
Staff Analysis of Proposed Amendment to the
Dane County Water Quality Plan
**Revising the Sewer Service Area Boundary and Environmental
Corridors in the Oakhill Correctional Institute Limited Service
Area**
“DOC Juvenile Facility”

History of the Oakhill Correctional Institute Limited Service Area

The Oakhill Correctional Institute Limited Service Area (LSA) was formed in 1984 at the request of Dane County on behalf of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC). At that time, the LSA totaled 345 acres. Apart from an alleged land swap in 1991¹, there have been no amendment requests for the LSA since its creation. Furthermore, records indicated the land swap was never adopted, as the sewer service area has remained consistent since original adoption.

Planning in Fitchburg

The City of Fitchburg update their comprehensive plan in 2020. The Comprehensive Plan is substantially consistent with the adopted [2050 Regional Development Framework](#) (Framework).

The requested amendment area is shown as “Agriculture and Open Space” in the City’s long-range plans. It is zoned “Exclusive Agriculture” and has a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for governmental/institutional uses.

Current Amendment

The City of Fitchburg is requesting an amendment to the Oakhill Correctional Institute Limited Service Area (LSA) for an area within the City of Fitchburg, to the east of the current LSA boundary. The amendment area is southwest of USH 14 and north of CTH M (see **Map 1**). The requested amendment area totals approximately 77 acres, covering five existing parcels. The Village of Oregon will provide sanitary sewer service and water supply through an intergovernmental agreement. The property is owned by the Wisconsin Department of

¹ Records from the early 1990s contain an RPC resolution recommending approval of a land swap made at the request of Dane County on behalf of the DOC. However, no record of DNR approval exists and there is no evidence suggesting that any mapping change was ever made to this LSA.

Corrections (DOC). As such, despite it being located within the City of Fitchburg, the City only has jurisdiction over zoning matters.

The area is being brought into the sewer service area for development of the DOC's Dane County Juvenile Correctional Facility (JCF) and expansion of the existing GROW Academy, both state-owned facilities. The existing GROW Academy will be served with public sanitary sewer and water supply. The Juvenile Correctional Facility will cover the two northern parcels while the remaining undeveloped parcels are not intended for development.

Existing Conditions

Land Use

The amendment area currently consists of agricultural uses (row crops and woodlots) and the GROW Academy, a DOC juvenile residential facility. The GROW Academy provides juveniles an alternative to incarceration and "step-down" for those returning to the community following incarceration. Surrounding land use is primarily agricultural. The DOC's Oregon Correctional Institute and Oakhill Correctional Institute are located west and northwest of the amendment area (see **Maps 2 and 3**). Planned and uses surrounding the amendment area are generally agricultural. Planned land uses are shown on **Map 4**. Refer to **Table 1** for existing and planned land uses.

Table 1 Existing and Planned Land Use^{2,3}				
Land Use Category	Existing		Proposed	
	Land Use (Acres)	Housing Units	Land Use (Acres)	Housing Units
Agriculture	61.4		0	
Institutional/Governmental	4.1		74.7	
Woodlands	9.2		0.0	
Street Rights-of-Way	2.0		2.0	
TOTAL	76.7		76.7	

² Acreages listed in application materials may vary from acreages shown here due to variations in data sources and mapping methods.

³ Existing Land Use (Map 3) and Planned Land Use (Map 4) may not visually match values in Table 1 and from each other due to varying underlying data sources.

Cultural and Historic Sites

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) has been contacted regarding the presence of any known archaeological sites or cemeteries within the amendment areas. There are no previously recorded archaeological inventories for this area.

Natural Resources

The amendment area is within the Lake Waubesa–Yahara River (HUC 12: 070900020703) and Oregon Branch (HUC 12: 070900020801) subwatersheds (see **Map 5**). There are no wetlands within the amendment area, but there is one mapped directly to the northwest.

The amendment area is not within a drainage district. Wastewater from the amendment area will be treated at the Oregon Wastewater Treatment Facility. The treated effluent is discharged to Oregon Branch which joins with Rutland Branch to form Badfish Creek southeast of the Village.

Wetlands

WDNR's Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WWI) does not show any wetlands within the amendment area. There is a WWI-mapped wetland directly to the northwest, within the existing LSA. According to the WWI, this wetland area is classified as palustrine persistent emergent / wet meadow and open water. The minimum 75' vegetated buffer from this wetland extends into the amendment area and is required to be designated as Environmental Corridor per the adopted Policies and Criteria for Environmental Corridors ([link to document](#)), as part of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*.

Wetlands are also present along virtually the entire downstream flow path, including along Murphys Creek and culminating at the Waubesa Wetlands complex prior to reaching Lake Waubesa. According to the 2018 Water Resources Management Practicum Report, [Assessing Land Use Impacts and Promoting Community Engagement in the Waubesa Wetlands Watershed](#), the Waubesa Wetlands are a 371-acre state natural area which are locally and internationally recognized as an ecologically, hydrologically, and culturally unique natural resource. Waubesa Wetlands are fed by groundwater, springs, two tributaries (Swan Creek and Murphy's Creek). The [2008 Dane County Wetlands Resource Management Guide](#) lists the Waubesa Wetlands as a Group I wetland, which are considered the best in the county. A Group I wetland is considered virtually intact and is to be of the highest priority for protection. The guide recommends efforts focused on preventing Group I wetlands from becoming degraded, which includes placing an emphasis on infiltration with any new development in the watershed.

Murphys Creek

Runoff from majority of the amendment area drains to the Lake Waubesa-Yahara River subwatershed. Murphys Creek (WBIC 803900 / WATERSID 803900), is a small 5-mile-long spring-fed tributary to Lake Waubesa, beginning in a wetland complex west of USH 14 and north of Byrne Road in the City of Fitchburg. It flows northeast to Lake Waubesa through the South Waubesa Marsh complex and Lake Waubesa Wetlands State Natural Area. Murphys Creek supports a cool-cold headwater natural community. The creek is classified by WDNR as a restricted aquatic life (RAL) stream and a warmwater forage fishery (WWFF). Murphys Creek has been listed as impaired for total phosphorus since 2018. This water was assessed by DNR during the 2026 listing cycle; based on the most updated information, no change in the existing impaired waters listing was needed.

There is an active DNR monitoring station on Murphys Creek at Lalor Rd (Station ID 10010964). Field measurements from spring-fall 2025 indicated dissolved oxygen levels of 7.75 to 11.98 mg/L, average transparency of 36.5 to 116.5 cm, and a macroinvertebrate index of 2.25 to 2.5. There are no active USGS monitoring stations along Murphys Creek.

Lake Waubesa

Lake Waubesa (WBIC 803700 / WATERSID 11661) is a 2,074-acre lake that is part of the Yahara River chain of lakes and supports a deep lowland natural community. The Lake Waubesa-Yahara River watershed is approximately 23 square miles, comprised of a mixture of urban, industrial, and rural lands.

Lake Waubesa has been listed as impaired for total phosphorus (excess algal growth) since 2012 and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) in fish tissue since 2022. Lake Waubesa is covered by the Rock River Basin Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) project for phosphorus. Lake Waubesa was listed as impaired for mercury in 1998 but was delisted in 2006. This water was assessed by DNR during the 2026 listing cycle; no change in the existing impaired waters listing was needed. There are several active DNR monitoring stations along Lake Waubesa. The Deep Hole station (133125) has been active since 1921 and is part of the North Temperature Lakes Long Term Ecological Research study conducted by the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Center for Limnology. Lab measurements from spring-fall 2025 indicated total phosphorus levels of 0.0128 to 0.0586 mg/L. There is an active USGS monitoring station at Lake Waubesa ([Station ID 05429485](#)), but only gage height is recorded.

Associated with Lake Waubesa are the Waubesa Wetlands located on the southwestern end of the lake, through which Murphys Creek flows through. The Waubesa Wetlands are a unique ecosystem fed by groundwater, springs, Swan Creek and Murphys Creek, and runoff from a 13-square-mile watershed that includes the Town of Dunn and the City of Fitchburg.

Oregon Branch

The remaining runoff from the southeastern portion of the amendment area drains to the Oregon Branch subwatershed. Oregon Branch (WBIC 800700 / WATERS ID 11656) is a small spring-fed stream that originates within the Village of Oregon and flows southeast approximately ten miles to the confluence with Rutland Branch to form Badfish Creek (Map 5). The 22.1 square-mile Oregon Branch subwatershed encompasses predominantly agricultural lands. The creek has a low gradient of 8.2 feet/mile. Prior to the 1920s, Oregon Branch was considered a marginal trout water, but habitat was destroyed by stream ditching and straightening. The combined historic effects of stream channelization, urban and agricultural nonpoint source pollution, and wastewater discharges have greatly modified the original stream characteristics. The stream is classified by WDNR as a limited aquatic life (LAL) stream from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rutland Branch; the stream is classified as a limited forage fishery (LFF).

Oregon Branch has been listed as impaired for PCBs in fish tissue since 2012. This water was assessed by DNR during the 2026 listing cycle; based on the most updated information, no change in the existing impaired waters listing was needed.

There are two DNR monitoring stations on Oregon Branch, one at Rutting Road (Station ID 133105) and one at Sunrise Road (Station ID 133102). Both stations are inactive. Field measurements from summer-fall 2023 indicated dissolved oxygen levels of 8 to 11 mg/L at the Sunrise Road station. There are no active USGS monitoring stations along Oregon Branch.

Badfish Creek

Badfish Creek (WBIC 799500 / WATERSID 11653), a small stream formed by the confluence of the Oregon Branch and Rutland Branch, has also been ditched, straightened, and widened. In the 1970s water quality was poor due to the large volume of effluent from MMSD and Oregon's treatment plant. Improvements in wastewater treatment capabilities and effluent quality since then have improved water quality in Badfish Creek. Since 1983, more than 42 fish species have been observed. Badfish Creek has been listed as impaired for PCBs in fish tissue and sediment since 1998. Badfish Creek is considered a cool-warm mainstem natural community and supports a Warmwater Sport Fishery.

Springs

Springs represent groundwater discharge visible to the casual observer. The Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (WGNHS) maintains an inventory of springs in Dane County and throughout the state. From 2014 to 2017, the WGNHS surveyed springs statewide that were expected to have flow rates of at least 0.25 cubic feet per second (cfs). The Lake Waubesa-Yahara River subwatershed contains two inventoried springs, Dane County Spring #24 and Dane County Spring #14 (see locations on **Map 2**). Dane County Spring #24 is

located just west of US Hwy 14 and south of Byrne Rd, just north of the amendment area. It was surveyed in 2014 with a discharge rate of 1.15 cfs, specific conductance of 832 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, temperature of 50° F, and a pH of 7.22. Dane County Spring #14 is located at the toe of Lake Waubesa. It was surveyed in 2017, but discharge and water quality measurements were not possible at this location. The Oregon Branch subwatershed contains one inventoried spring, Dane County Spring #26 (see location on **Map 2**). Dane County Spring #26 is located at Thomson Park in the Village of Oregon. It was surveyed in 2016 with a discharge rate of 0.5 cfs, specific conductance of 860 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, temperature of 50° F, and a pH of 7.12.

Groundwater

In 2012, the WGNHS published a report, *Groundwater Recharge in Dane County, Wisconsin, Estimated by a GIS-Based Water-Balance Model* ([link to report](#)), estimating the existing groundwater recharge rates in Dane County based on the soil water balance method. The study estimates that the existing groundwater recharge rate in the proposed amendment area ranges from approximately 10 inches per year.

Endangered Resources

The WDNR Bureau of Endangered Resources maintains a database representing the known occurrences of rare plants, animals, and natural communities that have been recorded in the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory ([link to website](#)). A screening review of this database conducted by CARPC staff for species designated as endangered, threatened, or of special concern identified two endangered species (one bird and one plant); one threatened bird species; several species of concern (two plant, one snake, one turtle, and one frog); two natural communities; and one State Wildlife Management Area (Hook Lake/Grass Lake Wildlife Area & Natural Area) within a 1 to 2-mile radius of the amendment area. Therefore, it is recommended that a formal Endangered Species Resources Review be conducted by the WDNR or one of their certified reviewers for potential impacts to endangered resources, and habitat protection measures to be implemented if species are found.

