

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**SAFETY UNIT BUILDING  
COPPER LAKE SCHOOL  
IRMA, WISCONSIN**

**PROJECT NO. 13K3N**

**PREPARED FOR:**

**STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**PREPARED BY:**

**BUREAU OF BUDGET & FACILITIES MANAGEMENT  
DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**OCTOBER 20, 2014**



This report was prepared by me  
or under my direct supervision.

*Handall B. Mattison*  
Handall B. Mattison, P.E.  
Facilities Management Officer & Chief Engineer  
Department of Corrections  
State of Wisconsin

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## 1.0 ABSTRACT

### 1.1 Project Title:

Copper Lake School  
Safety Unit Building  
DOA Division of Facilities Development Project No. 13K3N

### 1.2 Project Sponsors:

Wisconsin Department of Corrections Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC)  
Wisconsin Department of Administration Division of Facilities Development (DFD)

### 1.3 Contacts:

Project Sponsor: Wisconsin Department of Administration  
Division of Facilities Development  
Contact Person: Mr. Erik Sande  
Title: Project Manager  
Address: 101 E. Wilson St., P.O. Box 7866  
City, State, Zip: Madison, WI 53707-7866  
Telephone: (608) 266-2886  
E-mail: [Erik.Sande@wisconsin.gov](mailto:Erik.Sande@wisconsin.gov)

Project Sponsor: Wisconsin Department of Corrections  
Contact Person: Ms. Jessica Legois  
Title: Management Services Director  
Address: W4380 Copper Lake Avenue  
City, State, Zip: Irma, WI 54017-0036  
Telephone: (715) 536-8386  
E-mail: [jessica.leglois@wisconsin.gov](mailto:jessica.leglois@wisconsin.gov)

### 1.4 Project Summary:

The proposed action is the construction of a 10 bed protective housing unit and associated general use spaces of not more than 7,200 gross square feet at Copper Lake School to meet the security and observation, educational programming, and treatment needs of Juvenile Female Offenders.

### 1.5 Description of Proposed Action:

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections is proposing to construct a 10 bed segregation unit at Copper Lake School. The primary goal of this project is to provide Copper Lake School the space necessary to provide a secure, safe environment for youth in need of 24-hour observation who have proven to be a threat of causing bodily harm or serious emotional distress to themselves or to others, or have experienced behavior problems warranting temporary isolation. The unit is self-contained with education, treatment, physical exercise and dining on the unit. The staff who will operate the program are anticipated to be the existing 2-2-1 staffing pattern of youth counselors with enhancement by a rotation of existing clinical staff, teachers, and social workers throughout each day.

This is a WEPA Type II action per DOC 335.05(2)(a)2., necessitating an Environmental Assessment (EA), to determine if an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is needed.

### 1.6 Location of Proposed Action:

Property: Copper Lake School  
Address: W4380 Copper Lake Avenue  
Irma, WI 54442  
County: Lincoln  
T-R-S: Township 33 N, Range 7 E, Section 20  
Lat/Long: 45°19'40"N, 89°38'21"W

In June 2011, Southern Oaks Girls School was relocated to Copper Lake School (CLS) for girls which opened at the Lincoln Hills School (LHS) site. It is a separate facility with sight and sound separation from juvenile males at LHS. CLS also serves as a secure juvenile female detention resource for nearby counties.

## **1.7 Summary of Findings**

The construction of a 10 bed safety unit building will have minimal impacts to the environment and surrounding communities.

Impacts associated with construction activity will be temporary and typical for projects of this size and nature.

The proposed project is compatible with local, county, and regional zoning ordinances, plans, and land use regulations.

Water supply, sanitary sewer, and electrical infrastructures in the area are adequate for the proposed project as noted in the Mead & Hunt 2009 infrastructure report..

Local law enforcement indicated that the building would have no foreseeable impacts on staffing and workload.

As there is no significant increase expected in juvenile and staffing population at the facility, there is no increase in long term traffic expected as a result of the proposed action. Traffic for visitors and deliveries of supplies are not expected to change.

## **1.8 Proposed Publication Date**

This Environmental Assessment (EA) will be available for public review and comment starting October 20, 2014. Comments must be submitted to the Department of Corrections within a 30-day comment period following publication of the EA to the public. Comments should address the accuracy and completeness of information, potential impacts that may warrant further investigation, and/or the need for an EIS.

## **2.0 IMPACTS**

### **2.1 Existing Conditions**

#### **2.1.1 Land Use**

Copper Lake School (CLS) for girls and Lincoln Hills School (LHS) for boys are juvenile correctional institutions in the State of Wisconsin operated by DJC. The schools are co-located but physically separated on over 800 acres in Irma, Wisconsin. CLS and LHS charged with the responsibility of providing public safety, holding youth responsible for their behaviors, and offering them opportunities to build competencies. LHS was constructed in 1970 and CLS in 2011 when Southern Oaks Girls School was closed. DJC has a history of providing quality treatment and education services to all youth placed at its juvenile correctional institutions, and as the needs of the youth have changed over the years, so too have the programs offered. The institutions currently offer a comprehensive array of services, providing each youth with the opportunity to learn and to become a productive member of society.

This project would supplement programming in Wells and King Buildings and allow for more efficient use of staff and quicker response time, designed to create a 10-bed secure housing unit with a staff booth in the center for maximum observation. No change in land use is foreseen by this project. The portion of the land impacted consists of a mowed grassy lawn area. There will be minimal impact on impervious area. During building design, routing of storm water runoff from the new building will be evaluated in terms of existing drainage patterns to detention or retention on the site.

Buildings that currently on the site, as referenced by letter designation in Figure 2 aerial photograph:

- A – Arvid E. Miller
- B – Web Dubois
- C – Langston Hughes
- D – Health Service Unit
- E – Wells
- F – Martin Luther King
- G – Will Rogers
- H – Frederick Douglass
- I – Charles Curtis
- J – Sequoia Hall/School
- K - Maintenance
- L – Chapel
- M – Black Elk
- N – Jane Addams
- O – Boiler Room
- P – Food Services
- Q – Tubman Hall/Administration Building
- R – Eleanor Roosevelt
- S – Clifford “Tiny” Krueger

Also on the site are paved parking lots, driveways, and sidewalks.

The local and county zoning for the site is “unzoned”, a classification compatible with this project and the long-term ongoing intentions for this property by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections. There are no known past or existing land uses or activities associated with the site which indicate significant environmental issues. A report detailing existing problems and constraints for all state correctional facilities was issued by Mead & Hunt in January 2009. An excerpt of this report dealing with Lincoln Hills School can be found in the Appendix.

#### 2.1.2 Land Cover

An estimate of ground cover types for the 800 acres site is as follows:

<u>Cover Type</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>After This Project</u>
Developed Grassland/Landscaping	8.7%	8.6%
Undeveloped Trees/Meadow/Wetland	87.9%	87.9%
Ponds – Wastewater Treatment	1.2%	1.2%
Impervious – Building, Paving, etc.	1.3%	1.4%

There will be a slight increase in site impervious area as a result of this action due to the proposed building. No additional parking is planned for construction in this project. Site disturbance will be limited to approximately 10,000 sq. ft., or slightly less than 0.25 acres.

#### 2.1.3 Fish, Wildlife, and Ecologically Sensitive Resources

An online map consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (<http://ecos.fws.gov/crithab/>) on September 22, 2014, for endangered vegetation yielded a "no species present" determination for the CLS site in Lincoln County in terms of federally listed wildlife species and critical habitats. A review of animal endangered species presence indicated that Lincoln County is listed in the habitat range for the Northern Long-eared Bat which is being considered for inclusion on the endangered species list, although there have been no confirmed or suspected

sightings in Lincoln County as of July 16, 2014. Summer habitat for this bat is upland trees. This project will not involve removal or disturbance of any trees, so the project is considered as having “no impact” on this species.

There are no other critical habitat areas and no special wetland planning waters on the site.

Located within 1-mile of the site is an unnamed creek 12-12 (WBIC 1487000) tributary to the North Branch Prairie River in the Town of Birch. That tributary is designated Priority Navigable Waterway (PNW) and a Class 2 Trout Stream. The existing LHS wastewater treatment outfall is located approximately 0.5 miles WNW that tributary. The proposed construction site is also 0.5 miles west from that tributary. There is no development, past or planned, on the subject site within 1,000 feet of this creek.

#### 2.1.4 Water-related Land Management

The site is in the Upper Wisconsin Basin Prairie River watershed, UW30. No water-related land that is under special management will be disturbed as a result of this action. Since 10,000 sq. ft. of land may be disturbed in the construction of the new building addition, a general grading permit will be obtained in accordance with s. 30.19 Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 341. All required soil erosion prevention measures will be in place and maintained during all construction activities.

#### 2.1.5 Surface Water Configuration

No physical impacts on surface water resources will be associated with this project. No lake, pond, wetland, river, drainage ditch or other surface water body will be altered by dredging, filling, diverting, diking, impounding creating an outfall structure or other physical activity. Lincoln Hill School water treatment plant and associated outfall is located on the site. No change in size or configuration of the treatment plant is anticipated with this project.

#### 2.1.6 Surface Water Recreational Use

There is no public access to surface waters on the site, and water craft are not allowed due to the nature of operations at the correctional facility. Therefore, the project will have no impact on watercraft on water bodies near the facility.

Located within 1-mile from the site is a portion of Horseshoe Lake (WBIC 991500) which is designated ASNRI Outstanding & Exceptional Lake. Also located within 1-mile of the site is an unnamed lake (WBIC 1057200) of 5.55 acres that is categorized as Priority Navigable Waterway, less than 50 acres.

#### 2.1.7 Water Quality – Surface Run-off

Surface run-off water from parking areas is sheet-drained onto the surrounding grass areas. Roof water drainage from the existing buildings and proposed building are drained onto the surrounding grass areas as well. Drainage will eventually flow to the north and east on the site.

#### 2.1.8 Water Quality – Wastewater

As there is no expected increase in inmate or employee population at the site as a result of this project, wastewater generation is not expected to change. Wastewater is transported by sanitary sewer from the facility to the Lincoln Hills School wastewater treatment plant on the project site. No industrial wastewater is currently produced by the facility, nor is any anticipated in the future. The Mead & Hunt infrastructure study of 2008 indicated that the sanitary waste system is in good condition. It consists of a 7.5 acre stabilization pond, then another 2.5 acre stabilization pond, followed by a dual cell separation unit. The ponds were designed for a population of 485 residents. Current population is approximately 300 residents.

