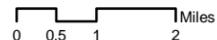


WIS 23
Supplemental EIS
 Map 7a: Natural Resources

Sources: Fond du Lac County, Sheboygan County, WIDNR, FEMA, ECWRPC, US Census Bureau, Strand Associates, Vandewalle & Associates. Niagara Escarpment Outcrop digitized by Bay Lake RPC, based on field data from J. Kluessendorf and D. Mikulic (2000).



4/1/2013



- WIS 23 Build Alternative
- - - WIS 23 ICE Study Area
- Major Road
- Existing Trail
- - - Proposed Trail

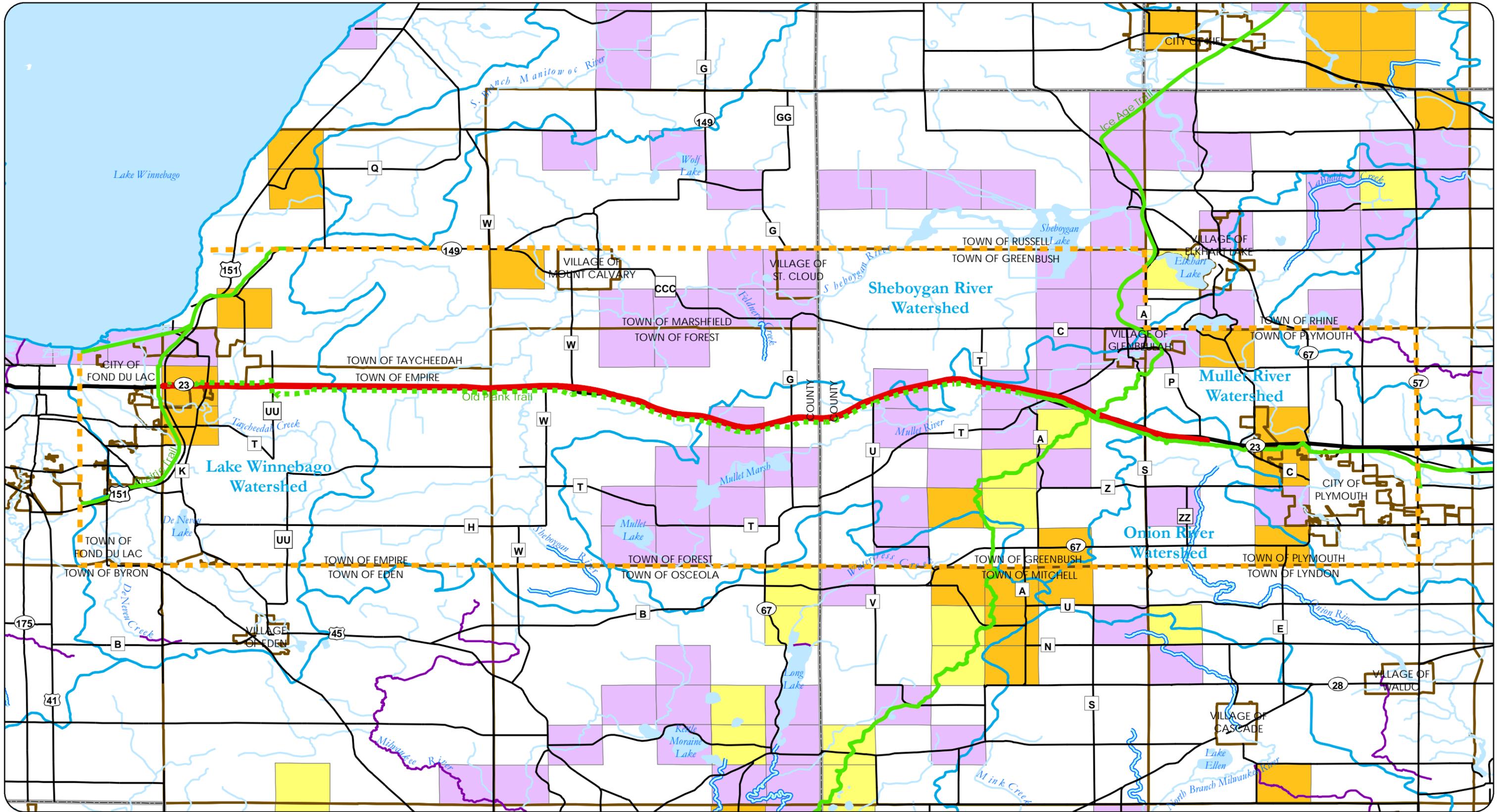
- County Boundary
- Municipal or Town Boundary
- # Parks and Wildlife Areas