The amendment area was reviewed for the High Potential Zone (species likely present) for the federally endangered Rusty Patched Bumble Bee ([link to web map](#)). None of the amendment area is within the High Potential Zone.

Soils and Geology

The amendment area is located within the West Johnstown-Milton Moraines Land Type Association of Wisconsin. The Association classifies the surficial geology of this area as rolling hummocky moraine and outwash plain complex with scattered bedrock knolls.

Surface elevations within the amendment area range from around 933 feet to 1032 feet. There are a few areas of steep (> 12%) and very steep (>20%) slopes in the central and southeastern

portions of the amendment area, as well as along the road and railroad embankments (see **Map 6**).

According to the General Soil Map of Dane County, the soils in the amendment area are in the Batavia-Houghton-Dresden association. These soils are well drained and poorly drained, deep and moderately deep silt loams and mucks that are underlain by silt, sand, and gravel.

Table 2 shows detailed classifications for soils in the amendment area (see **Map 7**) and **Table 3** shows important soil characteristics for the amendment area.

There are no hydric soils within the amendment area (see **Map 7**). Hydric soils are good indicators of existing and former (drained) wetlands. According to the Soil Survey Geographic data for Dane County developed by the NRCS ([link to web soil survey](#)), the St. Charles and Troxel soils (the 7243B and 7197A map units) are not hydric, but they do have a seasonal (April to June) zone of water saturation within 5 feet of the ground surface. These soils are moderately well drained to well drained and therefore do not pose a limitation for buildings with basements.

Table 2
Soils Classification

Soil	% of Area
Batavia Silt Loam; 7105B	34.6
Military Loam; 7804C2	27.1
St. Charles Silt Loam; 7243B	21.4
Troxel Silt Loam; 7197A	7.1
Elk mound Sandy Loam; 246D2	5.6
Dresden Silt Loam; 7325C2	2.8
Dresden Loam; 7425D2	1.4

*Source: Soil Survey Geographic data for Dane County developed by the USDA
Natural Resources Conservation Service*

Table 3
Soils Characteristics

Characteristic	Soil Map Symbols	% of Area
Prime Agricultural Soils	7105B, 7243B, 7197A	63.1
Hydric Soils (Indicates Potential / Restorable Wetlands)	None	0
Poorly Drained Soils with Seasonal High Water Table (< 5')	None	0
Soils Associated with Steep Slopes (> 12%)	246D2, 7425D2	7
Soils Associated with Shallow Bedrock (< 5')	7804C2, 246D2	32.7
Best Potential for Infiltration in Subsoils	7105B, 7804C2, 7243B, 246D2	88.7

Source: Soil Survey Geographic data for Dane County developed by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

According to WGNHS data, bedrock within the amendment area is in the Trempealeau Group. Bedrock in the Trempealeau Formation is quartz sandstone, dolomitic siltstone, silty dolomite, and sandy dolomite, consists of two formations including the Jordan and underlying St. Lawrence Formations, which were combined as one mapping unit. Thickness is up to 75 feet, where not eroded. According to WGNHS data, the depth to bedrock in the amendment area ranges from 45 to 140 feet, with the shallowest depths generally being in the northern portion of the amendment area, and the deepest depths being in the west central portion of the amendment area (see **Map 8**).

As is common throughout much of the upper Midwest, karst features such as enlarged bedrock fractures are prevalent in the local dolomite uplands. Karst features including vertical fractures and conduits provide primary pathways for groundwater movement and can dramatically increase groundwater susceptibility when present. The location of karst features is difficult to predict, and the thickness and type of the overlying soil greatly affects how much water drains into them. Where clay soils are thick, infiltration rates are likely to be very low. However, where bedrock fractures are near the surface infiltration rates can be very high. This can also pose a concern for potential groundwater contamination if improperly managed. *WDNR Technical Standard 1001 – Wet Detention Pond (2007)* and *WDNR Technical Standard 1002 – Site Evaluation for Stormwater Infiltration (2022)* require field verification for areas of the development site considered suitable for stormwater management. This

includes a site assessment for karst features in this area. If shallow karst features are found, adequate protection measures are required to address any potential for groundwater contamination.

Per Dane County ordinance, infiltration practices receiving runoff from source areas that contain impervious surfaces must be located to allow a separation distance of at least 5 feet between the infiltration system and the elevation of seasonal high groundwater, or the top of bedrock, along with certain soil filtering characteristics. However, there is no minimum separation distance for roofs draining to surface infiltration practices. Soil test pits are required as part of the stormwater management plan to ensure that infiltration practices are sited in locations that will not adversely affect groundwater quality.

Contamination

The application includes documentation of a comprehensive review of databases for available information on contamination and other environmental hazards on and surrounding the amendment area. Many records were found, but there were no documented sites within the amendment area. CARPC staff reviewed the DNR Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System database ([link to database](#)) and Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) Sites Map ([link to map viewer](#)) for records of contamination within the amendment area. No records of investigation or cleanup activities were found.

Proposed Urban Services

Parks and Open Space

There are no parks, open space, or stormwater management areas proposed as part of the amendment area (see **Map 2**).

Wastewater

Overview

Sanitary sewer service will be provided to the proposed development within the amendment area by connection to the Village of Oregon sanitary sewer collection and wastewater treatment system. Flows from the proposed Juvenile Corrections Facility (JCF) in the northern portion of the amendment area will be conveyed via 8-inch gravity sewer to a lift station southwest of the proposed JCF building. The lift station will pump flows via force main to an existing sanitary manhole near the intersection of County Road M and the Wisconsin and Southern Railroad. Flows from the GROW Academy building in the southwest portion of the amendment area will be conveyed via 8-inch gravity sewer directly to the same manhole (see **Map 9A**). Wastewater will then drain south along the Wisconsin and Southern Railroad to the Richards Road Lift Station. Then, wastewater will be pumped west and discharge to 12-inch sewer along Richards Road which will convey flows south and ultimately discharge to the Oregon Wastewater Treatment Facility.

Collection System

The proposed development within the amendment area consists of approximately 75 acres of institutional land uses contributing to wastewater flows. The City estimates populations of 120 people at the new JCF building and 48 people at the GROW Academy building, generating an annual average of approximately 16,800 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater, or 11.7 gallons per minute (gpm). This assumes an average wastewater generation rate of 100 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). The City estimates that the amendment area will generate a peak daily flow rate of approximately 67,200 gpd (0.067 MGD), or 46.7 gpm (0.104 cfs), utilizing a peaking factor of 4.0 for institutional land uses.

The proposed 8-inch sanitary sewer within the amendment area are anticipated to have minimum capacities of 332 gpm, assuming a design slope of 0.40% (minimum allowable per NR 110), which will provide sufficient capacity for the anticipated peak flows from the amendment area. The lift station near the JCF is anticipated to pump all flows from the amendment area via 3-inch forcemain to existing sewer near the intersection of CTH M and the Wisconsin & Southern Railroad at a rate of approximately 80 gpm. The City's application describes that the Village of Oregon has reviewed the proposed wastewater collection system and confirmed there existed sufficient downstream capacity for the proposed development.

Wastewater Treatment Facility

The Village of Oregon will provide wastewater treatment for the amendment area. The Oregon Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) currently discharges treated effluent on the north bank of Oregon Branch of Badfish Creek, a quarter mile upstream of the Hwy 14 culvert, within the Oregon Branch subwatershed (Lower Rock River Basin). The rated monthly design flow capacity of the facility, according to annual reporting records, is 1.8 million gallons per day (MGD). In the year 2025, the facility received an average monthly influent hydraulic loading of 1.1 MGD (61% of the 1.8 MGD design capacity), including infiltration and inflow, according to the 2025 Compliance Maintenance Annual Report (CMAR) ([link to 2025 CMAR](#)). With the addition of the amendment area (16,800 gpd) at full build-out and another recent development within the Oregon Urban Service Area (70,000 gpd), the Oregon WWTF will receive average daily flows of approximately 1,186,800 gpd and will remain below the design average daily flow capacity of 1,800,000 gpd.

In recent years, the monthly loading has exceeded capacity at times. The Village of Oregon is growing steadily, and the Village recognizes that WWTF upgrades are needed. In July 2020, the Village's engineering consultant prepared a Facilities Planning Document report which recommended maintenance and improvements to the existing WWTF. The planned improvements are intended to be completed in phases, with the first phase (Phase 0) having been implemented in 2020 and the final phase (Phase 3) planned for implementation in

approximately 2035, or as dictated by peak flows. The Oregon WWTF is currently under construction for Phase 1, which includes replacement of aging equipment and additional capacity improvements and will expand the rated capacity from 1.8 MGD to 8 MGD.

The facility's WPDES permit for wastewater effluent discharge to the Oregon Branch – Badfish Creek outfall was reissued on April 6, 2026. Limits from the previous WPDES permit remained in effect until May 1, 2026. According to the 2025 CMAR – during which the facility would have been subject to the previous WPDES permit limits – the Village did not have any issues meeting its permit limits for effluent discharge. Below is a summary of the major effluents reported on in the 2025 CMAR:

- The biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) effluent quality for 2025 was below the monthly average limit, with a monthly average of 7.8 mg/L (39% of the limit) and a maximum concentration of 13 mg/L (65% of the limit) for the months of April and May.
- The total suspended solids (TSS) effluent quality for 2025 was below the monthly average limit, with a monthly average of 5.8 mg/L (29% of the limit) and a maximum concentration of 10 mg/L (50% of the limit) for the month of April.
- The ammonia (NH₃) effluent quality for 2025 was below the monthly average limits (limits vary by month), with a monthly average of 0.3044 mg/L (0 – 23% of the limit) and a maximum concentration of 1.120 mg/L (11% of the limit) for the month of February.
- The phosphorus (P) effluent quality for 2025 was below the monthly average limit, with a monthly average of 0.42 mg/L (42% of the limit) and a maximum concentration of 0.604 mg/L (60% of the limit) for the month of August.

The WWTF discharges to a tributary of the Rock River, and thus the WPDES permit includes TSS and phosphorus limits to comply with the Total Maximum Daily Load developed for the Rock River Basin to protect and improve water quality. In the case of phosphorus, the future water quality-based effluent limit (WQBEL) has a six-month seasonal average limitation of 0.075 mg/L and a monthly average limitation of 0.225 mg/L, based on current in-stream phosphorus data. To meet the WQBEL for phosphorus, Oregon WWTF has been approved by the Wisconsin DNR to implement a watershed adaptive management approach (WAM) through participation in the Yahara Watershed Improvement Network (Yahara WINs) to implement phosphorus reducing practices within the watershed ([link](#)). The adaptive management interim limitation for phosphorus is 0.6 mg/L, expressed as a six-month average (May through October and November through April), and went into effect beginning the period from May 1, 2023, through October 31, 2023. Based on the updated WPDES permit,

the new adaptive management interim limit for the six-month average will reduce to 0.5 mg/L, effective May 1, 2026.

Water System

Overview

Water will be provided to the amendment area by connection to the Village of Oregon's municipal water system. Oregon Municipal Water and Sewer Utility provides municipal water through a public water distribution system which includes approximately 333,000 lineal feet of water main and four active high-capacity groundwater wells. The active wells have an average capacity of 850 to 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm). In total, the gross capacity of the municipal wells is approximately 3,550 gpm, or 5.11 million gallons per day (MGD). The firm capacity (with the largest well assumed to be out of service) is approximately 2,550 gpm, or 3.67 MGD. The Village has three ground-level reservoirs, two standpipes, and one elevated tank, with a combined storage capacity of 1.27 million gallons.

Water supply within the amendment area will be provided by 12-inch mains connecting to existing 10-inch water main on County Trunk Highway M, directly south of the North Standpipe (**Map 9B**). From the connections to existing water main near the southeast corner of the amendment area, water main will be extended west along CTH M and north along the Wisconsin & Southern Railroad and looped through the amendment area near the location of the proposed Juvenile Corrections Facility. Although the City's application does not specify the location of the water main connection for the GROW Academy, it is assumed that the Academy will ultimately be served by the municipal water system. As such, the anticipated demand from the GROW Academy has been included in the following calculations to verify that adequate capacity exists to serve all proposed developments within the amendment area.

