



Draft Environmental Impact Assessment

**Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic
Laboratory Renovation and
Expansion
University of Wisconsin –
Madison
Barron, Wisconsin
DFD Project # 21I2Q**

Prepared for:

**Wisconsin Department of
Administration Division of
Facilities Development &
Universities of Wisconsin**

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Draft Environmental Impact Assessment

Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Renovation and Expansion University of Wisconsin – Madison Barron, Wisconsin DFD Project # 21I2Q

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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
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.....	4
D. Estimated Cost and Funding Source	4
E. Time Schedule	4
II. Existing Environment	6
A. Physical	6
B. Biological	6
1. Flora	6
2. Fauna	7
C. Social.....	7
D. Economic	7
E. Other.....	7
1. Historical and Archaeological	7
2. Environmental Contamination	8
III. Proposed Environmental Change	10
A. Manipulation of Terrestrial Resources	10
B. Manipulation of Aquatic Resources.....	10
C. Structures.....	10
D. Other	10
IV. Probable Adverse and Beneficial Impacts.....	11
A. Physical Impacts	11
B. Biological Impacts	11
C. Socioeconomic Impacts	12
1. Social.....	12
2. Economic.....	12
D. Other	13
1. Historical and Archaeological	13

2. Environmental Contamination	13
3. Traffic.....	13
V. Probable Adverse Impacts That Cannot Be Avoided.....	14
VI. Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of the Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity.....	15
VII. Irreversible or Irretrievable Commitments of Resources If Action Is Implemented.....	16
A. Energy	16
B. Archaeological and Historic Features or Sites	16
C. Other	16
VIII. Alternatives.....	17
IX. Evaluation.....	18
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)	18
B. Does the action alter the environment so a new physical, biological, or socioeconomic environment would exist? (new environmental effect)	18
C. Are there existing environmental features which would be affected by the proposed action scarce, either locally or statewide? (geographically scarce).....	18
D. Does the action and its effects require a decision which would result in influencing future decisions? Is the decision precedent setting?	18
E. Are there concerns which indicate a serious controversy? (highly controversial)	18
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?	19
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)	19
H. Will the action modify or destroy any historical, scientific or archaeological site?.....	19
I. Is the action reversible? Will it commit a resource for the foreseeable future? Does it foreclose future options?	19
J. Will the action result in direct or indirect impacts on ethnic or cultural groups or alter social patterns? (social-cultural impacts)	19
K. Other.....	19
X. List of Agencies, Groups and Individuals Contacted Regarding This Project.....	20
XI. Recommendation	21
XII. References	22

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 Draft EIA Public Notice and Meeting Documentation (reserved)

Executive Summary

Summary of Project Description and Potential Impacts

The proposed Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (WVDL) Renovation and Expansion project entails an approximately 11,100-square foot building addition, and a 5,740-square foot renovation of the existing WVDL structure. The central goal is to ensure a demarcation between laboratory and non-laboratory areas, significantly improving both biosafety and biosecurity. This upgrade includes the addition of specialized laboratory environments such as a new biosafety level 3 (BSL-3) lab, a molecular lab suite, upgraded necropsy and bacteriology labs, and a dedicated sample receiving area. These facilities will bolster WVDL's capacity to handle complex and high-risk diagnostic testing, particularly airborne pathogens. Rooftop solar panels will generate at least 5% of the facility's energy, and a high-performance building envelope will maximize energy efficiency. Laboratory exhaust energy recovery systems and daylight-optimized design further reduce the building's energy use intensity. The project is state-funded through a combination of Existing General Fund Supported Borrowing (Ex-GFSB) and Segregated Revenue (Seg Rev), with a budget of \$14,555,000, and will be bid as one construction contract to be constructed in two phases to allow for operations to continue throughout construction between August 2027 and March 2029.

Some of the probable adverse impacts that cannot be avoided during the project are related to construction activities and are therefore temporary 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 disruptions of utilities or services. However, these potential emissions and discharges may be sufficiently mitigated by using appropriate construction methods to reduce noise and vibration, and implementing proper controls or best management practices such as water for dust suppression and silt fencing for stormwater pollution prevention. Additionally, there may also be a temporary loss of parking space as new asphalt will be placed in the current driveway and parking lot location, as well as the installation of utilities.

Permanent adverse impacts include a loss of green space or trees around the east and north side of the existing building as the space is converted to the building addition and pavement. During the reconstruction of the driveway apron, and installation of utilities, traffic would need to be closed on the portion of Guy Avenue south of the project site until this work is completed. Although exempt from WDNR air permitting, the addition of a 4 million British Thermal Unit per hour (4 MMBtu/hr) boiler system to support the expanded facility's heating needs will permanently increase facility emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

No significant adverse biological impacts are anticipated based on an endangered resources review by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the existing developed use of the proposed project site. Provided that tree cutting and vegetation clearing take place outside of the May 1st to August 31st nesting season or the site is informally surveyed for migratory bird nests prior to construction activities during the nesting season, adverse impacts to nesting migratory birds are unlikely to occur.

The proposed project site is also not located within a mapped floodplain or wetland or area of wetland indicators. Based on a search of the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database and consultation with the Universities of Wisconsin Historic Preservation Officer, the proposed project will not affect any inventoried historical or archaeological sites. Additionally, no sites with known or potential environmental contamination are located within the proposed project area, and continued use as a veterinary diagnostic laboratory is unlikely to result in environmental contamination.

Based on Associated General Contractors (AGC) Wisconsin's Business Research Division (2025), and the project's construction budget, the project could support up to 145 jobs and can be expected to contribute up to \$26.5 million to the local, regional, and national economy in the short term. The lab

anticipates that the expansion of the facility and operations will support two additional full-time equivalent employees and additional annual revenue.

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 the current facility deficiencies to continue. The facility would continue to lack proper separation between laboratory and non-laboratory space, proper conference and office space, and the necropsy room would lack an appropriate anteroom. Additionally, the facility would still be inappropriately equipped to handle BSL-3 level samples and also lack a molecular biology laboratory. The facility would also continue to lack an appropriate building envelope and not meet current energy standards. In turn, the facility would continue to be hampered in its ability to support and serve education, the agricultural industry, and state and federal agency programs.

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 *Barron News-Shield and Wisconsin State Journal* 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).

I. Description of Proposed Action

A. Title of Proposal

Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Lab –Renovation and Expansion

B. Location

County: Barron

Political Town: City of Barron

C. Project: Define Proposed Action

1. Description

The new Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (WVDL) facility shall be planned with a hard demarcation between laboratory and non-laboratory space. This demarcation will separate laboratory spaces and traffic from non-laboratory spaces and traffic, maximizing both biosafety and biosecurity within the building. This separation will ensure the safety and comfort of the facility's visitors and employees. The new facility adds a molecular suite and a BSL-3 laboratory. The addition of an anteroom is essential for preventing air exchange between the Necropsy and other portions of the laboratory. The new building plan will have additional offices and a new open office adjacent to the laboratory spaces. A new dedicated conference space is planned to comfortably seat everyone planned to work in this facility. The renovation will provide a new layer of continuous insulation and an overall envelope that is in line with current practice. The WVDL needs to remain operational during both the construction of the addition and the renovation. This project has undergone Advanced Planning (Pre-Design) and will be bid as one construction contract to be constructed in two phases to allow for operations to continue throughout construction.

Phase I: Building addition and demolition of the small storage building. Includes sample receiving, bacteriology, media prep, washroom, necropsy, office, and storage. The addition will provide space for a sample receiving room directly adjacent to the serology lab and new public access into the building. The entry allows for a drop-off window for samples, along with a new one-way vehicular circulation driveway. The addition will include the demolition of an existing storage building which will provide space for an upgraded bacteriology lab, office space, a data room, a small storage room, and a mechanical room to accommodate the HVAC requirements of one new BSL-2 lab and one new BSL-3 lab. Demolition of the small storage building allows for the construction of the Phase 1 addition with an efficient, functional layout.

Phase II: Renovation scope includes private offices, break room, staff entry, and upgrades to serology, the existing toilet rooms, and other remaining spaces.

Due to the critical nature of the testing that occurs in the facility, construction will need to be carefully phased under one construction contract with no operational downtime. Existing spaces must remain operational during construction of adjacent areas. The Phase 1 addition will allow the existing office and bacteriology functions to remain operational during construction. These functions will relocate when the new spaces are complete. After occupying the new spaces, Phase II can begin, including remodeling of the existing office area, completion of the corridor linking the existing building to the north addition, and modest upgrades to the remaining spaces.

A minimum of 5% of total energy will be generated by rooftop solar. Additional energy will be recovered from the laboratory exhaust system to further reduce overall building energy use intensity (EUI). Daylight

will be supplied to all main laboratory spaces, and most secondary lab spaces will have a visual connection to the outdoors at a minimum. Light shelves are planned to be used to reflect daylight deeper into lab spaces. The solar heat gain from glazing is not a significant concern due to the high number of air changes required by the laboratory program. However, there is a strong emphasis on reducing glare at workspaces, such that users do not need to use shading devices and can make proper use of daylight. Mineral wool is being used where appropriate for its combination of high performance and recycled material content. The building envelope will be comprised of cement board siding and rubberized asphalt shingles over a new layer of outboard continuous insulation creating an uninterrupted thermal barrier appropriate for the climate of the region.

Project actions that will be conducted outside of the property parcel boundaries include the addition of two new driveway aprons, the connection of a private storm sewer to existing municipal storm sewer, and the addition of a new water line.

The proposed cooling system includes direct expansion coils and condensing units, and the proposed 4 million British Thermal Unit per hour (MMBtu/hr) heating system includes condensing boilers with pumps, heating hot water system, and heating coils with 40% ethylene glycol. Select sheets from preliminary project plans are provided in Appendix B.

2. Purpose and Need

The facility is an important part of the National Poultry Improvement Program (NPIP) through its service to the poultry industry. Although the facility primarily offers testing and diagnostic service to farm animals for the agricultural industry it offers testing services to all animals. The WVDL is state funded but is also part of the Universities of Wisconsin system and UW-Madison and because of this relationship it provides services needed by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) to discharge its responsibilities related to animal disease control and health. WVDL also works with the School of Veterinary Medicine and DATCP to complete research, provide field services, consultation services, and education.

The existing facility was built in 1992 and is not properly equipped to handle increased biosafety and biosecurity concerns as well as not being able to properly process biosafety level (BSL)-3 samples. The BSL-3 standard is appropriate for microbes that can cause serious or deadly diseases transmitted through the air. The existing necropsy suite does not have a proper anteroom, which adds to the increased biosafety and biosecurity concerns and is essential for preventing air exchange with other parts of the laboratory. The existing office and conference room spaces are too small to accommodate the existing staff as the existing facility has grown out of these spaces. The existing building envelope also does not meet current energy standards.

D. Estimated Cost and Funding Source

This project was enumerated in 2021 Wisconsin Act 58 for \$9,555,000 GFSB and amended in 2023 Wisconsin Act 19 for \$14,555,000 (\$9,555,000 EX-GFSB and \$5,000,000 SEG REV). The State Building Commission released \$382,200 SEG REV in October 2023, \$500,000 SEG REV in February 2024, and \$286,000 SEG REV in February 2025 to prepare preliminary plans and specifications.

