

BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

CHIEF BLACKBIRD CENTER
P.O. Box 39 Odanah, Wisconsin 54861

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

FOR

**Site Preparation ahead of a Boys & Girls
Club Facility Construction for work to be
completed between November 21 -
December 31, 2026
RFP# 06-102026**

Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians is seeking proposals through solicitation for environmentally-aware horizontal construction tasks required to transform raw land into a stable, regulatory-compliant environment ready for foundations and vertical structures in preparation of new construction of a single-story 8,500 square foot Boys and Girls Club. The work must be done between November 21 – December 31, 2026 at the site on the Bad River Reservation in Odanah, Wisconsin.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The area to be prepared is approximately 3 acres of parcel with description of NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4 of Section 32, T48N, R2W along Abinoojiiyag Road, north of the Bad River Head Start Building, on the Bad River Reservation in Ashland County, Wisconsin. ALTA survey, wetland delineation map, and Environmental report outlining conditions addended. Substrate is clay soil on high water table. Soil surveys will have been completed and the area to be worked will be clearly staked. Environmental permits for the work will be in place and will need to be followed. See map, permits, reports for additional reference.

We are unable to post the Site Clearing & Grading Plan at time of this publication. It will be made available in the form of pdf files and posted to this web page as soon as possible and prior to November 21, 2026. Other types of files will be made available upon request.

SITE VISIT

Potential bidders wishing to tour the site are invited to a site viewing on November 4, 2026 at 10 am. Meet at the Chief Blackbird Center, 72682 Maple Street, Odanah and ask for Ben or Beth at the front door reception desk. All questions asked and answered will be posted on this site on November 5th, 2026.

SCOPE OF WORK

Clearing and Grubbing - 10" diameter trunks and larger to be hauled to Tribal sawmill site. Other woody brush hauled away
Topsoil Stripping
Erosion and Sediment Control
Rough grading
Mass Excavation
Soil Stabilization and Compaction
Underground Utility Installation
Pad Certification
Base Preparation

There is no demolition work to be done. A detention pond will need to be constructed later but is NOT within the scope of

Telephone (715) 682-7111

Fax (715) 682-7118

this project.

PROPOSAL

Proposals are required to contain the following information:

- Professional Qualifications of Contractor and crew including list of any subcontractors if known
- Separate costs for each of the items listed under Scope at hourly or daily rates
- Insurance certificates
- Equipment to be used
- Number of personnel expected to participate in work
- Amount of work expected to be able to complete within the Nov 21 – Dec 31 timeline
- Total NTE cost of work expected to be completed within the Nov 21 – Dec 31 timeline

The Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians is a federally recognized Indian Tribe organized under Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, U.S.C. Section 476. This entitles the Tribe to government pricing and exempts the Tribe from state sales and use taxes and from federal excise taxes. Therefore, price quotations should not include such taxes.

This Request for Proposals is open to all qualified, responsive bidders. Indian Preference will apply in the selection process in accordance with the Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance (TERO) or the Indian Preference Act of 1934 (Title 25, USC, Section 47), based on funding source requirements. Questions regarding TERO, and if the TERO fee applies to the RFP, may be directed to the Bad River Band's Human Resource office at 715-682-7111.

Firms or persons applying for Indian preference must provide evidence in its proposal of 51% or more Indian ownership. In addition, the firm or person must provide evidence of structure, management and financing affecting the Indian character of the firm. Documentation of and compliance with Indian Preference must accompany the proposal.

Three copies of the sealed bids must be labeled 'Site Prep BGC' and submitted by Wednesday, November 18, 2026 at 2:00pm

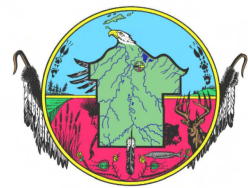
Bad River Tribe
Chief Blackbird Center
Attn: Executive Secretary
72682 Maple St/PO Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861-0039

Questions regarding this project can be directed to Ben Connors, Bad River Planning, 715-682-7111 X 1521 or emailed to planner@badriver-nsn.gov

Bid opening will be scheduled at Chief Blackbird Center Conference Room C 3:00pm on Weds, Nov 18, 2026.
Bad River reserves the right to reject all bids.

Program: B-V
Accounting: JSN
Posted: 10-29-26
= 11:45
am/pm

LOCATION OF THE BAD RIVER RESERVATION



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BEARINGS ARE GRID BASED
WISCONSIN - ASHLAND COUNTY - NAD83 (2011) WITH THE WEST
LINE OF THE N. LINE OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 MEASURED TO BEAR
S00°47'28"W

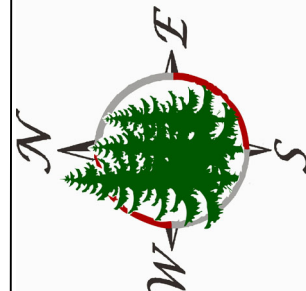
TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

A PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED IN THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4,
SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 48 NORTH, RANGE 2 WEST,
TOWN OF SANBORN, ASHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

SURVEYOR'S NOTE:
1.) WETLANDS SHOWN ON THIS MAP
WERE DELINEATED BY CK WETLAND
SERVICES IN 2025.

PATRICK A. MCKUEN, PLS
1424 1/2 LAKE SHORE DR. W.
ASHLAND, WI 54806
PH. 715-682-2969
WWW.PINERIDGESURVEYING.COM
PMCKUEN@PINERIDGESURVEYING.COM

Pine Ridge
Land Surveying, LLC.
Professional Land Surveying Services
Value & Quality in a Timely Manner.



DATE	REV.	NO.	BY:	REVISION DESCRIPTION
Drawn by: P. MCKUEN				Filed With:
Approved by: P. MCKUEN				ASHLAND COUNTY
Date Approved: 5/06/26				Field Work Completed:
				4/26/26

BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CHIPPEWA INDIANS
TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
A PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED IN THE SW 1/4 - NE 1/4,
SEC. 32, T48N, R2W,
TOWN OF SANBORN,
ASHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER:
BADRIVER26-32-48-2
FIGURE/SHEET
NO. 1
OF 1

S00°47'51"E
1,324.10'

NORTH 1/4 CORNER
SEC. 32, T48N, R2W
FD. 1" IRON PIPE

CN 1/16 CORNER
FD. 2 1/2" IRON PIPE

N 1/4 CORNER TO C 1/4 CORNER =
S00°47'28"W - 2,648.71'

PARCEL 1
136,104 Sq. Ft.
3.12 Acres

DELIVERY /
RECEIVING

TRASH
ENCLOSURE

POWER
TRANSFORMER

10 STAFF
PARKING

PROPOSED
NEW ACCESS
TO SITE 30'
ENTRY DRIVE

12 PARENT /
VISITOR PARKING

CHORD CURVE	CHORD BEARING	CHORD DISTANCE	ARC LENGTH	RADIUS	CENTRAL ANGLE
----------------	------------------	-------------------	---------------	--------	------------------

GRADED AREA FOR
TURF GRASS FIELD

ABINOOJIIYAG RD.

NEW BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB
ELEVATION 647

SURVEY

I, PATRICK A. MCKUEN, WISCONSIN PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR S-2992, DO HEREBY
CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP WAS MADE AT THE DIRECTION OF BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CHIPPEWA INDIANS, OWNER OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED AND MAPPED PARCELS, AND THE
INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS CORRECT AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY
KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND MEETS THE MINIMUM STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR SURVEYS
UNDER AE-7 OF WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____

PINE RIDGE LAND SURVEYING, LLC.
PATRICK A. MCKUEN
WI P.L.S. S-2992

LEGEND

- - SET 1" O.D. x 18" IRON PIPE
- - FD. MONUMENT AS NOTED
- ⊙ - SANITARY MANHOLE
- △ - CONTROL POINT
- - WETLANDS

40' 0 40' 80' 120'
SCALE FEET

BRAUN INTERTEC

the science you build on

Environmental Assessment

Bad River Tribe Youth Center
Abinoojiiyag Road
New Odanah, Wisconsin



Prepared For

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Rural Development (RD)
Rural Housing Service
1400 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20250

Prepared By

Bad River Tribe
New Odanah, WI

Project 10005598_002
August 19, 2026
Braun Intertec Corporation





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1.0 Purpose and Need for the Project

1.1 National Environmental Policy Act

The Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (applicant, hereafter referred to as Bad River Tribe) is applying for financial assistance from the Rural Housing Service (RHS), an agency of the United States (US) Department of Agriculture (USDA) for construction of the Proposed project (described in Section 1.2). RHS is considering providing financial assistance for the Proposed project through a community facilities loan. Therefore, the Proposed project is considered a Federal action subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and all applicable Federal environmental laws and regulations. RHS is the lead Federal agency for this NEPA analysis.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to analyze potential impacts to the natural and human environments associated with the Proposed project in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, USDA Rural Development's (RD) NEPA Regulations (7 CFR Part 1970 Environmental Policies and Procedures), and RD Instruction 1970- Subpart C.

This EA also evaluates other executive orders (EOs), laws, regulations, and guidelines enacted to protect and enhance environmental quality including, but not limited to, the Clean Water Act (CWA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and EOs regulating environmental justice, floodplain management, and wetlands protection.

The EA's purpose is to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed project and No Action Alternative to determine whether an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required, or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is appropriate. This EA provides a description of the Proposed project, identifies natural resources within the project area, defines the purpose and need, and evaluates reasonable alternatives considered for the Proposed project. The affected environment, environmental effects of the Proposed project and mitigation for the potential environmental impacts are also described. Using the evaluation provided in this document, RHS would determine:

1. Whether to proceed with providing financial assistance to the Proposed project or to pursue the No Action Alternative.
2. Whether or not the selected alternative would have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

After distributing the document for public and agency comment, if RHS finds the Proposed project would not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment, the agency will prepare a FONSI. If at any point during preparation of the EA, RHS determines the Proposed project would have significant impact on the quality of the human environment, it would initiate preparation of an EIS.



Braun Intertec Corporation (Braun Intertec), on behalf of the Applicant, prepared this EA in accordance with RD Instruction 1970-C Exhibit B *Guidance to Applicants for Preparing Environmental Assessments*.

1.2 Project Description

1.2.1 Site Description

The Bad River Tribe proposes to construct a new youth center (Proposed project) on approximately 3.1 acres located on Abinoojiiyag Road in New Odanah, Wisconsin within the Bad River Reservation as shown on Figures 1 & 2. The Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians owns Ashland County parcel number 022-01435-0000, consisting of approximately 40-acres. However, the project would only disturb approximately 3.1-acres (project area) in the northwestern portion of the parcel (Figure 2).

The project area currently consists of wetland and wooded areas. Wetlands are present along the western boundary and in the eastern portion of the project area with wooded areas covering the remainder of the Site. The project is bound to the west by Abinoojiiyag Road, by Bad River Head Start to the south, and surrounding wooded areas to the north and east.

1.2.2 Facility Description

The Proposed project would include the construction of an approximate 8,750 square foot youth center (Appendix B). The youth center would be a one-story building with multiple classroom type rooms. The project would also include parking spaces and drive lanes.

The Proposed project would be accessed from Abinoojiiyag Road via Maple Street and U.S. Highway 2. It is anticipated that the Proposed project would operate for approximately 30-50 years.

1.2.3 Site Preparation and Construction

Project construction is anticipated to begin in fall of 2026, with the youth center expected to be completed and operational by fall of 2027 or spring of 2028. Site preparation would include grading of the project area. Tree clearing will be required as part of the proposed project.



1.2.4 Project Permits

The following is a list of permits that may need to be obtained for the proposed project.

Unit of Government	Type of Application	Status
FEDERAL		
United States Department of Agriculture	Environmental Assessment (EA) Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)	Pending
	Authority to Use Grant Funds/Release Letter	Pending
USDA- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Farmland Conversion- AD-1006 Form	Completed
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit	To be applied for
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Clean Water Act Section 404 Certification	To be applied for
LOCAL		
Mashkiiziibii Natural Resources Department	Service Line Agreement	To be applied for
	Wetland and Watercourse Protection Ordinance Permits	To be applied for
	Water Quality Standards Antidegradation authorizations	To be applied for
	Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification	To be applied for



1.3 Rural Development (RD) Purpose and Need

USDA Rural Development (RD) is committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life in rural America. USDA RD is a mission area that includes three federal agencies – Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Housing Service, and Rural Utilities Service. The agencies have more than 50 programs that provide financial assistance and a variety of technical and educational assistance to eligible rural and tribal populations, communities, individuals, cooperatives, and other entities. The goal of the RD programs is to improve the quality of life, sustainability, infrastructure, economic opportunities, development, and security in rural America. Financial assistance can include direct loans, guaranteed loans, and grants in order to accomplish program objectives. RD programs are administered based on regulations within 7 CFR, Part 3570.62.

The Applicant (Bad River Tribe) is seeking financial assistance from USDA Rural Development (RD) Rural Housing Service (RHS) through a community facilities loan enabled by congressionally directed spending. Community facilities loans provide funding for development of essential community facilities in rural areas including health care facilities, municipal facilities (town halls, courthouses, airport hangars etc.), community support services (childcare center, transitional housing, fairgrounds etc.), public safety and educational services and local food systems (community gardens, food banks, greenhouses etc.). Community facilities loans make construction of new essential facilities or service operations more affordable to rural Americans.

Support of community facility projects such as the proposed project align with RHS goals of supporting the development of essential facilities that improve the quality of life for residents of rural communities.

1.4 Project Purpose and Need

The Bad River Tribe recognizes the need for a new facility to house the growing Boys and Girls Club (BGC) Program it operates on the Reservation. The aging facility now in use has serious defects that cannot be remedied in a cost-effective manner. The BGC provides learning opportunities to school-aged children who reside within and near the Reservation boundaries. There are nine permanent staff employed in the Program. Each year the Program also hires or contracts three to five additional part-time or hourly support staff to provide cultural, athletic, or content-specific programming.

2.0 Alternatives Evaluated Including the Proposed Action and No Action

Under NEPA, federal agencies are required to identify and assess reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that would avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions on the quality of the human environment. For proposed projects which are less complicated, single-site actions, the environmental



review is only required to consider and document the analysis of the “No Action” alternatives, as long as there are no potential adverse effects to environmental resources.

The Proposed project is a single site action with no expected adverse environmental effects. Therefore, in accordance with the USDA guidance, only the “No Action” alternative and “Proposed Action” need to be considered. The No Action Alternative would serve as the baseline environmental condition to evaluate the impacts of the Proposed project.