System Evaluation

According to the 2025 Annual Report to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin ([link to 2025 Annual Report](#)), the Village pumped an average of 635 gpm, or 0.91 MGD, in 2025, which is approximately 25% of its firm pumping capacity. In 2025, the maximum amount pumped in any one day was 1,010 gpm, or 1.46 MGD. The City's application reports that usage records since 2020 indicate average daily demand on the system at approximately 594 gpm, or 0.86 MGD, which is reasonably consistent with the Annual Report value. The City's application also reports an average peak hourly demand of 2,307 gpm, or 3.3 MGD, based on usage records.

Water losses in the Village's distribution system were an average of 110,844 gpd, or 0.11 MGD, in 2025, which accounted for 12% of the net water supplied. Approximately 96% of this was due to unreported and background leakage, with the remaining due to reported leaks and other apparent losses. In 2025, there was 7 main breaks and 3 service breaks which were repaired.

Water losses in the Village's distribution system were 7% in 2024 and 6% in 2023. The Wisconsin Administrative Code PSC 185.85(4)(b) requires a utility with more than 1,000 customers to submit a water loss control plan to the Public Service Commission (PSC) if the utility reports its percentage of water losses exceeds 15%.

The proposed development within the amendment area consists of approximately 75 acres of institutional land uses contributing to water demand. The Juvenile Corrections Facility (JCF) is expected to house 40 juveniles and accommodate 81 staff members and 181 visitors per day. The City's application assumes that the GROW Academy will generate approximately 40% of the wastewater flows from the JCF; the same assumption was used to identify water demand from the GROW Academy. Applying the ASPE Table 8-8 Demand Flows from Institutional Sources cited in the City's application (119 gpd per inmate, 10.6 gpd per staff member, and 0.5 gpd per visitor), the annual average daily water demand for the amendment area will be approximately 8,000 gallons per day, or 5.6 gpm. The estimated peak hourly demand is 1,333 gallons/hour, or 22.2 gpm, based on a peak hourly demand factor (average daily to peak hourly) of 4. Including the projected demand from the amendment area and demand from a separate development anticipating connection to the Village of Oregon water system, the total average daily demand on the water system (635 gpm existing, based on 2025 PSC Annual Report) is anticipated to be 691 gpm. The peak hourly demand (2,538 gpm existing, based on a peak hourly demand of 4) is anticipated to be 2,754 gpm. This is within the gross capacity of the system with all four wells running but does exceed the firm capacity. If the largest well is down, water from storage will be required to meet the peak hourly demands on the system (note: these calculations include demand from the GROW Academy and use a conservative peak hourly demand factor). Nonetheless, it is anticipated that the existing water supply system will support the additional demand from the proposed amendment area. The estimated average daily water demand from the amendment area represents an increase of about 1% of the current demands on the system.

It is anticipated that the existing water supply system will support the additional demand from the proposed development within the amendment area.

Stormwater Management System

Overview

The amendment area is within the Lake Waubesa-Yahara River and Oregon Branch subwatersheds (see **Map 5**). This area currently consists mostly of agricultural row crops, three wooded areas, and one existing developed parcel (The GROW Academy) (see **Map 2** and **3**). The amendment area is relatively flat across much of the area currently in agricultural use but has some moderate slopes coinciding with the wooded areas. The amendment area generally drains to the west from a local high point along the east edge, with a smaller area in the southeast corner draining south (see **Map 6**). A majority of the site

ultimately flows north along the railroad tracks, through a series of wetlands and internally drained areas, and to Murphys Creek approximately three-quarters of a mile to the north of the site. Once it reaches Murphys Creek, it flows northeast through additional wetlands, including the Waubesa Wetlands and to Lake Waubesa. Runoff from the portion which drains south flows across CTH M, through agriculture fields and into the Village of Oregon, eventually make its way to the Oregon Branch.

Much of the site is within the internally drained watershed of a series of depressions, often referred to as closed basins or glacial kettles, along the western side of the railroad tracks. Internally drained areas lack a defined drainageway or stream outlet, and the only mechanisms for water to leave the basin under average rainfall conditions are by infiltration and evapotranspiration. Changes to the watershed resulting in increased volumes of runoff (e.g., from an increase in impervious surfaces) can potentially impact surrounding and downstream properties and water resources if the increases are not mitigated. Enhanced stormwater management considerations for runoff quantity are important in closed basins to avoid unintended impacts on surrounding properties and water resources. The overflow elevation for the closed basin located immediately west is approximately 958 ft (by inspection of contours provided on DCiMaps). Once this elevation is reached with the water level, flow continues north through additional depressional areas and wetlands.

Performance Standards

The proposed development within the amendment area is for a state-owned facility on parcels owned by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC). As such, despite it being located within the City of Fitchburg, the only authority which has permitting and compliance jurisdiction over stormwater is Wisconsin DNR. WDNR stormwater standards are contained within Administrative Code Chapters NR 151 and NR 216. The primary performance standards required by WDNR include peak rate control for the 1- and 2-year, 24-hour storm events, controls to provide 80% reduction in total suspended solids (TSS), and volume control through infiltration (or stay-on) to provide a percentage of the existing stay-on volume (in predevelopment conditions), depending on the level of imperviousness on the site. For "low imperviousness" sites (up to 40% connected imperviousness), 90% stay-on is required; for "moderate imperviousness sites (40-80% connected imperviousness), 75% stay-on is required. Based on the application materials, the construction site (limits of disturbance) is approximately 39% impervious.

Notwithstanding, compliance with the areawide water quality management plan is also required, which includes any performance standards made a condition of DNR approval of this amendment request. Since state standards are generally less protective than local and county ordinances, DOC and the development team have agreed to pursue compliance with some key local and county level ordinances in an interest to protect water quality. This

includes providing peak rate control for the 10-, 100-, and 200-year, 24-hour design storm event, infiltration to provide 90% of the predevelopment stay-on, and oil/grease control to control for hydrocarbons coming from the parking lot. These are considered standards requirements for development within the county and exceed the state standards.

Proposed Stormwater Management Plan

A stormwater management plan was provided for the proposed DOC facility with the application materials. The current design includes two wet detention basins, both discharging to the west and through the series of closed depressions and wetlands and to Lake Waubesa (see **Map 9C**). This maintains the existing hydrology of the amendment area. The proposed plan provides for peak rate control through the 100-year, 24-hour storm event, 80% TSS reduction, and approximately 85% infiltration (stay-on). It is understood that the site was designed to meet the infiltration requirement for “moderate imperviousness”, which only requires 75% infiltration per NR 151. Based on the area of imperviousness reported in the application, the site meets the requirements for “low imperviousness”, which requires 90% stay-on. We understand there may be other factors that led to the decision to design to this standard and that within the context of other permitting considerations this may have been deemed acceptable; however, recognizing the importance of infiltrating stormwater to maintain baseflow and protect water quality, achieving 90% infiltration (minimally) wherever feasible is a priority for the region, especially with a groundwater dominated system. Infiltration of stormwater reduces the volume of water running off the site, thereby reducing the sediment, phosphorus and other contaminants being delivered to downstream water resources, and provides the baseflow to sustain wetlands and streams, especially in dry weather.

Beyond the typical performance standards described above, pretreatment of stormwater runoff for TSS and peak discharge rate attenuation is required prior to entering wetlands in accordance with NR 151 regulations. Avoiding direct and secondary impacts to wetlands is also required, requiring that changes to wetland functional values be avoided in accordance with NR 103, which includes maintaining wetland hydrology. Practically what this means is providing volume control for the 1-year, 24-hour storm event to approximately match the existing volume of runoff being delivered to downstream wetlands.

As mentioned under the *Performance Standards* section, the project owner and design team have committed to revising their design to meet these additional standards beyond what is required by state statutes in the interest of water quality protection. The general intent is to revise the northern wet basin to be a paired wet basin and infiltration basin to provide additional stay-on, while meeting peak rate control standards through the 200-year storm event. Additionally, filter inserts within storm catch basins will be added to the design to

provide oil/grease control. It is anticipated that stormwater facilities will be owned and managed by the Department of Corrections.

Temporary stormwater management and erosion control using appropriate best management practices during construction will also be required, including appropriate phasing of ground disturbing activities to limit the amount of exposed soil. Depending on the extent of construction, a particular emphasis on limiting offsite transport of sediment from the construction area will be important to reduce any transport of sediment or nutrients from the existing site to the wetlands.

NR 151.124(4)(a)2. and 811.12(5)(d) of the Wisc. Admin. Code includes separation requirements for potential contamination sources, including a 400-foot setback for infiltration basins from public wells and up to a 100-foot setback from private wells for certain stormwater facilities. There are two private wells within or immediately adjacent to the amendment area, according to the Wisconsin DNR Well Inventory Viewer database ([link](#)). The final design of stormwater facilities will need to account for private (non-community) wells associated with the existing private wells and maintain proper setbacks in accordance with NR 812 regulations. Existing onsite private wells which will be abandoned must be done so and sealed in accordance with applicable DNR and local requirements.

A detailed stormwater management plan review and approval by state and local (when having jurisdiction) agencies is required prior to beginning any development construction. Additionally, conformance with the areawide water quality plan is required for any developments which extend or connect to the public sanitary sewer system. CARPC typically reviews for conformance as part of the sewer extension permitting process. The stormwater plan will be required to meet all stormwater management and performance standards applicable at the time of development, as well as any performance standards made a condition of DNR approval of this amendment request.

Impacts and Effects of Proposal

Environmental Corridors

The proposed amendment area includes a total of approximately 0.03 acres of Environmental Corridor (see **Map 11**). This will include the required 75' vegetated buffer of the WWI-mapped wetland within the LSA to the west in accordance with the Policies and Criteria for Environmental Corridors ([link to document](#)). A small amount of what is proposed as Environmental Corridor also coincides with mapped Voluntary Environmental Corridor, as described below.

Estimated Environmental Corridors are required to be included in Environmental Corridors when those areas are added to the urban service area. Estimated Environmental Corridors

include natural resource features such as the 1% annual chance floodplain, waterbodies, streams and wetlands, plus their required vegetative buffers, riparian steep slopes, existing public lands, parks, and conservancy areas, and existing stormwater management facilities. These areas are mapped based on regionally available information, such as the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory data.

The proposed amendment area includes 72.4 acres mapped as Voluntary Environmental Corridor, including potentially restorable wetlands, internally drained areas, and old growth woodlands, of which 0 acres are proposed to be designated as Environmental Corridor with this amendment (see **Map 11**). Voluntary Environmental Corridors are natural resources that are not legally protected from development, but still provide important benefits to the region, and are advised to be considered for inclusion in Environmental Corridors, above the minimum requirements. This concept is described more in the [2050 Regional Development Framework](#) (Framework) and is aimed at achieving the goal of conserving water resources and natural areas. The Voluntary Environmental Corridor recommendations include natural resource features such as the 0.2% annual chance floodplain, potentially restorable wetlands, internally drained areas, hydric soils, endangered and sensitive habitats, unique geological formations and glacial features, riparian steep slopes between 12%-20% in the driftless portion of the county, riparian wooded areas that contain high-quality woodlands, current/potential Ice Age Trail Corridor, and Natural Resource Area boundaries identified in the Dane County Parks and Open Space Plan.

Phasing

The amendment requested is under 100 acres and does not require a phasing plan broken down by 10-year increments. Planned development includes the northern portion of the amendment area. The existing facility to the southeast will remain active, including its agricultural activities. DOC is considering future expansion of the facility..

Surface Water Impacts

Development creates impervious surfaces (e.g., streets, parking areas, and roofs) and typically alters the natural drainage system (e.g., natural swales are replaced by storm sewers). Without structural best management practices (e.g., detention basins and infiltration basins) this would result in significantly increased stormwater runoff rates and volumes, as well as reduced infiltration (i.e., groundwater recharge). Even when designing to current state requirements, development results in increased runoff volume and reduced infiltration volume. Without structural best management practices for erosion control, development would also cause substantial short-term soil erosion and off-site siltation from construction activities. Scientific research has well documented that without effective mitigation measures, the potential impacts of development on receiving water bodies can include the following:

- Flashier stream flows (i.e., sudden higher peaks)
- Increased frequency and duration of bank-full flows
- Reduced groundwater recharge and stream base flow
- Greater fluctuations in water levels in wetlands
- Increased frequency, level (i.e., elevation), and duration of flooding
- Additional nutrients and urban contaminants entering the receiving water bodies
- Geomorphic changes in receiving streams and wetlands

Natural drainage systems attempt to adapt to the dominant flow conditions. In the absence of mitigation measures, the frequency of bank-full events often increases with urbanization, and the stream attempts to enlarge its cross section to reach a new equilibrium with the increased channel forming flows. Higher flow velocities and volumes increase the erosive force in a channel, which alters streambed and bank stability. This can result in channel incision, bank undercutting, increased bank erosion, and increased sediment transport. The results are often wider, straighter, sediment laden streams, greater water level fluctuations, loss of riparian cover, and degradation of shoreland and aquatic habitat.

