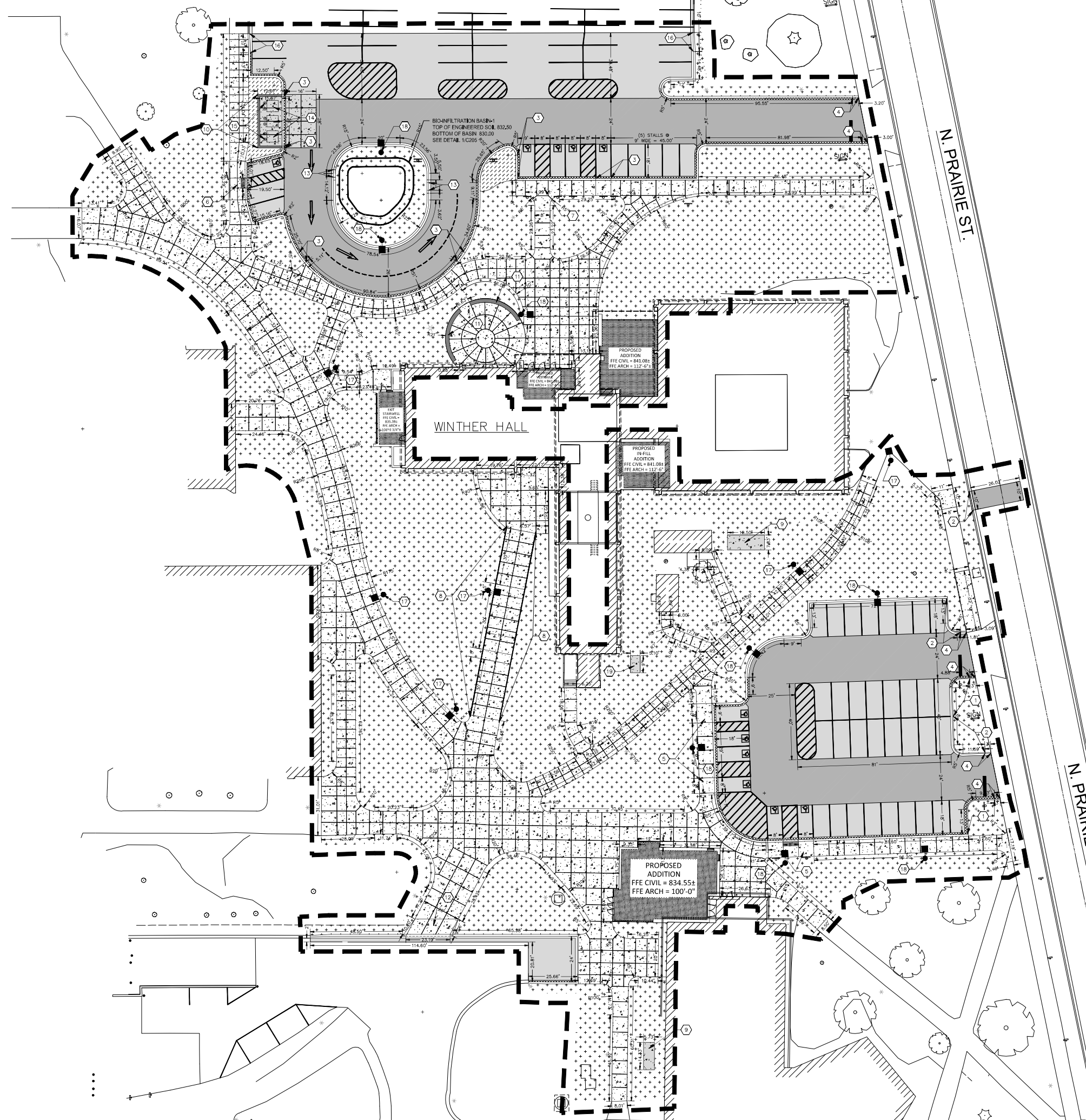
ENTRY ADDITIONS AND RENOVATIONS
WINHTER HALL AND HEIDE HALL
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - WHITEWATER

Revisions:

No.	Date:	Description:
-----	-------	--------------

Graphic Scale:

DFD Number	1911L
Set Type	PR
Date Issued	10/17/2024
Sheet Number	C101



Scale: 1" = 20'
0 10 20 40

DIGGERSHOTLINE
Dial 811 or (800)242-8511
www.DiggersHotline.com

KEY INDEX

	PROJECT LIMITS	(1) C202
	AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION (NOT SPECIFICALLY CALLED OUT ON THE LANDSCAPE PLANS) TO BE RESTORED WITH MINIMUM 4" TOPSOIL, SEED, FERTILIZER, AND MULCH (TYP). USE SALVAGED TOPSOIL OR IMPORT TOPSOIL IF REQUIRED.	
	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (LIGHT DUTY)	(1) C202
	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (HEAVY DUTY)	(1) C202
	CONCRETE SLAB (LIGHT DUTY)	(2) C202 (3) C202
	CONCRETE SLAB (HEAVY DUTY)	(2) C202 (3) C202
	LANDSCAPING GRAVEL	
	24" LOW-SIDE MOUNTABLE CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	(4) C202
	24" HIGH-SIDE MOUNTABLE CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	(5) C202
	24" LOW-SIDE DEPRESSED MOUNTABLE CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	(6) C202
	24" HIGH-SIDE DEPRESSED MOUNTABLE CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	(6) C202
	18" HIGH-SIDE BARRIER CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER	
	18" LOW-SIDE BARRIER CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER	
	TRANSITION FROM 24" MOUNTABLE CURB & GUTTER TO 24" DEPRESSED MOUNTABLE CURB & GUTTER.	
	TRANSITION TO ZERO FACE CURB	(4) C202
	ACCESSIBILITY RAMP WITH TRUNCATED DOME DETECTABLE WARNING FIELDS	(7) C202
	ACCESSIBILITY RAMP WITH TRUNCATED DOME DETECTABLE WARNING FIELDS	(8) C202
	ACCESSIBILITY RAMP WITH TRUNCATED DOME DETECTABLE WARNING FIELDS	(7) C202
	ACCESSIBILITY RAMP WITH STAINLESS STEEL PIPE HANDRAILS	(2) C202
	CONCRETE GENERATOR PAD, REFER TO E107 FOR SWITCHBOARD INFORMATION.	
	DUMPSTER ENCLOSURE BY ARCHITECT, REFERENCE SHEET A303 FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS.	
	24" WIDE CONCRETE SEATWALL	(4) C205
	20" WIDE MAINTENANCE VEHICLE DRIVEWAY	(11) C202
	4" WIDE CURB CUT	(1) C203
	THREE (3) 8-YARD DUMPSTERS	
	SIX (6) 6" DIAMETER STEEL BOLLARDS	(10) C202
	TRANSITION FROM 24" MOUNTABLE CURB & GUTTER TO 18" BARRIER CURB & GUTTER.	
	SALVAGED LIGHT POLE, REFER TO E107 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.	
	LIGHT POLE, REFER TO E107 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.	
	CONCRETE SWITCHBOARD PAD, REFER TO E107 FOR SWITCHBOARD INFORMATION.	

State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM
Agency Institution:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Project Title:
**ENTRY ADDITIONS AND RENOVATIONS
WINTNER HALL AND HEIDE HALL**
Project Location:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - WHITEWATER

Sheet Title:
CIVIL - SITE LAYOUT PLAN

No.	Date	Description

Graphic Scale	
DFD Number	1911L
Set Type	PR
Date Issued	10/17/2024
Sheet Number	C102



somerville
architects engineers
2700 Riverside Drive, Green Bay, WI 54901-2390
Phone: 920.437.8134 • Fax: 920.437.1131
www.somervilleinc.com

Consultant:



788 N. Jefferson St., Ste 900
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
kapurinc.com

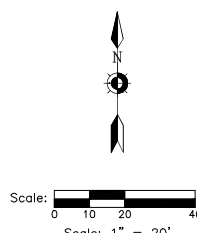
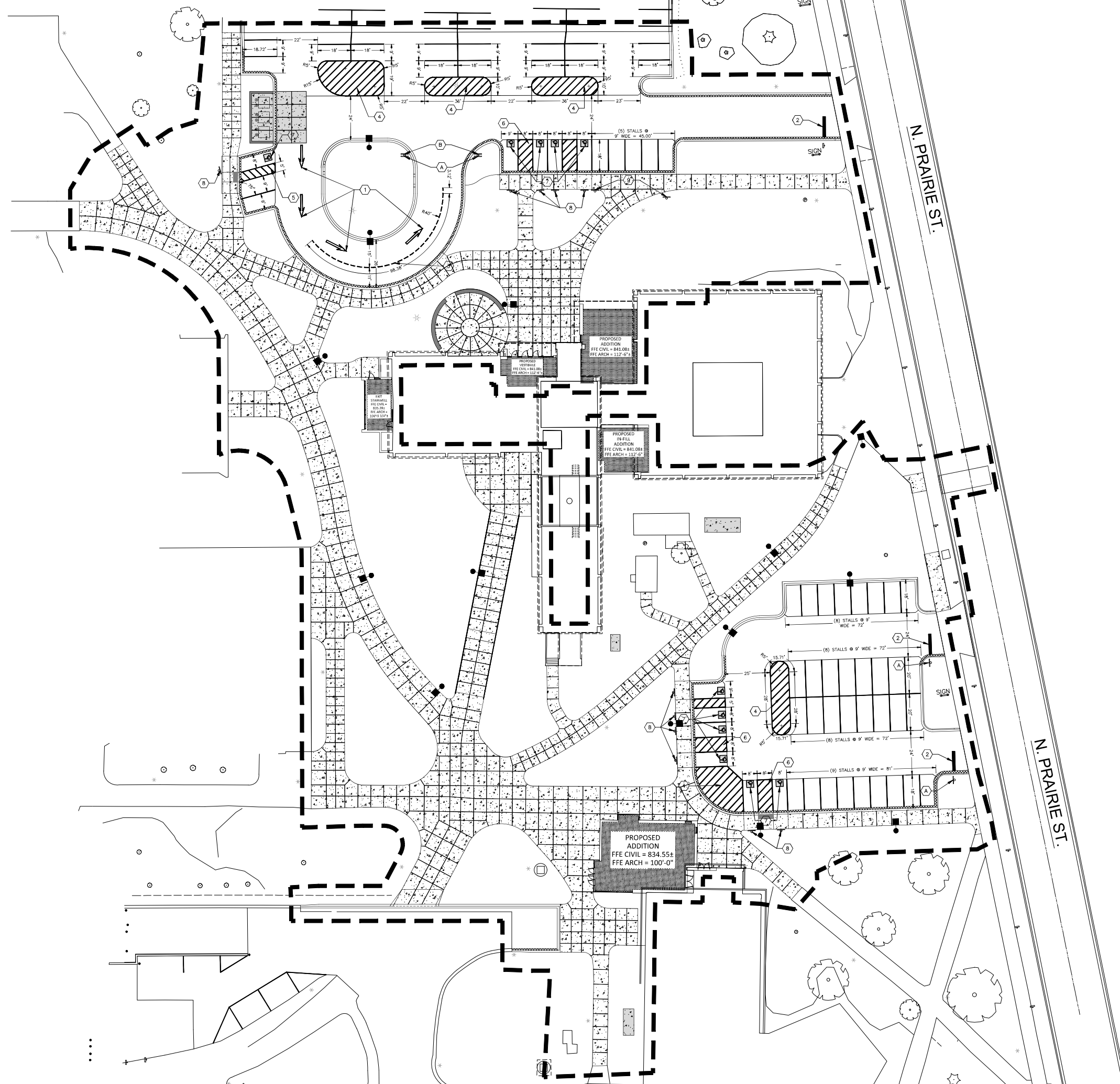
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development



Agency Institution:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

ENTRY ADDITIONS AND RENOVATIONS
WINTHER HALL AND HEIDE HALL
Project Location:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - WHITEWATER

Sheet Title:
CIVIL - SITE SIGNAGE & TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN



DIGGERSHOTLINE
Dial 811 or (800)242-8511
www.DiggersHotline.com

SIGN INDEX		
(A)		R1-1 30" X 30"
(B)		R5-1 30" X 30"
KEY INDEX		
(1)	PROJECT LIMITS	
(2)	PAVEMENT MARKING ARROWS, LATEX PAVEMENT MARKING PAINT, WHITE (SEE MDOT PAVEMENT MARKING S.D.D.)	
(3)	PAVEMENT MARKING STOP LINE, LATEX PAVEMENT MARKING PAINT, WHITE (SEE MDOT PAVEMENT MARKING S.D.D.)	
(4)	PAVEMENT MARKING INTERSECTION, LATEX PAVEMENT MARKING PAINT, 4" WHITE DASHED (SEE MDOT PAVEMENT MARKING S.D.D.)	
(5)	PAVEMENT MARKING CROSSWALK, LATEX PAVEMENT MARKING PAINT, WHITE, 4-INCH WIDE DIAGONAL STRIPING, 3" O.C. SPACING	
(6)	4" WHITE PAINT 36" O.C. FOR DIAGONALS	
(7)	4" WHITE PAINT 36" O.C. FOR DIAGONALS	
(8)	ACCESSIBLE PARKING SYMBOL	
(9)	ACCESSIBLE SIGNS	
(9)	CUSTOM SIGN CONTAINING "RESTRICTED SERVICE VEHICLES ONLY BETWEEN SIGNS. UN-WHITEWATER OR STATE PLATES REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES. VIOLATORS WILL BE TICKETED AND TOWED."	
Graphic Scale:		
DFD Number:	1911L	
Set Type:	PR	
Date Issued:	10/17/2024	
Sheet Number:	C103	

Revisions:		
No.	Date	Description



somerville
architects engineers

2100 Riverside Drive, Green Bay, WI 54301-2390
Phone: 920.437.8134 Fax: 920.437.1131
www.somervilleinc.com

Client:



788 N. Jefferson St, Ste 900
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

kapurinc.com

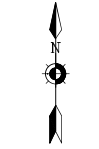
State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development



Agency / Institution:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

ENTRY ADDITIONS AND RENOVATIONS
WINTHER HALL AND HEIDE HALL
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - WHITEWATER

Sheet Title:
CIVIL - SITE GRADING PLAN



Scale: 0 10 20 40
Scale: 1" = 20'



Dial 811 or (800)242-8511
www.DiggersHotline.com

GRADING NOTES

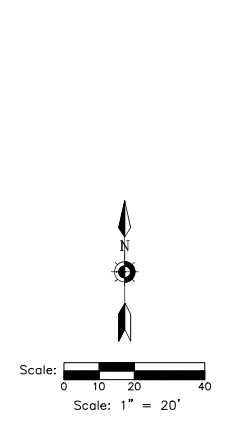
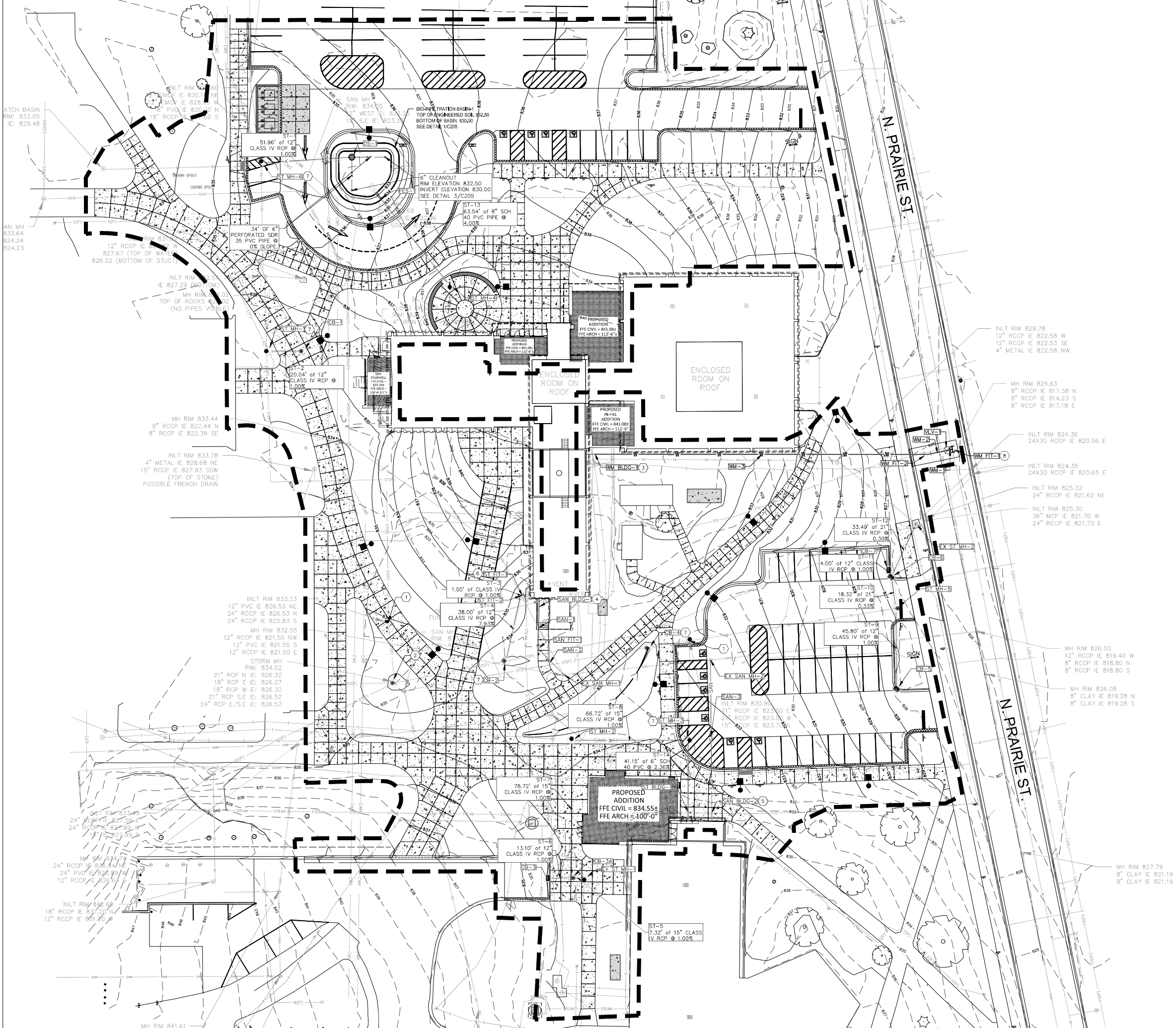
GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING OWNERSHIP OF AND COORDINATING THE EXISTENCE AND / OR RELOCATION / ELEVATION ADJUSTMENT OF ALL EXISTING PUBLIC OR PRIVATE UTILITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY TOPOGRAPHICAL CHANGES, UTILITIES, OR OTHER PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION ON THE PROJECT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ELECTRICAL, FIBER OPTIC, TELEPHONE, CABLE / GAS / WATER / SANITARY / STORM DEMOLITION / RELOCATION OF THIS UTILITY WORK MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL STATE, FEDERAL, LOCAL, AND UTILITY OWNER REGULATIONS.

