



8-20-2018

Tom Oldenburg  
Wisconsin Department of Transportation  
Division of Transportation Systems Development  
3550 Mormon Coulee Rd  
La Crosse WI 54601

**Subject: DNR Initial Project Review**

Project I.D. 5190-07-00  
STH 60 Muscoda-Gotham  
STH 80 – USH 14  
Richland County  
Sect. 36, T8-9N, R1W; Sections 31-36, T8-9N, R1E; Sections 30-31, T8-9N, R2E

Dear Mr. Oldenburg:

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has received the information you provided for the above-referenced project. According to your proposal, the purpose of this project is to recondition this section of STH 60 and bring geometry up to standard to match the rest of the STH 60 corridor. Proposed improvements include beam guard replacement, borrow & waste, clearing and grubbing, mass grading, rock cut, fill outside toe of slope, intersection improvements & right of way acquisition.

Preliminary information has been reviewed by DNR staff for the project under the DNR/DOT (Wisconsin Department of Transportation) Cooperative Agreement. Initial comments on the project as proposed are included below, and we assume that additional information will be provided that addresses all resource concerns identified. To ensure compliance with resource protections, we are recommending that Special Provisions be developed for specific resource protections described below. DNR expects that the full range of DOT roadway standards will be applied throughout the design and construction process.

**A. Project-Specific Resource Concerns**

**Section 4(f) Requirement:**

Public lands are present in the vicinity of this project. If there is potential for impacts to these lands, please begin coordination with us as soon as possible. *First and foremost, every effort should be taken to avoid impacts to these lands.*

There is a U.S. Dept. of Transportation "Section 4(f)" process for federally funded transportation projects that impact various types of public parks, wildlife refuges, and recreation areas. This requirement is coordinated by state and federal transportation departments. Please ensure the 4f process is followed according to the DOT facilities development manual.

Lands with the potential to be impacted by this project lie within the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway. The Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Property has a unique designation established by the legislature (ss. Chap. 30.40) for the purpose of protecting, maintaining and managing the rich and uncommon natural and cultural resources and outstanding natural scenic and recreational qualities of the lower Wisconsin River corridor.

The most recent Master Plan approved by the Natural Resource Board in August 2016 can be viewed at the link below. The Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Master Plan outlines how the property will be managed, used and developed, and the benefits it will provide. It defines the land and water management practices, recreational uses, other management activities, and additional aspects of the property's future use and development.

<https://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/lf/LF0093.pdf>

**USFWS Wildlife and Sportfish Restoration Grants:**

The Wisconsin DNR must obtain approval from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to divest or issue easements on department land acquired with funding from Wildlife and Sportfish Restoration Program grants, including for lands taken for highway projects. This approval requirement would apply to Crockroft, Ruth E property (Tax Parcel ID: 020-3632-1000), and will need to be coordinated with DNR real estate staff. Please note that this action on the Crockroft, Ruth E property is an entirely separate review and approval process from Section 4(f), which may also be required.

You will need to work with the DNR Real Estate program to obtain approval for the land action divestiture in accordance with 50 CFR 80 and 2 CFR 200.

**Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Lands and 6(f) Requirement:**

Where LWCF funds were used for property acquisition or development, Section 6(f) of the LWCF requires an additional review and approval. DNR administers this program in partnership with the National Park Service (NPS). However, the proposed project does not impact 6(f) property. Therefore, no additional review or approval is needed to address 6(f) requirements. Note that this clearance is limited to the proposed project footprint. If the location of the project changes significantly, additional 6(f) review may be required.

**Wetlands:**

There is potential for wetland impacts to occur as a result of this project. Wetland impacts must be avoided and/or minimized to the greatest extent practicable. Unavoidable wetland losses must be compensated for in accordance with the DNR/DOT Cooperative Agreement and the DOT Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline. DNR requests information regarding the amount and type of unavoidable wetland impacts.

**Fisheries/Stream Work:**

Indian Creek (approximately Sta. 84+25) is a cold-water forage fishery. There shall be no in-stream disturbance between May 15<sup>th</sup> and July 15<sup>th</sup>, with both dates inclusive of the timeout period. This construction BMP minimizes impacts to special concern species (Lake Chubbysucker, more in endangered resources section) and other aquatic organisms during sensitive time periods such as spawning, and migration.