2.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed project would involve the construction of an approximate 8,750 square foot youth center to operate as the Bad River Boys and Girls Club on approximately 3.1 acres within a 40-acre parcel. The youth center would be a one-story building with multiple classroom-type rooms built around a common area. The project would also include parking spaces and drive lanes.

The Proposed project would involve vegetation clearing and has been designed to minimize impacts to the delineated wetlands located along the Site boundaries. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) including use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be utilized during construction to minimize the potential for runoff and impacts to the surrounding area. Following completion of construction, it is anticipated, the Proposed project would operate for approximately 30-50 years.

2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed project would not be constructed. As a result, the program would continue to operate out of an outdated defective building, requiring high-cost repairs or renovations for its continued use. The project area would remain undeveloped under this alternative.

3.0 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

This section will describe the geographical and environmental setting of the area affected by the proposed project as well as documenting the current condition of the resources being evaluated. This section will also discuss the environmental consequences of the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative as well as mitigation measures that would be required.



3.1 Land Ownership and Land Use

3.1.1 Affected Environment

3.1.1.1 General Land Use

The project area is currently undeveloped consisting of wetlands and wooded land. The Site consists of 3.1 total acres within Ashland County parcel number 022-01435-0000 (40.0 acres). Appropriately 3.1 acres within the northwestern portion of the county parcel are proposed for development with the Proposed project. The parcels are all currently owned by the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.

The Site is located along Abinoojiiyag Road off of Highway 2 in New Odanah, Ashland County, Wisconsin (Figure 1 & 2). The project area is bounded to the south by a tribal facility, to the north and east by wooded land, and to the west by Abinoojiiyag Road.

3.1.1.2 Important Farmland

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey tool was used to determine whether prime or unique farmland or farmland of statewide/local importance is present within the project area. A copy of the soils map and data is provided as Figure 3.

The soil data is summarized in the table below. According to the Web Soil Survey, one of the soils within the project area is considered Farmland of Statewide Importance.

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Drainage	Hydric Soil Rating	Farmland Classification
6444B	Gichigami-Oronto complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	5%	Farmland of statewide importance
6549A	Pickford-Oronto complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Poorly drained	70%	Not prime farmland

3.1.1.3 Formally Classified Lands

The Site is located within the Bad River Reservation land. A review of publicly available data from the Bureau of Land Management, United States Geological Survey (USGS) Protected Lands Map, National Park Service Wild & Scenic Rivers map, the Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI), USFWS Wildlife Refuges, Bureau of Indian Affairs Land Area of Federally-Recognized Tribes, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources maps, did not identify any additional formally classified lands on or adjacent to the project area (U.S. Bureau of Land Management, n.d.) (U.S. Geological Survey, n.d.) (National Park Service, n.d.)



(National Park Service, 2024) (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2025) (Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2016)
(Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources).

A map showing the lack of additional formally classified lands within a one-mile radius of the project area is included as Figure 4.

3.1.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential impacts to land use if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.1.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, land use within the project area would change from undeveloped land to a community facility. The project is located within a Timber Management Area (TMA) under the Tribe's Integrated Resources Management Plan (IRMP). No zoning for the land exists under Bad River Tribe by-laws or ordinances. Therefore, the proposed project would not require a Conditional Use Permit or rezoning.

The Proposed Project would convert approximately three acres from undeveloped land, which is designated as prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance, to non-agricultural use. Under the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA), the AD-1006 Farmland Conversion Impact Rating form, is used to determine the significance and potential impacts of the conversion.

Assistance from the NRCS was requested on April 23, 2026, to complete the AD-1006 form. Based on the AD-1006 form, the total points assigned for the project area were less than 160. Pursuant to 7 CFR § 658.4 (C)(2), sites that receive a total score of less than 160 need not be given further consideration for protection and no additional sites need to be evaluated. A copy of the completed form is included as Appendix C.

The proposed project would not impact any formally classified lands since none are located within the project area or surrounding vicinity.

3.1.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, no construction would occur within the project area. The project area would remain undeveloped.



3.1.3 Mitigation

No mitigation measures are proposed for the project area's land use change since the proposed project is compatible with current local zoning, would not impact any formally classified lands, and would not significantly impact prime farmland/farmland of statewide importance.

3.2 Floodplains

Executive Order (E.O.) 11988 Floodplain Management, requires federal agencies to "avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative."

The floodplain map includes the 100-year floodplain which is an area with a 1 percent annual probability of flooding, and the 500-year floodplain which is an area with a 0.2 percent annual probability of flooding.

3.2.1 Affected Environment

The project area is covered by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)'s Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Number 5500040055A (effective on 2/15/1978). No floodplains are mapped within the project area or immediate surrounding vicinity (Federal Emergency Management Agency, n.d.). A map showing documented floodplains within 1 mile of the project area is included as Figure 5.

3.2.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential impacts to floodplains if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.2.2.1 Proposed Action

Since no floodplains are located within or adjacent to the project area, the Proposed project is not anticipated to result in direct or indirect impacts to floodplains. Additionally, the proposed action would not require modifications within a portion of any floodplains in the surrounding vicinity.

3.2.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the project area is expected to continue to remain located outside a floodplain and therefore no impacts to floodplains are anticipated from this alternative.

3.2.3 Mitigation

Since no floodplains are present within or adjacent to the project area, no mitigation measures are proposed for floodplains.



3.3 Wetlands

Executive Order (E.O) 11990, Protection of Wetlands, states that it is federal policy to avoid, to the extent possible, the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands, wherever practical. Additionally, federal agencies are required to take actions to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) along with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) regulate wetlands and waterbodies within the state of Wisconsin. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and WDNR Surface Water Viewer were reviewed for the Proposed Project.

3.3.1 Affected Environment

According to the NWI map and WDNR Surface Water Viewer (Figure 6), several aquatic resources are mapped within the Site boundaries. Additionally, an onsite wetland delineation was completed in 2025, which identified portions of two wetlands located within the Site (Appendix B).

3.3.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential impacts to wetlands if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.3.2.1 Proposed Action

Disturbance to the wetlands located within the project area is planned as part of project construction. Therefore, direct impacts to wetlands are anticipated from the proposed project. Runoff generated during facility construction also has the potential to discharge sediment to wetlands in the project area vicinity (on and offsite).

3.3.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, construction within the project area would not occur and therefore, no direct or indirect wetland impacts would occur.

3.3.3 Mitigation

The project was designed to minimize the impact to wetlands located on the Site. The wetland that will be directly impacted from Site development is located along the western edge of the Site. Impacts to this wetland are unavoidable to allow access from Abinoojiiyag Road. Use of culverts or another structure that allows continued water flow beneath the access drive to the project area is also under consideration in the proposed project's design. This would maintain hydrology of the larger wetland basin and



minimize overall impacts. All proposed wetland impacts would be permitted through the Mashkiiziibii Natural Resources Department (MNRD) and the USACE (if applicable). The wetland impacts would be offset by the purchase of wetland mitigation credits from a MNRD and/or USACE approved mitigation bank.

To minimize additional impacts to wetlands onsite and in the surrounding vicinity of the project area from runoff, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) including the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be utilized during construction. Proper BMPs would be installed within the project area (as appropriate), in addition to perimeter control BMPs (silt fence, biologs etc.) as required by the NPDES construction stormwater permit. These measures are designed to protect wetlands from impacts due to erosion or excessive runoff.

In accordance with NPDES construction stormwater permit and local requirements, regular inspections of the BMPs would be completed during construction. If any BMPs are identified as failing during inspection, the Applicant or their designated contractor would repair/replace the failed BMP in accordance with permit conditions or as soon as practicable. With implementation of a SWPPP and BMP maintenance during construction, the proposed project is not anticipated to additionally adversely impact wetlands (beyond direct impacts from access road construction) onsite or in the surrounding vicinity.

3.4 Water Resources

This section addresses water quantity and quality issues related to discharges to or appropriations from surface or groundwater; groundwater protection programs; and water quality degradation from temporary construction activities.

3.4.1 Affected Environment

3.4.1.1 Surface Water

As shown on Figure 7, the Site, including the project area, is located within the Lower Bad River Watershed. Based on an onsite wetland delineation completed and approved in 2025, portions of two wetlands are present within the project area. The Site is currently entirely pervious surfaces with natural vegetation cover. Municipal stormwater infrastructure exists along Abinoojiiyag Rd, west of the project area.



3.4.1.2 Groundwater

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Sole Source Aquifer Map, no sole source aquifers (SSA) are located within the project area, onsite or in the surrounding vicinity (U.S. EPA, 2023) (Figure 8).

3.4.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential impacts to water resources if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.4.2.1 Proposed Action

The proposed project would not utilize surface or groundwater. Once operational, the proposed project would require a potable water supply and generate wastewater. However, the new facility would connect to the existing municipal water and sanitary sewer systems located along Abinoojiyag Rd. Short-term, minor water quality impacts may occur during construction. These impacts would be temporary and are not expected to permanently alter water quality within the project area or to downstream receiving surface waters.

The project will increase impervious surfaces within the project area. Stormwater management controls and BMPs would be utilized both during and after construction. These BMPs would meet local and NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit requirements. Permanent BMPs installed during construction of the proposed project would include stormwater basins to accommodate runoff from the increase in impervious surfaces and allow sufficient treatment of generated stormwater before discharge offsite.

3.4.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction would occur, and the project area is expected to remain undeveloped. Under this alternative, no increase in impervious surfaces or treatment of stormwater runoff would occur within the project area. Therefore, excess generated stormwater would continue to flow overland and no new water quality impacts from sedimentation or runoff would be expected. No impacts to groundwater resources would also be expected under the No Action Alternative.

3.4.3 Mitigation

An NPDES Construction SWPPP would be implemented during construction as required by federal regulations to minimize potential impacts to water resources in the surrounding vicinity from project area runoff. The SWPPP would discuss the BMPs to be used within and around the project area (perimeter control), such as erosion control (silt fence, biologs etc.) and soil stabilization measures that would be utilized during construction to minimize the potential for runoff.

In accordance with NDPS construction stormwater permit and local requirements, regular inspections of the implemented BMPs would be completed during construction. If any BMPs are identified as failing



during the inspection, the Applicant or their designated contractor would repair/replace the failed BMP in accordance with permit conditions or as soon as practicable. With implementation of a SWPPP and BMP maintenance during construction, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to adversely impact water resources within the surrounding vicinity.

3.5 Coastal Resources

Coastal areas and barrier systems provide diverse and unique habitats as well as protect inland areas from hurricanes, other storms, and storm surges. The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 requires federal actions that are reasonably likely to affect any land, water or natural resources including use of these resources in a coastal zone be consistent with the enforceable policies. The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982 prohibits federal activities in CBRA units (undeveloped coastal barrier lands along the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Great Lakes coastlines).

3.5.1 Affected Environment

Based on a review of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Coastal Barrier Resources online mapper and NOAA's Coastal Zone Management Areas maps, the state of Wisconsin's coastal resources are located along the southern shore of Lake Superior, approximately 2.8 miles northeast of the project area. However, the project area is located within a Coastal Zone Management area. A map displaying the lack of coastal barrier resources within one mile of the project area is included as Figure 9.

3.5.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential impacts to coastal resources if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.5.2.1 Proposed Action

Since no coastal barrier resources are located within the project area or surrounding vicinity, the Proposed Project would not result in direct or indirect impacts to coastal barrier resources. Coastal zone management areas regulate waste that could pollute ground or surface waters or cause non-point source pollution to the protected coastal area. Due to the nature of the project, no pollution is expected to occur from the operations of the facility, and therefore no impacts within Wisconsin's the coastal zone management area from the proposed project are anticipated.

3.5.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the project area is expected to be undeveloped and therefore no impacts to coastal resources or within a coastal zone management area are anticipated from this alternative.



3.5.3 Mitigation

Since no pollution to ground or surface waters or non-point source pollution is expected from the proposed project and no impacts to coastal barrier resources or within a coastal zone management would occur as a result of the project, no mitigation measures are proposed for coastal resources.

3.6 Biological Resources

This evaluation addresses three primary categories: listed threatened or endangered species; critical habitat and other vegetation; and other fish and wildlife species.

Vegetation is a key habitat component and acts to stabilize soils and prevent erosion; additionally, information on vegetation can be used in evaluating potential impacts to species and habitats. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides for the listing, conservation, and recovery of threatened and endangered species including protection of their critical habitat.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) provides additional protection to Bald and Golden Eagles.

E.O. 13112, Invasive Species, requires federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species, provide for their control, and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause. In addition, E.O. 13112 directs federal agencies not to authorize, fund or carry out actions believed to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species unless the Agency determines that the benefits of such actions outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species.



3.6.1 Affected Environment

3.6.1.1 Fish, Wildlife and Vegetation

The Site is within the Northern Lakes and Forests ecoregion (5.2.1) and within the Lake Superior Clay Plain sub-ecoregion (50.a) (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, n.d.). The Lake Superior Clay Plain sub-ecoregion is dominated by woodlands with calcareous red clays and organic swamp areas. Natural vegetation in the sub-region is mapped as boreal forests consisting of spruce, pine, fir, aspen and birch (Omernik, Chapman, Lillie, & Dumke, 2008).

3.6.1.2 Threatened and Endangered Species

Based on a query of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) database, the Site (and project area) is within the range of five federally listed species and two species proposed for listing under the ESA (U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, n.d.). There are no critical habitats within your project area. A copy of the IPaC report is included as Appendix D.

A summary of the federally listed species identified in the IPaC database query is provided in Table 3.6.1.2 below.

Table 3.6.1.2. Federally Protected Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status
Monarch Butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Proposed Threatened	N/A
Canada Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	N/A
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Endangered	N/A
Northern Long-eared Bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Endangered	Threatened
Tricolored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Proposed Endangered	N/A
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Rufa Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened	N/A

The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) maintained by the WDNR, was also queried for state listed species within the project area and surrounding vicinity. An Endangered Resources Preliminary Assessment searching a 1-mile buffer for terrestrial and wetland species, and a 2-mile buffer for aquatic species was completed. The preliminary assessment recommended completion of an Endangered Resources Review (ERR) (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, n.d.).

A formal ERR request was submitted to the WDNR on April 17, 2026. WDNR staff concluded that a formal ERR was not needed since suitable habitat is absent onsite for the majority of the species identified within the NHI query buffer distances except for the state threatened Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*). Therefore, under state statute the proposed project is covered by Table 2 of the WDNR Broad Incidental



Take Permit/Authorization for No/Low Impact Activities (No/Low BITP/A) Activity 2-A6: *Any activity with all species exempt from needing an ER Review (covered by the no/low) except the Wood Turtle; no suitable habitat will be impacted, the project is not within 300 m of a suitable overwintering waterway. As a result, the proposed project is covered by a Broad Incidental Take Permit.* The Endangered Resources (ERR) Review Verification form for No/Low BITP/A can be found within Appendix E.