KEY INDEX

- 834 — PROJECT LIMITS
 - - 835 - - EXISTING CONTOUR MINOR
 - - 835 - - EXISTING CONTOUR MAJOR
 - 834 — PROPOSED CONTOUR MINOR
 - 835 — PROPOSED CONTOUR MAJOR
 - 835.00 PROPOSED SPOT GRADE
 - 835.00± MATCH EXISTING GRADE
 - 835.00± PROPOSED TOP OF BARRIER CURB & GUTTER GRADE, GUTTER TO BE 4" BELOW TOP OF CURB UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 835.00± MATCH EXISTING TOP OF BARRIER CURB GRADE.
 - 835.00± PROPOSED TOP OF MOUNTABLE CURB GRADE, GUTTER TO BE 4" BELOW TOP OF CURB UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 835.00± MATCH EXISTING TOP OF MOUNTABLE CURB GRADE.
 - DM835.00 PROPOSED TOP OF DEPRESSED MOUNTABLE CURB GRADE.
 - TM835.00 PROPOSED TOP OF WALL
 - BW834.00 PROPOSED BOTTOM OF WALL
 - DRAINAGE SWALE
- REFER TO SITE LAYOUT PLAN AND SITE DETAIL DRAWINGS FOR EXACT CURB TYPE AND PROFILE.

Revisions:		
No.	Date	Description

Graphic Scale:	
DFD Number:	1911L
Set Type:	PR
Date Issued:	10/17/2024
Sheet Number:	C104



DIGGERS HOTLINE
Dial 811 or (800)242-8511
www.DiggersHotline.com

UTILITY NOTES

- 1. PER PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS AND THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEWER AND WATER CONSTRUCTION IN WISCONSIN, THE POINT OF COMMENCEMENT FOR THE LAYING OF SEWER PIPE SHALL BE AT THE LOWEST POINT IN THE PROPOSED SEWER LINE. THE PIPE SHALL BE LAID WITH THE BELL END OF THE BELL AND GROOVE PIPE OR WITH THE RECEIVING GROOVE END OF THE TONGUE AND GROOVE PIPE, POINTING UPWARD. WHEN A NEW SEWER IS TO BE CONNECTED TO AN EXISTING SEWER NOT TERMINATING IN A MANHOLE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL UNCOVER THE EXISTING SEWER TO ALLOW ANY ADJUSTMENTS IN LINE AND GRADE TO BE MADE BEFORE PIPE IS LAID.
- 2. THE UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITY INFORMATION AS SHOWN HEREON IS BASED, IN PART, UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY UTILITY COMPANIES, LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, AND DIGGERS HOTLINE. WHILE THIS INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, ITS ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED NOR CERTIFIED TO.
- 3. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL APPLY FOR AND OBTAIN ALL THEIR REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS PRIOR TO THE START OF THEIR WORK. CONSULT WITH AND OBTAIN FROM ENGINEER COPIES OF ENGINEERING DESIGN APPROVALS, PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WISCONSIN STATE OR LOCAL PLUMBING, WOOD, COUNTY, AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.
- 4. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL CONTACT DIGGERS HOTLINE TO ALLOW THEM SUFFICIENT TIME TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
- 5. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING THEIR WORK WITH ALL OTHER CONTRACTORS.
- 6. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING OWNERSHIP OF AND COORDINATING THE DEMOLITION AND/OR RELOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES FROM EXISTING BUILDINGS AND WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC/TELEPHONE/CABLE/GAS/WATER/SANITARY/STORM. CONSULTATION OF THIS UTILITY WORK MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL STATE, FEDERAL, & LOCAL REGULATIONS.
- 7. FOR ALL WORK, GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING BID DOCUMENTS, VERIFYING THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS, AND INCLUDE IN THEIR CONTRACT THE RELOCATION OF SAID UTILITIES (NOTED OR NOT ON THE BID DOCUMENTS) AS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE PROPER DEPTH/CLEARANCE PER UTILITY OWNER'S REQUIREMENTS.

KEY INDEX

- PROJECT LIMITS
- STORM MANHOLE
- STORM CATCH BASIN WITH ROUND FRAME & GRATE
- STORM CATCH BASIN WITH CURB BOX FRAME & GRATE
- APRON ENDWALL
- RIP RAPP
- WATER MAIN TEE
- WATER MAIN BEND
- WATER MAIN VALVE
- ST - STORM SEWER
- SAN - SANITARY SEWER
- W - WATER MAIN
- 1 - SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE EXISTING FRAME & GRATE & REPLACE WITH NEW NEENAH FOUNDRY 18-180 FRAME & GRATE.
- 2 - SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE EXISTING FRAME & GRATE & REPLACE WITH NEW NEENAH FOUNDRY 18-202-0 FRAME & GRATE.
- 3 - SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE CONTINUATION OF 6" WATER LATERAL 5' FROM BUILDING. VERIFY EXACT LOCATION AND INVERT IN FIELD.
- 4 - SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE CONTINUATION OF 12" SANITARY SEWER LATERAL 5' FROM BUILDING. VERIFY EXACT LOCATION AND INVERT IN FIELD.
- 5 - SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE CONTINUATION OF 6" SANITARY SEWER LATERAL 5' FROM BUILDING. VERIFY EXACT LOCATION AND INVERT IN FIELD.
- 6 - SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO CONNECT TO EXISTING 12" STORM SEWER LATERAL USING TWO (2) 45 DEGREE BENDS. VERIFY EXACT LOCATION AND INVERT IN FIELD.
- 7 - SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL STORM STRUCTURE OVER EXISTING STORM SEWER. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY EXACT SIZE, DEPTH, AND LOCATION OF EXISTING STORM SEWER PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION. CONTACT ENGINEER IF CONFLICTS ARISE.
- 8 - SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO CONNECT TO EXISTING WATER MAIN PER STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEWER AND WATER CONSTRUCTION IN WISCONSIN AND CITY OF WHITEWATER SPECIFICATIONS. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY EXACT SIZE, DEPTH, AND LOCATION OF EXISTING WATER MAIN PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

Consultant:



788 N. Jefferson St., Ste 900
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
kapurinc.com

State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development



Agency / Institution:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Project Title:
ENTRY ADDITIONS AND RENOVATIONS
WINTHER HALL AND HEIDE HALL
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - WHITEWATER
Project Location:
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - WHITEWATER
Sheet Title:
CIVIL - SITE UTILITY TABLES

Revisions:

No.	Date	Description

Graphic Scale:

DFD Number: 1911L

Set Type: PR

Date Issued: 10/17/2024

Sheet Number: C105A

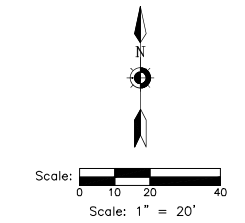
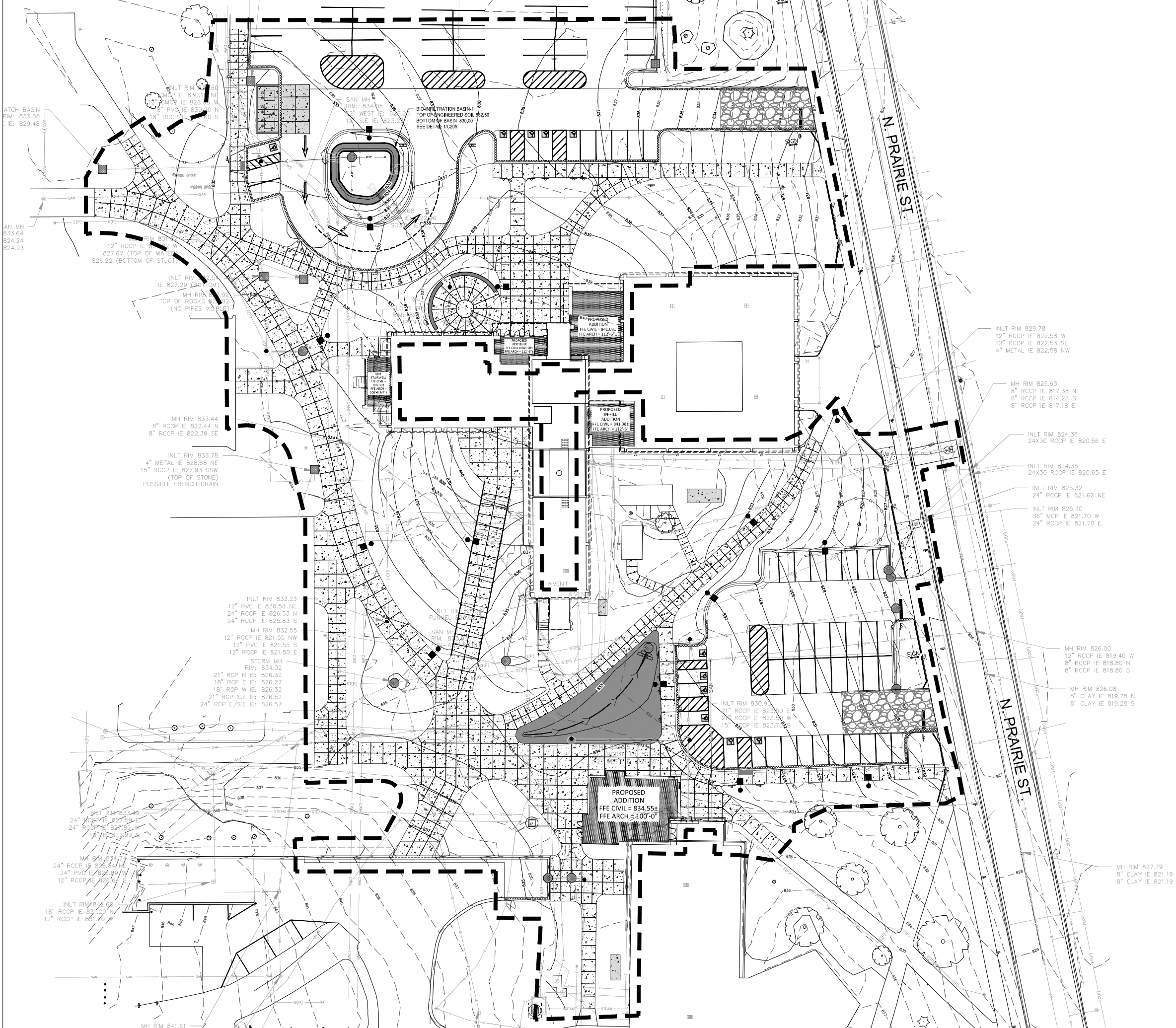
STORM SEWER STRUCTURE TABLE					
STRUCTURE NAME:	TYPE (FRAME AND GRATE):	RIM ELEVATION:	PIPES IN:	PIPES OUT	BOTTOM:
CB-1	48" DIAMETER (R-2502-D)	834.35	N/A	ST-2, 12" W INV = 827.95	826.45
CB-2	48" DIAMETER (R-2502-D)	832.73	ST-4, 12" N INV = 825.55 EX ST, 18" W INV = 823.92±	EX ST, 18" W INV = 825.55±	825.55
CB-3	48" DIAMETER (R-3067)	833.90	N/A	ST-6, 12" E INV = 829.90	828.40
CB-3A	N/A	834.14	ST-6, 12" W INV = 829.77 ST-5, 15" E INV = 826.71	ST-7, 15" N INV = 826.71	825.21
CB-4	48" DIAMETER (R-2502-D)	831.86	EX ST, 21" W INV = 823.92±	EX ST, 21" E INV = 823.92±	823.92±
CB-5	48" DIAMETER (R-3067)	827.29	N/A	ST-9, 12" N INV = 823.23	821.73
CB-6	48" DIAMETER (R-3067)	826.46	ST-10, 21" S INV = 821.96 ST-11, 12" N INV = 822.71	ST-12, 21" NE INV = 821.96	820.46
CB-7	48" DIAMETER (R-3067)	826.53	N/A	ST-11, 12" S INV = 822.75	821.25
EX ST MH-1	N/A	834.18	EX ST, 15" S INV = 826.78±	ST-5, 15" W INV = 826.78	826.78±
EX ST MH-2	N/A	826.16	EX ST, 12" NW INV = 821.81± ST-12, 21" SW INV = 821.86 EX ST, 24" SW INV = 821.86±	EX ST, 36" E INV = 821.86±	N/A
FES-1	12" NYLOPLAST APRON ENDWALL	N/A	ST-13, 8" SE INV = 832.50	N/A	N/A
OS-1	36" OUTLET STRUCTURE	833.00	DT, 6" E/S INV = 830.00	ST-1, 12" W INV = 830.00	828.50
ST BLDG-1	N/A	N/A	EX ST, 6" S INV = 830.83±	ST-14, 6" N INV = 830.83	N/A
ST FIT-1	45 DEGREE BEND	N/A	EX ST, 12" N INV = 828.57±	ST-3, 12" SW INV = 828.57	N/A
ST FIT-2	45 DEGREE BEND	N/A	ST-3, 12" NE INV = 828.56	ST-4, 12" S INV = 828.56	N/A
ST MH-1	48" DIAMETER (R-1661)	834.60	ST-2, 12" E INV = 827.75 EX ST, 21" N INV = 827.00±	EX ST, 21" S INV = 827.00±	827.75
ST MH-2	48" DIAMETER (R-1661)	833.53	ST-7, 15" S INV = 825.92	ST-8, 15" E INV = 825.92	825.92
ST MH-3	48" DIAMETER (R-1661)	833.44	ST-8, 15" W INV = 825.25 ST-14, 6" S INV = 829.86	EX ST, 15" N INV = 824.27±	824.27
ST MH-4	48" DIAMETER (R-1661)	840.32	EX ST, 4" SE INV = 837.61±	ST-13, 8" NW INV = 835.04	835.04
ST MH-5	48" DIAMETER (R-2502-D)	826.91	ST-9, 12" S INV = 822.77 EX ST, 21" W INV = 822.02±	ST-10, 21" N INV = 822.02	822.02
ST MH-6	48" DIAMETER (R-1661)	834.64	ST-1, 12" E INV = 829.48 EX ST, 8" S INV = 830.20±	EX ST, 18" S INV = 827.60±	827.60

SANITARY SEWER STRUCTURE TABLE					
STRUCTURE NAME:	TYPE (FRAME AND GRATE):	RIM ELEVATION:	PIPES IN:	PIPES OUT	BOTTOM:
EX SAN MH-1	N/A	833.45	EX SAN, 12" NW INV = 821.55± SAN-2, 12" NW INV = 821.55 EX SAN, 12" S INV = 821.55±	EX SAN, 12" E INV = 821.50±	821.50±
EX SAN MH-2	N/A	832.79	EX SAN, 12" W INV = 820.88± SAN-3, 6" S INV = 821.73	EX SAN, 12" E INV = 820.83±	820.83±
SAN BLDG-1	N/A	N/A	N/A	SAN-1, 12" S INV = 822.00±	N/A
SAN BLDG-2	N/A	N/A	N/A	SAN-3, 6" N INV = 822.60±	N/A
SAN FIT-1	45 DEGREE BEND	N/A	SAN-1, 12" N INV = 821.76	SAN-2, 12" SE INV = 821.76	N/A

SANITARY SEWER PIPE TABLE									
PIPE NAME:	FROM:	TO:	UPSTREAM INVERT ELEVATION:	DOWNSTREAM INVERT ELEVATION:	LENGTH:	SLOPE:	SIZE AND MATERIAL:	DFU:	
SAN-1	SAN BLDG-1	SAN FIT-1	822.00	821.76	23.71'	1.00%	12" SDR 35 PVC PIPE		
SAN-2	SAN FIT-1	EX SAN MH-1	821.76	821.55	21.01'	1.00%	12" SDR 35 PVC PIPE		
SAN-3	SAN BLDG-2	EX SAN MH-2	822.60	821.73	87.27'	1.00%	6" SDR 35 PVC PIPE		

WATER MAIN FITTINGS TABLE		
STRUCTURE NAME:	TYPE:	INVERT ELEVATION:
VLV-1	6" GATE VALVE & VALVE BOX	818.47
WM BLDG-1	N/A	829.31±
WM FIT-1	8" X 6" ANCHOR TEE	818.29±
WM FIT-2	6" HORIZONTAL 11.25 DEGREE BEND	818.91

WATER MAIN PIPE TABLE							
PIPE NAME:	FROM:	TO:	FROM INVERT ELEVATION:	TO INVERT ELEVATION:	LENGTH:	SLOPE:	SIZE AND MATERIAL:
WM-1	WM FIT-1	VLV-1	818.29	818.47	3.00'	-6.00%	6" DUCTILE IRON PIPE
WM-2	VLV-1	WM FIT-2	818.47	818.91	11.58'	-3.80%	6" DUCTILE IRON PIPE
WM-3	WM FIT-2	WM BLDG-1	818.91	829.31	190.14'	-5.47%	6" DUCTILE IRON PIPE