#### 2.1.9 Water Supply (permit)

Three wells currently provides potable water service to the facility through a 250,000 gallon water tower. As there is no expected increase in inmate or employee population at the site as a result of this project, water consumption is not expected to change. The wells have permits from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, property #10481, well designations BG 200 #1, BG 201 #2 and BG 200 #3. Average 2013 water withdrawal rate for the three wells combined is 845,500 gallons per month.

#### 2.1.10 Geologic Hazards and Soil Conditions

The soils in the developed portion of the LHS/CLS site are categorized as Goodman Silt Loam (GoC).

Soil borings or test pits will be used to evaluate subsurface conditions prior to excavation or construction. There are no known geologic hazards to design or construction.

#### 2.1.11 Erosion and Sedimentation

Construction of the new building will involve excavation of structural footings below the ground surface. Soil generated from the excavation will be reused for backfill as much as possible. Soil removal, handling, and disposal will be according to standard construction practices. No spoils will be removed from the site.

Erosion during construction is expected to be minimal due to the gentle slope of the areas to be disturbed. In order to halt the transport of any exposed soil, silt fences will be utilized and maintained around the perimeter of construction activities.

#### 2.1.12 Solid Wastes, Hazardous Wastes, Storage Tanks

The new building at Copper Lake School will generate some construction waste, as is normal for construction projects. The contractors will be required to manage and dispose of these wastes in an appropriate and responsible manner. Wastes generated through normal daily correctional operations are not expected to change as a result of this project due to no change in juvenile and staff populations. Therefore, there will be no change in containers required to store solid wastes and recyclables, no change in waste pick-ups, and no change in impact on landfills.

No new fuel or chemical storage tanks will be installed as part of this project.

A review of DNR databases was conducted for environmental remediation, reclamation, spills, storage tank closures, and hazardous waste activity for the subject site and surrounding Lincoln County. The data found indicated either active permits or closure with "no action required". Copies of the findings are included in this report Appendix.

#### 2.1.13 Air Emissions – Vehicular Sources

No change in vehicular traffic air emission is expected as a result of this project. Current facility operations include the use of 26 state-owned vehicles assigned to the facilities used to support corrections programs. There are usually about 150 staff and visitor vehicles parked at the site on a typical day.

#### 2.1.14 Air Emissions – Stationary Sources

The main administration building at the LHS has three natural gas-fired boilers plus natural gas-fired kitchen and water heating appliances. Fuel oil serves as a back-up fuel for the administration boilers in the event of natural gas supply interruption. The existing residential buildings utilize small natural gas-fired forced-air furnaces plus small gas-fired hot water heaters. It is expected that the new building will require a natural gas-fired hot water boiler and a natural gas-fired hot water heater. The net change in site air emissions will be minimal. 75 KW and 230 KW diesel emergency generators are maintained to operate life safety and critical security systems at the site during power outages. There are no significant sources of hazardous air pollutants, greenhouse gases or ozone-depleting chemicals on the site.

#### 2.1.15 Dust, Odor, and Noise

Some noise and dust will be generated during the construction of the project. It is anticipated that the construction activities will last from 12 to 14 months. Dust will be mitigated by using proven construction methods: minimizing the areas of exposed soils, re-vegetating as soon as practical after final grading, and watering exposed soils during dry and windy conditions. Construction noise will be controlled by using equipment that is properly muffled and by limiting construction activity to 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on weekdays, with minimal construction anticipated on weekends. Construction activities will comply with local noise ordinances and with general county ordinance requirements. No significant odor generation is expected.

#### 2.1.16 Special Cultural Resources

The Cultural Affairs and Tribal Chair offices of the Sokoagon Chippewa Community Mole Lake Band of Lake Superior Indians in Crandon, WI, and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin in Keshena, WI, were contacted to determine if there were any tribal lands or areas of special cultural interest in the vicinity of the project site. There have been no reports of historical artifact discovery during past excavation at the site. Should any artifacts be discovered during construction, appropriate local and state experts will be notified immediately.

A search of the Wisconsin State Historical Society website for properties either registered in the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for registry, Historical Districts, or sites of historic interest that are located within the area of potential effect of the project did not indicate any historical issues impacting this site.

#### 2.1.17 Traffic

The Lincoln Hills School/Copper Lake School site is accessible from Copper Lake Avenue off County Highway H. The proposed project does not include the construction of any new roadways. All employees, visitors, and deliveries will continue to utilize existing roadways. As there is no expected increase in juveniles, visitors, and staffing population at the facility, there is no increase in traffic expected as a result of the proposed action. No additional parking will be constructed with this project.

#### 2.1.18 Visual Aesthetics

The main proposed building will be compatible with the appearance of the exterior finish of the existing building in terms of color, scale, materials, and roofline. Exterior lighting will be provided similar to that of the existing buildings, and visual impacts such as intense glare or large visible light plumes are not expected during construction or operational activities. Some temporary visual impacts during construction are unavoidable but will be consistent with construction projects of this nature. The building will not be visible from public rights of way.

#### 2.1.19 Law Enforcement

Jeff Jaeger, Lincoln County Sheriff, was contacted to determine if he anticipated any difficulties with the building project. He indicated there would be "...no issues..." from the local law enforcement standpoint.

#### 2.1.20 Fire Department

Bob Kressel, Town of Russell Fire Chief, was contacted to determine if he anticipated any difficulties with the building project. His response: "I am sure this building will meet all codes that are necessary. Glad to see it will have a sprinkler system installed. I have no concerns or issues at this time."

#### 2.1.21 Socioeconomic

As there is no expected increase in inmate, visitor, and staffing population at the facility, the main impact on the community will be construction employment and materials supply for the duration of the project.

## 2.2 Summary of Significant Impacts and Required Mitigation

There are no significant impacts for the proposed project that require mitigation. The new building will have minimal impacts on the environment and surrounding community.

Impacts associated with construction activities will be temporary and typical for projects of this size and nature. Water supply, sanitary sewer, and electrical service infrastructures in the area are adequate for the proposed project. There is adequate capacity within the existing infrastructure and public services to operate and maintain the proposed project. In accordance with Wisconsin Department of Administration/Division of Facilities Development specifications on construction waste management that will apply to this project, the construction contractors will have a goal of recycling or reuse of 75% by weight or volume of waste materials and demolition debris generated as a result of this project.

## 2.3 Relationship Between Short-term Use and the Environment and Enhancement of Long-term Productivity

Environmental Assessments (EA's) require that the short-term use of the environment be weighed against long-term productivity. For the proposed project, the short-term use of the facility will involve ongoing juvenile correctional operations along with construction and renovation activities including soil excavation, extension of utilities, building construction, and landscaping.

The construction period will generate economic productivity with construction jobs and the need for materials, supplies, and services. Over the long-term, the stability of facility employment will be enhanced and the state's facilities for juvenile females will be improved.

## 2.4 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

Environmental Assessments (EA's) require the evaluation of irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources associated with the proposed project. A portion of the site will be required for construction and operation of the new building. Resources consumed during construction and operation will be offset by the continuing employment and other societal benefits such as providing productive programs to reduce recidivism of offenders.

The proposed project will require the use of fossil fuels, electrical energy and other resources during construction and operation. These should be considered irretrievable resources committed to the project.

## 2.5 Proposed Schedule and Estimated Cost

Start Construction	September 2015
Construction Substantially Complete	August 2016
Construction Hours	7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Construction Budget	\$1,560,000
Movable Equipment	\$ 69,000

There is no federal funding of this proposed project.

## 2.6 Secondary Effects

Because there will be no change in offender or employee population expected, and because the affected areas on the site are already developed, no secondary impacts or indirect negative effects are anticipated because of this project. This action does not incur a foreclosure of future options, nor does it establish any precedents. There is not a plan to repeat this action at this site. This action does not conflict with plans of other public agencies or governments. No planning, zoning, or building code variance applications are anticipated to be needed for this project. No significant controversy has come to light within the community regarding this proposed action.

### **3.0 ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED ACTION**

The Department of Corrections (DOC) could continue operations as is with the existing structures. Programs would continue to operate at less than optimal efficiency due to a lack of disciplinary and treatment space for females.

Another option would be to consolidate programs at other sites. The only other DOC site currently configured to provide juvenile female detention was closed in 2011. That facility would require extensive infrastructure investment and has been determined to be very inefficient in layout and costly to operate for the number of juvenile females that would be housed. Planning is underway to repurpose that facility for adult correctional purposes.

The new building at Copper Lake School is the most viable long term alternative to continue existing juvenile female programs.

### **4.0 CONTACTS**

Mr. Erik Sande – Project Manager  
Department of Administration/Division of Facilities Development

Ms. Cari Taylor - Administrator  
Department of Corrections/Division of Division of Juvenile Corrections

Mr. John Ourada – Juvenile Corrections Superintendent  
Department of Corrections/Division of Juvenile Corrections– LHS & CLS

Ms. Jessica Legois –Management Services Director  
Department of Corrections/ Division of Division of Juvenile Corrections – LHS & CLS

Mr. Charles Bublitz – Building & Grounds Supervisor  
Department of Corrections/ Division of Division of Juvenile Corrections – LHS & CLS

Mr. Tom Poweleit – Project Architect  
Venture Architects

Mr. Robert Lussow – County Board Chair  
Lincoln County

Mr. Dan Bowers – Zoning Program Manager  
Lincoln County

Ms. Diane Wessel – Land Services Administrator  
Lincoln County

Ms. Shelly Hersil – Public Health Officer  
Lincoln County

Mr. Jeff Jaeger – Sheriff  
Lincoln County

Mr. David Fox – Chairperson  
Town of Birch

Ms. Cynthia Lokemoen – Clerk  
Town of Birch

Mr. Bob Kressel - Fire Chief, Russell Fire Department  
Gleason, WI

## **5.0 PREPARERS**

Randall B. Mattison, P.E. – Facilities Management Officer & Chief Engineer  
Department of Corrections/Division of Management Services/Bureau of Budget & Facilities Management

Pingting Gao – Student Intern  
Department of Corrections/Division of Management Services/Bureau of Budget & Facilities Management

## **6.0 AGENCIES/OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS WERE REQUESTED**

Mr. Jeff Jaeger – Sheriff  
Lincoln County

Mr. Bob Kressel – Fire Chief  
Town of Russell

Mr. Dan Bowers – Zoning Program Manager  
Lincoln County

Ms. Cynthia Lokemoen – Clerk  
Town of Birch

Mr. Chris McGeshick – Chair  
Sokoagon Chippewa Community Mole Lake Band of Lake Superior Indians

Ms. Laurie Bolvin – Tribal Chair  
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

## **7.0 REFERENCES**

Department of Corrections Correspondence:

- Copper Lake School – Segregation Unit Expansion, 2013 Wisconsin Act 20, Project Enumeration
- 2013-19 DOC Facilities Investment Plan, July 27, 2012
- Ten-Year Correctional Facility System Development Plan, Mead & Hunt, January 2009
- Letter of Notice – Availability of Environmental Assessment

Online Wetlands Data Viewer for Lat/Long 45°19'40"N, 89°38'21"W, Department of Natural Resources,  
<http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/SL/Viewer.html?Viewer=SWDV&runWorkflow=Wetland>

Online Hazardous Materials/Storage Tanks/Spills Database Lookup, Department of Natural Resources,  
<http://dnr.wi.gov/botw/>

United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service in Cooperation with Research Division of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Soil Survey of Lincoln County, Wisconsin, Aug 2011, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Online US Fish & Wildlife Service, Midwest Region, Endangered Species Section 7 Technical Assistance  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nlba/nlebRangeMaps.html> and  
[http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/section7/no\\_effect/index.html](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/section7/no_effect/index.html)

## 8.0 FIGURES

Site Location Map

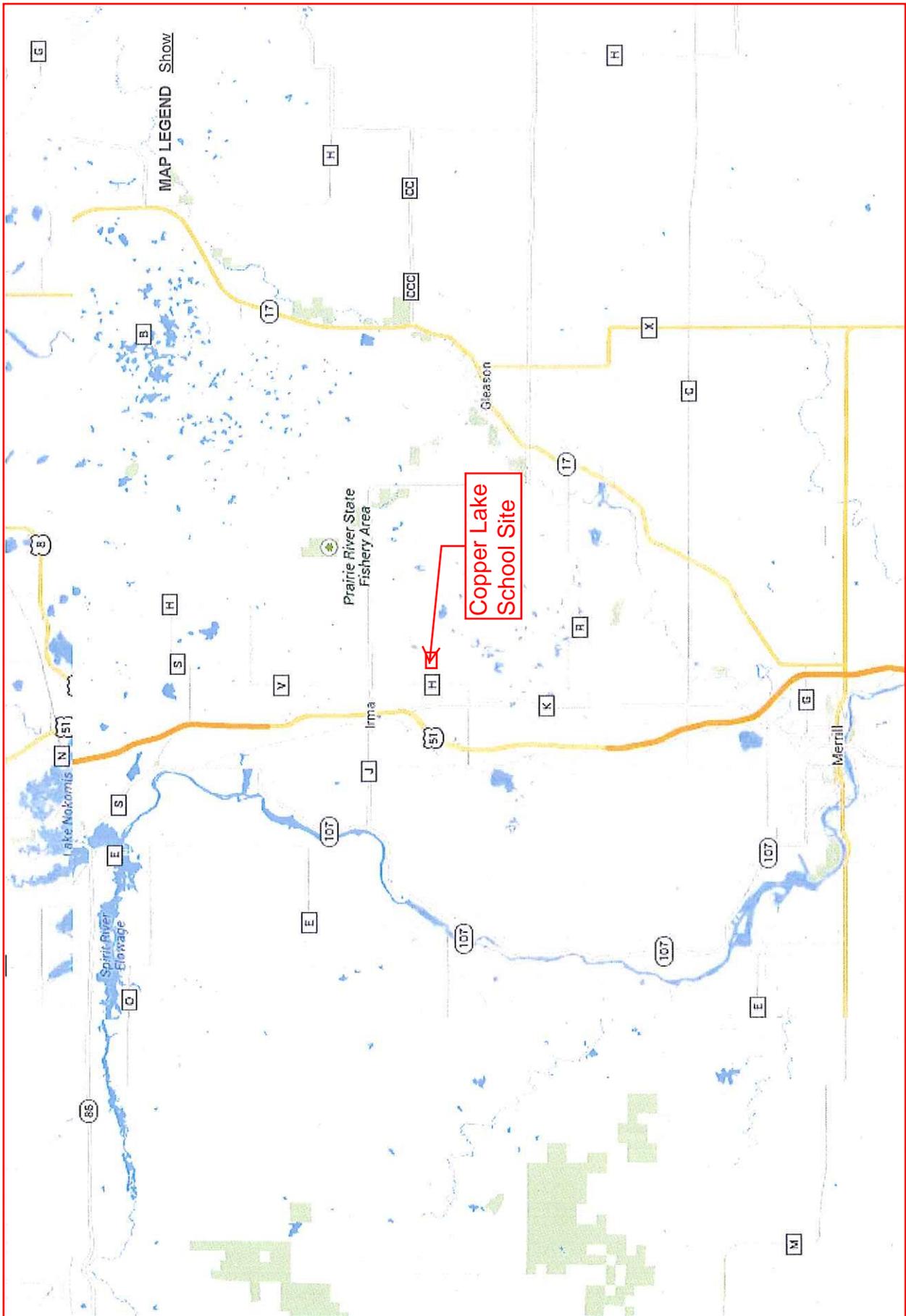
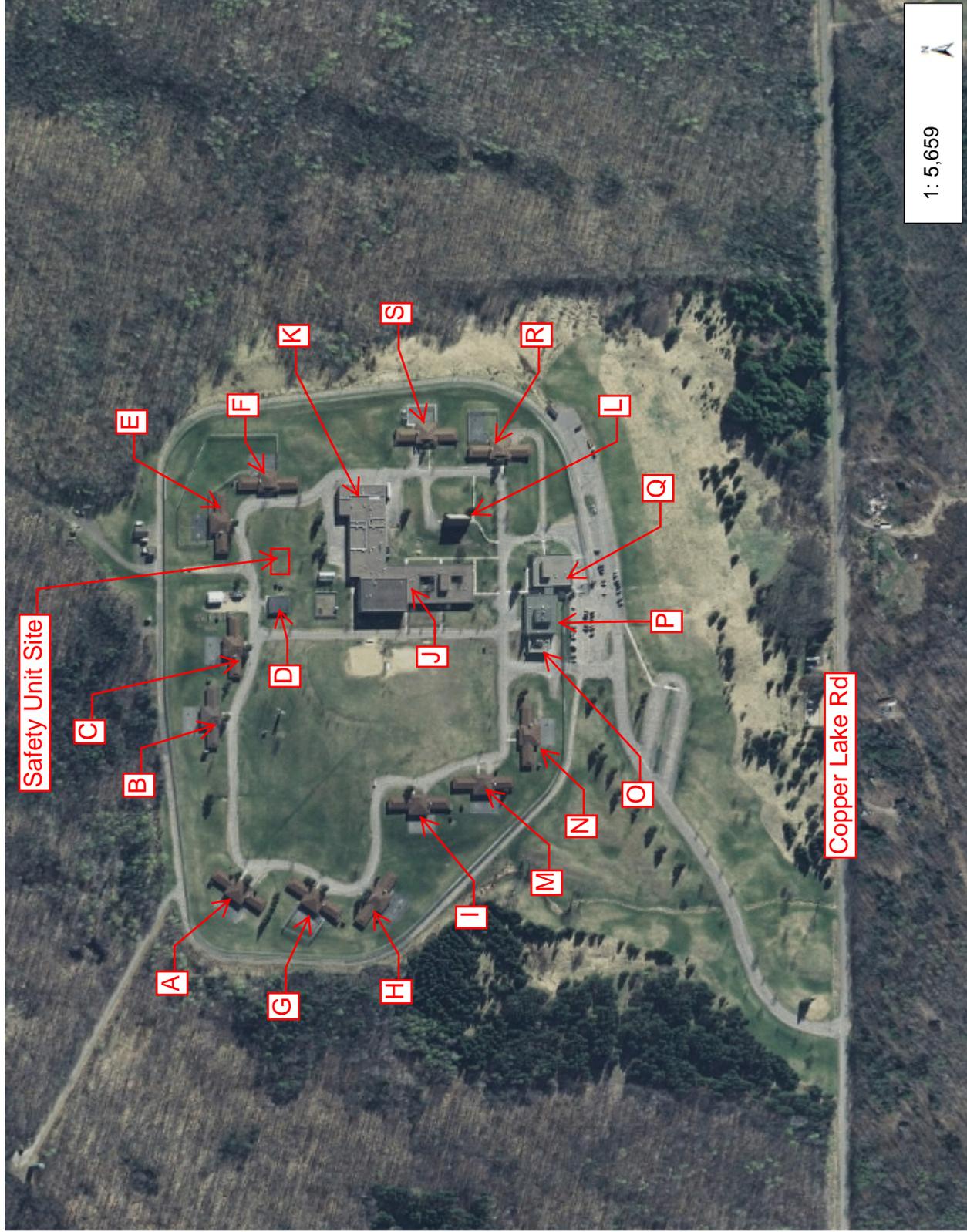


Figure 1



LINCOLN HILLS SCHOOL/COPPER LAKE SCHOOL SITE - TOWN OF BIRCH - FIG. 2



1: 5,659

0.2 Miles



0.2  
NAD\_1983\_HARN\_Wisconsin\_TM  
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Legend

2010 Air Photos (WROC)

- A - Arvid E. Miller
- B - Web Dubois
- C - Langston Hughes
- D - Health Service Unit
- E - Wells
- F - Martin Luther King
- G - Will Rogers
- H - Frederick Douglass
- I - Charles Curtis
- J - Sequoia Hall/School
- K - Maintenance
- L - Chapel
- M - Black Elk
- N - Jane Addams
- O - Boiler Room
- P - Food Services
- Q - Tubman Hall/ Administration Building
- R - Eleanor Roosevelt
- S - Clifford "Tiny" Krueger

Notes

Lincoln Hills School/Copper Lake School Site, WI Dept. of Corrections



Lincoln Hills/Copper Lake Wisconsin Surface Water/Wetland Inventory Map - Fig. 3



1: 18,702

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0.6 Miles

0.30

0

0.6

NAD\_1983\_HARN\_Wisconsin\_TM  
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**Legend**