- Niagara Escarpment Outcrop
- Environmental Corridor
- Public Lands
- Slopes greater than 12%
- Surface Water

Parks and Wildlife Areas

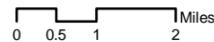
1. Kettle Moraine State Forest - Northern Unit
2. Mullet Creek Wildlife Area
3. Sheboygan Marsh Park and Wildlife Area
4. Calvary Marsh
5. Wade House State Historic Site

Draft: June 21, 2013



**WIS 23
Supplemental EIS**
Map 7b: Natural Resources

Sources: Fond du Lac County, Sheboygan County, WI Natural Heritage Inventory, US Census Bureau, Strand Associates, Vandewalle & Associates



4/1/2013



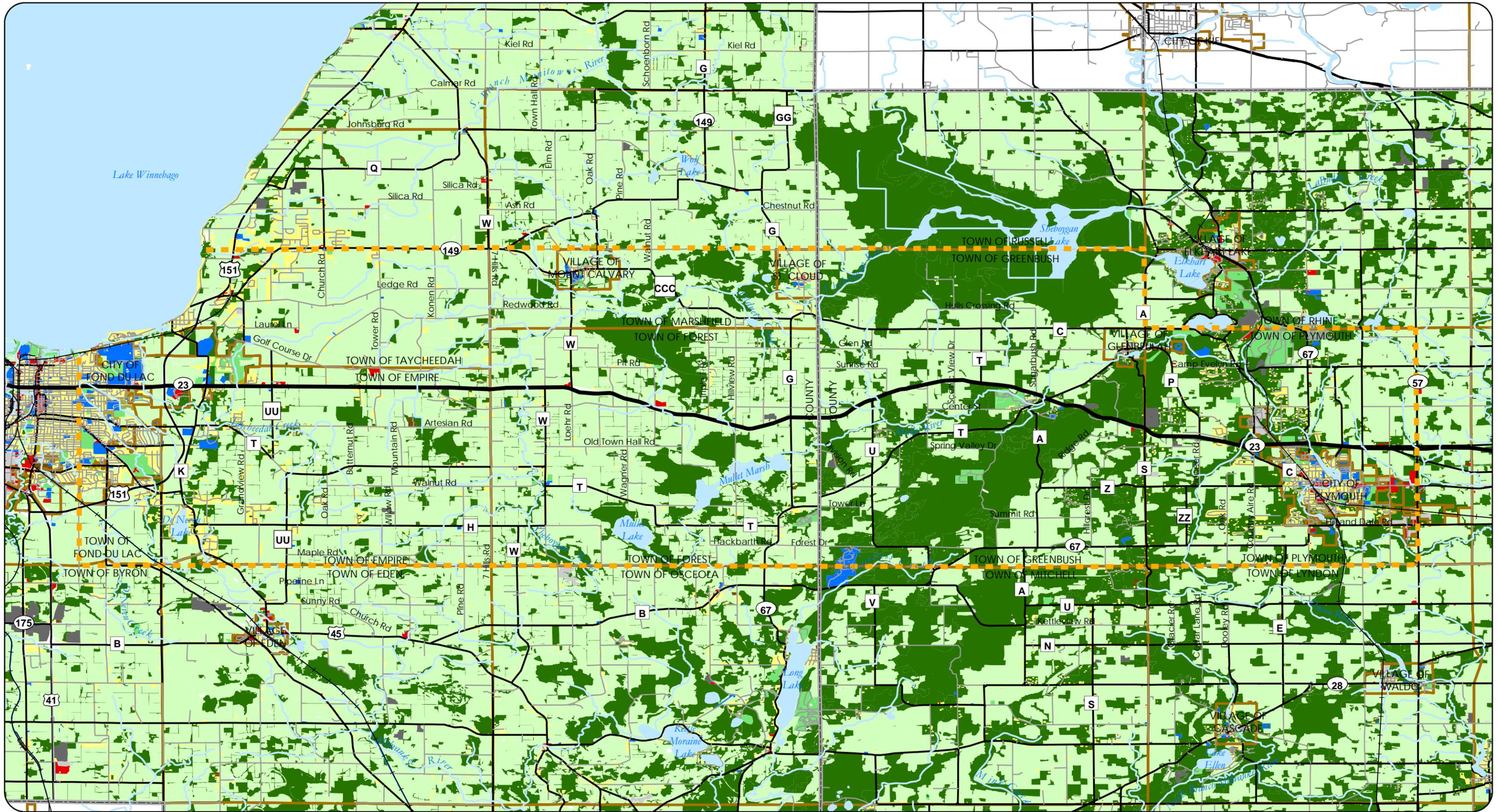
- WIS 23 Build Alternative
- WIS 23 ICE Study Area
- Major Road
- Existing Trail
- Proposed Trail

