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

Form 1600-8 Rev. 6-90

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

District or Bureau
Southeast Region

Type List Designation

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

Contact Person Terry Lohr

Title Program Planning Analyst

Address T. Lohr, WT/2
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53703

Telephone: Terry Lohr (608-267-2375)

Applicant: Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Address: 217 S. Hamilton St., Suite 403, Madison, WI 53705

Title of Proposal: Sanitary Sewer Service Area Amendment to the Oregon Urban Service Area (USA)

Location: Sections 10 and 11, Town of Oregon, Dane County: West side of the Village of Oregon between Lincoln Road and CTH CC.

## PROJECT SUMMARY

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to allow the Village of Oregon to provide sanitary sewer, water and other urban services to the lands on the west side of the Village between Lincoln Road and CTH CC. The Village has been working on plans for continued growth on the west side of the Village since the early 1990's. This work included a Comprehensive Master Plan prepared by the Dane County Regional Planning Commission (RPC) Staff, which was adopted in 1997, and updated in 1999. The Village is currently updating the west side neighborhood plan to reflect the proposed developments on the Fleming and Sweeney properties.

The proposed addition to the USA includes approximately 506.2 acres of land located adjacent to the USA along Lincoln Road, of which 18.5 acres are existing development including three single-family homes and existing roads. 172.8 acres environmental corridor, including the stormwater management areas, the park, and the golf course, leaving a total of 314.9 developable acres. A 4.1 acre drainage way has been identified on the Fleming properties already within the USA. The proposed concept plan will develop 2.6 acres of additional green space. The Sweeney development is anticipated to have a 7-year build out period, with an average dwelling unit absorption rate of approximately 57 dwelling units per year beginning in 2002. The Fleming development is anticipated to have 20 year build out period with an average annual dwelling unit absorption rate of approximately 46.3 dwelling units per year beginning in 2002.

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

**Treatment Plant Capacity**

The Village is planning to construct a new wastewater interceptor to serve the proposed amendment area. A new interceptor is needed to relieve the existing Jefferson Street inceptor which is at capacity. The new interceptor will also allow the Village to abandon an existing flood prone lift station at Florida Avenue, reducing clear water inflow into the system. The treatment plant discharges to Badfish Creek.

The proposed amendment area would generate about 287,000 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater at build-out, exceeding the existing rated capacity for the Oregon wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The Oregon WWTP which was upgraded in 1996, has a rated capacity of 1.27 million gallons per day (mgd), and receives 1.1 mgd of wastewater at present (87 percent capacity). The treatment plant has been performing within it's discharge limits. The Village completed a facility evaluation in 2000, showing the treatment plant is capable of treating 1.8 mdg of flow with minor alterations to its solids handling unit. The Village is in the process of amending the plant facility plan to re-rate the treatment plant. The new rated capacity would adequately serve the present forecast year 2025 Village population.

Stormwater Management

The Village completed a comprehensive stormwater plan in 1999 with annual updates. The ordinance includes construction erosion control. For the past several years, the village has enforced a policy of stormwater management on all new development and redevelopment. The requirements of the policy addressed both stormwater quantity and quality. The proposed USA expansion would be developed in compliance with the village's draft stormwater management plan. The plan incorporates several detention basins, along with open channel drainage ways to be constructed as the initial step of site grading for each phase of development. Through implementation of the site's stormwater management plan, runoff from site will have reduced peak flows for the 2, 10, and 24 hour rain events. According to consulting analyses, post development stormwater loads are expected to be reduced by 80 percent compared to development with no BMPs. The proposed stormwater management system on the Fleming development is expected to maintain or reduce downstream flooding potential. Other lands with the proposed USA will be required to meet the same requirements when development occurs.

Population Projection

The Oregon USA has an estimated 2001 population of 7,556 and a 2025 population forecast of 10,691. The Oregon Land Area Analysis provides a maximum urban service area of 3,757 acres to be consistent with the current 2025 population forecast and adopted density standards in the Master Plan. This represents a potential increase of 1,674 acres of developable land over the current urban service area size of 2,083 acres. The proposed amendment would add 247 acres of developable land to the USA, about 15 percent of the maximum year 2025 USA increase.