3.6.1.3 Migratory Birds

Migratory bird information from the USFWS Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office was included in the IPaC report pulled for the project area (Appendix D). The IPaC results identified four (4) migratory Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) species for the Site location, which are listed in Table 3.6.1.3 below. The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was also identified in the IPaC results since it is protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and is found throughout Wisconsin.

Table 3.6.1.3. Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BGEPA
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	BCC
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	BCC
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens fuscescens</i>	BCR
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	BCC

BCC= Bird of Conservation Concern (continental USA & Alaska range)

BCR= BCC in Particular Bird Conservation Regions

BGEPA= Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

BCC species are migratory bird species that “*without additional conservation actions are likely to become candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.*” The list of BCC included in the IPaC report is not an all-inclusive list of migratory bird species potentially present on the Site. With undeveloped land including forested areas, the Site provides abundant resources for bird foraging and nesting.

Many migratory bird species are likely to be transient visitors to the project area but may not inhabit the project area or surrounding vicinity on a year-round basis. Songbirds or other passerine birds typical of forests, grasslands, or open woodlands may utilize the project area for foraging or resting.

3.6.1.4 Bald and Golden Eagles

The project area currently contains areas of tree cover as well as wetland areas. While Golden Eagles may be transient visitors to the project area and surrounding vicinity, impacts to Golden Eagles are not anticipated since suitable nesting habitat is absent.



Nesting habitat for bald eagles includes tall, mature trees with large diameter branches and/or semi-open canopy crowns, often near large waterbodies. Suitable nesting habitat may be disturbed during project construction, as tree clearing is anticipated for the proposed project. Preferred bald eagle foraging areas include large expanses of open water, fields, and semi-forested areas. Bald eagles may also visit the project area during travel for hunting or between nest locations. No known eagle nests are located within the project area.

Golden eagles typically nest near cliffs, bluffs, and rock outcrops or in canyonlands near their hunting grounds that include grassland, shrubland, and open forest edges within mountainous regions. None of golden eagles' preferred habitats are present within the project area, Site or surrounding vicinity and the species is rare in the eastern US.

3.6.1.5 Invasive Species

Vegetation within the project area consists of undeveloped land with various vegetation and no invasive vegetation or animal species are known to currently inhabit the project area. Invasive species may be present within the wooded portions of the Site but have not been documented for this Environmental Assessment.

3.6.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential impacts to biological resources if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.6.2.1 Proposed Action

The project area consists entirely of wetland and woody vegetation. Outside the project area would not be disturbed during construction. Landscaping would establish other vegetation within portions of the project area once construction is complete.

Based on the results of state and federal database queries and the existing landcover within the project area, suitable habitat is not present for Rufa Red Knot and Piping Plover.

While not documented within the project area, the woodlands may provide habitat for Bald Eagles. A preconstruction nest survey will be conducted to ensure no bald eagle nests are located within the clearing area before clearing and grubbing are initiated.

There appear to be limited floral resources for pollinators within the project area. Therefore, the Monarch Butterfly is unlikely to be present. As a proposed threatened species, the Monarch Butterfly also currently has no statutory protection under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).



Suitable habitat for the Gray Wolf is provided within the project area. However, due to the highly mobile and wide ranges of gray wolves, the species is not typically affected by small area development such as the proposed project.

The Canada Lynx is very uncommon within Wisconsin, and no breeding population has been documented within the state. Lynx observed are typically transient visitors from Minnesota or Canada and northern Wisconsin is at the edge of the species preferred boreal forest habitat. Therefore, Canada Lynx is unlikely to be present within the project area and no impacts to the species are anticipated from the proposed project.

Since tree and vegetation removal would occur during construction of the proposed project, the development of the Site has the potential to impact migratory birds and bats that utilize forested landscapes similar to the project area. Since the project is small in scale and vegetation would be re-established in landscaping once construction is complete, any impacts to migratory bird habitat are expected to be temporary and no long-term adverse effects to migratory birds are anticipated from the proposed project.

The proposed project is not expected to increase the spread of invasive species. Landscaped vegetation would be maintained in areas of the newly constructed building. Native vegetation would be seeded and maintained within the stormwater basins. Grading is expected, but all import fill material would be screened for weeds/invasive vegetation species prior to onsite use. The potential for the proposed project to introduce invasive species is minimal.

3.6.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the project area is expected to continue to remain undeveloped and provide wildlife habitat. Therefore, no impacts to biological resources are anticipated from this alternative.

3.6.3 Mitigation

Since suitable habitat is present for several threatened or endangered species identified in state and federal database queries, mitigation measures are anticipated to be necessary for the proposed project to comply with the ESA.

Impacts to migratory birds and listed bat species can be avoided by restricting any necessary clearing and grubbing to periods when migratory birds are not nesting nor when bats are roosting. Therefore, it is recommended to conduct vegetation and/or tree clearing from November 1-March 31 to avoid impacts to these protected species. If these exclusion dates for clearing and grubbing cannot be met, additional



measures such as nest surveys and establishment of buffers around active nests (if necessary) would be implemented.

Additionally, to further minimize potential impacts to migratory birds, implementation of the USFWS *Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures For Birds* are recommended as general best practices during construction of the proposed project.

If the proposed project will require vegetation/tree clearing during the nesting season for migratory birds, then the USFWS would be consulted for permitting requirements or other mitigation measures. Completion of a survey for nesting birds no more than five days before beginning tree clearing work is recommended. If a project must clear trees during the bat's active season (typically April-October), consultation with USFWS and/or surveys will be required.

If a Bald Eagle nest is observed in close proximity to the Site, it is recommended to follow the USFWS buffer guidelines for construction activities near eagle nests: a minimum of 330 feet, and restrict all vegetation clearing, landscaping or exterior construction activities within 660 feet of the nest to outside the nesting season (August to mid-January is outside the typical nesting season within the Upper Midwest).

Although the Monarch Butterfly is a proposed threatened species and not currently protected under the ESA, implementation of voluntary conservation measures are encouraged for projects within the Monarch's range including planting native grasses and flowering plants (particularly milkweed) that bloom spring through fall along with the removal/control of any invasive plant species present.

If evidence of or the presence of endangered and/or threatened species are brought to the attention of the contractor during construction of the proposed project, the contractor would immediately report this evidence to the project owner (the Applicant) and subsequently these findings would be reported to the USFWS. Project construction would be temporarily halted during the notification process and not resume until after consultation with the USFWS.

The proposed project would comply with the requirements of E.O. 13112 (invasive species) by maintaining all possible existing ground cover and by seeding any disturbed area with a mixture of native herbaceous vegetation after construction which would discourage the establishment of non-native species and promote the restoration of native species.



3.7 Cultural Resources and Historic Properties

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is intended to protect and preserve historical and archeological sites within the United States; Section 106 of the NHPA requires all Federal agencies to consider the effects of the actions and the actions they fund, permit and/or license on historic properties. The NHPA defines historic properties as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

3.7.1 Affected Environment

3.7.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

According to the NRHP, the list of National Historic Landmarks, there are no known historic resources within the project area or in the surrounding vicinity (U.S. National Park Service, 2020).

3.7.1.2 Cultural Resources & Historic Properties

Pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA, correspondence was initiated with the Bad River Tribal Historical Preservation Office (THPO) regarding information on the proposed project in 2026.

3.7.1.3 Tribal Consultation

The Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation THPO reviewed the Site and concluded there are no known cultural or historic sites present. Tribal monitoring was requested during all soil disturbance to minimize potential impacts to previously undocumented cultural resources during construction.

3.7.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential impacts to cultural resources and/or historic properties if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.7.2.1 Proposed Action

Based on the conclusion of the Bad River THPO's review, no known tribal historic properties and/or archaeological sites would be affected by the proposed project. Cultural and historic monitoring during construction would ensure if resources are encountered, the resources would be identified and properly managed.



3.7.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the project area is expected to continue to remain undeveloped land. Therefore, no impacts to cultural resources or historic properties are anticipated from this alternative.

3.7.3 Mitigation

Tribal monitoring during construction would ensure that if previously undocumented cultural resources are encountered, any resources found would be identified and properly managed in accordance with tribal and federal laws.

3.8 Aesthetics

As development in rural areas increases in scope and complexity, aesthetics or visual impacts may be a concern. Additional consideration should be given to proposals near visually sensitive areas or areas of high scenic value.

3.8.1 Affected Environment

The project area is located on forested land. No visually sensitive or unique landscape features are known to be present within the project area vicinity.

3.8.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential aesthetic impacts of either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative.

3.8.2.1 Proposed Action

The proposed project is expected to alter the landscape by constructing a youth center building. The building would be one level and is not anticipated to be taller than the surrounding commercial buildings. Based on the location of the youth center behind the surrounding wooded areas, and the expected height of the facility, visual impacts are expected to be insignificant.

3.8.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, no youth center would be constructed and therefore, no aesthetic changes or impacts would be expected for the project area or surrounding vicinity.

3.8.3 Mitigation

Since no aesthetic changes or impacts are expected from the proposed project, no mitigation measures are proposed for aesthetics.



3.9 Air Quality

Potential air quality effects can be short-term (construction-related) or long-term (facility emissions and increased traffic). Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), the USEPA sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants. In addition, the USEPA designates areas as meeting (attainment) or not meeting (non-attainment) the NAAQS. States or eligible tribes typically provide the framework for regulating air quality within each state or tribal area and are required to develop plans to maintain and attain the NAAQS. These plans are called State Implementation Plans (SIP), which must be submitted to the USEPA for approval.

3.9.1 Affected Environment

According to the USEPA NEPAAssist tool, the project area is not located within a nonattainment or maintenance area (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2024). A copy of the NEPAAssist map showing the lack of maintenance and nonattainment areas within one mile of the Site is shown on Figure 10. Additionally, in a broader review of the northern Wisconsin region, no non-attainment areas are mapped within several counties of the project area by the USEPA NEPAAssist tool.

3.9.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential impacts to air quality if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.9.2.1 Proposed Action

Potential air quality impacts from particulate matter (fugitive dust) and emissions from equipment may occur during construction of the proposed project. The primary air emissions source that would remain following completion of construction is vehicle travel to and from the project area. The operation of the proposed youth center is not anticipated to generate significant particulate matter pollution. No stacks, towers or other significant source of continuous emissions that would contribute to air pollution in the area are expected as part of the proposed project.

3.9.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the project area is expected to remain forested land with negligible related emissions generating activities occurring. Therefore, no impacts to air quality are anticipated from this alternative.

3.9.3 Mitigation

Mitigation measures for dust control would be implemented during construction along with minimizing equipment/vehicle idling to reduce potential impacts to air quality.



3.10 Noise

The proximity of construction activities and operations to other land uses can produce sounds that could create significant noise impacts for sensitive sound receptors, such as schools, hospitals, or residences.

3.10.1 Affected Environment

The proposed project is in Ashland County, Wisconsin. The area is rural with predominantly undeveloped land and tribal facilities with existing noises correspondingly typical of rural, undeveloped, and highway areas. The closest receptor, a tribal medical center, is located across Abinoojiiyag Road. No other sensitive sound receptors are known to be present in project area's surrounding vicinity.

3.10.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential noise impacts if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.10.2.1 Proposed Action

A temporary increase in noise during construction is expected. Construction would be limited to daytime hours to minimize disturbance to residents and businesses on the adjacent properties.

Once construction is complete, noise from the youth center is not expected to exceed current ambient noise levels.

3.10.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ambient noise levels within project area and surrounding vicinity are expected to remain unchanged and therefore no adverse impacts related to noise are anticipated from this alternative.

3.10.3 Mitigation

To mitigate potential nuisance noise, construction would be limited to normal daytime working hours, and proper mufflers would be used on heavy equipment, as necessary. Following completion of construction, noise mitigation measures for operation of the new youth center would not be necessary.



3.11 Traffic and Transportation

Potential impacts to consider are the transportation of materials and people to or from a site either during construction or operation.

3.11.1 Affected Environment

The project area is located along Abinoojiiyag Road. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation Traffic Counts Database System has average daily traffic counts for some roads. According to the Traffic Count Database System, the average daily traffic count for nearby Highway 2 is 4,800 vehicles (Wisconsin Department of Transportation, 2024). The closest railroad is located approximately 14 miles to the west of the project area. The closest airport is the John F. Kennedy Memorial Airport, located approximately 18 miles to the southwest.

3.11.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential transportation impacts if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.11.2.1 Proposed Action

The proposed project would have short-term impacts on traffic during the construction phase. Once construction is complete, the proposed project would generate a slight increase in traffic on Abinoojiiyag Rd. The location of the proposed facility would allow for the facility to be easily accessed from nearby US Highway 2 via Maple Street and then Abinoojiiyag Rd. The new youth center would also include off-street parking.

3.11.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the project area is expected to continue to remain an undeveloped parcel. Therefore, no traffic or transportation impacts are anticipated from this alternative.

3.11.3 Mitigation

No mitigation measures are proposed for traffic and transportation as the construction of the proposed project would shift youth center traffic from the current building(s) used for youth programs to the new facility.

3.12 Human Health and Safety

It is important to evaluate the proposed project's impact on public health and safety per 40 CFR Part 1508.27.



3.12.1 Affected Environment

3.12.1.1 Electromagnetic Fields and Interference

Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) are associated with any electric device. The EA should address potential effects or interference due to the EMF created by charged conductors or transmitters in communication systems. Linkages between EMFs and human health are generally considered weak, but the potential effects should be summarized.

Since the proposed project is a youth center with no equipment that would generate EMF, there is no potential for EMF effects.

3.12.1.2 Environmental Risk Management

This section discusses the effect of hazardous materials, substances, or wastes that may be released at, generated by, or required for the operation of a proposed facility.

A search of USEPA regulated facilities was completed using NEPAassist tool (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2024). Two facilities are located within 0.5 miles of the project site including one wastewater discharger and one hazardous waste site. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the project area was completed by Sand County Environmental in April 2026. No recognized environmental conditions (RECs) or controlled recognized environmental conditions, were identified for the Site in conformance with ASTM International (ASTM) Practice E1527-21 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 312. A copy of the 2026 Phase I ESA report is available upon request.

3.12.2 Environmental Consequences

This section describes the potential effects to human health and safety if either the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative were implemented.

3.12.2.1 Proposed Action

The proposed project would not create exposure to EMF.