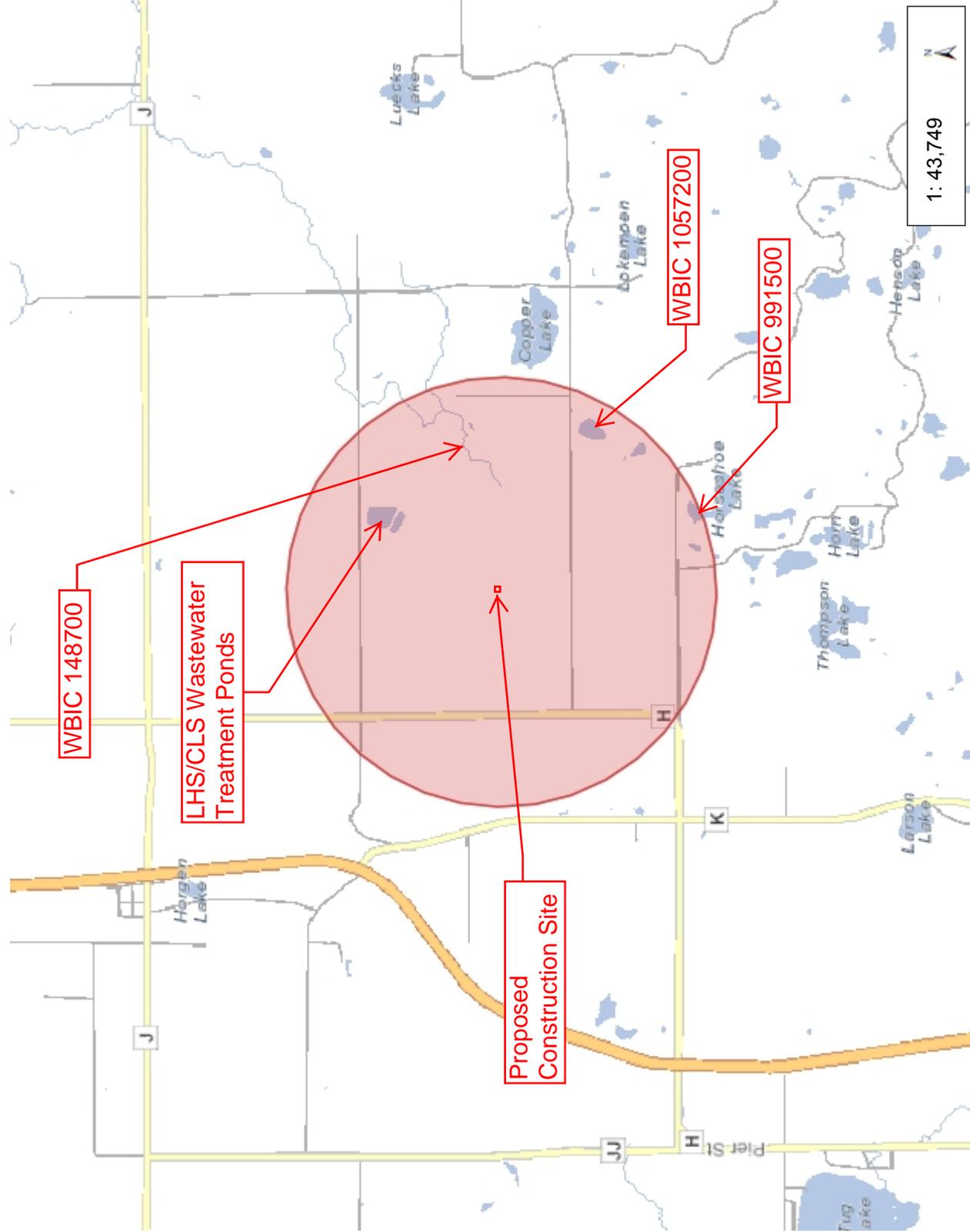
- Wetland Class Points**
  - Dammed pond
  - Excavated pond
  - Filled excavated pond
  - Filled/draind wetland
  - Wetland too small to delineate
- Filled Points**
- Wetland Class Areas**
  - Wetland
  - Upland
  - Filled Areas
- NRCS Wetspots**
- Wetland Indicators**
- Rivers and Streams**
- Open Water**
- 2010 Air Photos (WROC)

**Notes**

Lincoln Hills School/Copper Lake School Site, Dept. of Corrections



# 1-Mile Radius Map



1.4

0

0.69

1.4 Miles

1: 43,749



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## Notes

Copper Lake School, Lincoln County

## Legend

- Rivers and Streams
- Open Water





Lincoln Hills School/Copper Lake School Soil Map, Town of Birch, Lincoln County - Fig. 5

Copper Lake School Proposed Construction Site – Looking WSW Toward O’Keefe Hall



Figure 6

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## **9.0 APPENDICES**

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# Letter of Notice

## Availability of Environmental Assessment

Pursuant to DOC 335, Environmental Policy Implementation, an Environmental Assessment (EA) document has been prepared by the Department of Corrections (Department) to determine if the proposed action described herein will have a significant impact on the human environment and consequently require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

### Location and Description of the Proposed Action:

The proposed action is the construction of a 10 bed safety unit at Copper Lake School (CLS) in the Town of Birch, Lincoln County, which is the only secure state-operated correctional facility in Wisconsin for juvenile female offenders. The individualized needs of all female offenders are met in this single site including specialized needs such as mental health. This facility was opened in 2011. The Ida B. Wells Living Unit currently houses segregation and mental health youth and consists of 24 total rooms. Only two of the existing rooms are wet rooms; therefore, most youth are reliant on staff assistance in keying youth in/out of their rooms for bathroom breaks, showers or fluids. The wet rooms contain sinks and toilets.

The Department is proposing to construct a 10 bed housing unit and general use spaces of not more than 7,200 gross square feet at Copper Lake School to meet the security and observation, educational programming and treatment needs of Juvenile Female Offenders. All of the new rooms will be wet rooms. It will be located near the existing Wells and King Girls Housing Units. The primary goal of this project is to provide Copper Lake School the space necessary to provide a secure, safe environment for youth in need of 24-hour observation who have proven to be a threat to themselves or to others, or have experienced behavior problems warranting temporary isolation. The unit is to be self-contained with education, treatment, physical exercise, and dining on the unit.

It is the preliminary determination of the Department that this proposed action will not have a significant impact on the environment and will not require the preparation of an EIS.

Copies of the EA document may be obtained by contacting:

Wisconsin Department of Corrections  
Bureau of Budget & Facilities Management  
ATTN: Randall Mattison  
3099 E. Washington Ave., P.O. Box 7991  
Madison, WI 53707

[randall.mattison@wisconsin.gov](mailto:randall.mattison@wisconsin.gov)

A copy of the EA document may also be viewed at <http://doc.wi.gov/about/data-and-research/budget-information>

Questions and comments on the EA may also be directed to this person. All comments must be received by 4:30 p.m. on November 19, 2014, in order to be included in the Department's final decision making process.

Following receipt of public comment on EA, the Department shall review the EA, consider the comments received, make modifications deemed necessary, and approve the EA which shall include either a finding of no significant impact or a finding of the need for an Environmental Impact Statement.

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# Endangered Species

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## S7 Consultation Technical Assistance Decision Process for "No Effect" Determinations

### Projects within a Developed Area - Step 5

#### Step 5. "No Effect" Determination and Documentation

Your project will have "no effect" on federally listed species. A "No Effect" determination is appropriate because:

- within a Developed Area (an area that is already paved or supports structures and the only vegetation is limited to conventional landscaping), and
- does not involve removing native vegetation.

Since it will not affect suitable habitat for listed species, no listed species or designated critical habitat is anticipated to be affected by this action.

**To document your section 7 review and "no effect" determination, we recommend that you print this page (including the project name and date), attach your species list, and file in your administrative record.**

**Project Name:** COPPER LAKE SCHOOL SAFETY UNIT BUILDING, LINCOLN COUNTY, WISCONSIN

**Date:** SEPTEMBER 22, 2014

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# Wisconsin

## County Distribution of Federally-listed Endangered, Threatened, Proposed and Candidate Species

Revised February 2014

County	Species	Status	Habitat
Adams	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. Roosts and forages in upland forests and woods.
	<a href="#">Kirtland's warbler</a> <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Endangered	Young jack pine stands (5 to 25 years old)
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> Grus americanus	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores  Whooping cranes have nested in this county
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
Ashland	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Piping plover</a> <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Endangered	Sandy beaches; bare alluvial and dredge spoil islands
	<a href="#">Piping plover</a> <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Critical Habitat Designated	
	<a href="#">Rufa red knot</a> <i>(Calidris canutus rufa)</i>	Proposed Threatened	Along Lake Superior
Barron	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
Bayfield	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.

	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Kirtland's warbler</a> <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Endangered	Young jack pine stands (5 to 25 years old)
	<a href="#">Fassett's locoweed</a> <i>Oxytropis campestris var. chartacea</i>	Threatened	Open sandy lakeshores
Brown	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Rufa red knot</a> <i>(Calidris canutus rufa)</i>	Proposed Threatened	Along Green Bay
	<a href="#">Dwarf lake iris</a> <i>Iris lacustris</i>	Threatened	Partially shaded sandy-gravelly soils on lakeshores
Buffalo	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>(Lampsilis higginsii)</i>	Endangered	Mississippi River
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> <i>(Plethobasus cyphus)</i>	Endangered	Mississippi River
	<a href="#">Spectaclecase</a> <i>(Cumberlandia monodonta)</i>	Endangered	Mississippi River
Burnett	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores

	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
	<a href="#">Spectaclecase</a> ( <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i> )	Endangered	St. Croix River
Calumet	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
Chippewa	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Spectaclecase</a> ( <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i> )	Endangered	St. Croix River
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
Clark	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> ( <i>Grus americanus</i> )	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
Columbia	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> ( <i>Grus americanus</i> )	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> ( <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> )	Endangered	Wisconsin River
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> ( <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> )	Endangered	Wisconsin River

	<a href="#">Mead's milkweed</a> ( <i>Asclepias meadii</i> )	Threatened	Upland tallgrass prairie or glade/barren habitat  <b>Note:</b> all the Mead's milkweed sites in Wisconsin are reintroduction attempts and occur on protected conservation lands.
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> ( <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> )	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Crawford	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> ( <i>Grus americanus</i> )	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> ( <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> )	Endangered	Mississippi River
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> ( <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> )	Endangered	Shallow areas in larger rivers and streams
	<a href="#">Spectaclecase</a> ( <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i> )	Endangered	Mississippi River <b>Note:</b> EO for Crawford county is historic-last observation 1982
Dane	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> ( <i>Grus americanus</i> )	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> ( <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> )	Endangered	Lower Wisconsin River
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> ( <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> )	Endangered	Shallow areas in larger rivers and streams
	<a href="#">Eastern prairie fringed orchid</a> ( <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i> )	Threatened	Wet grasslands

	<a href="#">Mead's milkweed</a> ( <i>Asclepias meadii</i> )	Threatened	Upland tallgrass prairie or glade/barren habitat  <b>Note:</b> all the Mead's milkweed sites in Wisconsin are reintroduction attempts and occur on protected conservation lands.
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> ( <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> )	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Dodge	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> ( <i>Grus americanus</i> )	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
Door	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Hine's emerald dragonfly</a> ( <i>Somatochlora hineana</i> )	Endangered	Calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock
	<a href="#">Hine's emerald dragonfly</a> ( <i>Somatochlora hineana</i> )	Critical Habitat	<a href="#">Critical Habitat Maps</a>
	<a href="#">Pitcher's thistle</a> <i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>	Threatened	Stabilized dunes, and blowout areas
	<a href="#">Dwarf lake iris</a> <i>Iris lacustris</i>	Threatened	Partially shaded sandy-gravelly soils on lakeshores
Douglas	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Kirtland's warbler</a> <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Endangered	Potential breeding in young jack pine stands (5 to 25 years old)
	<a href="#">Piping plover</a> <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Endangered	Sandy beaches; bare alluvial and dredge spoil islands
	<a href="#">Piping plover</a> <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Critical Habitat Designated	

	<a href="#">Rufa red knot</a> ( <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> )	Proposed Threatened	Along Lake Superior
	<a href="#">Fassett's locoweed</a> <i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartacea</i>	Threatened	Open sandy lakeshores
Dunn	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> ( <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> )	Endangered	Chippewa River
Eau Claire	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> ( <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> )	Endangered	Chippewa River
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
Florence	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
Fond du Lac	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> ( <i>Grus americanus</i> )	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
Forest	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.