The Wisconsin River is an ERW (Exceptional Resource Water) and diverse and high quality warm water sport fishery that hosts an abundance of threatened and endangered species. There shall be no in-stream disturbance between March 1st and June 15th, with both dates inclusive of the timeout period. This construction BMP minimizes impacts to sport fish and other aquatic organisms during sensitive time periods such as spawning, and migration.

The Pine River at Station 411+00 is a warm water sport fishery and wadable smallmouth bass stream. There shall be no in-stream disturbance between May 15<sup>th</sup> and July 1st, with both dates inclusive of the timeout period. This construction BMP minimizes impacts to sport fish and other aquatic organisms during sensitive time periods such as spawning, and migration.

- ❖ *Disclaimer: Requests to modify the in-stream timeout dates may be made, if seasonal conditions and/or extra best management practices (BMPs) would allow it. These requests must be submitted to the DNR for review, and will be handled on a case-by-case basis.*

If erosion control matting is to be used along stream banks, DNR recommends biodegradable non-netted matting (e.g. Class I Type A Urban, Class I Type B Urban, or Class II Type C). Long-term netted mats may cause animal entrapment. Avoid the use of fine mesh matting that is tied or bonded at the mesh intersection such that the openings in the mesh are fixed in size.

#### **Aquatic Connectivity and Culvert Work:**

Culverts should be set and sized in such a manner to avoid or minimize impacts to stream morphology, aquatic organism passage, and water quality. The invert elevation of the new culvert(s) should be set an adequate distance below the natural streambed elevation, to allow for a natural and continuous streambed condition to occur. The invert elevations of the existing and proposed structure(s), the water surface elevations, and the natural streambed elevations upstream and downstream should be specified in the plans.

The width and depth of impacted waterways must not be altered. However, a minor amount of dredging necessary to place the structure elements is permissible.

#### **Endangered Resources:**

Based upon a review of the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) and other DNR records dated 6-20-18, the following Endangered Resources are known to occur in the project area or its vicinity and could be impacted by this project.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*), a bird listed as Threatened in Wisconsin, prefers lowland deciduous forests dominated by mature stands of American elm, cottonwood, and green ash and large upland blocks of mature dry-mesic to mesic forests.

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virens*), a State Threatened bird, prefers lowland deciduous forests and heavily wooded hillsides in large blocks of southern forests.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*), a bird listed as Threatened in Wisconsin. This species is found in large upland forest tracts in southern Wisconsin, where they occur in pockets of dense understory near small or partial canopy openings.

Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*), a bird listed as Threatened in Wisconsin. This species is found in large tracts of hardwood forest in southern Wisconsin, especially along Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers and their bluffs, and the Baraboo Hills.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), a bird listed as Endangered in Wisconsin, prefers open country with scattered trees and shrubs (usually hawthorne and red cedar), and edge habitat such as open areas in forests.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*), a bird of Special Concern in Wisconsin. This species breeds in floodplain hardwoods in the southern 2/3 of the state, typically in truncated snags among flooded timber.

The following measures will be needed to protect the above listed species: All tree and shrub removal and grubbing should take place between August 31<sup>st</sup> and April 15<sup>th</sup>.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), a bird listed as Threatened in Wisconsin. This species prefers larger stands of older-aged to mature bottomland hardwoods along riparian areas, deciduous swamps, and northern hardwoods or mixed deciduous – coniferous upland forests with wetland pockets or ephemeral ponds interspersed or located in close proximity.

The following measures will be needed to protect the above listed species: Nest surveys should be completed in areas that will be disturbed by this project that are considered suitable habitat. Surveys should be completed by a qualified consultant at DOT's direction and expense.

Northern Long-eared Bat, (*Myotis septentrionalis*), a both state and federally threatened species in Wisconsin, is usually a dull or light brown color, with a gray underbelly. Habitat for the summer may include day roosts in buildings, under tree bark or shutters, or caves during the night.

Big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) is a Threatened species in Wisconsin. It has a dark brown dorsal fur coat and may have light-brown ventral fur. During the summer months, big brown bats are found in various habitats including mixed landscapes of deciduous woodlands, farmlands, edges near water and urban areas.