Dane County RPC's adopted submittal requirements for USA amendments also require submittal of ten year staging boundaries for all urban service area amendments involving more than 100 acres of developable land. Staging of development in phases anticipates appropriate progress in providing the needed infrastructure. The requested amendment includes all four phases in two areas (S and F) of the plan for the west side of the Village of Oregon (map 4). The Village's timetable for initiating development is Phase I (2002-2005), Phase II (2006-2007), Phase III (2007-2009); And in Area F: Phase I (2001-2002), Phase 2 (2002-2013), Phase 3 (2013-2018), and Phase 4 (2018-2023).

Recent residential development has occurred on all sides of the Village. The lands to be added to the USA are adjacent to Village utilities are a logical extension of development. The proposal will add developable land to the USA to accommodate neighborhood development with urban services and is bounded on one side by existing development. The proposed amendment is generally consistent with the Dane County Land Use and Transportation Plan policies and objectives.

Environmental Corridors

Environmental corridors include 240.8 acres, 10.4 acres for proposed stormwater management facilities, 13.1 acres of Village park land, and 217.3 acres of fairway for the 18 hole golf course. There are no sensitive resources requiring environmental corridor designation.

## DNR EVALUATION OF PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE

1. Environmental Effects and Their Significance

The proposed amendment area, located in the Badfish Creek drainage basin, is primarily in agricultural use. Badfish Creek is a tributary of the Yahara River and flows into the Yahara in Rock County. The proposed amendment drains partly to Badfish Creek and partly to a non-contributing drainage area in the Sugar River Watershed.

The amendment area is located on the Johnstown terminal moraine. The area is comprised of non-uniform glacial till deposited during the last part of the Wisconsin glaciation, and is dominated by a hummocky topography without a clear drainage pattern. The bedrock type is fractured dolomite in the southeastern one-third of the amendment area along Lincoln road and sandstone in the rest of the amendment area. Depth to bedrock is 10 to 50 feet in the south half of the proposed amendment and over 50 fee in the north half. Depth to groundwater in the proposed amendment area is generally over 50 feet except in the northeast edge, along CTH CC, where it is 10 to 25 feet deep (the area proposed for stormwater facilities).

The soils in the south half of the proposed amendment area are in the Dodge - St.Charles McHenry Association; those in the north half are in the Batavia-Houghton-Dresden Association. The former soils are well drained and moderately well drained deep silt loam soils underlain by sandy loam glacial till; and the latter soils are well drained and poorly drained deep silt loam soils underlain by outwash sand and gravel (see table 2 and map 3).

There are no wetlands, mapped floodplains, or lakes in the proposed amendment area. Surface water drainage for the eastern 70 percent of the amendment area is sheet-flow over farm fields north of CTH CC and then east to a tributary of the Oregon Branch of Badfish Creek. The Oregon Branch of Badfish Creek is classified as a Limited Aquatic Life stream. Surface water drainage for the western portion of the of the amendment area is sheet flow over farm fields, west and south of Lincoln Road to pot-hole ponds in a non-contributing basin in the Sugar River watershed. There are no defined drainageways in the amendment area, therefore any added stormwater volume will likely result in flooded fields in the Town of Oregon. Environmental corridors have been delineated for the golf course and the proposed stormwater facilities.

Archeological information on file at the State Historical Society does not indicate the presence of prehistoric cultural resources within the proposed service area amendment. Available information on endangered resources does not indicated the existence of any threatened or endangered species within the area.

Surface and Groundwater

The potential impacts of urban development in the proposed amendment area include an increase in stormwater and construction erosion. This will result in an increase in base flow and pollutant loads draining into nearby rivers, streams, and other water resources.