Grant	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> Grus americanus	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>(Lampsilis higginsii)</i>	Endangered	Lower Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> <i>(Plethobasus cyphus)</i>	Endangered	Shallow areas in larger rivers and streams
	<a href="#">Spectaclecase</a> <i>(Cumberlandia monodonta)</i>	Endangered	Mississippi River <b>Note:</b> EO for Grant county is historic-last observation 1982
	<a href="#">Hine's emerald dragonfly</a> <i>(Somatochlora hineana)</i>	Endangered	Calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock
	<a href="#">Mead's milkweed</a> <i>(Asclepias meadii)</i>	Threatened	Upland tallgrass prairie or glade/barren habitat  <b>Note:</b> all the Mead's milkweed sites in Wisconsin are reintroduction attempts and occur on protected conservation lands.
	<a href="#">Northern monkshood</a> <i>(Aconitum noveboracense)</i>	Threatened	North facing slopes
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> <i>(Lespedeza leptostachya)</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies, with gravelly soil
Green	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>(Grus americanus)</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Mead's milkweed</a> <i>(Asclepias meadii)</i>	Threatened	Upland tallgrass prairie or glade/barren habitat  <b>Note:</b> all the Mead's milkweed sites in Wisconsin are reintroduction attempts and occur on protected conservation lands.
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> <i>(Lespedeza leptostachya)</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies, with gravelly soil

Green Lake	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
	<a href="#">Poweshiek skipperling</a> <i>(Oarisma poweshiek)</i>	<a href="#">Proposed Endangered and Proposed Critical Habitat</a>  <a href="#">Critical Habitat Maps</a>	Native prairie
	<a href="#">Eastern prairie fringed orchid</a> <i>(Platanthera leucophaea)</i>	Threatened	Wet grasslands
Iowa	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>(Grus americanus)</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>(Lampsilis higginsii)</i>	Endangered	Lower Wisconsin Rivers
	<a href="#">Sheepnose Mussel</a> <i>(Plethobasus cyphus)</i>	Endangered	Wisconsin River
	<a href="#">Hine's emerald dragonfly</a> <i>(Somatochlora hineana)</i>	Endangered	Calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock
	<a href="#">Mead's milkweed</a> <i>(Asclepias meadii)</i>	Threatened	Upland tallgrass prairie or glade/barren habitat  <b>Note:</b> all the Mead's milkweed sites in Wisconsin are reintroduction attempts and occur on protected conservation lands.
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> <i>(Lespedeza leptostachya)</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Iron	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.

	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
Jackson	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> Grus americanus	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Kirtland's warbler</a> <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Endangered	Potential breeding in young jack pine stands (5 to 25 years old)
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> Sistrurus catenatus	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
Jefferson	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> Grus americanus	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Eastern prairie fringed orchid</a> <i>(Platanthera leucophaea)</i>	Threatened	Wet grasslands
Juneau	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> Grus americanus	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores Whooping cranes have nested in this county
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> Sistrurus catenatus	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
Kenosha	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.

	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> Grus americanus	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Eastern prairie fringed orchid</a> ( <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i> )	Threatened	Wet grasslands
Kewaunee	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Hine's emerald dragonfly</a> ( <i>Somatochlora hineana</i> )	Endangered	Calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock
LaCrosse	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> Grus americanus	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> Sistrurus catenatus	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> ( <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> )	Endangered	Mississippi River
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> ( <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> )	Endangered	Mississippi River
Lafayette	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> Grus americanus	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> ( <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> )	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Langlade	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
Lincoln	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.

<b>Manitowoc</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Rufa red knot</a> ( <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> )	Proposed Threatened	Along Lake Michigan
	<a href="#">Pitcher's</a> <i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>	Threatened	Stabilized dunes, and blowout areas
	<a href="#">Piping plover</a> <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Endangered	Sandy beaches; bare alluvial and dredge spoil islands
	<a href="#">Piping plover</a> <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Critical Habitat Designated	
<b>Marathon</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
<b>Marinette</b>	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Kirtland's warbler</a> <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Endangered	Potential breeding in young jack pine stands (5 to 25 years old)
	<a href="#">Piping plover</a> <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Endangered	Sandy beaches; bare alluvial and dredge spoil islands
	<a href="#">Piping plover</a> <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Critical Habitat Designated	
<b>Marquette</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine

<b>Menominee</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
<b>Milwaukee</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Rufa red knot</a> ( <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> )	Proposed Threatened	Along Lake Michigan
<b>Monroe</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores Whooping cranes have nested in this county
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
	<a href="#">Northern monkshood</a> <i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>	Threatened	North facing slopes
<b>Oconto</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Rufa red knot</a> ( <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> )	Proposed Threatened	Along Green Bay
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
<b>Oneida</b>	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.

	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
Outagamie	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Snuffbox</a> <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Endangered	Small to medium-sized creeks and some larger rivers, in areas with a swift current
Ozaukee	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Rufa red knot</a> ( <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> )	Proposed Threatened	Along Lake Michigan
	<a href="#">Hine's emerald dragonfly</a> <i>Somatochlora hineana</i>	Endangered	Calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock
	<a href="#">Hine's emerald dragonfly</a> <i>Somatochlora hineana</i>	Critical Habitat	<a href="#">Critical Habitat Maps</a>
	<a href="#">Eastern prairie fringed orchid</a> <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened	Wet grasslands
Pepin	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Endangered	Mississippi River
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Pierce	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>Lampsilis Higginsi</i>	Endangered	Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers

	<a href="#">Snuffbox</a> <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Endangered	Small to medium-sized creeks and some larger rivers, in areas with a swift current
	<a href="#">Spectaclecase</a> <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Endangered	Large rivers
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Polk	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered	St. Croix Rivers
	<a href="#">Snuffbox</a> <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Endangered	Small to medium-sized creeks and some larger rivers, in areas with a swift current
	<a href="#">Spectaclecase</a> <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Endangered	St. Croix River
	<a href="#">Winged mapleleaf</a> <i>Quadrula fragosa</i>	Endangered	St. Croix River
Portage	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
	<a href="#">Fassett's locoweed</a> <i>Oxytropis campestris var. chartacea</i>	Threatened	Open sandy lakeshores
Price	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
Racine	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.

	<a href="#">Rufa red knot</a> <i>(Calidris canutus rufa)</i>	Proposed Threatened	Along Lake Michigan
<b>Richland</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered	Lower Wisconsin River
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Endangered	Wisconsin River
	<a href="#">Hine's emerald dragonfly</a> <i>Somatochlora hineana</i>	Endangered	Calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock
	<a href="#">Northern monkshood</a> <i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>	Threatened	North facing slopes
<b>Rock</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Eastern prairie fringed orchid</a> <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened	Wet grasslands
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
<b>Rusk</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Endangered	Chippewa River
<b>St. Croix</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.

	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered	St. Croix River
	<a href="#">Snuffbox</a> <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Endangered	Small to medium-sized creeks and some larger rivers, in areas with a swift current
	<a href="#">Spectaclecase</a> <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Endangered	St. Croix River
	<a href="#">Winged mapleleaf</a> <i>Quadrula fragosa</i>	Endangered	St. Croix River
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Sauk	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered	Wisconsin River
	<a href="#">Sheepnose</a> <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Endangered	Wisconsin River
	<a href="#">Northern monkshood</a> <i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>	Threatened	North facing slopes
	<a href="#">Prairie bush-clover</a> <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Sawyer	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
Shawano	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Snuffbox</a> <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Endangered	Small to medium-sized creeks and some larger rivers, in areas with a swift current

	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
Sheboygan	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Pitcher's</a> <i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>	Threatened	Stabilized dunes, and blowout areas
Taylor	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
Trempealeau	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered	Mississippi River
Vernon	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Higgins eye pearly mussel</a> <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered	Mississippi River
	<a href="#">Northern monkshood</a> <i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>	Threatened	North facing slopes
Vilas	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Kirtland's warbler</a> <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Endangered	Potential breeding in young jack pine stands (5 to 25 years old)

<b>Walworth</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Eastern prairie fringed orchid</a> <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened	Wet grasslands
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
<b>Washburn</b>	<a href="#">Canada lynx</a> <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened	While no resident populations are known from Wisconsin, the species occasionally occurs in northern forested areas, and counties listed are those with the highest likelihood of occurrence.
	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Kirtland's warbler</a> <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Endangered	Potential breeding in young jack pine stands (5 to 25 years old)
<b>Washington</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
<b>Waukesha</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Poweshiek skipperling</a> <i>Oarisma poweshiek</i>	<a href="#">Proposed Endangered and Proposed Critical Habitat</a>  <a href="#">Critical Habitat Maps</a>	Native prairie
	<a href="#">Eastern prairie fringed orchid</a> <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened	Wet grasslands

<b>Waupaca</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Snuffbox</a> <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Endangered	Small to medium-sized creeks and some larger rivers, in areas with a swift current
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
<b>Waushara</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Snuffbox</a> <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Endangered	Small to medium-sized creeks and some larger rivers, in areas with a swift current
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine
	<a href="#">Fassett's locoweed</a> <i>Oxytropis campestris var. chartacea</i>	Threatened	Open sandy lakeshores
<b>Winnebago</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
	<a href="#">Eastern prairie fringed orchid</a> <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened	Wet grasslands
<b>Wood</b>	<a href="#">Northern long-eared bat</a> <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Proposed as Endangered	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During summer, roosts and forages in upland forests.
	<a href="#">Whooping crane</a> <i>Grus americanus</i>	**Non-essential experimental population	wetlands and lakeshores  Whooping cranes have nested in this county
	<a href="#">Eastern massasauga</a> <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Candidate	Open to forested wetlands and adjacent uplands
	<a href="#">Karner blue butterfly</a> <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Endangered	Prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine areas with wild lupine