- County Boundary
- Municipal or Town Boundary

- Impaired Streams (303d)
- Exceptional Resource Waters
- Watershed Boundaries
- Surface Water

Sections with Endangered Species

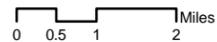
- Aquatic
- Both Aquatic and Terrestrial
- Terrestrial



**WIS 23
Supplemental EIS**

Map 8: Existing Land Use

Sources: Fond du Lac County, Sheboygan County, WIDNR, ECWRPC, US Census Bureau, Strand Associates, Vandewalle & Associates



4/1/2013



Draft: June 21, 2013

--- WIS 23 ICE Study Area

— Major Road

— Local Road

— Surface Water

— County Boundary

— Municipal or Town Boundary

Existing Land Use

- Single and Two Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Mobile Homes

- Commercial
- Industrial
- Extraction
- Institutional / Community Facility

- Agriculture / Vacant
- Public Open Space
- Woodlands/Environmental Corridor

Review of Federal, State, County, Regional and Local Plans and Initiatives

The study team collected and reviewed land use, transportation, and other planning documents pertinent to the study area to understand the future of land use, transportation, natural resources, and economic development as well as potential impacts that may result from the proposed project alternatives. These documents are summarized below. Plans current as of January of 2012 were used in this analysis.

Federal and State Plans and Initiatives

Ice Age National Scientific Reserve

The Ice Age National Scientific Reserve was established in 1964 to protect the glacial landforms and landscapes in Wisconsin. The reserve is an affiliated area of the National Park System and consists of nine units across Wisconsin, including the Kettle Moraine State Forest – Northern Unit in the study area. Most of these units are connected by the Ice Age Trail. The units protect different areas of scenic and scientific value and provide all kinds of opportunities, from studying Wisconsin’s natural history at one of the interpretive centers, to hiking, camping, sightseeing and wildlife viewing.

WisDOT Connections 2030 Plan (2009)

Connections 2030 is the long-range transportation plan for the state that addresses all transportation modes and identifies policies and implementation priorities to aid transportation decision makers when evaluating program and project priorities. The plan identifies system-level priority corridors that serve critical sectors of the economy or major population centers, carry significant passenger and freight traffic, show significant growth in travel or economic development, and serve an important role for other transportation modes.

The Connections 2030 Plan includes the Corridors 2030 State Highway Plan that identifies a network of “Backbone” and “Connector” highways. The Backbone System includes the highest value multi-lane (or planned multi-lane) divided highways, which connect all regions and major economic centers in the state and are tied to the national transportation network. The Connector System includes high-quality two- and four-lane highways that connect all other significant economic and tourism centers to the Backbone System. WIS 23 is identified as a one of these system-level priority corridors and categorized as a “Connector,” referred to in the plan as the Kettle Country Corridor. Key transportation recommendations for the corridor include: improve user efficiency, mobility, and traffic movement along WIS 23 including expanding to four lanes; increase direct air service and infrastructure projects to support business airplane-capable airports; increase regional coordination and continued service, including bus connections between Madison and Green Bay and Madison and Sheboygan with stops in Fond du Lac; and enhance bicycle and pedestrian linkages and accessibility along and across facilities.

Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative (2009)

Signed into law in 2009, the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative is comprised of the following programs, all of which are administered by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (WDATCP).

- Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Tax Credits Program provides landowners with an opportunity to claim farmland preservation tax credits that are applied against tax liability. To be eligible, acres claimed for the tax credit must be located in a farmland preservation area that is identified in a certified county farmland preservation plan.
- An Agricultural Enterprise Area (AEA) is defined as a contiguous land area devoted primarily to agricultural use and locally targeted for agricultural preservation and agricultural development. Over the two-year pilot period of this program, the State is authorized to designate up to 15 AEAs and up to 200,000 acres of farmland. Land eligible for AEA designation must be a contiguous land area, primarily in

agricultural use, and located in a farmland preservation area as identified in a certified county farmland preservation plan.

- The Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements (PACE) Program provides state funding for the purchase of agricultural conservation easements to prohibit development that would make the farmland unsuitable or unavailable for agricultural use. The easements are completely voluntary and allow the landowner to be compensated for limiting the development potential of the farmland. Agricultural Conservation Easements are permanent and are carried over to subsequent landowners as property is sold.

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report (2007)

This report by WDNR identifies 229 legacy places that are considered to be of utmost importance to meet the state's conservation and recreation needs over the next 50 years. Two of these areas are located within the study area.

- Sheboygan River Marshes: The Sheboygan River provides the common thread for linking three major wetland areas together. At the headwaters of the river is the St. Cloud Marsh, almost entirely in private ownership. A few miles downstream is the Sheboygan Marsh County Park and State Wildlife Area, which together provide over 8,000 acres of publicly owned land. Further downstream is the Kiel Marsh State Wildlife Area, which is about 800 acres in size. The uplands bordering the wetlands are primarily devoted to agriculture. Protecting the open space around and between these three wetlands would buffer them from conflicting land uses and would link them together in an ecologically valuable corridor.
- Kettle Moraine State Forest: There are presently five separate units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. The large Northern (in the study area) and Southern Units together total about 50,000 acres and comprise the majority of the State Forest. In between these large units are the much smaller Lapham Peak, Loew Lake, and Pike Lake Units, which total less than 3,000 acres. Lying in proximity to the Milwaukee metropolitan area, the State Forest is very heavily used for hunting, fishing, camping, swimming, hiking, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, snowmobiling, and off-road biking. In some cases, recreation demand has exceeded the desired level of use and conflicts between users, as well as degradation of some natural communities, have occurred. The Ice Age Trail corridor runs the full length of the Kettle Moraine, although many segments are not completed. Completing the Trail and finding ways to disperse and alleviate the demand for recreation opportunities in the Kettle Moraine remains a priority.

Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan (WWAP) (2005)

Wisconsin DNR prepared the WWAP report, which discusses management opportunities to maintain and protect Wisconsin's natural landscapes and species of the greatest concern. The WIS 23 study area lies within the Southeast Glacial Plains ecological landscape. The pre-settlement vegetation of this landscape has been significantly altered by agricultural and urban development. Most of the rare natural communities that remain are associated with large moraines or in areas where the Niagara Escarpment occurs close to the surface. The plan identifies the following management opportunities to protect and restore these important features:

- Protection of the Niagara Escarpment, glacial eskers, and drumlin fields that are unique and in some cases world-renowned features.
- Restoration of large-scale oak forests and savannas, as well as to manage for forest interior species and rare fen plants in the Kettle Moraine.
- Linking scattered woodlots and controlling non-indigenous invasive species throughout the Ecological Landscape.

Kettle Moraine - Northern Unit Master Plan (2001)

The master plan serves as a guide for the management of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. Goals identified in the master plan include acquisition of approximately 7,000 acres of new land (see Figure 16), restoration