

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND DECISION ON THE NEED  
FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

Form 1600-8

Rev 6-90

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Region or Bureau  
Watershed Management-Central Office

Type List Designation

NOTE TO REVIEWERS This document is a DNR environmental analysis that evaluates probable environmental effects and decides on the need for an EIS. The attached analysis includes a description of the proposal and the affected environment. The DNR has reviewed the attachments and, upon certification, accepts responsibility for their scope and content to fulfill requirements in s. NR 150.22, Wis. Adm. Code. Your comments should address completeness, accuracy or the EIS decision. For your comments to be considered, they must be received by the contact person before 4:30 p.m., \_\_\_\_\_ (date).

Contact Person

Tim Jones

Title. Water Resources Management Specialist

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Madison, WI 53703

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Applicant Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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Title of Proposal Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Dousman and Environs

Location County Waukesha City/Town/Village Village of Dousman, Portions of the Towns of Ottawa and Summit

Township Range Section(s) T7N R17E S27, 34 and T6N R17E S4, 9, 10

**PROJECT SUMMARY - DNR Review Information Based on**

List documents, plans, studies or memos referred to and provide a brief overview

The sewer service area update and related documents for this environmental analysis are found in the Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) community assistance planning report 192, 2nd Edition, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Dousman and Environs March 2000. This amendment was proposed by the Village of Dousman to update the area's sewer service area plan to reflect regional recommendations. These recommendations are documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 45, A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2020 (December 1997), SEWRPC Report No. 209, A Development Plan for Waukesha County, WI (August 1996), and the Village's land use plan as set forth in the Village of Dousman Master Land Use Plan (adopted 1999). The SSA plan and proposed amendment include the delineation of and preservation recommendations for environmentally sensitive lands. Environmentally sensitive lands are areas on which sewered development should not occur. This EA focuses on the amendment areas only.

Under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 121, the delineation of a sewer service boundary includes the identification of areas appropriate for current and future sewered development. Communities may also develop without sanitary sewer by utilizing onsite sewage systems. Where sewered service is available within a reasonable proximity, onsite systems may not provide an equivalent cost-effective and environmentally sustainable option for wastewater management. This environmental analysis focuses on the potential impacts of providing sanitary sewer service within the proposed revision to the sewer service area boundary.

The proposed amendment involves lands adjacent to the existing Village of Dousman SSA in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. The proposed amendment is dispersed among several sections in T6N -T7N, R17E. The gross revised Dousman Sanitary Sewer Service Area encompasses 3.3 square miles, including 0.9 square miles of primary environmental corridor, 0 square miles of secondary

environmental corridor, 24 acres of isolated natural resource areas, and 9 acres of wetlands and surface water areas less than five acres in size. Therefore, about 1 square mile, or 30 percent, of the gross expanded SSA is identified as environmentally significant or sensitive. This proposed service area involves adding 0.9 square miles to the existing service. This proposed addition is intended to accommodate a year 2020 population of between 3,100 persons (intermediate-growth centralized plan) and 5,300 persons (high-growth decentralized plan). The refined Dousman SSA tributary to the Village of Dousman would accommodate a resident population of about 4,300 persons (assuming full development of vacant lands) at an overall density of 2.6 dwelling units per *net residential acre*.

### **Treatment Plant Capacity**

Wastewater treatment for land within the proposed amendment area will be provided by the Village of Dousman Sewage Treatment Facility (upgraded and expanded in 1983), which has a design hydraulic loading capacity of 0.35 million gallons per day (mgd) on an average annual flow basis. This plant discharges to the Bark River. In 1995, the average annual flow rate was 0.25 mgd. The increase in population at full build-out is estimated to result in a flow of about 0.60 and 0.80 mgd on an average annual flow basis, depending on the sewage flows generated by new commercial and industrial land uses. The northwestern Waukesha County sewerage system plan recommends that the Village of Dousman sewage treatment plant undergo modest modifications by the year 2010.

### **Justification of Need**

The proposed amendment was requested by the Village of Dousman to service lands to be developed in the next 20 years. The area's previous SSA boundary was for the year 2000. The proposed service area involves adding 0.9 square miles to the existing Year 2000 service area to accommodate a year 2020 population of 4,300 persons assuming full development of vacant land at an average of 2.6 dwelling units per *net residential acre*.