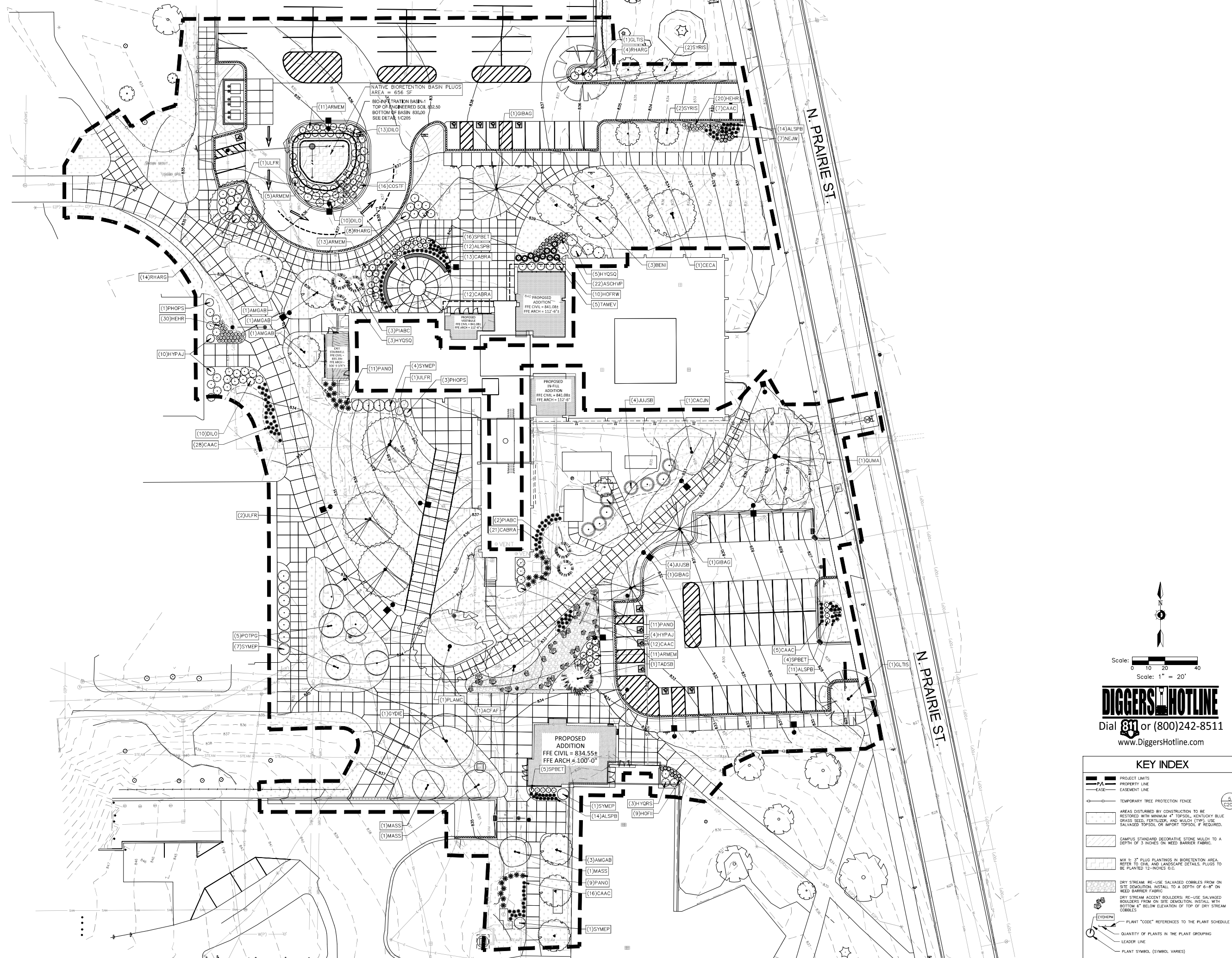
DIGGERS HOTLINE
Dial 811 or (800)242-8511
www.DiggersHotline.com

EROSION NOTES
INSPECT ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PRIOR TO COMMENCING GRADING, DRAINING OR OTHER LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT OF 0.50 INCH OR GREATER. IN ADDITION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT DAILY INSPECTIONS AND DOCUMENT CONDITIONS AND REPAIRS MADE, ALONG WITH DATE, TIME OF INSPECTION AND WEATHER CONDITIONS IN A DAILY LOG BOOK. THE DAILY LOG BOOK, WEEKLY / 0.50 INCH PRECIPITATION REPORTS, APPROVED PLANS AND NOTES SHALL BE KEPT IN AN ACCESSIBLE LOCATION, LIKE A MAILBOX, WITHIN THE STAGING AREA.
AT ABSOLUTELY NO TIME MAY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, DEBRIS, FILL, ETC. BE PLACED WITHIN WETLANDS, WATERWAYS OR FLOOD PLAINS UNLESS IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS.

POINTS OF CONTACT
LAND OWNER:
JEREMY HALL
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE & ENGINEERING
DIVISION OF FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT
101 E. WILSON STREET
MADISON, WI 53703
PHONE: (608) 266-1031
PROJECT ENGINEER:
RYAN BIRSCHBACH
KAPUR & ASSOCIATES, INC
788 E. JEFFERSON STREET SUITE 900
MILWAUKEE, WI 53202
PHONE: (262) 768-6035
GENERAL PRIME CONTRACTOR:
TRB

KEY INDEX

- PROJECT LIMITS
- INSTALL EROSION MAT ON ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1 AND ALL DRAINAGE SWALES
- USE CLASS I, TYPE A FROM WSDOT PRODUCT APPROVED LIST FOR ALL SIDE SLOPES
- USE CLASS II, TYPE B FOR ALL DRAINAGE SWALES. INSTALL EROSION MAT ON THE BOTTOM OF AND A MINIMUM OF 2 FEET VERTICALLY UP THE SIDE SLOPES OF ALL DRAINAGE SWALES. CLASS I, TYPE A MAY BE USED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SIDE SLOPES IN DRAINAGE SWALES EXCEEDING 2 FEET VERTICALLY.
- FILTER FABRIC FENCE
- TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- STONE TRACKING PAD REQUIRED, LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED BY SELECTED CONTRACTOR'S APPROVED WORK PLAN.
- TRIANGULAR SILT DIKES
- DESIGNATES PROPOSED INLETS THAT MUST BE PROTECTED AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED.
- DESIGNATES EXISTING INLETS THAT MUST BE PROTECTED



Scale: 0 10 20 40
Scale: 1" = 20'

DIGGERSHOTLINE
Dial 811 or (800)242-8511
www.DiggersHotline.com

KEY INDEX

- PROJECT LIMITS
- PROPERTY LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION TO BE RESTORED WITH MINIMUM 4" TOPSOIL, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED, FERTILIZER, AND MULCH (TYP). USE SALVAGED TOPSOIL OR IMPORT TOPSOIL IF REQUIRED.
- CAMPUS STANDARD DECORATIVE STONE MULCH TO A DEPTH OF 3 INCHES ON WEED BARRIER FABRIC.
- MIX 1: 3" PLUG PLANTINGS IN BIORETENTION AREA. REFER TO CIVIL AND LANDSCAPE DETAILS. PLUGS TO BE PLANTED 12-INCHES O.C.
- DRY STREAM: RE-USE SALVAGED COBBLES FROM ON SITE DEMOLITION. INSTALL TO A DEPTH OF 6-8" ON WEED BARRIER FABRIC.
- DRY STREAM ACCENT BOULDERS: RE-USE SALVAGED BOULDERS FROM ON SITE DEMOLITION. INSTALL WITH BOTTOM 4" BELOW ELEVATION OF TOP OF DRY STREAM COBBLES.
- PLANT "CODE" REFERENCES TO THE PLANT SCHEDULE
- QUANTITY OF PLANTS IN THE PLANT GROUPING
- LEADER LINE
- PLANT SYMBOL (SYMBOL VARIES)

Revisions:

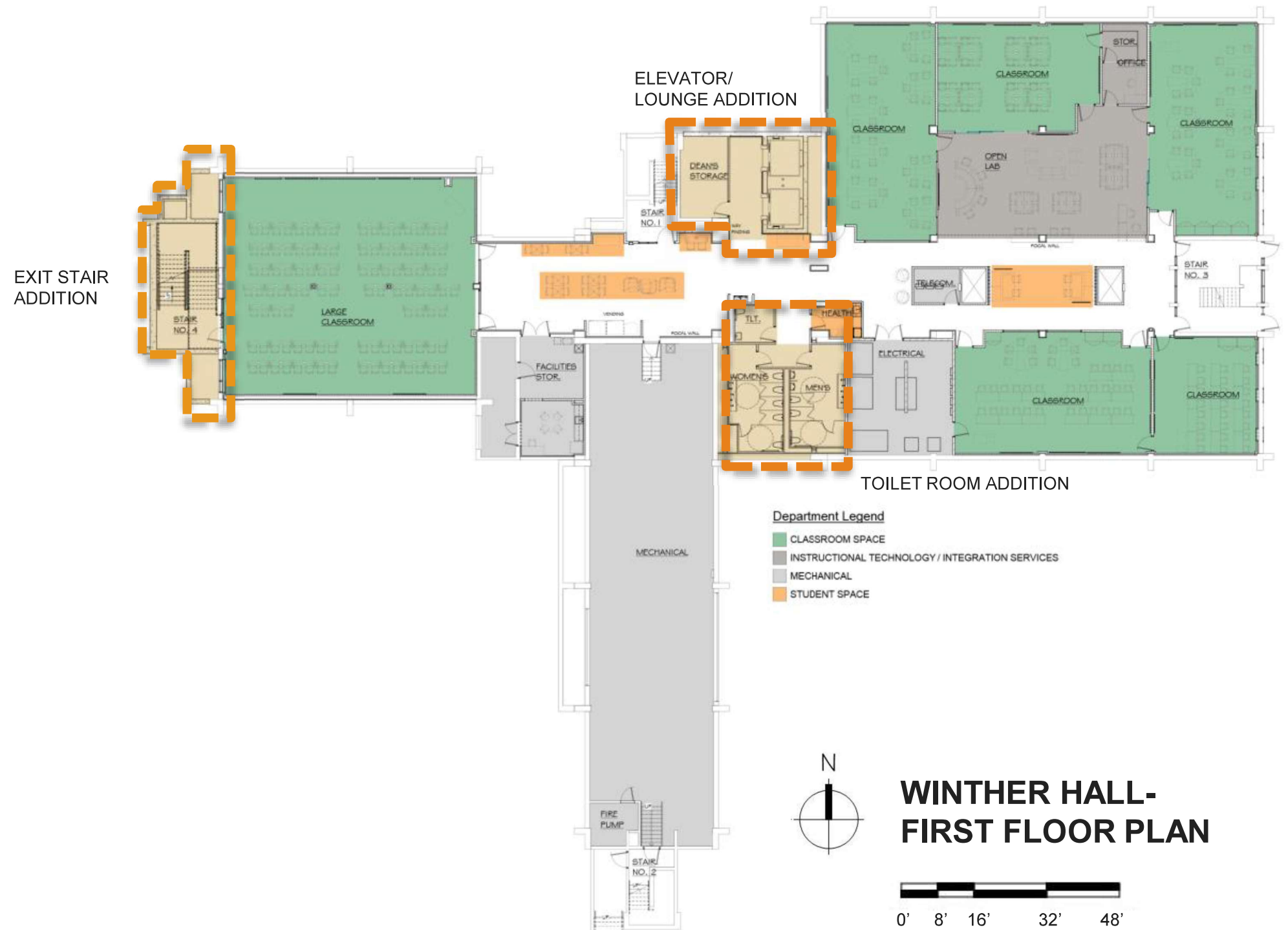
No.	Date	Description



MAIN PROGRAM GOALS

Winther Hall

- Locate a Technology Center/ Lab in the east wing on the first floor
- Consistent location of restrooms (male, female and all gender) on each floor
- Provide student collaboration spaces throughout the building that are adjacent to main classrooms to encourage student interaction