E. Anticipated Schedule

This schedule is contingent upon BoR approval and SBC authority to construct.

BOR/SBC Approval:

Summer 2026

Bid Openings:	Spring 2027
Start Construction:	Summer/Fall 2027
Substantial Completion:	Spring 2029

II. Existing Environment

A. Physical

The proposed project site is approximately 1,110 feet above mean sea level (ft msl) and the surrounding landscape consists of relatively flat outwash plain and river terraces that are representative of glacio-fluvial topography (USGS, 2022 and Zaporozec, 1987¹). Project site soils consist of the Rosholt sandy loam, 0-2% and 2-6% slopes, underlain by glacio-fluvial stratified sand and gravelly outwash (NRCS, 2025). These soils have a high hydraulic conductivity (K_{SAT}) being 0.6 to 6.0 inches per hour (in/hr) (NRCS, 2025). The Pleistocene deposits are underlain by the upper Cambrian Eau Claire Formation sandstone which dips to the east across the site with a known normal fault to the northwest of the project site (Mudrey, 1987). Depth to bedrock is approximately 50-100 feet below ground surface (bgs) (Zaporozec, 1987²).

The elevation of groundwater is between 1,100 and 1,080 ft msl (i.e., ~10-30 feet below ground surface) with a hydraulic gradient flowing west to Barker Creek, and south to the Yellow River (Zaporozec, 1987³). Wisconsin contains no sole source aquifers (EPA, 2025¹). The project area contains no mapped wetlands on the state inventory or wetland indicators (WDNR, 2025) and is located in an area of minimal flood hazard (unshaded Zone X) outside of floodplain boundaries (FEMA, 2025). This annual risk of flooding is less than 0.2%. The project site does not have any existing storm water management systems except for a storm sewer located in the southeast corner of the driveway on the west side of the project site. This is the municipal storm sewer that runs parallel with Guy Avenue and storm water flows to this storm sewer from north to south across existing impervious surfaces of the project site. Storm water infiltrates the ground surface on pervious portions of the project site.

Barron County is designated as an attainment area for criteria pollutants under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (EPA, 2025²).

Photographs of the project site are provided in Appendix A along with figures depicting the site location and aerial view. Select physical setting records are provided in Appendix C.

B. Biological

1. Flora

The City of Barron, Wisconsin is located in the forest transition ecological landscape. The forest transition ecological landscape is dominated by 42% (~1,955,520 acres) of forested land (WDNR, 2015). This forested land consists of the following: northern hardwoods (42%), aspen-birch (19%), oak-hickory (12%), lowland hardwoods (10%), pine (6%), red maple (5%), swamp conifer (3%), northern white-cedar (2%), and spruce-fir (1%) (WDNR, 2015). Wetlands comprise approximately 16% of the land cover in the forest transition ecological landscape (~690,000 acres) (WDNR, 2015). Agricultural land comprises 31% (~1,443,360 acres) of the land cover, and 14% (~651,840 acres) of the land cover is grassland (WDNR, 2015).

Fifty-five vascular plant species located within the forest transition ecological landscape are on the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Working List (WDNR, 2015). Of these vascular plants three species are listed as Wisconsin Endangered, nine are listed as Wisconsin Threatened, and 43 are listed as Wisconsin Special Concern (WDNR, 2015). Federally listed plant species have not been documented to inhabit the forest transition ecological landscape (WDNR, 2015).

There are no wetlands or wetland indicators near the project site per the WDNR Surface Water Data Viewer. The project site is located within a developed industrial park, with site vegetation consisting of manicured lawn and landscaping, limited deciduous and coniferous trees, and grassland.

2. Fauna

Approximately 95 species of rare birds, herptiles, mammals, fishes, and invertebrates inhabit the forest transition ecological landscape (WDNR, 2015). However, 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

The WVDL mission statement is to deliver high-quality veterinary diagnostics and exemplary customer service to promote animal and public health and the vitality of the State and National agricultural economy (UW-Madison, 2025). The WVDL facility has served the poultry and dairy industry in the northwestern part of the state since 1992. The facility is an important part of the National Poultry Improvement Program (NPIP) through its service to the poultry industry. Although the WVDL primarily services the agricultural industry by offering testing and diagnostic services to farm animals, they also offer testing services to all animals including fish. The WVDL is state funded but is also part of the Universities of Wisconsin system and UW-Madison. Because of its relationship with the UW-system it provides the testing and diagnostic services needed by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) to discharge the department's responsibilities related to animal disease control and health. It also works with the School of Veterinary Medicine and DATCP to do research and provide field services, consultation services, and education. Per the WVDL 2023-2024 Annual Report, which covers both the Madison laboratory in addition to Barron, there were 15 peer reviewed publications by WVDL staff and students, 13 abstracts and research presentations by WVDL staff and students, and 4 resolutions written and passed by United States Animal Health Association and American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians for consideration by the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. Economic

The WVDL Barron facility has 11 full-time equivalent employees and generates approximately \$750,000 in revenue annually.

E. Other

1. Historical and Archaeological

A search of the Wisconsin Historical Preservation Database (WHPD) was conducted on January 30, 2025 through February 26, 2025, to determine the presence of historical and archaeological sites potentially affected by the proposed project. The WHPD is maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) and consists of four data sources including:

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

The project building (1521 Guy Avenue) was not identified on the AHI. The area of potential effect (APE) was found to partially overlap with one site listed on the Archaeological Report Inventory (ARI) from an archaeological survey in 2008. During this survey an archaeological site was discovered and inventoried as ASI 74584 but it was not recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is located outside of the APE for the proposed project.

Known archaeological sites (i.e., ASI sites) were not identified within the APE for the proposed project. Due to the terms of the WHPD user agreement, database printouts are maintained in the project file and are not attached to this report.

2. Environmental Contamination

Several environmental databases documenting sites known or likely to be contaminated with petroleum products or hazardous substances were searched on March 6, 2025. 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 NEPAassist, including:
 - o 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.
 - o 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.
 - o 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.
 - o 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.
 - o 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 or near the proposed project boundaries. There are no registered storage tanks at the project site. Database search printouts are provided in Appendix C.

III. Proposed Environmental Change

A. Manipulation of Terrestrial Resources

Storm sewer, water service, and natural gas service will be modified to serve the addition. These activities will require ground disturbance and will also occur in the Guy Avenue right-of-way outside the property parcel boundaries. Driveway modifications, such as the addition of two new driveway aprons, and the addition of approximately 11,000 square feet of building space will also require ground disturbance such as excavation and grading, as well as removal of existing vegetation such as parts of the fence row of trees north of the existing building on site.

B. Manipulation of Aquatic Resources

The proposed project does not involve direct changes to any aquatic resources. However, the proposed project will involve permanent changes to site hydrology which may indirectly affect aquatic resources in the surrounding area. An increase in impervious surfaces at the site is expected to occur during construction and after the proposed additions and renovations are complete. This increase in impervious surface will result in a larger amount of surface water runoff which may affect wetlands, streams, and rivers temporarily and on a seasonal basis in the surrounding area. However, the project design includes constructing an infiltration pond for on-site management of stormwater, minimizing off-site runoff from the building roof and paved areas.

C. Structures

One of the primary goals of the project is to address the biosafety and biosecurity of the facility. Currently the existing facility does not have a defined delineation between lab and non-lab spaces which represents a biosafety and biosecurity problem for the overall facility. The addition and renovation will also serve to increase lab and office space to compensate for a staff increase over the past years. This update will include an addition and reconfiguration of existing floor space to increase biosafety, biosecurity, and maximize collaborative, office, and lab spaces. The addition will encompass a total of approximately 16,800 square feet to accommodate new support space (i.e. mechanical and electrical), a new necropsy lab, molecular lab, serology lab, bacteriology lab, BSL-3 (biosafety level – 3), sample receiving, and other lab support rooms. The building envelope will be comprised of cement board siding and rubberized asphalt shingles over a new layer of outboard continuous insulation creating an uninterrupted thermal barrier appropriate for the climate of the region.

D. Other

Rooftop solar will contribute a minimum of 5% of the total energy generation after the addition and renovation is completed. Additional energy savings will come from exhaust system recovery from the laboratory. Utility modifications will include four new storm water inlets with new 12-inch PVC storm sewer pipe which will connect to an existing 24-inch storm sewer main located in the right-of-way (R/W) of Guy Avenue, on the south side of the project site. The addition and renovation will also include new connections to the existing water service main and sanitary sewer located in Guy Avenue.

IV. Probable Adverse and Beneficial Impacts

A. Physical Impacts

Expansion of the existing building will produce a net decrease in pervious ground surface, increasing stormwater runoff. However, stormwater will be managed with an infiltration basin. Overflow from the infiltration basin would be discharged to the existing municipal storm sewer in Guy Avenue. There is no significant flood risk to the project as it is entirely located in an unshaded Zone X according to FEMA's flood insurance rate map and has an annual flood risk of less than 0.2%.

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, concrete and vegetation. A WDNR Construction Site Stormwater Runoff General Permit (WI-S067381-6) is necessary for the project because it involves more than one acre of ground disturbance. Conditions of the permit require plans with best management practices, such as silt fencing, storm sewer inlet protection, and a tracking pad for construction equipment to control erosion and manage stormwater runoff. Per the Sec. 22-102 (b)(5) a.-c., City of Barron Code of Ordinance, channelized runoff from adjacent sites passing through the site shall be diverted around disturbed areas, otherwise the channel shall be protected by seeding, sodding, mulching, filter fences, straw bales or other engineered control measures. Sheetflow runoff from adjacent sites greater than 10,000 square feet shall also be diverted around disturbed areas unless shown to have resultant runoff velocities of less than 0.5 feet per second (ft/sec) across the disturbed area for one-year design storms. Diverted runoff shall be conveyed in such a way that will not erode the conveyance and receiving channels.

There will be minor short-term adverse impacts associated with construction activities, particularly noise, vibration, and minor dust emissions from construction equipment and tools. Per Sec. 34-8 (7), City of Barron Code of Ordinance, the city does not allow, except with permission from the common council, any excessive, disturbing, and unnecessary noises in regard to the construction or repair of buildings other than the hours of 7:00 am to 10:00 pm on weekdays. Sec. 8-272 requires that excessive amounts of dust particles in the air which create a nuisance in the vicinity of the site where a building is being razed or removed be controlled by water spraying or other appropriate means. Ch. NR 415.04, Wisconsin Administrative Code, requires that precautions (e.g., water application) be taken to prevent emissions of fugitive dust.

The addition of a 4 MMBtu/hr boiler system will permanently increase facility emissions of air pollutants produced by the combustion of natural gas, including criteria air pollutants such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, as well as carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. However, external combustion furnaces (e.g., boilers) with a heat input rating of less than 25 MMBtu/hr and burning gaseous fossil fuels are exempt from WDNR construction and operation permits per Ch. NR 406.04(1)(a)(5) and 407.03(1)(a)(5), respectively. Therefore, the increase in emissions is not likely to significantly impact air quality and does not require a WDNR-issued air permit.