### **Population/Growth Projection**

This expanded service area will accommodate an estimated Year 2020 population of 4,300 which lies at the upper end of the Year 2020 growth forecasts for this area by SEWRPC -- the forecast of the intermediate growth-centralized scenario and the high growth decentralized scenario (3,100 and 5,300 persons respectively). The population in 1995 was estimated to be about 3,250 persons.

Documents presented and discussed in this analysis include the following:

- \* Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) Community Assistance Planning Report No. 192 *Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Dousman and Environs, Waukesha County, Wisconsin* (Exhibit A)
- \* Map of proposed land uses (Exhibit B)
- \* Historic and Archeological Sites (Exhibit C)
- \* NR 121, Wisconsin Administrative Code (Exhibit D)
- \* Lower Rock River Basin Plan (1998) (Exhibit E)

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### **DNR EVALUATION OF PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE (complete each item)**

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#### **1 Environmental Effects and Their Significance**

Discuss the short-term and long-term environmental effects of the proposed project, including secondary effects, particularly to geographically scarce resources such as historic or cultural resources, scenic and recreational resources, prime agricultural lands, threatened or endangered species or ecologically sensitive areas, and the significance of these effects (The reversibility of an action affects the extent or degree of impact)

This sewer service area (SSA) plan update proposes an increase in the areal extent of the Dousman sewer service area by 0.9 square miles and designates a number of areas in the parcel as environmentally sensitive. Therefore, this environmental analysis focuses on potential impacts associated with the addition of these particular parcels into sewer service. The status quo, or continued use of private on-site systems in this area will remain in effect under a "no action" scenario. Proposed additions are located specifically northeast and southwest of the existing SSA, in the Village of Dousman, T7N R17E S34; the Town of Summit, T7N R17E S27; and the Town of Ottawa, T6N R17E S4, 9, 10.

## Short-Term Impacts of the Proposed Project:

### Construction Impacts:

- \* Noise, dust, congestion (traffic), and habitat disturbance:
- \* Increased quantity of stormwater flow, particularly to the Bark River Watershed and Scuppernong Creek and the associated wetland systems, which are located adjacent to the proposed southern amendment area. Additionally, impacts to areas with existing development and downstream systems from land disturbance associated with sewer line construction, development, and reduced infiltration should be anticipated.
- \* Reduced water quality of wetlands and surface waters of these river systems, which may include increased nutrients, solids, bacteria, metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (and other organics) from stormwater conveyance from increased development and reduced infiltration
- \* Possible dredge and fill of wetlands during land disturbance activities and development of hydric soils, which will likely displace the local hydrologic flow and affect regional hydraulics during and subsequent to sewer system development.

### Historic/Cultural Area:

Historic structures and/or archeological sites are located in two sections of the proposed amendment area: T7N R17E S27 (NW ¼) and S34 (SE ¼). These areas have not been surveyed (site surveys) for archaeological remains; thus, there is a possibility that unreported remains are present (Exhibit C). These areas should be assessed by the state archeologist or the state historian prior to construction activity.

### Endangered/Threatened Species and Natural Areas:

The endangered resources review using the Natural Heritage Inventory Database determined that there are a few endangered and threatened species known to exist in the primary and secondary corridors and isolated natural resources areas within the plan boundaries. **Comprehensive endangered resources surveys have NOT been completed for the area, so the data are likely incomplete.**

Heritage Resource	Description
Nelson Oak Woods and Lowlands T6N R17E Sections 9, 10	Southern Dry-Mesic Forest; disturbed oak woods and adjacent lowlands containing sedge meadow and tamarack relict bordering the Bark River. The upland woods contain an active great blue heron rookery. Threatened bird species include the Red-Shouldered Hawk and the Acadian Flycatcher.
Fish Species: slender madtom ( <i>Noturus exilis</i> ), starhead topminnow ( <i>Fundulus dispar</i> ), pugnose shiner ( <i>Notropis nubilis</i> ); Crustacean: a side-swimmer ( <i>Crangonyx gracilis</i> ); Mussel: ellipse ( <i>Umst. concha ellipsiformis</i> ).	Found in the Bark River from upstream reach, T7N R17E S19, to downstream reach T6N R17E S5.