1ST FLOOR LECTURE HALL LOOKING NORTH



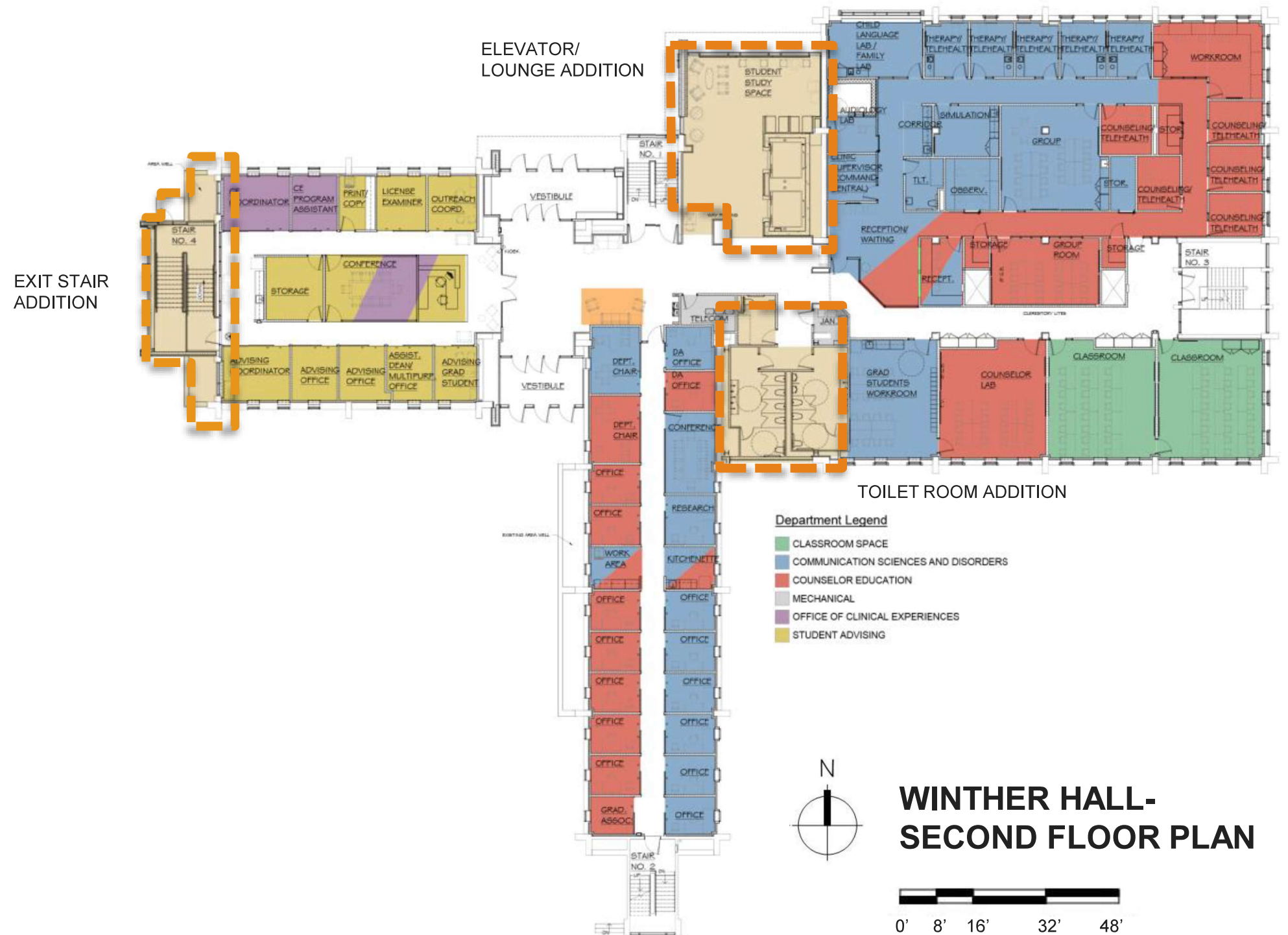
1ST FLOOR LECTURE HALL LOOKING EAST

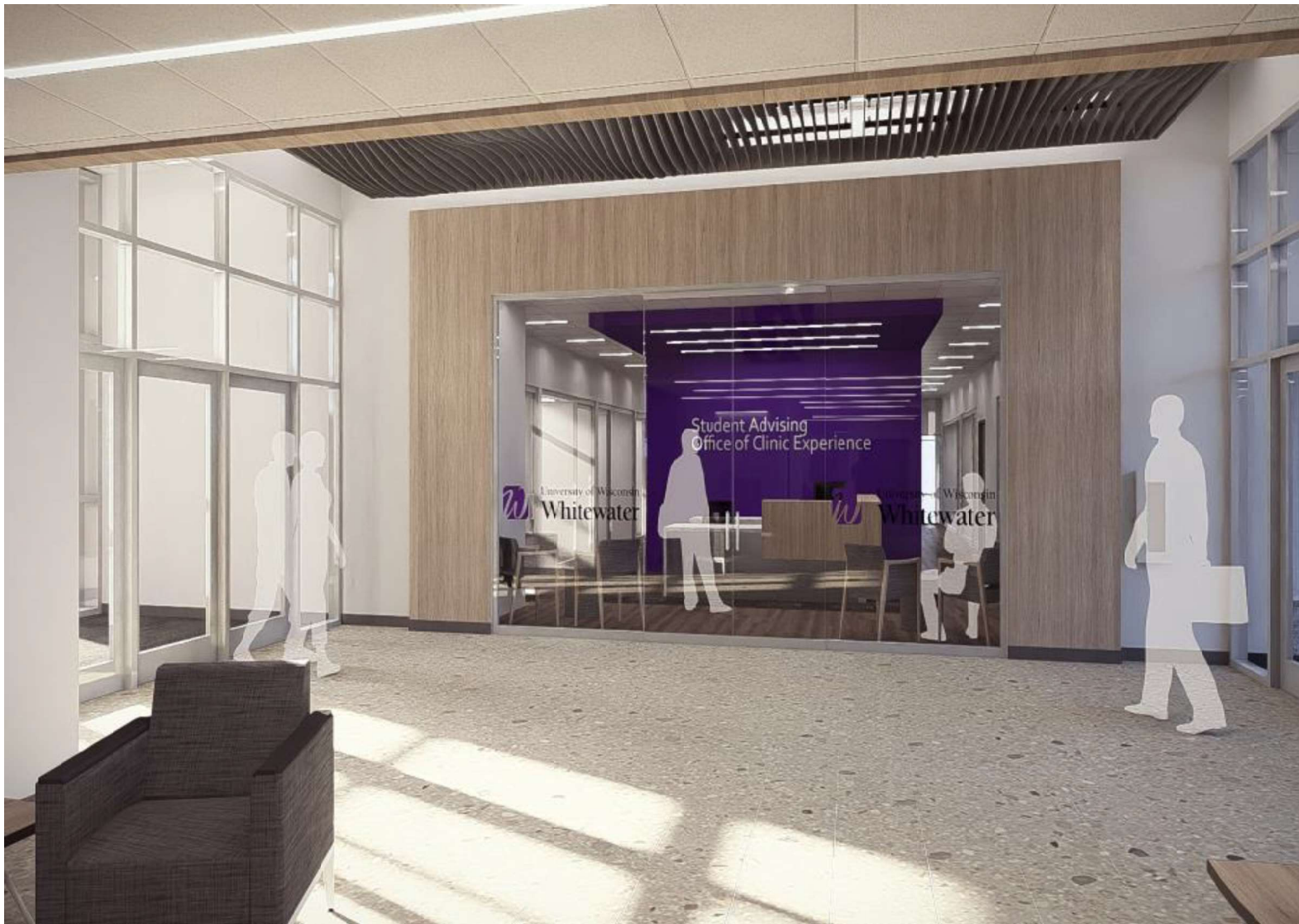


PROGRAM GOALS

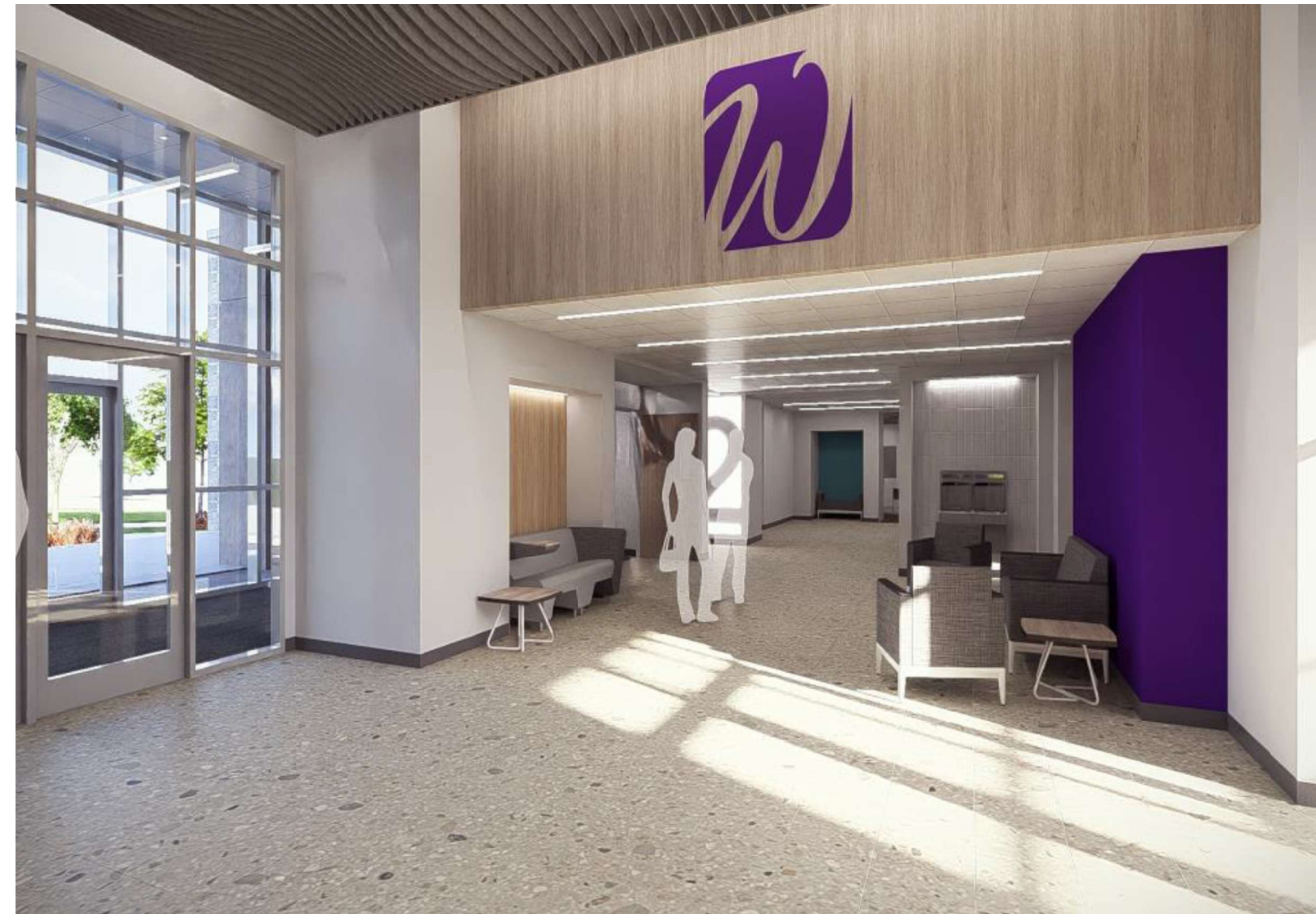
Winther Hall – Second Floor (main floor)

- Locate a Communication Sciences and Disorders and Counseling Suite (blue/ red) that is in close proximity to the main entries.
- Create a Student Services suite in the west wing that is directly visible from the main entries and creates a first impression for visiting/ prospective students.
- Create a two-story atrium addition (adjacent to the elevator core) to add a welcoming lobby /student study space that doesn't currently exist.



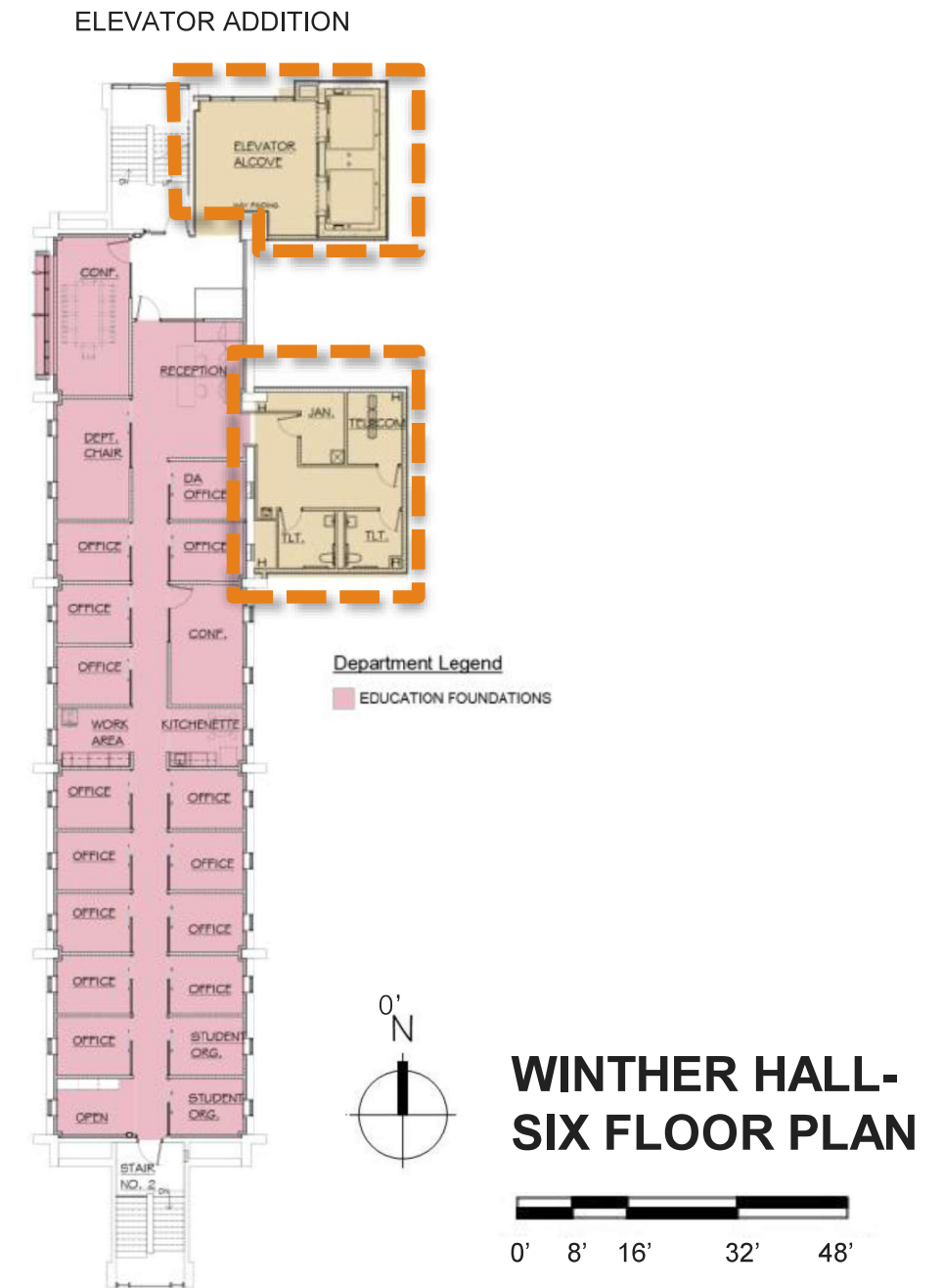
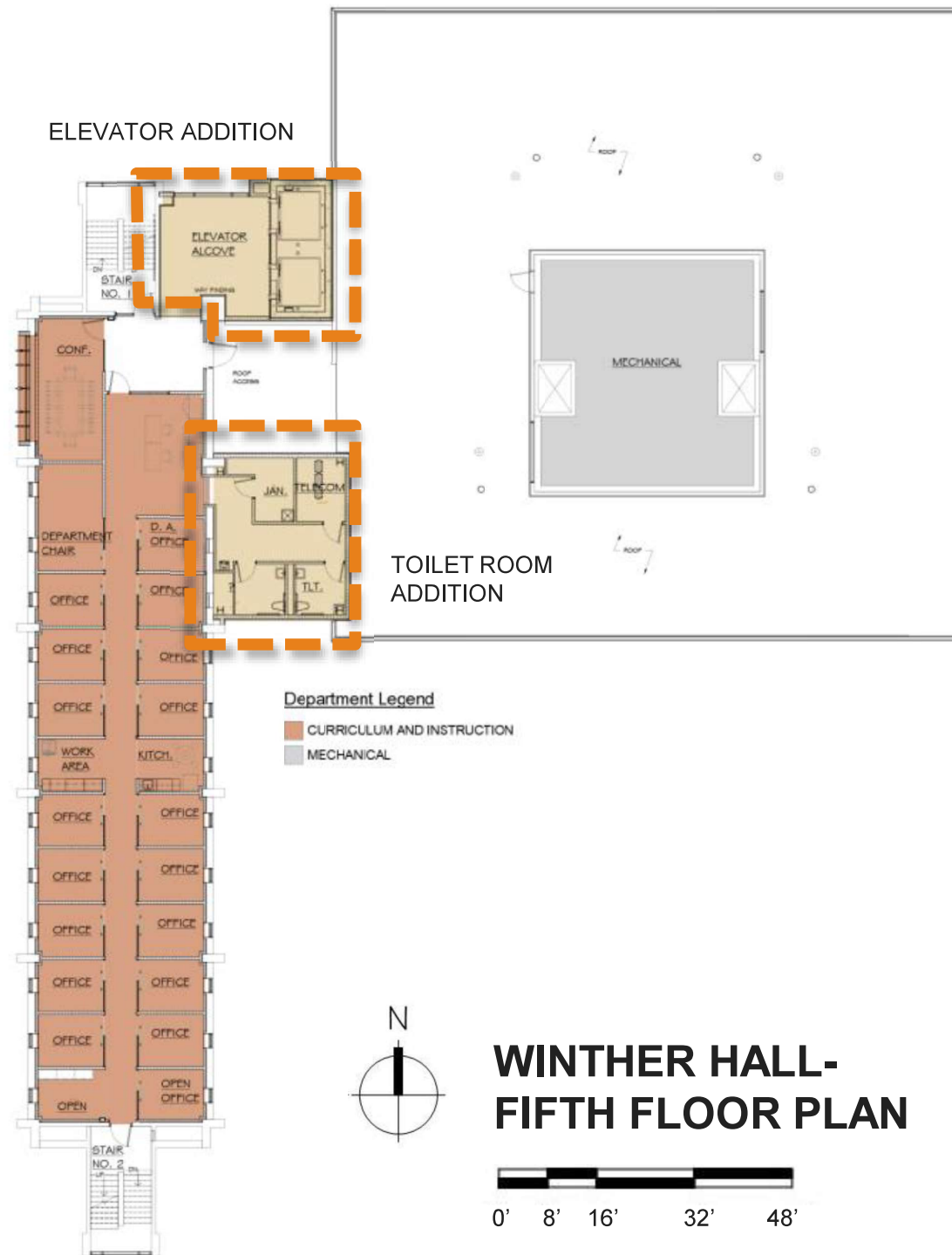


MAIN ENTRANCE LOOKING WEST



MAIN ENTRANCE LOOKING EAST







WINTHER HALL - ELEVATIONS



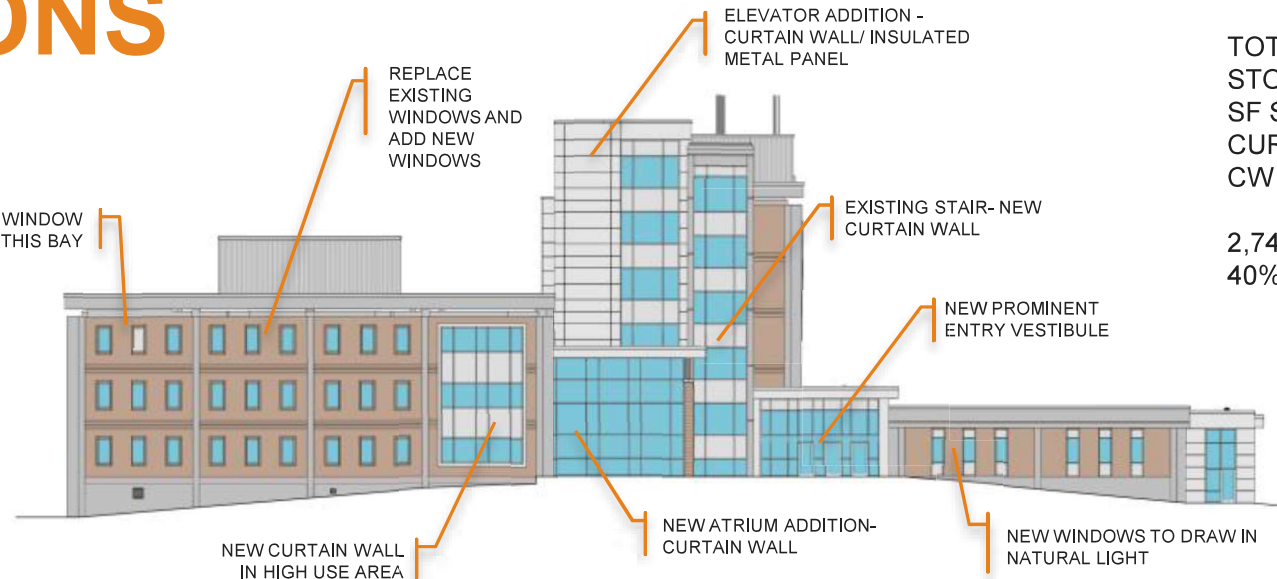
EXISTING NORTH ELEVATION

0' 8' 16' 32' 48'



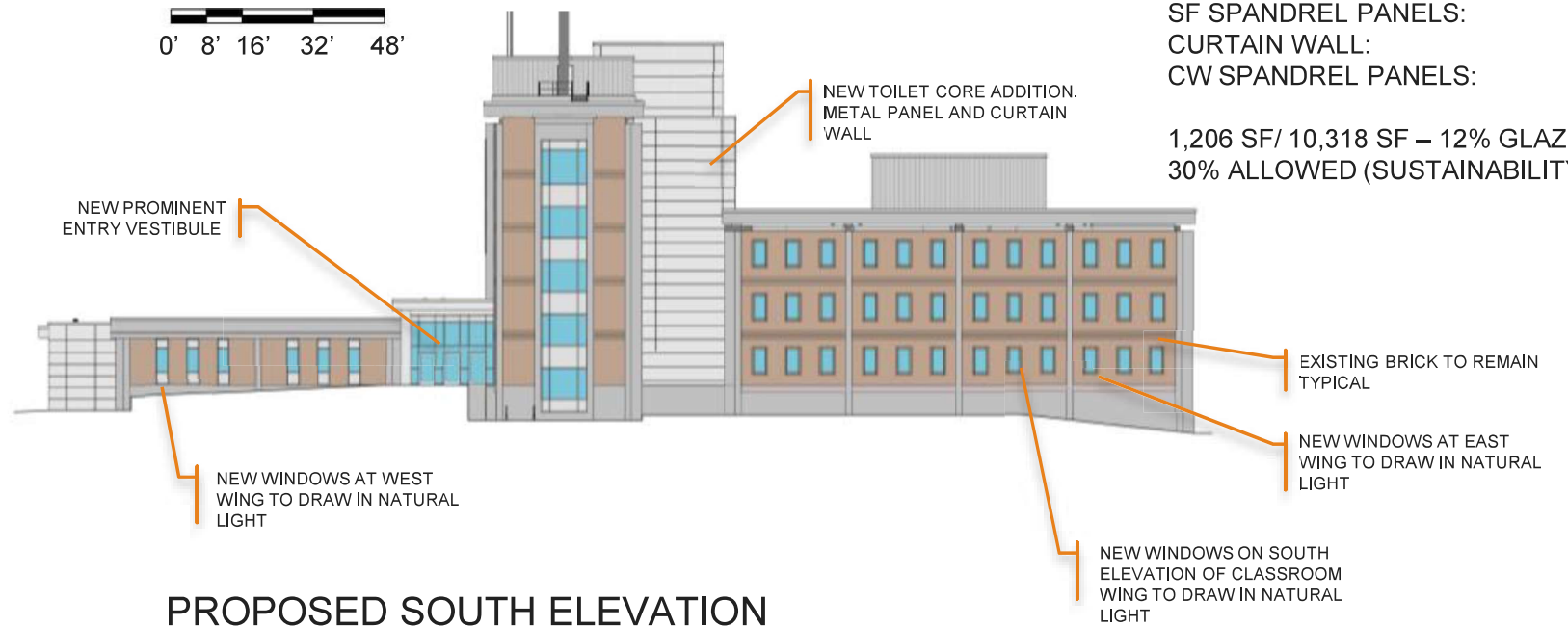
EXISTING SOUTH ELEVATION

0' 8' 16' 32' 48'



PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION

0' 8' 16' 32' 48'



PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION

0' 8' 16' 32' 48'

TOTAL SURFACE AREA NORTH:	9,778 SF
STOREFRONT:	460 SF
SF SPANDREL PANELS:	14.22 SF
CURTAIN WALL:	2,280 SF
CW SPANDREL PANELS:	790 SF

2,740 SF / 9,778 SF – 28% GLAZING TO WALL
40% ALLOWED (SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES)

TOTAL SURFACE AREA SOUTH:	10,318 SF
STOREFRONT:	596 SF
SF SPANDREL PANELS:	72 SF
CURTAIN WALL:	610 SF
CW SPANDREL PANELS:	240 SF

1,206 SF / 10,318 SF – 12% GLAZING TO WALL
30% ALLOWED (SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES)

- NEW WINDOW OPENINGS THIS BAY
- REPLACE EXISTING WINDOWS AND ADD NEW WINDOWS
- ELEVATOR ADDITION - CURTAIN WALL/ INSULATED METAL PANEL
- EXISTING STAIR- NEW CURTAIN WALL
- NEW PROMINENT ENTRY VESTIBULE
- NEW CURTAIN WALL IN HIGH USE AREA
- NEW ATRIUM ADDITION- CURTAIN WALL
- NEW WINDOWS TO DRAW IN NATURAL LIGHT

- NEW PROMINENT ENTRY VESTIBULE
- NEW TOILET CORE ADDITION. METAL PANEL AND CURTAIN WALL
- EXISTING BRICK TO REMAIN TYPICAL
- NEW WINDOWS AT EAST WING TO DRAW IN NATURAL LIGHT
- NEW WINDOWS ON SOUTH ELEVATION OF CLASSROOM WING TO DRAW IN NATURAL LIGHT
- NEW WINDOWS AT WEST WING TO DRAW IN NATURAL LIGHT

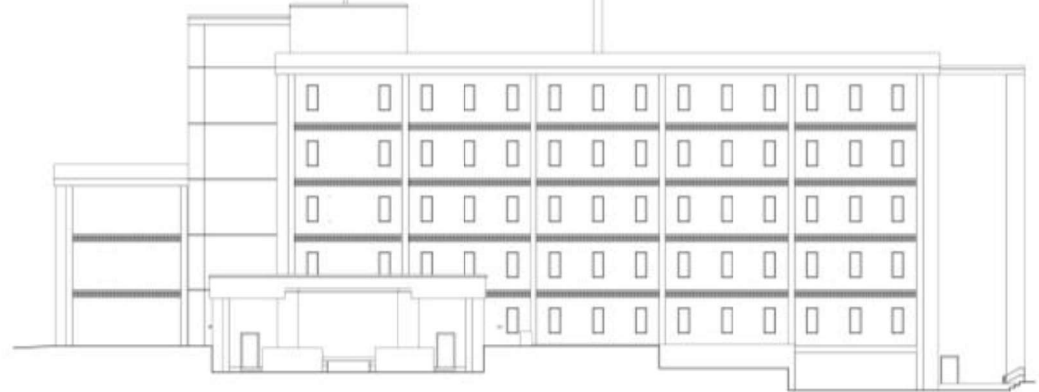


WINTHER HALL - ELEVATIONS



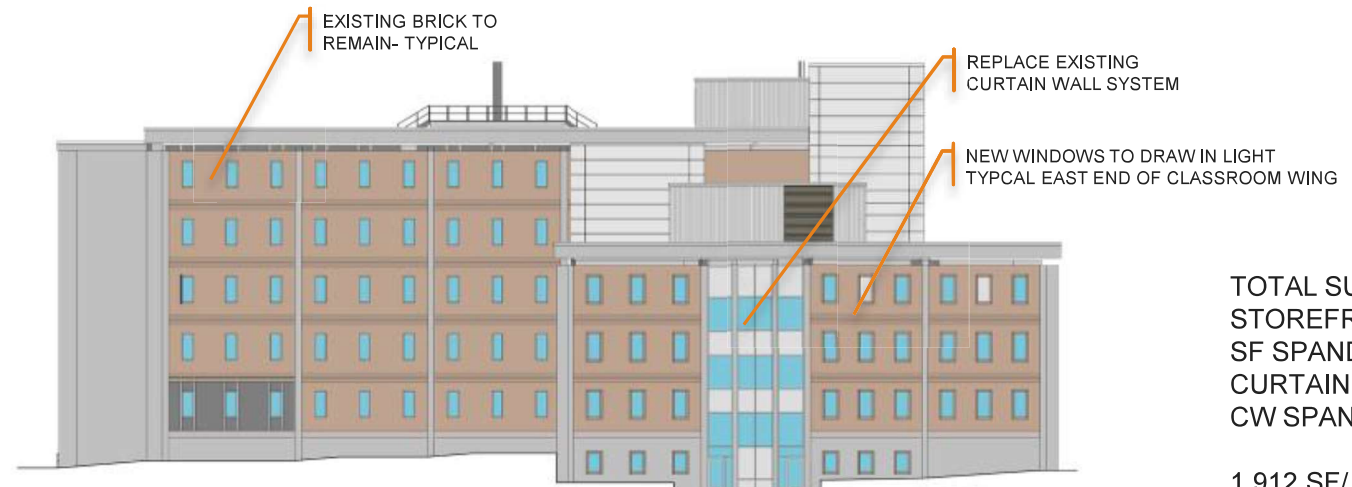
EXISTING EAST ELEVATION

0' 8' 16' 32' 48'



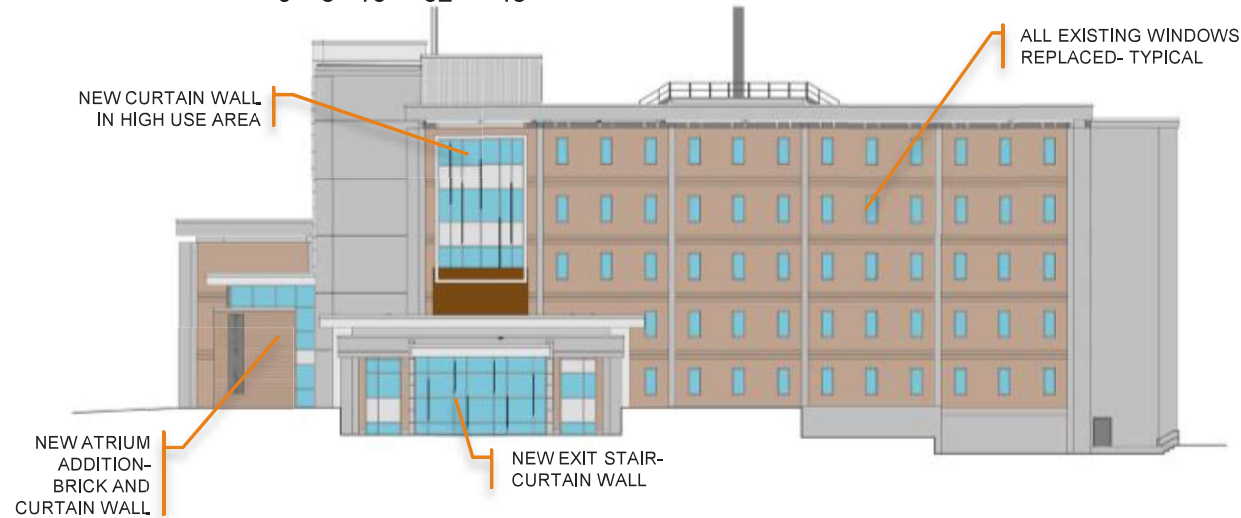
EXISTING WEST ELEVATION

0' 8' 16' 32' 48'



PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION

0' 8' 16' 32' 48'



PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION

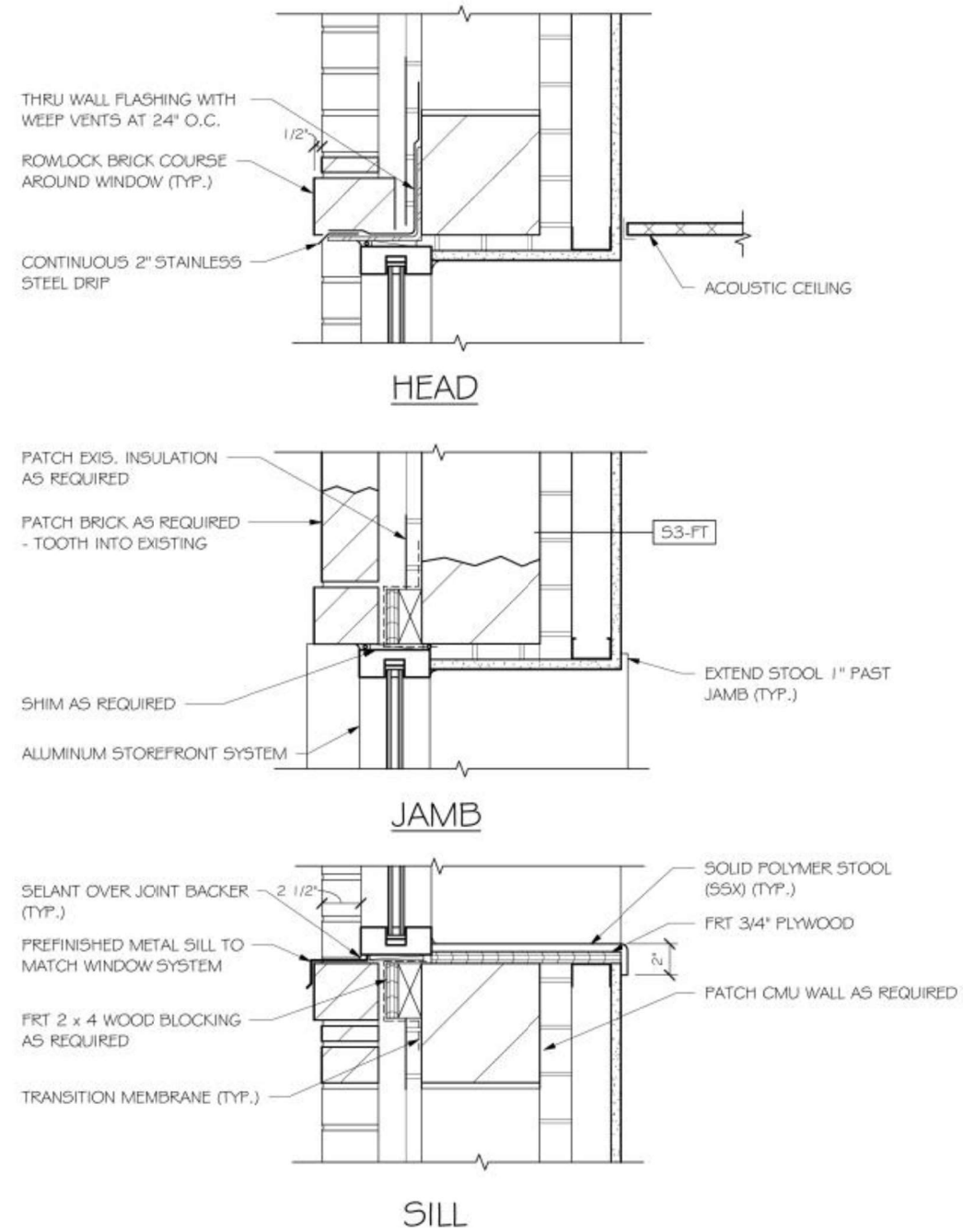
0' 8' 16' 32' 48'

TOTAL SURFACE AREA EAST:	13,733 SF
STOREFRONT:	1,010 SF
SF SPANDREL PANELS:	28.4 SF
CURTAIN WALL:	902 SF
CW SPANDREL PANELS:	391 SF

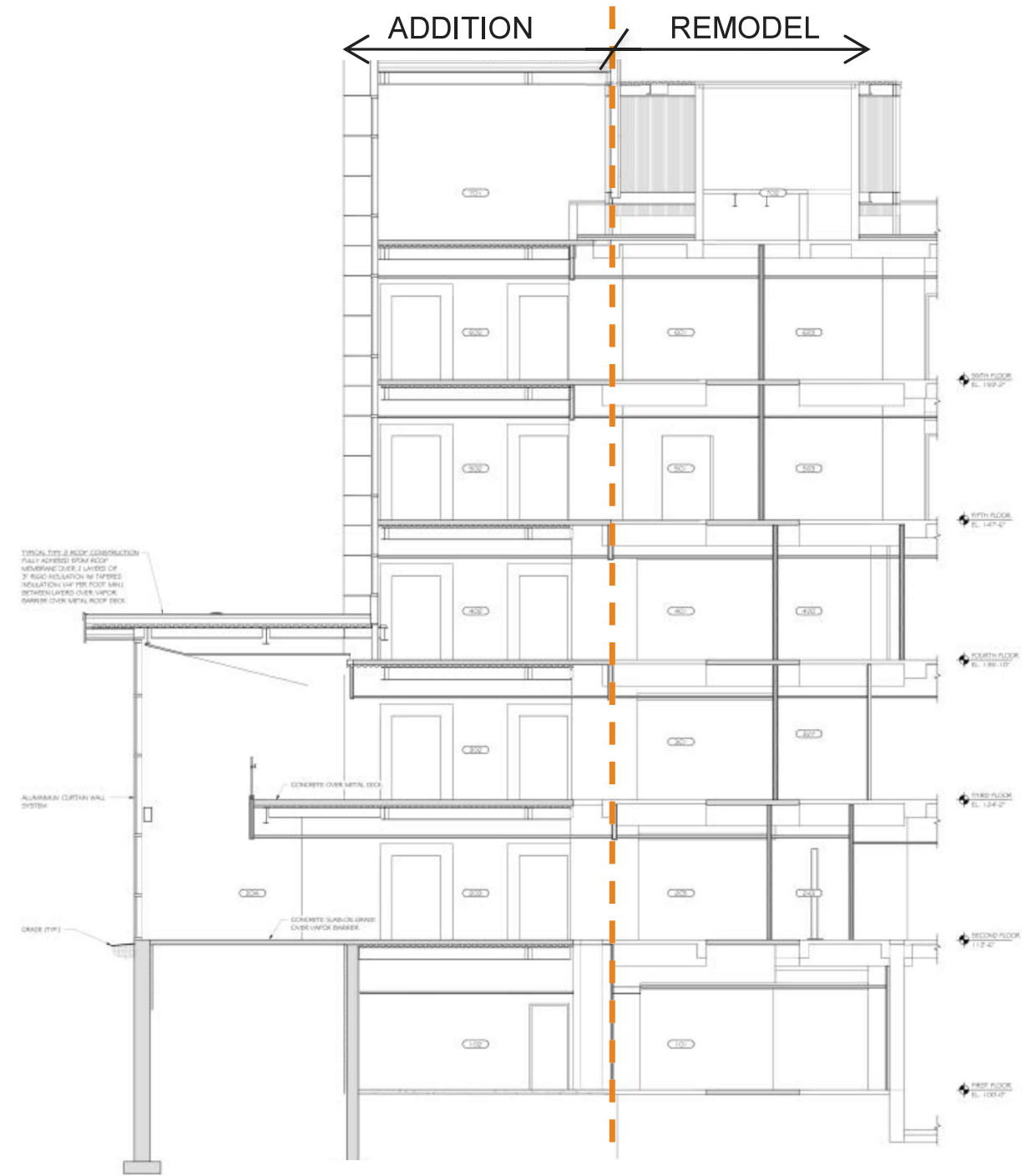
1,912 SF/ 13,733 SF – 14% GLAZING TO WALL
30% ALLOWED (SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES)

TOTAL SURFACE AREA WEST:	13,016 SF
STOREFRONT:	697 SF
SF SPANDREL PANELS:	0 SF
CURTAIN WALL:	1,090 SF
CW SPANDREL PANELS:	234 SF

1,787 SF/ 13,016 SF – 14% GLAZING TO WALL
40% ALLOWED (SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES)



NEW WINDOWS IN CLASSROOM WING



SECTION THRU ELEVATOR TOWER (FACING ELEVATOR DOORS)