Since 2002, there have been stormwater management standards in effect at the state, county, and local level to require stormwater management and erosion control plans and structural best management practices designed to address the impacts of development on water quality, runoff volumes, peak flows, water temperature, and groundwater recharge. In 2011, county and local standards for runoff volume control were increased beyond state standards to further address the potential stormwater impacts of development. Since 2010 many communities adopted even higher standards for volume control through their own ordinances or as part of USA amendment agreements. In 2017, State statute 281.33(6)(a)(1) was changed to limit the ability of local governments to provide more protective standards for runoff volume control through local ordinances making it more difficult to fully mitigate the effects of development on receiving waters. In 2021, Dane County adopted peak rate control requirements for the 200-year storm event in their ordinance as well as requirements for closed basins, which applies to all communities in Dane County.

The City of Fitchburg, Department of Corrections, and development team proposes to mitigate the urban nonpoint source impacts of the proposed development by requiring the implementation of various stormwater best management practices that will be designed and constructed to meet all state standards for pollutant reduction, runoff volumes (infiltration), and peak flows. Additional standards (generally in line with local ordinances) will also be met in the interest of water quality and protecting downstream resources. Together, achieving these standards will help to address the potential water quality impacts of stormwater runoff from the proposed development on the receiving waters.

Regional partners are actively working to address chlorides through the [Wisconsin Salt Wise Partnership](#). WI Salt Wise's chloride reduction trainings are open to all municipal and private winter maintenance professionals in the region. City of Fitchburg and Department of Corrections personnel are encouraged to attend winter salt certification classes and training for winter road maintenance to stay current on the latest trainings.

Groundwater Impacts

Without effective mitigation practices which exceed state, county and local ordinance, converting natural areas to urban development shifts the ground/surface water balance in streams and wetlands from a groundwater-dominated system to one dominated more and more by surface water runoff. This can result in a reduction in baseflow to streams, which is crucial for maintaining stream flow between precipitation events. This can also result in subsequent reductions in stream quality and transitions to less desirable biological communities more tolerant to these impaired conditions.

Groundwater modeling using the 2016 Groundwater Flow Model for Dane County, developed by the WGNHS ([link to website](#)), shows that 2010 modeled baseflow in Murphys Creek at the crossing with CTH MM decreased compared to predevelopment flow conditions. These reductions are likely due to the cumulative effects of well water withdrawals and loss of baseflow due to development in the groundwatershed. Pre-development conditions represent no well pumping within the model. Further decline compared to 2010 conditions is anticipated for the year 2040, according to modeling. Refer to **Table 4** below.

Table 4
Modeled Baseflow Results Due to Current and Anticipated
Future Municipal Well Water Withdrawals
 (All Municipal Wells)

Stream	No Pumping	2010	2040
Murphys Creek (at CTH MM) (FID 2097)	0.21 cfs	0.19 cfs	0.16 cfs

Source: Groundwater Flow Model for Dane County, developed by the WGNHS (2016 Modeling)

Generally, groundwater discharge occurs along the entire length of perennial streams and is the source of stream baseflow. The loss of baseflow from the cumulative effects of well water pumping and the loss of groundwater recharge due to urbanization is a regional issue, beyond the boundaries of a single USA Amendment or even a single municipality. This issue is discussed along with potential management options in the updated *Dane County Groundwater Protection Planning Framework* ([link to report](#)). Reducing per capita water

demand and fully maintaining pre-development groundwater recharge by infiltrating stormwater runoff helps to replenish groundwater, maintain baseflow, and mitigate this impact. The regional groundwater model is a useful tool for evaluating different configurations and scenarios of municipal groundwater well withdrawals on these stream systems.

Public Participation Comments

No written comments from the public were received.

A public hearing was held on the proposed amendment at the October 8, 2026, meeting of the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission. A recording of the public hearing will be available as part of the video recording of the full Commission meeting on the [CARPC Meetings webpage](#). The applicant provided an overview of the proposed amendment. No registrants spoke for or against the proposed amendment.

The following summarizes the main topics of commentary related to water quality raised by Commissioners:

- Clarifying questions related to watersheds, agreement of utility service between the City and Village, and future land use.
- Questions about the anticipated sanitary flow from this amendment and the quantity and quality of effluent discharge from the Oregon wastewater treatment plant. Lauren Streigl, Village of Oregon Director of Public Works, provided a description of the capacity and recent/planned improvements related to capacity and quality, referring to the Village's WPDES permit for more detailed information.
- Notification that construction has already commenced.

Conclusions and Staff Water Quality Recommendations

There is sufficient existing treatment plant system capacity at the Oregon Wastewater Treatment Facility to serve the proposed amendment area. There is sufficient existing capacity in the collection system to serve the initial phase(s) of development.

Prior to formal application for the proposed amendment, a meeting between affected parties was held to review submittal requirements, process, schedule, and any topics of concern. No unmitigated water quality concerns were identified at that time. Participants included the City of Fitchburg, Village of Oregon, Department of Administration, and other members of the development team.

The City of Fitchburg, Department of Corrections, and development team propose to mitigate the potential urban nonpoint source impacts of the proposed development on the receiving waters by requiring the implementation of stormwater best management practices that are

designed and constructed to meet current standards for pollutant reduction, runoff volumes (infiltration), and peak flow rates.

It is CARPC staff's opinion that the applicant has satisfactorily complied with the *Policies and Criteria for Sewer Service Area Amendments* adopted in the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* on April 8, 2026. Furthermore, it is CARPC staff's opinion that the proposed amendment, through adherence to the enumerated conditions below and other applicable standards, is consistent with water quality standards contained in Wis. Stat. § 281.15. In addition to the existing state and local requirements, the City of Fitchburg, Department of Corrections, and development team have agreed to pursue additional measures for the amendment area to ensure consistency with water quality standards. Additional actions have also been recommended below to further improve water quality and environmental resource management, though these are not required for consistency with water quality standards.

State and Local Requirements

Among other applicable state and local requirements, development within the amendment area is required to meet the following:

1. Environmental Corridors shall be delineated to meet the Environmental Corridor Policies and Criteria adopted in the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* (those which are current at the time when the 'full scope' of the development proposal is known).

Note: The [current version](#) of the *Environmental Corridor Policies and Criteria* was adopted on August 31, 2026. Since the 'full scope' of the proposed 'DOC Facility' development was known prior to this update, this specific development is considered grandfathered and only subject to the [2008 version](#) (though elective compliance with the newer policy is acceptable). Refer to [Resolution 2026-12](#) for details on the implementation schedule of the new policy.

2. Sediment and erosion control practices must be installed prior to other land disturbing activities to reduce the occurrence of sediment transport offsite during construction. Infiltration practices must be protected from compaction and sedimentation during land disturbing activities.
3. Review and approval of the final stormwater management plan(s) for each development site within the amendment area by Regional Planning Commission staff is required, typically occurring during the sewer extension review process. Stormwater management plan(s) shall meet or exceed all applicable standards required by Wisconsin DNR, including:

- a. Post-development peak runoff rate control for the 1- and 2-year, 24-hour design storms (using NRCS MSE4 storm distributions) to match predevelopment peak runoff rates.
- b. Sediment control for the average annual rainfall period to reduce total suspended solids leaving the post-development site by at least 80%, as compared to no runoff management controls, with sediment control pretreatment occurring prior to infiltration as prescribed by WDNR Technical Guidance 1003 depending on the land use type.
- c. Post-development infiltration (stay-on) volume control to required levels based on the level of imperviousness on the site. For 'low imperviousness' sites, post-development infiltration (stay-on) volume control is required to maintain at least 90% of the predevelopment infiltration (stay-on) volume for the average annual rainfall period.

Additional Agreements for the Amendment Area

In addition to the above requirements, the City of Fitchburg, Department of Corrections, and development team have agreed to pursue the following measures for the amendment area:

1. Post-development peak runoff rate control for the 1-, 2-, 10-, 100-, and 200-year, 24-hour design storms (using NRCS MSE4 storm distributions) to match predevelopment peak runoff rates, consistent with typical requirements of City of Fitchburg.
2. Oil and grease control to treat the first one-half inch of runoff using the best available technology for commercial, institutional, and any other land uses where the potential for pollution by oil or grease exists, consistent with typical requirements of City of Fitchburg.
3. Post-development infiltration (stay-on) volume control to maintain at least 90% of the predevelopment infiltration (stay-on) volume for the average annual rainfall period.

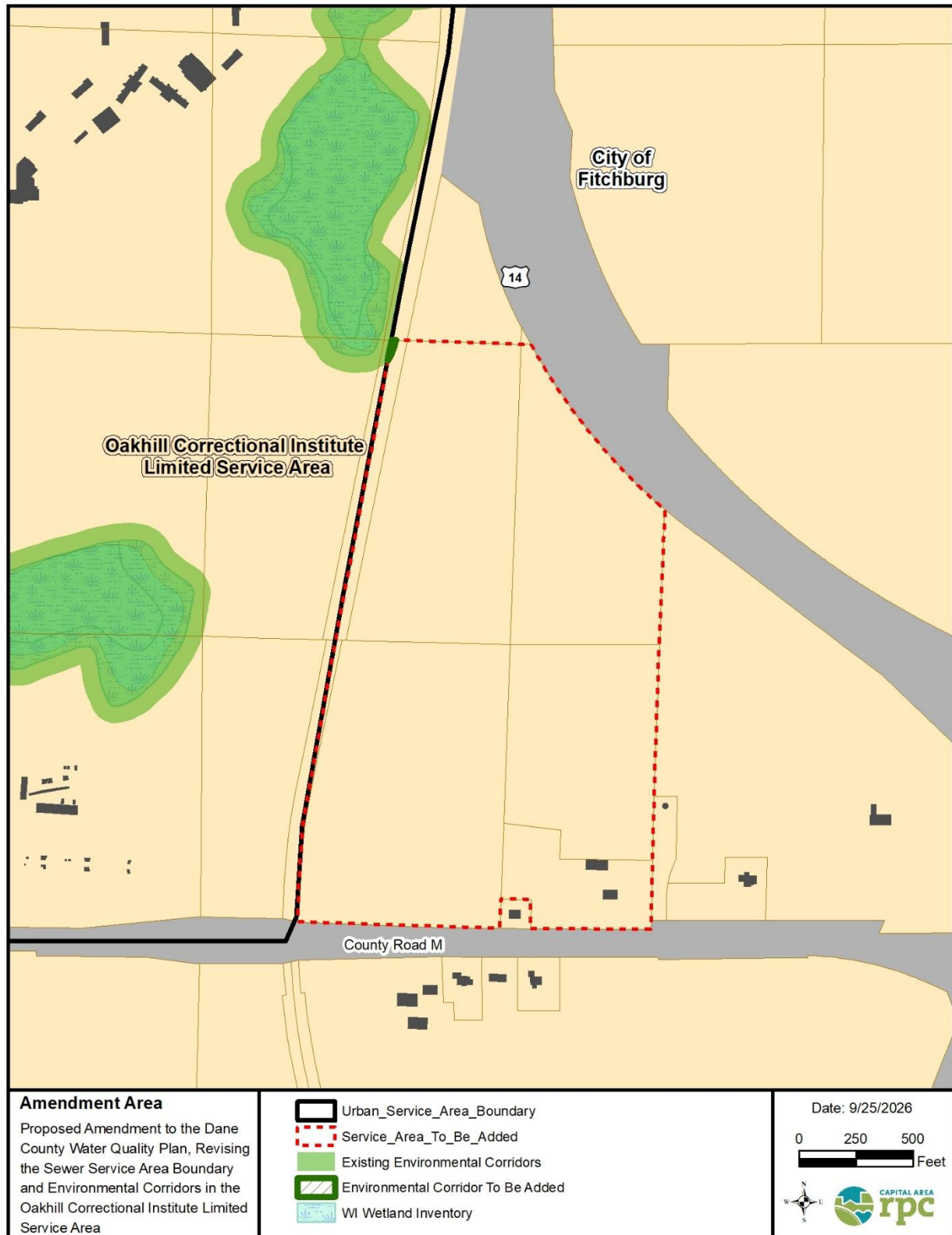
Recommendations

It is recommended that the City of Fitchburg, Department of Corrections, and development team pursue the following to further improve water quality and environmental resource management:

1. Except where required due to performance or technical requirements, utilize erosion control mats which contain natural jute or coir fibers in lieu of products containing plastic netting to reduce the amount of microplastics and chemicals migrating into soils and downstream water resources.