Little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*) is a Threatened species in Wisconsin. Its dorsal fur is a glossy dark-brown to olive-brown color with a lighter ventral side. The little brown bat is insectivorous and feeds on aquatic soft-bodied insects. The species is found roosting in warm microclimates provided by tree snags, bat houses and buildings during the summer.

Eastern Pipistrelle, (*Perimyotis subflavus*), (formerly *Pipistrellus subflavus*), a Threatened species in Wisconsin, is usually a yellowish color, but it may vary from dark brown, or pale yellow to almost orange. Its individual hairs are actually tri-colored. This species typically roosts in caves for hibernation, and does so singly or in small groups.

The following measures will be needed to protect the above listed species: All tree and shrub removal and grubbing should take place between August 15<sup>th</sup> through June 1<sup>st</sup>. (Note that these dates are less restrictive than timing restrictions associated for other endangered resources for similar work. The more restrictive dates for migratory birds should be given priority as they will cover minimization requirements for these species as well)

Multi Species Bat Hibernaculum: A bat hibernaculum is a site where bats hibernate over the winter. These sites are most often caves or abandoned mines. They can include one or many species of bats and include both rare and non-rare species. It is important to protect these sites because bats will return year after year to the same hibernation site and can occur in very large numbers. There are several hibernacula in the north hillside along this project stretch. Currently we do not anticipate any direct impacts to these features. We will continue coordination through the design process to ensure this status does not change.

The following measures will be needed to protect the above habitat feature: In order to protect hibernating bats while overwintering in hibernaculum, there shall be no drilling, blasting, or rock excavation between Station 225+00 and 350+00 from October 15<sup>th</sup> to May 1<sup>st</sup>.

Blanding's turtles (*Emydoidea blandingii*) are listed as a Species of Special Concern in Wisconsin. They utilize a wide variety of aquatic habitats including deep and shallow marshes, shallow bays of lakes and impoundments where areas of dense emergent and submergent vegetation exists, sluggish streams, oxbows and other backwaters of rivers, drainage ditches (usually where wetlands have been drained), and sedge meadows and wet meadows adjacent to these habitats.

The following measures will be needed to protect the above listed species: 'J-turns' should be installed at silt fence ends to exclude and redirect turtles and other herptiles that may try to move through the project area.

Lake Chubsucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*), a fish listed as Special Concern, prefers moderately clear lakes, oxbow lakes, sloughs of weedy lakes and their associated marshy streams dense with organic debris over bottoms of cobble, sand, boulders, mud or silt. Spawning occurs from mid May through early July.

The following measures will be needed to protect the above listed species: There shall be no in-stream on Indian Creek (station 84+25) disturbance between May 15<sup>th</sup> and July 15<sup>th</sup>, with both dates inclusive of the timeout period. This construction BMP minimizes impacts during sensitive time periods such as spawning, and migration.

Mussel Bed: Mussel Beds are unique areas within a river reach where there is a large concentration of mussels that often include both rare and non-rare species. These beds correlate with suitable substrate conditions and presence of host species, and can occur in small to large rivers. They are significant due to their diversity and richness of species in a discrete area. There is a high concentration of Mussel beds in the Wisconsin River stretch adjacent to this project that host up to 14 different mussel species, including the Federally endangered Higgins Eye (*Lampsilis higginsii*), and Sheepnose (*Plethobasus cyphus*)

The following measures will be needed to protect the above habitat feature and associated species: Any in water work on the Wisconsin River or in adjacent tributaries (ex: Box culvert at 241+04.45) will require a mussel survey and relocation up to a year prior to construction activities. DNR staff can perform this work provided river conditions allow. If the Wisconsin River remains too high for an extended period of time, DOT may need to hire a qualified consultant to perform this work. Additionally strict erosion control and project staging should be implemented to prevent excessive sedimentation to mussel beds along this stretch of river.

Fescue Sedge (*Carex festucacea*), a Wisconsin Special Concern plant, is found in wet meadows as well as open, moist margins of lakes and large river floodplains (i.e., Wisconsin River). Blooming occurs mid-May through early July; fruiting occurs mid May through early July. The optimal identification period for this species is early June through July.