B. Biological Impacts

No significant adverse biological impacts are anticipated. An Endangered Resources Review application was submitted to WDNR on March 13, 2025. On March 13, 2025, the WDNR verified that the project is covered by a Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization and will have no or minimal impact on threatened or endangered species in the state. Documentation is provided in Appendix D. There are no actions that need to be taken to comply with state endangered species laws.

Construction activities, particularly tree cutting, construction of buildings with glazing, and construction noise, may potentially impact migratory birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. However, preliminary plans call for the addition of 20 new tree plantings, and proposed building additions and renovations will not substantially increase the surface area of

glazing. Window to wall ratios will be well under DFD Sustainability Guidelines (2024) which encourages the use of bird deterrent strategies if the surface area of glazing is greater than 20%. The proposed building does not exceed this threshold, with window to wall ratios at 12% or less. Provided that tree cutting and vegetation clearing take place outside of the May 1st to August 31st nesting season (Wisconsin Department of Transportation, 2021) or the site is informally surveyed for migratory bird nests prior to construction activities during the nesting season, adverse impacts to nesting migratory birds are unlikely to occur. Impacts to eagles are unlikely to occur, as bald eagle nests were not observed in the vicinity of the project area during the site visit, and golden eagles do not breed in Wisconsin.

C. Socioeconomic Impacts

1. Social

No substantial disruption of services are expected to occur due to the phasing of the project. The use of the facility as a veterinary diagnostic lab will continue after the addition and renovation is complete. This facility will continue to serve the dairy and poultry industries of northwestern Wisconsin, and no significant adverse social impacts are anticipated in the long term. Currently the existing facility has outgrown its office and lab space, and the new addition and renovation will serve to better equip the existing staff to serve the surrounding community, providing a beneficial impact. Special consideration has been made to provide the veterinary diagnostic lab with the ability to continue to provide the same service to the surrounding community with little disruption during the Phase 1 (addition) of work. Once this phase is complete, Phase 2 (renovation) of work will begin.

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. Associated General Contractors (AGC) Wisconsin's Business Research Division (2025) reports that in 2024 the economic impact of the construction industry totaled an estimated \$62.7 billion within the state of Wisconsin. This is composed of \$34.5 billion in direct spending, \$10.9 billion in indirect impact stemming from the supply chain, and \$17.4 billion in induced impact related to spending by households that are impacted by operations. Every \$1 spent directly within the construction industry produces an overall economic impact of approximately \$1.82 in the state. For the proposed project, this translates into an economic impact of over \$26.5 million based on a combined project cost of \$14,555,000.

The construction industry directly and indirectly supported approximately 331,554 jobs statewide in 2024 and generated \$27.3 billion in labor income, roughly \$82,300 in labor income per supported job. On average, each \$1 million of direct construction spending supports about 10 jobs (of which roughly six are in the construction industry and four are in other sectors). For the proposed project, this translates into approximately 145 jobs.

A minimum of 5% of total energy will be generated by rooftop solar. Additional energy will be recovered from laboratory exhaust system to further reduce overall building energy use intensity (EUI). This will aid in reducing energy costs overall for the new addition and the renovation. Additionally, daylight will be supplied to all main laboratory spaces and light shelves will be used to reflect daylight deeper into lab spaces further reducing the cost of lighting for the facility.

The lab anticipates that the expansion of the facility and operations will support two additional full-time equivalent employees and additional annual revenue.

D. Other

1. Historical and Archaeological

Based on a search of the WHPD, as described in Section II.E., the proposed project is will not affect any inventoried historical or archaeological sites. A historical assessment form with supporting attachments was submitted to the Universities of Wisconsin (UWSA) Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) for review on March 3, 2025. On March 27, 2025, the HPO agreed that no historic properties will be 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, and continued use as a veterinary diagnostic laboratory is unlikely to result in environmental contamination.

Renovation or demolition activities also have the potential for emissions of asbestos into the air, posing a health risk to workers and occupants. However, Ch. NR 447 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code requires that the facilities, regardless of building age, 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. Provided that these procedures are followed, significant asbestos emissions are not anticipated. Lead-bearing paint was banned from manufacturing and consumer use in 1978 and does not pose a concern for the project, as the existing facility was developed in 1992.

3. Traffic

The proposed project is not anticipated to adversely affect transportation or accessibility in the area. However, the parking lot and driveway leading up to the loading dock on the east side will be demolished in two phases as part of the overall project. The current facility users would have access to the west side of the driveway during the Phase I demolition of the east side parking lot entrance and loading dock, and will have access to the west side parking lot and loading dock area during the Phase 2 demolition of the west side parking lot. However, temporary parking in the right of way of Guy Avenue (east to west adjoining road to the south) may occur while a temporary asphalt drive is established on the west side and during transitionary phases of construction. Temporary parking in the right of way would not have an effect on the traffic accessibility of Guy Avenue. The proposed project will also be adding a new water lateral connection to the existing water main in Guy Avenue. During this water main hookup, the portion of Guy Avenue south of the project site would be temporarily closed to traffic until this work is completed. Additionally, while completing the reconstruction of the new driveway aprons on both sides of the parking lot, traffic would potentially be disrupted until that portion of work is completed. Any traffic that would need access to other businesses in the surrounding area would need to be redirected around to the north entrance of Guy Avenue after Berger Avenue.

V. Probable Adverse Impacts That Cannot Be Avoided

Some of the probable adverse impacts that cannot be avoided during the project are related to construction activities and are therefore temporary 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 disruptions of utilities or services. However, these potential emissions and discharges may be sufficiently mitigated by using appropriate construction methods to reduce noise and vibration, and implementing proper controls or best management practices such as water for dust suppression and silt fencing for stormwater pollution prevention. Additionally, there may also be a temporary loss of parking space as new asphalt will be placed in the current driveway and parking lot location, as well as the installation of utilities.

Permanent adverse impacts include a loss of greenspace or trees around the east and north side of the existing building as the space is converted to the building addition and pavement. During the reconstruction of the driveway apron, and installation of utilities, traffic would need to be closed on the portion of Guy Avenue south of the project site until this work is completed. Although exempt from WDNR air permitting, the addition of a 4 MMBtu/hr boiler system to support the expanded facility's heating needs will permanently increase facility emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

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

As discussed in Section V above, construction activities will produce temporary adverse effects that can largely be mitigated with appropriate planning and control measures but not entirely avoided. However, the physical actions of the proposed project construction and resulting temporary adverse effects are necessary to maintain and enhance the operation and long-term productivity of the WVDL. The physical changes at the facility aim to facilitate increased biosecurity, biosafety, and overall functionality. In turn, the facility will be equipped to better serve the poultry and dairy industries, improve animal and public health, and support UW-Madison School of Veterinary Medicine, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, and the National Animal Health Laboratory Network of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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. Expansion of the facility, including the heating system, will also increase natural gas and electricity consumption. However, the increase will be offset to a degree by the use of modern energy-efficient systems (e.g., rooftop solar panels) and building materials that reduce the usage of electricity, water, and fossil fuels.

B. Archaeological and Historic Features or Sites

The project building was not identified on the Architecture and History Inventory (AHI). Although the area of potential effect was found to overlap with one site listed on the Archaeological Report Inventory (ARI), no archaeological sites recorded on the Archaeological Sites Inventory (ASI) are located within the APE. Thus, no irreversible or irretrievable commitments of archaeological or historical resources are anticipated as part of this addition and renovation project. Should an inadvertent discovery of cultural or human remains be made during construction, work will be halted and the Wisconsin Historical Society will be consulted in effort to protect these resources.

C. Other

The project requires an estimated financial commitment of \$14,555,000 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 the current facility deficiencies to continue. The facility would continue to lack proper separation between laboratory and non-laboratory space, proper conference and office space, and the necropsy room would lack an appropriate anteroom. Additionally, the facility would still be inappropriately equipped to handle BSL-3 level samples and also lack a molecular biology laboratory. The facility would also continue to lack an appropriate building envelope and not meet current energy standards. In turn, the facility would continue to be hampered in its ability to support and serve education, the agricultural industry, and state and federal agency programs.

Alternatives involving the occupation or development of other sites have not been formally considered in this EIA. Although such alternatives could meet the need for the project, they are likely to require substantially more funding and result in similar or greater adverse 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 an addition and renovation 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. However, the proposed project may provide a model that encourages the beneficial use of renewable energy at other laboratories or other types of facilities.

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

No, the action would not alter the environment such that a new physical, biological, or socioeconomic environment would exist. Although the physical environment would be altered mostly by landscaping and an expanded building footprint, this would not substantially change the physical environment at the property parcel scale. The biological environment at the site scale would be affected by tree cutting, loss of vegetated area, and the addition of landscaping and stormwater management features but would remain an industrial park development that does not provide any substantial natural habitat. Facility improvements would reduce annual energy costs and improve the functionality of the existing laboratory but would not create a new socioeconomic environment, as the general use of the site would not change.

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

No, as reflected in Section II, none of the existing site features are considered scarce at the local or state scale. The proposed project is compatible with the existing industrial park setting of the laboratory.

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

No, as an addition and renovation project, the action and its effects are not likely to influence future decisions by setting a precedent. The proposed project is consistent with other Universities of Wisconsin facility improvement projects.

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. On the contrary, the proposed project would bring the existing laboratory facility into conformance with modern sustainability and laboratory standards. 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 an addition and renovation 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 reflected in Section IV.D., the action would not modify or destroy any historical or archaeological sites, although there is always a possibility of inadvertent archaeological site discovery during ground-disturbing activities, in which case work would be halted and the Wisconsin Historical Society would be consulted. The proposed project would modify the WVDL as a scientific laboratory by enhancing its functioning and would be phased to avoid any substantial disruptions in operation.

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

Addition and renovation activities to an institutional building are 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 would not foreclose future options, as the building 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)

The proposed project would expand and enhance the current function of the WVDL and would not entail a change in general operation or land use. Therefore, impacts to ethnic or cultural groups or alterations of social patterns are not anticipated.

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.
- Universities of Wisconsin – Historical Assessment

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

- City of Barron
- Barron County
- West Central 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 UW-Madison WEPA Coordinator will review the Draft EIA and comments received during the Draft EIA public comment period to determine if the impacts of the proposed project would significantly impact the quality of the human environment and warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

RECOMMENDATION	(to be completed by institution WEPA Coordinator only)
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☐ **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 2025. National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette: City of Barron, Panel 55005C0389D eff. 12/3/2009. Accessed March, 2025. Scale: 1:6,000.

Mudrey, M. G. 1987. Bedrock Geology of Barron County, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Map 87-2c. Scale: 1:250,000.

Natural Resources Conservation Service. Web Soil Survey. Accessed February 27, 2025.
<https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

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https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/anayo_wi.html.

United States Geological Survey 2022. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map of Barron Wisconsin. Accessed February, 2025. Scale: 1:24,000.

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<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/swdv>.

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Zaporozec, A. 1987¹. Physical Setting of Barron County, Wisconsin: Figure 1: Major Physiographic areas and Landscape Features. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Map 87-2a.

Zaporozec, A. 1987². Depth to Bedrock in Barron County, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Map 87-2d. Scale: 1:100,000.