2. Foster the responsible use of chlorides by encouraging public and private winter maintenance professionals to attend the winter salt certification classes offered by Wisconsin Salt Wise, and by ensuring proper calibration of water softening equipment.
3. Encourage the removal and control of invasives and the use of native flora in landscaping for stormwater management areas and all areas designated as Environmental Corridor, where appropriate for the intended use.
4. Take necessary habitat protection measures based on the results of the Endangered Resources Review completed by the WDNR for potential impacts to endangered resources like rare plants, animals, and natural communities (Note: a screening conducted by CARPC staff indicates possible presence of threatened resources).

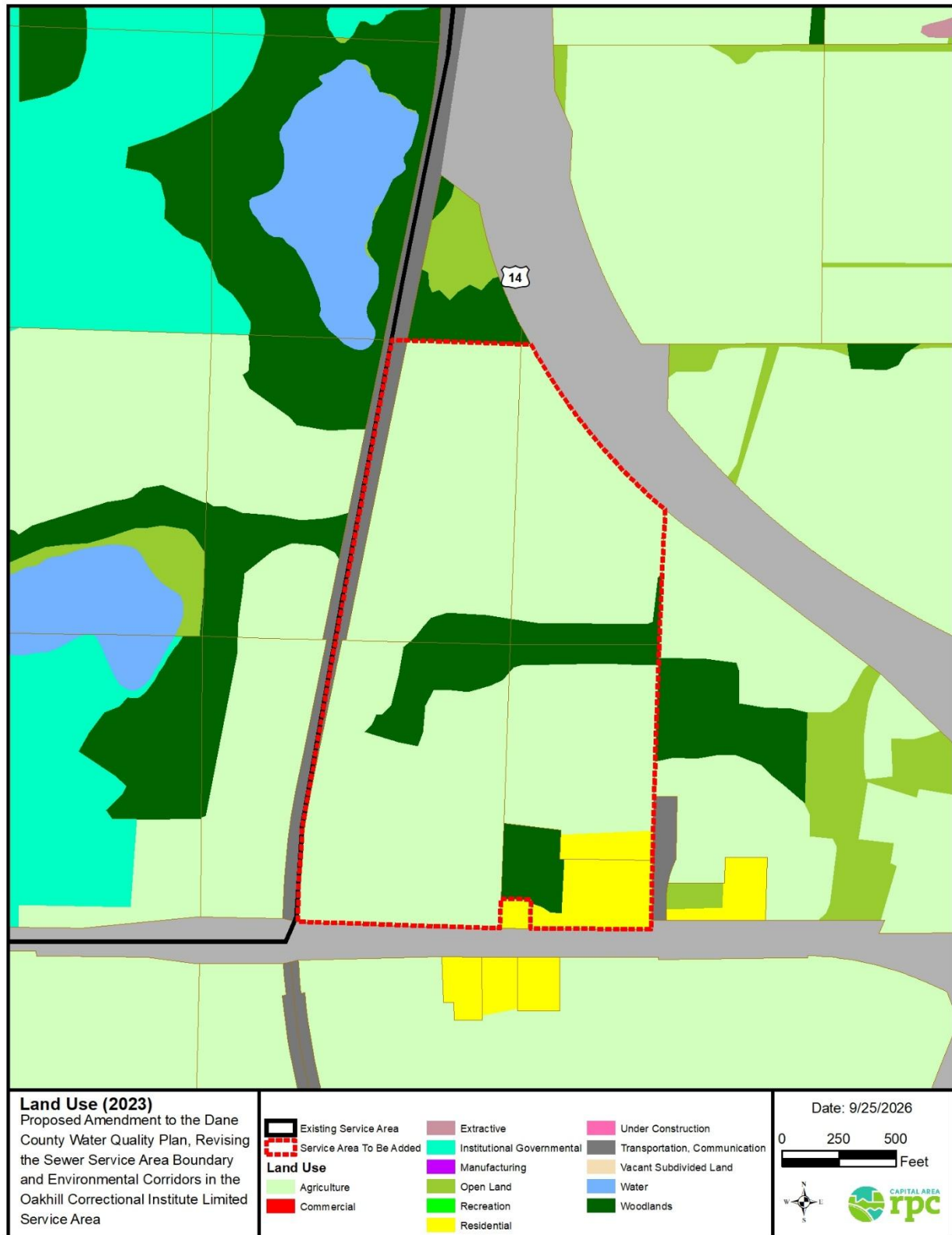
Map 1 - Amendment Area



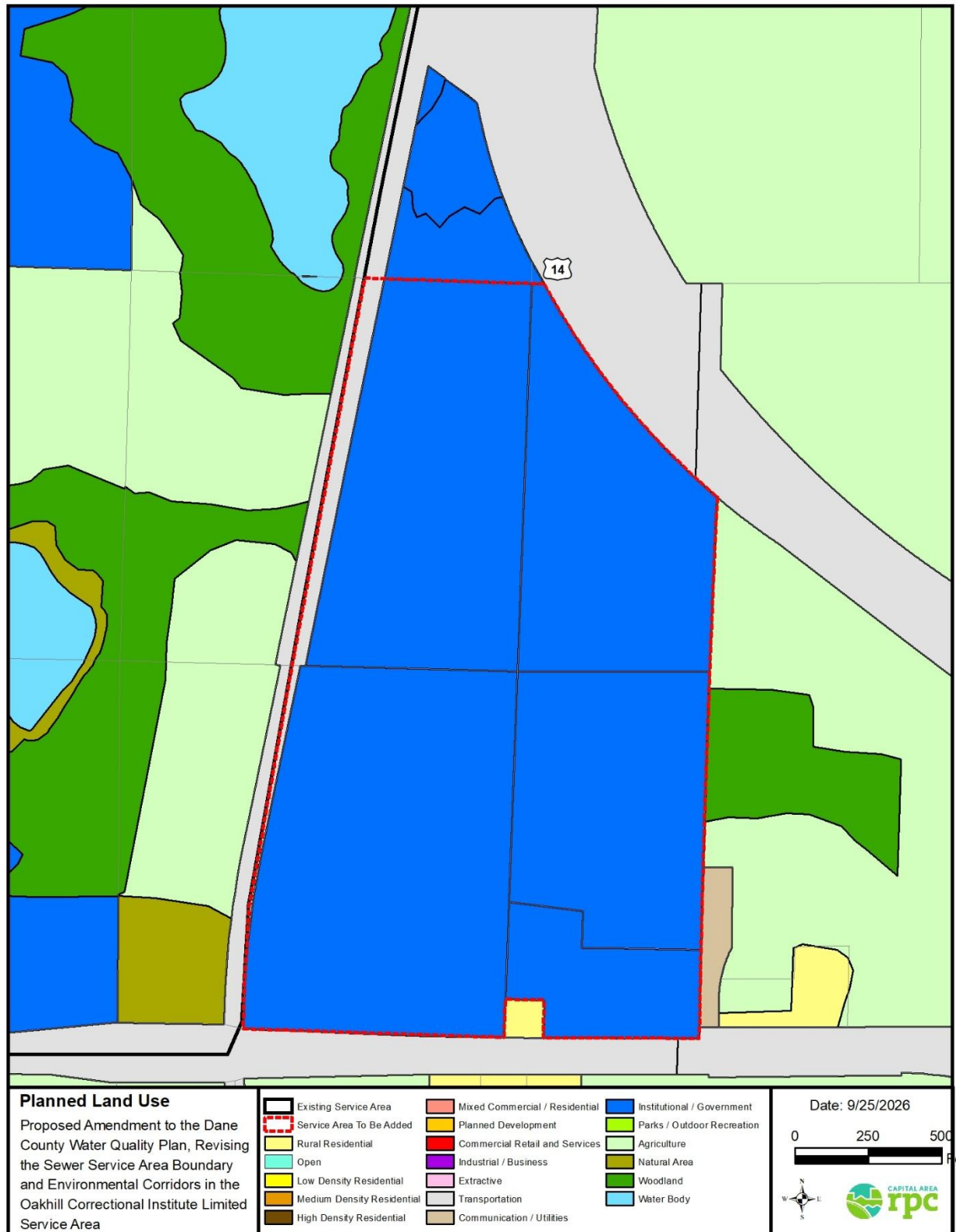
Map 2 – Aerial



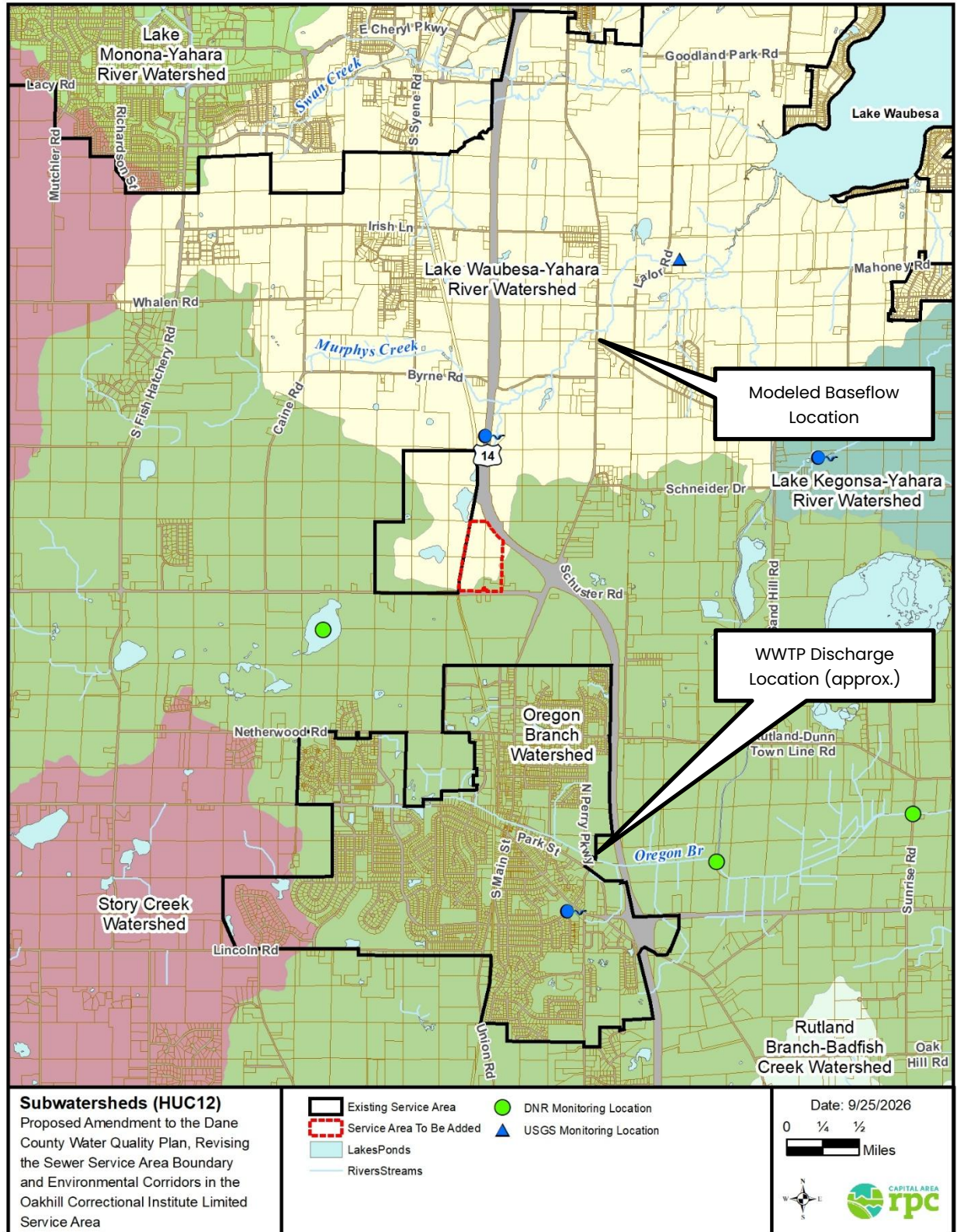
Map 3 – Existing Land Use