### Environmentally sensitive areas:

SEWRPC has identified environmentally sensitive areas (ESA) associated with water resource features within the proposed gross Waukesha SSA that conform to the WDNR's definition of ESA. The proposed gross Dousman Sanitary Sewer Service Area encompasses 3.3 square miles, including 0.9 square mile of primary environmental corridor, 0 square miles of secondary environmental corridor, 24 acres of isolated natural resource areas, and 9 acres of wetlands and surface water areas less than five acres in size. Therefore a total of approximately 1.0 square mile of the gross expanded SSA is identified as environmentally significant or sensitive.

The large amount of corridor is not surprising as the service area lies along a major stream valley (Bark River and Scuppernong Creek) and within the Kettle Moraine area of southeastern Wisconsin. Additionally, Utica and Spring Lake are located within the current service area. Wetland and buffer areas associated with water resources should be left undeveloped to maintain their functional values.

SEWRPC designation of primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas are based, in part, on the size (length, width and acreage) of the area, which may or may not have a direct positive correlation with a resource's ecological value or significance. Thus, there can be environmentally significant lands in the planning area in which an ecologically valuable resource does not conform to the size standards prescribed by SEWRPC. The following are SEWRPC's size standards for environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas (Exhibit A).

Primary Corridor: At least 400 acres in size, at least two miles long, and a minimum width of 200 feet.

Secondary Corridor: A minimum of 100 acres and a minimum length of one mile.

Isolated Natural Resource Area: At least 5 acres in size

The following is the Department's definition of environmentally sensitive areas based on language in NR121.

"Areas to be considered for exclusion from the SSA because of the potential for adverse impacts on the quality of the waters of the state from both point and nonpoint sources of pollution include but are not limited to wetlands, shorelands, floodways and floodplains, steep slopes, highly erodible soils and other limiting soil types, groundwater recharge areas and other such physical constraints." (NR121.05 (1)(g) 2. (c)) (Exhibit D)

**Resource Areas:**

The following are major environmentally sensitive areas that will likely be affected by urban development associated with this amendment.

Location	Site Name and Species Found	Site Description
T6N R17E S9, 10	<b>Nelson Oak Woods and Lowlands</b>  This is a woodland known to support state designated endangered or threatened birds Acadian Flycatcher ( <i>Empidonax vireescens</i> ), and the Red-Shouldered Hawk ( <i>Buteo lineatus</i> )	Development is already located along the north, east, and northwest perimeter of Nelson Oak Woods. However, construction of sewer lines and associated road work etc., and increased residential development (density) will likely affect the woodland resource and its associated lowlands which may result in pollutant increases and enhanced stormwater problems if preventative measures (i.e., permanent stormwater controls) are not taken.  Increased residential development and traffic will likely result in habitat disturbances for breeding birds that nest or migrate in the woodland (there is a great blue heron rookery located in this area).
T7N R17E S27, 33,34	<b>Bark River</b> This is a water known to support state designated endangered or threatened fish species: slender madtom ( <i>Noturus exilis</i> ), starhead topminnow ( <i>Fundulus dispar</i> ) and pugnose shiner ( <i>Notropis nubilus</i> ). In addition there is one species of threatened mussel, the ellipse ( <i>Venustaconcha ellipsiformis</i> ), and one species of crustacean, a side-swimmer ( <i>Crangonyx gracilis</i> ).	A major stream (full recreational, warm water sport fishery) passing through the Town of Summit and Village of Dousman. The river is bordered by various types of development and is the point of discharge for the Dousman wastewater treatment facility.
T6N R17E S4, 9, 10	<b>Scuppernong Creek</b>	Perennial stream that discharges into the Bark River to the west of the Village of Dousman. Will follow the entire southern and western border of the proposed SSA addition in Section 4, 9, 10. Endangered and threatened species found in the Bark River are identified above.
T7N R17E S33 and T6N R17E S4	<b>Utica Lake</b>	A 14-acre spring lake with critical herptile species habitat.
T6N R17E S3	<b>Spring Lake</b>	A 14-acre spring lake with critical herptile species habitat.

□ SEWRPC policies allow five-acre lot development in primary corridor, thus obfuscating intended protection that primary corridor designation is to provide.

For the reasons stated earlier, all areas identified as environmentally sensitive in the plan should be protected. Also, we encourage a closer look at the environmental corridors and isolated resource areas that may need to be crossed to develop surrounding areas. ***All efforts to protect the integrity of the corridors should be undertaken.*** Also, implementation of stormwater management practices for new and existing development should be encouraged to provide adequate stream protection for water quality.