Compliance with the Village erosion and stormwater runoff control ordinance will provide a substantial means for mitigating adverse impacts of construction-site erosion and development. Village stormwater standards should be applied to the entire amendment area. Water quality impacts need to be mitigated with used of best management practices. Without special attention to volume reduction and drainage easement acquisition, portions of the amendment area draining into farm fields in the Town of Oregon may cause flooding of low areas.

One existing Village well is located in the Sugar River groundwater basin. One proposed Village well will also be located in this basin. Groundwater pumped from these wells is diverted out of the Sugar River basin to the Yahara River basin. Therefore, it is important to maximize rainfall in the proposed development to preserve local wetlands and groundwater levels.

Sewerage System

The amendment would have an adverse impact on the Village WWTP if the capacity re-rating and upgrading of the solids handling unit are not completed. Development beyond the proposed first phase should be conditioned upon the implementation of the Oregon WWTP upgrade / re-rate as recommended in the June 2000 WWTP Capacity Study.

**Short-Term Impacts of the Proposed Project:**

Construction Impacts:

* Noise, dust, congestion (traffic), and habitat disturbance

* Increased quantity of stormwater flow

* Degraded groundwater and surface water quality which may include increased nutrients, solids, bacteria, metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (and other organics) from stormwater conveyance from increased development and reduced infiltration

**Historic/Cultural Area:**

There are a number of historic properties in the area identified to be added to the sewer service area. No portion of the project area has been surveyed for archaeological remains; thus, there is a possibility that unreported remains are present.

**Significance of Short-Term Impacts**:

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

- Onsite stormwater detention/retention facilities should be built into development plans. These facilities should mimic the natural setting as much as possible.

- ***Secondary corridors and small headwater streams*** should not be used for "economical drainageways", but ***should be protected to conserve natural hydrologic flows and groundwater recharge***. Waterbodies and wetlands interconnecting the cluster lakes should be preserved with a sizable buffer to allow free movement of animal species and to slow stormwater flows to prevent scouring and sedimentation in wetland areas.

- All floodplains and steep slopes associated with waterbodies should be off limits for development based on possible impacts to water quality; this protection should be applied despite or regardless of the type of environmental corridor designation.

Department approval of this sewer service area plan amendment allows sewered development in the proposed area. As a single component of the land development process that includes streets, all utilities, building construction, parking area construction, etc., sewers are usually located in areas where earthmoving work would occur anyway (under streets). The sanitary sewer line installation probably has substantially less environmental impact than the coinciding earthmoving work on those sites. The industrial and commercial development that follows the land subdivision process causes an increase in stormwater runoff from roof tops and parking lots, and reduces the amount of groundwater recharge area.

Although the proposed sewer system will replace mainly existing onsite systems, the presence of a sewer system may enhance development in the area, increasing the amount of impervious surfaces in the area. Increases in impervious surfaces are relatively permanent; however, some urban best management practices can be used during development of sewer lines, roads, driveways, parking lots, etc. to abate the degradation of natural resources associated with an increase in impervious surfaces.

**Recommended Steps to Reduce the Significance of Short-Term Impacts**

- Erosion control practices should be installed and properly maintained on all areas under development to minimize runoff.

- Implementation of stormwater management practices for new development should be encouraged to provide adequate stream protection for water quality.

- Infilling of vacant lots for future development should be encouraged over the use of existing agricultural or vacant/undeveloped lands on the outskirts of the sewer service area.

- The use of railroad right-of-ways should be discouraged, if not prohibited, for sewerline laterals due to the sensitivity of wetlands and the likelihood of rare plant species in railroad right-of-ways.

**Long-Term Impacts of the Proposed Project**

One major long-term impact of this project will stem from the development of medium and low density residential development. While some of these are partially developed with septic systems, installation of sewers at large lot sizes encourages and legitimates the type of urban sprawl that the Department of Natural Resources is trying to reduce in urbanizing regions. This sprawl and its associated impervious surface areas have been linked to water quality impacts written of and analyzed in numerous public journals, newspaper articles, etc.