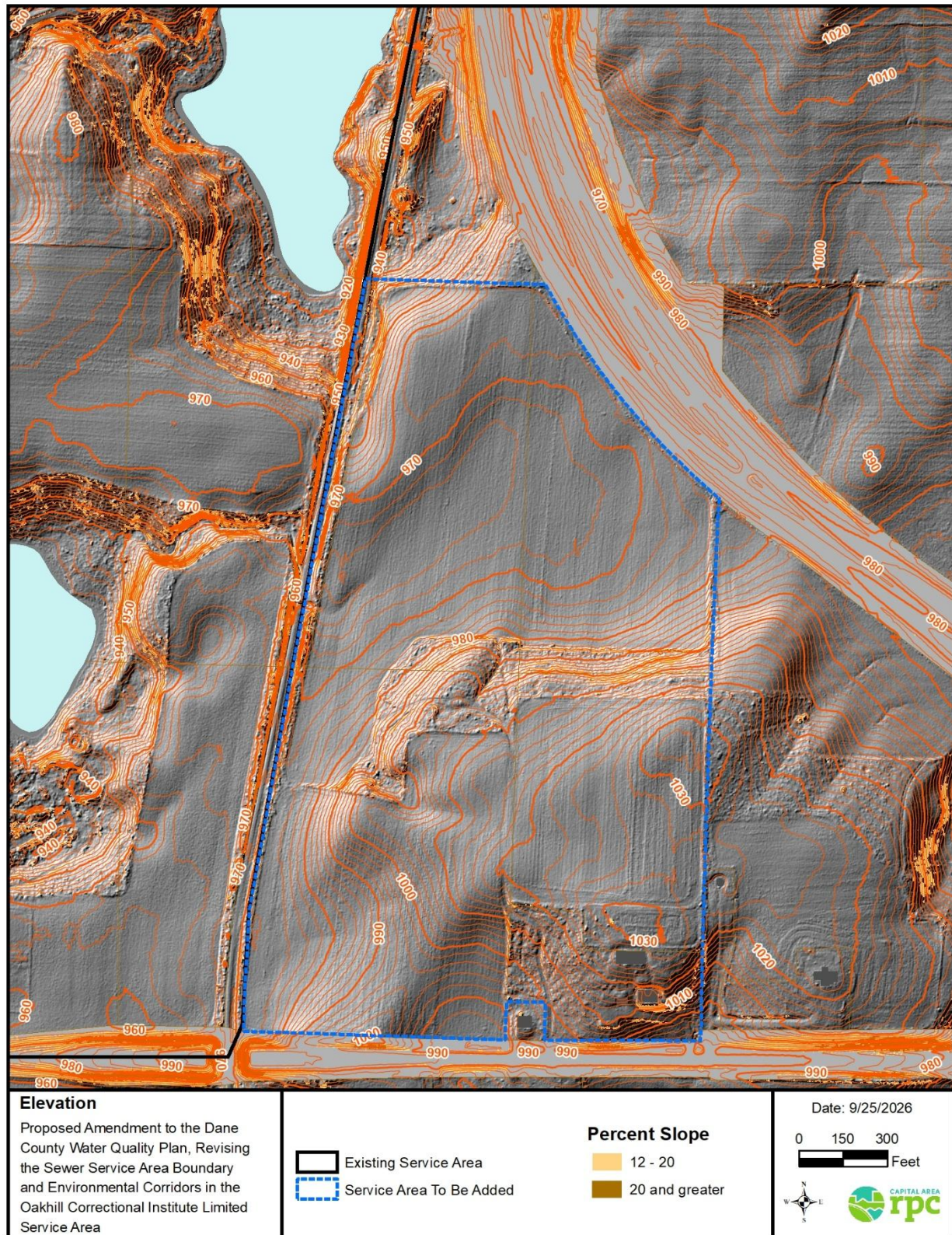
Map 4 – Planned Land Use



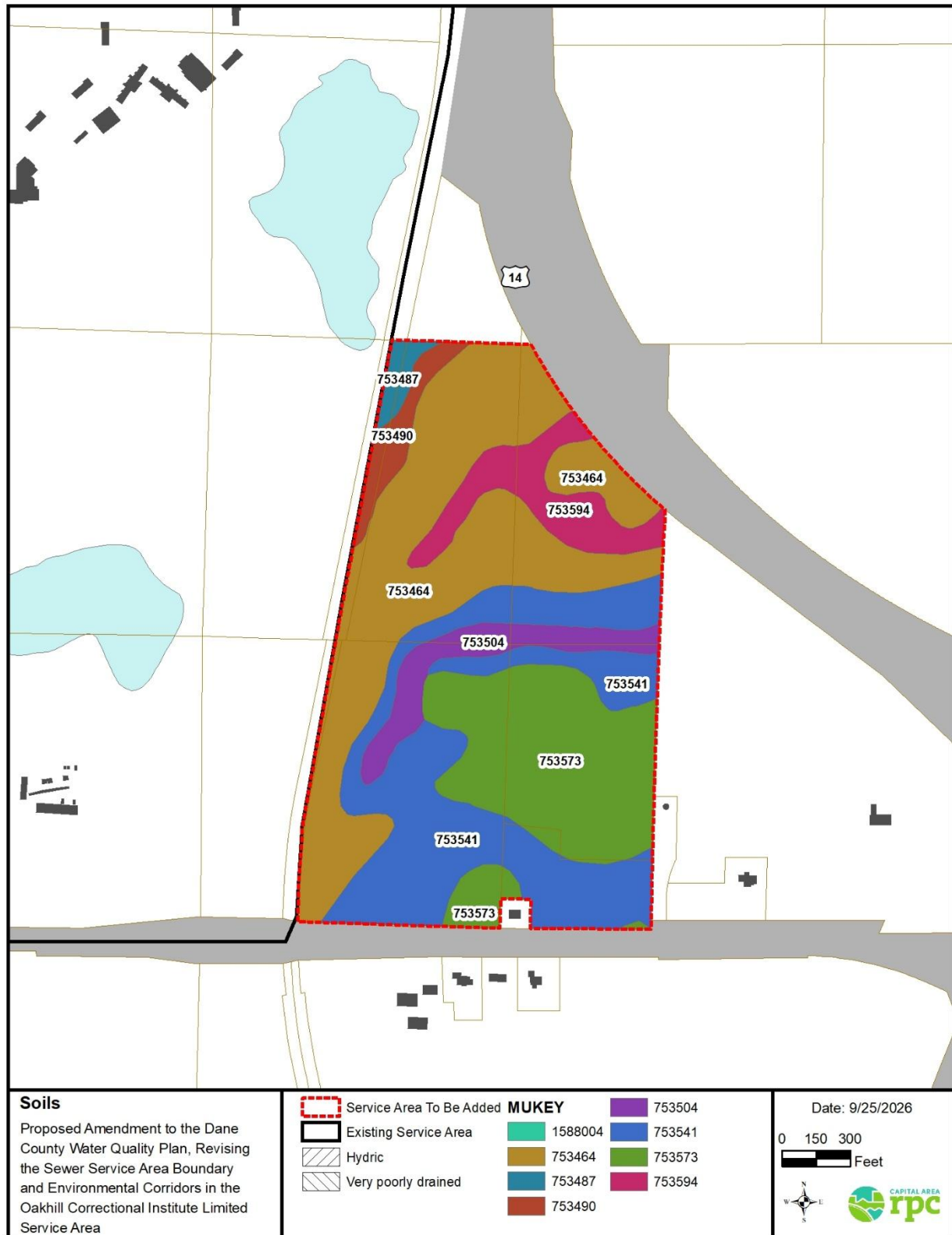
Map 5 – Subwatersheds



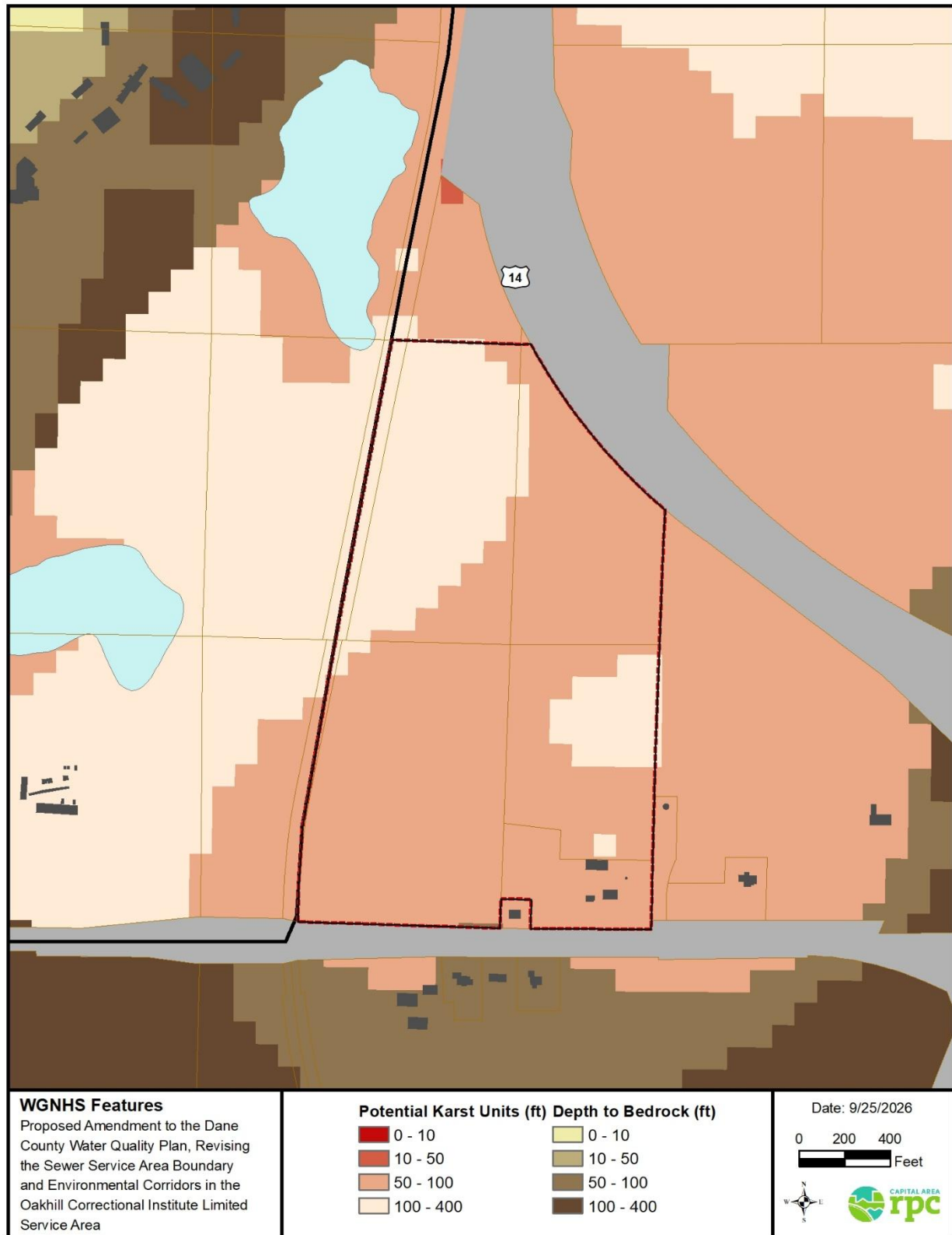
Map 6 – Elevations



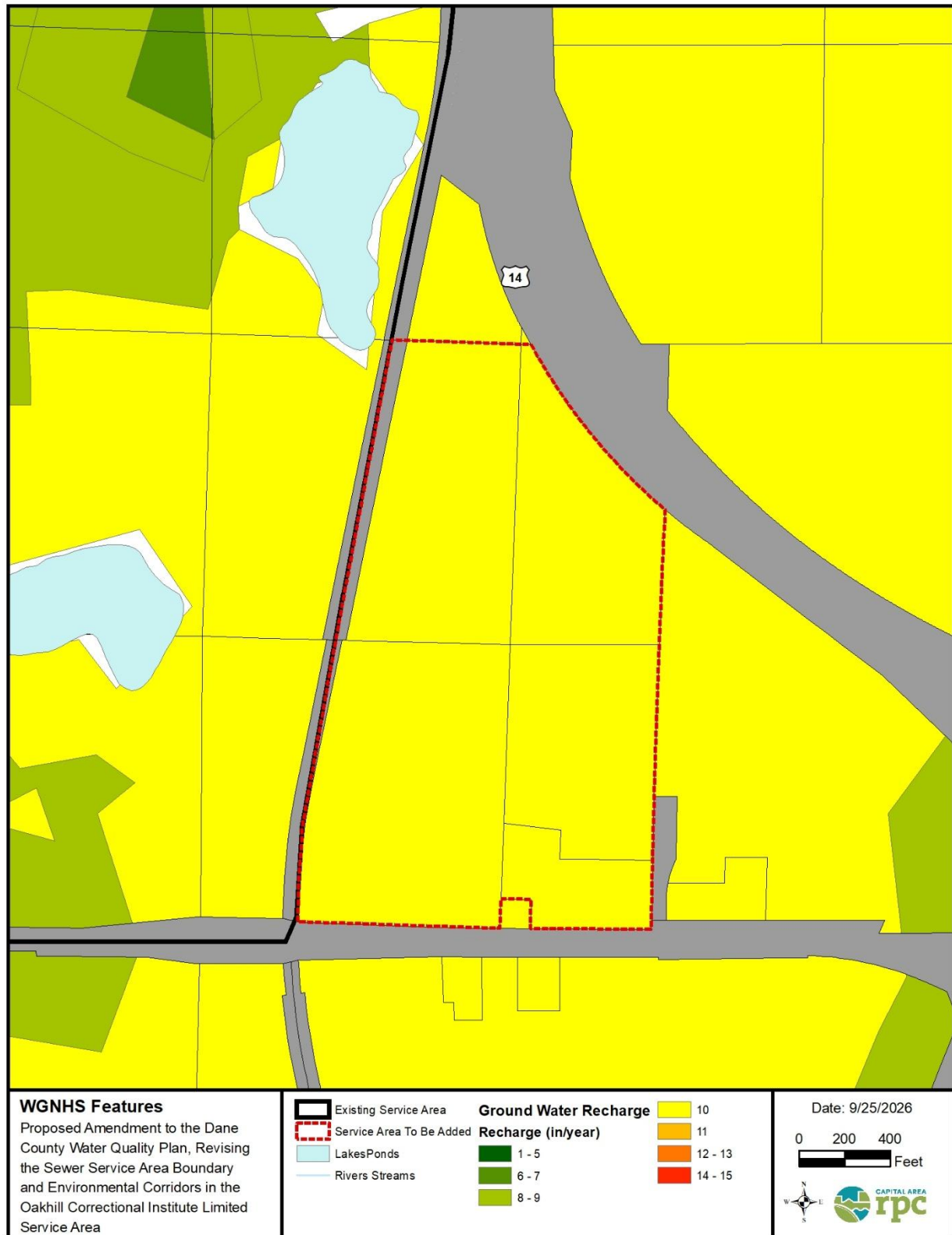
Map 7 - Soil Type



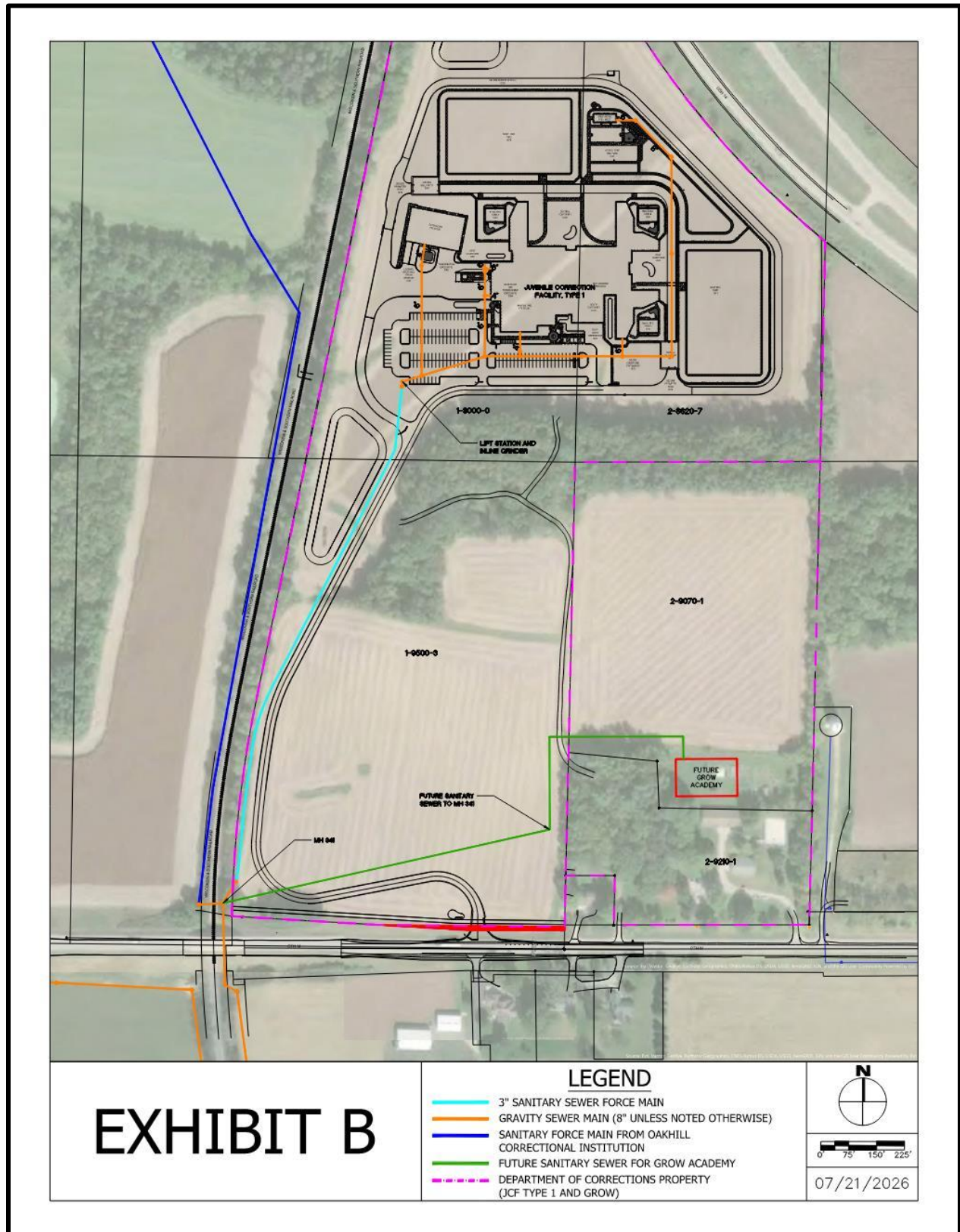
Map 8a – WGNHS Bedrock Depth



Map 8b – WGNHS Groundwater Recharge Rates

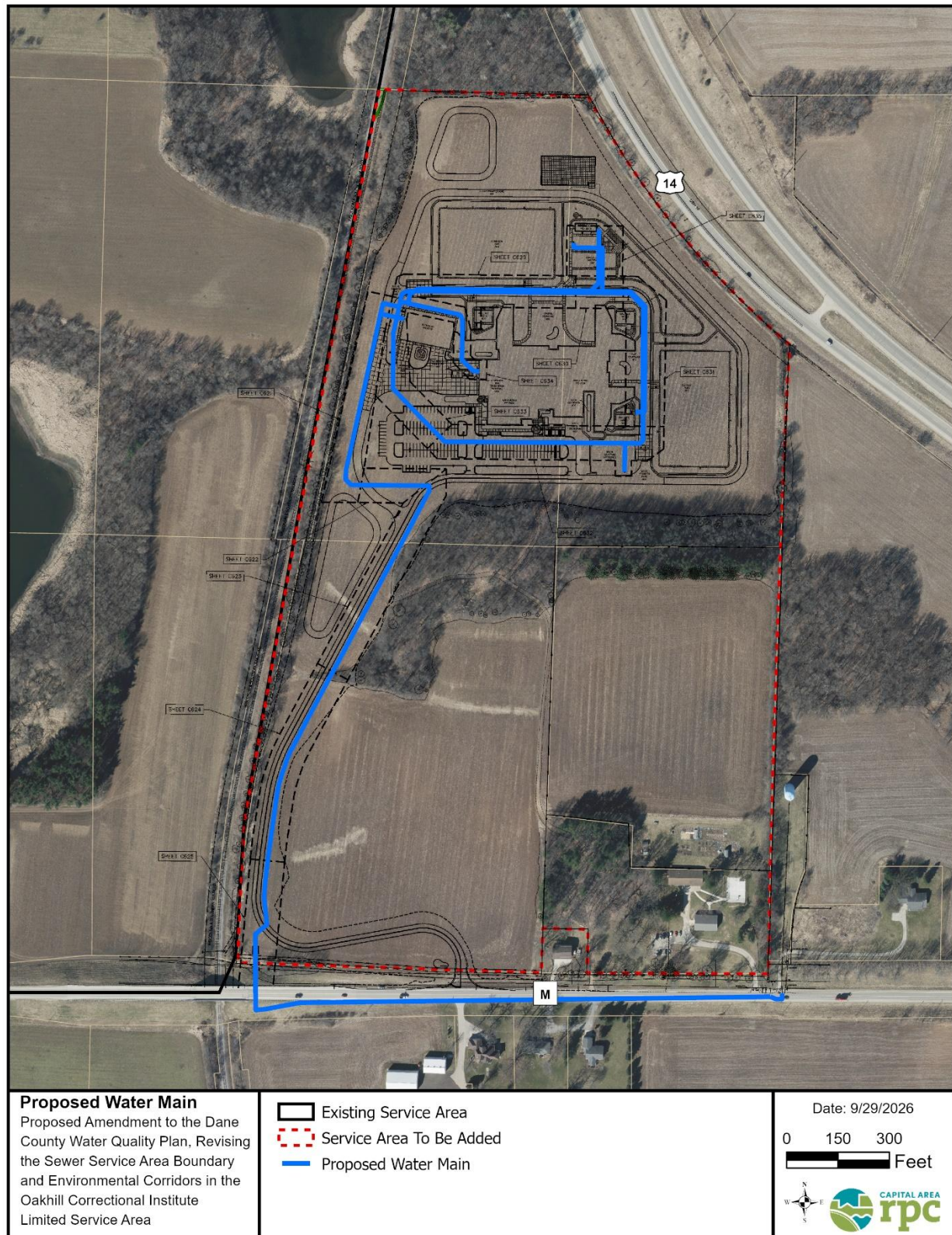


Map 9a – Proposed Sanitary Sewer



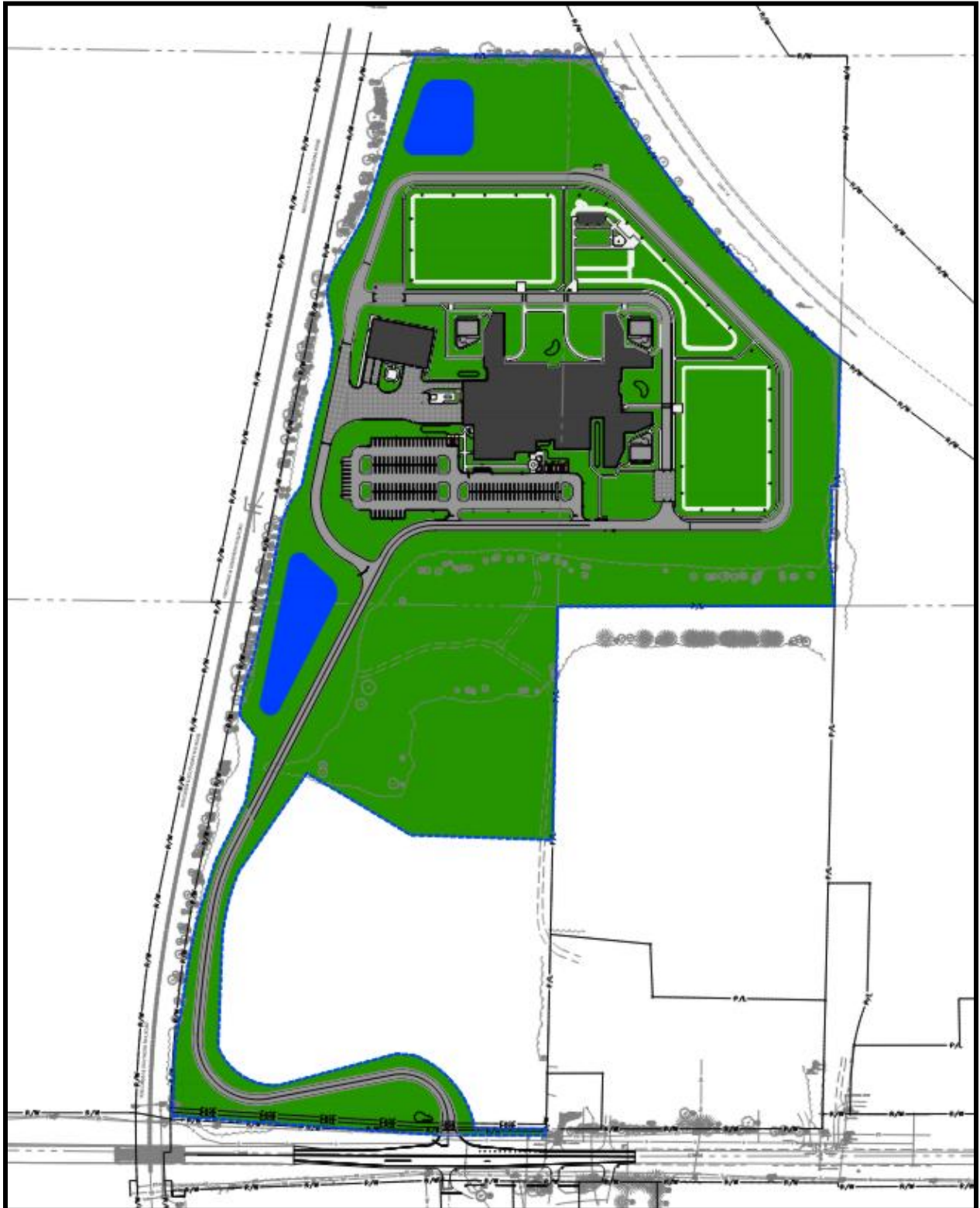
Source: City of Fitchburg (USAA Application, September 7, 2026)

Map 9b – Proposed Water Main



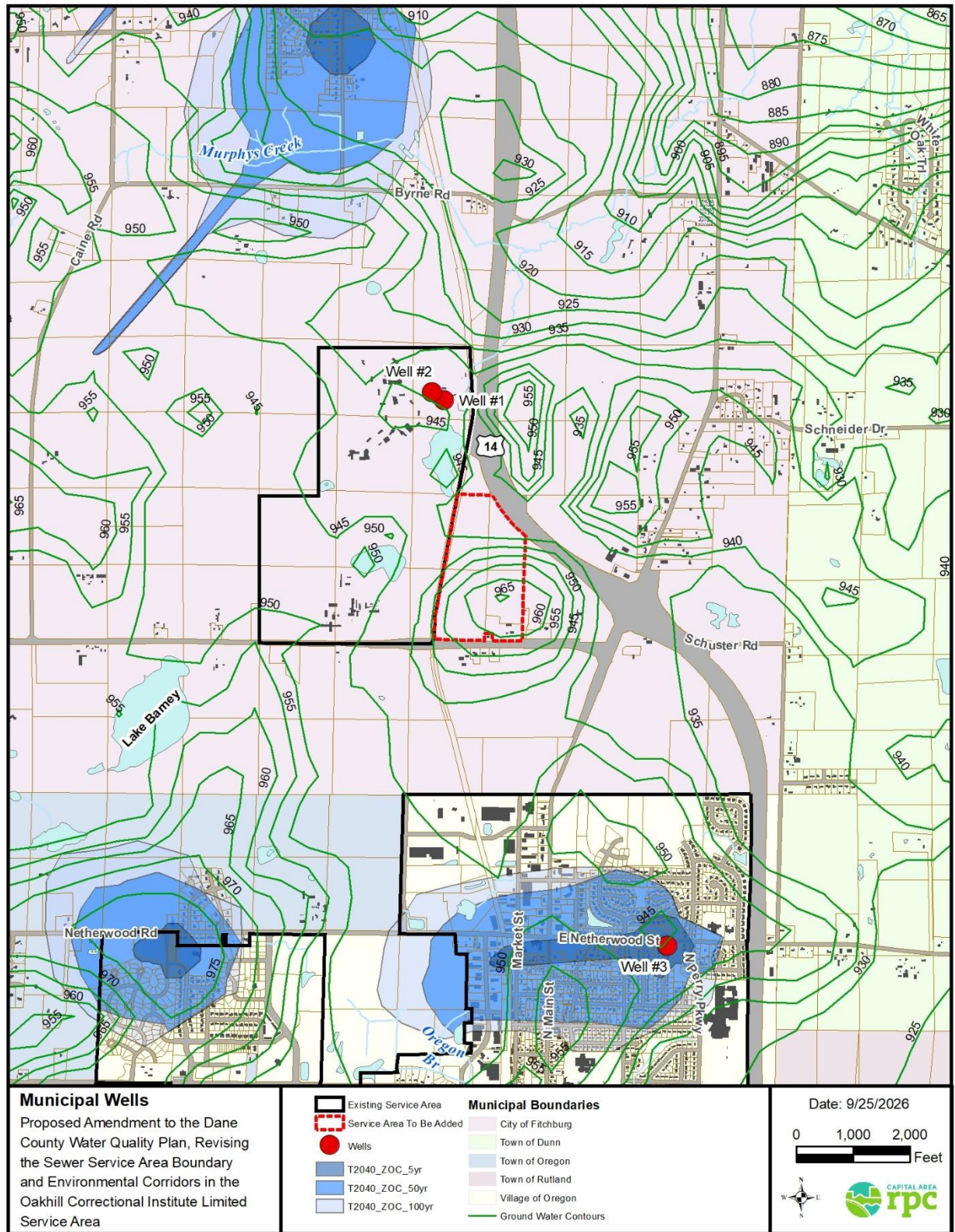
Source: City of Fitchburg (USAA Application, September 7, 2026)

Map 9c – Proposed Stormwater Management

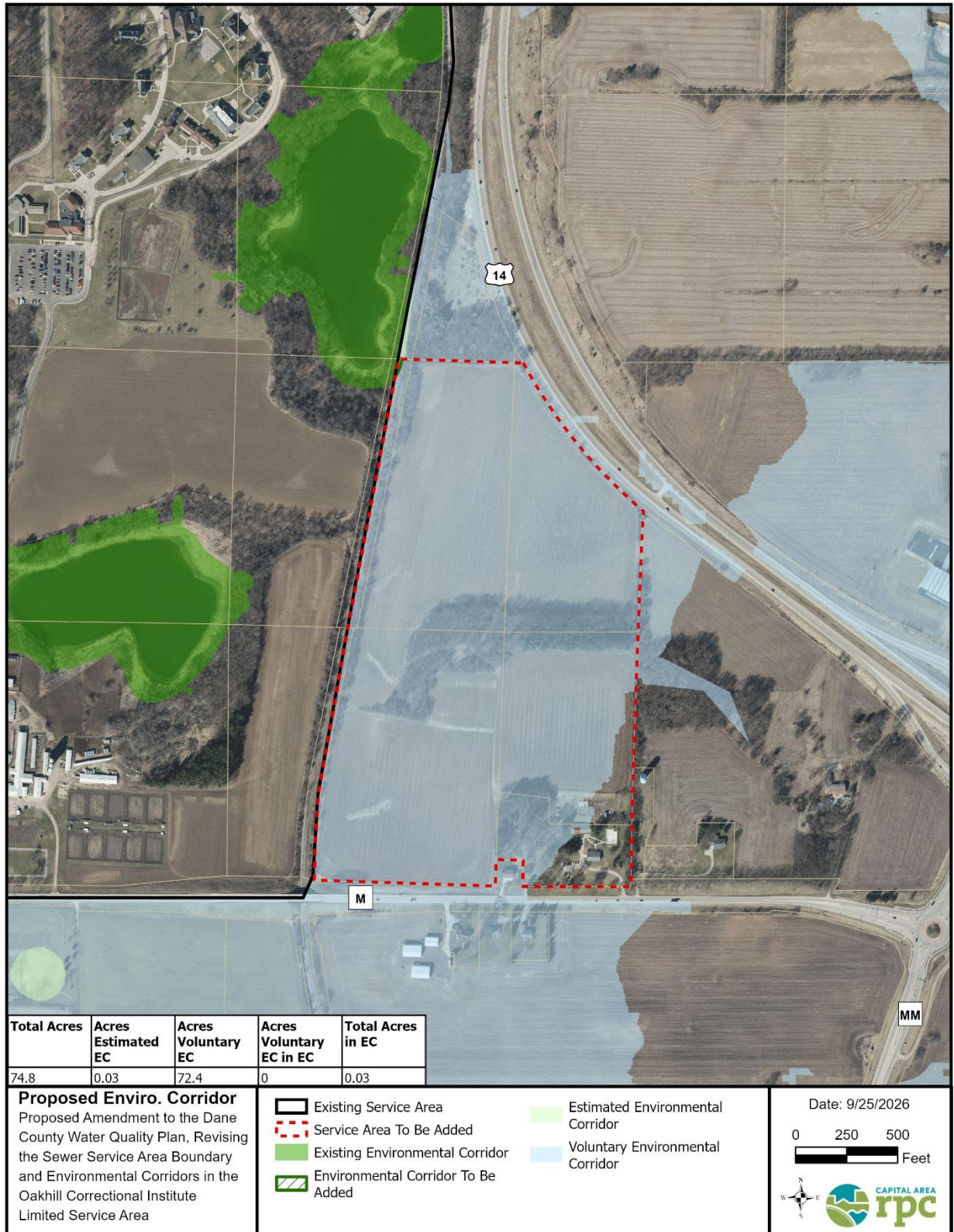


Source: City of Fitchburg (USAA Application, September 7, 2026)

Map 10 – Municipal Wells



Map 11 – Proposed Environmental Corridor



Attachment A – WHS Letter



September 14, 2026