### Other Resource Conditions

Within the amendment area, there are some tracks where soils pose limitations for residential development. These soils are associated with the wetland areas along the area's wetlands, lakes and streams and should be taken into consideration when development occurs. Generally, many of these soils are part of environmental corridors. However, there may currently be septic or private sewerage systems serving some of these areas at this time and if so, these existing developments would be better served by connection to public sewers. The inherent limitations of these soils can not be overcome by enlarging the lot size and will likely result in ponding and runoff of partially treated wastes into surface waters (from SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30, 1978).

### Significance of Short-Term Impacts:

Increasing impervious surfaces are relatively permanent. Some urban BMPs can be used during development of roads, driveways, parking lots, etc. to abate degradation of natural resources.

- Onsite stormwater detention/retention facilities should be built into development plans. These facilities should mimic the natural setting as much as possible. Since 1993, Waukesha County has had an erosion control ordinance based on a model ordinance developed by the WDNR and the League of Wisconsin Municipalities. In addition, the Village of Dousman should, if it hasn't already, adopt a construction erosion control ordinance that is based upon a model ordinance developed by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities.
- Wetlands should not be used for stormwater treatment but primarily for environmental corridor/natural areas and habitat values; stormwater flows should be slowed before they reach wetland areas - ***and buffers of 75 feet or greater should be implemented around wetland areas to protect wildlife and water quality.***
- ***Secondary corridors and small headwater streams*** should not be used for "economical drainageways", but ***should be protected to conserve natural hydrologic flows and groundwater recharge.*** Streams, lakes and wetlands should be preserved with a sizable buffer to allow free movement of animal species and to slow stormwater flows to prevent scouring and sedimentation in these areas.
- All wetlands, floodplains, and steep slopes associated with waterbodies should be off limits for development based on possible impacts to water quality; this protection should be applied despite or regardless of the type of environmental corridor designation.

### Long-Term Impacts of the Proposed Project

One major long-term impact of this project will stem from the rapid development in both Oconomowoc and Waukesha. The rapid pace of growth in these areas encourages and legitimizes the type of urban sprawl that the Department of Natural Resources is trying to reduce in urbanizing regions. This sprawl and its associated impervious surface areas have been linked to water quality impacts written of and analyzed in numerous public journals, newspaper articles, etc.

- Water quality, quantity, economic, social, and ecological habitat and potential wildlife impacts from hydrologic modifications, including enhanced flashiness of flow regimes and increased pollutant loads from roof drains,

street and parking lot runoff, deicers, spills, and oil and grease. Enhanced delivery of total suspended solids, bacteria, metals and organics (polychlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons) to surface waters, with potentially substantial changes to the quality and character of the waterbodies.

- Operational, maintenance and upgrade costs for WWTP and infrastructure development must be anticipated as the treatment plant nears its design capacity, which will occur prior to full build-out of this sanitary sewer service area.
- Long-term primary impacts include effects from enhanced suburban sprawl over large land areas. SEWRPC allows five-acre lot development in primary environmental corridor, which results in habitat fragmentation. Growth of outlying areas versus infill and vertical development of existing urban areas is associated with:
  - Loss of prime agricultural land
  - Loss of existing rural character in the outlying township
  - Ecological, social and economic costs associated with an increase in air and noise pollution, traffic congestion, waste generation, spills, need for new and enhanced infrastructure in city and outlying areas.
- Air quality impacts from new industrial, commercial and residential land uses could be significant. Individual impacts will have to be addressed on a case-by-case basis through the State air operation permit process. An increase in the accompanying vehicular traffic and associated air pollution emissions is likely from increased commercial and industrial activity.

#### **Significance of Long-Term Impacts:**

- Loss of prime agricultural land in Waukesha County is irreversible and permanent for foreseeable future.
- Loss of existing rural character in the townships of Summit and Ottawa is irreversible and relatively permanent for the foreseeable future.
- Increase in air and noise pollution, traffic congestion, waste generation, spills is relatively irreversible and permanent as long as the industrial, commercial and residential development is implemented as planned.
- Loss of wildlife and extirpation of endangered species and loss of unique communities/habitats is permanent and irreversible.