Zaporozec, A. 1987³. Hydrogeology of Barron County, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Map 87-2e. Scale: 1:100,000.

Appendix A
Site Location Map and Photographs



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

Figure 1-Project Location Map

Project Location:

2112Q Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Barron Renovation & Addition Project
1521 Guy Avenue
Barron, Wisconsin
February 2025

52-0950.00





Source: Beacon GIS: Barron County, WI

Figure 2-Project Aerial Map

2112Q Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Barron Renovation & Addition Project
 1521 Guy Avenue
 Barron, Wisconsin
 February 2025

Project Location: 

52-0950.00



Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Lab (WVDL) Addition and Renovation, Barron, WI

Sheet - 1



East side of the existing building, looking west.



Northwest corner of the existing building, looking south.



Northwest corner of the existing building, looking east.



Southwest corner of the existing building, looking east.

Sheet - 2



Southwest corner of the existing building, looking north.



Southeast corner of the existing building, looking west.



Southeast corner of the existing building, looking north.



Northwest corner of the existing storage shed on site, looking east.

Sheet - 3



Northeast corner of the existing storage shed on site, looking west.



Northeast corner of the existing building, looking west.



Northeast corner of the existing storage shed on site, looking south.



Northeast corner of the existing building, looking south.

Sheet - 4



Guy Avenue, looking west.



A view of the existing building, looking north.



Guy Avenue, looking east.



East driveway entrance, looking north.

Sheet - 5



Looking west across the existing driveway/parking lot from the east driveway.



Looking south from west driveway.



Looking south from the east driveway.



Looking east from the west driveway at the existing parking lot.

Sheet - 6



The existing wooded fence row on the north side of the existing building, north side looking southwest.



The existing wooded fence row on the north side of the existing building, north side looking southwest.



The existing wooded fence row on the north side of the existing building, south side looking northwest.



The existing landscaping on the southeast corner of the existing building.

Sheet - 7



Fire-hydrant across Guy Ave, near the southwest corner of the west driveway.



The existing transformer on the west side of the existing building.



The storm sewer near the southeast corner of the west driveway..



The second transformer on the west side of the existing building.

Appendix B
Preliminary Project Plans



1. ALL CONTOURS AND SPOT ELEVATIONS ARE REFERENCED TO THE NAVD88 (2011) DATUM. CONTOUR INTERVAL IS ONE FOOT.
2. COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO XXX (NOTE TO REVIEWER: COORDINATING)
3. THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING HAVE BEEN LOCATED FROM FIELD OBSERVATIONS, AS-BUILTS AND EXISTING MAPS. ALL UTILITIES SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED USING DIGGERS HOTLINE PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION.
4. SURVEY PROVIDED BY XXX.

NOTE TO REVIEWER: COORDINATING BENCHMARK INFORMATION

TO OBTAIN LOCATIONS
OF PARTICIPANTS
UNDERGROUND FACILITIES
BEFORE YOU DIG IN WISCONSIN



CALL DIGGERS HOTLINE
1-800-242-8511
TOLL FREE
WIS STATUTE 182.0175(1974)
REQUIRES MIN. 3 WORK DAYS
NOTICE BEFORE YOU EXCAVATE

ATTENTION: ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN FROM FIELD OBSERVATION BASED UPON LOCATES AND/OR INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM OTHER SURVEYS AND VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES. BEFORE THE START OF ANY EXCAVATION, A COMPLETE LOCATE OF ALL UTILITIES WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA SHOULD BE COMPLETED.

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DESIGN ENGINEERS

8801 Prairie View Lane SW, Suite 200
Cedar Rapids, IA 52404 | 319.841.1944
8215 Greenway Blvd, Suite 180
Middleton, WI 53562 | 608.424.8815
designengineers.com

Consultants:



State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development



Building Address:
1521 GUY AVE.
BARRON, WI 54812

WISCONSIN VET DIAGNOSTIC LAB RENOVATION & EXPANSION

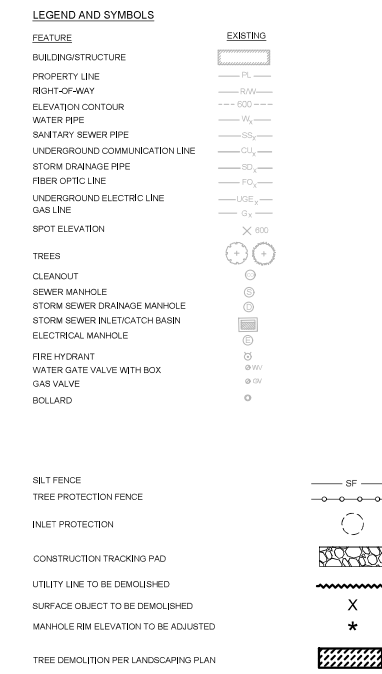
Veterinary Diagnostic Lab
University of Wisconsin - Madison
Town of Barron, Wisconsin

Sheet Title:

EXISTING SITE PLAN

[illegible]

Graphic Scale	
DFD Number	2112Q
Set Type	PR DRAWINGS
Date Issued	03.24.2025
Sheet Number	C100



DEMOLITION CODES	
CODE	DESCRIPTION
D-01	REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE SIDEWALK
D-03	REMOVE EXISTING BUILDING
D-04	REMOVE EXISTING TREE
D-05	REMOVE EXISTING GAS SERVICE
D-06	REMOVE EXISTING TREES AS NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION
D-07	REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE PAD
D-09	REMOVE EXISTING ASPHALT
D-30	REMOVE EXISTING SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
D-31	REMOVE EXISTING SANITARY SEWER PIPE
D-52	PROTECT EXISTING TREE

GENERAL NOTES:

SITE EROSION CONTROL AND DEMOLITION NOTES:

1. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY GRADING OR LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AND MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. MEASURES SHOWN ARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS ONLY. LOCATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS SHOWN ON PLANS ARE AT SUGGESTED LOCATIONS. THE EXACT LOCATIONS TO BE DETERMINED BY A/E OR D/FM PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIELD. CONSTRUCTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING ADDITIONAL APPLICABLE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WITHIN 24 HOURS AT THE REQUEST OF THE STATE, CITY, CAMPUS INSPECTORS, D/FM PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE, OR A/E.
2. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE WISCONSIN DNR TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND CITY OF BARRON REQUIREMENTS.
3. CONDUCT ALL OPERATIONS SO AS TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH NR216 AT ALL TIMES.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT AND MAINTAIN THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AT A MINIMUM ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A PRECIPITATION EVENT 0.5 INCHES OR GREATER. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTINUE INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE UNTIL FULL VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT AND/OR PROJECT ACCEPTANCE. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN RECORDS OF ALL INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROJECT REQUIREMENTS. RECORDS SHALL BE SUBMITTED WITH PROJECT CLOSEOUT MATERIALS.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT SITE FEATURES UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN TO BE REMOVED OR ABANDONED.
6. WHERE PORTIONS OF PAVEMENT TO BE REMOVED ARE PART OF CONTINUOUS PAVEMENT (I.E. SIDEWALKS, STREET, ETC.), CONTRACTOR SHALL SAWCUT COMPLETELY THROUGH PAVEMENTS. SAWCUTS SHALL BE TO NEAREST CONTROL JOINT AND SHALL BE FULL DEPTH.
7. MATERIAL TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT ROADWAYS/PATHS SHALL BE SWEEP AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY. PRIOR TO ANTICIPATED PRECIPITATION, AND AS DIRECTED BY THE D/FM PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE OR A/E.
8. COLLECT AND REMOVE ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS. EXCESS MATERIALS, TRASH AND OTHER MATERIALS AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF MATERIALS TO THE WATERS OF THE STATE OR NEIGHBORING PROPERTIES. NO DEBRIS OR MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED OR DEPOSITED. REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM STORM WATER FACILITIES AFTER COMPLETION OF ALL SITE CONSTRUCTION AND PRIOR TO SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION.
9. PROVIDE TEMPORARY STABILIZATION AND CONTROL MEASURES (SEEDING, MULCHING, COVERING, EROSION MATTING, BARRIER FENCING) FOR THE PROTECTION OF DISTURBED AREAS AND SOIL. FILES WHICH WILL REMAIN UNFINISHED FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 14 CONSECUTIVE CALENDAR DAYS.
10. REMOVE ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AFTER VEGETATION HAS ESTABLISHED.
11. TREE PROTECTION FENCE SHALL REMAIN EXCEPT AS NEEDED FOR STORM SEWER WORK. TREE PROTECTION FENCE SHALL BE REPLACED/RESTORED IMMEDIATELY AFTER STORM SEWER WORK IS COMPLETE.
12. PRIOR TO REMOVING THE EXISTING BENCHMARKS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ESTABLISH A NEW BENCHMARK FOR USE DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE NEW BENCHMARK SHALL BE INSTALLED BY A PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR.

PHASING NOTES:

1. COMPLETE TEMPORARY ASPHALT DRIVE BEFORE DEMOLITION OF EAST DRIVE ENTRANCE/LOADING DOCK.
2. PHASE 1 DEMOLITION SHOULD INCLUDE EAST DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE TO LOADING DOCK AND UTILITY SHED.
3. COORDINATE SHUTDOWNS, TEMPORARY UTILITY CONNECTIONS, AND TEMPORARY ENTRANCES WITH OTHER REPRESENTATIVE IF NOT MENTIONED IN DRAWINGS.
4. PHASE 2 DEMOLITION INCLUDES WATER SERVICE TO EXISTING WING OF BUILDING.
5. PHASE 2 DEMOLITION SHALL PROCEED AFTER THE EAST DRIVE, LOADING DOCK, AND PARKING AREA HAVE BEEN PAVED TO ALLOW CONTINUOUS ACCESS TO THE SITE.

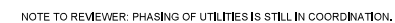
NOTE TO REVIEWER: PHASING IS STILL IN COORDINATION,

ATTENTION: ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN FROM FIELD OBSERVATION BASED UPON LOCATES AND/OR INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM OTHER SURVEYS AND VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES. BEFORE THE START OF ANY EXCAVATION, A COMPLETE LOCATE OF ALL UTILITIES WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA SHOULD BE COMPLETED.