Mr. Sean Higgins
Capital Area Regional Planning Commission
100 State St, Ste 400
Madison WI 53703-2573

RE: Proposed Amendment to City of Fitchburg Urban Service Area

Dear Mr. Higgins:

No previously recorded archaeological or burial sites have been recorded within the proposed area to be added to the City of Fitchburg Sewer Service Area. As aerial imagery shows that the area has been impacted by ongoing agricultural disturbance since at least the 1930's, and there are no waterways or wetlands in or adjacent to the area, it is unlikely that archaeological survey would result in the identification of significant cultural resources.

Under Wisconsin law, Native American burial mounds, unmarked burials, and all marked and unmarked cemeteries are protected from intentional disturbance. If anyone suspects that a Native American burial mound or an unmarked or marked burial is present in an area, the Wisconsin Historical Society should be notified.

If human bone is unearthed during any phase of a project, **all work must cease**, and the local authorities must be contacted. The police or sheriff will determine if the burial is a criminal matter or if it should be referred to the Wisconsin Historical Society at 1-800-342-7834 to be in compliance with Wis. Stat. § 157.70 which provides for the protection of all human burial sites. **Work cannot resume until the Wisconsin Historical Society gives permission.**

This letter does not constitute a Wisconsin Historical Society review for any project that may be governed by Federal or State Compliance laws, e.g. Section 106, Wis Stat. §44.40, Wis Stat. §66.1111, or Wis Stat. §157.70

If you have any questions, or if you need additional information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely;

Walker Good
Staff Archaeologist
State Archaeology and Maritime Preservation
608-264-6496
walker.good@wisconsinhistory.org

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