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**NO ACTION REQUIRED****09-35-294330 LINCOLN HILLS SCHOOL**

Location Name (Click Location Name to View Location Details)	County	WDNR Region
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<a href="#">LINCOLN HILLS SCHOOL - COPPER LAKE</a>	LINCOLN	NORTHERN
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Address	Municipality
W4380 COPPER LAKE AVE	BIRCH TN

Public Land Survey System	Latitude	Google Maps	RR Sites Map

Additional Location Description	Longitude	Facility ID	Size (Acres)
NONE		735012190	UNKNOWN

Jurisdiction	PECFA No.	EPA Cerclis ID	Start Date	End Date	Last Action
DNR RR			10/6/1994	10/6/1994	10/6/1994

**Comments**

UST CLOSURE - NO SITE INVESTIGATION REQUIRED. 2000 GAL FUEL OIL, 1500 GAL LEADED, 1500 GAL UNLEADED,(12)

**Characteristics**

PECFA Tracked?	EPA NPL Site?	Eligible for PECFA Funds?	Above Ground Storage Tank?	Drycleaner ?	Co-Contamination?	On GIS Registry?
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

**Actions**

Place Cursor Over Code to View Description

Date	Code	Name	Comment
10/6/1994	800	UST/AST Closure	
10/6/1994	33	Tank Closure Environmental Site Assessment Rpt Received	

**Who**

Click name of Project Manager or File Contact to compose email

Role	Name/Address
DNR File Contact	<a href="#">KATHLEEN SHAFEL 223 E STEINFEST RD ANTIGO, WI 54409</a>

<http://dnr.wi.gov/botw/>

**09-35-551049 ANRPL LINCOLN BOYS SCHOOL METER STATION**

**NO ACTION REQUIRED**

Location Name (Click Location Name to View Location Details)			County	WDNR Region	
<a href="#">LINCOLN HILLS SCHOOL - COPPER LAKE</a>			LINCOLN	NORTHERN	
Address			Municipality		
W4380 COPPER LAKE AVE			BIRCH TN		
Public Land Survey System		Latitude	Google Maps	RR Sites Map	
Additional Location Description		Longitude	Facility ID	Size (Acres)	
NONE			735012190	UNKNOWN	
Jurisdiction	PECFA No.	EPA Cerclis ID	Start Date	End Date	Last Action
DNR RR			3/11/2008	3/11/2008	3/11/2008

**Comments**

ACTIVITY MOVED TO NO ACTION REQUIRED TYPE ON 14-MAR-08. ORIGINAL ACTIVITY NO. WAS 01-44-551049 COUNTY CHANGED FROM ONEIDA TO LINCOLN ON 14-MAR-08 PREVIOUS ACTIVITY NUMBER WAS 09-44-551049

**Characteristics**

PECFA Tracked?	EPA NPL Site?	Eligible for PECFA Funds?	Above Ground Storage Tank?	Drycleaner?	Co-Contamination?	On GIS Registry?
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

**Actions**

Place Cursor Over Code to View Description

Date	Code	Name	Comment
3/11/2008	801	No Detect or Insignificant Contamination	

**Who**

Click name of Project Manager or File Contact to compose email

Role	Name/Address
DNR File Contact	<a href="#">KATHLEEN SHAFEL 223 E STEINFEST RD ANTIGO, WI 54409</a>

<http://dnr.wi.gov/botw/>

## **Lincoln Hills School (LHS)**

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The Lincoln Hills School opened in the summer of 1970 in Irma, Wisconsin to address overcrowding and provide a secure juvenile institution for delinquent boys in northern Wisconsin as required by s301.20, Wis.Stats. From 1972 through 1994, the institution provided services to boys and girls committed to the Department. When the Southern Oaks Girls School opened in 1994 at Union Grove in Racine County, all girls were transferred to that institution and LHS resumed providing services to only boys, primarily from the northern portions of the state. The LHS also serves as a temporary secure detention resource for nearby counties.

### **Overview**

The mission of the LHS is to provide community protection and hold youth fully responsible for their behaviors while offering them skill-building opportunities that contribute to victim and community restoration.

The Lincoln Hills School is also classified as a Secure Juvenile Correctional Institution (JCI) mainly serving young males from northern Wisconsin. By statute (s.938.01(2)) its purposes are to protect the public safety; hold youth accountable for their delinquent acts; and assist youth to gain skills they need to lead crime free lives. The juvenile courts from all seventy-two Wisconsin counties have the authority to commit male and female youth aged 12 years or older to the Department of Corrections. Generally, a juvenile court order is for one year with the possibility of extensions up to the age of 18 years.

While youth are in the custody of the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC), the provision of treatment and education are vitally important. In addition, opportunities provided for community service, victim awareness, hard work and responsible behavior all contribute to holding the youth accountable for their actions.

Similar to EAS and SOGS, the Lincoln Hills School offers a variety of educational and treatment programs. Wisconsin law requires school attendance by juveniles less than 18 years of age without a high school diploma or equivalent (GED or HSED). Most LHS residents attend school full-time. Youth over 18 years of age are not legally required to participate in educational or vocational programs, but the DJC generally requires all youth to participate in such programming as part of their individualized case plans. The educational programming offered at LHS is available at a variety of academic levels including middle school, high school, HSED, technical college courses and vocational programs. Youth earn credits toward junior high or high school graduation, or work toward high school equivalency while at LHS. Approximately forty percent of the youth require Special Education services.

Based on their individual needs and case plan, the youth also participate in a variety of treatment programs. These include cognitive interventions, alcohol and other drug treatment, serious sex offender treatment, anger management, mental health treatment and restorative justice/victim impact programs. In addition to specific treatment programs the youth have access to recreational opportunities, religious worship and ministry, visiting, volunteers through the Foster Grandparent Program and culturally-specific programs.

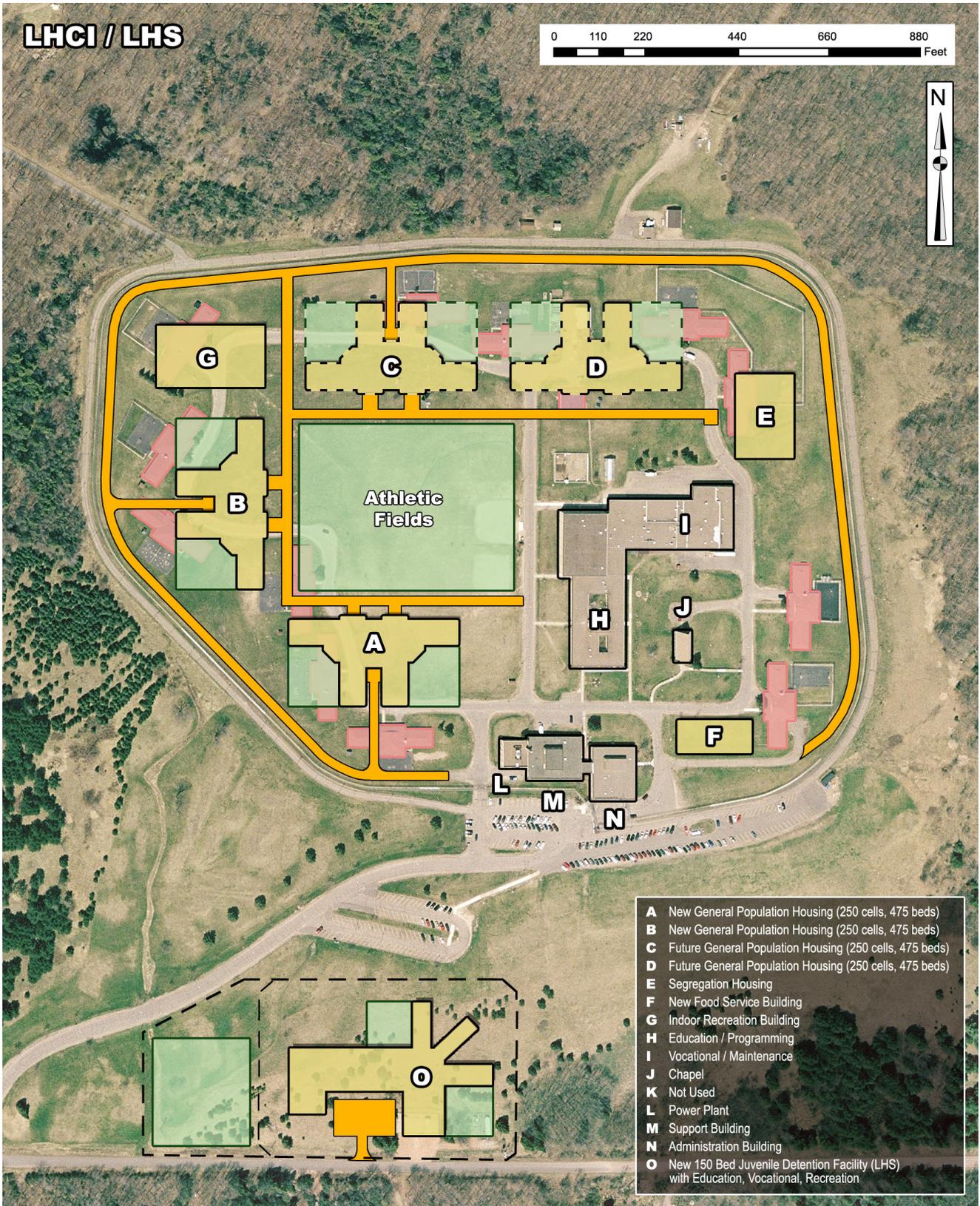
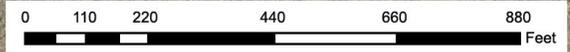
In addition to these opportunities, the LHS offers an extensive range of specialized programs and other services. Programs unique to the LHS include the Independent Living Program (ILP), Cadet Achievement Program (CAP), and the Great Lakes Inter Tribal Council. Other programs offered at the LHS include Summer Olympics and Construction.