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EXISTING	PROPOSED
PL	
BW	EW
EOD	W
W ₁	SS
SS ₁	C
CL ₁	SD
SD ₁	
FO ₁	E
LOGE	G
G ₁	+ 800
X 600	
@ W/V	eW
@ G/V	eG
O	O
	- - - - -
	SF

Graphic Scale	
DFD Number	2112Q
Set Type	PR DRAWINGS
Date Issued	03.24.2025
Sheet Number	C500

TO OBTAIN LOCATIONS
OF PARTICIPANTS
UNDERGROUND FACILITIES
BEFORE YOU DIG IN WISCONSIN



CALL DIGGERS HOTLINE
1-800-242-8511
TOLL FREE
WIS STATUTE 162.0175(1974)
REQUIRES MIN. 3 WORK DAYS
NOTICE BEFORE YOU EXCAVATE

PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

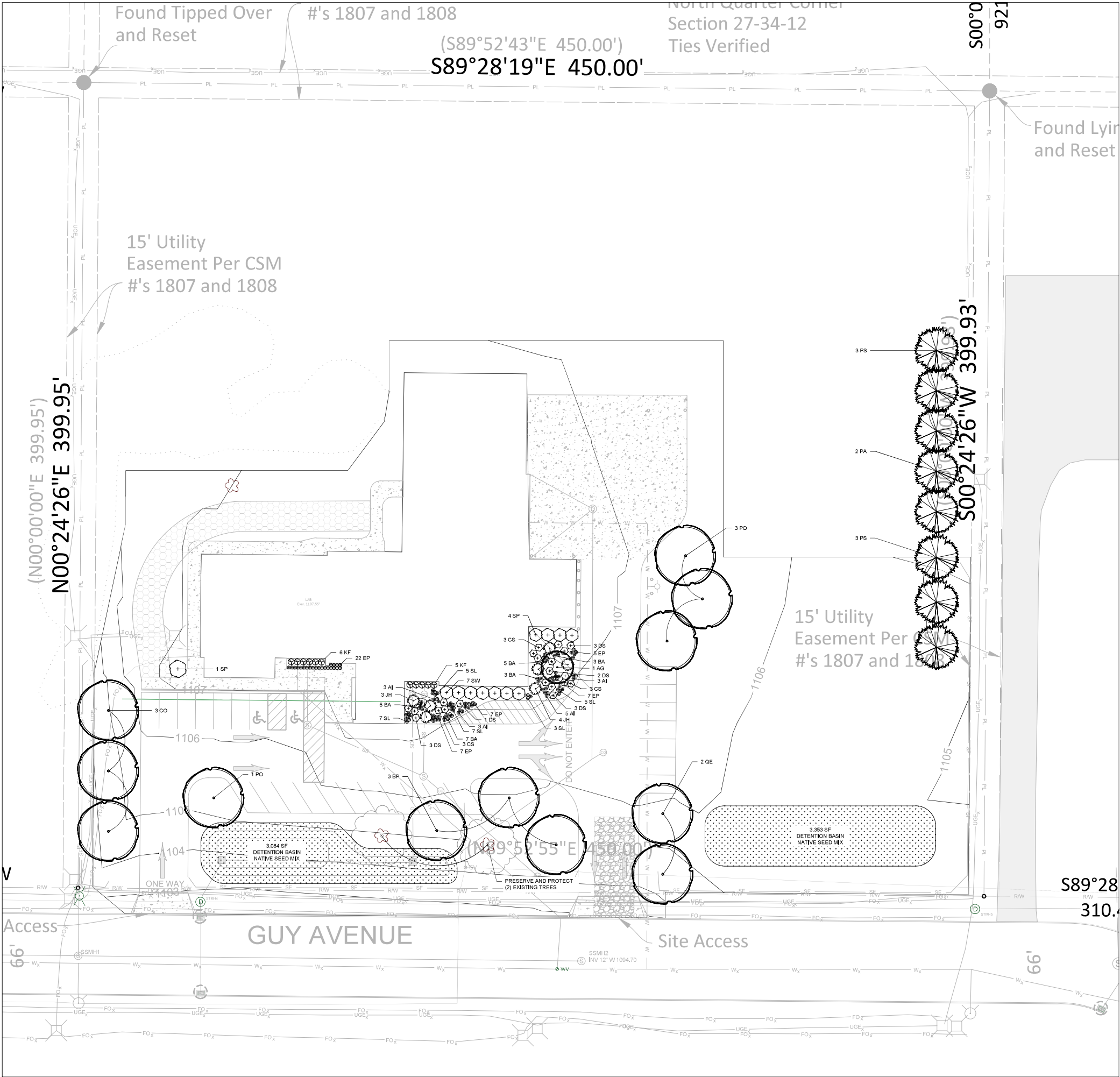


LEGEND AND SYMBOLS	EXISTING	PROPOSED
BUILDING/STRUCTURE		
PROPERTY LINE	PL	
RIGHT-OF-WAY	R/W	
ELEVATION CONTOUR	600 ---	600 ---
WATER PIPE	WV	WV
Sanitary Sewer Pipe	SS	SS
UNDERGROUND COMMUNICATION LINE	C	C
STORM DRAINAGE PIPE	SD	SD
FIBER OPTIC LINE	FO	
UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL LINE	E	E
GAS LINE	G	G
SPOT ELEVATION	600	+ 800
TREES		
CLEANOUT	⊙	⊙
SEWER MANHOLE	⊙	⊙
STORM SEWER DRAINAGE MANHOLE	⊙	⊙
STORM SEWER INLET/CATCH BASIN		
ELECTRICAL MANHOLE	⊙	⊙
FIRE HYDRANT	⊙	⊙
WATER GATE VALVE WITH BOX	⊙ WV	⊙ WV
GAS VALVE	⊙ SW	⊙ SW
BOLLARD	⊙	⊙
TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANHOLE	⊙	⊙
CONSTRUCTION LIMITS	---	---
FLARED END PIPE OUTFLOW		
SILT FENCE	5F	
TREE PROTECTION FENCE		
INLET PROTECTION		
CONSTRUCTION TRACKING PAD		

- GENERAL NOTES:
1. ANY SOIL STOCKPILED THAT REMAINS FOR MORE THAN 7 DAYS SHALL BE COVERED OR TREATED WITH STABILIZATION PRACTICES SUCH AS TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT SEEDING AND MULCHING.
 2. ALL WASTE AND UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS (INCLUDING GARBAGE, DEBRIS, CLEANING WASTES, WASTEWATER, TOXIC MATERIALS, OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS) SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF AND NOT ALLOWED TO BE CARRIED OFF-SITE BY RUNOFF OR WIND.
 3. ALL OFF-SITE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS OCCURRING AS A RESULT OF CONSTRUCTION WORK OR A STORM EVENT SHALL BE CLEANED UP BY THE END OF EACH DAY. FLUSHING SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED.
 4. ANY SOIL EROSION THAT OCCURS AFTER FINAL GRADING AND/OR THE APPLICATION OF STABILIZATION MEASURES MUST BE REPAIRED AND THE STABILIZATION WORK REDONE.
 5. FOR ANY DISTURBED AREA THAT REMAINS INACTIVE FOR GREATER THAN 7 WORKING DAYS, OR WHERE GRADING WORK EXTENDS BEYOND THE PERMANENT SEEDING DEADLINE, THE SITE MUST BE TREATED WITH TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES SUCH AS SOIL TREATMENT, TEMPORARY SEEDING AND/OR MULCHING.
 6. ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE IS STABILIZED WITH 85% VEGETATION COVERAGE, WITH NO LOCALIZED BARE AREAS EXCEEDING 5 S.F., AND A NOTICE OF TERMINATION HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE DNR.
 7. WIND EROSION SHALL BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM DURING CONSTRUCTION. WATERING, MULCH OR A TACKING AGENT MAY NEED TO BE UTILIZED TO PROTECT NEARBY RESIDENCES/WATER RESOURCES.
 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING ALL THE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE WDNR CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARDS, LATEST EDITION.
 9. UPON COMPLETION OF STORM INLET CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE AS SPECIFIED.
 10. FINE SEDIMENT ACCUMULATIONS SHALL BE CLEANED FROM STREETS, PRIVATE DRIVES, OR PARKING AREAS BY MANUAL OR MECHANICAL SWEEPING DAILY AND BEFORE ALL IMMINENT TRAILS.
 11. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OR RAINFALL OF 0.5 INCH OR MORE.
 12. CONTRACTOR SHALL ADJUST GRASSES AS NEEDED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE DRAINAGE, CROSS SLOPE, AND/OR MEET ADA REQUIREMENTS, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE FDM PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE OR A/E.
 13. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT SITE FEATURES UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN TO BE REMOVED OR ABANDONED.
 14. CONTRACTOR SHALL AVOID IMPACTS TO STORM SEWER INLETS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
 15. PRIOR TO REMOVING THE EXISTING BENCHMARKS THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ESTABLISH A NEW BENCHMARK FOR USE DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE NEW BENCHMARK SHALL BE INSTALLED BY A PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR.

ATTENTION: ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN FROM FIELD OBSERVATION BASED UPON LOCATES AND/OR INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM OTHER SURVEYS AND VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES. BEFORE THE START OF ANY EXCAVATION, A COMPLETE LOCATE OF ALL UTILITIES WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA SHOULD BE COMPLETED.





PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL SITE NOTES:

1. FIELD VERIFY ALL EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS, UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, ABOVE GRADE UTILITIES, STRUCTURES, EXTENT OF PAVING AND CURBS, AND VEGETATION. CONTACT THE UTILITY ENGINEER TO OBTAIN THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITY SITES PREPARATION OF NOTIFICATION, NOTIFY ARCHITECT OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.
2. CONTRACTOR IS TO REMOVE AND REPLACE OR RESTORE ALL STREET SIGNS, PAVEMENT MARKINGS, SITE LIGHTING AND BASES, SIDEWALKS, STEPS, LANDSCAPE STRUCTURES, CURBS AND GUTTER, STREETS, DRIVES, AND/OR OTHER SURFACE STRUCTURES REMOVED OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED DURING THE COURSE OF THE WORK. PCC PAVEMENT SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED TO NEAREST JUNT.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL UTILITIES FROM DAMAGE DUE TO OPERATION OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT, EXPOSURE AND LACK OF SUPPORT. HAND EXCAVATION WILL BE REQUIRED WHEN EXPOSING EXISTING UTILITIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUPPORT OR SHORING FOR ALL EXPOSED EXISTING UTILITIES TO PREVENT DAMAGE.
4. ALL LANDSCAPING INCLUDING TREES, SHRUBS, PERENNIAL PLANTS AND GRASS OR TURF, NOT CALLED OUT TO BE REMOVED ON THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE REPLACED WHERE DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION. WHERE TREES, SHRUBS AND PERENNIAL PLANTS CHANCK, OR ARE NOT PROTECTED, OR ARE OTHERWISE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY THE CONTRACTOR, THE TREES, SHRUBS AND PERENNIAL PLANTS SHALL BE REPLACED WITH NEW PLANTS OF THE SAME VARIETY AND SIZE AS THE PLANT DAMAGED OR DESTROYED. WHERE GRASS OR TURF IS DESTROYED, OR DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION, SURFACE SHALL BE RESTORED TO THE CONDITION THAT EXISTED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. REPORT DAMAGE TO EXISTING VEGETATION TO OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE AT THE TIME OF DAMAGE. PROTECT THE REMAINING LINE OF LARGE TREES TO REMAIN BY HAND AND PROTECT THE ROOT SYSTEM FROM DAMAGE OR DRY OUT TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE. MAINTAIN MOIST CONDITION FOR ROOT SYSTEM AND COVER EXPOSED ROOTS WITH BURLAP. PAINT ROOT CUTS OF 1" DIAMETER AND LARGER WITH EMULSIFIED ASPHALT TREE PAINT.
5. SEE CIVIL FOR ADDITIONAL SITE FENCE LOCATIONS NOT SHOWN ON THIS SHEET.
6. ALL ROADWAYS AND DRIVES SHALL BE KEPT OPEN AT ALL TIMES. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO REFORM THE WORK AREA WITHIN THE PERMITS AND MAINTAIN UN-INTERRUPTED VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.
7. WHERE A SECTION OF PAVEMENT, CURB AND GUTTER, OR SIDEWALK IS OUT OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED BY THE CONTRACTOR, THE ENTIRE SECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED. PAVEMENT, CURBS, GUTTERS, AND SIDEWALKS SHALL BE REMOVED A MINIMUM OF 10' BEYOND THE DAMAGED AREA. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A PERMIT FROM THE CITY OF CHICAGO. THE CONTRACTOR AND OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE ARE TO DOCUMENT (OR PHOTO) ALL CRACKED PCC PAVEMENT OR DAMAGED ASX PAVEMENT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IF NEW CRACKS OR PCC PAVEMENT ARE FOUND, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REQUIRED TO REPLACE DAMAGED AREA EXTENDS BEYOND CONSTRUCTION LIMITS). CONTRACTOR IS TO REPLACE DAMAGE AREA AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE PROJECT.
8. CLEANUP OF ADJACENT PAVED AREAS SHALL BE PERFORMED ON A DAILY BASIS, OR AS DIRECTED BY OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE AT NO ADDITIONAL COST. PAVEMENT IS TO BE THOROUGHLY CLEANED OF DEBRIS AND MUD. ROCKS ARE TO BE REMOVED AT THE END OF THE DAY. SURROUNDING AREAS ARE TO BE KEPT FREE OF DEBRIS AND MUD. ALL PEDESTRIAN SIDEWALKS MUST BE KEPT CLEAN & FREE FROM MUD, DIRT & DEBRIS AT ALL TIMES.
9. CONTRACTOR IS TO PARK ONLY WITHIN CONSTRUCTION LIMITS, WHEN APPLICABLE. NO PARKING IS ALLOWED ON SURROUNDING ROADS OR PARKING LOTS.
10. IN THE EVENT THAT PEDESTRIAN LIGHTING CIRCUITS ARE DISRUPTED INTENTIONALLY OR UNINTENTIONALLY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY PROVIDE A TEMPORARY LIGHT TO REPLACE THE DISRUPTED LIGHT.
11. TYPICAL SLOPED JOINTS TO BE AT LEAST ONE QUARTER THE DEPTH OF THE SLAB THICKNESS. JOINTS TO BE 10-40" C/L, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
12. PROVIDE POSITIVE DRAINAGE OF SURFACE WATER AWAY FROM BUILDINGS WITHOUT POOLING OF WATER ADJACENT TO BUILDING OR ON PAVEMENTS.
13. SPOK ELEVATION, CONTOUR LINES AND UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY - SEE CIVIL.
14. INSTALL ALL CONSTRUCTION FENCING, GATES, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION AREA SAFETY MEASURES.
15. THE CONTRACTOR PROTECT AGAIN ALL TREES AND FENCING PROTECT FROM FENCING. VERIFY THAT TREES DESIGNATED TO BE RELOCATED BY THE FACILITY HAVE BEEN MOVED IF APPLICABLE.
16. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE VIBRATION MONITORS - COORDINATE LOCATIONS WITH OWNER AND ARCHITECT PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.

VISION

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Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development



Veterinary Diagnostic | 26

University of Wisconsin - Madison
Town of Barron, Wisconsin

ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN AND SITE DETAILS

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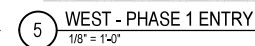
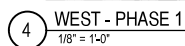
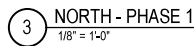
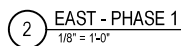
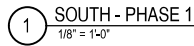
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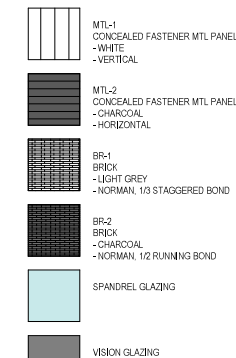
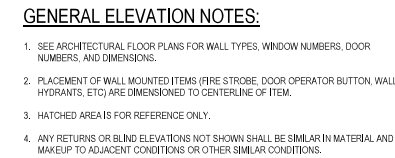
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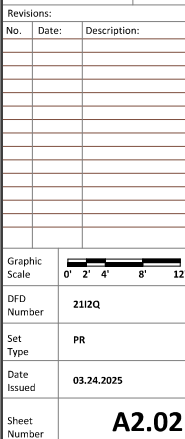
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Department of Administration
Division of Facilities Development



WISCONSIN VET DIAGNOSTIC LAB
Veterinary Diagnostic Lab
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WISCONSIN VET DIAGNOSTIC LAB RENOVATION & EXPANSION
Veterinary Diagnostic Lab
University of Wisconsin - Madison
Town of Barron, Wisconsin

CONCEPTUAL RENDERERS

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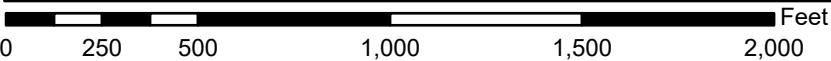
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Appendix C
Existing Environment Research

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



91°50'13"W 45°24'32"N



1:6,000

91°49'36"W 45°24'6"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS		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 3/3/2025 at 5:02 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.



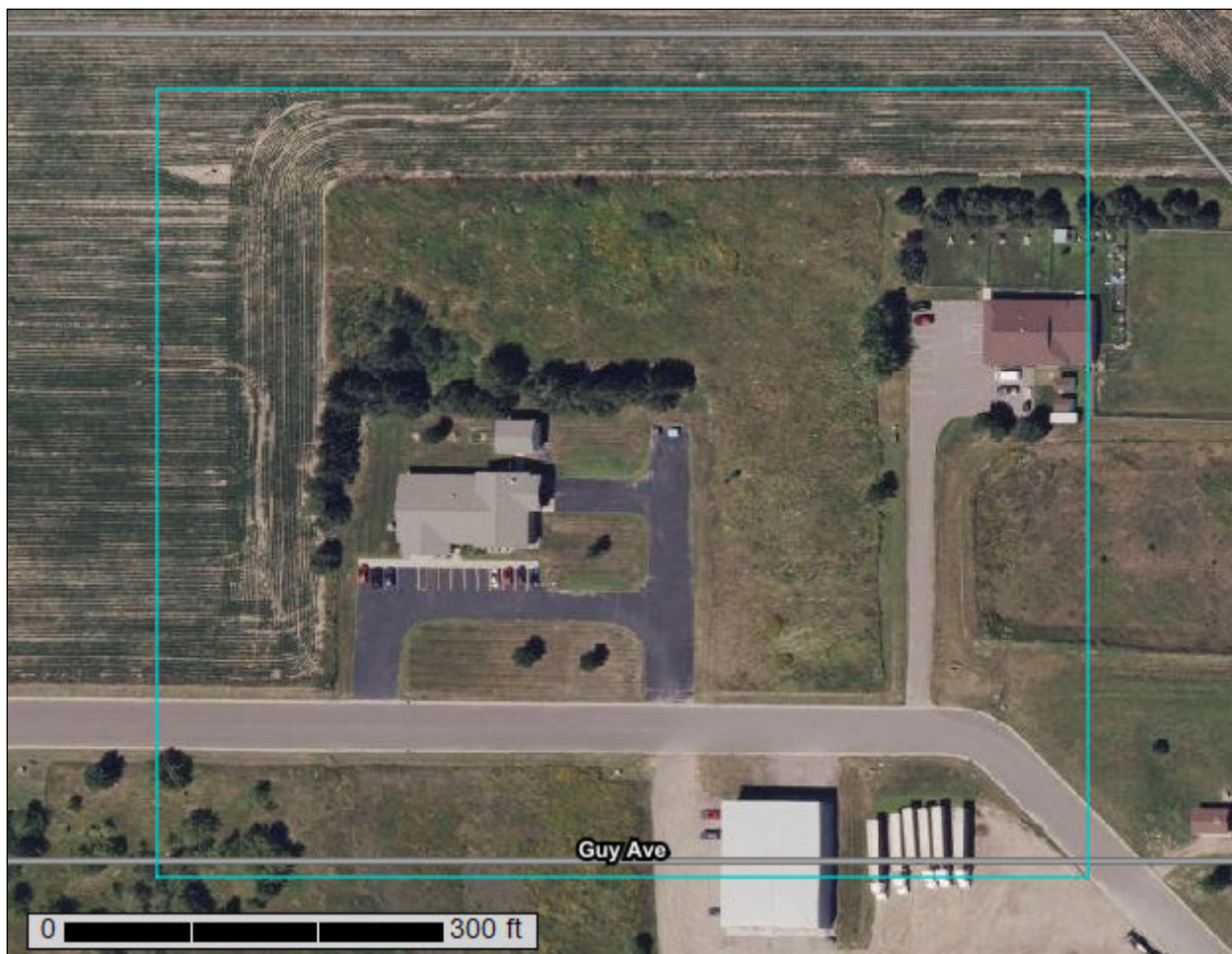
United States
Department of
Agriculture

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 **Barron County, Wisconsin**



February 28, 2025

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

Preface	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made	5
Soil Map	8
Soil Map.....	9
Legend.....	10
Map Unit Legend.....	11
Map Unit Descriptions.....	11
Barron County, Wisconsin.....	13
RoA—Rosholt sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....	13
RoB—Rosholt sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	15
References	18