No indications of chemical use, storage or release of chemicals were observed within the project area during a site reconnaissance for the 2026 Phase I ESA. Limited hazardous materials, such as fuels and oils, may be temporarily stored and used within the project area during construction.

The proposed project is expected to store minimal or no chemicals and would not generate hazardous waste related to youth center operations once construction is complete.



3.12.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the project area is expected to continue to remain undeveloped with no generation or storage of hazardous chemicals or materials. Therefore, no impacts from hazardous materials, substances, or wastes are anticipated from this alternative.

3.12.3 Mitigation

Spill kits for equipment and related fuels/oils would be kept within the project area by proposed project contractors during construction. Any significant spills would be reported and cleaned up following state and local regulations.

Post construction, all chemicals used in youth center operations would be stored in compliance with state and local regulations. Through the implementation of these practices during construction and operation of the new youth center, limited human health and safety or environmental risk is anticipated from the proposed project.

4.0 Cumulative Impacts

The Proposed Action would have temporary short-term effects during construction but is not expected to have significant effects once construction is complete. The following table lists the identified impacts by resource area. The mitigation measures are discussed in Section 4.0.

Resource	Impacts
Land Ownership and Land Use	No impacts identified.
Farmland	43.5 acres to be converted. No additional consideration required.
Formally Classified Lands	No impacts identified.
Floodplains	No impacts identified.
Wetlands	Direct impact of wetlands is anticipated.
Water Resources	Short-term temporary minor water quality impacts may occur during construction.
Coastal Resources	No impacts identified.
Biological Resources, Fish, Wildlife, Vegetation	Impacts may occur during construction to vegetation including clearing and grubbing.
Threatened and Endangered Species	Protected species including the Monarch Butterfly, Northern Long-eared Bat, and Tricolored Bat may be impacted by the development of the Site.



Resource	Impacts
Migratory Birds	Short-term temporary impacts may occur during construction. Birds may be impacted by tree clearing.
Bald and Golden Eagles	Bald Eagles may be impacted by the development of the Site.
Invasive Species	No significant impacts identified.
Cultural Resources and Historic Properties	No impacts identified.
Aesthetics	No significant impacts identified.
Air Quality	Short-term temporary impacts during construction. No significant long-term impacts are identified once construction is complete.
Noise	Short-term temporary impacts during construction. No significant impacts are identified once construction is complete.
Traffic and Transportation	Short-term temporary impacts during construction.
Electromagnetic Fields	No impacts identified.
Environmental Risk Management	No impacts identified.

5.0 Summary of Mitigation

Mitigation is proposed for areas where impacts were identified. The following table lists the summary of mitigation for each resource area. The majority of mitigation proposed would be required during the construction phase but would not be required once construction is complete. Please refer to the specific resource area section of this EA for a more detailed discussion of the mitigation measures.



Resource	Mitigation
Land Ownership and Land Use	No mitigation measures proposed.
Farmland	No mitigation measures proposed.
Formally Classified Lands	No mitigation measures proposed.
Floodplains	No mitigation measures proposed.
Wetlands	The wetland impacts would be permitted with MNRD and the USACE. Permanent wetland impacts would be offset through the purchase of wetland mitigation credits.
Water Resources	A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan would be required for construction. No mitigation measures are proposed once construction is complete.
Coastal Resources	No mitigation measures proposed.
Biological Resources, Fish, Wildlife, Vegetation	If required for construction, seasonal restrictions (November 1-March 31) on clearing and grubbing would be followed to reduce the potential for impacts. If impacted, vegetation surrounding the development would be re-established after construction.
Threatened and Endangered Species	If required for construction, seasonal restrictions (November 1-March 31) on clearing and grubbing would be followed to reduce the potential for impacts. Voluntary mitigation through planting of native grasses and/or pollinator floral resources.



Resource	Mitigation
Migratory Birds	If required for construction, seasonal restrictions (Sept. 1- April 15) on clearing and grubbing would be followed to reduce the potential for impacts to migratory birds.
Bald and Golden Eagles	A preconstruction nest survey would be conducted to ensure no bald eagle nests are located within the clearing area before clearing and grubbing are initiated.
Invasive Species	Ground cover would be maintained where possible. Disturbed areas would be seeded with native vegetation to discourage the establishment of non-native species.
Cultural Resources and Historic Properties	Tribal monitoring during construction would ensure that if previously undocumented resources are encountered, the resources would be identified and properly managed.
Aesthetics	No mitigation measures proposed.
Air Quality	Dust control measures during construction. No mitigation proposed once construction is complete.
Noise	Noise mitigation measures during construction. No mitigation proposed once construction is complete.
Traffic and Transportation	No mitigation measures proposed.
Electromagnetic Fields	No mitigation measures proposed.
Environmental Risk Management	No mitigation measures proposed.

In addition to the mitigation measures discussed above, the proposed project would obtain all required permits and would follow the requirements therein. Standard construction best management practices (BMPs) would be used during construction.

During construction, in the event of discovery of potentially historical or archaeological significant objects, the contractor would immediately report this evidence to Owner and a representative of the Agency. Construction shall be temporarily halted pending the notification process and further directions issued by the Agency after consultation with SHPO and interested Tribes.



6.0 Coordination, Consultation, and Correspondence

The following Agencies or Agency websites were consulted as part of this EA:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs, Land Areas of Federally Recognized Tribes
- FEMA Floodplain Map
- HUD Tribal Assessment Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT)
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers
- NRCS Web Soil Survey and Ashland County Office
- USEPA NEPAAssist
- USEPA Sole Source Aquifers
- USGS Protected Areas Viewer
- USFWS Coastal Barrier Resources System mapper
- USFWS IPaC
- USFWS NWI Map
- USFWS Wildlife Refuges
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Tribes:

- Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin

7.0 List of Preparers

Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians:

Beth Gehred, Grants Program Lead

Jessica Strand, Environmental Specialist

USDA, Scott Schatschneider, State Environmental Coordinator & Assistant State Engineer

Braun Intertec Corporation:

Ben Ruhme, Senior Scientist

Megan Ullery-Brux, Project Scientist



8.0 References

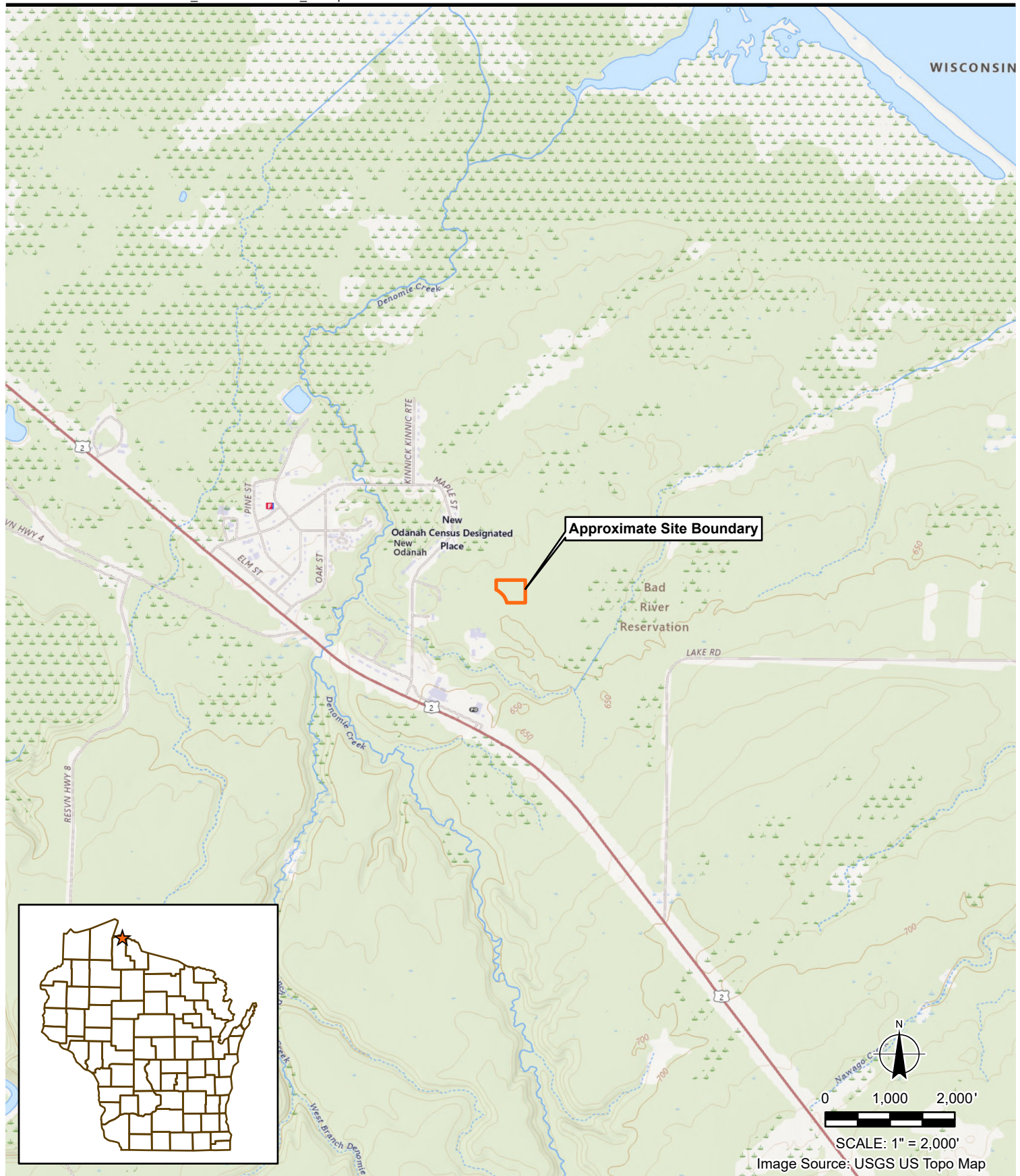
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Figures



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Project No:
10005598_002

Drawing No:
Fig1_SiteLocation

Drawn By: SL
Date Drawn: 4/17/2026
Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 6/12/2026

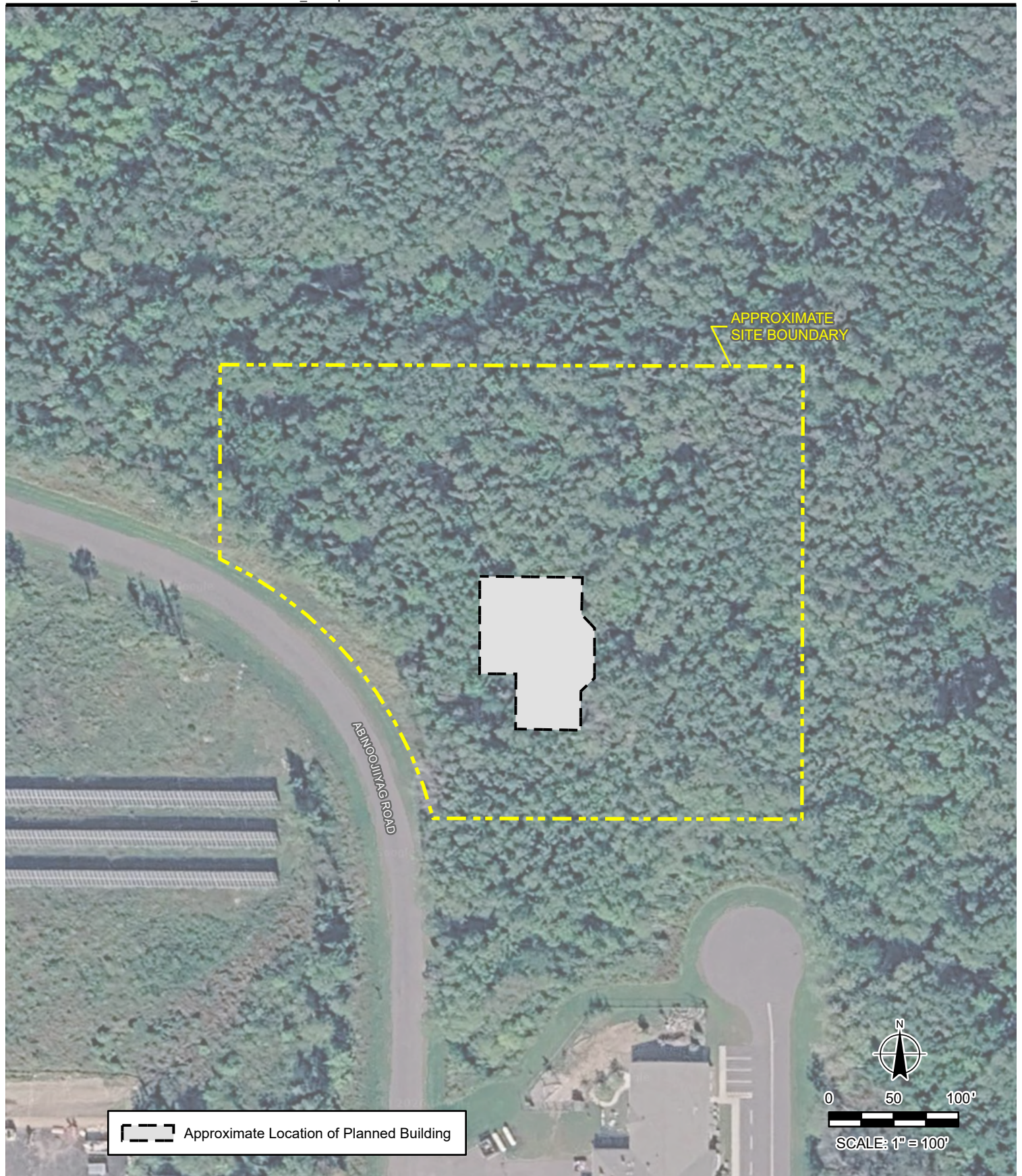
Youth Center- Environmental Report

Abinoojiiyag Road

New Odanah, Wisconsin

Site Location Map

Figure 1



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Project No:
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Drawing No:
Fig2_SiteLayout

Drawn By: SL
Date Drawn: 4/17/2026
Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 6/12/2026

Youth Center- Environmental Report

Abinoonjiiyag Road

New Odanah, Wisconsin

Site Layout Map

Figure 2



Data Sources: USGS, Google Imagery

 Approximate Site Boundary

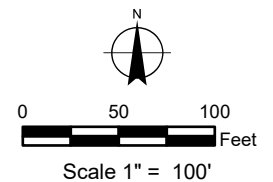
Farmland Classification

All areas are prime farmland

Farmland of statewide importance

Prime farmland if drained

Not prime farmland



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Project No:
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Drawing No:
Fig3_Soils