WINTHER - NORTH FACADE



WINTHER - WEST FACADE



WINTHER - WEST AND SOUTH FACADE



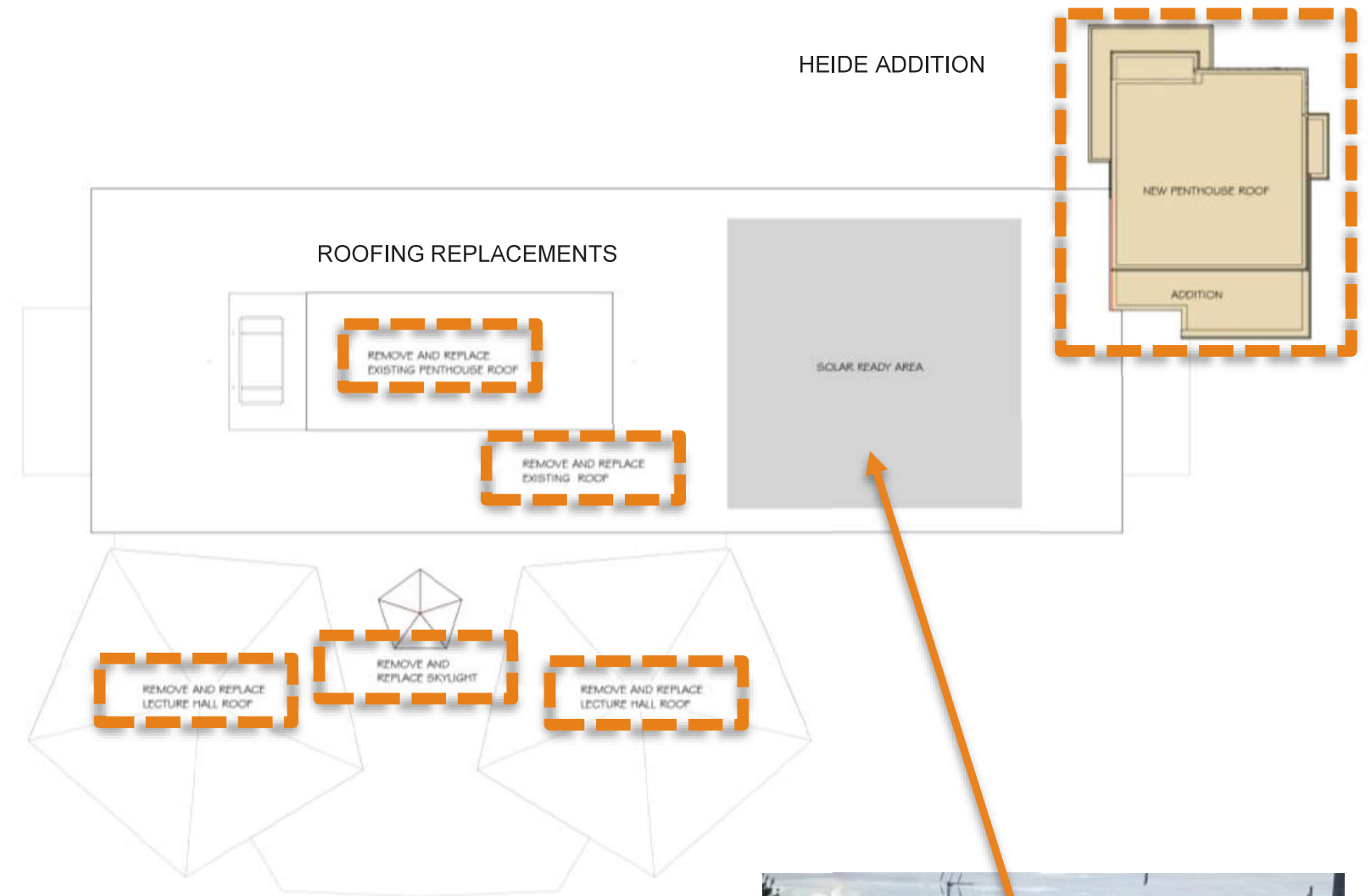
WINTHER- SOUTH AND EAST FACADE



SUSTAINABILITY GOALS

Heide Hall

- Solar Arrays will be further explored for the area in grey
- Demand Controlled Ventilation
- Energy Recovery- enthalpy wheels within the air handlers as required by 2015 IECC
- Low flow plumbing fixtures
- Increase roofing insulation with re-roof
- Thermally efficient window glazing



HEIDE HALL- ROOF PLAN

0' 8' 16' 32' 48'

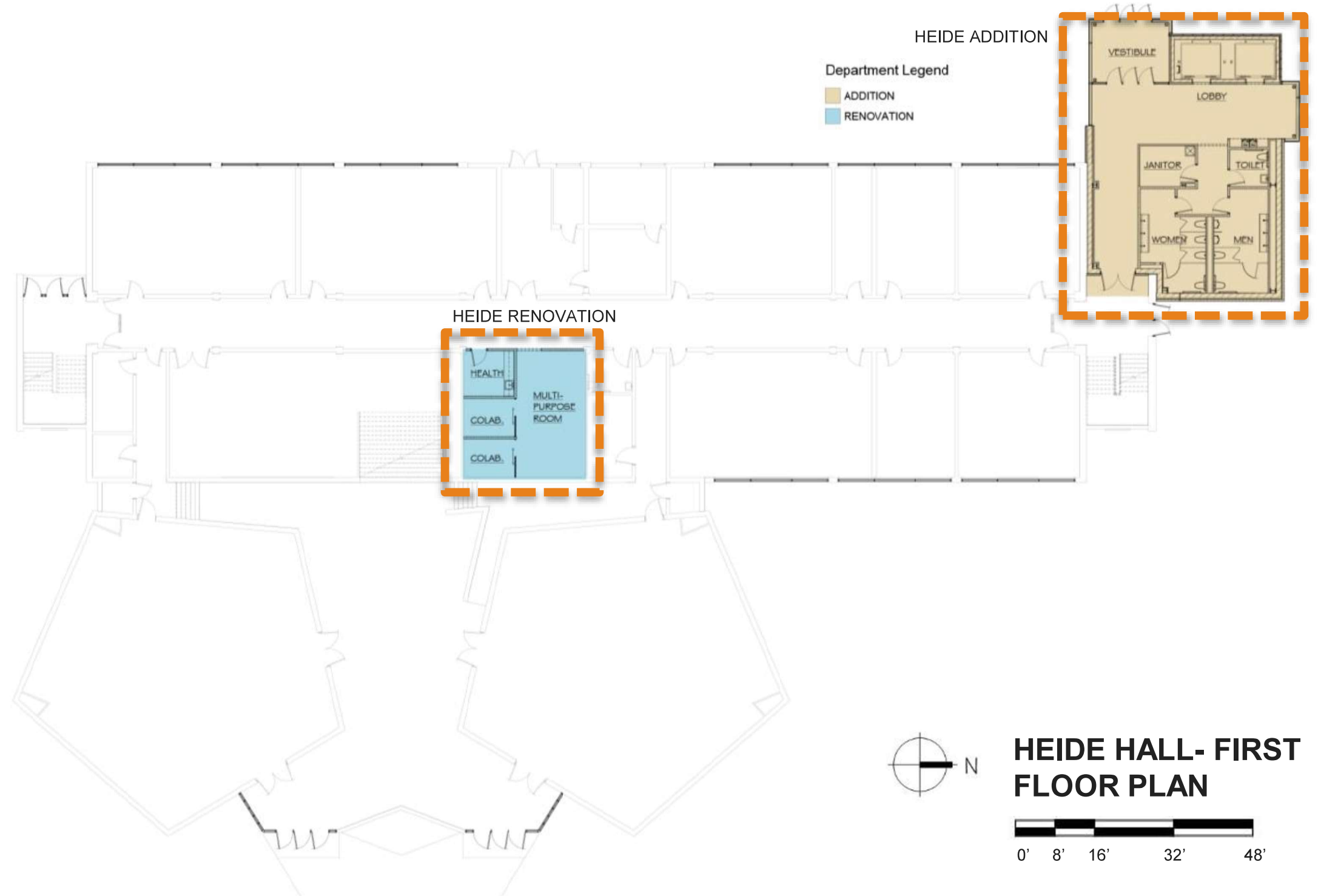


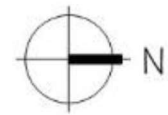
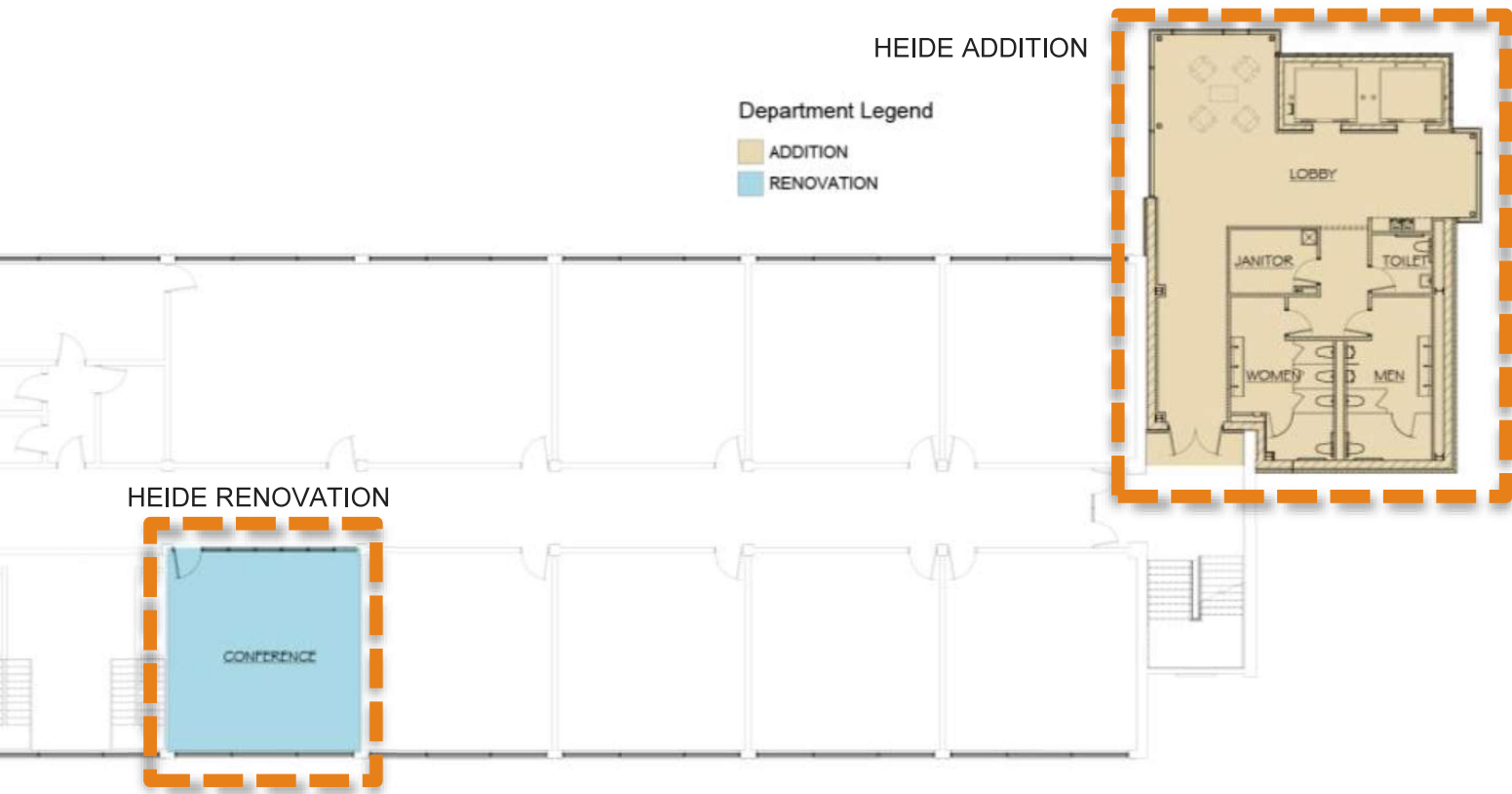


MAIN PROGRAM GOALS

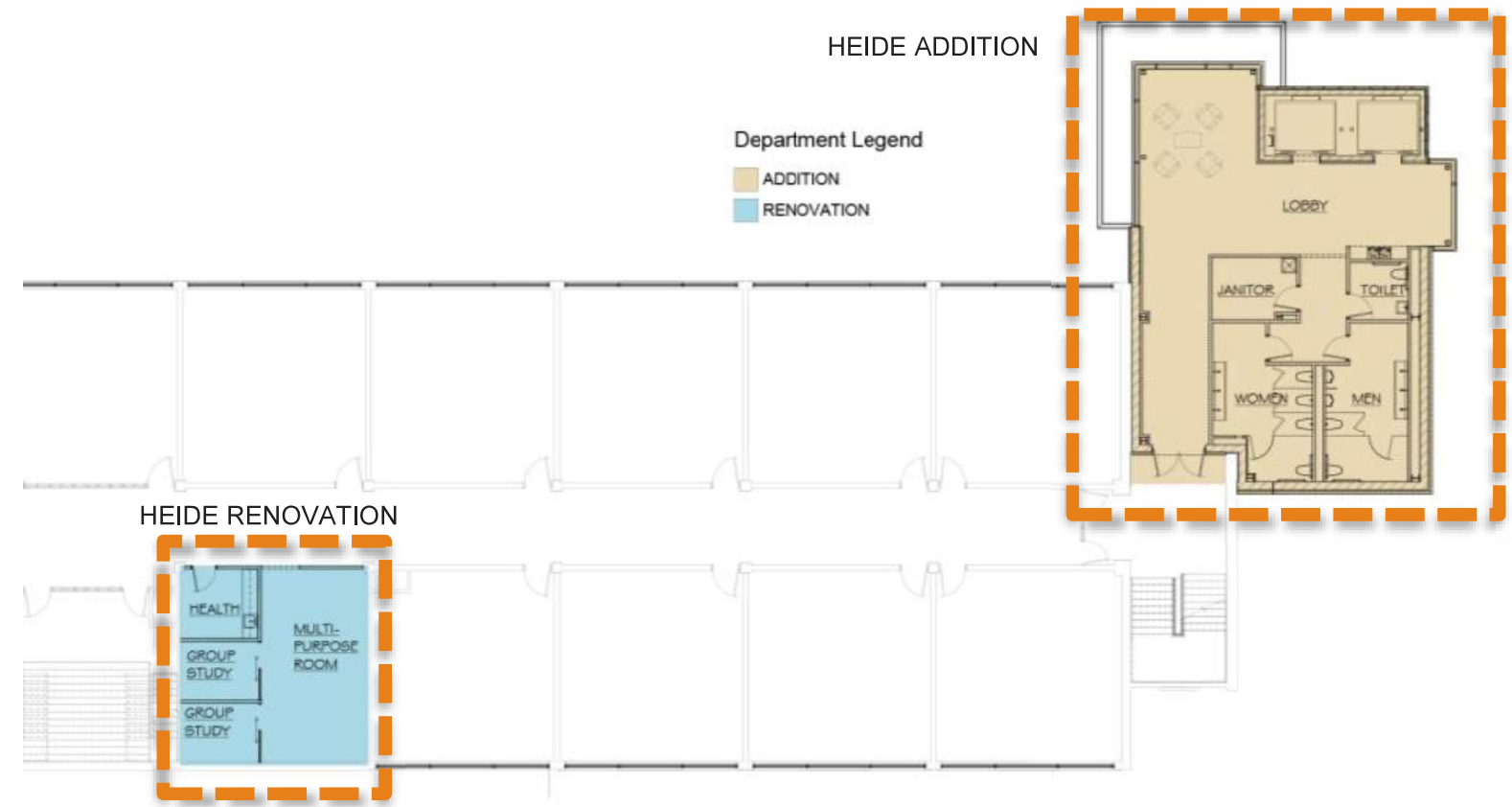
Heide Hall

- Increase accessibility of vertical circulation and access to restrooms
- Create a more prominent northwest entry which faces the center of campus
- Create collaboration spaces, which are lacking currently



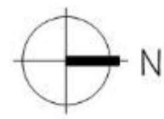
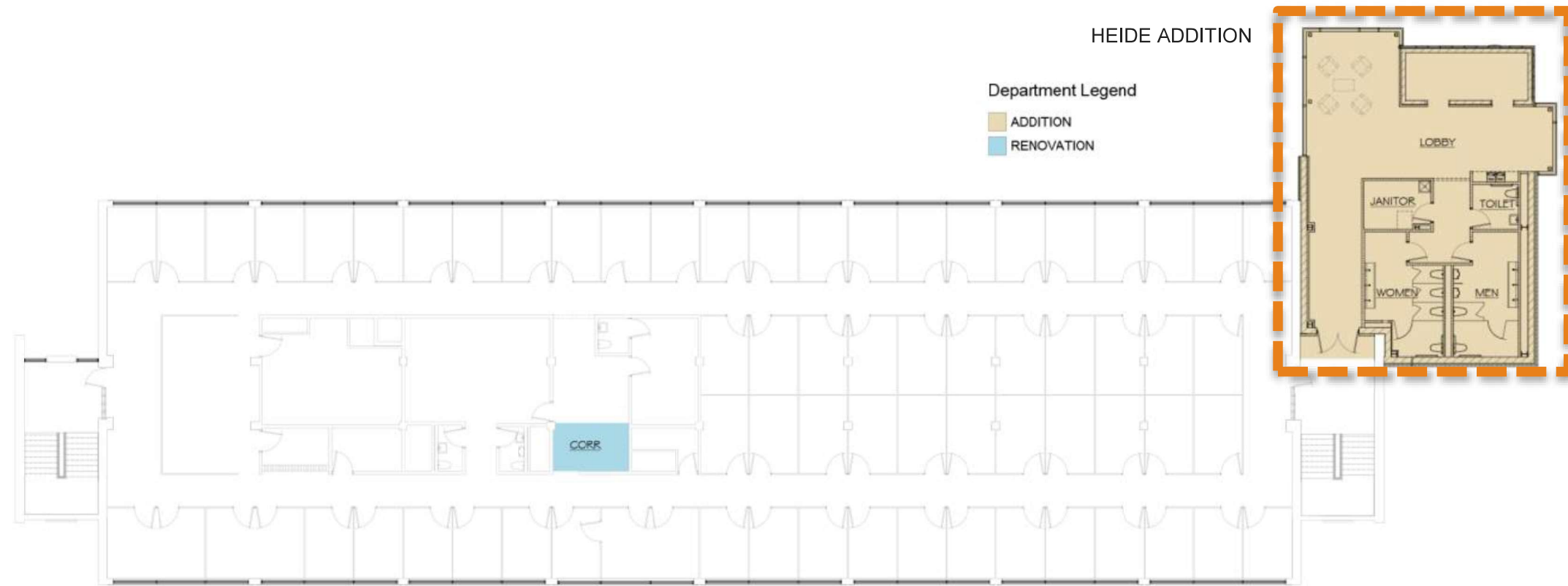