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

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

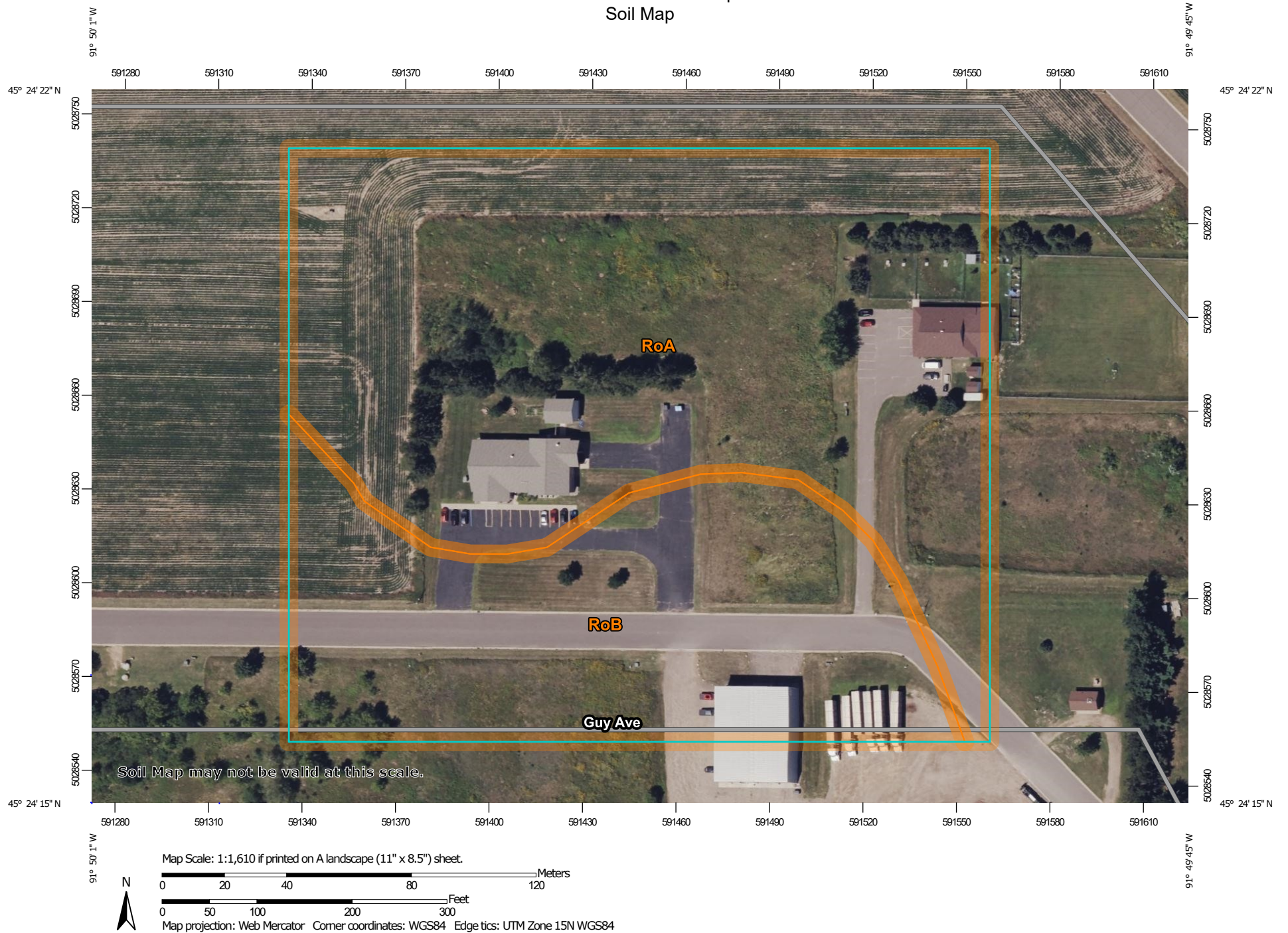
Custom Soil Resource Report

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



Custom Soil Resource Report

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 1:20,000.

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: Barron County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 24, Sep 3, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 30, 2022—Sep 1, 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
RoA	Rosholt sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.8	64.3%
RoB	Rosholt sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	3.8	35.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		10.6	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Barron County, Wisconsin

RoA—Rosholt sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tnzc
Elevation: 790 to 1,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 36 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 80 to 150 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rosholt and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rosholt

Setting

Landform: Terraces, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over stratified sandy and gravelly outwash

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
E - 8 to 13 inches: sandy loam
B/E - 13 to 20 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 20 to 28 inches: sandy loam
2Bt2 - 28 to 34 inches: gravelly loamy sand
2C - 34 to 79 inches: stratified sand to very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F090BY016WI - Loamy Upland
Forage suitability group: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090AY005WI)
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090AY005WI),
Acer saccharum - Tsuga canadensis / Maianthemum canadense , Sugar

Custom Soil Resource Report

Maple - Eastern Hemlock / Qild Lily-of-the-valley (ATM), Acer saccharum /
Vaccinium angustifolium - Desmodium glutinosum , Sugar Maple / Low Sweet
Blueberry - Pointed-leaved Tick Trefoil (AVDe)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Scott lake

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F090BY016WI - Loamy Upland
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090AY005WI),
Acer saccharum - Tsuga canadensis / Maianthemum canadense , Sugar
Maple - Eastern Hemlock / Qild Lily-of-the-valley (ATM)
Hydric soil rating: No

Chetek

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Terraces, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Ecological site: F090BY021WI - Dry Loamy Upland
Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained (G090AY002WI),
Acer saccharum / Vaccinium angustifolium - Desmodium glutinosum , Sugar
Maple / Low Sweet Blueberry - Pointed-leaved Tick Trefoil (AVDe)
Hydric soil rating: No

Antigo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Terraces, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Ecological site: F090BY016WI - Loamy Upland
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090BY005WI),
Acer saccharum / Hydrophyllum virginianum , Sugar Maple / Virginia Waterleaf
(AH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Oesterle

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Terraces, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F090BY011WI - Moist Loamy Lowland
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, high water table (G090AY004WI),
Tsuga canadensis / Maianthemum canadense - Coptis groenlandica , Eastern
Hemlock / Wild Lily-of-the-valley - Goldthread (TMC)
Hydric soil rating: No

Aftad

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform: Terraces, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F090BY016WI - Loamy Upland
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090AY005WI),
Acer saccharum / Athyrium filix-femina , Sugar Maple / Lady Fern (AAAt)
Hydric soil rating: No

RoB—Rosholt sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tnzd
Elevation: 690 to 1,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 36 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 80 to 150 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rosholt and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rosholt

Setting

Landform: Terraces, hillslopes, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope, riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over stratified sandy and gravelly outwash

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
E - 8 to 13 inches: sandy loam
B/E - 13 to 20 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 20 to 28 inches: sandy loam
2Bt2 - 28 to 34 inches: gravelly loamy sand
2C - 34 to 79 inches: stratified sand to very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F090BY016WI - Loamy Upland

Forage suitability group: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090AY005WI)

Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090AY005WI),

Acer saccharum - Tsuga canadensis / Maianthemum canadense , Sugar

Maple - Eastern Hemlock / Qild Lily-of-the-valley (ATM), Acer saccharum /

Vaccinium angustifolium - Desmodium glutinosum , Sugar Maple / Low Sweet

Blueberry - Pointed-leaved Tick Trefoil (AVDe)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Scott lake

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hillslopes, flats, terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread, rise

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: F090BY016WI - Loamy Upland

Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090AY005WI),

Acer saccharum - Tsuga canadensis / Maianthemum canadense , Sugar

Maple - Eastern Hemlock / Qild Lily-of-the-valley (ATM)

Hydric soil rating: No

Antigo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats, terraces, hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope, riser, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: F090BY016WI - Loamy Upland

Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090BY005WI),

Acer saccharum / Hydrophyllum virginianum , Sugar Maple / Virginia Waterleaf (AH)

Hydric soil rating: No

Chetek

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats, hillslopes, terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope, riser, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: F090BY021WI - Dry Loamy Upland

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained (G090AY002WI),
Acer saccharum / Vaccinium angustifolium - Desmodium glutinosum , Sugar
Maple / Low Sweet Blueberry - Pointed-leaved Tick Trefoil (AVDe)
Hydric soil rating: No

Cress

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats, terraces, hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, side slope, riser, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F090BY019WI - Dry Sandy Upland
Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained (G090AY002WI),
Acer saccharum / Vaccinium angustifolium - Desmodium glutinosum , Sugar
Maple / Low Sweet Blueberry - Pointed-leaved Tick Trefoil (AVDe), Pinus
strobus - Acer rubrum / Vaccinium angustifolium - Amphicarpa bracteata ,
Eastern White Pine - Red Maple / Low Sweet Blueberry - Hog-peanut
(PARVAm)
Hydric soil rating: No

References

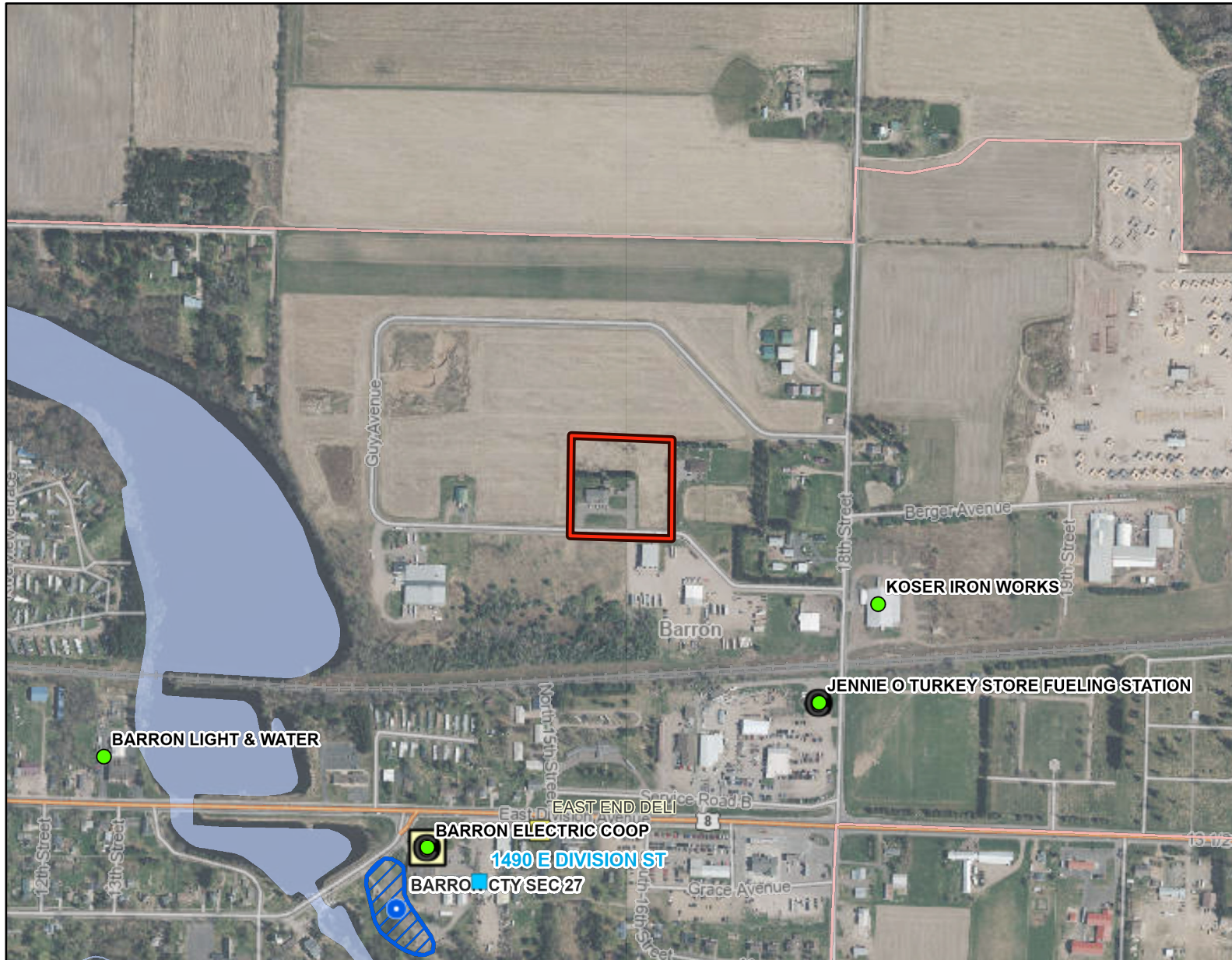
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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources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



Legend: (some map layers may not be displayed)

- Closed Activity
- Continuing Obligations Apply
- Affected Another Property or Right-of-Way
- Affected by Contamination from Another Property
- No Action Required (NAR)
- Landfill/Waste Site Point
- Landfill/Waste Site Area
- Municipality Boundaries
- Rivers and Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Open Water
- Latest Leaf Off Imagery

Notes:

Red Outline Denotes Project Boundary



Map: 0 625 1250 Feet
0 180 360 Meters

This map is a product generated by a DNR web 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>

Service Layer Credits:

Surface Water - Cached: WiDNR, USGS, and other data, Municipal Boundaries: , Basic Base Map - Cached: , RR PUBLIC MAPSERVICES CORE EXT: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Management Division - Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment, WA SW Management LF Type Active Ext: WI Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Management, Waste and Materials Management, Remediation & Redevelopment, RR PUBLIC MAPSERVICES ADDL EXT: Wisconsin Department

Map projection: NAD 1983 HARN Wisconsin TM

Date Printed: 3/5/2025 3:43 PM

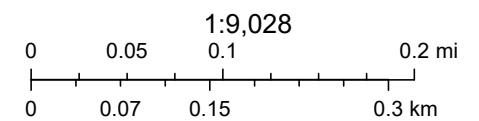
NEPAssist Map 1521 Guy Ave, Barron, WI



March 6, 2025

— Project 1

■ Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)



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Airbus DS © 2025 TomTom

Appendix D
Endangered Resources Review

Kaufmann-Luft, Pete

From: DNR ER Review <DNRERReview@wisconsin.gov>
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2025 11:49 AM
To: Kaufmann-Luft, Pete
Cc: Banach, Mitchell
Subject: RE: ERR Request: 21I2Q - Barron Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Addition and Renovation
Attachments: verificationform1700-079.pdf

Hi Pete,

The **212Q - Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Barron Renovation & Addition 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-A6: Any activity with all species exempt from needing an ER Review (covered by the no/low) except the Wood Turtle. The project is further than 300 meters from a suitable waterway. *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

Angela White

Phone: 608-266-5241
angelal.white@wisconsin.gov

Our core values include professionalism, integrity, and customer service.
Please visit our [survey](#) to provide feedback on your experience interacting with any DNR employee.

From: Kaufmann-Luft, Pete <KaufmannP@AyresAssociates.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2025 10:26 AM
To: DNR ER Review <DNRERReview@wisconsin.gov>

Cc: Banach, Mitchell <BanachM@AyesAssociates.com>

Subject: ERR Request: 2112Q - Barron Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Addition and Renovation

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 documents attached. Feel free to contact me with any questions about the project.



Pete Kaufmann-Luft | Environmental Scientist

Office: 715.834.3161 | Direct: 715.831.7545

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

Ayes Associates Inc. | www.AyesAssociates.com

Ingenuity, Integrity, and Intelligence.

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)

Page 1 of 2

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 Peter Kaufmann-Luft		Organization or Agency Name Ayres			
Project Name 212Q - Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Barron		County Barron	Township 34 N	Range 12	Section 27
DPS Project # (if applicable)	Telephone Number (715) 831-7545	Email Address kaufmannp@ayresassociates.com			

Project Description

212Q - Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Barron Renovation & Addition Project

The project limits encompass approximately 4.6 acres.

Phase I: Building additions and demolition of the small storage building. Includes sample receiving, bacteriology, media prep, washroom, necropsy, office addition, and storage.

Phase II: Renovation scope includes two BSL-2 labs (one which will be convertible to a BSL-3 lab) and related spaces, open office area, break room, staff entry, and upgrades to necropsy, serology, the existing toilet rooms, and other remaining spaces.

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-A6: Any activity with all species exempt from needing an ER Review (covered by the no/low) except the Wood Turtle. The project is further than 300 meters from a suitable waterway.

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

3/13/2025
Date Signed

Angela White
Requester/Submitter Name (please print)

**Endangered Resources (ER) Review Verification
Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization
for No/Low Impact Activities**

Form 1700-079 (R 05/2024)

Page 2 of 2

Leave Blank – DNR Use Only

Approve/Deny Form ☐

☒ Approved

☐ Denied

DNR Reviewer Name

Melissa Tumbleson

DNR Reviewer Date

03/13/2025

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: Peter Bloechl Anderson**.
Peter.bloechlanderson@wisconsin.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 Madison
- b. Institution Contact Person: Aaron Williams
- c. Phone: 608-381-8406 Fax: _____
- d. Return Address: 21 N. Park Street, Madison, WI Zip Code: 53715
- e. Email Address: Aaron.williams@wisc.edu Project Number: 21I2Q
- f. Project Name: Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (WVDL) Barron Renovation & Addition Project
- g. Building Name: _____
Project Street Address: 1521 Guy Avenue
- h. County: Barron City: Barron Zip Code: 54812
- i. Project Location: Township: 34N Range: 12 ☐E ☒W Section: 27 Quarter Section: SE 1/4 NE 1/4
- j. Project Narrative Description – Attach information as necessary.
- 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: 3-3-25

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:  Date: 27 March 2025

UW System HPO Alexandria Roe

Appendix F
Document Distribution List

WEPA Compliance Document Distribution List WVDL Barron Renovation & Addition Project University of Wisconsin – Madison DFD Project #21I2Q								M = Mail a hard copy E = Email an electronic copy ND = Not Distributed			
Contact Name	Organization	Address Line 1	Address Line 2	City	State	Zip	Email Address	Document Distribution			
								Scoping	DEIS	FEIS	ROD
University of Wisconsin System											
Deej Lundgren	Universities of Wisconsin, Associate Vice President	780 Regent St.	Suite 239	Madison	WI	53715	deej.lundgren@wisconsin.edu	M/E	M/E	M/E	M/E
Cathy O'Hara Weiss	Universities of Wisconsin, Dir. Facility Planning & Arch.	780 Regent St.	Suite 239	Madison	WI	53715	cathy.o.weiss@wisconsin.edu	E	E	E	E
Liz Davey	Universities of Wisconsin, Sustainability Coordinator	780 Regent St.	Suite 239	Madison	WI	53715	liz.davey@wisconsin.edu	E	E	E	E
University of Wisconsin – Madison											
Aaron Williams	UW-Madison, WEPA Coordinator	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6101	Madison	WI	53715	aaron.williams@wisc.edu	M/E	M/E	M/E	M/E
Jonathan Bronk	UW-Madison, Senior Landscape Architect	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6101	Madison	WI	53715	Jonathan.bronk@wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Scott Utter	UW-Madison, Director of CPLA	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6101	Madison	WI	53715	scott.utter@wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Missy Nergard	UW-Madison, Director of Sustainability	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6100	Madison	WI	53715	missy.nergard@wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Chris Strang	UW-Madison, Assistant Vice Chancellor EH&S	21 N. Park St.	Suite 7100	Madison	WI	53715	christopher.strang@wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Angie Bollinger	UW-Madison, Project Manager	21 N. Park St.	Suite 6101	Madison	WI	53715	Angela.bollinger@wisc.edu	E	E	E	E
Carla Vigue	UW-Madison, Tribal Relations	500 Lincoln Dr.		Madison	WI	53706	cvigue@wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Laura Zitur	UW-Madison, WVDL COO	445 Easterday Ln.		Madison	WI	53706	lztur@wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
University of Wisconsin – Madison Student Representative											
Haia Al Zein	UW-Madison ASM Chair	333 East Campus Mall	4301 SAC	Madison	WI	53715	chair@asm.wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Megan Mladucky	UW-Madison ASM Vice Chair	333 East Campus Mall	4301 SAC	Madison	WI	53715	vice.chair@asm.wisc.edu	E	E	E	ND
Current Editor	Badger Herald Newspaper	152 W. Johnson St.	Suite 202	Madison	WI	53703	editor@badgerherald.com	E	E	E	ND
Current Editor	Daily Cardinal	821 University Ave.	2142 Vilas Comm. Hall	Madison	WI	53706	editor@dailycardinal.com82	E	E	E	ND
Federal/Tribal Government Agencies											
Bill Quackenbush	Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Historic Preservation	PO Box 667		Black River Falls	WI	54615	bill.quackenbush@ho-chunk.com	E	E	E	ND
Jon Greendeer	President, Ho-Chunk Nation	W9814 Airport Road		Black River Falls	WI	54615	maasusqa@ho-chunk.com	E	E	E	ND
Shauna Marquardt	U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Field Office Supervisor	3815 American Blvd. East		Bloomington	MN	55425	shauna_marquardt@fws.gov	E	E	E	ND
State Elected Officials											
Governor Tony Evers	State of Wisconsin	PO Box 7863	115 East Capital	Madison	WI	53702	govinfo@wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
Rep. David Armstrong	State of Wisconsin, Assembly District 67	PO Box 8952	220 North Capitol	Madison	WI	53707	Rep.armstrong@legis.wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
Senator Jesse James	State of Wisconsin, Senate District 23	PO Box 7882	319 South Capital	Madison	WI	53707	sen.james@legis.wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
State Agency Contacts											
Naomi de Mers	Wisconsin Department of Administration	101 E. Wilson St.	PO Box 7866	Madison	WI	53707	Naomi.demers@wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
KevinTrinastic	Wisconsin Department of Administration	101 E. Wilson St.	PO Box 7866	Madison	WI	53707	Kevin.trinastic@wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
Ravio Balciunas	DFD Project Manager	101 E. Wilson St.	PO Box 7866	Madison	WI	53707	Ravio.balciunas@wisconsin.gov	M/E	M/E	M/E	M/E
Tricia Canaday	State Historic Preservation Officer - WHS	816 State Street		Madison	WI	53706	tricia.canaday@wisconsinhistory.org	E	E	E	ND
Angela White	WI-DNR Endangered Resources	101 S. Webster Street	PO Box 7921	Madison	WI	53703	AngelaL.White@wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND

Contact Name	Organization	Address Line 1	Address Line 2	City	State	Zip	Email Address	Document Distribution			
								Scoping	DEIS	FEIS	ROD
Adam Mednick	WI-DNR WEPA Coordinator	101 S. Webster Street	PO Box 7921	Madison	WI	53703	adamc.mednick@wisconsin.gov	E	E	E	ND
Barron County & Regional											
David Gifford	Land Services Director	335 E. Monroe Avenue	Room 2104	Barron	WI	54812	Dave.gifford@co.barron.wi.us	E	E	E	ND
	West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission	800 Wisconsin Street	Mail Box 9	Eau Claire	WI	54703	wcwroc@wcwroc.org				
City of Barron											
Liz Jacobson	City Administrator	510 E. La Salle Avenue	PO Box 156	Barron	WI	54812	ljacobson@cityofbarron.com	E	E	E	ND
Design Architect/Engineer											
Jared Ramthun	Design Engineers	8801 Prairie View Lane SW	Suite 180	Cedar Rapids	IA	52404	Jared.ramthun@designengineers.com	E	E	E	ND
Brett Van Zee	Invision Architects	900 Mulberry Street		Des Moines	IA	50309	brettv@invisionarch.com	E	E	E	ND
Colton Howell	Invision Architects	900 Mulberry Street		Des Moines	IA	50309	coltonh@invisionarch.com	E	E	E	ND
Local Libraries											
	Barron Public Library	10 N. 3 rd Street		Barron	WI	54812		ND	M	M	ND
Helen C. White Library	UW-Madison Library	600 N. Park Stret		Madison	WI	53706		ND	M	M	ND

Appendix G
Draft EIA Public Notice and Meeting
Documentation (reserved)