Lanced-leaved Buckthorn (*Rhamnus lanceolata* var. *glabrata*), a Wisconsin Special Concern plant, is found in dry to moist, brushy thickets with dolomite near the surface, often just below cliffs. Blooming occurs late May through late June; fruiting occurs early July through late August. The optimal identification period for this species is late May through late August.

Pale Green Orchid (*Platanthera flava* var. *herbiola*), a Wisconsin Threatened plant, is found in a variety of habitats, including moist prairies, sedge meadows, floodplain forests, river banks and ditches. Blooming occurs early June through early August; fruiting occurs early July through late August. The optimal identification period for this species is late June through early August.

Small-flowered Woolly Bean (*Strophostyles leiosperma*), a Wisconsin Special Concern plant, is found in dry, sandy soil, as well as margins of upland woods, dunes and shores. Blooming occurs from August through September. The optimal identification period for this species is late July through late August.

The following measures will be needed to protect the above listed species: Surveys should be conducted in potential habitats that will be impacted by this project. Any individuals identified will be transplanted to suitable habitat on adjacent DNR lands. Surveys should be completed by a qualified consultant at DOT's direction and expense. If relocations are necessary, DNR staff will assist to the extent practicable.

The Transportation Liaison will initiate coordination with DNR Conservation Biologist, Stacy Rowe.

- ❖ *NHI Disclaimer: This review letter may contain NHI data, including specific locations of endangered resources, which are considered sensitive and are not subject to Wisconsin's Open Records Law. As a result, information contained in this review letter may be shared only with individuals or agencies that require this information in order to carry out specific roles in the permitting, planning and implementation of the proposed project. Specific locations of endangered resources may not be released or reproduced in any publicly disseminated documents.*

### **Migratory Birds:**

A determination will be needed as to whether there is evidence of past migratory bird nesting on the existing structures.

Under the U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act, destruction of swallows and other migratory birds or their nests is unlawful unless a permit has been obtained from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). Therefore, the project should either occur only between August 30<sup>th</sup> and May 1<sup>st</sup> (non-nesting season) or utilize measures to prevent nesting (e.g., *remove unoccupied nests during the non-nesting season and install barrier netting prior to May 1*). If netting is used, ensure it is properly maintained, then removed as soon as the nesting period is over. If neither of these options is practicable then the USFWS must be contacted to apply for a depredation permit.

**Invasive Species and Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS):**

All project equipment shall be decontaminated for removal of invasive species prior to and after each use on the project site by utilizing other best management practices to avoid the spread of invasive species as outlined in NR 40, Wis. Adm. Code. For more information, refer to

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/bmp.html>.

- **Emerald Ash Borer:** This project has the potential for spreading the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) beetle. It is illegal to move or transport ash material, the emerald ash borer, and hardwood debris (i.e. firewood) from EAB quarantined areas to a non-quarantined area without a compliance agreement issued by WI Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. Regulated items include cut hardwood (non-coniferous) firewood, ash logs, ash mulch or bark fragments larger than one inch in diameter, or ash nursery stock (DATCP statute 21).
  - For more information regarding the EAB and quarantine areas please click on the following link: <http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/eab/article.jsp?topicid=20>
  - Recommendations to reduce the spread of EAB in potentially infested Ash wood: <http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/eab/articleassets/Recommendations%20to%20reduce%20the%20spread%20of%20EAB.pdf>
- **Oak Wilt:** This project involves work that may involve cutting or wounding of oak trees. To prevent the spread of oak wilt disease, please avoid cutting or pruning of oaks from April 1 through September 30. For more information and guidance see the DNR webpage at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/foresthealth/oakwilt.html>.

**Floodplains:**

A determination must be made as to whether the project lies within a mapped/zoned floodplain. Any proposed temporary or permanent changes to the road or waterway geometry in mapped floodplain areas requires that DOT coordinate with the Richland County Zoning Administrator to ensure compliance with the local zoning ordinance and NR116. Examples of floodplain development activity includes, but not limited to, the following: changes to waterway crossings; culvert extensions; changes to road surface elevations and/or side-slopes; temporary causeways; temporary structures; general fill.