HEIDE HALL- THIRD FLOOR PLAN



HEIDE HALL- SECOND FLOOR PLAN



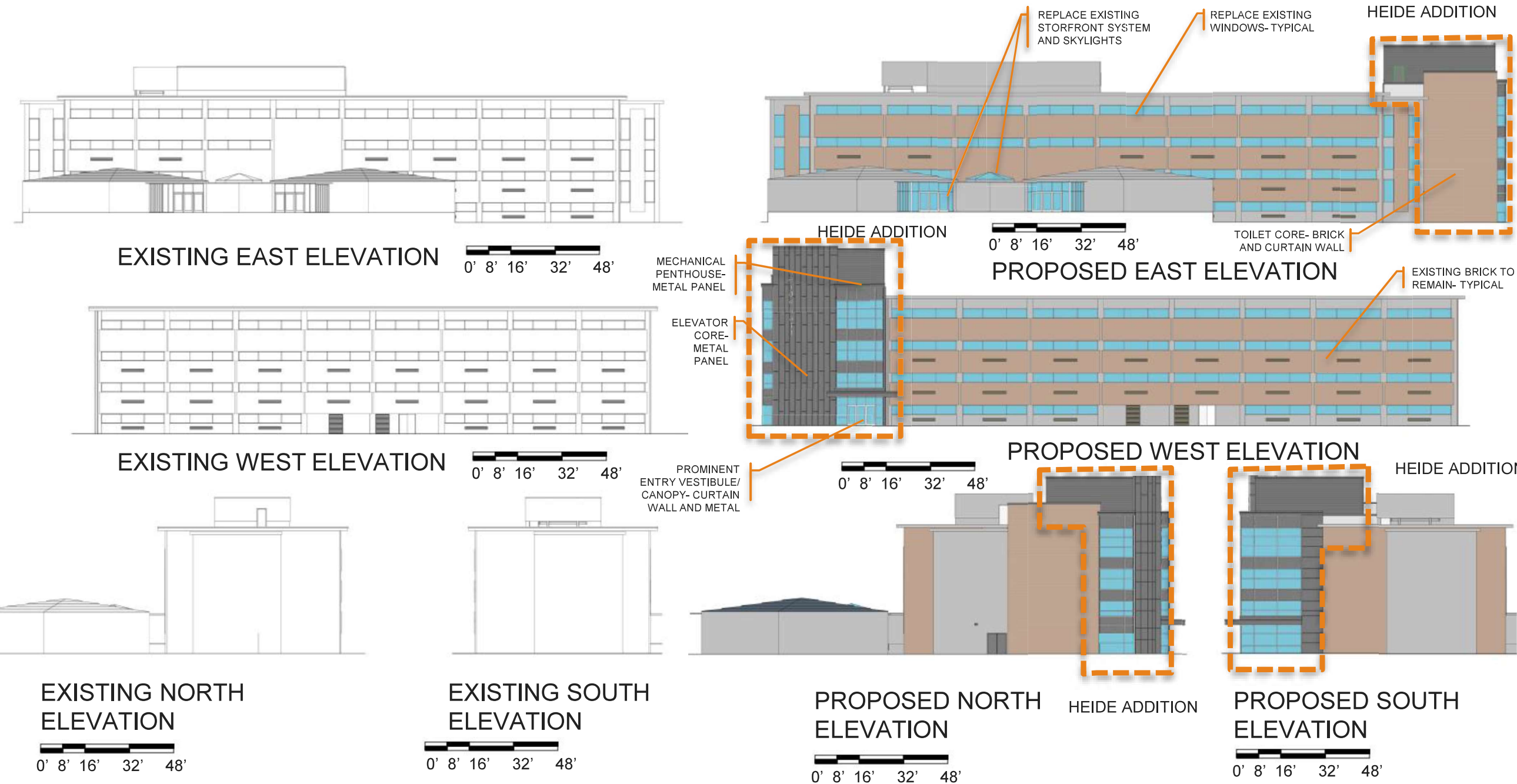


HEIDE HALL- FOURTH FLOOR PLAN





HEIDE HALL- ELEVATIONS



TOTAL SURFACE AREA EAST:	12,199 SF
STOREFRONT:	2,627 SF
SF SPANDREL PANELS:	0 SF
CURTAIN WALL:	0 SF
CW SPANDREL PANELS:	0 SF

2,627 SF / 12,199 SF = 22% GLAZING TO WALL
30% ALLOWED (SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES)

TOTAL SURFACE AREA WEST:	11,512 SF
STOREFRONT:	2,249 SF
SF SPANDREL PANELS:	0 SF
CURTAIN WALL:	818 SF
CW SPANDREL PANELS:	249 SF

3,067 SF / 11,512 SF = 26% GLAZING TO WALL
30% ALLOWED (SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES)

TOTAL SURFACE AREA NORTH:	5,859 SF
STOREFRONT:	0 SF
SF SPANDREL PANELS:	0 SF
CURTAIN WALL:	471 SF
CW SPANDREL PANELS:	232 SF

471 SF / 5,859 SF = 8% GLAZING TO WALL
40% ALLOWED (SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES)

TOTAL SURFACE AREA SOUTH:	5,063 SF
STOREFRONT:	0 SF
SF SPANDREL PANELS:	0 SF
CURTAIN WALL:	661 SF
CW SPANDREL PANELS:	265 SF

661 SF / 5,063 SF = 13% GLAZING TO WALL
30% ALLOWED (SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES)



HEIDE - WEST FACADE



HEIDE - WEST FACADE



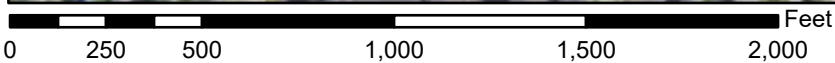
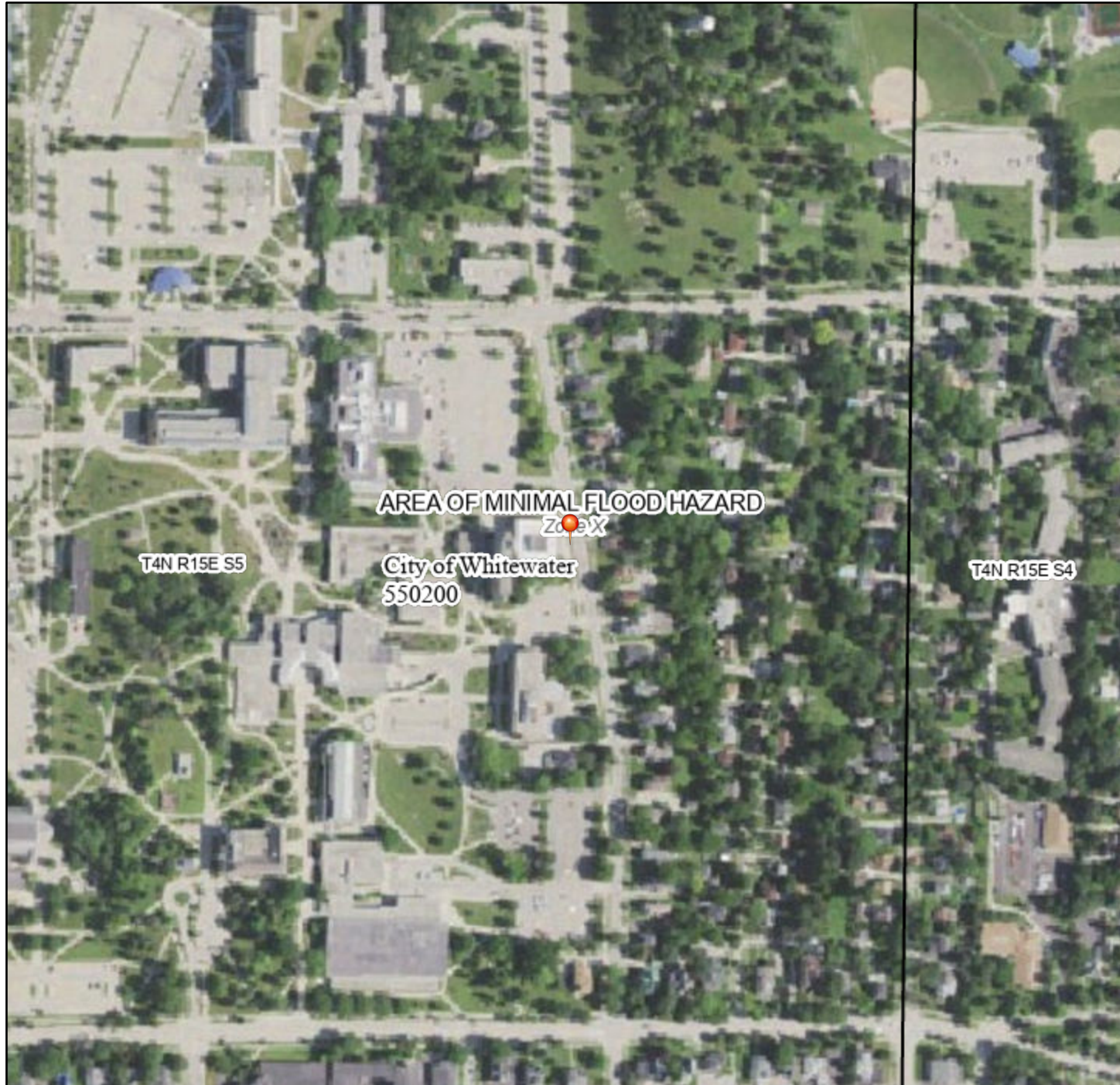
HEIDE - NORTH AND EAST FACADES

Appendix C
Existing Environment Research

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



88°44'44"W 42°50'31"N



1:6,000

88°44'17"W 42°50'5"N

Legend

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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) <i>Zone A, V, A99</i>
		With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i>
		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 <i>Zone X</i>
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i>
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i>
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
MAP PANELS		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



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 **9/19/2024 at 5:59 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.

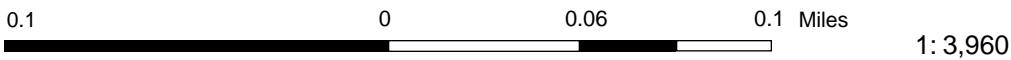


Surface Water Data Viewer Map



Legend

-  Wetland Indicators
-  Ponds/Open Water
-  Lake Class Areas
-  Riverine/ditch Class Areas
-  Wetland Class Areas
- Wetland Class Points**
-  Dammed pond
-  Excavated pond
-  Filled/draind wetland
-  Wetland too small to delineate
-  Filled excavated pond
-  Filled Points
-  Wetland Class Areas
-  Filled Areas
-  Wetland Identifications and Confirmations
-  NRCS Wetspots



NAD_1983_HARN_Wisconsin_TM

DISCLAIMER: The information shown on these maps has been obtained from various sources, and are 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. 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/>

Notes



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 **Walworth County, Wisconsin**



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

Preface	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made	5
Soil Map	8
Soil Map.....	9
Legend.....	10
Map Unit Legend.....	11
Map Unit Descriptions.....	11
Walworth County, Wisconsin.....	13
KIA—Kendall silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes.....	13
MvB—Miami sandy loam, sandy loam substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes..	14
Soil Information for All Uses	16
Soil Reports.....	16
Land Classifications.....	16
Prime and other Important Farmlands.....	16
Hydric Soils.....	18
References	21

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

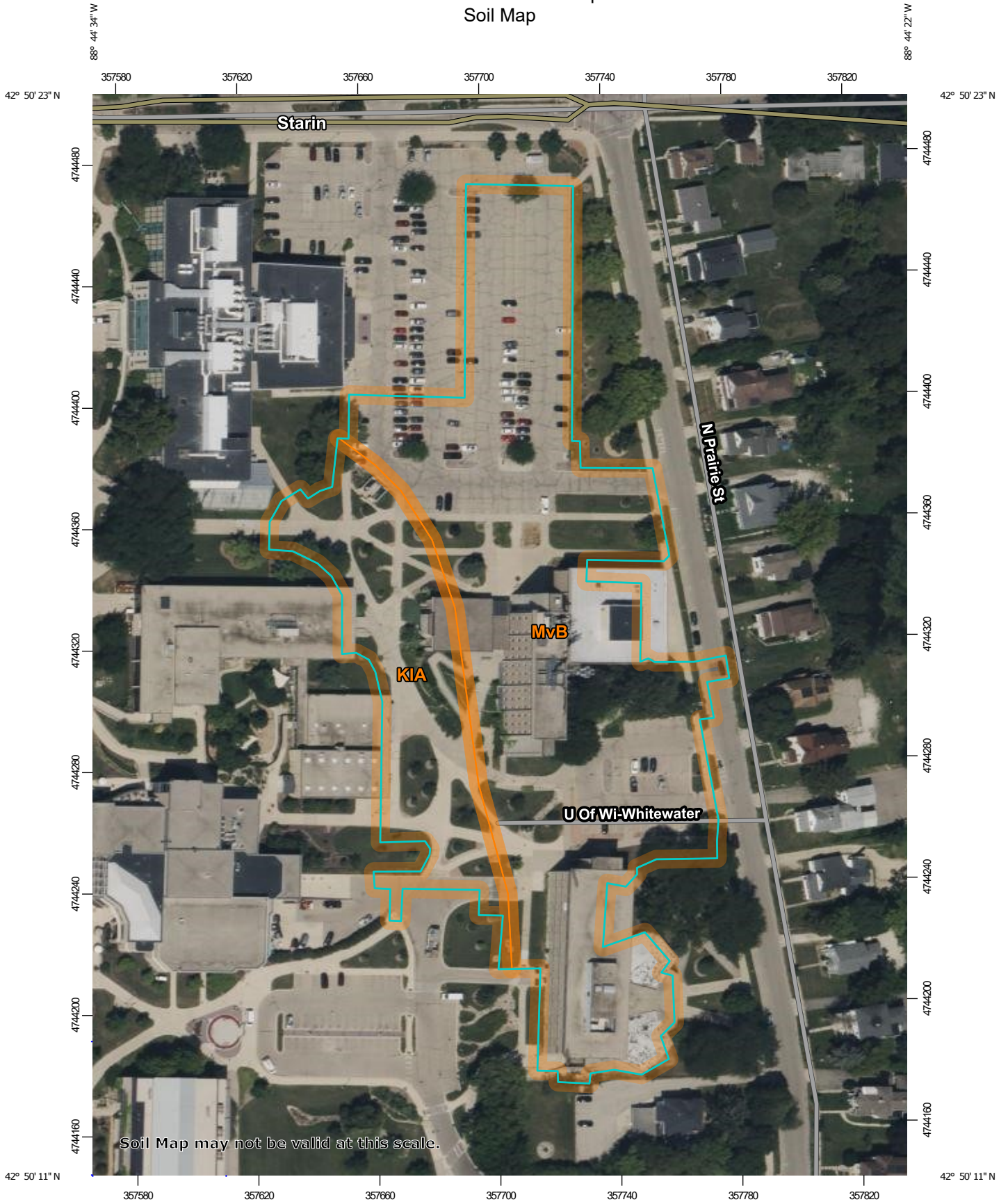
Custom Soil Resource Report

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: 1:1,740 if printed on a portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



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: Walworth County, Wisconsin
 Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 8, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 30, 2022—Aug 18, 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
KIA	Kendall silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	1.3	23.4%
MvB	Miami sandy loam, sandy loam substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	4.1	76.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		5.4	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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

Walworth County, Wisconsin

KIA—Kendall silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g8x2
Elevation: 660 to 980 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 38 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Kendall

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loess over stratified loamy outwash

Typical profile

A,E,BE - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam
Bt,Btg - 12 to 26 inches: silty clay loam
BCg,2BC,2C - 26 to 60 inches: stratified sandy loam to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly 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: About 0 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 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): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F095XB005WI - Moist Loamy or Clayey Lowland
Forage suitability group: High AWC, high water table (G095BY007WI)
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, high water table (G095BY007WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pella

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F095XB004WI - Wet Loamy or Clayey Lowland
Hydric soil rating: Yes

St. charles

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F095XB010WI - Loamy and Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

MvB—Miami sandy loam, sandy loam substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g8xk
Elevation: 660 to 980 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 38 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 190 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Miami

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Parent material: Loamy lodgment till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 10 to 36 inches: clay loam
C - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained

Custom Soil Resource Report

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: About 60 to 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 50 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F095XB007WI - Loamy Upland with Carbonates

Forage suitability group: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G095BY005WI)

Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G095BY005WI)

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.

Prime and other Important Farmlands

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be *farmland of local importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

Report—Prime and other Important Farmlands

Custom Soil Resource Report

Prime and other Important Farmlands–Walworth County, Wisconsin		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
KIA	Kendall silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
MvB	Miami sandy loam, sandy loam substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

Hydric Soils

This table lists the map unit components that are rated as hydric soils in the survey area. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 2002).

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

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). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should 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" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The criteria for hydric soils are represented by codes in the table (for example, 2). 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:

- 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. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.
- Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in 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.
- National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.
- Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.
- Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- 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.
- Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.