Drawn By: SL
Date Drawn: 4/17/2026
Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 6/12/2026

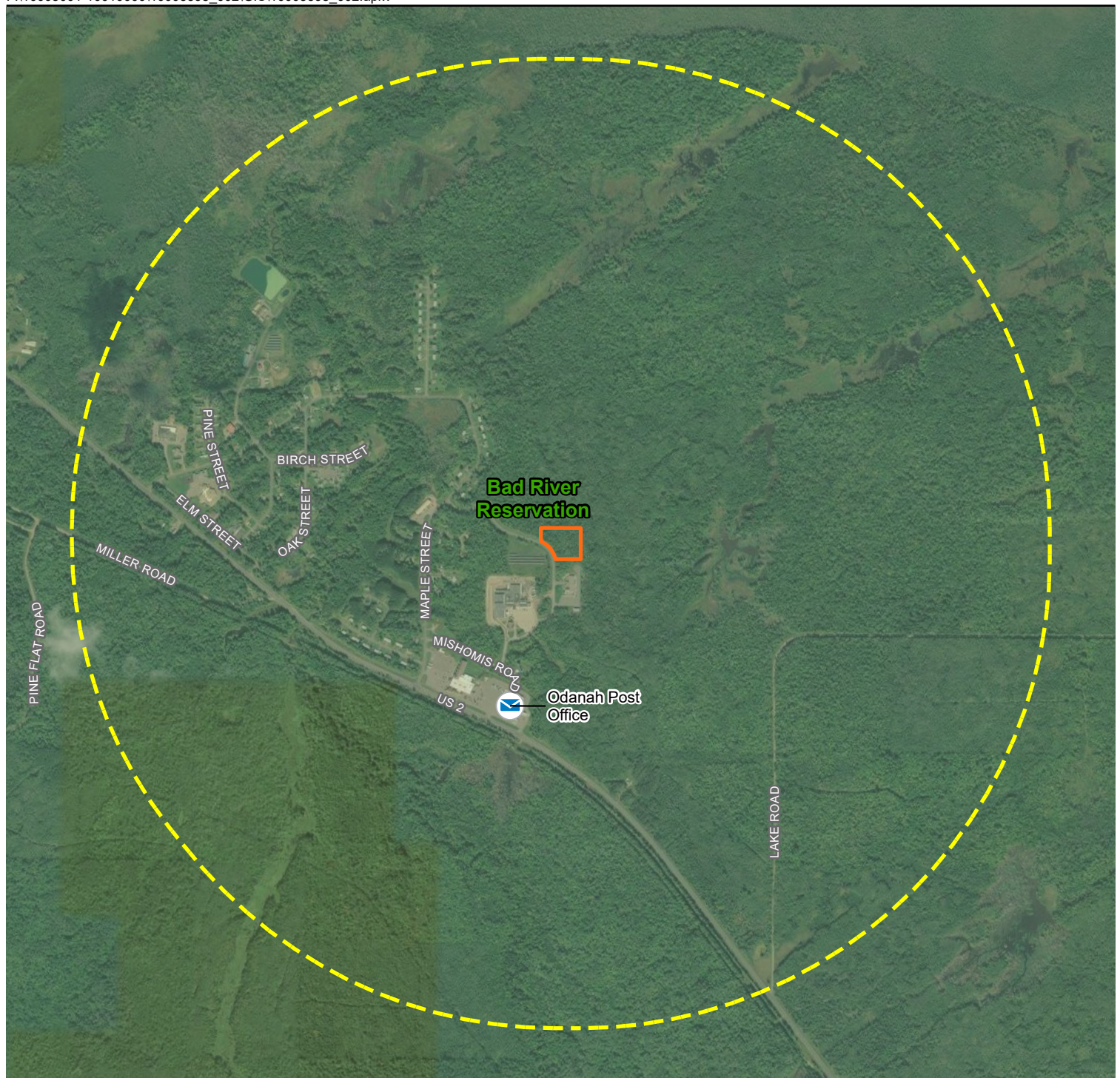
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Abinojijiyag Road

New Odanah, Wisconsin

Soils Map

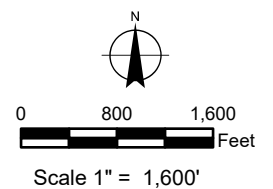
Figure 3



Data Sources: USDA, Google Imagery

- Approximate Site Boundary
- 1-Mile Radius
- Native American Owned Land
- M

 Post Office



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Project No:
10005598_002

Drawing No:
Fig4_FormalClass

Drawn By: SL
Date Drawn: 4/17/2026
Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 6/12/2026

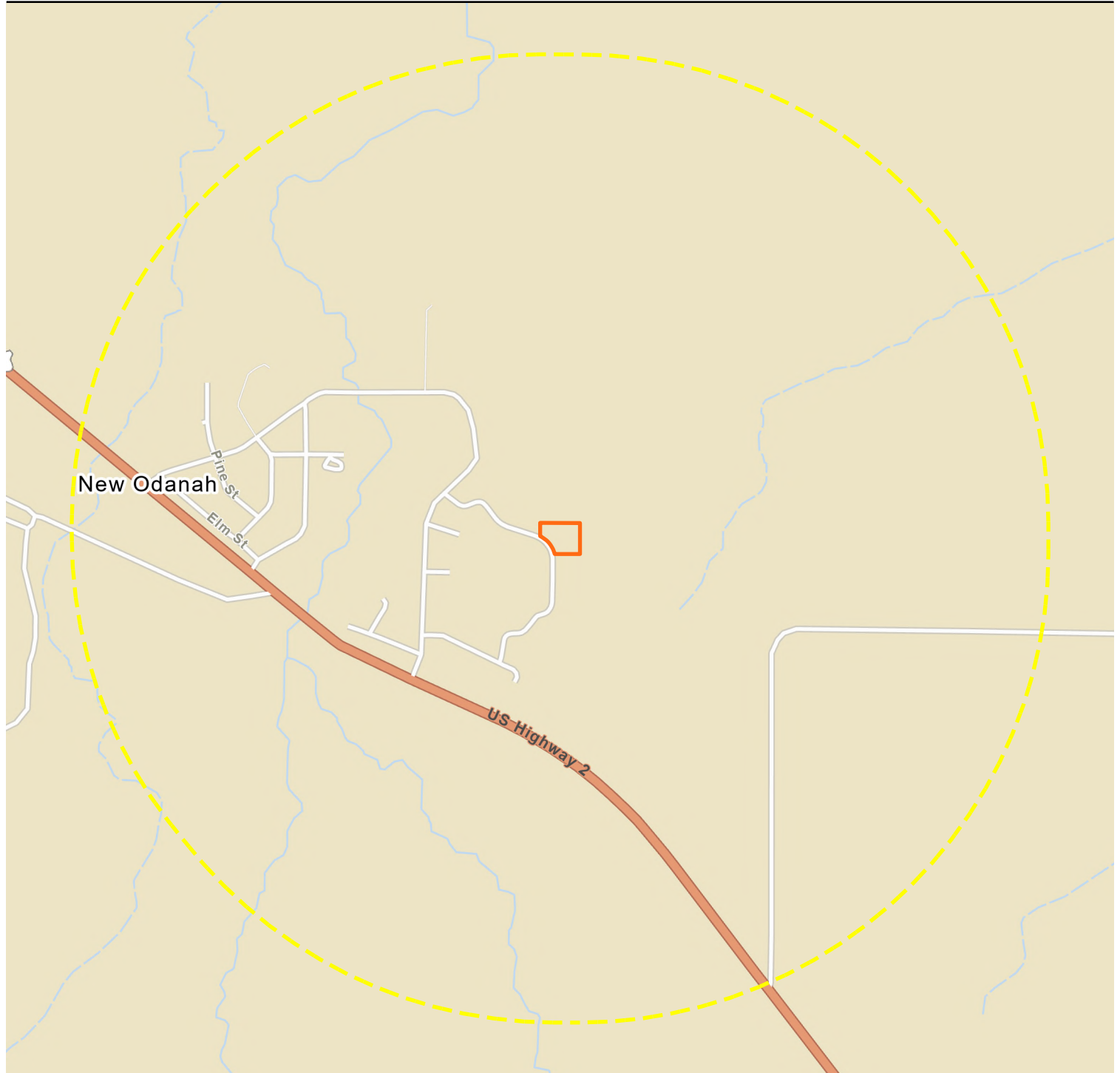
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**Formally
Classified Lands**

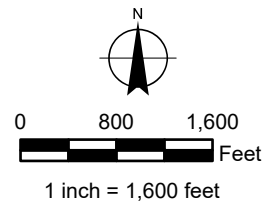
Figure 4



Data Sources: FEMA FIRM, ESRI Streets Map

- Approximate Site Boundary
- 1-Mile Radius

*No FEMA Flood Hazard Zones within map area.



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Project No:
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Drawing No:
Fig5_FEMA

Drawn By: SL
Date Drawn: 4/17/2026
Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 6/12/2026

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Abinoojiiyag Road

New Odanah, Wisconsin

**FEMA Flood
Hazards Map**

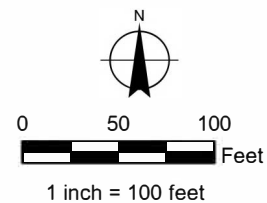
Figure 5



Data Sources: WI DNR, Google Imagery

- | | |
|---|---|
| Approximate Site Boundary | WI DNR Wetland Class |
| Delineated Wetlands (October, 2025) | Forested |
| Delineated Wetland Type | Forested, Scrub/shrub |
| S3K: Shrub Swamp | WI DNR Wetland Point Description |
| T3K: Hardwood Swamp | Wetland too small to delineate |

Delineated Wetland (October, 2025)
data provided by the Bad River Tribe.



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Project No:
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Drawing No:
Fig6_NWI

Drawn By: SL
Date Drawn: 4/17/2026
Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 4/17/2026

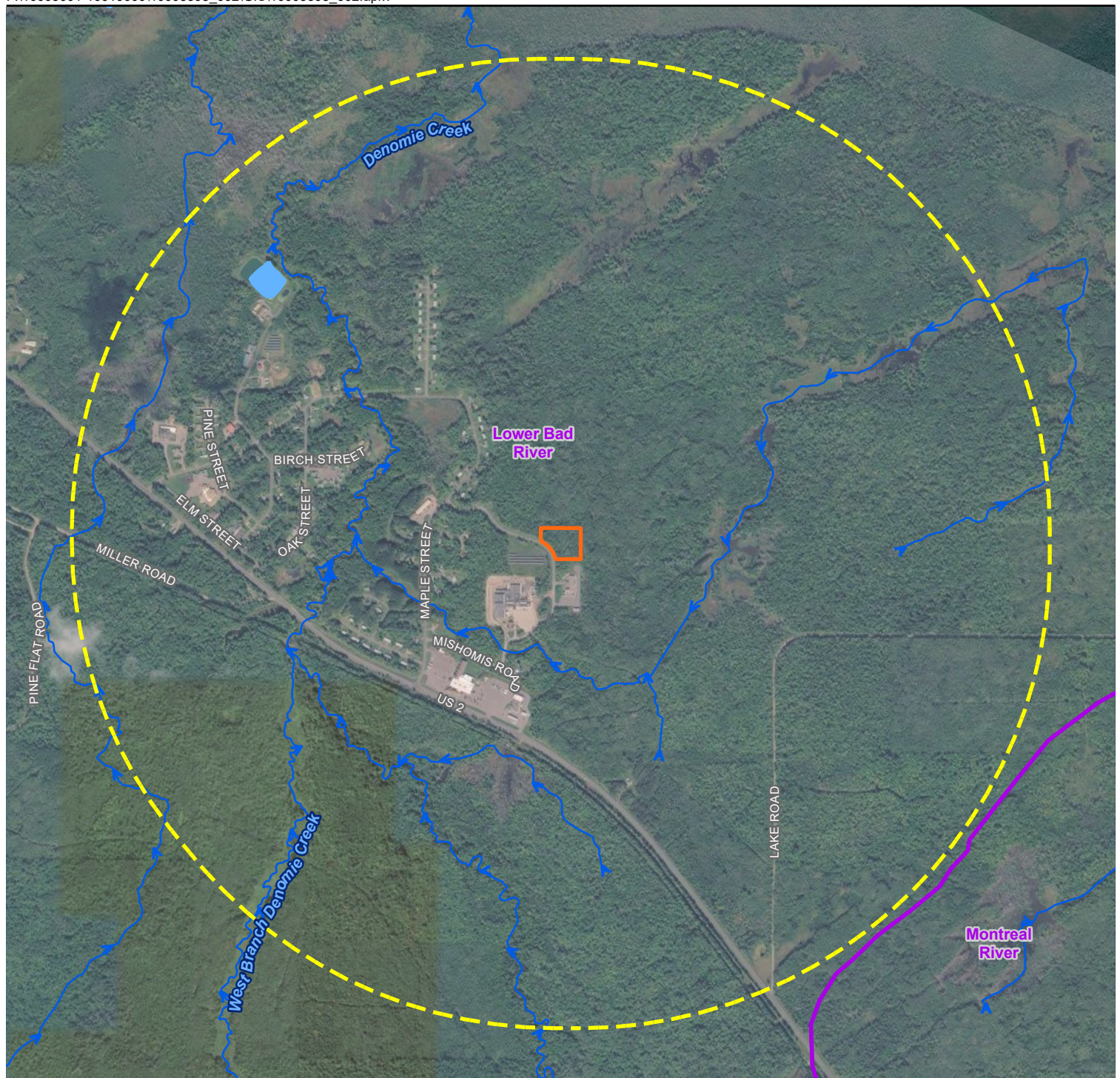
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Abinojjiyag Road

New Odanah, Wisconsin

Wisconsin
Wetlands
Inventory

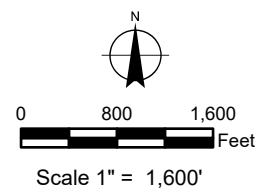
Figure 6



Data Sources: Google Imagery, US Forest Service

- Approximate Site Boundary
- 1-Mile Radius
- WI DNR Watersheds
- WI DNR 24K Waterbodies
- ➔ WI DNR 24K Flowlines

*No Wild & Scenic
Rivers in the vicinity



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Project No:
10005598_002

Drawing No:
Fig7_SpecialWaters

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Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 6/12/2026