# LHCI / LHS



- A** Arvid E. Miller
- B** Web Dubois
- C** Langston Hughes
- D** Dormitory Facility
- E** Chief Joseph
- F** Martin Luther King
- G** Will Rogers
- H** Frederick Douglass
- I** Charles Curtis
- J** Sequoia Hall/School
- K** Maintenance
- L** Chapel
- M** Black Elk
- N** Jane Addams
- O** Boiler Room
- P** Food Services
- Q** Tubman Hall/Admin Bldg.
- R** Eleanor Roosevelt
- S** Clifford "Tiny" Krueger

# LHCI / LHS



- A** New General Population Housing (250 cells, 475 beds)
- B** New General Population Housing (250 cells, 475 beds)
- C** Future General Population Housing (250 cells, 475 beds)
- D** Future General Population Housing (250 cells, 475 beds)
- E** Segregation Housing
- F** New Food Service Building
- G** Indoor Recreation Building
- H** Education / Programming
- I** Vocational / Maintenance
- J** Chapel
- K** Not Used
- L** Power Plant
- M** Support Building
- N** Administration Building
- O** New 150 Bed Juvenile Detention Facility (LHS) with Education, Vocational, Recreation

The ILP is aimed at youth 17 years and older. Youth can earn a high school diploma or HSED as well as participate in vocational classes to develop skills in foundry, woodworking and small engine repair. North Central Technical College offers one-year certificates or two-year Associate's Degrees in welding, computer assisted design or computer business applications. Youth participate in groups that address issues of independent living, help develop pro-social goals/skills and create increased awareness of the impact of crime on victims. Youth perform various jobs at LHS to earn money to pay restitution and engage in community service projects.

The CAP program is a voluntary program that uses a developmental military model to create a positive and success oriented environment. Youth learn the values of education, self-discipline, physical fitness, hard work, leadership, teamwork, and community service. The program is intended to prepare youth for successful family and community reintegration by building on their educational achievements, personal competencies, and enhanced self-esteem.

The Great Lakes Inter Tribal Council program provides a variety of services mostly for Native American youth regarding cultural issues and spirituality (sweat lodges, pow-wows, etc.). Individual counseling and various groups are offered. The Council also trains LHS staff on issues unique to the Native American population.

Youth admitted to a JCI must have access to necessary preventative and remedial health care, in addition to specialized services such as psychiatric care. The Lincoln Hills School offers a full array of health services, including medical, dental and nursing care in addition to psychiatric services.

The average length of stay for youth admitted to LHS is eight to nine months. For those youth committed as sex offenders the average length of stay averages ten to twelve months.

In the recent past, the number of youth served by all of the Division of Juvenile Corrections JCI programs averaged approximately 592 on a daily basis. Of these, 225, on average, are housed at Lincoln Hills School. The institution currently has a designated operating capacity to serve 298 juveniles.

### **Trends in Juvenile Correctional Populations**

In a March 2007 report titled "Cost-Effectiveness of Juvenile Correctional Institutions: Analysis and Options" the Division of Juvenile Corrections presented a thorough and exceptionally well done description of the trends in juvenile correctional populations that is being incorporated here.

According to the DJC report, placements in state juvenile correctional institutions may be affected by several interrelated factors, including:

- Arrest and prosecution of youth for offenses against the law.
- Transfer of youth to the adult court system.
- Utilization of the secure correctional placement option by courts.
- Local continuum of services and dispositional options.
- Trends in youth population and subpopulations

Nationally, the juvenile arrest rate began to decline in 1994 and declined each subsequent year except for 2005. In Wisconsin, the same trend was seen, with 1997 being the most recent peak in the number of juvenile arrests.

An important note is that persons age 17 were included in the Wisconsin juvenile arrest numbers. The decline in JCI populations, and the concentration of high-risk, high-needs juveniles in the correctional system, began in January 1996, when the age of jurisdiction for criminal investigation and prosecution was lowered from 18 to 17. One impact of reducing the age limit and expanding the jurisdiction of the adult court was that over the following two years, the number of admissions of youth age 17 and older to Juvenile Correctional Institutions dropped by over 50% from 1995 levels.

Since FY 2000 the LHS has experienced a sharp drop in its average daily population from 328 in 2000, 235 in FY 2006 and more recently an average daily population of 225. The population appears to have stabilized and is expected to remain at this level for the foreseeable future. The current operating capacity of the LHS is 298.

Historically, the majority of juveniles served at LHS have come from counties in northern Wisconsin. In 2005 the commitments from Winnebago, Brown, Outagamie, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Marathon, and Oconto counties represented only 15% of the population at the LHS. A large percentage of juveniles now in custody at LHS come from the southeast region of the state.

The daily cost per juvenile at the LHS was \$238 in 2007. The current budgeted rate for fiscal year 2008 has been set at \$259.

On an average daily basis the Lincoln Hills School serves approximately thirty-eight percent of the secure juvenile correctional institution population. On April 4, 2008 there were 225, of the total institutional population of 594 juveniles, being served at Lincoln Hills School.

### **Special Needs of the Juvenile Correctional Institution Population**

Between 75% and 80% of the boys placed at EAS and LHS present significant enough mental health issues to require a referral to clinical services for assessment and treatment. The clinical services unit at EAS provides psychological services, referrals to psychiatry and specialized treatment as required by the youth. Individual psychotherapy, group therapy and staff training are integral to addressing the mental health of the youth. In addition to these services, more intensive treatment options are available to meet the needs of the most severely emotionally disturbed youth at the Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center (MJTC).

The MJTC has been in operation since November of 1995 as a type 1 secured juvenile correctional facility administered by Department of Health and Family Services. Unlike Ethan Allen School and Lincoln Hills School operated by Division of Juvenile Corrections, MJTC does not have a reception center where juveniles can be placed directly by the court. DJC transfers males from EAS and LHS to MJTC. It includes two units with a total bed capacity of 29.

The youth placed at the MJTC typically display very serious behavioral problems that may be signs of underlying psychiatric problems such as cumulative anger, depression, agitation and psychosis often resulting from a lifetime of abuse or neglect. Placement on a particular unit is dependent on the individual security and treatment needs of a youth. The average length of stay is 6.6 months. The range of stay is four weeks to two years.

For many of the youth committed to the LHS, alcohol and other drugs have played a significant role in their lives and resulting criminal behavior. There is a statutory requirement, s.301.027, Wis. Stats. for the provision of AODA treatment in the juvenile correctional institutions. Youth admitted to LHS are screened and assessed for possible drug and alcohol involvement. Approximately forty (40) percent of the youth have a diagnosed substance abuse and/or substance dependent need requiring their participation in the available AODA programming.

Some of the youth committed to LHS also require sex offender treatment and programming that addresses the seriousness of their sexual misconduct. An individual cottage unit is specifically designated to provide the appropriate treatment for this population.

### **Infrastructure Considerations**

The sanitary waste system is in good condition. The sanitary waste drains to a 7.5-acre stabilization pond, then to another 2.5-acre stabilization pond, and finally to a dual separation unit. The ponds were designed for a population of 485 residents. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recommended the installation of a recirculation loop to reduce effluent.

The storm water system is in good condition. However, an investigation of the underground piping using cameras routed throughout the drainage system should be undertaken to verify condition of piping.

The LHS has a 250,000 gallon water tower with three wells to provide domestic water. The water has a high mineral count, which has created hard water and caused lime buildup. The only water softening that occurs is in the food service area, the dental unit, administration and laundry areas. The institution is reviewing the possibility of placing individual softeners in each of the housing units and cooling tower. Additionally, increased security around well houses is being reviewed.

A six-inch natural gas line, provided by Wisconsin Public Service, supplies gas to the facility at 5psi, which is adequate service for the facility. A four-inch gas main is routed around the perimeter of the facility and branch lines extend to each cottage and other buildings. There is an 18,000 gallon LP storage tank that will provide emergency gas back-up for three days.

Three gas-fired, steam boilers provide steam for the administration building, food service, and school. The steam piping extends to the cottages where steam/hot water convertors provide hot water for perimeter radiation and air handling units with hot water coils for core areas.

A new 125 ton chiller and associated cooling tower provide chilled water for (4) air handling units that serve the administration building.

Johnson Controls completed two separate studies of the controls and mechanical systems. The reports indicated that HVAC systems and controls are generally outdated and insufficient, with inadequate ventilation in many areas. Staff is reviewing required improvements building by building but available funds are limited.

The electrical service is a 4160v, 3-phase outdated, and in need of an upgrade. A study of the electrical distribution system was completed in 1998 but projects to complete the study's recommendations have not become a priority on the Capital Projects list. Recommendations included the need to replace a main transformer that furnishes power to three living units. The staff is investigating a stop-gap method to prolong the existing equipment. They are making due with the electrical service where electrical components are no longer manufactured or available. The staff has had to remove components from old equipment and install components from in-house stock, which is running low and will soon be depleted. Distribution panels are located in each living unit but the circuit breakers are no longer manufactured. The staff removed contacts that failed and made necessary repairs to allow for reuse. They have repaired the same contacts multiple times.

The parking areas for the institution are adequate. However, maintenance and storage areas, including the security of these areas, are not adequate.

### **Security Considerations**

The LHS has a single perimeter fence, and staff patrols the perimeter road at one-hour intervals. The electronic security system is a "touch screen control system." A video display with flat screen monitor and two new DVRs is used to monitor the limited number of cameras in the cottages and the additional cameras in the courtyard and in classrooms.

The perimeter fence is under continuous repair. The fence posts are not installed below the frost line which has caused heaving of the fence. The perimeter lighting has issues with the circuit breakers tripping on a regular basis due to sensors and the contact switches not making full contact. The perimeter fence does not have cameras.

The institution is equally concerned about contraband coming over the fence as it is with the residents escaping. While there are no plans for a taut-wire stun fence system at this institution, there is the possibility of adding a motion sensor system to the fence.

### **Food Service and Laundry Facilities**

The Lincoln Hills School provides approximately 800 meals per day to inmates and staff. There are seven full-time employees. The production kitchen produces meals and transports them in bulk to each housing unit servery. The system works well. The kitchen was remodeled approximately two years ago. The freezers and coolers were not included as part of that project. This equipment will need replacement in the near future; some of the units freeze up regularly. The doors and seals are very old; leaving the doors open for deliveries also contributes to loss of cooling capacity. The equipment capacity may be sufficient to handle a substantial increase in population. The accumulation of lime scale is a problem here. It is measured at 13 parts per million and may be contributing to operational problems with the dish machines located in the cottages. This condition should be taken in to consideration for any future equipment selection. The facility runs on a combination of propane and electricity. The roof above the kitchen is in need of repair. The food service operation is subject to National School Lunch Program (NLSP) guidelines in order to qualify for meal reimbursement programs. The annual cost per meal is approximately \$1.23.