#### **2 Significance of Cumulative Effects**

Discuss the significance of reasonably anticipated cumulative effects on the environment (and energy usage, if applicable). Consider cumulative effects from repeated projects of the same type. Would the cumulative effects be more severe or substantially change the quality of the environment? Include other activities planned or proposed in the area that would compound effects on the environment

The Village of Dousman is seeking approval of the sewered development plan boundary as proposed to meet anticipated land requirements to the year 2020. The cumulative impacts of the area's growth will include increased traffic, jobs, air pollution and stormwater runoff with accompanying sedimentation and pollution. The cumulative impacts also include loss of rare and endangered wildlife, wetlands, prime agricultural land, groundwater recharge areas, woodlands, wildlife intolerant to urbanization, and rural community character. The transitional edge between urban and rural land use is pushed out farther from the center of the urban area causing land use speculation and increases in property values.

This SSA Plan's public hearing has provided an opportunity for public participation concerning the area's future development. All plans however, should be reviewed from time to time to be sure that they represent the most current ideas and knowledge available. Wisconsin Administrative Code, NR 121, requires periodic sewer service area plan updates.

- a Explain the significance of any unknowns, which create substantial uncertainty in predicting effects on the quality of the environment. What additional studies or analysis would eliminate or reduce these unknowns?

The current sewer extension provisions of Chapters NR 110 and ILHR 82, Wis. Adm. Code, provide implementation authority for the plan.

While SEWRPC's sewer service area plan report does not secure protection of all environmentally sensitive lands within the amendment area, the opportunity for development to create adverse impacts in ignorance of water quality protection rules is diminished because the plan provides notice that the protection of wetlands and shorelands is required through other state and federal laws.

*It is highly recommended that communities rezone areas identified as environmentally sensitive to conservancy for their long-term protection.*

Wetlands and navigable streams represent the major features within the subject environmentally sensitive areas. All wetlands and streams within the boundary of the proposed amendment to the sewer service area should be protected through either the implementation of sewer service area plan itself or the Army Corps 404 wetland permit process, water quality standards for wetlands (Wis. Adm. Code, NR 103), and Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 115, the shoreland wetland program for unincorporated areas which are administered locally by counties.

SEWRPC policy provides for the protection of environmentally sensitive areas within primary environmental corridors but allows development of environmentally sensitive areas designated secondary environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas, at the discretion of the local unit of government. However, any development proposal that would have a significant adverse water quality impact on environmentally sensitive lands, requiring a Clean Water Act - Section 404 Permit or a Wisconsin State Statute - Chapter 30 Permit, is required to also obtain DNR water quality certification. WDNR administers Chapter NR 103, which specifies state water quality standards. Analysis of whether the proposed project will meet the qualitative standards set out in NR 103 is required through the water quality certification procedure; this analysis is required of any action affecting a wetland, regardless of the size of that wetland.

Stormwater management plan development is required for any construction site activity disturbing five or more acres of land, pursuant to Chapter NR 216, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

If there were insufficient industrial and commercial lands within the sewer service area to meet the demand, it's possible that development would occur with onsite sewage disposal systems. Within the relatively high densities of urban area development sanitary sewer generally has less adverse impact on the environment than numerous onsite sewage systems, particularly as the onsite systems become old. The delineation and protection of environmentally sensitive areas through the sewer service area planning process is a positive secondary impact. The Facility Planning and Wastewater Permitting Programs oversee the maintenance of wastewater treatment standards and capacity.

- b Explain the environmental significance of reasonably anticipated operating problems such as malfunctions, spills, fires or other hazards (particularly those relating to health or safety) Consider reasonable detection and emergency response, and discuss the potential for these hazards.

None.

Would a decision on this proposal influence future decisions or foreclose options that may additionally affect the quality of the environment? Describe any conflicts the proposal has with plans or policy of local, state or federal agencies Explain the significance of each

The approval of the subject plan provides significant direction for the community's future growth but does not

foreclose future options that could have positive affects on the environment. Sewer service area plans allow amendment procedures to respond to new information and demands relative to providing water quality protection in a development setting. NR 121 requires periodic SSA plan updates.