Report—Hydric Soils

Hydric Soils—Walworth County, Wisconsin				
Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric criteria
KIA—Kendall silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes				
	Pella	3	Depressions	2, 3

References

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.
- 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.
- National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.
- 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
- 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. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053577
- 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
- Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.
- 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>

Custom Soil Resource Report

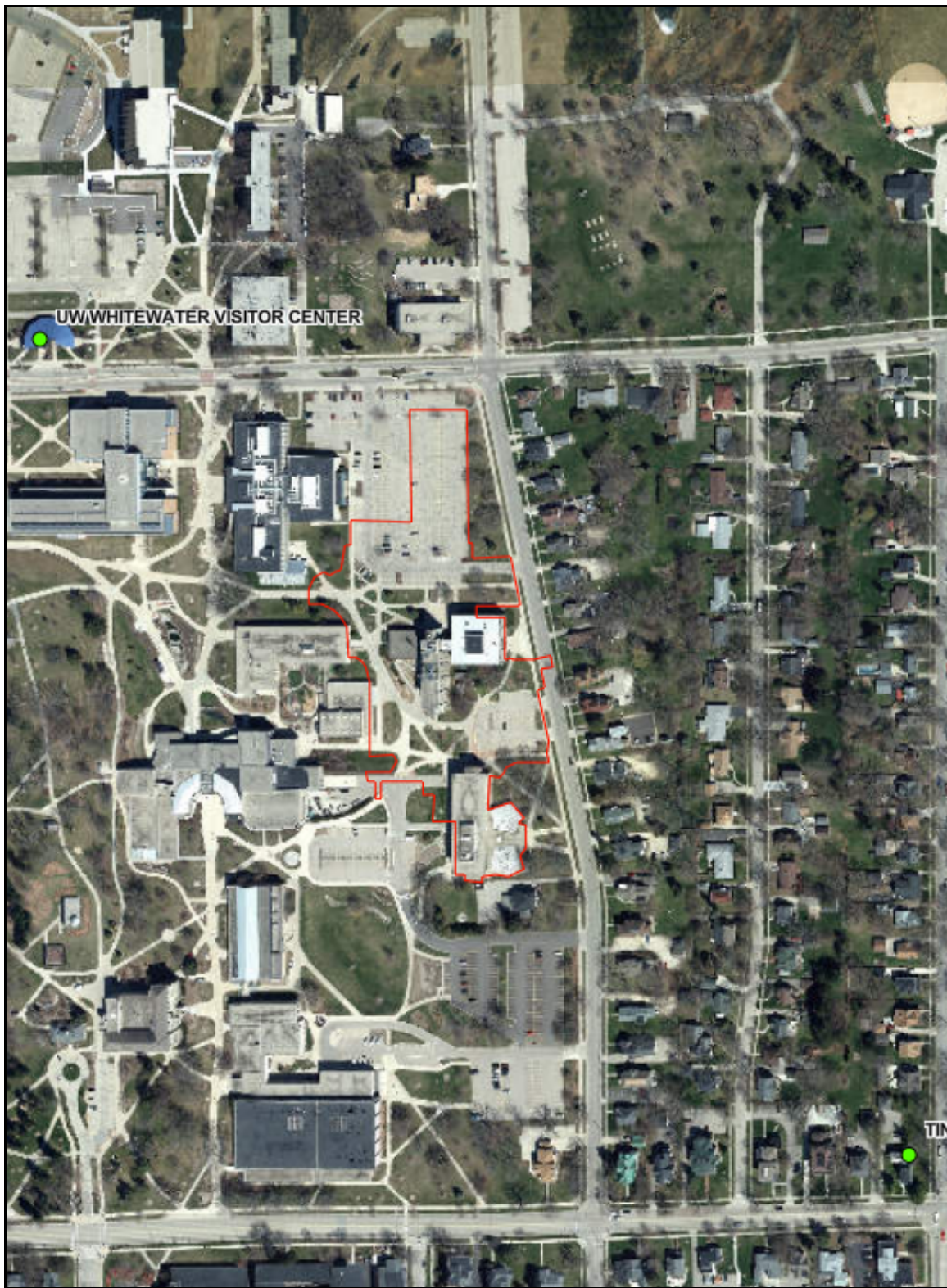
United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

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



RR Sites Map



Legend

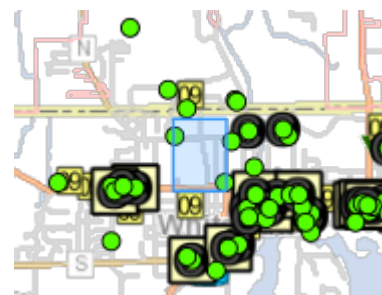
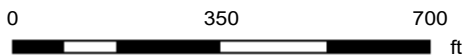
- Area of Potential Effect
 -
- Open & Closed Activities
 - Open Activity
 - Closed Activity
- Additional Activity Information
 - Continuing Obligations Apply
 - Affected Another Property or Right-of-Way
 - Sediment Impacts
 - Sediment Impacts Boundary
- Other BRRTS Activities/Layers
 - No Action Required (NAR)
 - Materials Management

Notes

Service layer credits:
 US Geological Survey's 1:24,000-scale topographic map; USGS Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) | WI Dept. of Natural Resources, Environmental Management Division, Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment



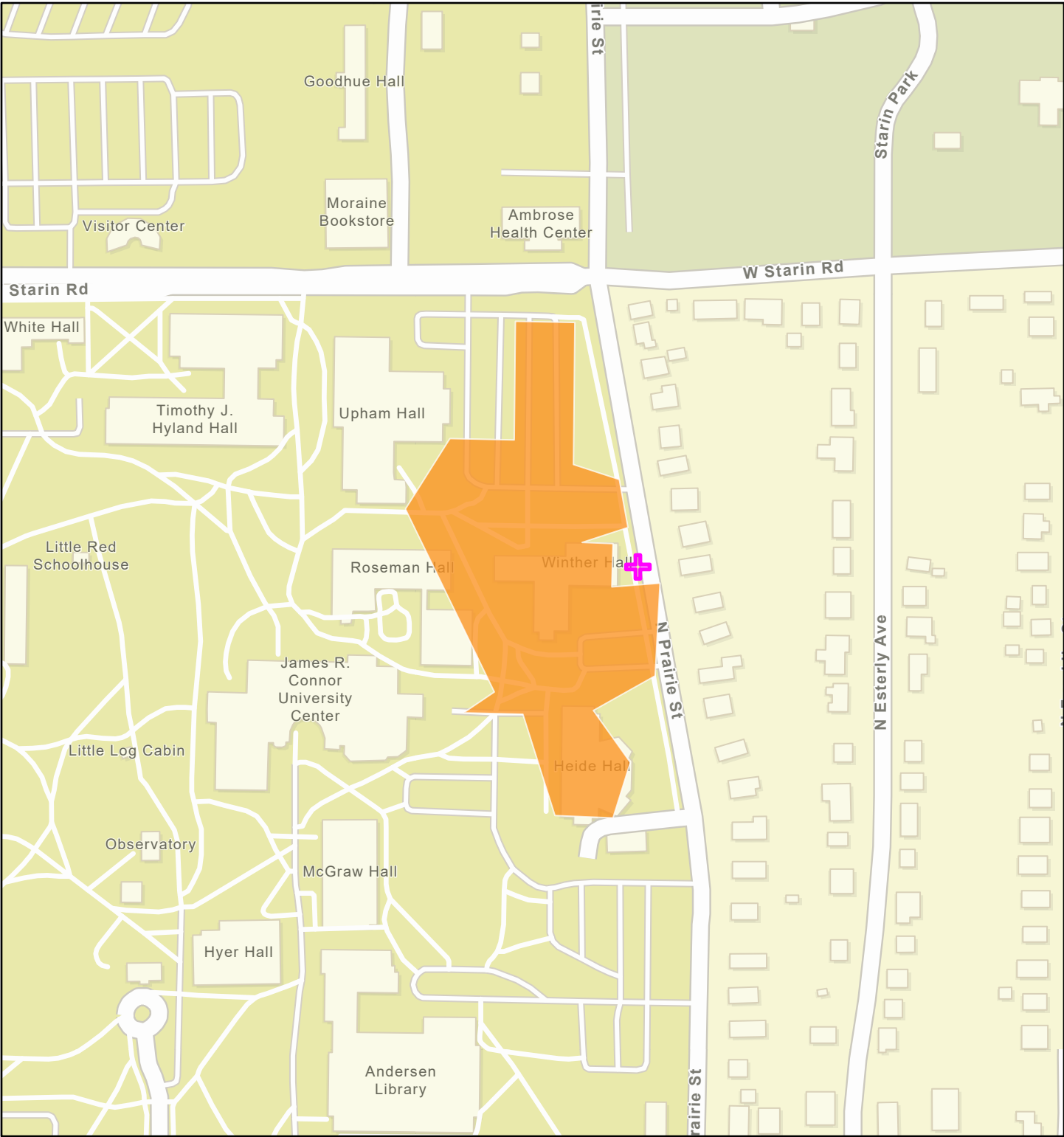
1:3,861





This map is a product generated by a DNR mapping application
 This map is for informational purposes only and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering or surveying purposes. The user is solely responsible for verifying the accuracy of information before using for any purpose. By using this product for any purpose user agrees to be bound by all disclaimers found here: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/legal>

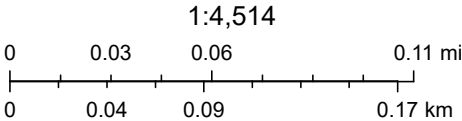
Date Printed: 09/19/2024

EPA Facilities



September 19, 2024

-  area of potential effect
-  Search Result (point)



1:4,514

Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

Appendix D
Endangered Resources Review

From: [DNR ER Review](#)
To: [Banach, Mitchell](#)
Cc: [Kaufmann-Luft, Pete](#)
Subject: RE: ERR Request: 1911L - UW-Whitewater Winther and Heide Hall Additions and Renovations
Date: Wednesday, August 28, 2024 6:03:13 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[verificationform1700-079.pdf](#)

You don't often get email from dnrreview@wisconsin.gov. [Learn why this is important](#)

Hi Mitchell,

The **1911L - Winther & Heide Hall Additions and Renovations project** is covered by Table 2 of the [Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization for No/Low Impact Activities \(No/Low BITP/A\)](#), a formal ER Review letter is not needed and there are no actions that need to be taken to comply with state endangered species laws. Any take that may result from the proposed project is permitted/authorized, and the ER Review fee is waived.

Specifically, the project is covered by Activity 2-A1, Any activity performed entirely within urban/residential areas, manicured lawn or other artificial/paved surface. *Please note, Table 2 is for use by DNR Staff and ER Certified Reviewers only, therefore, the table is not available online.* The no/low BITP/A covers projects that the DNR has determined will have no impact or a minimal impact to endangered and threatened species in the state.

Attached is an ER Review Verification Form for you to keep on file and submit with any other necessary DNR permit applications to indicate that ER requirements have 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.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Angela

We are committed to service excellence.

Visit our survey at <http://dnr.wi.gov/customersurvey> to evaluate how I did.

Angela White

Phone: 608-266-5241

AngelaL.White@Wisconsin.gov

From: Banach, Mitchell <BanachM@AyresAssociates.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 27, 2024 6:08 PM
To: DNR ER Review <DNRERReview@wisconsin.gov>
Cc: Kaufmann-Luft, Pete <KaufmannP@AyresAssociates.com>
Subject: ERR Request: 1911L - UW-Whitewater Winther and Heide Hall Additions and Renovations

**CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization.
Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.**

Hello,

Please find the endangered resources review request form and supporting attachments in the attached zip folder. Feel free to contact me with any questions about the project.



Mitchell Banach, PG | Geologist

Office: 715.834.3161 | Direct: [715.831.7659](tel:7158317659) | Cell: [262.818.8908](tel:2628188908)

3433 Oakwood Hills Parkway | Eau Claire, WI 54701-7698

Ayres Associates Inc. | www.AyresAssociates.com

Ingenuity, Integrity, and Intelligence.

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 Mitchell Banach		Organization or Agency Name Ayes			
Project Name 1911L - Winther & Heide Hall Additions and Renovations		County Walworth	Township 04 N	Range 15	Section 5
DPS Project # (if applicable)	Telephone Number (715) 831-7659	Email Address banachm@ayresassociates.com			

Project Description
This project renovates Winther Hall for the College of Education and Professional Studies (CoEPS) to resolve space and building infrastructure deficiencies, improve instructional and departmental spaces, and increase technology capabilities and capacity throughout the facility.

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
Signature

8/28/2024
Date Signed

Angela White
Requester/Submitter Name (please print)

Leave Blank – DNR Use Only

Approve/Deny Form

- Approved
- Denied

DNR Reviewer Name
Melissa Tumbleson

DNR Reviewer Date
08/28/2024

Appendix E
Historical and Archaeological Research

REQUEST FOR UWSA REVIEW AND COMMENT ON A UNIVERSITY UNDERTAKING

Complete this form for each project in a campus building that is on the UWSA inventory. Provide project details and submit one copy for each action for which review is requested and send to the **UWSA Historic Preservation Officer: Maura Donnelly** <mdonnelly@uwsa.edu>. Attach supporting material providing detail of the proposed scope of work such as a work order, Small Project Request, AAPR, etc. Include drawings or photos of existing conditions. **Complete only the areas highlighted in yellow.** The Agency Historic Preservation Officer will do the rest.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- This is a new submittal.**
- This is supplemental information related to another project:** _____
- a. Institution/Campus: UW-Whitewater
- b. Institution Contact Person: Jeff Klamik
- c. Phone: 262.472.6729 Fax: _____
- d. Return Address: 500 N. Fremont St, Whitewater, WI Zip Code: 53190-1790
- e. Email Address: klamikj@uww.edu Project Number: 1911L
- f. Project Name: Winther and Heide Hall Entry Additions and Renovations
- g. Building Name: _____
Project Street Address 180 – 230 N. Prairie Street
- h. County: Walworth City: Whitewater Zip Code: 53190
- i. Project Location: Township: 4 Range: 15 E W Section: 5 Quarter Section: NE
- j. Project Narrative Description – Attach information as necessary. See attached project description.
- k. Area of Potential Effect (APE). Attach Copy of U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Showing APE.

II. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

- Historic Properties are not located within the project APE. Attach supporting materials.
- Historic Properties are located within the project APE. Attach supporting materials.

III. FINDINGS

- No historic properties will be affected (i.e., none is present or there are historic properties present but the project will have no effect upon them). Attached necessary documentation.
- The proposed undertaking will have an effect on one or more historic properties located within the project APE. Attach necessary documentation, as described.

Authorized Signature:  Date: 9/5/24

Type or Print Name: Mitchell C. Banach, consultant

IV. AGENCY HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER COMMENTS

- Agree with the finding in Section III above.
- The proposed undertaking will result in an adverse effect to one or more historic properties and will require SHPO review.
- Requires negotiation with the institution to resolve the adverse effects.
- Object to the finding for reasons indicated in attached memo.
- Cannot review until information is sent as follows: _____

Authorized Signature: Peter J. Bloechl-Anderson Digitally signed by Peter J. Bloechl-Anderson
DN: C=US, E=peter.bloechl-Anderson@uwsa.edu, CN=Peter J.
Bloechl-Anderson
Date: 2024.11.05 12:30:28-0600 Date: _____

UW System HPO Peter Bloechl-Anderson

Appendix F

Document Distribution List

Environmental Impact Assessment Document Distribution List
Winther Hall/Heide Hall Entry Additions and Renovations
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

Contact Name	Organization/Title	Address Line 1	Address Line 2	City	State	Zip	E-mail Address	DEIA	FEIA
University of Wisconsin System									
Sasanehsaeh Jennings	Native American Student Success Coordinator	801 N 28th Street	UW-Superior	Superior	WI	54880	sasanehsaeh.jennings@wisconsin.edu	E	
Alex Roe	UW System Administration	780 Regent Street, Suite 239		Madison	WI	53715	alexandria.roe@wisconsin.edu	E	
Liz Davey	UW System Administration	780 Regent Street, Suite 239		Madison	WI	53715	liz.davey@wisconsin.edu	E	
State Agency Contacts									
Angela White	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources - Endangered Resource Review	101 S. Webster Street PO Box 7921		Madison	WI	53707	AngelaL.White@wisconsin.gov	E	
Daina Penkiunas	State Historic Preservation Officer, Wisconsin Historical Society	816 State Street		Madison	WI	53706	daina.penkiunas@wisconsinhistory.org	E	
Jeremy Hall	Wisconsin Department of Administration Project Manager	101 East Wilson	PO Box 7866	Madison	WI	53707	jeremyhall1@wisconsin.gov	E	
Adam Mednick	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources - WEPA Coordinator	PO Box 7921		Madison	WI	53707	AdamC.Mednick@wisconsin.gov	E	
University of Wisconsin - Whitewater									
Jeff Klamik	UW-Whitewater Engineer/WEPA Coordinator	500 N Fremont St		Whitewater	WI	53190	klamikj@uww.edu	E	
Nicole Thompson	UW-Whitewater Project Coordinator	500 N Fremont St		Whitewater	WI	53190	thompsonl@uww.edu	E	
Ann Stadler	UW-Whitewater Assistant Chancellor	800 N Main St		Whitewater	WI	53190	stadlera@uww.edu	E	
University of Wisconsin - Whitewater Student Representatives									
Douglas A. Bradley III	Whitewater Student Government President						wsgpres@uww.edu	E	
Walworth County and Regional									
Michael P. Cotter	Land Use & Resource Management Director	100 W. Walworth St		Elkhorn	WI	53121	mcotter@co.walworth.wi.us	E	
Stephanie Hacker	Director						sewrpc@sewrpc.org	E	
City of Whitewater									
Llana Dostie	Neighborhood Services Administrative Assistant	312 W. Whitewater St		Whitewater	WI	53190	ldostie@whitewater-wi.gov	E	
Brad Marquardt	Department of Public Works Director	312 W. Whitewater St		Whitewater	WI	53190	bmarquardt@whitewater-wi.gov	E	
State Elected Officials									
Governor Tony Evers	State of Wisconsin	115 East State Street		Madison	WI	53702	govinfo@wisconsin.gov	E	
Jenna Jacobson	Assembly District 43 Representative	Romm 11 North State Capitol	PO Box 8952	Madison	WI	53708	rep.jacobson@legis.wisconsin.gov	E	
Mark Spreitzer	District 15 Senator	Room 126 South State Capitol	PO Box 7882	Madison	WI	53707	sen/spreitzer@legis.wisconsin.gov	E	
Utilities									
Michael C. Johnson	WE Energies	S13 S33800 USH 18		Delafield	WI	53018	michael-c.johnson@we-energies.com	E	
Designer Architect/ Engineer									
Tim Bostedt	Somerville Architects & Engineers Project Manager	2100 Riverside Drive	Suite 300	Green Bay	WI	54301	tbostedt@somervilleinc.com	E	
Daniel Wiitanen	Sommerville Architects & Engineers Senior Project Architect	2100 Riverside Drive	Suite 300	Green Bay	WI	54301	dwiitanen@somervilleinc.com	E	
Neighborhood Associations									
Local Libraries									
	Irvin L young Memorial Library	431 W Center St		Whitewater	WI	53190		M	
	Andersen Library	750 W Main St		Whitewater	WI	53190		M	

Appendix G

Public Meeting Documentation (reserved)