- Water quality, quantity, economic, social, and ecological habitat and potential wildlife impacts from hydrologic modifications, including enhanced flashiness of flow regimes and increased pollutant loads from roof drains, street and parking lot runoff, deicers, spills, and oil and grease. Enhanced delivery of total suspended solids, bacteria, metals and organics (polychlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons) to surface waters, with potentially substantial changes to the quality and character of the waterbodies.

- Operational, maintenance and upgrade costs for WWTP and infrastructure development should be anticipated as the treatment plant nears its design capacity.

- Long-term primary impacts include effects from enhanced suburban sprawl over large land areas. Growth of outlying areas versus infill and vertical development of existing urban areas is associated with:

  Loss of prime agricultural land

  Loss of existing rural character in the outlying township

  Ecological, social and economic costs associated with an increase in air and noise pollution, traffic congestion, waste generation, spills, need for new and enhanced infrastructure in city and outlying areas.

  Air quality impacts from new industrial, commercial and residential land uses could be considerable. Individual impacts will have to be addressed on a case-by-case basis through the state air operation permit process. An increase in the accompanying vehicular traffic and associated air pollution emissions is likely from increased commercial and industrial activity.

**Significance of Long-Term Impacts:**

- Loss of prime agricultural land is irreversible and permanent for foreseeable future.

- Loss of existing rural character is irreversible and relatively permanent for the foreseeable future.

- Increase in air and noise pollution, traffic congestion, waste generation, spills is relatively irreversible and permanent as long as the industrial, commercial and residential development is implemented as planned.

- Loss of wildlife and extirpation of endangered species and loss of unique communities/habitats is permanent and irreversible.

**2. Significance of Cumulative Effects.**

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

The cumulative impacts of the area's growth will include increased traffic, air pollution and stormwater runoff with accompanying sedimentation and pollution. The cumulative impacts may also include loss of prime agricultural land, groundwater recharge areas, woodlands, wildlife intolerant to urbanization, and rural community character. The transitional edge between urban and rural land use is pushed out farther from the center of the urban area causing land use speculation and increases in property values.

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

## 3. Significance of Risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

None.

## 4. Significance of Precedent

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

The approval of the subject plan provides significant direction for the community's future growth but does not foreclose future options which could have positive affects on the environment. Sewer service area plans allow amendment procedures to respond to new information and demands relative to providing water quality protection in a development setting. NR 121 requires periodic SSA plan updates.

## 5. Significance of Controversy Over Environmental Effects

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

The proposed amendment to the sewer service area is large and there is known *public* controversy regarding the environmental effects of this sewer service area plan. However, without a sewer service area plan to exclude the sewered development of environmentally sensitive lands, the adverse impact upon water quality through the development of environmentally sensitive areas could be significant. While SSA planning may not provide positive environmental impacts other than water quality protection (such as air pollution or traffic impacts), the net environmental concern and benefit it generates through the community planning process may be described as broadly beneficial.

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ALTERNATIVES

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

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

**No Action**

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

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

Archaeological resources in the planned site area should be investigated and protected if necessary before earthmoving activity occurs.

Water quantity and quality impacts from increased commercial, residential and industrial discharges and stormwater flows should be abated through:

- Developing a comprehensive stormwater management plan for the entire area including the design and development of stormwater retention facilities and use of BMPs (preferably nonstructural) in future growth areas to abate pollutant loads to surface waters during and after construction activities take place, on a landscape or regional scale.

- An assessment of water quantity impacts from groundwater withdrawals should be conducted using the hydrologic models.

- A wellhead protection ordinance and a wellhead protection area delineation should be developed if not currently done. A source water protection area for the public water supply should be delineated and protected. Local development plans should be coordinated with any setbacks and/or restrictions in the wellhead protection ordinance.

- Development (as necessary) and implementation of construction site erosion control ordinances for construction activities on sites smaller than that regulated under state building code requirements.

- If and when the time is necessary, considerable planning should take place among the city, the county, DOT, DNR and DCRPC to design an expanded transportation infrastructure that will minimize impacts to surface waters and will maximize the utility of the designed roads. Care should be taken to avoid the design of a superhighway that cuts of people from their environment and that encourages "sprawl".