5 **Significance of Controversy Over Environmental Effects**

Discuss the effects on the quality of the environment, including socio-economic effects, that are (or are likely to be) highly controversial, and summarize the controversy

The project may be perceived as a contribution to urban sprawl. However, without a sewer service area plan to exclude the sewered development of environmentally sensitive lands, the adverse impact upon water quality through the development of environmentally sensitive areas could be significant. While SSA planning may not provide positive environmental impacts other than water quality protection; (such as air pollution or traffic impacts), the net environmental concern and benefit it generates through the community planning process may be broadly beneficial.

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**ALTERNATIVES**

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Briefly describe the impacts of no action and of alternatives that would decrease or eliminate adverse environmental effects. (Refer to any appropriate alternatives from the applicant or anyone else )

Alternatives exist to the proposed action, including the 1) No action scenario, and 2) the proposed action with implementation of a series of recommendations designed to reduce the significance of short and long term water quality impacts.

**No Action**

The no action plan would require the continued reliance for residential development and treatment of wastewater on private onsite facilities. This scenario, currently in effect, does not include the environmentally sensitive area delineations and protection measures as that enumerated in the proposed SSA plan. Thus, there is potential for local development to occur utilizing onsite sewage disposal systems the placement of which is not excluded in some environmentally sensitive areas. The WDNR believes that this alternative is not preferred due to the potential for local development to occur without water quality assessment and protection measures and the likelihood of continued health and environmental problems posed by high groundwater levels and failing septic systems.

**Proposed Action - With Recommendations to Reduce Adverse Water Quality Impacts**

- To reduce the significance of wetland alterations, wetlands should not be used for stormwater treatment but for environmental corridor/natural area and habitat values.
- Archaeological resources in the planned site area should be investigated and protected if necessary before earth moving activity occurs.
- Water quantity and quality impacts from increased commercial, residential and industrial discharges and stormwater flows should be abated through:
  - Developing a comprehensive stormwater management plan for the entire area including the design and development of stormwater retention facilities and use of BMPs (preferably nonstructural) in future growth areas to abate pollutant loads to surface waters during and after construction activities take place, on a landscape or regional scale.
  - An assessment of water quantity impacts from groundwater withdrawals should be conducted using the hydrologic model currently being developed for the SEWRPC region.

- A wellhead protection ordinance for the Village of Dousman should be developed and a wellhead protection area delineated if one is not currently available. A source water protection area for the public water supply should be delineated and protected. Local development plans should be coordinated with any setbacks and/or restrictions in the wellhead protection ordinance.
- Development (as necessary) and implementation of construction site erosion control ordinances for construction activities on sites smaller than that regulated under state building code requirements.
- If and when the time is necessary, considerable planning should take place among the village, the county, DOT, DNR and SEWRPC to design an expanded transportation infrastructure that will minimize impacts to surface waters and will maximize the utility of the designed roads. Care should be taken to avoid the design of a superhighway that cuts off people from their environment and that encourages "sprawl".
- Special protection should be given to all remaining wildlife and wetlands in the project area and downstream. Pressure will be placed on downstream resources as development is extended out. Fragmentation of wildlife areas and habitat should be minimized. It is highly recommended that communities rezone areas identified as environmentally sensitive to conservancy for their long-term protection.
- Infilling of vacant lots for future development should be encouraged over the use of existing agricultural or vacant/undeveloped lands on the outskirts of the sewer service area.
- The use of wetlands and railroad right-of-ways should be discouraged, if not prohibited, for sewerline laterals due to the sensitivity of wetlands and the likelihood of rare plant species in railroad right-of-ways.
- A protection plan should be developed and implemented for the adjoining wetland communities and floodplain resources associated with the lake systems and the Bark River and Scuppernong Creek systems.

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**SUMMARY OF ISSUE IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITIES**

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List agencies, citizen groups and individuals contacted regarding the project (include DNR personnel and title) and summarize public contacts, completed or proposed.

Date	Contact	Comment Summary
03/29/00	Tim Jones	Received final plan for review
05/00	ER	Received Endangered Resources Information
05/00	Facilities and Lands	Received Archeological/Historical Resource data
05/00	Tim Jones	Began Drafting EA
06/00	Tim Jones	Completed Drafting EA
06/00	Tim Jones	Submitted for Public Comment Period

On-site inspection or past experience with site by evaluator

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

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**DECISION (This decision is not final until certified by the appropriate authority)**

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In accordance with s 111, Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Adm. Code, the Department is authorized and required to determine whether it has complied with s 111, Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code.