- A preliminary review of the Surface Water Data Viewer (SWDV) indicates that floodplain conditions exist within the project limits.

**Storm Water Management & Erosion Control:**

- For projects disturbing an acre or more of land, erosion control and storm water measures must adhere to the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Transportation Construction General Permit (TCGP) for Storm Water Discharges. Coverage under TCGP is required prior to construction. DOT should apply for permit coverage just before the project goes to final PS&E. Permit coverage will be issued by the DNR after design is complete and documentation shows that the project will meet construction and post-construction performance standards. For more information regarding the TCGP you can go to the following link, and click on the "Transportation" tab: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Sectors/Transportation.html>.

- All projects require an Erosion Control Plan (ECP) that describes best management practices that will be implemented before, during and after construction to minimize pollution from storm water discharges. Additionally, the plan should address how post-construction storm water performance standards will be met for the specific site. The project design and Erosion Control Implementation Plan (ECIP) must comply with the TCGP in order to receive “permit-coverage” from the DNR.
- Once the project contract has been awarded, the contractor will be required to outline their construction methods in the ECIP. An adequate ECIP for the project must be developed by the contractor and submitted to this office for review at least 14 days prior to the preconstruction conference. For projects regulated under the TCGP, submit the ECIP as an amendment to the ECP.
- Post construction storm water treatment standards will apply to the rural to urban (curb and gutter) sections through Gotham and Orion, per NR. 151 and the TCGP. A 40% TSS reduction will apply to these locations.

### **Storm Water Settling Basin, Approximately Station 424+00**

The settling basin for the removal of suspended solids associated with the proposed urban section in Gotham is currently located in a wetland and floodplain area. Waters of the state, including wetlands, should not be used for storm water treatment. Other options that do not impact wetlands need to be considered. Sumped inlets, swales, infiltration and settling basin relocation are some treatment methods that may be applicable.

We understand the difficulty in siting storm water treatment features and look forward to working with our DOT counterparts on this issue.

### **Selected Site & Commercial Non-Metallic Mines:**

- The DOT Select Site process must be adhered to for clean fill or any other material that leaves the work site. The DNR liaison will review all proposed select sites and a site visit may be required. Filling of wetlands, waterways or floodplain is not allowed under the select site process, unless the site owner obtains required permits. No new impermeable surfaces can be left at a select site (including gravel roads or pads), unless the site owner obtains required permits. Contaminated materials leaving the site need to adhere to the Hazardous Material Management Plan.
- Use of Commercial Non-Metallic Mines must accompany documentation that such mines have received all applicable local, state and federal permits before being used on the project, including local non-metallic mining reclamation permits and applicable WPDES permits as issued by the DNR.
- It should be noted that developing a select site within the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway boundaries may require further permits or approvals from the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board. More information on regulations within the State Riverway can be found at <http://lwr.state.wi.us/section.asp?linkid=223&locid=50>.



**Structure Removal/Bridge Demolition:**

If any of the box culvert structures within these projects limits require demolition, the below special provisions should be incorporated.

Due to the habitat and recreation characteristics of this section of the Wisconsin River and its associated tributaries, **STSP 203-020**, *Removing Old Structure Over Waterway With Minimal Debris*, will be adequate for this project. Please coordinate with DNR early in the design phase of the project if the bridge must be dropped into the waterway before removal.

**Temporary Stream Channel or Culvert:**

If a temporary channel is needed for culvert construction, the channel should be lined with plastic or other non-erodible material and weighted down with clean stone. A temporary channel or culvert must be capable of carrying all stream flows during the construction period and must maintain a suitable depth and velocity to allow the passage of migrating fish and aquatic species. Fish that become stranded in dewatered areas or temporary channels should be captured and returned to the active channel immediately.

These requirements should be addressed in the special provisions and require the contractor to outline these construction methods in the ECIP.

**Asbestos:**

A Notification of Demolition and/or Renovation and Application for Permit Exemption, DNR form 4500-113 (chapters NR 406, 410, and 447 Wis. Adm. Code) may be required. Please refer to DOT FDM 21-35-45 and the DNR's notification requirements web page: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Demo/Asbestos.html> for further guidance on asbestos inspections and notifications. Contact Mark Davis, Air Management Specialist 262-574-2118, with questions on the form. The notification must be submitted 10 working days in advance of demolition projects.