The food is delivered twice weekly; dairy deliveries occur twice a week; and commodities are delivered once a month. The canteen service is handled under a private vendor contract.

The facility laundry consists of three washers and three dryers that were replaced four years ago with high efficiency equipment. The current capacity is adequate with limited room for an increase in capacity. Each housing unit also has a washer and dryer for personal clothing items.

### **Professional Services**

The health services unit has been remodeled and includes dental and medical suites. The dental services are also provided once a week to the local adult correctional centers. There is no infirmary housing available at the health services unit. The Sacred Heart Hospital in Tomahawk provides off-site medical treatment for youth in need of hospitalization and service.

### **Operational Considerations and Issues**

The youth admitted to the LHS are generally assigned to housing units according to the needs and programs that are identified as part of their individual case plan. The following describes the classification of residents housed in each cottage and the capacity of those units:

- Cottage A houses 40 Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA), cognitive disorder, and mental health
- Cottage B houses older graduates, AODA, mental health and cognitive disorder residents
- Cottage E houses 16 to 35 residents for reception with blended classifications
- Cottage F houses 30 AODA, mental health and cognitive disorder residents
- Cottage G houses 40 inmates in the AODA program
- Cottage H houses 22 to 40 residents in the Cadet Achievement Program (CAP)
- Cottage K houses up to 25 residents in sex offender programs
- Cottage M and R are security units

At the present time, Cottages C and D are closed. Cottage J is a medium security unit that serves as a day time waiting area for adult inmates from the minimum security centers who are on-site for dental work one day per week. It is not available for use by the juvenile residents. Cottage M is the maximum security unit and was last renovated in late 1990. Cottage X is utilized for the school space for the CAP. It was built as a dormitory but is not expected to be returned to use as housing in the future. Most other education is primarily done in the school but classes are also held in Cottages E, H, and R.

Due to the age and design of many of the facilities at this institution and the limited number of youth assigned to this large institution, the annual cost of operation for the institution is very high and these costs are shared with the Counties in the area that use the LHS for longer term detention purposes. This coupled with the age and condition of the existing housing cottages makes day to day operations of the institution challenging for the staff.

The staff does an excellent job working with the youth to provide quality programs and activities including educational and vocational opportunities. Still, the operating efficiency and improved ability to deliver quality programs targeted to individual youth could be enhanced if the institution was built on a smaller scale and designed to address the specific needs of the youth of today.

The numerous physical plant problems at the institution continue to be significant. There are issues with the institution infrastructure that need to be address. These include softened water problems in most buildings, a lack of adequate recirculation at the waste water pond, lack of capacity of the system and age of the existing electrical equipment, lack of sprinkler protection in most buildings and security systems problems and limitations. Many of the housing cottages have roof structures made of wood and present a problem from the standpoint of fire protection and there are issues of poor heating and ventilation, failing doors and locks and exterior material problems including windows in these buildings that need to be replaced if the cottages are continued in use.

Operationally, it is reasonable to consider that the best use of this site and buildings would be to discontinue the use of the LHS for juveniles and to convert it to an adult medium security institution. This would require the construction of a smaller (150 bed) secure juvenile correctional institution elsewhere on the grounds of this site that provides appropriate sight and sound separation from the adult facility per existing DOC administrative code requirements. Many of the present institution core and support buildings could continue to serve the proposed adult institution with the exception of the housing cottages that would be completely replaced with new secure adult housing buildings.

### **Existing Problems and Constraints**

The general condition of the cottages is acceptable with ongoing repairs being completed as required. The cottages have some structural issues that have been caused by the weather and resultant floor heaving. The mortar of the chimneys is deteriorating and needs repair. The roofing continually needs to be repaired and closely monitored. The floors adjacent to the janitor closet are being repaired where water damage has occurred beneath the floor tile. The doors are not holding up against resident abuse and have been continuously repaired or replaced. The locks on doors and windows are replaced as needed. The electronic door controls are aging and need to be replaced since parts are obsolete.

A fire alarm system in the cottages provides fire protection. However, the cottages do not have fire suppression systems. The fire alarms are Simplex Model 2001 with no replacement parts available.

The institution storage and receiving functions are located on the west side of the administration building. Delivery vehicles enter the facility on the south side and must travel inside the secure perimeter to unload, which poses a security concern. The central plant and its boilers are located at the west side of the building. The space is adequate but the Division of State Facilities (DSF) is reviewing damage to the building envelope parapet wall. The Central Control is located adjacent to the main entry. Visiting occurs seven days a week. The bus service from southeast Wisconsin transports approximately 50 family members and friends for visiting once a month. The space available for visiting is adequate. The patrol staff is housed in this building.

The chapel is located in a separate building east of the school. The foster grandparent program office and the chaplain's office are located in this building. At the time of the site visit, there was a bee infestation, which did not allow use of the chapel by staff and residents.

The classroom building consists of eighteen classrooms, staff offices, library, gymnasium, locker rooms, racquetball courts that are used for programming group activities, and vocational areas. Updated finishes and plumbing fixtures are needed in the Classroom Building locker rooms.

Since its inception, the institution was designed to address a much larger population but as that population has diminished over time the need for all the facilities at LHS has also diminished.

The cottages that house the sleeping facilities for the youth are beginning to show their age due to excessive use. It has been a struggle to maintain these facilities in a condition suitable to meet the mission and goals of the institution due to the limited availability of funds and attention to the various building and infrastructure problems. The need to make major improvements to these buildings must be addressed if they were to continue in use.

Many of the core and support buildings are in acceptable condition but are also beginning to show the wear and tear of use over the years. Issues related to infrastructure systems have gone unattended to for many years and in some cases actually place the institution at risk should multiple problems develop at the same time, which could happen. This is especially true of the electrical system which has many components that are no longer manufactured and replacement parts are quickly being used up from the available attic stock.

The perimeter fence system is also in poor condition. It is subject to movement due to frost heave and could potentially become less than effective if the institution was subjected to a late winter blizzard with high winds. When the perimeter security fencing was installed it did not include a concrete barrier below the fence to give stability to the fence and help prevent youth from tunneling under the fence. The lack of an electronic detection system on the fence, camera coverage and lighting all are security needs that should be addressed staff response to fence alarms can be more timely and effective.

Due to the inter-dependency of many of the systems and parts, a more comprehensive approach needs to be developed to systematically solve the problems within each building or system. This method is preferable to continuing to address limited scope projects that only solve a single problem at a time which can often become counter-productive and cost ineffective.

### **Expansion Capacity**

Although there is additional expansion capacity at the LHS it does not appear likely that it will be needed anytime in the near future for juvenile offenders based on current and projected population trends for the juvenile system. It would seem most prudent to look at this institution for possible conversion to an adult DOC population and development of a replacement juvenile facility on the same site.

The more complicated issues to be addressed relate to the infrastructure, as noted above, and also the potential lack of sufficient core and support space in the food service, health services, laundry, visiting, programs and industries areas. These needed improvements will be more difficult to accomplish in some cases but are absolutely necessary to maintain this site and its future use by the Department. The ability to sustain the employment base and institutional bed capacity in this area of the state should remain a priority.

To the extent the Department is successful in its efforts to reduce the population at Lincoln Hills School and return a portion of the population back to EAS, it would still require that the newly converted adult institution to provide support to the juvenile institution for food service, laundry, healthcare, and security backup.

At some future time this site may also prove advantageous for the development of a 150 bed minimum security center that could provide inmates to care for the grounds outside the fence of the adult institution and also work on community service projects in the neighboring communities.

### **Summary of Institution Identified Needs**

The following conditions were identified during the Consultants' site tour:

- Repair or replace food service freezers and coolers.
- Repair perimeter fencing to add concrete footings to provide frost protection.
- Replace gym floor – asbestos abatement will be required.
- Address electrical problems on the perimeter lighting system and add a motion-detection system to the fence with cameras and monitors to detect resident movement at the fence line. Add a second vehicle sally port for deliveries.
- Upgrade main electrical service per previous study.
- Construct new maintenance building located off-site and used as a staging area for disturbances. Expand adjacent service into existing maintenance area in order to provide new vocational program space.
- Add exterior recreation program area, such as a soccer field and track.
- Add a second vehicle sally port for deliveries.
- Cottage repairs including window replacement, door and lock replacement, and HVAC repairs
- Install a recirculation loop in the sewage lagoons.
- Upgrade water softening for all buildings

**Recommended Major Capital Projects and Estimate of Probable Cost**

<b>Lincoln Hills School</b>	<b>FY09-11</b>	<b>FY11-13</b>	<b>FY13-15</b>	<b>FY15-17</b>	<b>FY17-19</b>
Construct a new maintenance building outside the secure perimeter			\$ 1.6m		
Construct a 150 bed replacement secure juvenile correctional facility				\$ 27.6m	
Construct two 250 cell/475 bed housing units, a new 14,000 GSF indoor recreation facility and a new food service building. Demolish all existing cottages and replace the existing fence with a new double fence perimeter with an electronic detection system. Upgrade all of the site utilities and add one observation tower on the administration building					\$ 96.2m (for adult males)
Construct a 150 bed minimum security facility for adult males with core and support services outside the perimeter of the new medium security adult male institution					\$ 10.1m (for adult males)
<b>TOTAL:</b>			\$ 1.6m	\$ 27.6m	\$106.3m

**Summary**

Major efforts to improve and expand the existing infrastructure and services will have a significant impact on all of the existing core and service space and are critical to the future use of this institution. The recommended major projects, however, do not address the lack of adequate program and treatment staff offices. While the infrastructure systems are currently in good shape and have adequate capacity, the capacity is quite limited and the systems are aging. This will need to be addressed in the future.

If the recommendations for this site are pursued and the conversion of the LHS to an adult institution takes place, the future advantage for the state will be the development of an adult medium security facility that could be utilized for long term inmates with a primary emphasis on correctional industries and vocational education programs. The proposed change in the mission of the institution will ensure that employment opportunities for the current staff and the new staff needed for the major adult institution will be available. In addition, the operating costs for both the major institution and the juvenile facility will be more cost effective and more in line with other Department institutions. The construction dollars spent to complete the conversion of the LHS and its site will also result in additional jobs and economic advantage to the local community in the short term.

The most critical component of the proposed project is the recommendation that a master plan must be developed for this institution so that the needs of all the buildings, the infrastructure systems, site planning and

security can be considered for the impacts they will have on each other. The phasing of the work, which is vitally important to the success of the project, needs to be carefully planned so that the available funds will be utilized in the most effective manner. Life cycle costing, sustainable design and the best and highest use of all buildings need to be a part of the considerations when looking at the existing and proposed buildings at the site.