Complete either A or B below

A  EIS Process Not Required

The attached analysis of the expected impacts 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 prior to final action by the Department on this project.

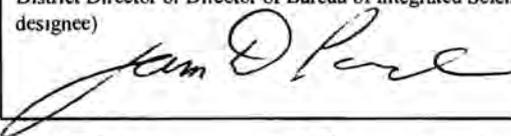
B Major Action Requiring the Full EIS Process

The proposal is of such magnitude and complexity with such considerable and important impacts on the quality of the human environment that it constitutes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Signature of Evaluator 	Date Signed 7/12/00
Noted Regional Waste Supervisor	Date Signed

Number of responses to news release or other notice 0

Add Discussion of Any Comments Received

Certified to be in compliance with WEPA	
District Director or Director of Bureau of Integrated Science Services (or designee) 	Date Signed 7/12/2000

*Dousman SSA, Waukesha County*

**NOTICE OF APPEAL RIGHTS**

If you believe that you have a right to challenge this decision, you should know that Wisconsin statutes and administrative rules establish time periods within which requests to review Department decisions must be filed.

For judicial review of a decision pursuant to sections 227.52 and 227.53, Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to file your petition with the appropriate circuit court and serve the petition on the Department. Such a petition for judicial review shall name the Department of Natural Resources as the respondent.

To request a contested case hearing pursuant to section 227.42, Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to serve a petition for hearing on the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources. The filing of a request for a contested case hearing is not a prerequisite for judicial review and does not extend the 30-day period for filing a petition for judicial review.

Note: Not all Department decisions respecting environmental impact, such as those involving solid waste or hazardous waste facilities under sections 144.43 to 144.47 and 144.60 to 144.74, Stats., are subject to the contested case hearing provisions of section 227.42, Stats.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 227.48(2), Stats.

**Press Release, June 15, 2000  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**For more information contact: Tim Jones, (608) 266-3221, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (jonest@dnr.state.wi.us)**

The Village of Dousman has requested Department of Natural Resources approval of an expansion to the Dousman Sewer Service Area. A sewer service area plan delineates areas requested for sewer development and "environmentally sensitive areas", which are considered unsuitable for development based on the potential for adverse water quality impacts. The Department has prepared an environmental assessment (EA) to evaluate the effects of the amendment proposal.

The proposed amendment adds 0.9 square miles of land to the existing Dousman and Environs Sewer Service Area to be used for mixed density residential, commercial, industrial, recreational and open space uses. The acreage requested is based on an intermediate-to-high growth, decentralized development scenario developed by the Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) in their Year 2020 Land Use Plan for the region. The village's population in 1995 was estimated to be approximately 3,250 persons. This expanded service area is designed to serve a population of 4,300 by the Year 2020 at an overall *average* density of 2.6 dwelling units per net residential acre according to Tim Jones, DNR Watershed Management Specialist.

The areas to be developed involve land adjacent to environmentally sensitive resources such as the Nelson Oak Woods and Lowlands, the Bark River, Scuppernong Creek and the area's many lakes, including Utica Lake and Spring Lake. In addition, stormwater from development may affect resources downstream of the Bark River such as Rome Millpond. According to DNR records, the sensitive areas involved provide habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species, providing an interconnected habitat corridor among the area's many aquatic resources.

The proposed amendment may result in adverse effects on the water quality of the region as well as downstream resources if stormwater management and erosion controls are not implemented, Jones said. Innovation should be used to enhance groundwater infiltration, which is critical for protecting stream and wetland water quality and ground water supplies. Development of street and neighborhood designs and best management practices that maximize stormwater infiltration will reduce potential impacts to water resources, particularly the area's many springs and wetlands.

The environmental assessment can be obtained from Tim Jones (WT/2), Bureau of Watershed Management, Wisconsin DNR, P.O. Box 7921, Madison WI 53707, (608) 266-3221, jonest@dnr.state.wi.us. Public comments are welcome and may be submitted to Tim Jones by 4:30 p.m. June 30, 2000.

NO COMMENTS  
RECEIVED  
-TJS  
Jim,  
COULD YOU PLEASE LOOK THIS EA  
OVER & SIGN-OFF ON IT. THANKS  
Tim Jones WT/2 6-30-00

H/100