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**Special
Waters Map**

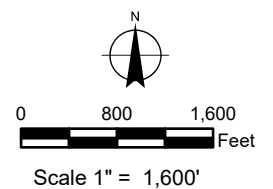
Figure 7



Data Sources: USDA, Google Imagery

- Approximate Site Boundary
- 1-Mile Radius

*No Sole Source
Aquifers in the vicinity



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Project No:
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Drawing No:
Fig8_Aquifer

Drawn By: SL
Date Drawn: 4/17/2026
Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 6/12/2026

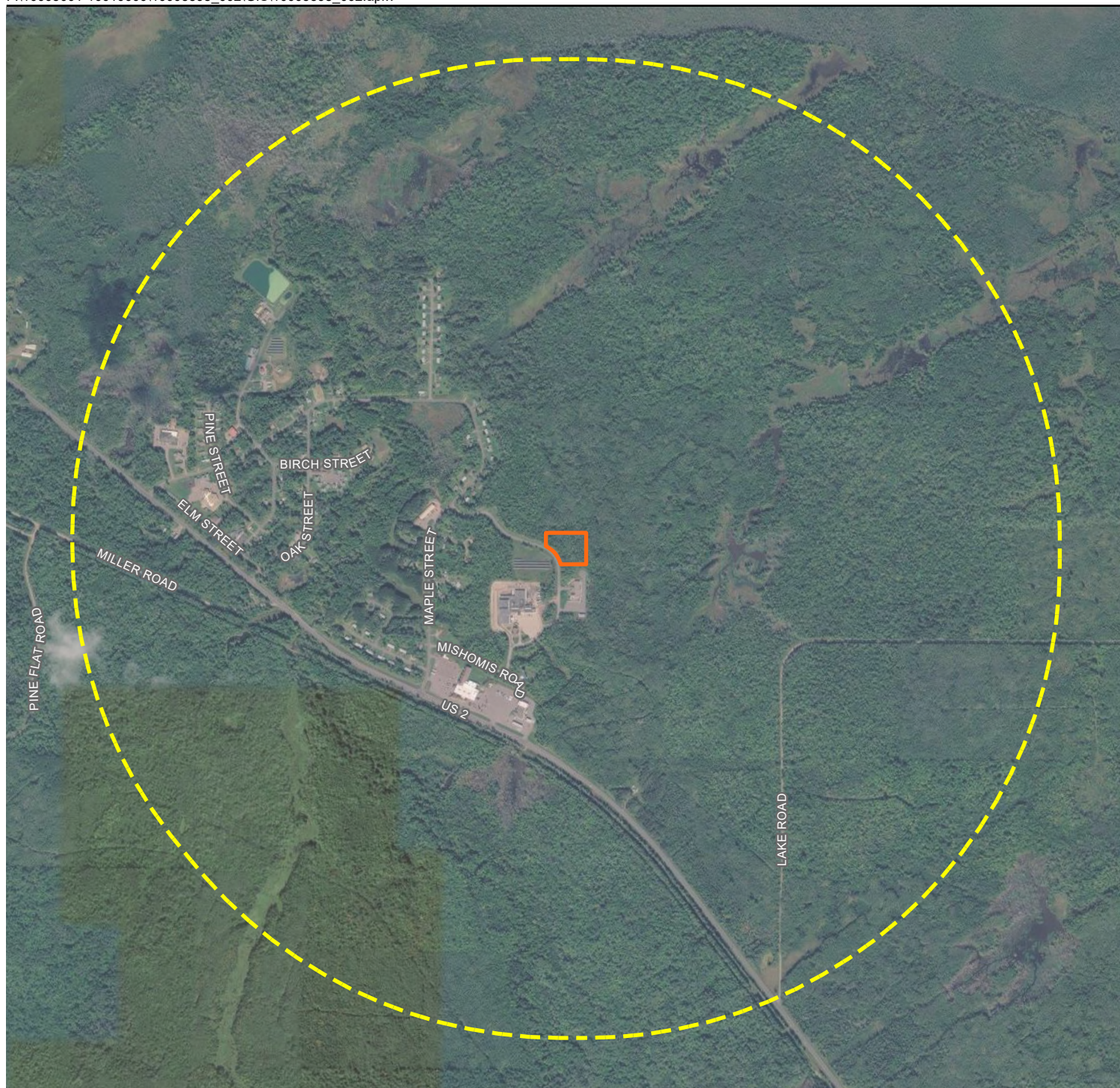
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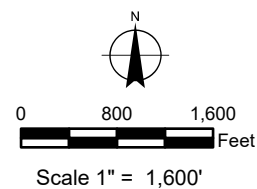
**Sole Source
Aquifer**

Figure 8



Data Sources: Google Imagery, US Forest Service

- Approximate Site Boundary
- 1-Mile Radius
- *No Coastal Barrier Resources in the vicinity



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Project No:
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Drawing No:
Fig9_CoastalResources

Drawn By: SL
Date Drawn: 4/17/2026
Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 6/12/2026

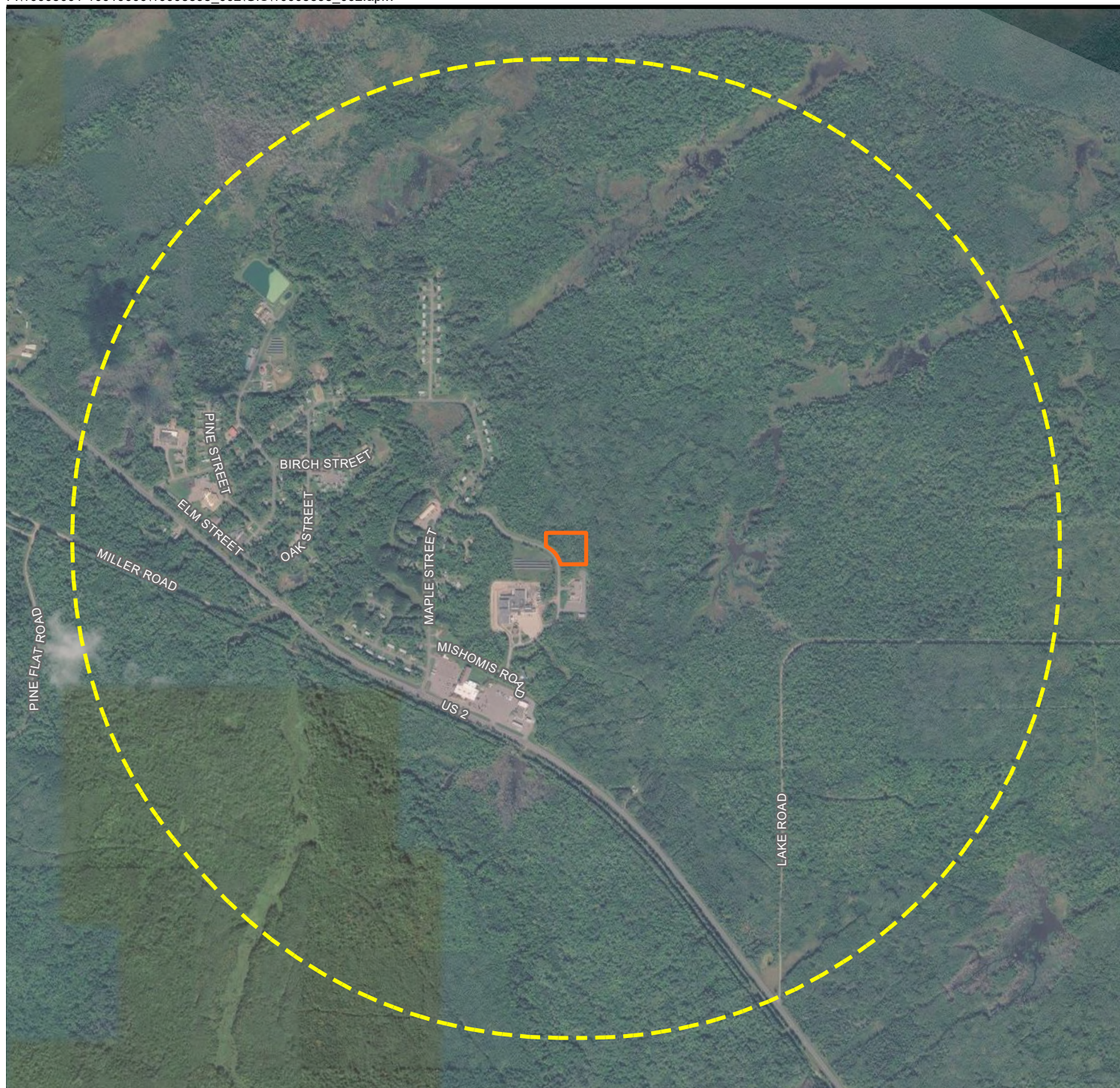
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Abinoojiyag Road

New Odanah, Wisconsin

**Coastal Barrier
Resources Map**

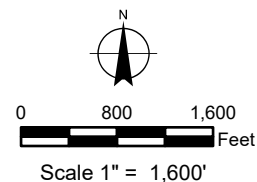
Figure 9



Data Sources: Google Imagery, EPA

- Approximate Site Boundary
- 1-Mile Radius

*No non-attainment or maintenance areas in the vicinity



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Project No:
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Drawing No:
Fig10_NAAQS

Drawn By: SL
Date Drawn: 4/17/2026
Checked By: MU
Last Modified: 6/12/2026

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Abinoojiiyag Road

New Odanah, Wisconsin

**National Ambient
Air Quality
Standards
(NAAQS)**

Figure 10

Appendix A

Acronyms

ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials
 BCC Bird of Conservation Concern
 BGEPA Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
 BMP Best Management Practice
 CAA Clean Air Act
 CBRA Coastal Barrier Resources Act
 CBRs Coastal Barrier Resources System
 CR County Route
 CWA Clean Water Act
 CZMA Coastal Zone Management Act
 dBA Decibels
 EA Environmental Assessment
 EJSCREEN Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool
 EMF Electromagnetic Fields
 EMI Electromagnetic Interference
 ERT Environmental Review Tool
 E.O. Executive Order
 ESA Endangered Species Act
 FAA Federal Aviation Administration
 FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
 FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Map
 FPPA Farmland Protection Policy Act
 IPaC Information for Planning and Conservation
 MTBA Migratory Bird Treaty Act
 NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards
 NEPA National Environmental Policy Act
 NHPA National Historical Preservation Act
 NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NPS National Park Service
 NRCS Natural Resource Conservation Service
 NRI National Rivers Inventory
 NRHP National Register of Historic Places
 NWI National Wetlands Inventory
 O&M Operations and Maintenance
 OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 REC Recognized Environmental Conditions
 SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area
 SHPO State Historic Preservation Office
 SPCC Spill Control and Countermeasures Plan
 SSA Sole source aquifer
 SWPPP Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
 THPO Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
 USACE United States Army Corps. Of Engineers
 USDA United States Department of Agriculture
 USEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency
 USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service
 WOTUS Waters of the United States

Appendix B

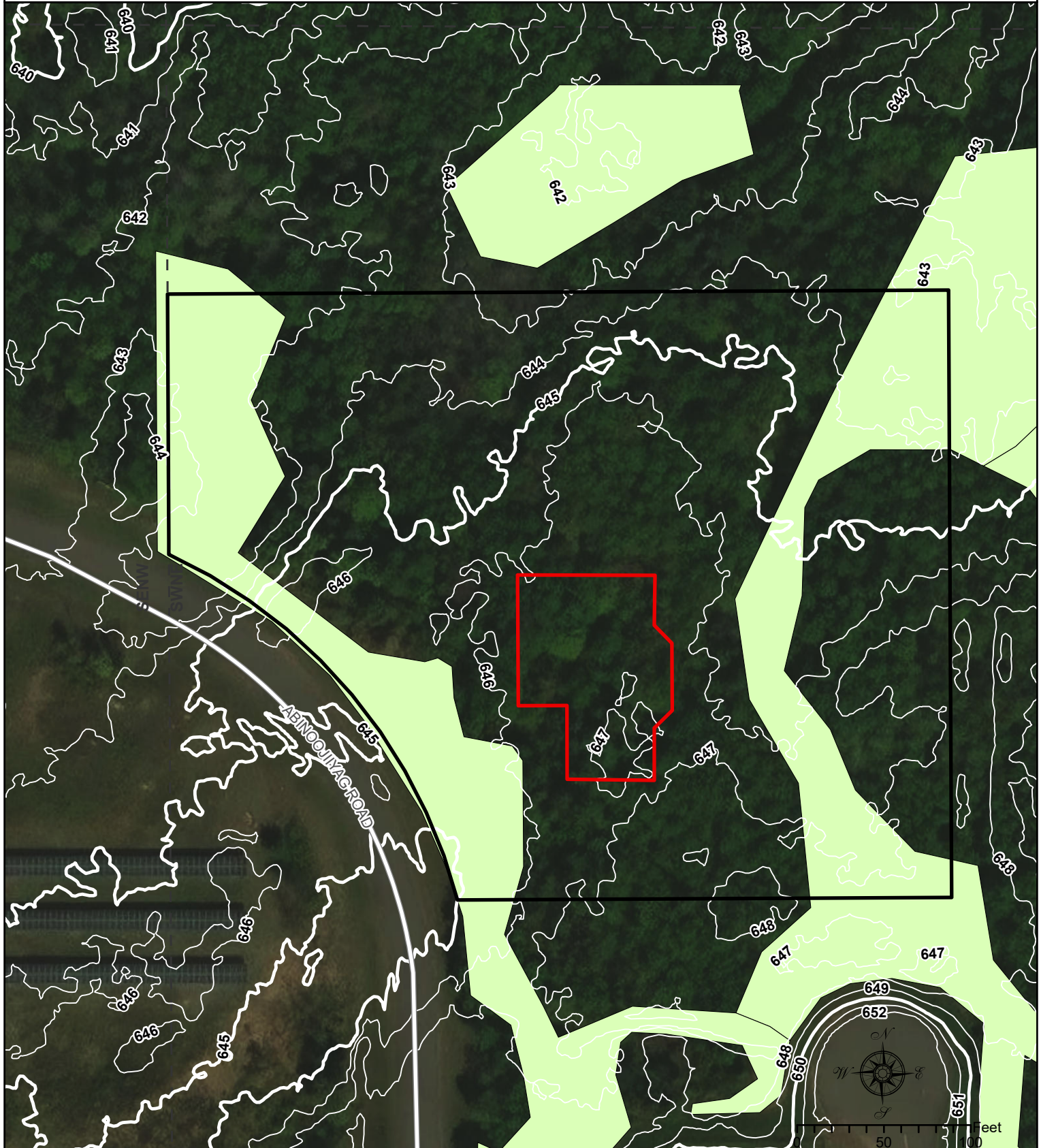
Proposed Project Layout

Bad River Boys and Girls Club Facility Site Planning Map

-  Approximate Scaled Building Design Footprint
 -  Approximate Site Boundary
 -  Wetland Deletion Boundaries Oct 2025
- * Elevation Contours based on 2019 LIDAR



This information should not be interpreted as representing legal property boundaries, legal Indian reservation boundaries, or legal treaty ceded territory boundaries. In addition, this information is intended to be used for planning purposes only and is not suitable for construction or locating underground utilities, always rely on surface marked locations before you dig. This information shall only be used in a manner consistent with the purposes for which and limitations under which they were gathered, compiled, or otherwise presented, as stated in the metadata file for each data set. The Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, its employees and agents assume no responsibility or liability for anyone's use of these data. Copyright © 2024 The Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians. All rights reserved.