- Special protection should be given to all remaining wildlife and wetlands in the project area and downstream. Pressure will be placed on downstream resources as development is extended out. Fragmentation of wildlife areas and habitat should be minimized. *It is highly recommended that communities rezone areas identified as environmentally sensitive to conservancy for their long-term protection*.

- Infilling of vacant lots for future development should be encouraged over the use of existing agricultural or vacant/undeveloped lands on the outskirts of the sewer service area.

- The use of railroad right-of-ways should be discouraged, if not prohibited, for sewerline laterals due to the likelihood of rare plant species in railroad right-of-ways.

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

| Date | Individual | Action |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| 04/16/02 | Terry Lohr | Received revised plan for review |
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| | | |

On-site inspection or past experience with site by evaluator.

Project Name: County:

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

In accordance with s. 1.11, Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Adm. Code, the Department is authorized and required to determine whether it has complied with s. 1.11, Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code.

Complete either A or B below:

☐ A. EIS Process Not Required

The attached analysis of the expected impacts of this proposal is of sufficient scope and detail to conclude that this is not a major action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. In my opinion, therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required prior to final action by the Department on this project.

☐ B. Major Action Requiring the Full EIS Process

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of responses to news release or other notice: _____ | Signature of Environmental Specialist or Bureau Director | Date Signed |
| | CERTIFIED TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH WEPA (if required) | Date Signed |

NOTICE OF APPEAL RIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

Project Name: Sanitary Sewer Service Area Amendment to the Oregon Urban Service Area County: Dane

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

In accordance with s. 1.11, Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Adm. Code, the Department is authorized and required to determine whether it has complied with s.1.11, Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code.

Complete either A or B below:

A. EIS Process Not Required ☒

The attached analysis of the expected impacts of this proposal is of sufficient scope and detail to conclude that this is not a major action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. In my opinion, therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required prior to final action by the Department.

B. Major Action Requiring the Full EIS Process ☐

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

| Signature of Evaluator | Date Signed |
|---|---|
| | 7/15/2002 |

Number of responses to news release or other notice: 0

| Certified to be in compliance with WEPA | |
|---|---|
| Environmental Analysis and Liaison Program Staff | Date Signed |
| | 7/15/2002 |

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

# NEWS RELEASE

**Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources**
**101 S. Webster, Madison, WI 53702**
**Phone: 608-266-0426**
**E-mail: pardej@dnr.state.wi.us**

**FOR RELEASE:** **June 25, 2002**

**CONTACT:** **Terry Lohr, Planning and Policy Analyst, 608-267-2375, lohrt@dnr.state.wi.us**

**SUBJECT:** **Sewer Service Area Amendment, Village of Oregon**

**Madison, Wis. –** The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has prepared an environmental assessment for the proposed sanitary sewer service area amendment for the Village of Oregon in Dane County.

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to allow the Village of Oregon to provide sanitary sewer, water and other urban services to the lands on the west side of the Village between Lincoln Road and CTH CC. The proposed addition includes approximately 506 acres of land located adjacent to the existing service area along Lincoln Road. Over 18 acres of this addition are already developed, and about 173 acres are in environmental corridor. The Oregon sewer service area has an estimated 2001 population of 7,556 and a 2025 population forecast of 10,691.

The department's environmental assessment focuses on the potential impacts of providing sanitary sewer service within the proposed revised service area boundary. The goal of the department's plan approval is to promote cost-effective and environmentally sound waste collection and treatment.

The proposed Department approval of this plan is not anticipated to result in significant adverse environmental effects. The Department has made a preliminary determination that an environmental impact statement will not be required for this action. Copies of the environmental assessment that led to the DNR's preliminary determination can be obtained from Mr. Terry Lohr, Planning and Policy Analyst, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 101 S. Webster Street, Madison, WI 53702, 608-267-2375, lohrt@dnr.state.wi.us.

Public comments, either written or oral, on the environmental assessment are welcome and must be submitted to Mr. Lohr no later than 4:30 p.m. July 12, 2002.

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