**Public Waterway Navigation Issues:**

This reach of the Wisconsin River is heavily used by recreational watercraft. If in water work occurs, it will be necessary to place navigational aids around the construction area during construction.

Additionally, the lower Pine River is frequently used by recreational watercraft, if in water work occurs in the Pine river, it will be necessary to place navigational aids around the construction area during construction.

A Waterway Marker Application and Permit is required for both types of navigational markers (informational vs. control/restrictive) prior to construction. A local ordinance will also be required for buoys that control or restrict navigation. Adequate time should be allowed for the passage of an ordinance with the local municipality. A local ordinance is not required for informational navigational aids (a waterway marker permit is required). DNR will determine which type of navigational aids are needed in accordance with the project design and methods used during construction. The general steps for submission of a Waterway Marker Application and Permit are as follows:

1. Please fill out the Waterway Marker Application and Permit form:  
<http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/forms/8700/8700-058.pdf>

2. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation should be listed as the applicant.
3. Be sure to include an aerial map-diagram or engineered-diagram of the work location and the placement of the waterway markers (buoys). If proposed GPS coordinates for each buoy are not provided, then markers placed on the diagram must show distance (in feet) from each marker location and from one permanent fixture as a benchmark.
4. Provide the completed application/permit to the local municipality having jurisdictional authority over the area in which the waterway markers will be placed. If an ordinance is required, consult with the local municipality regarding their ordinance process.
5. Forward the signed application/permit to myself as well as the Boating Program Specialist:

**Penny Kanable**  
**Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources**  
**101 S Webster Street - LE/8**  
**Madison WI 53703**

6. The Boating Program Specialist will communicate with the local Warden and Recreational Safety Warden in processing and finalizing the permit. If the permit application is incomplete or additional information is needed the Boating Program Specialist will work with DNR's Regional DOT Liaison to resolve.
7. Permanent Navigation Aids: The process outlined above will also apply to the placement of permanent navigational aids. This includes modifications, additions or temporary relocations of existing navigational aids. The locations of existing buoys (or other navigational aids) must be included in the permit application.

### **Special Features:**

- **Seeding and Mulching Recommendation:**

- DNR is requesting that a native seed mix be used on this project given the proximity to Lower Wisconsin Riverway lands and high quality habitats that can harbor a multitude of threatened and endangered species. Seed Mix 70A may provide good performance in these conditions, but given the challenging site characteristics (soils, steep slopes, aspect, etc.) we may want to develop a custom blend that is both cost effective and provides the needed erosion control if the standard DOT prairie mixes don't best meet these conditions. We will continue coordination with DOT staff.
- DNR is requesting that weed-free mulch be used for restoration of this project site, because of the proximity to DNR owned lands, high quality habitats, and the native seed mix requirement above. Some weed-free mulch suppliers can be found at:  
<http://wcia.wisc.edu/mulch.pdf>.

### **Other Issues:**

This project may require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). For further permit details, you may contact Kerrie Hauser of the USACE located in the La Crescent office, at 651-290-5903. All local, state, and federal permits and/or approvals must be obtained prior to commencing

construction activities.

The above comments represent the DNR's initial concerns for the proposed project and do not constitute final concurrence. Final concurrence will be granted after further review of refined project plans, and additional consultation if necessary. If any of the concerns or information provided in this letter requires further clarification, please contact this office at 608-275-3308, or email at [andrew.barta@wisconsin.gov](mailto:andrew.barta@wisconsin.gov).

Sincerely,

*Andy Barta*

Andy Barta  
Environmental Analysis & Review Specialist

cc: Steve Vetsch – WisDOT Rec  
Kerrie Hauser - ACOE  
Mark Cupp – LWSR Board  
Dan Kleinertz – WisDOT  
Matt Seguin – DNR  
Brian Hefty – DNR  
Stacy Rowe – DNR  
Heidi Nelson - DNR  
Jennifer Gihring – DNR  
Mike Bindl - Richland County Zoning



# Bogus Bluff Bat Hibernaculum