Appendix C

USDA Farmland Conversion Impact Rating (AD-1006)

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request 4/23/2026			
Name of Project Bad River Tribe Youth Center		Federal Agency Involved RD			
Proposed Land Use Institutional/Community Facility Upgrade		County and State Ashland County, Wisconsin			
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS 4/23/2026		Person Completing Form: 0	
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)		YES ☒	NO ☐	Acres Irrigated 360	Average Farm Size 199
Major Crop(s) Corn, Soybeans	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 312419 % 46.16	Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 264609 % 39.10			
Name of Land Evaluation System Used Crop Productivity Index	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System N/A	Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS 5/6/2026			
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating			
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		3.13			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly		0			
C. Total Acres In Site		3.13			
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland		3			
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland		0			
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted		0.00096			
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value		39.6781			
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)		64.5047			
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria (Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)		Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C
1. Area In Non-urban Use	(15)	15			
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use	(10)	6			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	(20)	15			
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government	(20)	0			
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area	(15)	15			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	(15)	0			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	(10)	0			
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland	(10)	0			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	(5)	0			
10. On-Farm Investments	(20)	0			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	(10)	0			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	(10)	0			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	51		
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	64		
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160	51		
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260	115		
Site Selected: Site A		Date Of Selection 5/6/2026		Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES ☐ NO ☒	
Reason For Selection:					
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form: Scott Schatschneider					
Date: 5/6/2026					

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, <http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/>.
- Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s) of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map, or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)
- Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.
- Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.
- Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.
- Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.
- Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

(For Federal Agency)

Part I: When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.

Appendix D

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC Documentation



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
Phone: (952) 256-7289



In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2026-0077016
Project Name: Bad River Youth Center

06/23/2026 19:48:49 UTC

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

This response has been generated by the Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) system to provide information on natural resources that could be affected by your project. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) provides this response under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712), and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*).

Threatened and Endangered Species

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirement for obtaining a Technical Assistance Letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Consultation Technical Assistance

Please refer to our [Section 7 website](#) for guidance and technical assistance, including [step-by-step instructions](#) for making effects determinations for each species that might be present and for specific guidance on the following types of projects: projects in developed areas, HUD, CDBG, EDA, USDA Rural Development projects, pipelines, buried utilities, telecommunications, and requests for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) from FEMA.

We recommend running the project (if it qualifies) through our **Minnesota-Wisconsin Federal Endangered Species Determination Key (Minnesota-Wisconsin ("D-key"))**. A [demonstration video](#) showing how-to access and use the determination key is available. Please note that the Minnesota-Wisconsin D-key is the third option of 3 available d-keys. D-keys are tools to help Federal agencies and other project proponents determine if their proposed action has the potential to adversely affect federally listed species and designated critical habitat. The Minnesota-Wisconsin D-key includes a structured set of questions that assists a project proponent in determining whether a proposed project qualifies for a certain predetermined consultation outcome for all federally listed species found in Minnesota and Wisconsin (except for the northern long-eared bat- see below), which includes determinations of "no effect" or "may affect, not likely to adversely affect." In each case, the Service has compiled and analyzed the best available information on the species' biology and the impacts of certain activities to support these determinations.

If your completed d-key output letter shows a "No Effect" (NE) determination for all listed species, print your IPaC output letter for your files to document your compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

For Federal projects with a "Not Likely to Adversely Affect" (NLAA) determination, our concurrence becomes valid if you do not hear otherwise from us after a 30-day review period, as indicated in your letter.

If your d-key output letter indicates additional coordination with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office is necessary (i.e., you get a "May Affect" determination), you will be provided additional guidance on contacting the Service to continue ESA coordination outside of the key; ESA compliance cannot be concluded using the key for "May Affect" determinations unless otherwise indicated in your output letter.

Note: Once you obtain your official species list, you are not required to continue in IPaC with d-keys, although in most cases these tools should expedite your review. If you choose to make an effects determination on your own, you may do so. If the project is a Federal Action, you may want to review our section 7 step-by-step instructions before making your determinations.

Using the IPaC Official Species List to Make No Effect and May Affect Determinations for Listed Species

1. If IPaC returns a result of "There are no listed species found within the vicinity of the project," then project proponents can conclude the proposed activities will have **no effect** on any federally listed species under Service jurisdiction. Concurrence from the Service is not required for **no effect** determinations. No further consultation or coordination is required. Attach this letter to the dated IPaC species list report for your records.
2. If IPaC returns one or more federally listed, proposed, or candidate species as potentially present in the action area of the proposed project – other than bats (see below) – then project proponents must determine if proposed activities will have **no effect** on or **may affect** those species. For assistance in determining if suitable habitat for listed, candidate, or proposed species occurs within your project area or if species may be affected by project activities, you can obtain [Life History Information for Listed and Candidate Species](#) on our office website. If no impacts will occur to a species on the IPaC species list (e.g., there is no habitat present in the project area), the appropriate determination is **no effect**. No further consultation or coordination is required. Attach this letter to the dated IPaC species list report for your records.

3. Should you determine that project activities **may affect** any federally listed, please contact our office for further coordination. Letters with requests for consultation or correspondence about your project should include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header. Electronic submission is preferred.

For projects that intersect with or are adjacent to Tribal lands: The Service has federal Trust responsibilities and a strong commitment to working with Tribal governments to help sustain fish and wildlife resources for future generations. Tribal governments should be provided with sufficient opportunity to express their perspectives and/or concerns for proposed projects. If your project intersects with Tribal lands or impacts culturally sensitive resources, please engage with the federally recognized Tribe to ensure they have an opportunity to provide input on this project.

Northern Long-Eared Bats

Northern long-eared bats occur throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin and the information below may help in determining if your project may affect these species.

Suitable summer habitat for northern long-eared bats consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥ 3 inches dbh for northern long-eared bat that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of forested/wooded habitat. Northern long-eared bats have also been observed roosting in human-made structures, such as buildings, barns, bridges, and bat houses; therefore, these structures should also be considered potential summer habitat and evaluated for use by bats. If your project will impact caves or mines or will involve clearing forest or woodland habitat containing suitable roosting habitat, northern long-eared bats could be affected. For bat activity dates, please review Appendix L in the [Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines](#).

Examples of unsuitable habitat include:

- Individual trees that are greater than 1,000 feet from forested or wooded areas,
- Trees found in highly developed urban areas (e.g., street trees, downtown areas),
- A pure stand of less than 3-inch dbh trees that are not mixed with larger trees, and
- A monoculture stand of shrubby vegetation with no potential roost trees.

If IPaC returns a result that northern long-eared bats are potentially present in the action area of the proposed project, project proponents can conclude the proposed activities **may affect** this species **IF** one or more of the following activities are proposed:

- Clearing or disturbing suitable roosting habitat, as defined above, at any time of year,
- Any activity in or near the entrance to a cave or mine,
- Mining, deep excavation, or underground work within 0.25 miles of a cave or mine,
- Construction of one or more wind turbines, or

- Demolition or reconstruction of human-made structures that are known to be used by bats based on observations of roosting bats, bats emerging at dusk, or guano deposits or stains.

If none of the above activities are proposed, project proponents can conclude the proposed activities will have **no effect** on the northern long-eared bat. Concurrence from the Service is not required for **No Effect** determinations. No further consultation or coordination is required. Attach this letter to the dated IPaC species list report for your records.

If any of the above activities are proposed, and the northern long-eared bat appears on the user's species list, the federal project user will be directed to either the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat range-wide D-key or the Federal Highways Administration, Federal Railways Administration, and Federal Transit Administration Indiana bat/Northern long-eared bat D-key, depending on the type of project and federal agency involvement. Similar to the Minnesota-Wisconsin D-key, these d-keys help to determine if prohibited take might occur and, if not, will generate an automated verification letter. Additional information about available tools can be found on the Service's [northern long-eared bat website](#).

Whooping Crane

Whooping crane is designated as a non-essential experimental population in Wisconsin and consultation under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act is only required if project activities will occur within a National Wildlife Refuge or National Park. If project activities are proposed on lands outside of a National Wildlife Refuge or National Park, then you are not required to consult. For additional information on this designation and consultation requirements, please review "[Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of Whooping Cranes in the Eastern United States](#)."

Other Trust Resources and Activities

Bald and Golden Eagles - Although the bald eagle has been removed from the endangered species list, this species and the golden eagle are protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to survey the area for any migratory bird nests. If there is an eagle nest on-site while work is on-going, eagles may be disturbed. We recommend avoiding and minimizing disturbance to eagles whenever practicable. If you cannot avoid eagle disturbance, you may seek a [permit](#). A [nest take permit](#) is always required for removal, relocation, or obstruction of an eagle nest. For communication and wind energy projects, please refer to additional guidelines below.

Migratory Birds - The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Service. The Service has the responsibility under the MBTA to proactively prevent the mortality of migratory birds whenever possible and we encourage implementation of [recommendations that minimize potential impacts to migratory birds](#). Such measures include clearing forested habitat outside the nesting season (generally March 1 to August 31) or conducting nest surveys prior to clearing to avoid injury to eggs or nestlings.

Communication Towers - Construction of new communications towers (including radio, television, cellular, and microwave) creates a potentially significant impact on migratory birds, especially some 350 species of night-migrating birds. However, the Service has developed [voluntary guidelines for minimizing impacts](#).

Transmission Lines - Migratory birds, especially large species with long wingspans, heavy bodies, and poor maneuverability can also collide with power lines. In addition, mortality can occur when birds, particularly hawks, eagles, kites, falcons, and owls, attempt to perch on uninsulated or unguarded power poles. To minimize these risks, please refer to [guidelines](#) developed by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee and the Service. Implementation of these measures is especially important along sections of lines adjacent to wetlands or other areas that support large numbers of raptors and migratory birds.

Wind Energy - To minimize impacts to migratory birds and bats, wind energy projects should follow the Service's [Wind Energy Guidelines](#). In addition, please refer to the Service's [Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance](#), which provides guidance for conserving bald and golden eagles in the course of siting, constructing, and operating wind energy facilities.

State Department of Natural Resources Coordination

While it is not required for your Federal section 7 consultation, please note that additional state endangered or threatened species may also have the potential to be impacted. **Please contact the Minnesota or Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for information on state listed species that may be present in your proposed project area.**

Minnesota

[Minnesota Department of Natural Resources - Endangered Resources Review Homepage](#)

Email: Review.NHIS@state.mn.us

Wisconsin

[Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources - Endangered Resources Review Homepage](#)

Email: DNRERReview@wi.gov

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please feel free to contact our office with questions or for additional information.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
(952) 256-7289

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0077016

Project Name: Bad River Youth Center

Project Type: Government / Municipal (Non-Military) Construction

Project Description: Proposed development of a community building.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@46.5969149,-90.64332579323991,14z>



Counties: Ashland County, Wisconsin

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Canada Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i> Population: Wherever Found in Contiguous U.S. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3652	Threatened
Gray wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> Population: U.S.A.: All of AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, IL, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, and WV; and portions of AZ, NM, OR, UT, and WA. Mexico. There is final critical habitat for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488	Endangered
Northern Long-Eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered
Tricolored bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Great Lakes watershed DPS] - Great Lakes, watershed in States of IL, IN, MI, MN, NY, OH, PA, and WI and Canada (Ont.) There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Endangered
rufa red knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

-
1. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
 2. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#). You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/ activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#).

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an [incidental take permit](#) may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the [Do I Need A Permit Tool](#). For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

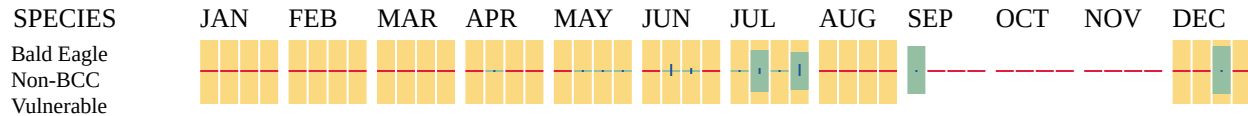
Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9643	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Golden-winged warbler <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8745	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20
Veery <i>Catharus fuscescens fuscescens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11987	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9431	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)

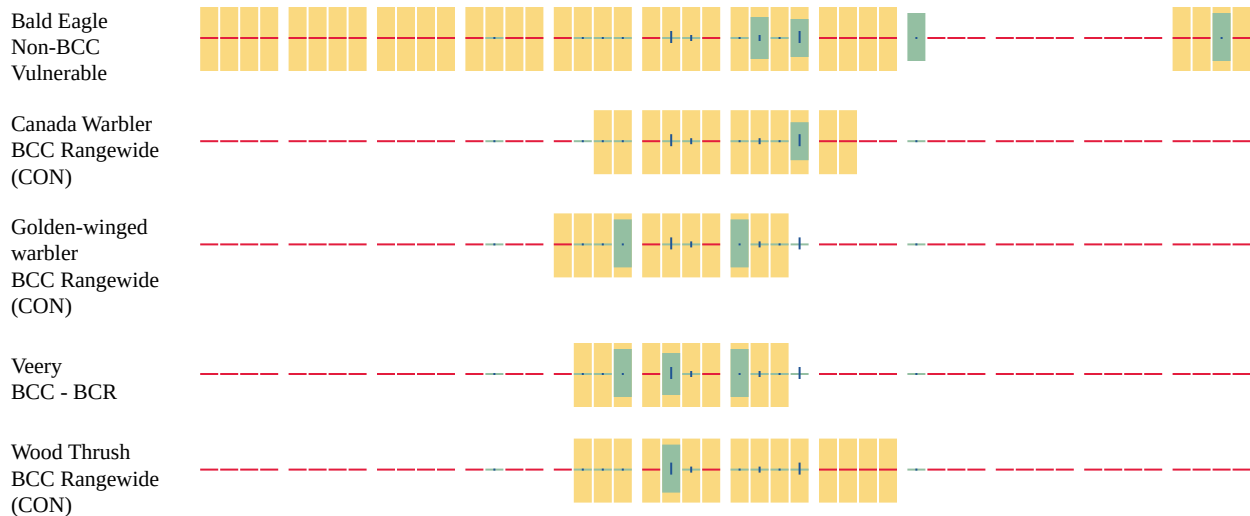
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data

SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

WETLANDS

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River
Reservation, Wisconsin

Name: Megan Ullery-Bruce

Address: 11001 Hampshire Ave S

City: Minneapolis

State: MN

Zip: 55438

Email: mullery@braunintertec.com

Phone: 9528074611

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Department of Agriculture

Appendix E

Wisconsin DNR Endangered Resources Review (ERR) Verification Form

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation
Endangered Resources Review Program
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ERReview/>
DNRERReview@wisconsin.gov

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

Form 1700-079 (R 05/2024)

Notice: This form is authorized by s. 29.604, Wis. Stats. This completed signed form, once submitted to DNRERReview@wi.gov using the Submit by Email button at the bottom of the form, fulfills the requirement of an Endangered Resources Review and should be attached to other permits requiring an ER Review to show that Endangered Resources requirements have been met. Personal information collected on this form will be used for administrative purposes and may be provided to requesters to the extent required by Wisconsin's Public Records law [ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.].

Instructions: Complete this form if your project is covered under the Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization for No/Low Impact Activities and therefore does not require an Endangered Resources Review.

Section 1: Applicant and Project Information

Requester Name Ullery-Brux, Megan		Organization or Agency Name Braun			
Project Name Bad River Boys and Girls Club Facility		County Ashland	Township 48 N	Range 2	Section 32
DPS Project # (if applicable)	Telephone Number (952) 807-4611	Email Address MUllery@braunintertec.com			

Project Description
Constuction of the new Boys and Girls Club Building and surrounding access road and parking lot. This will include hook-ups to services such as water, sewer, electric, and gas which will likely need at least extension of the existing water main that serves Head Start.

Indicate who you are completing this form as:

- ☐ DNR Staff
☒ Certified Reviewer
☐ Other:

Section 2: Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization Coverage Information

How is your project covered under the Broad Incidental Take Permit/Authorization for No/Low Impact Activities?

- ☐ It is included in the list of activities in Table 1 – No/Low Impact Table for All Species at All Times of the Year.
☒ It is included in the list of activities in Table 2 – No/Low Impact Table by Taxa Group for DNR Staff and ER Certified Reviewers Only and the Taxa groups for the species of concern are covered.
☒ It is included in the list of activities in Table 2 – No/Low Impact Table by Taxa Group for DNR Staff ER Certified Reviewers Only and the species of concern are covered by the Avoidance Measures document.

Activity Number(s)

2-A6: Any activity with all species exempt from needing an ER Review (covered by the no/low) except the Wood Turtle

Section 3: Applicant Certification

By my signature below, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the information stated above is complete and accurate.

Angela White
Signature

4/18/2026
Date Signed

Angela White
Requester/Submitter Name (please print)

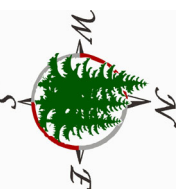
Leave Blank – DNR Use Only

Approve/Deny Form ☐

☒ Approved ☐ Denied

DNR Reviewer Name
Melissa Tumbleson

DNR Reviewer Date
04/20/2026



BEARINGS ARE GRID BASED
WISCONSIN ASHLAND COUNTY, TOWNSHIP 46 NORTH, RANGE 2 WEST
LINE OF THE N. LINE OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 MEASURED TO BEAR
S00°47'28"W

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

A PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED IN THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4,
SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 46 NORTH, RANGE 2 WEST,
TOWN OF SANBORN, ASHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

SURVEYOR'S NOTE:
1.) WETLANDS SHOWN ON THIS MAP
WERE DELINEATED BY CK WETLAND
SERVICES IN 2025.

N 1/4 CORNER TO C 1/4 CORNER =
S00°47'28"W - 2,648.71'

CN 1/8 CORNER
FD. 2 1/2" IRON PIPE

NORTH 1/4 CORNER
SEC. 32, T48N, R2W
FD. 1" IRON PIPE

S00°47'51"E
1,324.10'

1,038.97'

142.82'

PARCEL 1
136,104 Sq.Ft.
3.12 Acres

N00°47'05"W

N90°00'00"E

450.00'

350.00'

ABINOCUJITAG RD.

CURVE TABLE					
CURVE	BEARING	DISTANCE	ARC LENGTH	RADIUS	CENTRAL ANGLE
C1	N87°09'36"W	299.97'	267.01'	334.36'	45°45'03"

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, PATRICK A. MCKUEN, WISCONSIN PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR S.2992, DO HEREBY
CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP WAS MADE AT THE DIRECTION OF BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CHIPPEWA INDIANS, OWNER OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED AND MAPPED PARCELS, AND THE
INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS CORRECT AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY
KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND MEETS THE MINIMUM STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR SURVEYS
UNDER AE-7 OF WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____

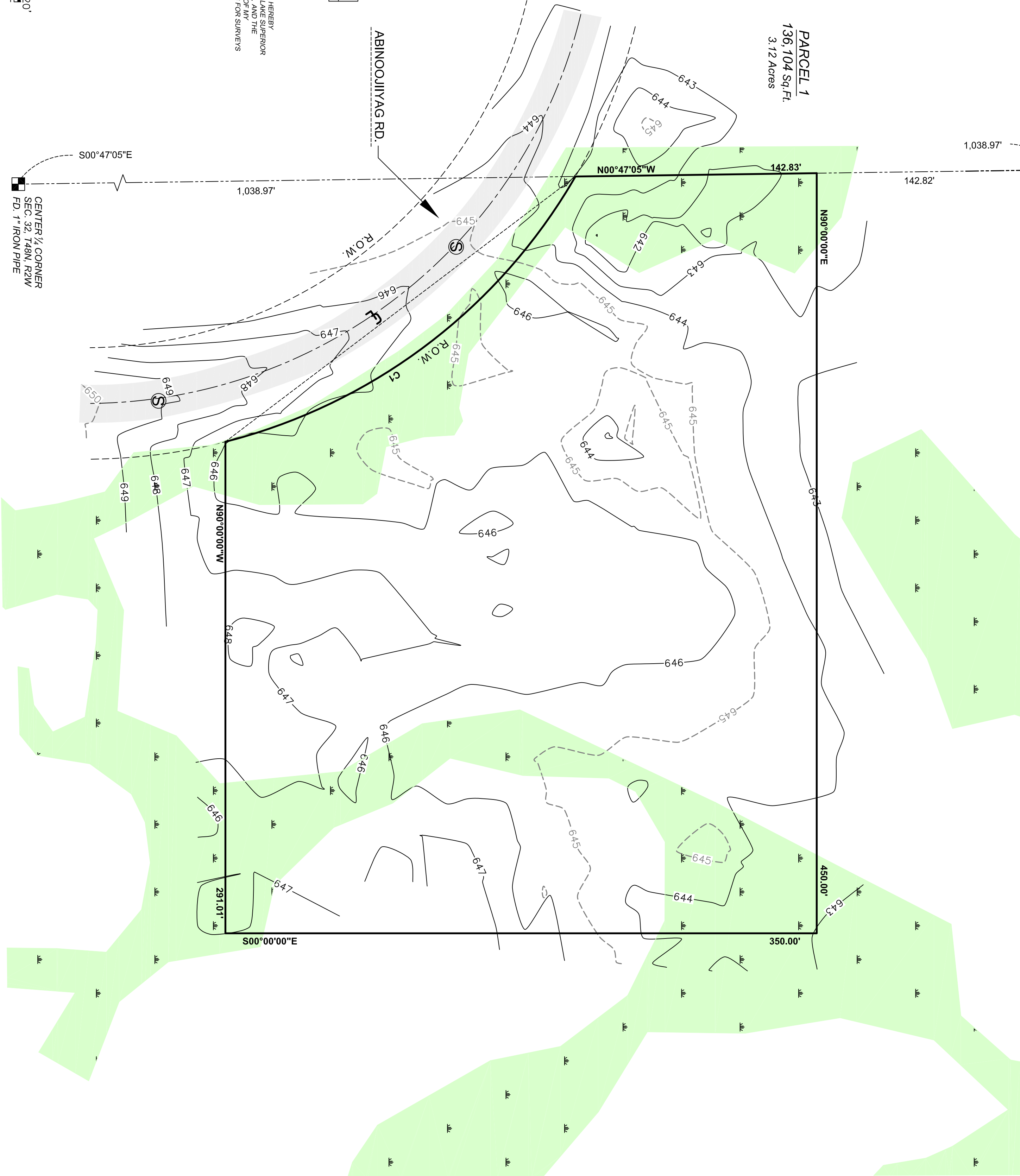
PINE RIDGE LAND SURVEYING, LLC.
PATRICK A. MCKUEN
WI P.L.S. S-2992

LEGEND

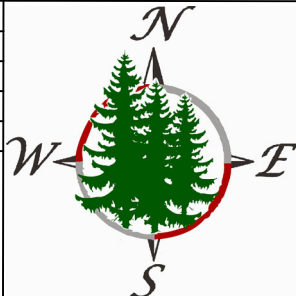
- - SET 1" O.D. x 18" IRON PIPE
- - FD. MONUMENT AS NOTED
- ⊙ - SANITARY MANHOLE
- △ - CONTROL POINT
- - WETLANDS

40' 0' 40' 80' 120'
SCALE
FEET

S00°47'05"E
1,038.97'
CENTER 1/4 CORNER
SEC. 32, T48N, R2W
FD. 1" IRON PIPE



Pine Ridge
Land Surveying, LLC.
Professional Land Surveying Services
Value & Quality in a Timely Manner.

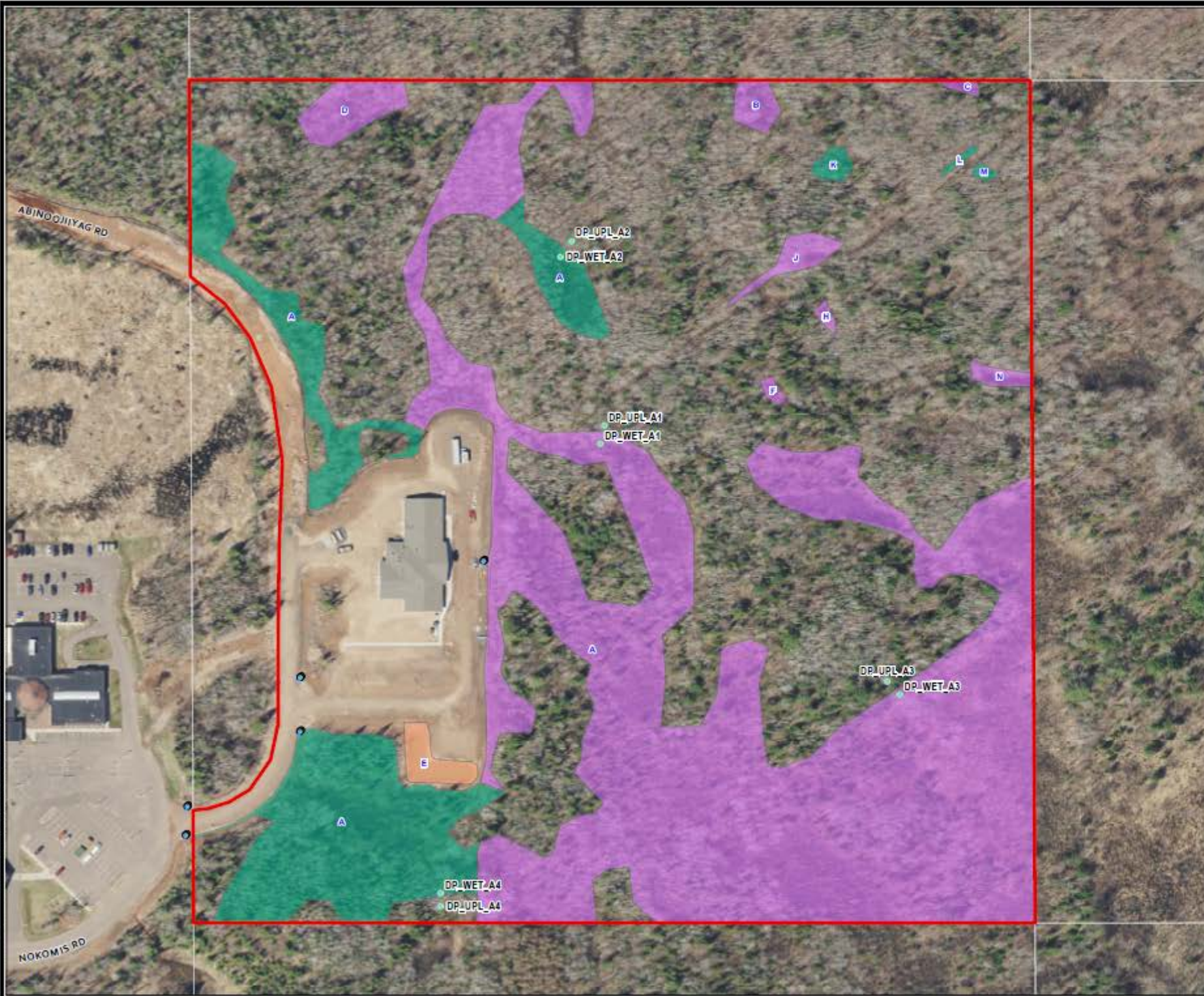


DATE	REV.	NO.	BY:	REVISION DESCRIPTION
Drawn by: P.MCKUEN				Filed With:
Approved by: P.MCKUEN				ASHLAND COUNTY
Date Approved: 5/06/26				Field Work Completed:
				4/26/26

BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CHIPPEWA INDIANS
TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
A PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED IN THE SW 1/4 - NE 1/4,
SEC. 32, T48N, R2W,
TOWN OF SANBORN,
ASHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NUMBER:
BADRIVER26-32-48-2
FIGURE/SHEET
NO. 1 OF 1

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LEGEND

- Project Area
- Culverts
- Data Points

Delineated Wetlands

- E2K: Shallow Marsh
- S3K: Shrub Swamp
- T3K: Hardwood Swamp



TRIBAL B
BAD RIVER BAND OF CHIPPEWA
ASHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN

FIGURE 6
WETLAND DELINEATION MAP



OK Wetland Services, Inc.
5 W. Lake Street
Chisholm, MN 55719
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